

NOKWE WILL NOT QUIT

"I REMAIN TO FIGHT,"

he tells Court in Bail Application



Adv. Duma Nokwe

JOHANNESBURG.

MR. Duma Nokwe, ex-secretary-general of the banned African National Congress, declared that on a previous occasion when he had been taken into custody, the Special Branch had offered him a safe passage out of the country; but he had rejected it. It was his duty to remain in South Africa to help solve the vexed question of apartheid and racialism which he found impossible to accept.

Nokwe was being cross-examined in the Magistrate's Court, Johannesburg where he is being charged with "continuing to be a member of an unlawful organisation."

If the State contended, in an affidavit handed into court, that he was afraid of the provisions of the Sabotage Bill and intended fleeing to Bechuanaland, to set up an office of the banned A.N.C. then it "was allowing its imagination to run riot—because however draconian the Sabotage Act, I am not afraid of it. 'No amount of persecution and no amount of gaols will ever intimidate me.'"

BAIL TOO HIGH

When asked why it was not possible to raise R1,000 bail which the State was asking for, Nokwe said that the Special Branch were well aware that he had been on trial on several occasions, that he had been harassed by them and that because of this and the Minister of Justice's refusal to allow him to occupy an office in the advocate's chambers, his practise had been reduced to nothing.

Financially things were "tight" and it was impossible to ask his friends to supply such a large amount. "By asking for such an amount the State is virtually refusing to grant me bail."

TREASON TRIAL

Nokwe explained what he meant when asked about being "persecuted." He said that in 1955 he became an advocate and asked the Minister of Justice to lift the banning and restrictive orders on him, so that he could practice properly. This was refused.

In 1956, he was arrested with many others on a charge of High Treason. The arrested declared then that there was no basis for the charge. This was proved correct. But he had to sit for five long years, practically daily, until he was finally released.

Before this case was dropped, he received another banning and confinement notice and had notice served on him that another charge was being preferred against him. He had voluntarily telephoned Col. Spengler and surrendered.

In spite of the fact that the

"Continuation Committee" were found not guilty, the State was still pursuing it and had appealed against the judgment."

In addition to all this, the Special Branch make a point of knocking on our doors every night and disrupt our lives at home. All this is what I consider to be a pattern of persecution."

Replying to questions by the Prosecutor, he said that Oliver Tambo and Nelson Mandela were associates of his and shared his views. It was their particular task "to isolate this country from the rest of the world generally and to conduct a vigorous campaign to end racialism and apartheid."

But his own task was to remain here and fight against oppression. Different people were allotted different jobs to which they were best suited.

GREAT DISTINCTION

When the Magistrate, Mr. B. E. Camp, asked him if it were not the duty of all people to support the laws which were passed by the government, Nokwe said, "obey the laws—Yes. But not support them. There is a very great distinction between the two. But usually in any civilised society, the public are given the chance to change the laws if they are not acceptable."

"In any democratic country, a citizen has the right to agitate against and criticise all existing legislation. I think that this principle is correct and that I have the right to do so."

WILL NOT CHANGE

Mr. Camp: People do change. Is it likely that you will ever change your views?

Nokwe: If that means, will I ever accept the principles of apartheid and racialism, my answer is that that is impossible and will never happen.

Mr. Camp: Don't you think that the people who make the laws, by and large mean to do the right thing?

Nokwe: Yes; but here (in S.A.) I know a lot of people who are doing the wrong things.

Mr. Camp: But can they always get away with doing the wrong things even here in South Africa?

Nokwe: Usually a thief who does the wrong thing, gets caught eventually by the long arm of the law. But here in our Government there are people who are doing the wrong things in the sphere of human relationships and are getting away with it because there are no courts to stop them.

NO INTENTION

He had no intention of fleeing from South Africa to Bechuanaland and as far as he knew, Mr. Walter Sisulu, who was also mentioned in the affidavit, had no such intention. R1,000 would not deter him from doing so, if he really meant to do so. The fact that he knew such leading men in the B.P.P. as Professor Matsiso and Messrs. Mpho and Matante was no inducement whatsoever.

NO STOP SIGN!

Progress, eyeing the Sabotage Bill, Sees in it a kind of a doggie pill, Whose rookers, filled with smoky hallucination, Regard themselves as the Lords of Creation.

It is well known what they do in that state of mind; Skop, skiet and donder those not of their kind. Talk does not cure their hypnotic spell; You are not their concern, and can go to hell.

It's big business to belong to their select gang; If not you can starve, or can even hang. Progress smiles. It's all a question of time. For her forward! There is no stop sign.

By DELIVERY BOY.

"Oh! God, Where Are You?"



The B.A.D. bulldozers have done their callous work. Furniture and other belongings of the people strewn amongst the corrugated iron that has been torn asunder by the bulldozers. The child in the foreground (left) does not appear to understand the tragedy that his parents face. This will be his home until the whole sordid mess the B.A.D. has created is sorted out.



It was a Policeman who said it:

"TAKE YOUR STICKS AND KILL THEM"

CAPE TOWN.

"If they come in future and ask you to join, take your sticks and kill them . . .": this was the advice given to an African audience by a white plain-clothed policeman at Langa last Tuesday, when a group of five policemen staged their own version of a 'Freedom Day' meeting.

The police went from door to door in Zone 7 and ordered all the men present in their rooms to gather at the communal dining hall. With a uniformed African policeman acting as interpreter, one of the white plain-clothed men addressed the workers.

He said: "We come to you as friends. You will remember that last month tsotsis were active here telling you to join organisations and pay 2/6d. subscription. I want to know if they came to your Zone and if anyone here gave their names."

"Now I am advising you that if they come in future and ask you to join, take your sticks and kill them and, if you can, bring them to the police station. We have arrested a lot of them but may be some of them are still outside."

"HOW CAN WE?"

New Age learns that similar meetings were held at each of the Zone sections during the week preceding June 26. At one meeting, when asked if they had any questions, the men replied: "How can we beat them? The police have taken all our sticks!"

The men were then told to take the number of any policeman who took their sticks in future and report him to the police station.

Zone residents are sceptical of the interest the police are taking in their welfare. The general comment is: "During the day they chase and arrest us for passes and permits, and at night they come as our friends. How can they be our friends?"

In an affidavit submitted to Mr. Justice Miller, Mr. J. A. Dlalisa, one of the residents at the township, alleges that these officials acted in contempt of an order granted by the court the week previously. (See last week's New Age.)

This matter will be finalised this week.

DEMANDED HOMES

A deputation of over 40 women from the area also met the Bantu Commissioner where they demanded homes for themselves and their families. They were told that no homes were available for them but that their husbands will be accommodated at the Kwa Mashu single quarters.

The Bantu Commissioner also told the delegation that they will be provided with rail warrants to go back to the reserves. No warrants will be issued for their furniture and fittings, however.

CALLOUSNESS

Urging the women to go back to their homes in the open the Bantu Commissioner told them that each case will be investigated separately the following week and in the meantime they will have to stay where they are.

The utter callousness of the suggestion makes one shudder. This is South Africa under the sjambok rule of the fascists—Verwoerd, De wet Nel and Vorster.

The feeling of the people could be summed up in the words of one member of the delegation who was interviewed by New Age. "They will pay for this in blood. They are strong today, but we shall be stronger tomorrow," she said.

Their Homes First Destroyed, Then

THOUSANDS TOLD TO SLEEP IN OPEN COURT ASKED TO IMPRISON OFFICIALS

DURBAN.

THOUSANDS of men, women and children are sleeping in the open on the site which once housed them at Magaba-Ngejane, shanty-township near Durban, following the complete destruction of all homes here by the B.A.D. (See New Age last week.)

When we visited this area last week we found the people, desperate, despondent and angry in turn. We saw pitiful scenes of weeping children and mothers preparing for bed in the open. It was bitterly cold.

Every once in a while we heard an angry outburst. We heard the voice of an obviously old woman in the dark cry out: Oh! God, where are you? Why have you done this to us?" Then again the voice of a young man: "They must pay for this . . . We must make them pay . . . If only we had some guns . . ."

But generally there was an atmosphere of hopelessness.

APPLICATION

In the meantime an urgent application has been made to the Supreme Court for the arrest and commitment to prison of the Chief Bantu Commissioner in Durban,

Mr. C. C. Elston, and two other Government officials who have been in charge of the demolitions.

MPHO SUSPENSION CONDEMNED

JOHANNESBURG.

MR. M. Mpho, Secretary-General of the Bechuanaland People's Party, was suspended from the organisation by Messrs Matsite and Matante—President and Vice-President respectively, New Age learns.

Mr. Fish Keitsing, ex-treason trialist and Executive member of the BCP was also suspended.

Five out of eight members of the Party's National Executive Committee issued a statement condemning the actions of the President and Vice-President, and demanded a special conference to deal with the matter.

A Landrover belonging to the Party was forcibly taken from Mr. Mpho by followers of Mr. Matante.

Imperialists gain from DISUNITY BETWEEN GHANA, NIGERIA

ONLY the imperialists can be pleased at the slanging match which is being developed between Nigeria and Ghana.

Three weeks ago the Nigerian Foreign Minister startled the people of Africa by making a bitter attack upon the Government of Ghana, which he accused of meddling in the internal affairs of Nigeria. He added provocatively that the Nigerian Government could topple the Government of Ghana within a year if it chose so to do.

After remaining silent in the face of further such accusations and threats, some top-ranking Ghanaians finally answered back by condemning the Nigerian government for slavishly following the orders of their neo-colonialist masters.

What the imperialists had long conspired to bring about had finally become a reality—an open split had developed between the two leading states of West Africa.

Naturally most of the daily papers in South Africa were delighted. They love to see Africans fighting amongst themselves, for they use such disputes to back their theories that once the firm hand of the white man is removed, Africans collapse into barbarism and strife. (The white supremacists of course conveniently forget the 'civilised' OAS of today or the slavers of old, the centuries of war and national dispute in Europe, and the fact that it was the colonisers who are responsible for the arbitrary division of Africa into a multiplicity of national states.)

It is not the glee of the racialists, however, that is responsible for the fact that we in South Africa are bold enough to comment on a dispute between two independent states in our continent. We make comment because THE DISPUTE BETWEEN NIGERIA AND GHANA AFFECTS US MOST DIRECTLY.

NO EQUAL BLAME

Only the maximum unity of all free Africa will succeed in having our apartheid rulers fully isolated in Africa and the world. We look to the peoples of both Nigeria and Ghana for support in our struggle against white domination, and it is with dismay that we see that their respective governments have fallen out.

At the same time it does not seem to be a case of equal blame. From down here in South Africa it seems that the major responsibility for the split rests at the door of the Nigerian government.

It is not coincidence that the Nigerian Foreign Minister began to hurl verbal bombshells at Ghana at a time when Nigeria was facing its first major crisis since independence last year. In fact many of the leading members of the Opposition, including the leader of the main Opposition Party, the Action Party, had been locked up without charge after a State of Emergency had been declared in Western Nigeria.

Of the three Regions which make up Nigeria (Northern, Eastern and Western) the Western is generally recognised as being the most advanced and the most prosperous. Its legislature is dominated by the Action Party, and most of its representatives in the Federal legislature come from that Party, which is in opposition to a coalition of the Northern People's Congress and the National Council for Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC). These latter two parties between them have more than two-thirds of the representation in the Federal legislature.

YOUNG MILITANTS

Until a few years ago most young and militant Nigerians were attracted to the NCNC, but the leadership of that party appears to have let them down by preferring plum government jobs to fighting for the advancement of the ordinary people. Nigeria's foreign policy has also come under sharp attack, especially the failure to take a strong anti-imperialist stand on the Congo.

Nigerian students in London startled the world by roundly booing their Prime Minister when he tried to lecture to them last year, and the Nigerian Government was further embarrassed when British Prime Minister Macmillan was greeted by thousands of hostile students during his famous 'wind-of-change' tour three years ago. Similarly there have been well supported demonstrations in Nigeria against the military treaty which the Nigerian Government proposed to sign with Britain after independence.

At the same time there has been growing impatience with the glaring contrast between the living standards of the mass of the people on the one hand and the small group of elite who hold all the plum jobs. The gap between rich and poor in Nigeria grows ever greater, as the wealthy few ostentatiously parade their wealth, showing a great predilection for imported goods and a contempt for all things Nigerian.

It is against this background that there have been significant changes in party attitudes in Nigeria. The NCNC leadership has more and more identified itself with neo-colonialism, i.e. with the new, disguised, indirect colonialism. The Action Group, on the other hand, seeing that its future prospects depend upon the degree in which it was able to inspire support from the more militant youth and other anti-colonial elements, has increasingly taken a stronger anti-imperialist line.

As a matter of fact this line happened to co-incide more and more with that of the Ghanaian leadership—but all that was proved was that both groups were militantly anti-imperialist. No concrete evidence of any direct tie-up between the Government of Ghana and Nigeria opposition elements appears to have been produced.

WORLD STAGE

By Spectator

In order to stem the growing popularity of the Action Group, their opponents in Nigeria engineered a split in the Action Group Party between leader Chief Awolowo and Deputy leader Akintola. Although the position was undoubtedly bedevilled by personalities the main point of contention was the refusal of Akintola to back the demand of Awolowo and the majority of the members for a more progressive and militant policy. Akintola was expelled from the party, and when he refused to resign his position as leader of the House in the Western legislature, fighting between the two groups broke out. This was used as a pretext for declaring a State of Emergency and for locking up scores of Action Group leaders. Finally, to find a scapegoat for all the trouble, the Government of Ghana was roundly attacked by the Nigerian Foreign Minister for 'interference.'

PERSONALITY CULT

It may well be that certain actions by the Ghana government in the past has made it easier for neo-colonialist groups to attack it. In particular friends of Ghana have found it difficult to defend the cult of Dr. Nkrumah's personality (great man though he undoubtedly has shown himself to be) in some of its extreme forms.

Similarly the demand for the political union of Africa now might be a bit premature (a fact which Dr. Nkrumah himself has appeared to have recognised) and gives the imperialists the opportunity of frightening Ghana's neighbours with stories that Ghana is threatening to swallow them up.

Nevertheless, the main direction of Ghana's foreign policy has clearly been to advance the interests of the people of the African continent, just as its internal policy is increasingly being directed towards satisfying the needs of the masses and not just the elite.

The last words of this review must go to President Nkrumah, for in their spirit all problems facing Africa will be resolved. This is what he told the Freedom Fighters in Accra recently:

"Let us tell the colonialists and neo-colonialists, that moderate or radical, militant or reasonable, Africa is Africa, one and indivisible. It is not their business to categorise our attributes."

"That is for our African masses to do, and they will do it in a manner that will spell unity, not division."

Read New Age! Sell New Age! Support New Age!

IT LOOKED LIKE A CONGRESS

SOLIDARITY THROUGH SONG

Case After Case After Case

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Johannesburg magistrate's court resembled a conference hall of the liberatory movement when approximately 20 members of the Congress Alliance or previous members from one or other of the banned organisations appeared in court on various charges.

The charges ranged from being members of unlawful organisations to alleged violence on the City Hall steps or wilfully obstructing or assaulting a senior officer of the Special Branch. Numbers of Congress spectators filled the court galleries.

COMMUNISM ACT

Mr. Walter Sisulu was arrested last week and is charged under the **Suppression of Communism Act**. His case was remanded to July 10 when he will appear in the Johannesburg Regional Court. He is out on R250 bail and must report to Marshall Square every Monday and Friday between 10-11 a.m.

Advocate Duma Nokwe, Secretary-General at the time of the banning of the ANC, has similar conditions placed on his release on bail and will appear in the Regional Court on July 6. He is charged under the **Suppression of Communism Act**. (See Bail Application Report on page 4.)

Mr. Brian Somana, New Age reporter, was remanded to July 13 when he will appear on charges under the (a) **Prisons Act** and (b) **Using obscene language**. These charges follow on an incident when Mr. Somana was reporting the deportation of "foreign natives" from Johannesburg and was taking photographs of these people on Park station.

ASSAULT

Mrs. Ruth Matseane, prominent executive member of the Federation of South African Women, Mrs.

Beauty Makgothi, Mr. Andrew Mahlaba and Mr. Peter Magubane, a photographer on "Post" newspaper, appeared in court charged with "creating a disturbance" on the City Hall steps during the campaign to protest against the Sabotage Bill. They were also remanded to July 6.

Miss Ann Nicholson put in her second appearance in court during the week, when she appeared in the magistrate's court on a charge of assaulting Major Moolman of the **Special Branch** in Kliptown on March 11. The alternative charge in this case is that she "resisted or wilfully obstructed a member of the force in the exercise of his duties or performance of his functions." Remanded to August 23.

LEAFLETS

Nine members of the Congress of Democrats are being charged under the **Unlawful Organisations Act** in that they "did wrongfully and unlawfully perform acts which were calculated to further the achievements of any of the objects of an unlawful organisation, to wit, the organisation known as the ANC."

They were accused of becoming or continuing to be or perform acts as office bearers, officers or members of the ANC or alternatively carrying on the activities of an unlawful organisation.

This follows on a raid made on a house in one of the suburbs of Johannesburg on March 21 when it is alleged some leaflets of the banned ANC were found.

All the accused were remanded to August 27. They are: Mesdames Mary Turok, Eve Hall, Mollie Anderson, Ann Nicholson, Pixie Benjamin, Diana Schoon and Messrs John Benjamin, Cota Gazides and Gerald Ludi.

Mr. Z. B. Molete, who is charged with being or continuing to be a member of the PAC or alternatively taking part in an unlawful organisation. Remanded to July 19.

MOZAMBIQUE PARTIES TO MERGE

DAR ES SALAAM.

THE political parties of Mozambique—the Mozambique African National Union (MANU) and the National Democratic Union (UDENAMO) are to merge following a decision taken after a week-long conference of representatives of these parties which took place here last week. The new party will be known as the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo).

Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, who is a professor of Anthropology at the Syracuse University, New York, has been appointed President of the Front.

A declaration by the two former parties states that within a period of 90 days arrangements will be made to transfer all properties owned and controlled by them to the Supreme

Council of Frelimo. Also during the same period the two parties shall introduce the new Front to their members.

The Mozambique Liberation Front said in a policy statement that its aim is to rally the nationalist forces of Mozambique towards independence in the shortest possible period. The Front, says the statement, adheres to the spirit of Pan-Africanism and neutrality in the cold war.

Serving in the executive with Dr. Mondlane are the following officials: Messrs Uria T. Simango, Vice-President; David Mabunda, Secretary-General; Paulo Gumane, Deputy-Secretary; Matthew Molle, Treasurer; and others.

The emergence of the new Front has been greeted with great satisfaction by politicians here.



The popularity of the South African nurses in Tanganyika rose even higher after their performance at the Freedom Day celebration held in the Mzimba Hall in Dar Es Salaam. Here they are giving vocal and rhythmic support to the 'mine workers' dance.

JUNE 26 IN DAR-ES-SALAAM

DAR ES SALAAM.

CABINET Ministers, Members of Parliament, Ambassadors from various countries and their staff, distinguished personalities, and people from all walks of life, were among the huge audience which filled the large Msimba Community Centre, at a function held here to commemorate the historic June 26.

The function, which was sponsored by the ANC representatives here, J. J. Hadebe and T. X. Makiwane, has been highly acclaimed by those who attended.

The programme included choral music by a mixed South African choir with some of the local S.A. nurses participating fully in the liberatory songs, light S.A. classics and popular negro spirituals. The highlight of the dancing was a traditional Zulu dance.

The climax of the function was the showing of the film "Let My People Go," depicting the true but ugly situation of everybody's life in South Africa under apartheid. Moving scenes of the women's anti-pass campaign and arrests, the burning of passes, treason trials outside the synagogue, the operation of pass-office influx control, night special pass raids and fast court trials and convictions, race classification and of nursing apartheid, were

shown in the film.

Mr. Joe Matthews, in transit here, addressed the audience on the significance of June 26 and the present situation in the country.

To close the function, Nkosi sikelel'i Afrika, translated into Swahili

and adopted officially as the National Anthem here, was sung.

The impact of the function has been so good, that many Tanganyikans are demanding a repeat performance of what they call a "wonderful and moving show."

A Vicious Tangle of Red Tape

P.E. TIGHTENS INFLUX CONTROL

PORT ELIZABETH.

RESIDENTS of New Brighton and Zhakhele are experiencing more and more hardships at the hands of the Labour Bureau, the Municipality and the Bantu Affairs Department.

Certain people are refused work-seeker's permits and endorsed out of the area under the notorious Section 10. Others are evicted from their houses by the Municipality for "lack of residential qualifications" or for having served a term of six months imprisonment.

Any appeal to the **BAD Commissioner is referred back to the Labour Bureau or the Municipality, so that the individual concerned finds himself helpless in a vicious tangle of red tape and officialdom.**

PERSECUTION

An investigation into the cases of many people affected by these mea-

sures reveals open and naked persecution by the authorities, with the connivance of the police.

The Advisory Board has taken up some of these cases, but like the victims, it finds itself enmeshed in the same red tape. However, certain concessions and extensions granted through the efforts of the Board give some relief to the victims before the next onslaught.

There is the case of Mrs. Josephine Jara who was evicted from her house in Dora Street in 1956. She was not re-allocated another house and thus she has no rent-card. Her children are not registered on any rent-card either, and as far as the Influx control officer is concerned, they are not eligible to remain in the area.

NOWHERE TO GO

Then there is Booi Blayi who has lived in Port Elizabeth for more than 15 years, but served a 6-month term of imprisonment, and so lost residential rights. All his children who were born in Port Elizabeth have now nowhere to go.

The Advisory Board has also taken up cases under the Site and Service Scheme at Zhakele. The scheme stipulates that tenants pay rents and redemption rents (to cover cost of structure) spread over a period of 30 years.

The Board contends that people in the Site and Service scheme who are endorsed out are entitled to a refund of rent. It is pointed out that the contract between the Municipality and the resident is binding in law and cannot be invalidated when the resident is endorsed out. As endorsement out of the area under Section 10 is not included in the terms of the Site and Service contract, such ejections are therefore a violation of the contract by the Municipality.

T.U. LAWS IN TANGANYIKA

DAR ES SALAAM.

TWO controversial Trade Union Bills were passed in the Tanganyika Parliament this week. The Bills, the Trade Unions Ordinance and the Trades Dispute (Settlement) Bill, raised a rumbling from the Tanganyika Federation of Labour leaders.

TFL's leaders told the workers that the government is attempting to take over the trade unions and demolish the right to strike. They pointed at several clauses which suggested that the government will have a say in the financial matters of the designated Federation of Labour.

When the bills came up in Parliament this week they were criticised by Mr. Victor Mkello who is the

president of TFL. He asked that the bills be postponed to give trade unionists a chance to scrutinise them closely. Trade union leaders had also demanded the Minister of Labour, Mr. Kamaliza's, resignation.

STORM OVER

The storm blew over however. Opposition faded when the Prime Minister, supporting the bill, explained that the Government has withdrawn the proposal to control the finances of the designated Federation.

"In a socialist state where power is in the hands of the workers," Mr. Julius Nyerere explained, "the right to strike is not a weapon—it becomes meaningless from non-use—we are not denying the right to strike . . . but merely cutting harmful strikes to a minimum."

The bills were enacted.

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