

'WE WANT 1 MAN 1 VOTE FOR S.W.A'

Congress Leaders See U.N. Team

JOHANNESBURG. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE TRULY REPRESENTATIVE LEADERS OF THE NON-WHITE PEOPLE HAVE GAINED AN INTERVIEW WITH AN OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL DELEGATION WHILE IT WAS ON SOUTH AFRICAN SOIL.

As a result of direct representations by the South African Indian Congress and the Coloured People's Congress, as well as the placard demonstrations organised by the Congress Alliance, Mr. Victorio Carpio and Dr. Martinez de Alva, of the United Nations investigating team on South West Africa, saw a nine-man deputation of Non-White leaders in Pretoria last week.

The representations were contained in a letter hidden in a bouquet of flowers presented by Dr. Aziz Kazi and Mrs Margaret Mateman to the U.N. team. This method had to be used because of the strict surveillance by the Special Branch, who in co-operation with the management of the Union Hotel where the team stayed, tried to keep everyone and all messages away from the men.

REFUSED ADMISSION
Despite a phoned invitation from Mr. Carpio to Dr. Kazi asking him to come to the hotel with representatives of all the Non-White groups, the nine men were told by the manager:

"GET OUT OF MY HOTEL."
It was not until the UN secretary came to look for the men—on the

pavement outside—that they were re-admitted and taken to Mr. Carpio's private suite.

The deputation consisted of: Messrs Walter Sisulu, Yusuf Cachalia, Marks Shope, Don Mateman, Godfrey Pitje, George Carr, Solly Nathie, Tom Nkobi and Dr. Aziz Kazi.

"We were well received," Mr. Sisulu told New Age, "and in an informal talk discussed the fact that because the Government of the two countries—South Africa and South West—is the same, there is absolutely no difference in the suffering of the Non-White people there and here."

SHAM FAKE
The deputation pointed out that the so-called independence schemes for Ovamboland and the Transkei, both planned under an overall Bantustan policy, were a sham fake that would never give the Africans true democratic rights, self-determination or economic opportunity. They were a crude plan to give the appearance of freedom to certain tribes, who would be ruled by Government-paid Chiefs in some poverty-stricken area where the soil was poor and there had been no industrial development.

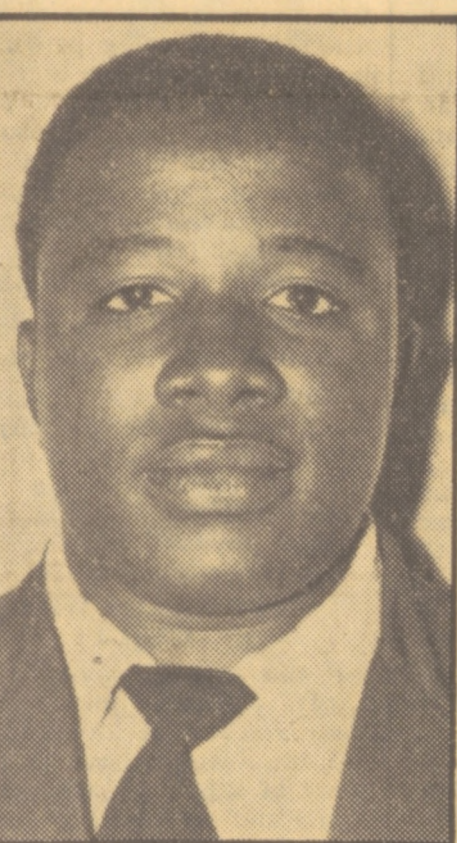
It was the obligation of the United Nations to see that the democratic rights of the people of South West Africa were upheld on the basis of one man one vote.

Mr. Carpio and Dr. de Alva told the men that they had studied all the documents and memoranda submitted to the United Nations on the situation in South West Africa carefully and that they were using the opportunity of the present fact-finding tour to enable them to prepare a really full report for the next UN session.

They emphasised that they were here as a result of the recent UNO resolution which had called for self-determination for the territory.

FIRST TIME EVER

This is the first time ever that an official delegation from outside the country has interviewed truly representative non-white leaders. When Dag Hammarskjold was here at the



Mr. Kozonguizi

SWANU Leader Calls For Sanctions

LONDON

REGRET that the United Nations Special Committee members Mr. Carpio and Mr. de Alva had agreed to visit South West Africa on Dr. Verwoerd's terms was expressed by Mr. Jariretundu Kozonguizi, the President of the South West Africa National Union, in a statement released at a press conference here last week.

The statement was released after a long-distance telephone conversation between Mr. Kozonguizi and the general secretary of SWANU in Windhoek, Mr. U. Mbuha.

The press conference was held at the House of Commons, Mrs. Barbara Castle, Labour M.P., was in the chair.

"The UN Special Committee has accepted the invitation of Dr. Verwoerd on condition that they would not raise the most important points in the resolution which was passed by the UN General Assembly last December," says Mr. Kozonguizi.

"To the South West Africa National Union therefore the United Nations Committee is not welcome though it is hoped as men of unquestionable integrity they will see through Dr. Verwoerd's manoeuvres."

"The South West Africa National Union will however be prepared to put before the Committee its views on the question of South West Africa. It will make it very clear to the Committee that the time for United Nations sight-seeing tours in South West Africa has long passed and the most pressing problem is not whether the conditions in S.W. Africa are good or bad but the removal of the South African administration from South West Africa.

"After the removal a constitutional Convention may then be convened where the representatives of the people will draft a constitution for an independent South West Africa, and will tackle questions of economic development and discuss the future relationship with the United Nations on questions of technical assistance and the policing of the territory.

"The task of improving conditions will then fall on the new Government in co-operation with the United Nations. The South West Africa National Union believes that the stress at this stage should be placed on the removal of the South African administration from the territory, and this is a task which cannot be accomplished by a two-man commission on a sight-seeing tour of South West Africa. It can only be achieved, in the view of the South West Africa National Union, by a systematic and effective imposition of sanctions—economic and otherwise—against South Africa."

beginning of last year he saw only men like Dr. Willie Nkomo and the late Dr. Xuma (assembled by the Government) who themselves told him that they no longer represented the popular voice.

Commenting on the talks Advocate Duma Nokwe, the former Secretary-General of the now-banned African National Congress, said:

"The talks were the result of the people's agitation and efforts—they show that at last the demands of the Non-White people are receiving serious attention and recognition from international bodies."

Grahamstown Coloureds Told To Quit

GRAHAMSTOWN.

All Coloured residents living in the African sections of the location here have received circulars advising them that they must quit their homes by December 31, 1962, and live in their own areas.

This has come as a great shock to the Coloured community, who have lived in peace and harmony with their African neighbours for scores of years, and there is likely to be considerable opposition and resistance to this new move.



One of the places visited by the U.N. team in South West Africa—the main street of the old location in Windhoek.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA AT A GLANCE

SOUTH West Africa, formerly a mandate of the League of Nations, should today, under the United Nations Trusteeship system, be on the way to full independence. Instead it has been stolen by the Republic of South Africa, which is trying to force its half million population into the prison of apartheid.

The Territory

About 320,000 square miles in

extent, or about three-quarters of the size of its expropriator, the Republic of South Africa.

Population

About 470,000—Whites, mostly farmers, 80,000; Bushmen, who live by hunting and fruit and root gathering, 10,000; Namas or Hotentots, 30,000; then the Bantu-speaking peoples, the Hereros, 30,000; Damaras, 30,000; Ovambos, 250,000; Okavangos, 30,000; and finally the Rehobothers, a community of mixed origin, partly White, partly African, partly Nama, who number about 10,000.

The Coming Of The White Man

The first White man to come to South West was Diego Cam, who made a landing at Cape Cross in 1486. During the 18th and 19th centuries the territory was visited by an increasing number of hunters, explorers, traders and missionaries, who began to clamour for "protection" from the overwhelming numbers of Non-Whites who surrounded them.

In 1878 Britain occupied Walvis Bay and the surrounding territory of some 400 miles. The rest remained no-man's-land.

The Berlin conference of 1885 which carved up Africa among the imperialist powers awarded South West Africa to Germany. (Walvis Bay still remained British and has in fact never formed part of South West Africa proper. It later be-

came part of the Cape Province and then of the Union, and is even now claimed by the Republican Government as wholly South African.)

German occupation saw terrible wars of extermination against the indigenous population. By the end of the German occupation the Hereros had lost all their land and cattle and their own numbers had been reduced from 80,000 to 15,000.

When Did South Africa Come In?

Germany lost all her colonies by the Versailles Treaty after the first World War. South West Africa was entrusted to the King of England to be administered on his behalf by the Government of the Union of South Africa as a C class mandate.

C class mandates were to be administered under the Mandate as integral portions of its territory, subject to the principle that the well-being and development of the indigenous peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation. Article 2 of the Mandate added: "The Mandatory shall promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants of the Territory."

How the South African Government carried out its sacred trust can be revealed by a few facts:

● The 80,000 Whites have twice as much land at their disposal as the 390,000 Non-Whites—and the Whites have absolute title to the land, whereas the Non-Whites do not, being for the most part confined to reserves.

● Non-Whites have no vote and no representation in Government.

● Little more than 10 per cent of the Budget is allocated to Non-Whites.

● The report of the U.N. Trusteeship Council in 1948 stated that educational facilities for the indigenous peoples were "hopelessly inadequate." There is not one high school in Windhoek for the Non-White population of some 20,000 and only one for Africans in the whole territory. There is no university. The territory has produced only one Non-White doctor.

The Economy

Dominated by farming, but with heavy American and British investment in mining. Several thousand Africans work in the American controlled mines at Tsumeb for 1s 9d. a day—half the wage of a miner on the Rand. The Tsumeb mines returned 8 million dollars net earnings in the first three years of operation—1 MILLION DOLLARS MORE THAN THE INITIAL CAPITAL OUTLAY.

South West Africa And UNO

In 1946 the United Nations recommended that South West Africa be placed under the international trusteeship system, which the South African Government has consistently refused to do for the succeeding 16 years.

Liberia and Ethiopia are bringing a case against South Africa before the International Court of Justice to secure enforcement of the U.N. decision.

Messrs Carpio and de Alva are at present visiting South West Africa in terms of the decision of the last U.N. General Assembly giving the U.N. Committee on SWA the task of achieving the following objectives:
(a) a visit to SWA before May

ATTEMPT TO SQUASH SABATA FAILS

Chief Calls For Multi-Racialism In Transkei

From Brian Somana

UMTATA.

ALL attempts by the African chairman of the Transkei-Territorial Authority and Government officials to suppress the views of the people of Tembuland and eliminate Chief Sabata from speaking at the session have failed and have met with a hostile reception from the people of the Transkei.

Through his determination at all costs to put the views of the people, Sabata is now the champion and hero of the people of the Transkei. It is this determination and the attitude of the people that forced the Chief Magistrate of the Transkei to go out of his way to recommend to the Chairman of the TTA that Chief Sabata should be given a chance to speak.

SECRET MEETINGS

There was also a strong rumour around Umtata which caused fear

to Matanzima's supporters and Government officials that Sabata was seen during the two nights holding secret meetings at Engcobo, Umtata and Mqanduli.

The Chief Magistrate wanted to know where Sabata was going to stay, but this information was refused by Sabata. When it became known by the people that Sabata was going to speak, the public gallery was packed to capacity. Addressing the Assembly, Sabata expressed great regret that at the time he would have dealt with the Constitution he was continually ruled out of order.

He said that nobody would quarrel with the idea of self-rule if the people handling that self-rule were the people of the Transkei, but he stressed that his people would never accept the Government Constitution because it was Matanzima's Constitution.

His people wanted a democratic Constitution. It was known that at a meeting of his people at Bumboane before the session the Matanzima Constitution had been rejected. He said that the Tembus were a democratic people who believed that laws should be made by the people for the people. The people who drew up the Constitution did not get the views of the common people, intellectuals or traders.

"The world today is moving towards multi-racialism and we in the Transkei cannot afford to hold up this progress."

He invited the Chairman and all magistrates under him including the Chief Magistrate to go to Bumbane to hear for themselves what the Tembus say. This invitation was accepted and on June 4 the Chief Magistrate will be at Bumbane.

LAND PROBLEM

When the Select Committee asked that certain districts be incorporated in the Transkei and that those bits of European farms lining Mt. Fletcher be bought for the settlement of African farmers, the Chief Magistrate said: "Before you ask for more land you should first learn to use the land you have got in the proper way so as to provide enough food for all."

He pointed out that the Transkei produced an average of 2 million bags of mealies which meant that another 2 million had to be imported from the Republic to meet

the demand. He said that the Transkei Bantu had enough land but lacked the ability to use that land.

BANTU EDUCATION

It was decided that the people of the Transkei wanted the old type of education and not Bantu Education and mother-tongue instruction. Chief Botha Sigcau, speaking for the first time in the session, criticised Bantu Education and suggested that the syllabus be the same as that of the Whites.

During the discussion Mr. van Rooyen said that Bantu Education was the best form of education, but that a commission of enquiry would be appointed to go into the matter of mother-tongue instruction. This commission would consist of three African educationists assisted by two Whites.

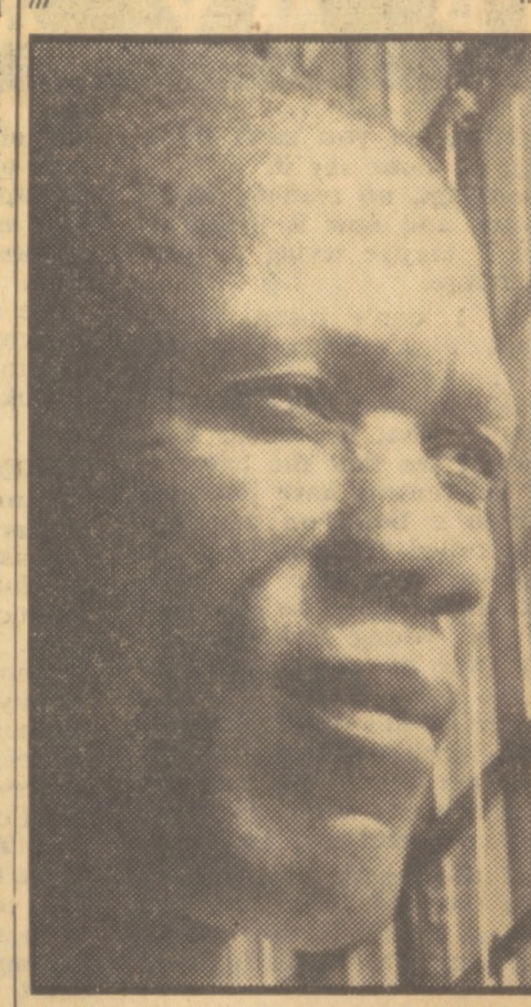
COMMUNISM

Chief Matanzima warned the TTA against Communism. At the end of the session he said that enemies had infiltrated into the Civil Service and the future Government of the Transkei would have to be on the alert and ready for people with communistic tendencies.

He said that unlawful meetings were being held under cover. The Jacobites (people opposed to Bantu Authorities) wanted to destroy African Nationalism and must be stopped before they could do much harm in the Transkei. "To achieve this we must, if possible, meet force with force."

During the time Chief Matanzima was attending the TTA sessions, an unknown number of cattle were stolen from his farm at Boloto. About seven kraals and a thatched house were burnt. The Chief said he believed that this had been done by the Jacobites.

3-YEAR SENTENCE



Mr. Aaron Molete, an employee of New Age, who was last week found guilty of furthering the aims of the now-banned Communist Party and sentenced to three years imprisonment. Mr. Molete is out on bail pending appeal. Mr. Molete has been with the paper for 19 years.

7,000 AT B.P.P. MEETING IN SEROWE

SEROWE.

THE biggest meeting the BPP has ever had was held here on April 21 when about 7,000 people from all over the Protectorate and some from the Republic attended.

Shouts of 'Mayibuye' could be heard in every corner of Serowe. Among delegates from the Republic were Messrs Tshepe, G. Moeng, J. Chalahshika and Mrs. Mokotedi.

Mr. Tshepe appealed to the people to sink their differences and co-operate in fighting for a common objective. Mr. Mthusi Seretse denounced as most reckless and unscrupulous "Seretse Khama's steeled determination to refuse his hereditary position of kingship."

President K. T. Motsete, an M.A. graduate of London University, spoke at length on unity and pointed out how the British on realising the importance of unity had themselves united to form the present United Kingdom. He also

said: "We must double our pace to keep pace with the continent. We are no longer going to allow foreigners to lull us to sleep with their usual technique that we are not yet ripe to handle our own affairs."

Mr. Motsete affirmed that in spite of artificial obstacles that would be placed in their way, the BPP was dedicated to achieve self-determination through non-violent positive resistance.

Mr. M. K. Mpho accused the British of having failed to develop Bechuanaland for 76 years. Now they should clear out whether they liked it or not otherwise "she will be swept by the wind of change which sweeps everything before it like a volcano."

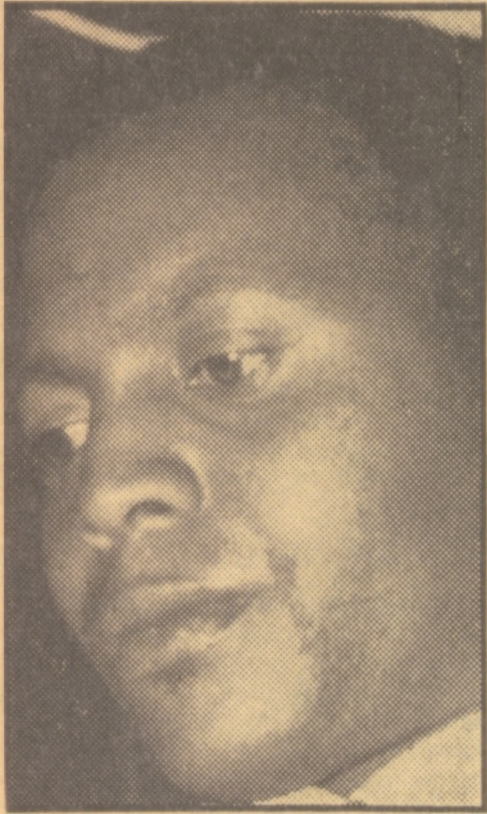
Mr. Matante, another speaker, said: "We are going to scrap that imposed constitution of the so-called Legislative Council and draft a proper constitution for the people of Botswana."

S.A. BANS BOOKS FOR BASUTOLAND

**"Objectionable" Literature
Seized in the Customs**

MASERU.

AFRICAN SCULPTOR



JOHANNESBURG.

Last week the one-man show of the 25-year-old sculptor Vincent Kumalo, seen here in our picture, was opened by Mr. Khabi Mngoma of the Jubilee Centre. The gallery was crowded and in a short while Mr. Kumalo had sold 14 sculptures.

Mr. Mngoma said of his close friend: "Mr. Kumalo's work is not tribal. He is expressing himself in his urban environment. He is deeply involved in the complex modern life of South Africa, and his work is completely contemporary."

NEGOTIATIONS are at present being conducted between Sir John Maud, the British High Commissioner, and the South African Government in connection with the future relations between the Protectorates and the Republic.

One of the matters which will no doubt come under discussion is the Customs agreement between the protectorates and the Republic, in terms of which the censorship policies of the Nationalist Government are automatically applied to the territories.

OBJECTIONABLE

The South African Government refuses to allow the passage to Basutoland of any publications deemed "indecent, obscene or objectionable" under the South African Customs Act.

Thus British citizens in the Protectorates are placed in the same position as South Africans, and have their reading material censored by the Nationalist Government.

Recently Mr. Ronald Segal despatched about 400 copies of "Africa South in Exile" to Mr. V. J. Matthews, a Maseru attorney, for distribution in Basutoland.

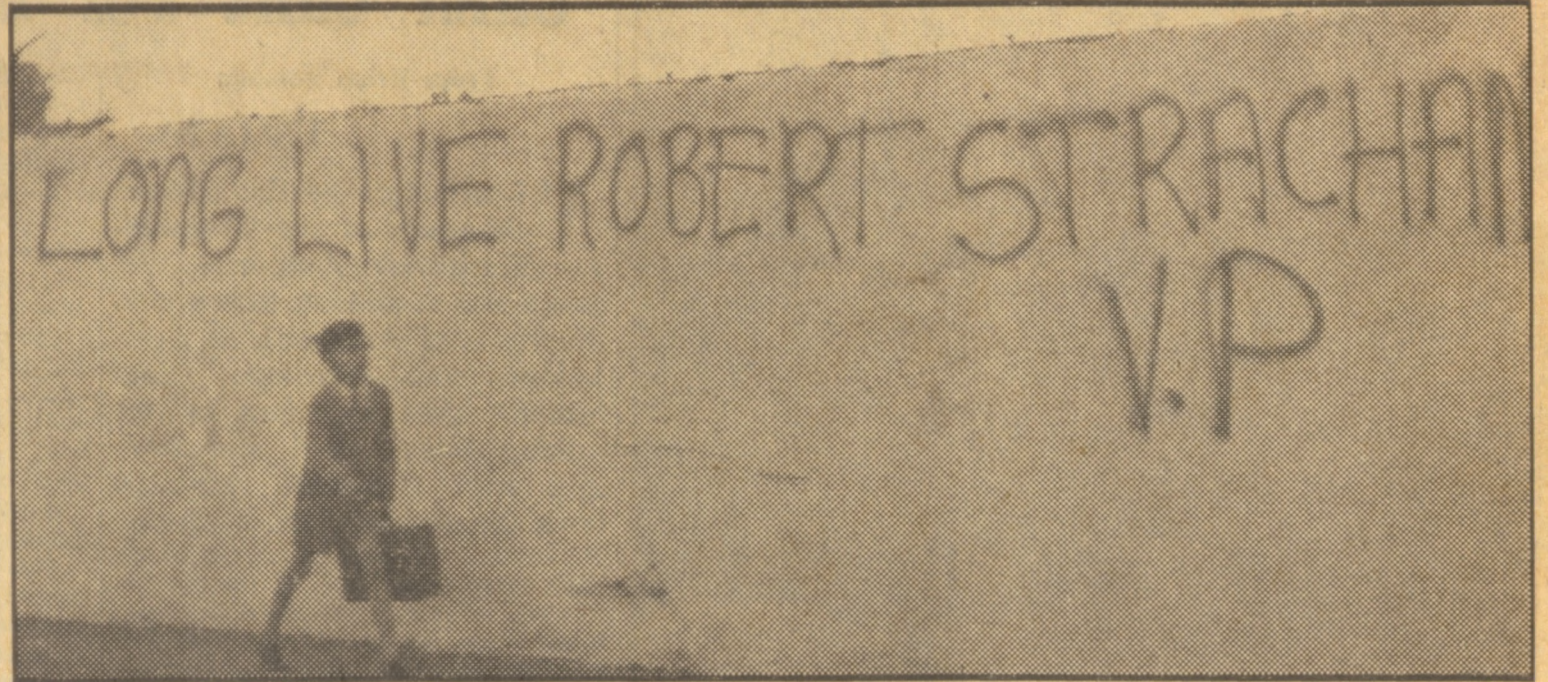
"Africa South in Exile" is banned in South Africa but not in Basutoland. Yet the Collector of Customs and Excise in Durban wrote to Mr. Matthews:

"I have to inform you that the periodical 'Africa South in Exile' has been declared objectionable.

"Its importation into South Africa and the Protectorates is prohibited in terms of the Customs Act No. 55 of 1955, and the Customs Agreement between the Protectorates and the Republic.

"The above-mentioned consignment addressed to you and detained in the State Warehouse is therefore seized, and a transcript of section 148 of the Customs Act is enclosed for your information."

Cape Town Slogan Painting



This slogan was painted on a wall in District Six, Cape Town, last week. Other slogans nearby condemned Group Areas and the transfer of Coloured education.

New Age Offices Raided In Durban And P.E.

NEW Age offices were raided by Special Branch police in Durban and Port Elizabeth last week. In Durban, raids were also conducted on the homes and offices of three leaders of the Congress of Democrats—Dr. G. Miedlinger, Mr. Ronnie Kasrils and Mr. Melville Fletcher.

The three members of the Special Branch who raided the New Age offices in Durban suddenly ended their half-hour long search with an exclamation: "Ah! This is what we are looking for," after one of them had found a telegram addressed to Mr. Ronnie Kasrils lying on one of the desks in the office.

The telegram read as follows: "Delighted congratulations con-

vey to all. From: Ben C.O.D."

Mr. Ronnie Kasrils told New Age he could not understand the Special Branch's interest in the telegram. "The message is obvious. It was sent to us after Dr. Miedlinger, Mr. Fletcher and I were discharged when we appeared before the Kokstad Supreme Court charged with having contravened the Transkeian Emergency Regulations," he added.

INTIMIDATION

Although Lieut. W. Truter, a senior member of the Special Branch, is reported in a local daily to have said that the raids were purely routine, it is significant that only these three leaders were searched.

Making this point, the Congress of Democrats in a statement to the

press said, "Even though the three men had been found not guilty in the Supreme Court, they are now being subjected to intimidation."

WARRANTS

In Port Elizabeth the detectives raiding New Age were armed with warrants listing various organisations and materials which were to be seized with a view to prosecuting.

The organisations included Um-butho we Sizwe, the Congress of Democrats, SACTU, the National Convention. The materials mentioned in the warrants related to receipts, cash and ledger books of the organisations.

The detectives spent more than 30 minutes in the New Age offices and seized several documents, publications and files.

UP MY ALLEY

IT'S getting so you can't do a thing, let alone say it.

No meetings, no reading, likely no visitors, and now it looks almost as if they're trying to prevent marriage.

● And I don't mean mixed marriages. That's been sewn up already.

I'm talking about MARRIAGE. Or anyhow, what goes with it.

Because I see that the hatchmen of the censors have just said no-entry to a book on marriage guidance, called "He and She."

I suppose it is one of those publications designed to give advice to the young and iggerant. Anyway, they're not allowed to read it.

The next thing you'll hear is that the Special Branch will be attending meetings of the marriage guidance councils some churches have set up round and about.

● But they can't win, believe me. As the old folks say, you don't need to teach the youngsters anything. They already know how.

★

TO a lot of whites in this country, the arrival in Cape Town harbour of a ship captained and officered by non-whites must have been something out of Ripley's "Believe it Or Not."

★ Captain Lilywhite (I bet a

lot of hardshelled Nats would even object to the name), Pakistani captain of the ship, kept his crew ashore because he found it impossible to explain our race laws.

We can't blame him. Even Parliament tries hard to arrive at a definition of the saintly handle of "blanke."

★

THE Cullud Affairs Department are busy once again trying to sell us brown folk to the world.

This time it's a snazzy, glossy brochure in black and white and technicolour full of what we've done. The world will be surprised to know that in the coloured community there are businessmen, teachers, nurses, singers, flower-sellers, fishermen, actors and actresses, and even members of the Coloured Affairs Council.

● The whole thing falls flat. What the CAD has proved is that the coloureds are no different from anybody else anywhere else in any part of the world, and don't need a special department to look after them.

★

● Overheard at Hibiscus Queen Contest: "Gosh, what a lovely swim-suit."

"Oh, it's nothing, really."

"That's what I like about it."

ALEX LA GUMA.

CHARGED UNDER SUPPRESSION ACT

JOHANNESBURG.

Bartholomew Hlapane, an ex-ANC Provincial Executive member in the Transvaal, appeared in the Magistrate's Court in Johannesburg on Saturday, May 12. He is charged under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Hlapane was arrested in February and the police allege that some documents were found on him. He was arrested near Baragwanath Hospital by uniformed police of the SAP.

Mr. Joe Slovo is appearing for the defence.

The case was remanded to June 18, in the Jo'burg Regional Court.

Continuation Committee Case Appeal

JOHANNESBURG

The Government has decided to lodge an appeal in the Appellate Division against the judgment given recently by Mr. Justice Trollip in which the 12 leaders of the Continuation Committee were found not guilty of furthering the aims of an unlawful organisation, the ANC.

The matter was heard in Pretoria this week and has been postponed sine die.

Special Branch Raids Before Turok's Arrest

JOHANNESBURG.

MR. Ben Turok, National Secretary of the Congress of Democrats and ex-Provincial Councillor for the Africans in the Western Cape region, has been detained under the notorious 12-day no bail law after appearing in the Magistrate's Court, Johannesburg, on Saturday May 12.

He is being charged under Act 26 of 1956 for "being in possession of explosives with intent to cause damage to property." An alternative charge of "Arson" also appears on the charge sheet.

A certificate for Mr. Turok's detention was signed by the attorney-general, Mr. C. W. Rein.

The magistrate in remanding the case till Tuesday May 22 stated that this was being done as the matter was still being investigated by the police.

According to Major Lamprechts of the Special Branch at the "Grays," Mr. Turok has been arrested in connection with investigations of bomb explosions which took place last December in Johannesburg.

It is understood that Mr. Turok will have to undergo a preparatory examination in the Regional Court once the investigations have been completed.

This arrest follows on searches made during the week at various prominent political leaders' houses. Amongst those raided were Advocate Duma Nokwe, Mr. Walter Sisulu, Mr. Yusuf Cachalia, Dr. Aziz Kazi, and Mr. "Kathy" Kathrada.

Mr. Kathrada alleges that the police started searching his flat before he arrived home.

After arresting Mr. Turok at his office in the centre of Johannesburg, five Special Branch detectives drove him to his house where they carried out a most intensive search that lasted three hours. They then returned to the COD office in town and searched for another two hours.

In every case, the detectives had warrants empowering them to search for plastic containers, plastic water bottles, one gallon tins, tin stoppers, rubber gloves french chalk, nitric acid and other substances. Mr. Kathrada told "New Age" that when the detectives found two bottles of medicine in his drawers, they seemed to be satisfied and stopped searching almost immediately.

The investigating officer, Detective Sergeant van Wyk of the Special Branch, is the same man who is in charge of the Ramoutsi case. Mr. Harold Wolpe appeared on behalf of Mr. Turok.

Collection Number: AG2887

Collection Name: Publications, New Age, 1954-1962

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand

Location: Johannesburg

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