

Demonstration For Helen Joseph



"WE STAND BY YOU HELEN JOSEPH" read the posters carried by young people of all races outside Mrs. Joseph's little Norwood home last week. Spirits were high, the singing ringing. Then along came the squad cars and the uniformed police to take names and addresses and to take one young African into custody to check his identity.

KING SOBHUZA—'WE DO NOT CONSENT'

Indignant at bid to capture Swazi Mineral Wealth

MBABANE (Swaziland).

"IF the statement published in New Age newspaper, March 29, 1962, under the heading 'Anglo-American Bid to Capture Swazi Mineral Wealth' reflects the true position, I can only say that we are shocked," says King Sobhuza II, Paramount Chief of Swaziland, in a statement to New Age on the granting of mineral and mining rights in Swaziland "without the consent of the Swazi Nation."

The statement says:

On October 29, 1959, the Secretary of State through the High Commissioner replied to our petition on the reversionary rights of mineral concessions. In this connection, I wish to refer in particular to some of the conditions attached to the granting of our petition at Paragraph 22.

"(1) that the appropriate authority under the provisions of the Mining Proclamation 1958, acting on behalf of and with the consent of the Swazi Nation, shall grant or extend or renew any mineral rights so transferred and stipulate terms and conditions

under which such rights are given;

"(4) that all existing prospecting and mining rights on what are now Crown Mineral Areas shall be respected."

Consequently, after this date one could not expect any more or new granting of prospecting and mining rights without this "consent"—which this paper implies is still to be granted, otherwise this would bring about confusion and complications which may have far-reaching effects for all concerned.

The Swazi Nation replied to the Secretary of State protesting against these conditions imposed or attached to the reversion of their inherent rights.

The Swazis fail to understand why these rights were converted into Crown Mineral Areas.

Reference to the Blue Book C2695 page 19 reads:

"It is essential that the Swazis should look upon us as their firm and honest friends incapable of despoiling them of their just possessions."

If the British Government now choose to rely on their technical law used only against their protected states known as Orders-in-Council and Foreign Jurisdiction Act—the effect of which, once it is used or applied, is as much as that of a conquest, the Swazi people will not remain at rest until the British people come out to accept this technical law of acquiring their protected wretched people's rights and property by their executive—the law of conquest by pen or quiet conquest!

The Swazi expect to go into the Legco with their rights unequivocally clear, as is the case with their white compatriots, otherwise the Legco is meaningless to us. We would rather remain in our wretched position and continue to cry until the Almighty hears us.

27 CHARGED WITH SABOTAGE IN P.E.

PORT ELIZABETH.

TWENTY-SEVEN men appeared before a magistrate on Monday charged under the General Law Amendment Act. The case was adjourned to November 12.

The defence attorney called all the accused in an application for bail. The men were all employed in Port Elizabeth, some having as long as 13 years of unbroken service. Most of them have families who are left with no source of income as the men were the only breadwinners.

Major Klopper gave evidence of "tshisha tshisa" bands operating in New Brighton and Zakhele which the accused had knowledge of and in which they were participants. Questioned by Mr. Jankelowitz, he could not tell the court when police investigations would

be completed.

In a lengthy submission Mr. Jankelowitz requested the court to see that justice was done speedily as justice delayed was justice denied. He requested the court to maintain the liberty of the individual on the one hand and the administration of justice on the other.

All the accused testified in court that they had no knowledge of "tshisha tshisa" bands and were surprised at the allegations. All promised to be present at the trials against them. Bonakele Noygaya told the court he had been in the treason trial for four years and never absconded.

Refusing bail, the magistrate said the time was not long before November 12. The State had submitted that the accused may interfere with witnesses and he could thus not grant bail for the accused.

'I AM GUILTY OF NO OFFENCE'

—Mandela

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ciate with a party to proceedings in the absence of the other party to those proceedings. It was submitted that the magistrate should not have acted in this fashion, and he was asked to recuse himself.

The Magistrate: "It is not for me to give you reasons. I can assure you that I did not communicate with these two gentlemen, and your application is refused."

A large number of witnesses, all policemen and Special Branch detectives followed, testifying as to having obtained copies of leaflets and other documents relating to the campaign for a general strike.

LOST HIS SOUL

One of these, an Indian member of the Special Branch, Abdul Moolla, stated under cross-examination that he was not aware that the implementation of the Group Areas Act had aroused a great deal of feeling among the Indian people. He said that the houses to which they would be moved were a great improvement on present-day accommodation for Indians. He agreed that a large number of Indian merchants would lose trading rights because of the Group Areas Act, but maintained that "they would be much happier afterwards."

"Mr. Moolla," said Mandela, "you have lost your soul."

IN ADDIS ABABA

The Prosecutor then produced newspapers to establish that Mandela had been in Addis Ababa, outside the Republic, during February, 1962. He also produced a document signed by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to this effect, and an affidavit from an official in the passport section of Inland Affairs, saying that no travel documents had been issued to Mr. Mandela.

At this stage the Prosecutor asked for an adjournment until the following day as the State had probably closed its case. The magistrate agreed.

Mandela: I would like to express an opinion as to whether this request is suitable to me. I wish a speedy close to this matter, but it is a matter in which my views ought to be sought by the court. When the State Prosecutor makes a request I am entitled to give my views.

Magistrate: Are you not becoming somewhat difficult?

Mandela: I have this right.
PROSECUTION CLOSING CASE
On Thursday, at 2 p.m., the

Prosecution closed its case. The court was packed with African spectators.

Mandela also closed his case.

The Prosecutor then asked the court to find Mandela guilty of inciting persons in three listed categories to protest against the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act of 1961. The three categories of persons were: (a) employees in essential services, who are not allowed to strike; (b) African mineworkers for whom it is unlawful to desert or absent themselves from employment without lawful cause; and (c) servants in general, other than agricultural labourers, for whom it is unlawful to absent themselves from their masters' premises. The Prosecutor also asked the court to find Mandela guilty on the second charge—i.e. for leaving the Republic without being in possession of a valid permit or passport.

'LEADER AND MOUTHPIECE'

The Prosecutor said that there was evidence that there were thousands of members of the three categories above who could be incited to commit the offence. The State submitted, he said, that Nelson Mandela was the leader and main mouthpiece of the organisation which incited Non-European workers in a nation-wide campaign to strike and stay at home on the 29th, 30th and 31st of May 1961 against the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act of 1961.

The Prosecutor wound up his address to the court and the magistrate asked if the accused had anything to say.

Mandela: Your Worship, I submit that I am guilty of no crime.

Magistrate: Is that all you have to say?

Mandela: With respect, if I had something more to say, I would have said it.

Judgment was reserved until Wednesday, November 7.

Newspapers in the March to Freedom

We regret that owing to pressure on space, the third in the series of articles on the press by Lionel and Sadie Forman has had to be held over for next week.

SUPPORT FOR MANDELA IN AFRICA, OVERSEAS

GHANAIAAN, U.A.R. (Egyptian) and Abyssinian papers have published statements demanding the release of Nelson Mandela.

The "Ghanaian Times" in an editorial said that Mandela must be freed.

It said that in defiance of world indignation at the arrest and trial of Mandela, the Verwoerd government had imposed a ban on political protest meetings in order to prevent protests over the persecution of Mandela and to stamp out the increasing struggle of the South African people for freedom.

World opinion must continue to condemn these inhuman acts until ten and a half million South Africans had been freed from slavery and the oppression of Verwoerd, the paper said.

The Cairo paper "Algomhouria" in an editorial denounced the persecution of Mandela and called for support for the South African people's struggle against racial discrimination.

The "Ethiopian Herald," in an editorial, said that Mandela was a renowned patriot and the whole of Africa was behind him in his battle against the disreputable racial regime in South Africa.

The second Afro-Asian Jurists' conference which met in Conakry recently cabled Nelson Mandela its condemnation of his arrest and support of his stand and the struggle of the South African people against apartheid and for freedom and democracy.

A petition organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain as a solidarity action with Nelson Mandela in his trial states: "The guilty men of South Africa are Verwoerd and Vorster—not Mandela and Sisulu. It is the South African government which is guilty of inciting the African people to resistance against apartheid. No democratic methods of protest are now open to the majority of the South African people."

Cape Town Demonstration



Demonstrators lined up outside the building housing the American Consulate in Cape Town last Saturday morning.

South Africans Demonstrate Against American Aggression

(Continued from page 1)

ransom under the threat of nuclear annihilation.

"In the name of humanity, the workers of South Africa appeal to the Government of the United States to abandon immediately their blockade of Cuba and their threats of direct military intervention in Cuba itself."

IN NATAL

A reliable source close to Chief Albert J. Lutuli, former President General of the banned African National Congress and Nobel Peace Prize winner, informed New Age that Chief Lutuli had sent cables to both President Kennedy and Mr. Krushchev on the subject of the American naval blockade of Cuba.

As Chief Lutuli is banned from attending public gatherings no statement by him can be published in terms of the Sabotage Act.

In an exclusive statement to New Age Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Congress, said that the situation arising out of the American blockade of Cuba created conditions for a third World War. "I call on both the United States and the U.S.S.R. to negotiate a settlement and avoid plunging the world into an atomic holocaust."

In a message to the Non-White peoples of South Africa, Dr. Naicker said: "Suffering as you are under the iron heel of oppression, bear in mind: There can be no freedom without peace!"

DEMONSTRATION

The Natal Youth Action Committee staged a protest demonstration outside the offices of the American Consulate in Durban last week.

One White bystander who, it is alleged, insulted the multi-racial demonstrators was quickly whisked away by the Special Branch when one of the demonstrators got into a heated argument with him.

A letter addressed to President Kennedy, which was handed in to the offices of the American Consulate before the demonstration began, read: "We, the youths and students of Natal, are disturbed at the naval blockade which your

country has imposed on the two-year-old Republic of Cuba.

"We cannot understand how a country which has just emerged from bondage and slavery, and which is concentrating on economic development, could threaten a country of your size and military strength.

"We believe that the United States of America has no right to interfere with Cuba, and we therefore, call on your good self . . . to refrain from hostile activities against Cuba . . ."

CAPE TOWN

A multi-racial demonstration against the American blockade of Cuba took place outside the building on the Foreshore housing the United States Consulate in Cape Town last Saturday morning.

The demonstrators carried placards in English and Xhosa reading "Hands Off Cuba," "Yanks Stay Home," "Negotiation Not War," "Halt American Aggression" and "Ban all Nuclear Weapons."

Later the demonstrators took up positions at the top of Adderley Street, where they lined both sides of the road below Government Avenue. At this stage forces of uniformed police who had followed the demonstrators from the Foreshore forcibly removed the placards and took down the names and addresses of the demonstrators, saying they would be summonsed in due course for taking part in an illegal gathering.

On Monday a deputation from the "Defend Cuba Committee" which organised the demonstration delivered a letter of protest to the American Consulate.

"Your spokesmen have quite openly declared that your country is prepared to risk war", the letter said. "And it would appear that they are determined that there shall be no peace.

"Have your American militarists no respect for human life? It is a shameful act to risk turning this earth into an inferno. And are we to remain content to be roasted and vapourised alive because of America's naked aggression?"

"We can only conclude that this blockade of Cuba is the act of madmen or men who have lost all hope in the future . . ."

THIS MUST BE EXPOSED!

Reef Councils Hamstring Non-Racial Sport

CITY Councils, particularly on the Reef, are helping to force apartheid and Bantustans on our sport.

This has become quite clear in recent months, with the chief offenders being the municipal bodies in Johannesburg, Boksburg, Springs and Benoni.

These bodies and their officials are hamstringing the development of non-racial sport. They are implementing the policies of apartheid in sport—while at the same time most of them pretend to be liberal or anti-apartheid.

Broadly, the policy is to force the groups, African, Coloured and Indian to conduct their sport apart—especially in soccer—and to insist that the groups should not share each other's sports facilities:

The attempt by the Johannesburg City Council to take over control of Natalspuit is an outstanding example.

If this ground is confined to Indians—to whom it was granted—it will be a cruel blow at our sport. Natalspuit has become one of the premier non-racial sports venues and attracts thousands weekly for soccer matches.

HEATED MEETING

At a heated meeting recently Mr. Carr, Director of Non-European Affairs in Johannesburg, showed his true colours. He wants to force the groups apart. But he was resolutely opposed by those who control the ground and it was made clear in fighting speeches by sports leaders like Father Sigamoney, Raschid Varachia, Chummy Mayet, Raschid Garda and others THAT THEY DO NOT WANT RACIAL SEGREGATION IN SPORT. They want the groups to continue to play together as they do now.

Full credit to these men for stating clearly where they stand.

In other towns the position has reached a worse stage. In Boksburg and Benoni, the non-racial soccer groups have been forced to link up with the 'Bantu' soccer group—BECAUSE THIS IS RECOGNISED BY THE GOVERNMENT. If they had refused, they would have been forced out of the sport entirely.

But BENONI IS STILL CONDUCTING A GALLANT FIGHT. At a meeting of soccer officials and representatives of the Council recently, the soccerites were ordered to join the 'Bantu' group or get out. And to show that they mean business, the Council has already on occasion removed the goal posts and made play impossible.

The hand of the Bantu Affairs Department must be seen behind this.

LOSING MONEY

It is also true that the white racial sports bodies are losing money because of the thousands who prefer to support non-racial sport. So they must put pressure on us, or use the bodies which represent them, to squeeze us.

But the sportsmen of Johannesburg and Benoni have shown that they can hold this up by showing stubborn resistance. They must be congratulated—AND IMITATED. The Councils are also using

their Non-White employees—Sid Sepanya of the Bantu soccer group is an example—to put pressure on the non-racial bodies. But even Motsomai's Bantu Group have used 'non-Bantus' in matches at the Orlando 'Bantu' Stadium.

GOVT. POLICY

One of the reasons for this pressure is Government policy—with the Councils acting as willing stooges. Another is the fact that Stanley Rous, president of World Soccer, is due here early next year. The racialists must do everything in their power to put themselves

in a favourable light. THIS MEANS THEY MUST TRY TO SMASH THE NON-RACIAL BODIES.

But their efforts will only lead to their own destruction. Sports bodies must start now compiling records of all these efforts to smash them. The records must be given to Rous when he comes. Then he will know the true extent to which racialism is attacking our sport. HE WILL BE FORCED TO ACT AGAINST THESE PEOPLE WHEN HE KNOWS THE FACTS.

200 Expelled From Kilnerton

Sequel to Students' Strike

PRETORIA.

CLOSE on 200 African students have been expelled from Kilnerton in a vicious crack-down by the authorities. Many may never get into a school again. None of the boys will be allowed to apply to a State school again before 1964.

The mass expulsion emptied the classrooms from Form 1 to 4. Final year matriculation students, though not involved in the strike, felt they too might be hurled out at a moment's notice, so many arranged to write their examinations at other centres and spend the remaining weeks of the term working at home as best they could.

Kilnerton is now said to be 'back to normal' but the teachers are on patrol duty in the grounds each evening; and weekend visitors are screened by teachers on guard on the campus.

REPEATED STRIKES

Kilnerton was founded as a Methodist school some 77 years ago. It was taken over by the Bantu Education Department in 1956 and this year must close because it is in a White area.

There have been repeated student strikes and clashes between the students and the authorities. In 1960 and 1961 the school was closed and all the pupils sent home. There was another strike in July of this year.

The origins of the latest trouble are complex but several causes stick out:

1. When there is difficulty between students and staff there is no point of contact between them.

No discussion. No negotiation. The students are treated like babies.

2. Where oil could be poured on troubled waters, the authorities order reprisals with an iron hand.

FOUR EXPELLED

The college authorities say the trouble started when the school went on strike in sympathy with four expelled students. The four were expelled because they had committed criminal acts, it is said. But the students say they know nothing about this. There was a fire in the car of a teacher but the teacher himself said he was not sure how the fire started.

The morning after this incident the Regional Director of Bantu Education took the unprecedented step of addressing the students. He expelled the four boys, one of them the chairman of a school discussion society the Young Improvement League which has been in existence at Kilnerton for over 35 years. After the League discussion on nationalism the students were told the League was illegal.

IN FUTURE

Then the Bantu Education director warned the students that in future they would be expelled for any of the following reasons:

- being late for dining hall;
- being late for study classes;
- being found out of bounds;
- sneering at a teacher;
- not reporting when sick;
- being rude in a class;

Apart from this he said that all meetings of more than 5 boys were now forbidden.

A student strike then ensued and the boys' section of the school came to a standstill.

The expulsion order was the answer of the authorities.

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CURRIES FOUNTAIN - DURBAN - SUNDAY, 4th NOVEMBER, 1962

AVALON ATHLETIC vs TRANSVAAL UNITED

1.45 p.m.

ACES UNITED vs ORLANDO PIRATES

3.15 p.m.

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