



After Nelson Mandela appeared in court in Johannesburg last week, a huge crowd marched spontaneously from the court room to the City Hall steps, where a demonstration of solidarity with the arrested leader was held.

AFRICAN STATES CALL FOR RELEASE OF MANDELA

THE PRIME MINISTER OF TANGANYIKA, THE PRESIDENT OF THE SUDAN AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOMALI REPUBLIC ARE AMONG WORLD LEADERS WHO HAVE CALLED FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF NELSON MANDELA, FORMER LEADER OF THE BANNED AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

In a statement demanding the withdrawal of the case against Mandela, **President Ibrahim Abboud of the Sudan** announced that he had instructed his representative at UNO to raise the question of Mandela's detention for discussion.

The Prime Minister of Tanganyika, **Mr. R. M. Kawawa**, in a statement issued in his capacity as President of the ruling Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), said:

"I want to make it abundantly clear to the whole world that the members of TANU are most perturbed by the news of the arrest of Mandela whom we have known as a fellow freedom fighter."

He said: "The urge to be free from the fetters of imperialism and injustice of all kinds is human. No threats, no persecutions and no pretences will stop the people from demanding their rights to choose the form of government they want."

(Continued on page 4)

MANDELA AND SISULU JOINED ON INCITEMENT CHARGE



Walter Sisulu

JOHANNESBURG.

WALTER Sisulu and Nelson Mandela are to be joined on a charge of incitement when they appear together in the Regional Court, Johannesburg, on October 15.

This was announced when Sisulu appeared before Mr. H. S. Bosman in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court last week.

Sisulu was brought to a heavily guarded court one and a half hours after the case was scheduled to start. He was given a rousing cheer by the people who were being kept at bay by the police outside the court room.

(Continued on page 4)



George Peake at the microphone

QW SM ED.

NEW AGE

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GEORGE PEAKE RE-ARRESTED

R2,000 Bail May Be Estreated

CAPE TOWN.

TEN Security Branch detectives were the only spectators in the Regional Court last Friday when George Peake appeared at an inquiry resulting from the prosecutor's

application for the estreatment of his R2,000 bail.

Peake's appearance followed his detention at Modder River, near Kimberley, at 3.30 a.m. on Thursday morning at a police roadblock. According to police statements, two cars had set out from Cape Town the previous evening, one of them containing Peake. Both cars were stopped at the Modder River roadblock and the occupants detained in the Kimberley jail for 11 hours. With the exception of Peake, they were all released after questioning.

Peake had reported to the police in Cape Town in terms of his bail conditions at 6 on Wednesday evening. He was due to report again at 8.30 on Thursday morning.

POLICE VISITS

Between 10 p.m. and 11 p.m. on Wednesday night the homes of a number of people were visited by Security Branch men who did not search but stated that they were merely carrying out a routine check. One of those visited, Mr. Archie Sibeko, was asked by a smiling Security Branch detective whether he had "any complaints."

Others visited in this way included members of COD, CPC and former members of the banned ANC.

The police claimed that their patrols had spotted two cars on the outskirts of Cape Town travelling north at high speed. The in-

(Continued on page 8)



NEW AGE LETTER BOX

PETROL BOMB VICTIM STATES HIS CASE

Allow me to comment on a report in your newspaper dated July 19, 1962, sent by Douglas Sparks relating the story of an attempt at murdering me by means of a bomb which exploded in my room, because I was Chief Matanzima's Ambassador.

I have never tried to introduce myself to the people as Matanzima's Ambassador, although I did mention to some people that I may become his representative in the urban area in 1963 but will await the receipt of a letter of appointment from the Chief.

My people in East London know what I have done for them. I fought the imposition of the 2s. lodger's fees, 1s. visitor's fees and 5s. increase of rental to site-owners. I corresponded with the City Councillors and the imposition of these fees was dropped by the Council, which elected to build 3,500 emergency houses at the new Duncan Village extension.

Who are my former friends who have now turned their backs on me because I have crossed the floor except those who are blood-thirsty to spill my blood because they are ignorant?

In politics men can differ but that does not mean bloodshed. Dr. Jan Steytler differed in Parliament with the Commissioner General of the Xhosa group Mr. Hans Abraham, but when the two met at Umtata recently Mr. Abraham invited his opponent Dr. Steytler for a drink and there was no mention of bombs.

What has Mr. Sparks done for the people? In Port Elizabeth, where he gets his directives, dummy bodies exist, I mean advisory boards, and they have reference books.

J. J. MATOTIE
(Petrol Bomb Victim)

East London.

FOOTNOTE: On Monday August 13 the Prosecutor at the Regional Court at East London withdrew the case against Mr. Johnson Mgabela, who was charged with an attempt to set fire to the home of Mr. J. Matotie in the East Bank location. Mr. Matotie was reported to have been burnt on the leg when a petrol bomb exploded in his house setting fire to the furniture.

Following the withdrawal of the case, at about midnight of the same day the offices of Mr. Mgabela's attorney, Mr. Louis Mtshizana, were set alight by an unknown person.

A passer-by noticed the fire, which was started under the floor, and reported to the police. The fire brigade put the fire out before it had done any extensive damage to the offices.

GOOD AUDIENCES BUT POOR SHOWS

Though the lack of good shows and public hunger for entertainment has been drawing good audiences to shows put on by Union Artists, the standard of performance has deteriorated.

"New African Music," presented at the University Hall on August 11, is an example. Never have such large numbers of people attended such an amateurish performance as that seen and heard with such enthusiasm.

Because of past success the artists have become careless and do not put any new effort into their work at all. Who says that Kippie Moeketsi is still wonderful, except the Union Artists and its press?

The unfortunate part is that the practice of boosting only those few artists sponsored by Union Artists is killing African art. New aspiring talent is being discouraged and frustrated, and in the long run there will be no new artists.

Fortunately, young African artists have already resigned themselves to go their own ways.

J. MAKALIPANE
Orlando.

B.P.P.'s AIM FOR BECHUANALAND

The hope and the wish of the Bechuanaland People's Party is to obtain independence by 1963. The growing pressure in the country will bring about a change in the face of the country, and many are despairing because of the cataclysm which they fear is coming.

Our only hope of finding a sensible approach to our dilemma is to unite together and share our views, opening up the discussion so that we can conquer the Government soon. The way to solve the difficulty is by persuading the Africans to seek the fulfilment of our political aspirations in Bechuanaland.

BAARENG NGWAKO
Bechuanaland.

Editorial

STAND BY YOUR LEADERS!

THE arrest of Nelson Mandela, followed within a week by the detention of George Peake at Modder River, has given rise to a flood of speculation and gossip, some of which has spilled over into the columns of the sensational press.

Perhaps the worst example of this has been the article published in the Sunday Times last week which maintained (a) that Mandela had been betrayed by the Communists who were anxious to take over his leadership; (b) that there was a serious split in the leadership of the banned ANC; (c) that the Congress movement has been reduced to a shambles as the result of Mandela's arrest.

The Sunday Times advances not a tittle of evidence to support any of its wild allegations and we have no hesitation in saying that we don't believe them for a moment. But the worst aspect of the Sunday Times article is that while it is permitted to speculate at will about the Communists and the ANC, they are unable to say a single word in reply. Both the Communist Party and the ANC are banned, and no spokesman of either organisation is in a position publicly to repudiate the malicious slanders of its enemies.

One Side Only

This of course is precisely what the Government wants. They have deliberately framed their laws so as to make it impossible for their political opponents to propagate their point of view. The organisations of the people are outlawed and their leaders gagged. Verwoerd, Vorster, the Sunday Times and anybody else who is so disposed can utter the most blatant falsehoods about the banned without fear of contradiction.

And, of course, the propaganda of the people's enemies is not without its effect. Recent arrests and jailings have shaken the confidence of the doubters and the faint-hearts. "Do you think it's true?" they ask themselves. "Was Mandela given away? Who are the informers? What has happened to the leadership?" An atmosphere of uncertainty and distrust can very easily lead to fear and withdrawal from political struggle.

The coming period—in which New Age may be banned and all the people's leaders prevented from speaking and placed under crippling restrictions—will be one placing terrific burdens on the liberation movement; and not the least of those burdens will be that of obtaining accurate information. It will be a period in which faith and determination may be all that the ordinary freedom fighter can

rely upon to see him through. Security police, Government leaders, press propaganda—all will be vying to misinform the people about what has really happened.

The Record

Trust and confidence are the weapons with which the people must reply. Are their leaders, who have kept faith through one crisis after another in the last 10 years, going to betray them now simply because they have suffered one or two setbacks? Are the heroes who have stood their ground through the defiance campaign, the boycott and strike movements, the treason trial, the emergency and everything else that a vicious Government has thrown at them going to turn traitor now simply because the Sunday Times says so?

We urge all our readers to stand firm in the face of the enemy propaganda assault. This is no time for rumour-mongering and gossip. This is a time to present a united front, to consolidate forces and throw everything into the struggle for liberation. This is a time to stand by one's leaders who are in trouble, and to show them by intensifying one's political work that their sacrifices have not been in vain.

Informers there may be, and they must be ruthlessly tracked down and driven out of the liberation movement. But above all we must rely on the good sense and experi-

ence of the leadership to take the necessary steps to deal with the situation which has arisen from the recent spate of arrests and jailings.

New Tactics

One thing is certain—the whole progressive movement, indeed all anti-Nationalists, are being subjected today to a bombardment such as they have never experienced before. The Security Branch offensive is daily and incessant, and new methods are constantly being employed to track down, harass and intimidate all who dare to stand up against the Nationalist Government.

It is now the burning duty of the progressive movement to devise an answer to this problem. Organisation must be strengthened, discipline tightened, new tactics devised to counter those of the enemy and lift the whole movement to a higher level of perfection.

But the greatest contribution we can all make to the struggle is to dedicate ourselves with a full heart and renewed determination to the fight for freedom. Above all let us stop defeatist talk, rumour-mongering and idle gossiping about what goes on, for it can do far more harm in undermining morale than any of the direct blows of the enemy. For every leader who has been struck down, let new leaders come forward to take his place. Let the conviction spread that the agony through which South Africa is passing can and will be resolved by the action of the people.

Money For Beerhalls But Not For Clinics

Kimberley Women Protest

KIMBERLEY.
THE authorities could build beerhalls but there was not a single clinic in the location, said the chairman, Miss R. Kesehebang, at a meeting held in Kimberley on August 12 in celebration of Women's Day.

The health of the 30,000 African people of Kimberley was neglected, but they were fed on beer, she said.

This was the first time Women's Day had been celebrated in Kimberley without interference from the Special Branch. More than 200 people attended.

The first speaker, Miss Goeiman, said the people would protest to the bitter end against the Sabotage Act, which had been passed despite the determined opposition of the people.

"We demand the repeal of this Act and the many other oppressive laws the Government has put on the Statute Book. In their place we want to see a Bill of Rights for all people."

PASS LAWS

The first enemy of the African

people "is engraved deep in our hearts—the Pass," said Mrs. Mawzi. "Now we must unite as never before and demand the repeal of the Urban Areas Act. If you fall on the way, get up and again join the few who adhere to the democratic principles of democracy, justice and fairplay."

Beerhalls were so dangerous that the African people had already become a drunken race under the sun, said Mrs. Jane Toane. Men and women were being led off to the charge office for being drunk. Drink was running away with their money.

RENTS

Mrs. Galenwe said the Kimberley City Council was increasing the rents in all the townships but the wages of the people remained the same. This would make poor families poorer and would lead to wholesale evictions, as the men were earning below the breadline.

Other speakers were Mrs. Mokgoro and Mrs. Motlhatledi.

A resolution was passed unanimously empowering ten women to draw up a memorandum of protest against the high rents and present it to the City Council.

ONE WEEK TO GO!

ONE more week to go before the end of the month, seven critical days in which to find the money needed to ensure our continued publication . . .

Not much time left—only 168 hours, to be exact.

Every tick of the clock asks the same maddening, disturbing question: will we—or won't we—will we—or won't we—make it?

The tick of the clock is about the only tick we do get. Not many people give us a very high credit-rating these days. It's cash on the nail—or else.

Don't let us wait for the last second for our answer.

**GIVE IT TO US NOW!
GIVE IT TO US IN
HARD CASH!
HELP BEAT THAT
CLOCK!**

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg:
Don R1, P.J. R2, Monthly R3, Min R6, Monthly R20, Anon. R20.

Durban:
Long live Mandela R1, Z.S. 10c.

Port Elizabeth:
Brother R2.10, Friend R1.05, Lex R4.

Cape Town:
R.E. R2, Dough R50, Legal R10, Hamun R10, J.B. R6.30, Rummage 20c, Blanket 50c, Sacred River R10.

London Committee: R20.

Grand Total: R169.25.

Crowds Demonstrate When Mandela Appears In Court

JOHANNESBURG. WHEN his name was called, Nelson Mandela walked slowly up the steps from the underground cells into the dock of a hushed but crowded Magistrate's Court. He was draped in a buffalo-skin kaross and wore a beaded necklace—the traditional dress of the top men of the Xhosas.

Sitting on a bench in the well of the court was his wife, Winnie, attired in traditional Tembu regalia.

Mandela faced the magistrate erect and tall. He was not called upon to plead during the brief proceedings.

SECURITY MEASURES

Unprecedented security measures were taken by the Special Branch in the vicinity of the court. Special Branch detectives were detailed by Colonel Spengler, their head in Johannesburg, to take up positions at the entrances to the court and in the corridors among those who could not gain admission to the crowded court room.

In the court Special Branch men sat in the public galleries, on the press benches, and formed a screen around the dock. Uniformed men were positioned in every corner. The courtroom looked like a beleaguered armed camp.

One uniformed policeman was overheard saying: "Ons sal hulle doodskiet as hulle iets vandag probeer."

African women had waited outside the court from the early hours of the morning so as to ensure seats in the public gallery.

By the time Mandela appeared both galleries were full. Hundreds were refused admission and waited in the corridors.

DEFENCE PLEA

Mr. James Kantor, for the defence, told the court that the removal of Mandela to Pretoria had caused distress because it was difficult to travel such long distances for consultation.

He requested that:

- (a) The defence be advised timeously about the removal of Mandela from one place of detention to another.
- (b) In order to facilitate preparations for the trial, Mandela should be kept in a place, chosen by the Special Branch, in Johannesburg.

The magistrate suggested that some arrangement could be made out of court with the Special Branch.

After he had been remanded to the Regional Court for October 15,



The police took the names of the demonstrators on Jo'burg's City Hall steps but the people sang on.

Mandela turned and, going down the steps, greeted his colleagues and friends in the gallery.

A spontaneous burst of singing broke out in the corridors of the court. Hundreds of people formed into columns as they moved slowly towards the entrance, raising their voices in a stirring rendering of "Nkosi Sikelele" and "Morena Boloka." Magistrates and clerks of courts came out to watch the spectacle.

Police who formed up behind the crowd, suddenly pushed the crowd as it approached the narrow exit. Three old women were sent hurtling to the ground but prompt action of those nearby helped them to their feet.

PEOPLE MARCH

A column, several hundred strong, then began marching from the precincts of the Court up Commissioner Street. They sang freedom songs as they went. Several messengers jumped off their bicycles to join the column. Others nearby deserted their jobs and linked up. A worker standing on a scaffolding of a building about eight stories high, stopped working and roared out "Afrika!" over the heads of the crowd.

Colonel Murray, who was in charge of the uniformed police, intercepted the marchers and warned them that they were forming a procession and thus contravening the law. He asked them to disperse quietly. But it was not until they had reached Sauer Street and were again stopped, that they turned back temporarily. Although quite a large number had left, those who remained reformed their ranks and shouting "Mandela belongs to us," started marching up Market Street towards the City Hall where they intended staging a demonstration. After the third intervention by the police, the youth decided to return to their club in Macosa House.

People stood round in excited little groups for hours afterwards discussing the affairs of the morning. Police kept patrolling, but there were no incidents.

ARRESTED

Mr. Jacob Lebone, Secretary of the Residents' Association in Tladi, was arrested while walking together with a small group of friends. The police said he was "cheeky."

A fire engine appeared suddenly outside Macosa House while the youth were singing praises to Mandela. When asked about the fire, one of the youngsters replied that the only fire they knew about or had seen "was a political fire which you can't ever put out!"

Lunch-hour Demo in Johannesburg

"VRYSTATERS" AFRAID TO INTERFERE

JOHANNESBURG. A POSTER demonstration asking for the release of Mandela and Sisulu was staged on the steps of the Johannesburg City Hall at lunch hour on the day of Mandela's appearance in the Magistrate's Court. Hundreds of passers-by stopped to read the slogans and listen to the freedom songs sung by scores of men and women assembled round the demonstrators.

Several of the women holding the placards were dressed in traditional tribal regalia. Amongst them were the wives of Nelson Mandela, Duma Nokwe, Walter Sisulu, Robert Resha and other well-known leaders.

Uniformed police took the names of all those holding posters. Several Special Branch detectives mingled with the crowd. A vanload of policemen unobtrusively disembarked and took up positions on the fringe of the audience. Many well-known "vrystaters" stood round in

groups but did not interfere. They were afraid to start with a crowd demonstrably unsympathetic to them.

When Winnie Mandela appeared and joined the demonstration, a group of about 10 young Africans detached themselves from the crowd and formed a protective ring behind her.

White people stood enthralled listening to the moving rendering of such songs as "Shosholozza Mandela", "Mandela we stand by you", "Amandla Awethu", "Mayibuy Afrika" and others. Finally when the National Anthem—"Sikelele Afrika"—was sung, many Whites as well as several policemen stood to attention.

Posters read: "Mandela for Freedom"; "Vorster—Hands off Sisulu"; "The struggle goes on"; "The People shall Govern"; "Amandla Ngawethu"; "We Demand the Release of our Leaders".

'We Want Freedom, Not Liquor'



Women from the Nyanga branches of the S.A. Women's Federation, armed with heavy staves, toured bars and bottle stores in Cape Town on D-Day to warn their menfolk against buying "White" liquor. "We want freedom, not liquor," they said.

Wives Of Arrested Leaders



Mrs. Albertina Sisulu and Mrs. Winnie Mandela, whose husbands appeared before court last week and are being held in prison in Pretoria. Both leaders' wives wore Tembu traditional dress for the demonstration at the court when Mandela appeared.

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