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Springs Farmer Refuses To Pay Bechuana Workers

JOHANNESBURG.

AN ALLEGATION ABOUT THE TREATMENT OF LABOURERS ON A SOUTH AFRICAN FARM SHOWED SIGNS OF DEVELOPING INTO AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT LAST WEEK.

The allegation concerns a Springs farmer, who is alleged to have refused to pay his Bechuana workers a single penny of the wages they had been promised.

The workers have complained that they were turned off the lands and sent back to Bechuana land after working some months without pay. At the time of going to press the British authorities in Bechuana land were investigating the matter.

The farmer claims to have the permission of Chief Bathoen II to recruit workers from Kanye, in Bechuana land, and he has been getting labour from the district since about April this year.

Recently he recruited about 80 men, women, young girls and boys to reap his fields. The men were promised 20 cents a day, the women 15 cents. After they had been at work for 23 months the workers asked for their pay. The farmer is alleged to have said he would pay them something the following week, and the balance when they finished reaping the fields.

INFURIATED

The workers were infuriated and the women threatened to resist. (Continued on page 3)

SNUB TO C.A.D.

CAPE TOWN.

ORGANISED school principals in the Cape rebuffed the Coloured Affairs Department last week-end when they turned down invitations to an informal meeting with officials of the department to discuss the proposed transfer of education of Coloured children.

The discussions were held over last week-end and it is reported that some school principals attended in their personal capacity.

The Teachers' Educational and Professional Association (TEPA) however rejected the invitations, and reiterated their stand that transfer of Coloured education to the C.A.D. was undesirable and unnecessary.

"The meeting on Saturday was held with selected school principals and will be followed by one with assistants from selected schools," TEPA stated.

Such discussions cannot adequately convey the opinion of the teaching profession and could easily become the means for soliciting an unethical type of support from the teachers concerned.

"Thus, although TEPA believes that channels and ranks should at all times be kept open for healthy discussions and consultation, it cannot approve of meetings of the kind now being proposed."



Sports Editor Jake Toll—the boxing champ parted company with 'Elethu.'



Raymond Nyanda, reporter, tried to resign and was offered a job of canvassing advertising—but not from Indians!



Reporter-photographer Ignatius Ball couldn't turn the Transkei story into the pro-Government news his paper wanted.

ELETHU LOSES ITS AFRICAN STAFF

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Nationalist controlled Zulu newspaper ELETHU started by the Bantu Industrial Corporation (SABIKOR) to sell apartheid to the African people has lost six members of its staff already and those that remain are full of grudges.

ELETHU means 'Ours' and this was the name the Nationalist financiers, churchmen and former top Government servants decided on to try to tell the African people it was their paper. But Africans have coined a new name

for the paper. This is ELABO meaning 'It is Theirs.' (The Nat Bosses.) Even reporters on the staff talk about the paper as 'ELABO.'

"WHITE WAGES"
When the company started hiring staff it promised 'White wages' and that reporters and photographers would be groomed to a high standard of journalism for Non-Whites. About 15 reporters and photographers were taken on. Reporters were given a starting salary of £42 a month, but wages were not clearly stipulated when they started work.

The reporting staff was told the

paper would be multi-racial and reports would be welcomed of all angles and political opinion.

But soon the staff discovered the paper was very choosy about what news it would print. When the news didn't conform to the paper's policy, it was simply left out.

There was the time ELETHU sent reporter-photographer Ignatius Ball to the Transkei to cover the constitution deliberations of the Transkei Territorial Authority. He saw little different going on than did the reporters from the Daily Dispatch and New Age. How could he?

But the day after he sent his first news story to ELETHU he received a telegram asking him to report back immediately to his office. The news editor told him he was "letting him down." Nothing on the Transkei appeared in the paper.

SABOTAGE ACT

Reporters and photographers spent days covering the protests against the Sabotage Act. Not a line was published by ELETHU. Protectorate leaders arrived at Jan Smuts airport from Ghana. ELETHU staff interviewed them and wrote reports about the conference they had attended. Not a paragraph appeared.

At this stage the editorial staff was warned by the managing director of the paper to be careful what they reported as the paper did not want to be 'killed.'

SACKED

Mr. Ball got the sack for bringing in stories of the wrong type, associating with the wrong people and because the police had refused to issue him with a press card.

Mr. R. Nyanda resigned from (Continued on page 6)

Dumped On The Road



These are some of the farm workers who were dumped on the road by a Springs farmer and left to find their own way back to Bechuana land.

WE HAVE HAD TO BORROW MONEY

YOU can all see from the amount acknowledged this week that we have not been able to collect the money needed for this month. We have had to borrow money in order to pay our debts and we will not be in a position to borrow any more at the end of this month!

This means that only additional country and city collections can help us keep alive. And there must be made this month. We appeal to all our supporters to come forward and try their utmost to help us carry on New Age for as long as we are legally able to. Unless some big amounts are collected this month, we shall have no alternative but to stop publication. You can examine our donation column each week—and we need £2,000 a month—and if we succeed in our goal, this will be re-

corded in our paper. If we fail, this too will be recorded.

BUT AS THINGS STAND NOW, THE LAST ISSUE OF THE PAPER WILL APPEAR ON AUGUST 30.

Save New Age by donating, collecting, holding functions. And do it all this month as next month will be too late!

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg:
V and E R4, Benoni R10, Bob Acres R120, Country R20, Cinema R40.

Port Elizabeth:
Workers' Friend R20, Wag-on with R14, Hardy Annual R30, Uitenhage R4, Friend R2.

Cape Town:
Zeke and Rebecca R495, Dutch R1, D.C. R1, Unity R10, Klippan R16.25, Brandy R30, Tony R1, Flored R10.

Grand Total: R338.20.



Using Red Bogey In Bechuanaland

Matante calls himself "commander-in-chief" of the Bechuanaland People's Party and Motsete says: "You must recognise Matante as the only man who can lead you to independence." Their acts and utterances reveal the shocking rudeness and immaturity of the President and Vice-President. People with such an outlook cannot lead a nation to any glorious achievements but only to doom and degradation like all power-crazy dictators in history.

"Commander-in-chief" Matante says people must not listen to Mpho because he is a "Communist." The word or rather tag "Communist" is used so often and indiscriminately that its meaning will remain obscure to an ordinary man like me.

Nevertheless because of its common usage and the knowledge of the particular section that uses it as a smear, I have no difficulty in identifying Matante as a enemy of the people's aspirations and a collaborator with the colonialists and oppressor class.

When the imperialists and their agents murdered Lumumba—first premier of the Congo—didn't they speak the same language that the "Commander-in-chief" speaks? Lumumba was a true patriot who fought unswervingly for the rights of the Congo and here he was dubbed "Communist."

In many instances where the rightful heirs are challenging the oppressor and demanding their heritage, the thieves hold tighter their loot and shout "Communism." Matante may not be a colonialist or oppressor, but would one be wrong in saying he is an aide-camp?

The problem is not "Matante" nor "Communism"—the problem is the march to self-determination for Bechuana, unification of all tribes to constitute a Bechuana nation, banishment of war and backwardness so that eventually Bechuanaland can take its place among the countries of the world.

MICHAEL K. DINGAKE
Johannesburg.

Is There Asylum In Bechuanaland?

Having seen and heard some facts about the actions of Messrs Motsete and Matante at Lobatse, one doubts the existence of political asylum for refugees in Bechuanaland.

Mr. Scholao was tied with a rope, hands and feet. He was beaten and threatened with death. This was brought to the attention of the authorities and the police. Mr. Mlonyeni was taken from his place of work under false pretences, then he was "deported." He too reported to the B.P. officials.

Phillip Matante has declared that he is doing the above acts of terrorism with the full knowledge and backing of the D.C.'s, North and South. Evidently, he is telling the truth; because NO ACTION has been taken against him and his Francistown gang, who are styled "Security."

Refugees suffer such injustices, while the B.P. Government officials look on quite unconcerned; Motsete-Matante and their gang still free members of the community.

WHERE IS POLITICAL ASYLUM in Bechuanaland, if that really EXISTS?

U. KEHAKGAMETSE
Serowe.

B.P.P. BRANCHES BACK MPHO

Over two-thirds of the branches of the Bechuanaland People's Party have condemned both the President and the Vice-President for their high-handed dismissal of Secretary-General Mpho.

A memorandum from the Serowe branch signed by E. R. Mokobi whose ticket to Ghana as representative of the B.P.P. was cancelled because of alleged pro-Mpho inclinations, says: "If the President is allowed to dismiss and appoint new officers, it is impossible to discipline him in the event of him being subversive against the interests of the Party." Mr. Mokobi refused to recognise the investigating committee because he said it had not been appointed by the National Executive which is under indefinite suspension.

The Shoshong branch says in a letter that they find themselves compelled to pass a vote of no confidence on both the President and his vice and demand an immediate conference for re-elections.

The Mahalapye committee also issued a letter refusing to recognise the expulsion of Mr. Mpho and the existence of a committee of investigation.

The Lobatse branch stressed that the Vice-President should give a full report of the money for the landrovers. The branch says that £9,000 had been sent to the B.P.P. as a gift for landrovers from 29 independent African states.

Mr. O. K. Menvyato, expelled chairman of the Mahalapye branch said in an interview that Mr. Matante was politically insolvent. The B.P.P. needed leaders who were modest and whose integrity was unquestioned. Only in this way could they win the support of the people.

S. S. TLALE

Mahalapye, B.P.

INFLUX CONTROL IS KILLING US

Influx control coupled with the strangling network of the pass laws makes the lives of the Africans very bitter indeed. The thousands of men, women and children who have already been entangled in its tentacles are only the beginning, for all the rate payers' homes are being destroyed, the African race will soon be turned into vagabonds.

African families have no security of tenancy, no family life and future to work for. Their homes are shattered and their youngsters handed over to these satanic laws. These things are done by a Government which shouts from the mountain tops that it is Christian, civilised and cultured, yet in all its actions is the opposite of what it claims.

If Christianity and the so-called western civilisation is meant to have control and direct the lives of the Africans, restrict their movement, divorce them from their wives, separate them from their children and relatives, then it must be resisted for otherwise the Africans will become the living dead.

Our local City Council has a lot to answer for. It is no longer the Government that elects people from their life-long homes. The Government makes the local authorities carry out these notorious laws.

Africans must refuse to be

EDITORIAL

MR. GOLDING SPEAKS FOR NO ONE

THE South African Foundation has been toting Mr. George Golding round England to show that Coloured people have also got a place in the South African sun. Mr. Golding has obliged his hosts and tried to create the impression that South Africa isn't as bad as it's painted and "apartheid would end in 10 years."

If the English people knew Mr. Golding as well as we know him, they wouldn't take him seriously and would certainly not accept his claim that "my union (the Coloured People's National Union) is the one and only properly organised union to express an opinion and we are not denied that."

Mr. Golding conveniently said nothing about the Coloured Convention which was banned by the Government last year. He tries to create the impression that he, as a Coloured man, is free to go where he pleases both horizontally and vertically in South African life. Asked whether he could use South African hotels, he replied: "I can go to any hotel. It depends on the manager," as though the colour bar were a matter of fancy rather than the brutal fact it is.

Worst of all was Mr. Golding's claim that he supported the policy of Chief Lutuli. "I think my views coincide with his," he told a Ghana journalist at a press conference.

This is sheer dishonesty, a blatant attempt to use the name and reputation of Chief Lutuli to bolster up the miserable concoction of half-truths and evasions Mr. Golding was dishing up to the British public.

Let it be said straight out that Mr. Golding has never supported Chief Lutuli's stand and policy in South Africa and from the Defiance Campaign to the present day has never taken part in a single campaign associated with any of the Congresses. Let it be said also that in the light of his political utterances and actions no Congressman today would be prepared to tolerate Mr. Golding's presence on the same platform. It is a fact that Mr. Golding enjoys so little public support that he has not dared to hold a public meeting for years.

Normally we would not even waste our space replying to the claims of a collaboratorist like Mr. Golding. One of the reasons why we do so now is because under the General Laws Amendment Act Chief Lutuli, as a banned person, is unable personally to reject Mr. Golding's bogus claims with the contempt they deserve.

Angry Residents Meeting in Jo'bu

JOHANNESBURG

OVER 200 angry residents attended a residents' public meeting at Mofolo in the South Western areas of Johannesburg to discuss:

P. MATHOLE
Johannesburg.

Colour Counts, Not Occupation

While many people have decided to act against the undesirable laws of the Nationalist Government and have demonstrated that they are not prepared to co-operate, there are others who have decided not to take part in the fight. Some of the oppressed people support the Government absolutely, serving it as policemen, detectives, informers, chiefs, headmen etc. But though they are doing their best to support the Government, they get no better privileges than those who are working against it, since it is colour that counts, not occupation.

Every day the African states are getting their independence but we at the foot of our beloved continent are still in the wilderness, Africa for the Africans. There is no room for oppressors. We believe in democracy, not in this so-called separate development.

V. N. XAYIMPI
Port Elizabeth

NUSAS HITS OUT AT RACIALISM

Radical Decisions At Annual Conference

DURBAN. FAR-REACHING political decisions were adopted at the twelve-day national conference of the National Union of South African Students which was held at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, last week.

S.A. FARM SCANDAL

(Continued from page 1)
port the farmer to the police. The farmer is said to have retorted that he was giving them free rations, and if they went to the police they would all be arrested — they had no legal documents to be in South Africa.

Following this argument with the farmer, 27 of the workers left the farm and walked back to Bechuanaaland.

Fed up to the teeth with working and living conditions on the farm, the remaining workers told the farmer they wanted to leave. He drove them in his truck towards the Bechuanaaland border.

It was still night when they reached the district of Gopane.

WOMAN SLAPPED

The farmer, they said, jumped out of the truck with a revolver in his hand, ordered the workers to get down and to walk the rest of the way to the Bechuanaaland border. One of the women workers asked about their pay. The farmer slapped her face and told her to get away if she did not want to be shot.

The workers reported the incident to the District Commissioner at Kanyo, their home district. The commissioner told New Age that the agent for the High Commissioner in Springs had been asked to investigate, and to claim the wages withheld from the workers by the Springs farmer.

None of the workers received one penny for the months they had worked on the farm.

FARMER'S STORY

New Age interviewed the farmer. He said the rate of pay he offered was 10c a day — one cent higher than the Bechuanaaland rate of 9c a day. He told New Age the workers had been taken on for seven months work but had been dissatisfied and wanted to leave before the end. They had signed no contract, he said.

HE DID NOT REPLY WHEN ASKED WHY HE HAD PAID NOT A PENNY FOR THE WORK DONE.

Asked why he had dropped them at the border instead of driving them all the way to their home village, the farmer said it was difficult to get a permit to enter Bechuanaaland.

He didn't seem to experience any difficulty, however, when he went to fetch labour.

He said the workers had been fed on a diet of mealie meal and coffee. They were given a shed in which to sleep.

The farmer has a mealie farm just beyond Springs.

FOOTNOTE: New Age has in its possession a full list—with the exception of the names of nine workers who could not be traced by our investigator—of the workers hired as share-croppers on the Springs farm and then sent home without pay.

Highlights of the conference, which was attended by about 100 delegates and observers from the Natal and Transvaal Indian Youth Congresses and from Turfloop University, were:

- The general feeling amongst delegates that in view of current trends in South African politics NUSAS could no longer confine itself solely to the educational sphere. It was decided that NUSAS should in future co-operate more actively with bodies such as the Congress Alliance, the Liberal Party, Black Sash and similar anti-Nationalist organisations.

- A resolution condemning colonialism and imperialism and any new form these concepts might take was passed by an overwhelming majority of the delegates present.

AN INSULT

- A resolution that NUSAS should not continue its one-sided overtures for unity with the pro-Government Afrikaans Student Bond. Referring to the Indian and African delegates present at the conference, Mr. Adrian Lefkovich, the retiring president of NUSAS, summed up the discussion as follows: "How can we continue to co-operate with an organisation whose existence is an insult to people in this very hall by implying that they are not fit to attend their University?"

- A resolution condemning the decision of Rhodes University to confer an honorary degree on the State President Mr. C. R. Swart. Forty-three delegates voted in favour of this resolution, two voted against and 10 abstained.

- A resolution to establish a non-racial student sports body with the intention of encouraging

non-racial sport and in support of SASA.

Mr. Hugh Africa, representing the Non-European S.R.C. of the University of Natal, won the best speaker's debate for 1962 and was awarded the "T. B. Davie Memorial Trophy." With representatives from all Universities, the debate was one of the most keenly contested ever held by NUSAS. One of the judges described Mr. Africa's speech as "well-nigh perfect."

Students from Natal who were present were unanimous in the view that this Conference showed that the more repressive legislation the Government introduces, the more radical the organisations of the people become.

"In the past we have had to fight for resolutions involving NUSAS in politics, but this year most delegates realised that politics and student activities on the educational field could not be separated in South Africa," they said.



"Sure I believe in self-determination—I'm gonna determine everything myself!"

Slogan-Writers Get Going Again

Activity in Durban and Cape Town

A WAVE of slogans has swept through Durban and Cape Town over the past two weeks following the promulgation of the General Laws Further Amendment Act. Slogans have appeared in various parts of these two cities, despite heavy police patrols.

"Fight Nazism," "Ban Vorster," "Hang Vorster," "Free Lutuli," "Fight Fascism," "Bread—Land—Freedom," "Death to Verwoerd," were some of the many and apparently the most popular slogans.

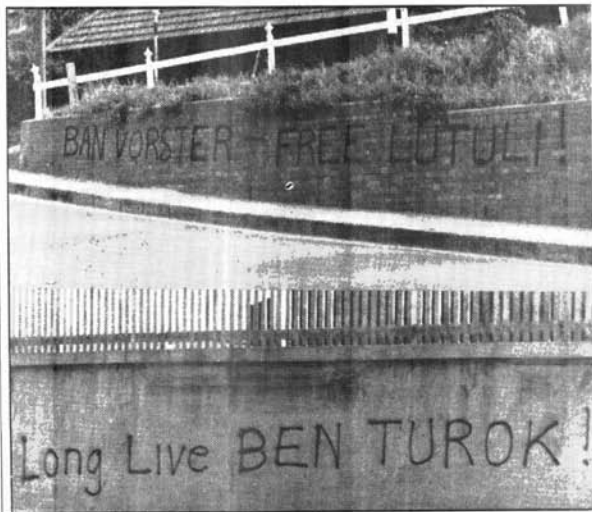
In Durban these are to be seen mainly on bridges, in the central city areas and in the suburbs.

In Cape Town slogans were painted in the white area of Oranjezicht, and on hoardings at the Nationalist daily newspaper "Die

Burger," on the Sanlam Building, the Revenue Offices and the Technical College. Other buildings and the Van Riebeeck Theatre were also painted with slogans.

On a bridge near Greyville racecourse in Durban, three slogans were painted in red: "Long Live Ben Turok," and "Hey Vorster—you can keep us on your list!"

A number of slogans composed of the single word "Freedom" have appeared on walls and pavements in the central shopping area in Durban. A counter-slogan-painter painted one of these into "Nats for Freedom," but the following night this had been changed into "Smash Nats for Freedom."



These are some of the slogans which made their appearance in Durban last week.

African Workers Write Open Letter to Whites

JOHANNESBURG.

AFRICAN workers on the railway, in the engineering industry, in factories, shops and offices in dozens of industries have this week written an Open Letter to White workers calling for trade union unity.

"We do not want to take your jobs, as you fear," the African workers say. "We want higher wages to feed and clothe our children, to pay our rent. What White workers want? YOU want higher wages. Our demands are the same!"

"Do not allow yourselves to be used by the bosses against us. Do not scab on us. Do not call us 'boys'."

"White workers! Help to organise your fellow workers. South African workers must unite. Start to prepare the ground now."

Do You Know The Law?—2

THE SABOTAGE ACT DOES NOT MEAN THE END OF POLITICS

THE Sabotage Act consists of 22 clauses, of which only one is devoted to the question of sabotage—the remainder concern the additional administrative powers which are to be given to the Minister of Justice and the police.

The one clause on sabotage, however, is perhaps the most far-reaching and vicious in the whole Act.

It defines as a saboteur any person who commits any wrongful and wilful act whereby he injures, damages, destroys, renders useless or unserviceable, puts out of action, obstructs, tampers with, pollutes, contaminates or endangers—

- (a) the health or safety of the public;
(b) the maintenance of law and order;
(c) any water supply;
(d) the supply or distribution of light, power, fuel, foodstuffs or water, or of sanitary, medical or fire extinguishing services;
(e) any postal, telephone or telegraph services or installations, or radio transmitting, broadcasting or receiving services or installations;
(f) the free movement of any traffic on land, at sea or in the air;
(g) any property, whether movable, of any other person or of the State.

A person is also guilty of sabotage if he unlawfully possesses any explosives, fire-arm or weapon or enters or is upon any land or building.

Compulsory Penalty
Penalty is a compulsory minimum sentence of five years imprisonment and up to the death penalty. There is no provision for suspended sentences.

The above definition of sabotage is extremely wide. There are already laws to punish illegal possession of firearms and trespass, for example. But these laws, which prescribe lesser punishments, will be superseded if an accused is charged with sabotage instead.

Thus a man can be proved guilty of trespass alone and yet be liable for the death penalty unless he can prove that he was not com-



mitting trespass for a political purpose.

In the debate in Parliament, 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 Sabotage Act there need be no explosives and the trespasser would still be found guilty of sabotage unless he could prove his trespass had no ulterior motive. If you commit trespass and cannot prove your innocence, you can hang under the Sabotage Act.

Onus of Proof

To avoid being convicted of sabotage, a man who has committed any of the above-listed offences must prove that the commission of the alleged offence, objectively regarded, was not calculated—

- (a) to cause or promote general dislocation, disturbance or disorder;
(b) to cripple or seriously prejudice any industry or the distribution of commodities or foodstuffs;
(c) to seriously hamper any person from assisting in the maintenance of law and order;
(d) to cause or encourage an insurrection or forcible resistance to the Government;
(e) to further the achievement of 'any political aim, including the bringing about of a change in the economic change in the Republic';
(f) to cause serious bodily injury to or endanger the safety of any person;
(g) to cause substantial financial loss to any person or to the State;

(b) to cause feelings of hostility between different sections of the population;
(i) to seriously interrupt the supply of light, power, fuel or water, or of sanitary, medical or fire-extinguishing services;
(j) to embarrass the administration of the affairs of the State.

In any ordinary prosecution the State would have to prove that you intended to achieve these aims. Under the Sabotage Act, the accused has to prove that he is innocent of any and all of these charges.

Prosecutions

The real iniquity of this Act is that it places in the hands of the Attorney-General the responsibility for deciding whether a minor offence should be raised to the capital crime of sabotage. Once the minor offence is proved against an accused, a conviction for sabotage follows automatically merely because the accused has been charged under the Sabotage Act. An accused's only remedy is to discharge the difficult onus of proving himself innocent of all of the 12 subsidiary aims set out in the Bill.

Take the case of the trespasser again. The man who walks up your garden path to put a leaflet under your door may be held in certain circumstances to be guilty of trespass, even if the leaflet is perfectly legal. If his leaflet is about patent medicines or religion, he could prove himself innocent of sabotage, though still guilty of trespass. But if his leaflet is political he is converted into a saboteur and the judge has no option but to find him guilty if

he is charged under the Sabotage Act.

Here are some of the other acts which could be classed as sabotage in terms of this Act:

- a call for a boycott of the products of a particular firm, or for the imposition of economic sanctions on South Africa.
• the painting of slogans or the affixing of posters to a wall in contravention of any municipal law;
• any strike by African workers in the industries mentioned in the Act (the Act excludes matters dealt with under the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1956, but Africans are not covered by the definition of 'employee' in the I.C. Act.)
• a bus boycott;
• arguing with a policeman in the course of his duties (which

the democratic movement to ensure that public opinion will not tolerate the use of the Sabotage Act to cripple opposition political activity.

The people must refuse to be frightened of the Sabotage Act. They must insist on their rights to agitate for a change in our political and social set-up, to work for the implementation of the Freedom Charter, using all the normal forms of extra-Parliamentary action.

Mass Action

Widespread mass activity by the people in support of their demands for a better life and the establishment of a non-racial democracy with equal rights for all is more necessary now than ever before in our history.

In the face of such mass agitation, no Attorney-General would dare to lift his hand frivolously against any anti-Nationalist. It is only when the people are timid that the fascists can come into their own.



might obstruct the maintenance of law and order;
• refusal to pay taxes.

It is true that these may be considered extreme cases. Mr. Vorster assures us that frivolous prosecutions can be ruled out because only the Attorney-General can take the decision to indict. To some extent his argument is confirmed by the fact that he brought in a separate Bill to increase the penalties for slogan-painting, thus indicating that he did not contemplate using the provisions of the Sabotage Act against them.

While it would be wrong to place any reliance on the assurances of Mr. Vorster or the discretion of Attorneys-General (they are, after all, only civil servants, subject to the Minister's orders and advised by the Special Branch), yet on the other hand it would be equally wrong to think that the Sabotage Act automatically rules out all forms of political activity.

It is true the Minister deliberately framed his Act as widely as possible so as to give himself the maximum powers to deal with 'Communists and agitators.' Yet when it comes to the push, the Minister may find that his precious Sabotage Act is not such a handy weapon as he hoped.

The scope of the Sabotage Act will, in the long run, be determined not by Vorster or his Attorney-General, but by public opinion. And it is up to

the democratic movement to ensure that public opinion will not tolerate the use of the Sabotage Act to cripple opposition political activity.

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250 MEAT WORKERS WALK OUT Protest at Dismissal or Three Comrades

JOHANNESBURG. Two hundred and fifty African workers at a cold storage firm walked out to a man last week when their shop steward was sacked because the management alleged he was 'trying to run the show.'

Five hours later the men were back at work with an assurance there would be no victimisation and that the firm would in future co-operate with the workers in any dispute.

Two workers were fired when



The workers say they will not collect their pay envelopes but will remain where they are till their dispute is settled.

they refused to work overtime without pay. The shop steward was elected to make representations to the management on their behalf—and he was immediately fired.

REINSTATEMENT

The workers immediately demanded the reinstatement of all three. They are often expected to work overtime without pay, they said. 'We know that 15 or 30 minutes is a short time—but our bosses get fat on 300 men all working for a quarter of an hour for nothing,' said their spokesman. The workers trooped out of the

factory leaving the tables full of meat and squatted in the yard, where they were addressed by the management. The order was: back at work at one o'clock—or the sack.

Speakers rose from the ranks of the workers to call for the reinstatement of the three. This is what some of them said: 'Let us take off our uniforms and give the boss his gum boots which burn our feet.' 'Do not be afraid of the boss. We are not fighting him today. We must keep on our overalls and when he brings back our three

friends we will go back to work.' 'The boss says we came here stupid and that our shop steward made us clever—so they dismissed him. Where our shop steward is buried, they must also bury us.'

'The boss is not willing to listen to our complaints. He has come here with a snake to frighten us. But we know it is a dead snake and we are not afraid.' After the one o'clock ultimatum had expired, the management threatened to sack all the workers. Once again they indicated by a show of hands that they would stand firm. 'Amanda Awethel' they cried and remained squatting in the yard.

S.A.C.T.U. INTERVENES

S.A.C.T.U. officials later opened negotiations with the management. The workers then went back on shift. They were promised no victimisation and further negotiations about the three dismissed workers. During the day there had been silent intimidation by numbers of police who appeared on the scene, but this did not worry the 250.

FOOTNOTE: The average wage of the workers at this factory, which produces sausages, polonies and other exportable meats, is R4-92 per week. They are demanding an increase of R1-00 'because it is impossible to live on such a low wage.' There is one worker with seventeen years in the trade who now earns the princely wage of R7-99. The work done in this factory is of a semi-skilled nature.



The three sacked men: (left to right) Mr. Gideon Kozzi, 13 months service, dismissed for asking for pay for overtime work; Franz Manemela, shop steward, sacked because he argued the case of the workers; Isaac Mnguni, sacked for refusing to do overtime without pay.

Inside Portugal's Prisons

THE BIRD OF TRUTH LOOKS FOR FREEDOM

MANY CENTURIES AGO A BEAUTIFUL BIRD OF TRUTH WAS BORN IN SUNNY PORTUGAL.

Ignoble people wanted to kill, drown or burn the wonderful bird. It was, however, immortal. Then they imprisoned it. But when the Bird of Truth sang, the wall fell to pieces and the bird was freed.



Sometimes this story is being related... In our time, this tale has become reality. Like the bird, the truth has emerged from the sinister caverns of Portugal.

For thirty-three years, Salazar, the blood-thirsty fascist, has been reigning in Portugal. All the parties, except the fascist one, were outlawed, all progressive papers are suppressed, strikes and meetings are prohibited.

BEYOND THE LAW

Aljube, the old prison in Lisbon, the gathering place of the PIDE, is always filled. The small cells along the corridors have no windows. The beds are suspended on the wall. The prisoners have no benches, no soap or towels. The mattresses, bed sheets and pillows, which are soaked with blood, are never washed. The small rooms, which have no light and air, and where space is reduced to a minimum, are never empty.

The building of the PIDE is situated not far from Aljube. The law does not reach to the third floor of this building—the agents of the PIDE declare cynically to their victims, while accompanying them to examination.

Once, Raul Alvee had been horribly tortured for several days. The prisoner, in his despair, threw himself from the window of the third floor. The passer-by witnessed his death. He was laying hold of a gutter to keep his balance. A big crowd gathered. The people saw how, behind the curtains of the windows, the agents of the PIDE had watched his suicide.

Raul Alvee called out for help, but the policemen did not move to assist him.

Another moment, the last cry... and he fell down lifeless on the pavement. Before the crowd was dispersed by the police, the people could see the bloody traces of the examination on the body of the young man.

Cachias, the old military fortress, turned into a prison by Salazar, is half buried. The solitary cells look into a haunted corridor. The sun never penetrates there. The walls are covered with humid moss which on rainy days, drips and forms pools on the floor.

ESCAPE

Many prisoners have been detained from 8 to 20 years, because the so-called 'security law' makes it possible to keep people in prison for an unlimited period.

This is the fate of Alvaro Cognalo, the general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party. He was arrested in 1949 and condemned to 6 years' imprisonment. In 1955, his penalty expired but he was not freed—the 'security measures' made it possible to prolong his imprisonment by a year. An additional year passed and the 'security measures' applied an extended imprisonment of 3 years.

If, at the end of 1961, Alvaro Cognalo had not succeeded in escaping in a barge, he would have passed his entire life in that sinister prison. The prisoners of Cachias entirely depend on their guards; they die of cold, famine, torture and due to the lack of medical attention. The women suffer particularly in Cachias.

oned in a solitary cell with no medical treatment whatsoever.

Maria Louisa Costa Dias has been operated upon in the presence of PIDE agents. Following the operation, in spite of her protests, she has been watched by a female guard. She has been forbidden to personally address herself to a physician...

We know that due to torture inflicted upon her, Maria Candida Ventura has been delivered of her child prematurely; now, her two legs are paralysed.

We are well aware of the fact that the 64-year-old Maria Louisa Paula, who was arrested together with her daughter, Aida, died in a catemate.

Maria Angela Vidal, aged 26, has been arrested with her two-year-old son. Eleven days after her arrest, she has been separated from her son. Eight years have passed since that time.

Francisco Miguel, at present imprisoned in Cachias, has succeeded in sending a letter to the English magazine 'New Statesman', a letter in which he described the torture called 'statue.' In 1947, he had been arrested for the third time. Although his health was undermined due to his former two imprisonments in the concentration camp of Tarrafal, for 272 hours he had held the 'statue'—without sitting down for a minute. Two days later, the hangmen of the PIDE put Francisco again against the wall and he stood there for 240 hours! They could not get anything out of him. Two weeks later, Francisco had to stand for 90 days.

The executors of the PIDE always invent new tortures. The peasants of Cuso, who were arrested in December 1960, after having suffered from the torture called the 'statue,' were fastened to chairs with only one foot. The women had to remain in that

By a Special Correspondent

position for many hours. When they were taken back to their cells, their bodies were covered with black spots and their feet were swollen.

CHRISTMAS CRUELTY

Once a year—at Christmas—according to tradition, the prisoners are allowed to embrace their children, wives and mothers. Last year, at Christmas, the authorities prohibited the usual rendezvous and permitted only the ordinary interviews between the two great walls. The 500 persons, who gathered there, refused these ordinary rendezvous. The agents of the PIDE appealed to the police who issued a decree... One of the women began to sing the national anthem, whereupon the crowd and the prisoners immediately joined her.

As a sign of protest, the prisoners have refused to eat their Christmas meal. Almost all of them were condemned to solitary confinement for 10 to 20 days.

BUT WIND CANNOT BE STOPPED AND, LIKEWISE THE WILL OF A GENUINE PATRIOT CANNOT BE CRUSHED.

'ANGOLA SOLDIERS'...

Time flies. The peoples of Goa, Daman, Diu, the former Portuguese colonies have rejected the yoke of colonialism. Salazar has issued a decree on national mourning and has prohibited the broadcast of light music.

The year of 1962, however, has brought a new element. On New Year's night, a group of patriots, led by Captain Varela Golis, seized the barracks of the Third Regiment of the infantry in Bege and heroically resisted the regular forces of Salazar.

On 1st January, great demonstrations took place in Portugal. Banners occurred with the police. The demonstrators demanded: 'Down with war!', 'Soldiers of Angola, throw away your arms and come back!', 'Freedom to the political prisoners!'

The entire progressive mankind identify themselves with these demands which have been stepped up from month to month. 'Another dramatic episode recently was that of the Angolan MPLA leader, Agostinho Neto, who managed last month to slip out of Portugal with his family.'

Special Branch Squeeze On Mafeking Trile

Mokoto Warns Against Chief Phoi

MAFEKING.
THE Special Branch has been active in the remote areas of the Setlagole Reserve in the Mafeking district. In the last month they have visited Mr. Joseph Mokoto, acting secretary of the Ratlou section of the Barolong tribe, at least



Mr. Joseph Mokoto

three times. He has been questioned at length about his opposition to Bantu Authorities and pressure has been put on him to persuade the tribe to accept.

There is a government plan under the Bantu Authority scheme to shift the people from Mosito

ELETHU LOSES ITS AFRICAN STAFF

(Continued from page 1)
the paper because he said he did not know it would be a Government paper when he started work, and because it did not pay its reporters 'White wages', it did not give Africans a free hand in running the paper, and it was not objective as an 'independent' paper should be.

Mr. Nyanda's resignation was not accepted by the managing director who offered him advertising work on the paper. Then another cat was let out of the bag. Mr. Nyanda was told he should try to sell space to Africans but not to Indians as anything concerning Indians was discouraged by the paper.

New Age was told by the managing director at the time we interviewed him that Indians were also not encouraged to buy shares in the company.

Mr. Jake Tuli, the former British fly-weight boxing champion who worked for ELETHU as sports editor, resigned because of the dismissal of his fellow-workers. He felt he was next on the list to get the sack. "We never got those 'White wages'," he said.

A reporter on the women's page was summarily dismissed.
A published advertisement for SARKOR shares said: "It is essential to convince the whole world of the sincerity and fairness of the policy of parallel development. This is a hopeless task as long as they drink the poison of a hostile press. In France, Russia and China it was the press that turned the scale."

ELETHU isn't hostile to the Government's apartheid, but its staff and readership are hostile to it

and this will cause trouble. Commissioner-General Kloppers had already warned of the removal.
Chief Phoi has indicated to the government that he is in favour of Bantu Authorities, despite the opposition of the great majority of the tribe.

QUESTIONED

Mr. Mokoto told New Age that he had been asked by the Special Branch why he had not attended the last kgotla addressed by the Chief and the Bantu Commissioner. The detectives questioned him on Government policy and his attitude to Bantu Authorities.

"I informed Detective Sergeant Botha that I was not able to speak on behalf of the whole tribe and that he should find out what views were through proper consultation with the Chief who had previously been beaten up because he took decisions on behalf of all of us without first consulting us, which is the proper thing to do according to our customs.

"I fear that the cross-examination which I had to undergo recently may mean that the Government intend removing me and other leaders from this area. They asked me where I was born and when I told them that it was in this area and that my mother was still alive in Mafeking, they seemed disappointed. It is for this reason that I know I will have to tell my people that Chief Phoi may quite easily sell them out to the Government. I fear that to do this may agree to our banishment and leave my people without their true friends and leaders.

TRICKED

"They must also remember that in the past, our fathers were told that certain portions of our land had to be fenced in and placed under quarantine. They were told that after a few months they would return and the land would be given back to them. But we know that they were tricked out of the best pasture lands in this way because after a few months our fathers found that these lands had been ploughed up and sold to the White farmers."

An African Anthology

"NEVER insult the alligator until you have crossed the river," states a Ewe proverb.

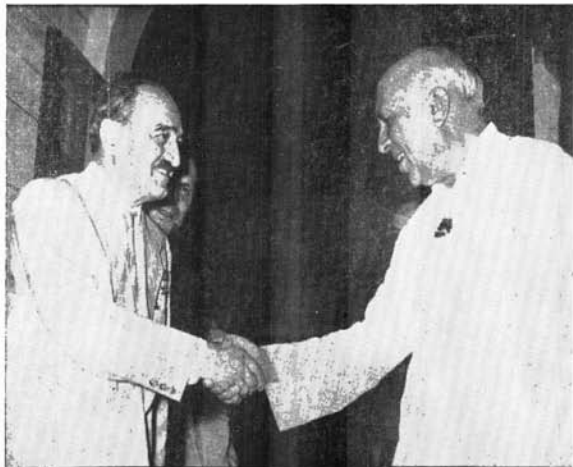
"When the sinners man tells the truth, he should buy a good horse to ride," warns a Hausa proverb.

"Wisdom does not dwell in a single house," says the Seuto.
"The darkest of night brightens, the deepest of ponds calms, the loudest of ponds calm, the broadest of moats can be filled, but evil is irremediable," says the Malagasy.

These and other proverbs appear in an "African and Malagasy Anthology" just published in French by Seghers in Paris. Its selections are both literary (poetry and prose) and documentary (essays, speeches and articles) and represent authors from various countries in tropical Africa and Madagascar.

Many of these authors are well-known. The volume lists such leading writers as Camara Laye, Ferdinand Oyono, Amos Tutuola and J.J. Rabarivelo and also prominent figures in the history of Africa's young nations: Jomo Kenyatta, Keita Fodeba, Mammadou

MIKOYAN, NEHRU MEET AGAIN



On his way back to Moscow from Indonesia, Soviet First Deputy Premier A. Mikoyan found time to call on Indian Premier Nehru at his residence at New Delhi last week.

Wide Screen Cinema For Steel Workers

PAOTOW

A new wide screen cinema house in China's growing steel centre of Paotow has been opened.
This is a new addition to the twenty-eight workers' clubs and cinema houses as well as many other sports and recreational facilities for the workers set up in this rising industrial city since liberation.

Before liberation Paotow had only one small movie house and two dilapidated theatres. Today, the dozens of mobile and fixed movie projection teams provide film showings for forty thousand people daily.

Dr. Jacques Rabemananjara, Leopold Sedar Senghor, Sekou Toure and Kwame Nkrumah.

Writers from South Africa and the Portuguese territories are also represented, enabling this anthology to offer a very broad picture of African writing to-day (the editors state that the Arab world in Africa has been omitted from this picture because it "represents a completely different and essentially Mediterranean civilization").

A double selection has been made in this book. It begins with a French translation of a number of English passages selected by the American Negro poet Langston Hughes and originally published in New York under the title of *An African Treasury*. A second selection from the French-speaking African countries has been added to broaden the perspectives opened by Mr. Hughes.

The result is a description of Africa in its multiple aspects offering a very human insight into its life as expressed by its writers and in its folk tales and proverbs. (UNESCO).

AFRO-ASIAN WORKERS CONDEMN ICFTU

To the African and Asian Delegates of the VII ICFTU Congress.

Dear Comrades,

We, the trade union officials from the Afro-Asian countries studying at the College of the German Trade Unions in Bernau near Berlin, send the following statement to the delegates of the ICFTU Congress, which is held now in West Berlin.

We condemn the lies, which were spread at the congress, in the paper "Welt der Arbeit" of July 7, 1962, and in other reports especially on the situation of the workers and working people in the GDR and the progressive trade unions in Africa (especially in Ghana), Asia and Latin America. We know exactly and are convinced that the workers and the working people in the GDR are happy and leading free lives.

We Africans and Asians, who experienced and are still experiencing imperialist colonialism, know very well what oppression means. We are convinced that the GDR is a peace-loving state which is at the side of the suppressed peoples.

We ask the African and Asian trade unionists taking part in the congress to cross the border so as to see themselves the situation of the workers and working people in the GDR.

It is a pity that the congress does not discuss such ardent problems of our epoch as the safeguarding of peace, general and complete disarmament, the liquidation of colonialism and neo-colonialism, the American nuclear tests and the improvement of the situation of the workers in the capitalist and colonial countries. It is an objective fact that the ICFTU because of its collaboration with the imperialist capitalists is losing its position in Africa, Asia and Latin America daily. We ask the delegates instead of singing the old song of the imperialists — anti-communism — to deal with such vital problems as the liquidation of colonialism, the improvement of the situation of the workers in the capitalist and colonial countries.

We invite you, dear delegates from Africa and Asia, to come and see us in Berlin or at the College of the German Trade Unions in order to learn the truth.
Bernau, 9-7-1962

The studying trade unionists from Burma, Ceylon, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Guinea, India, Yemen, Kenya, Congo, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Northern-Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Senegal, Somalia, Tanganyika,

We are waiting for you in the FDGB-Gästehaus (guests' house) of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions in Berlin.

PICASSO DRAWING

Great French Artist's Portrait of

Djamila Boupacha Algerian heroine

New Age is proud to reproduce here the moving and sensitive drawing by PABLO PICASSO of the great Algerian freedom-fighter, DJAMILA BOUPACHA. Picasso, regarded by many as the greatest artist of this century, has always shown a deep interest in the world-wide struggle for human progress and peace. He consistently condemned France's 'dirty war' in Algeria. By choosing to draw Djamila Boupacha, the girl who defied her French torturers and became a symbol of the Algerian resistance, Frenchman Picasso here expresses his admiration for all those who helped create the new Algerian nation.



● ALGERIA CRISIS

At the time of writing New Age has still not received any authoritative and clear explanation of the differences between the Ben Khedda and Ben Bella groups in Algeria. The main point of difference seems to be over the future of the Algerian Liberation Army (ALN). Ben Bella says that the ALN should continue to be the main spearhead of the Algerian revolution, in which Independence is merely a stage. Ben Khedda, on the other hand, has accused the army leadership of threatening to establish a military dictatorship designed to impose its will on the people of Algeria.

BEN KHEDDA'S RIGHT-HAND MAN



M. BELCAKEM KRIM, a Deputy Premier in the Algerian Provisional Government and right-hand man to Premier Ben Khedda, is seen on his return last week to Algiers after a visit to rally support in the countryside for the Ben Khedda group.

HAVE YOU SENT YOUR DONATION YET?

LET'S HAVE MORE

—SYDNEY SILVERMANN (for many years British Labour MP) tells of the free and constructive debate at the recent Moscow Peace Congress. This was no "communist propaganda stunt," he says.

1. There were about 2,000 delegates (observers, guests and others) at the Congress. In addition there were many hundreds of Soviet citizens, not only from Moscow, because this was the holiday season when Moscow is full of provincial visitors. There was a daily queue for the public galleries, which were always full. What was said in the plenary sessions was thus said to a large and changing public as well as to the representatives of about 150 countries.

2. If the Communist case was overstated or disproportionately stated, that was because the Communists were over-represented. But that was no fault of the Communists. All views were invited and all views expressed got a fair show. To refuse to go and speak and then complain that the Congress was one-sided propaganda is to imitate the man who took the cream off the milk and then complained that what was left was skimmed milk.

3. Mr. Khrushchov's marathon two-and-three-quarter hour speech was a forthright, uncompromising, powerful and, in many ways, persuasive defence of the Soviet case. Why should more have been expected of him? He had been invited—as had all heads of Government represented at the Geneva disarmament talks—to do just that. The Congress would have been an even greater success if the others had not let their case go by default.

4. The Congress was saved from being only a Communist propaganda exercise by the presence of French, German, Scandinavian and English groups—as well, of course, as by a large number of neutral or non-aligned delegates. Does anyone still think we should not have gone? It is said that all this could not have happened in Stalin's day. Fair enough. But it could not have happened today either, if we had all listened to the foolish advice of the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party to stay away.

5. Was anything achieved? A thousand times, yes! In the Soviet Union, in Moscow, in the Kremlin itself, men and women of all nations, ideas, creeds, ideologies met and talked freely and publicly together and were able to reach conclusions acceptable to them all. If that was a success for Communist propaganda, they deserved it. If the United States or France or Britain wants a similar success, they can deserve one, too. Let's have more World Peace Congresses—in Washington and London and Paris. Why not one in Berlin?

6. I had almost forgotten to put on record what has also been surprisingly omitted from all the news reports I have seen, namely the solemn declaration of the Chinese delegation that war is not inevitable.

NOT ONLY COCOA

Ghana's Economic Growth

Ghanaian economy has performed extremely well in the past few months. As John Tettagah, General Secretary of the Trade Unions' Centre, pointed out at the recent Congress of Ghanaian Trade Unions in Kumasi, Ghana's average 7 per cent annual increase in production assures a more rapid rise than in the advanced European capitalist countries.

Ghana has built new factories, the cocoa output rose by 37 per cent and the country is overcoming the unfavourable results of monoculture. An entirely new city and a new port were built at Tema. Transport was improved by new roads, hospitals and schools sprang up and new housing estates provided living quarters for Ghanaian workers.

cent of the labour force are employed in the processing industry and only 18.9 per cent in building.

Heavy industry, the backbone of every independent economy, is lacking thus far in Ghana. Agriculture suffers the structural flaws of a cocoa monoculture, (Ghana produces 36.4 per cent of the world's cocoa.) Yet the country has the proper conditions to develop other agricultural production so as to satisfy the demand for food. Ghana now imports food to the amount of 21 million Pounds Sterling annually, which represents 16.2 per cent of her total imports. Most of the food imported—said Mr. Tettagah—could be produced more cheaply at home.

A great deal of work still remains to be done by the people of Ghana. In his address to the Congress, President Kwame Nkrumah said that it was the most important task of the trade unions to spare no efforts in their attempts to raise industrial production so that a strong industry may become a prominent feature as against the hitherto prevailing agricultural character of the country.

Contrary to claims of the capitalist press—said Mr. Tettagah—our successes demonstrate that the Africans are able to develop their countries faster once they have achieved independence and liberated themselves from colonial rule.

Mr. Tettagah declared that the road to the new Ghana is not as easy one. The number of industrial plants is still small. Merely 6.8 per

Black Sea Holiday Resorts



At the new holiday resorts on Rumania's Black Sea coast modern hotels, luxury by any standards, from four to fourteen storeys high, form impressive skylines and the magnificent stretches of beach have everything to offer the holiday-maker, including ideal weather and bathing conditions. Our pictures show, above: a view of the beach at Mamaia, near Bucharest. And below: an aerial view of the North Eforie beach.

Racing at Milnerton

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday:
Maiden Three-Year-Old: GRASS BIRD, Danger, Savorette.
Maiden Plate: FOURWAYS, Danger, Metro.
Progress Five: ROYAL PEARL, Danger, Dollar Prince.
Durban Gold Cup:
1. VANGUARD
2. New Chief
3. Scott Free.
Moderate Handicap: SUN TOP, Danger, Fan.
Trial Handicap: GREAT GUNS, Danger, Panata's Girl.
Milnerton Handicap: CATCAR, Danger, Effusive.
Ascot Handicap 2nd: NOTATION, Danger, Top Pace.

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IN MEMORIAM

LA GUMA, Jimmy, died 29 July, 1961. Sadly missed by his wife, Minnie, children and families. Continue the struggle for mankind's freedom to which he devoted his life.

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A Leading Nat's Impressions Of Moscow

CAPE TOWN.

"IN Moscow you can get bread everywhere for nothing. Waiters and servants refuse tips and presents. You won't see an idle person anywhere. Theft is unknown and everything is very clean."

These are some of the impressions brought back from Moscow by the former Nationalist M.P. for Alwal North, Capt. G. H. F. Strydom, who recently visited the city with his wife. They travelled to and from the Soviet Union by jet plane and spent three days in Moscow before returning to London.

They saw no police or soldiers in Moscow, Capt. Strydom told a meeting of the Institute of Citizenship in Cape Town last week. But there were "thousands of planes of all types."

DON'T WANT WAR

Capt. Strydom said he thought no Western country today wanted war and this applied also to the common man in the Soviet Union.

Russia was self-supporting in every respect. Everything was made in the country itself. Everything that was fackled was worked out carefully beforehand. There was no waste. Everything was also kept very clean. You were not allowed to throw away a cigarette butt or even a match in the streets.

The Russians dressed reasonably well but the women used no cosmetics. One saw very few high heels. There were no fashions. The people only wore what was necessary and did what was necessary. Everything was standardised.

"Only I did not like the expressions on the Russians' faces," said Capt. Strydom. "The people in a city like London laugh more and are better dressed. They also look more civilised."

He thought the spirit of

private enterprise was completely suppressed in the Soviet Union.

LIVING CONDITIONS

The Russians lived in good and modern flats. Most flats for families had two or three bedrooms. In the country one still saw the old wooden houses, but fine bungalows were being built alongside. It also struck him that there were no advertisements along the roads.

Everyone was busy. Idleness was not tolerated.

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Textile Workers In Court Case

DURBAN

The fourth in a series of court cases in which the Textile Workers' Union has been dragged to court was unopposed by the union at the Durban Supreme Court last week.

The union, in a statement explaining the reason for its action, said that so far it had disbursed almost R2,000 in legal fees. The statement adds: "The last three cases against the Union have been won by us and as this case was on the question of an election ballot which was conducted recently, we feel that we could safely call a mass meeting of the workers and have the question of the elections settled once and for all."

"We have decided that we will not spend any more money than is absolutely necessary in court cases," adds the statement.

New Age understands that this meeting will be called within a month.

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BEREA

vs

TRANSVAAL UNITED

SUNDAY 5th AUG, 1962 - 3.00

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