

JUNE 26 SPECIAL ISSUE

INSIDE - FREE

MAP OF AFRICA

NEW AGE

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# S.W.A.—ACHILLES HEEL OF THE REPUBLIC

## African Leaders Give Evidence To U.N. Committee

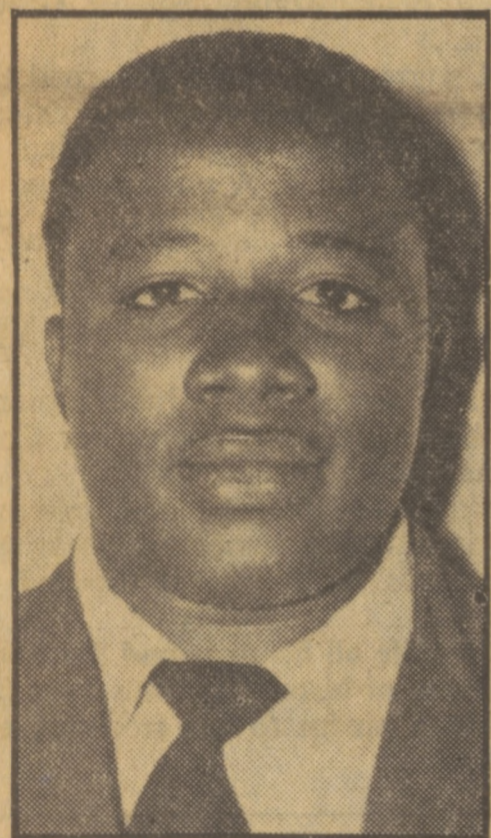
LEADERS of the people's organisations of South West Africa are now in Accra, Ghana, to give evidence before the United Nations committee which was appointed at the last session of the General Assembly to investigate conditions in the territory.

The committee was refused permission by the Nationalist Government to enter South West Africa, and has decided to get as much information as possible from the people's leaders in exile.

Those who will give evidence include Mr. Jariretundu Kozonguizi, President of the SWA National Union, and Mr. Mburumba Kerina, Mr. Sam Nujoma and Mr. Louis Nelengani, of the SWA People's Organisation.

It is not yet certain whether the UN Committee will still try to enter South West Africa, with or without the consent of the South African Government. All the members of the Committee, with the exception of the representative of Ireland, de-

(Continued on page 5)



Mr. Jariretundu Kozonguizi.

## FINAL PLANS FOR COLOURED CONVENTION To Open July 7

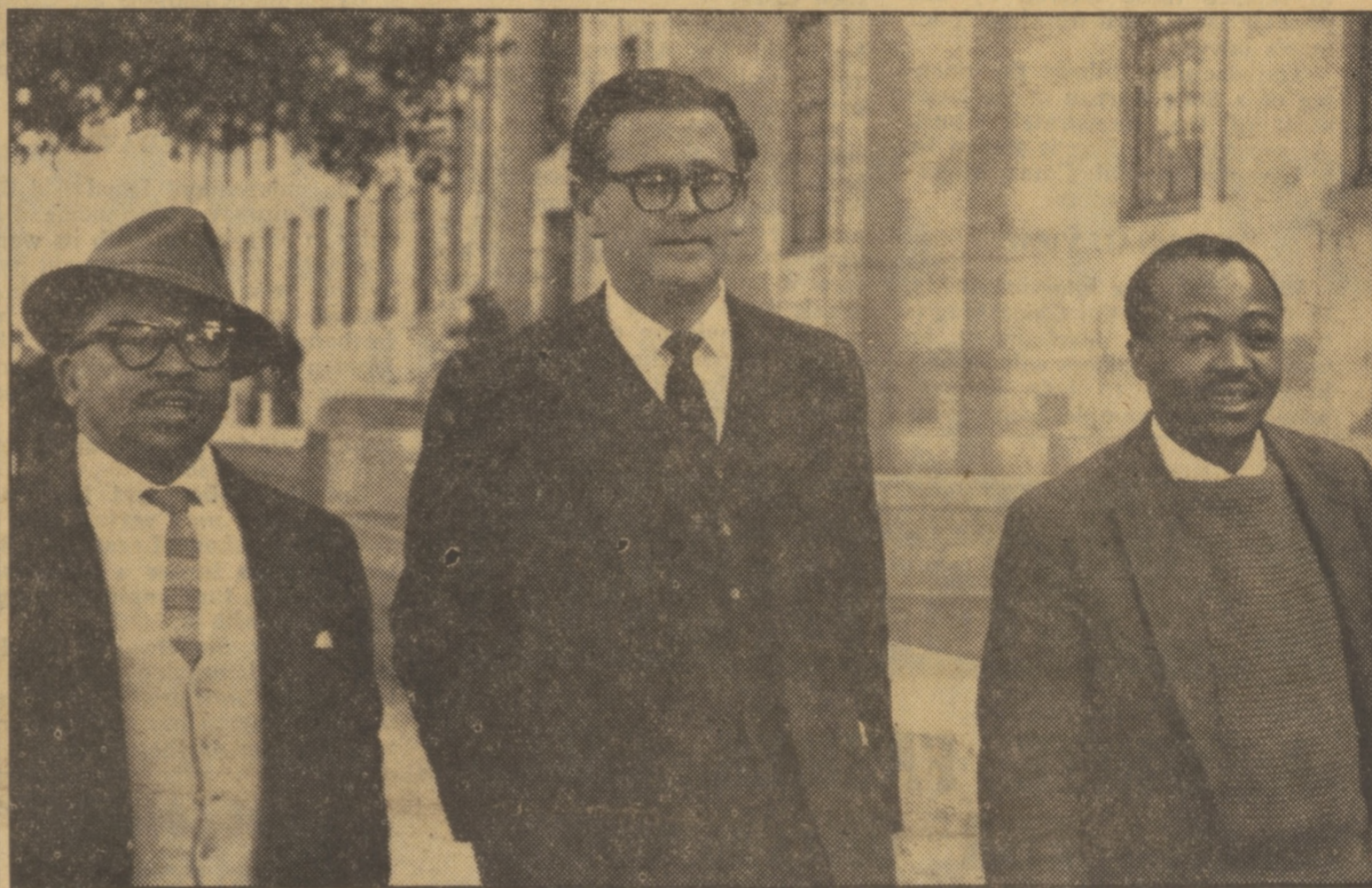
CAPE TOWN. MORE than 500 delegates, representing a major portion of the Coloured community, will attend the Coloured National Convention starting on July 7, the secretary of the Planning Committee, Mr. J. C. A. Daniels, told New Age this week.

The Convention, which will be held at the Claremont Civic Centre, will be opened on Friday July 7 at

(Continued on page 5)



Mr. Mburumba Kerina.



On their way into court are two of the leaders on trial flanking their counsel Mr. J. Slovo. Left: Mr. Julius Malie, formerly Transvaal organiser of the Liberal Party; and (right): Mr. Duma Nokwe, formerly secretary-general of the African National Congress.

## "Quash This Charge," Argues Defence

### Trial of 13 Leaders Opens in Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG. WHEN the 13 African leaders came to trial last week for their sponsorship of the Pietermaritzburg All-in African Conference, the court was told by defence counsel that the indictment against them should be quashed.

If it stood, a ten year jail sentence would hang over the head of every person who put forward political objectives which for centuries had been regarded by civilised men throughout the world as the cornerstone of democratic government.

After a day's argument on the indictment, the Regional Court was adjourned to Tuesday of this week to await the ruling of the magistrate.

This is the first major trial on a charge of continuing the activities of an unlawful organisation apart from the individual cases against various former members of PAC.

The 13 men in the dock represent every major stream of African political thought and organisation in

(Continued on page 3)

## SENTENCED TO LASHES FOR STRIKE OFFENCES

### Congress Protest

CONGRESSMEN are up in arms over sentences of lashes handed down by magistrates in Durban and Cape Town in connection with the May 29 stay at home.

In Cape Town a 17-year-old European schoolboy was sentenced to five strokes for putting up strike stickers in a municipal bus. He was accompanied in court by his father, but was not defended by counsel and no appeal was noted against his sentence.

In Durban last week two members of the Natal Indian Youth Congress were sentenced for contravening an old bye-law prohibiting the posting of leaflets on walls in the city.

An 18-year-old student was sentenced to five lashes and

Mr. Goolam Sadek (21) was fined £5 with the alternative of 10 days imprisonment.

In a statement to New Age, the Durban Congress Alliance has expressed its shock at the viciousness of the sentence on the youth.

"This old law has been enforced as a part of the general pattern of intimidation that has been let loose against the people's movement in this country," declares the statement. "We cannot and must not allow such actions on the part of the authorities to intimidate us. We must continue with our legitimate and just demands for full freedom and democracy."

In the meantime the youth is out on bail pending an appeal which was noted immediately. Mr. Goolam Sadek paid his fine.

# What's Happening To "Poor Man's Lawyer"?

## No More Legal Aid For Africans?

**JOHANNESBURG.**  
BY the time the Nats have finished, will the Africans be left with their Poor Man's Lawyer?

Government interference with private welfare organisations went one stage further recently when the Johannesburg Legal Aid Bureau lost its 12-year-old annual grant of R1,700.

The reason given for the withdrawal (which will almost certainly make it impossible for the Bureau to continue its work) was that Government facilities now existed to replace those offered by this popular and hard-working 'poor man's lawyer.'

The decision follows the opening of a State Bureau in the basement of the Magistrate's Court. At present this office is staffed by a former Criminal Court Magistrate and a policeman.

### OFFICIAL VIEW

When New Age interviewed Mr. F. C. Silk Q.C., the Chief Magistrate, about this development, he said: "Our new offices will be in a better position to help indigent people. For example, complaints

by Bantu regarding divorce and civil claims will be referred straight to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner, thus obviating the necessity and expense of a court case. There will be streamlining as the result of this co-ordination between the various departments of State."

Government departments, of course, have always proved the worst source of help to Africans in trouble, with the law or any other way. The Johannesburg Legal Aid Bureau has taken up cases where, for example, someone has sued a policeman for assault. Will the new department take up such cases?

The Government's policy on legal aid for Africans does not augur well for the new Government-run bureau.

In 1958, when the system was reviewed by the Government, the Secretary for Justice issued the following statement: 'Legal aid is necessary only in civil actions, but unnecessary in criminal cases. This view is based on the fact that our whole legal system is designed to prevent conviction of an innocent person, whether he is defended or not, and that it is the duty of judicial officers and prosecutors to

ensure that no miscarriages of justice occur.'

### NOT FOR AFRICANS

The memorandum issued by the Department of Justice in 1959, on which the new Government arrangements have so far been based, recommended the complete repeal of legal aid in criminal matters except where someone is charged with a capital offence.

It considered legal aid necessary in civil matters but excluded all Africans, saying that sufficient provision was made for them by the Bantu Court and Commissioners.

The memorandum laid the basis for the State Bureau now operating in the Magistrate's Court, and if its recommendations are carried out, ONLY AFRICANS CHARGED WITH CAPITAL OFFENCES MAY QUALIFY FOR LEGAL AID.

### NO CO-OPERATION

The independent Legal Aid Bureau is already experiencing difficulty in carrying on with its work. Recently, its help was sought by a White woman who had been locked out of her home by her husband. The Bureau sent this woman to the police with a note asking the police to accompany her to the house and help her to gain access so that she might collect her possessions.

But the police sent her back with another note saying that as the Johannesburg Legal Aid Bureau was no longer a recognised organisation, they could no longer co-operate with it.

The Law Society has decided that it will provide a panel of lawyers for both organisations, but the Bar Council has not yet come to a decision on the matter.

## Fort Hare Destroyed

Fort Hare College—once the most admirable College in Southern Africa—has been destroyed by the Government's apartheid policy, from which the Separate Universities Act was born. The Government's policy dealing with Fort Hare has no shred of justification.

All the people of Africa know the product of this college, the men and women who studied at this college. It has taught the world that the different races of South Africa can live and learn together—there used to be no discrimination whatsoever. But now it has been crippled.

ISMAIL MOOLLA

Umzinto

## Basotho Memo To UNO

In the June 1, 1961 issue of New Age, appeared a short statement under the above heading. Kindly permit me to make one correction.

The memorandum of the Lekhotla la Bafo is not concerning our rejection of the Peace Alliance Treaty, as is erroneously stated in New Age, but is a memorandum on the violation of the Peace Treaty of Alliance by the British Government made between Chief Moshoeshoe and the British Government in 1843.

The memorandum has already been submitted to the British Government through the High Commission Territories' office and to the Secretary-General of UNO.

M. LAOHLAO

Basutoland



## A WHITE FARMER CALLS FOR UNITY

As a White farmer I supported the stay at home for three days. A small maintenance staff remained to look after my home and the welfare of the animals but all manual and other work stopped. Totally opposed to the race policies of this Verwoerd Govern-

ment I cannot see how a divided nation can achieve the desired results without unity.

We have the PAC, the NAC, the NIC, the Liberals, the Democrats and the Coloureds who are virtually voiceless. Without concerted action any fool can drop leaflets from an aeroplane that must cause confusion and recrimination.

Why is there no unity? Is it because the leaders of these groups are seeking power for themselves without a thought for the country? This is the impression I have and I hope events will prove me wrong.

Two years ago The Progressive Party was formed and is today the only opposition the Government have who call for a multi-racial convention and who recognise the rights of the individual.

You may not accept a qualifying franchise, some of you see the wisdom of it and so on, but you all stand to lose nothing and gain by giving Dr. Tom Steytler who is in Parliament the opportunity of meeting you all at a multi-racial Convention and, with your backing, he has the power of demanding that which is the right of each and every one of us.

Petty differences must not be allowed to cloud the real issues at stake and it is hoped that the approach suggested here will appeal to the leaders of the different groups.

I wish to blame no one, but the three day stay at home cost me time and money because my staff were fully paid. However the next time I support such a movement I expect it to be under the leadership of one man voicing the protests of a united Nation.

TED HOLTGATE.

Paddock, Natal

## A LITTLE EFFORT GOES A LONG WAY

THIS week we must acknowledge and thank one of our sympathisers in Cape Town for organising a jumble sale on our behalf and making over 28 rand for us. If there were more people who would help us in this way, the life of New Age would be made more secure.

Don't take New Age for granted. Help us keep the paper going by collecting money, organising jumble sales or parties, and also by SELLING THE PAPER. And we need YOUR donation as well!!

### Last Week's Donations:

#### Johannesburg:

Old socialist R10, M & M R10, M colls R2, N. colls. R4.50, Old friend R50.

#### Cape Town:

H.P.R. R1.50, D.G. per D. R4, Nick R1, Jumble (Louis) 40c, Rubar R10, Harry R2, Yolk R2, Prem R1, Jumble sale R28.95.

Grand Total: R127.35.

## EDITORIAL

# WHAT JUNE 26 MEANS TO YOU!

JUNE 26—FREEDOM DAY—has become a symbol of the struggle of the South African people for liberation from apartheid oppression. It is the day on which South African freedom fighters dedicate themselves afresh to the fight for a new South Africa based on equal rights for all.

What is the history of June 26?

● It started on **June 26, 1950**, when the people of South Africa answered the call of the African National Congress, the S.A. Indian Congress, the former Communist Party and other organisations to demonstrate in protest against the **Suppression of Communism Bill**—then before Parliament—and other oppressive laws.

In some centres the people observed a day of mourning, prayer and dedication. In the bigger centres there was a general strike.

● On **June 26, 1952**, the Congress Movement launched the **Campaign for the Defiance of Unjust Laws**, in which 10,000 brave volunteers went to jail in protest against the pass laws and other discriminatory legislation.

● On **June 26, 1955**, the 3,000 delegates at the **Congress of the People** at Kliptown, Johannesburg, in the midst of a massive police raid, adopted the historic Freedom Charter, clause by clause. "The People Shall Govern," they declared. "All national groups shall have equal rights."

And they stood, with heads bared, to pledge: "These freedoms we will fight for, side by side, throughout our lives, until we have won our liberty."

● On **June 26, 1957**, responding to the Congress call, tens of thousands throughout South Africa demonstrated in favour of demands for the **abolition of the pass laws**, a national minimum wage of £1 a day, and against apartheid and bannings. Johannesburg's industries came to a standstill and peaceful meetings and processions were held in many parts of the country.

● On **June 26, 1958**, 20,000 Indians gathered at Curries Fountain, Durban in the biggest **demonstration against Group Areas** ever staged in South Africa.

● On **June 26, 1959**, the Congress movement launched the **economic boycott of Nationalist products**, and decided to extend and intensify the already successful **potato boycott**, called in protest against farm slavery in the Transvaal. A mass meeting of 50,000 Africans and Indians was staged in Durban for the launching of the campaign.

With massive external support, the economic boycott has now assumed proportions which present a grave threat to the Verwoerd Government.

These have been the high-water marks of the June 26 campaigns of the fifties, in which the people's struggle, under Congress leadership, was raised to new heights.

Today, as a result of combined internal and external pressures, the Verwoerd regime is tottering. Economic decay has set in, and panic financial measures have been introduced to prevent outright collapse.

**FREEDOM IS IN SIGHT. Despite all his guns and Saracens, Verwoerd cannot hold up the course of history. On this June 26, 1961, let the people of South Africa pledge to win freedom, not just in their lifetime, but NOW.**

## AFRICANS WANT FREEDOM NOT LIQUOR

I have learned with disgust that the Minister of Justice Mr. Erasmus wants Africans to be granted the right to drink liquor freely. I want to emphasise to this gentleman that the Africans don't want freedom in bars, they want freedom in all spheres.

If we were to come to power tomorrow, the first thing we would deal with is not liquor, but building friendship between all the different races in our country, and between ourselves and the outside world.

Mr. Erasmus has just made a tremendous round-up through the whole country with armed soldiers, police, kwela-kwelas, troop carriers, aeroplanes and helicopters. It must have cost him a fortune. And why did he do all this? Nobody had declared war. It was just because the people demanded, and still demand, that the government

call a national convention of all the leaders of the various racial groups to discuss ways and means leading to peaceful coexistence and co-operation in our beloved country.

Now, seeing that he has not collected a brass farthing from all his achievements, he all of a sudden wants the Africans to drink freely. Why? Because he wants to make up the loss. He knows that once they are allowed to go in bars, he will have his police waiting in the streets nearby to pick them up when they come out for being drunk. And in the courts they will be told: "You were found drunk. Fine £2. Go down".

Sorry, Mr. Erasmus. Thank you for your sympathy. We want, not liquor, but freedom.

SIMON XAMLASHE

Langa

# "QUASH THIS CHARGE"

(Continued from page 1)

South Africa. They are charged under the Suppression of Communism Act, read together with the Unlawful Organisations Act (the measure passed in March last year to ban the ANC and PAC). The two laws, read together, make it an offence to "perform acts calculated to further the achievements of any of the objects of the African National Congress."

## NEW CRIMES

Mr. J. Slovo, arguing for all 13, said that the charge "if adjudged valid will have the effect of snuffing out every principle of free political thinking in this country. It would become a crime punishable by a ten year jail sentence to strive for the attainment of adult universal franchise, whether now or in 500 years, whether by deputations to the government or by blowing up the Houses of Parliament."

"It would become a crime to advocate a united democratic South Africa. It would become a crime to support the cause of national liberation, to say that nations in Africa have a right to independence, to say that nations in the rest of the world have a right to independence."

"It would become a crime punishable by a ten year sentence to organise the African people by any means to secure their liberation from discrimination."

## OBJECTS OF THE ANC

The accused were charged with furthering the objects of the African National Congress. What did the legislature mean by "objects of the African National Congress?" asked

Mr. Slovo.

"The State will say that it means every point of policy of the ANC, irrespective of whether it is held by every other political body, including the governing party of South Africa."

To interpret ANC 'objects' in this unrestricted sense would result in a "glaring absurdity", said Mr. Slovo. All political thought and discussion would become petrified. To oppose anything would become a crime.

## THE ACCUSED

Up to two days before the trial the 12 accused were:

**Advocate Duma Nokwe**—formerly secretary-general of the African National Congress and one of the treason trialists who stood trial for 4 years and was then found not guilty.

**Mr. Marks Shope**—Chairman of the African Laundry Workers' Union and national treasurer of the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

**Mr. Joe Molefe**—formerly an official of the now banned Pan-Africanist Congress, and one of the treason trialists discharged at the end of the four years.

**Mr. Julius Male**—formerly Transvaal organiser of the Liberal Party.

**Mr. Paul R. Mosaka**—Orlando and Pimville businessman, formerly a member of the Native Representative Council, formerly an official of the African Chamber of Commerce.

**The Rev. B. Rajull**—Minister of the AME Church, secretary of the African Ministers' Interdenominational Federation (IDAMF) and a member of the Progressive Party.

**Mr. W. B. Ngakane**—formerly deputy-president of the Transvaal African National Congress; one-time field and research officer of the Institute of Race Relations.

**The Rev. N. B. Tantsi**—Minister of the AME Church; official of IDAMF.

**Mr. C. Mbata**—field officer of the Institute of Race Relations.

**Mr. Jordan Ngubane**—journalist; vice-president of the Liberal Party.

**Mr. H. Bhengu**—attorney, prominent Natal member of the Liberal Party.

**Mr. Govan Mbeki**—journalist; Port Elizabeth representative of New Age, formerly prominent in the African National Congress.

Then they were joined by accused number 13, **Mr. Alfred Nzo**, former ANC organiser.

# Londoners Backed May 29 Strike



Thousands of Londoners gathered at Trafalgar Square (right) at a meeting called in support of the May 29 stay at home. In anticipation of possible incidents, South Africa House, which faces the Square, was strongly guarded by police (left).

## And Now

# PASS LAWS FOR INDIANS

## Protest To Witbank Council

**WITBANK.** FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SOUTH AFRICA LOCATION-TYPE REGULATIONS ARE BEING APPLIED TO INDIANS LIVING IN THE WITBANK ASIATIC BAZAAR.

The regulations were first mooted in 1957 but were dropped after strong Indian representations to the Town Council. Now, four years later, they are being enforced under a February Government proclamation.

The Indian community last week again appealed to the Town Council against the regulations. They asked for new regulations in whose drafting they could have a say. Meantime the new regulations remain in force but the Indian community is determined to go to court every time a regulation is implemented unjustly.

### PERMITS NEEDED

The proclamation, made under a Municipal Ordinance of 1905, makes it illegal for anyone to enter the Bazaar without a permit from an Inspector appointed by the Council.

**Result**—in theory the entire African and European clientele of the shops could be prevented from coming to buy there.

So far no such restrictions have been imposed, but a number of African patients of the Bazaar's doctor have already asked him for letters saying that he is treating them, to ensure admittance, so it is obvious they are concerned about the possibility of non-admission.

A further section of the proclamation makes it an offence for the lessee of any stand (now only available for 1 year at a time instead of for a 3-year period) to have anyone staying with him over the age of 16 who is not his wife, unless that person has a permit. But Mahomedan marriage rites are not recognised in South Africa, so that in theory all wives could be charged with being there illegally!

The new regulations give the Inspector the power to decide how many persons may legally reside in any particular building, without set-

ting down official standards and numbers. Here is a section that lends itself to the worst possible opportunities for abuse, be it bribery, revenge, or the desire for power, on the part of an unscrupulous Inspector.

### WHY, WHY, WHY?

Why has the Town Council drawn up these stringent and inhuman regulations? There has never been the slightest difficulty over leases, rents, or trading in the bazaar. All sections of the community have done their buying and dealing with the Indians in the greatest

amicability, and the community has been at peace.

Could the reason be that some of the White traders envy the Indians their busy shops and would like to see some of the business come their way?

Or is it just another typical example of how in Verwoerd's South Africa no one with a dark skin can be left to live without continually having to comply with a multitude of irksome and cruel regulations that have been carefully calculated to make his life as insecure and difficult as possible?

## In Pretoria, Republican Centre

# DOMESTIC WORKERS WENT ON STRIKE

From Our Correspondent

**PRETORIA** was the venue for the Nat republic celebrations. White people in the area were the most worried perhaps of any people in South Africa before May 29.

As the day drew near, the stay at home was the talk of the town. About 50 per cent of the domestic workers got leave varying from one to five days over this period. Many businesses, shops and construction works were closed down.

The police started early with their action. On May 24 the chairman of the Pretoria region of SACTU, Mr. John Mosupyi, was arrested at 5.30 in the morning. He works as a waiter in a hotel in Church Street and is an active organiser in the Domestic Workers' Union.

### PEOPLE ANGERED

This arrest was soon the talk of the town, and it angered the people. No previous strike ever had support from domestic workers, but on this occasion about 85 per cent of these workers went on strike. Many Pretoria hotels suffered severely as a result.

In Lady Selborne all shops closed and the stay at home was supported about 75 per cent. There are no buses in the location, but there are 68 taxis used as a means of transport. On May 29 there were no taxis to be seen until about 8 a.m., when three came in to chance their luck, but no people used them.

People who went to work that day had difficulty getting home that night until a skeleton bus service was arranged to drop them outside the location.

At Vlakfontein about 50 per cent supported the stay at home while at Atteridgeville the number was 35 per cent.

### LEAFLETS

The police concentrated on these locations with searchlights at night and used loudspeakers during the day calling on the people to go to work. Aeroplanes distributed two leaflets against the strike—one from the PAC and one from the African Workers' Union.

Also arrested on May 25 was Mr. Johannes Mabethu, and on June 1 Morris Matsomela was arrested. They were detained for 12 days and later charged with pass offences.

## POLICE WERE SCARED TO FETCH THE BODY



Last week New Age reported on the death of Mr. Maquembu Dhladhla who was shot by a policeman at Mquku Location, in the Inanda District. It will be recalled that the people refused to carry the body of the dead man to a spot near the police station about six miles away and demanded that the police call for the body. When the police refused to come for the body, the people buried the body themselves near the late Mr. Dhladhla's home. Later seventy armed policemen entered the area, exhumed the body, performed an autopsy and re-buried the corpse at a cemetery near the Inanda bus terminal about six miles from the village. Our picture shows tribesmen digging the grave in which Mr. Dhladhla's body was first buried.

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