

An Appeal For Funds

THE struggle to defend and maintain the progressive, democratic press in South Africa has entered a new and more critical phase.

Stringent laws, carrying with them the ever-present threat of banning or criminal prosecution, and constant political intimidation are by no means the worst of our problems. **THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEM OF ALL IS THE PROBLEM OF FINANCE.**

It is, above all, lack of money which poses the most immediate and direct threat to our existence. Without adequate financial resources we don't stand a dog's chance of fighting back at all.

The wolf, always breathing heavily at our heels, is now right within the fold—and casualties have been heavy.

BECAUSE OF LACK OF MONEY WE HAVE BEEN REGRETTABLY FORCED TO DISMISS A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF VALUABLE AND EXPERIENCED MEMBERS OF OUR STAFF, MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE FOUGHT HARD AND LOYALLY WITH US IN MANY A TOUGH BATTLE IN THE PAST. WE LOSE THEM WHEN WE NEED THEM MOST.

We are now down to the barest of bare skeletons, with no room to manoeuvre in the event of illness, arrests or any other emergency which may arise.

Yet even with this drastic and dangerous pruning of our staff the situation remains critical. The major items in our cost structure have never been wages and salaries, but printing, newsprint, postage, railage and all the other expenditure absolutely unavoidable in the running of a newspaper.

We cannot, unfortunately, cut down on those expenses. We must meet them—**OR GO UNDER.**

You have pulled us out of many a tight spot in the past. We appeal to you to do so again, for we have never needed your help as much as we need it now.

Only YOU can save New Age.

SEND US EVERY RAND, EVERY CENT, THAT YOU CAN SPARE.

SEND IT IMMEDIATELY!

(Continued on page 2)

NEW GROUP AREA FOR INDIANS IN JO'BURG

Authorities Forced To Beat A Retreat

JOHANNESBURG. MR. W. J. P. Carr, manager of the Non-European Affairs Department, Johannesburg City Council, said in a recent, unreported address to the Indian Social Welfare Association that a new residential area, "magnificently situated," had been recommended and he was reasonably optimistic that this would be approved.

If this is so, this is a major retreat by the authorities on the group areas front. It is an admission that Lenasia has failed to attract the Indian population. The majority of Indians refuse to move there because it is a group area, and because it is too far. Those living there are dissatisfied.

Mr. Carr said he could not at the present disclose where this area was situated as the proposal had not yet been formally approved. He would recommend that this area be devoted to a three-fold housing scheme:

- (a) owner-built houses;
- (b) letting converted to purchase;
- (c) sub-economic letting scheme.

If his recommendations were accepted, said Mr. Carr, and if finance were available, this scheme would do away with all slum housing for Indians and it would provide adequate school accommodation and recreational facilities.

GOVT. POLICY

Mr. Carr said that any proposals put forward by the Council had to

be within the framework of the Government's policy as the Council was circumscribed in the use of its powers. The Council had been trying for many years to find an area within the municipal boundary which would provide for the poorer people.

It was found that 60% of the
(Continued on page 3)

Africans Have A Right To Live In Cape Town

CAPE TOWN. THE S.A. Congress of Trade Unions is convening a meeting of organisations and individuals to discuss the problem of African labour being replaced by Coloured labour.

This is already being done particularly in the hospitals, but also in some industries. When Africans lose their jobs they are endorsed out of Cape Town in accordance with Government policy.

The S.A. Congress of Trade Unions is hoping to arouse public opinion and arrange deputations to various bodies to discuss this question. The meeting is being held on Tuesday, August 14th, at 3.30 p.m. at 203 Union House, Queen Victoria Street.

S.A.C.T.U. STATEMENT

In a statement, the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Western Cape), calls on workers

(Continued on page 4)

NEW AGE

Vol. 8, No. 43. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper 6d. 5c.

MOVE TO UNITE ALL S.W.A. PARTIES

"Time Has Come For Decisive Struggle"

CAPE TOWN.

A MEMORANDUM calling for the unification of all national organisations in South West Africa to prosecute the fight for democracy and independence has been circulated to all interested parties by Mr. Mburumba Kerina, former President of the South West Africa People's Organisation.

The divisions in the ranks of the liberatory organisations have made their task harder, says Mr. Kerina. On the other hand, "the South African colonialists with the support of international imperialists have wasted no efforts in their attempts to create an atmosphere of party hostility among our rank and file.

PAN-AFRICANIST

"The peoples and all the national political organisations in our country must unite into one solid national political and Pan-Africanist revolutionary party which must transcend the frontiers of personality differences and leadership struggle which seem to plague the entire African liberatory struggle in our country and continent.

"The people and parties of South West Africa irrespective of their past differences must be united into one national force with the complete understanding that this is the only way to build a Pan-African revolutionary party capable to lead the people in our fight against South African colonialism and imperialism successfully and for the establishment of an independent government in South West Africa."

Mr. Kerina proposes that the



Mr. Kerina

new all-in organisation should be called the Namib Independence People's Party—NIPP—and has forwarded his memorandum to the executive committees of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), the South West Africa National Union (SWANU), the South West Africa United National Independent Organisation (SWAUNION) and the Council of Chiefs Hosea Kutako and Samuel Witbooi in Windhoek.

MEETING PLAN

He proposes that all these bodies should convene a top-level executive meeting in Windhoek within one month to elect a national executive committee for the

(Continued on page 8)

LENIN PEACE PRIZE FOR NKRUMAH

The highlight of the recent Republic Day celebrations in Ghana was the presentation

of the Lenin Peace Prize to Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the President of the Republic, at a ceremony held at the State House in Accra. Our pictures show, left, Mr. Dmitirij Skobeltzyn, Chairman of the International Lenin Peace Prize Committee, presenting the Peace Prize—diploma and medal—to President Nkrumah; and, right, Lady Korah, wife of the Chief Justice of Ghana, pinning the medal on the President's lapel. Looking on is Dr. Nkrumah's wife Fathia.

In his acceptance speech, President Nkrumah said that nations could co-exist irrespective of different social, economic and political systems.

But, he added, "there can be no peace in the world until imperialism and colonialism are abandoned and not tolerated as instruments of policy in international relations."



Freedom Fighters Must Go Forward

The infamous "Sabotage Act" is now on the Statute Book. The storms of protest have died down. The Black Sash "Flame of Freedom" burns no more on the City Hall steps and "VRYSTAAT!", the blood-thirsty cry of the hoodlums, has been forgotten by the citizens of Johannesburg who, barely a month ago, were outraged by the disgusting display of fascist hooliganism.

South Africans who believe in apartheid are saying, "All is well. After all, the Sabotage Act is aimed against the communists, agitators and trouble-makers and to protect us. It does not affect us." Oppressed South Africans on the other hand seem to be discouraged and disheartened. Fourteen years of unbridled oppression and no visible signs of cracks in the Nationalist Wall is beginning to have a dangerous effect on some people who, as victims of an authority, the likes of which have been few and far between in the annals of human history, are saying: "The Nats are here to stay. Of what benefit have all our

demonstrations of protests against unjust and inhuman legislation been? Laws upon laws are heaped upon us and things are getting from bad to worse. And now, with the Sabotage Act, we will be able to do nothing in the way of showing our disapproval of Government policy. As it is the African National Congress is banned and the same fate awaits the other Congresses. What are we to do? We have reached the end of the road."

DANGEROUS TALK

This is dangerous talk and such an attitude unless eradicated can be of great harm to a people's struggle for liberation. It is the duty of every active member of the National Liberation Movement to combat, discourage and dispel these uncertainties and doubts prevailing within our ranks.

Let us look at the position objectively. It is true that the Sabotage Act spells the doom of civil liberties and is aimed to destroy opposition to Nationalist tyranny. It is also true that the Nats have

intensified their reign of terror and are bent on preserving the rule of White baasskapism.

But, it most certainly is **not true** that the Nats are invincible and that they will manage to contain the "agitators, communists and trouble-makers." It is **not true** that the people's liberation movement is doomed and that tyranny will continue unabated.

The lessons of history are still fresh in our minds and the gallant struggles of the peoples of Cuba, China, India, Algeria etc. etc. cannot be glossed over and forgotten. History has repeatedly shown that no amount of persecution can destroy a movement for liberation. Let us not forget that cardinal lesson.

What are we to do? Under present conditions it becomes imperative that we do not panic, lose faith in the struggle, allow dependency to set in, become reckless and do things that are inimical to the interests of the people. As dedicated men and women with a great and historical mission to fulfil—the liberation of our people—we are called upon to continue relentlessly, fearlessly and with greater determination to spread the message of freedom to every nook and corner of our land. We are called upon to improve and perfect our organisations and thereby strengthen the National Liberation Front.

A LESSON

A hard blow has been delivered on us. Let that blow not put us out of existence. Rather, let it be a lesson to all that greater and more devastating blows are to come and that we have to prepare and organise, as never before, in order to fight back as the situations warrant. Let us devise new and better methods of work and overcome our adversaries. Let it not be said that we failed when we were most needed.

Despondency, lack of discipline, petty squabbles and other unhealthy tendencies must be eliminated from our ranks, once and for all, if we are to accelerate the pace for liberation. For, remember, the blows delivered on us are those of a band of frightened and desperate people clinging on to dear life but knowing well that the end is in sight.

Let us march forward and deal the death-blow to oppression and tyranny.

FORWARD TO FREEDOM!
AMANDLA. AWETHU!

M.M.

Johannesburg.

EDITORIAL

IT'S NOT SO FUNNY!

WITH the publication of the Minister's list of 102 people banned from attending gatherings, the daily press has been going to extremes to try to ridicule the provision in the Sabotage Act which forbids the reproduction of any speech or writing by a banned person.

One paper has suggested a bank would be committing an offence if it took a cheque signed by a banned person; another has suggested banned people can no longer send telegrams; a third has refused to publish the name of Alex la Guma's novel because the five words of the title were written by a banned person.

The most general complaint has been that newspapers would be unable to report evidence given in a court case by a banned person. But to this Mr. Vorster has replied that "it can be done and will be allowed for as long as it is not abused by creating a forum for such persons who might, by that means, get round the intentions of the Act and the (banning) order."

We have no objection whatsoever to the absurdities of the Sabotage Act being exposed. In our opinion the Act is thoroughly vicious in its intention, and the more public opposition that can be roused against it the better.

However, the concentration on the pinpricks of inconvenience that may be suffered by the daily press should not be allowed to overshadow the real injustice of the Act—and that is that **102 men and women have been prevented from attending gatherings or making statements of any kind for publication.**

Even though Mr. Vorster has now graciously consented to eliminate one of the pinpricks, our basic objection to the Act still remains. The banned are ordinary South African citizens who have arbitrarily been deprived of a fundamental human right—the right to express their opinions, to propagate their point of view, to try to persuade their fellow-citizens that the policies they advocate are the best for the country.

The use of the savage penalties laid down in the Act to stifle the expression of these opinions is nothing but unendurable tyranny. Who is Vorster, the detainee of the last World War, to determine who should have the right to address a South African audience? Where do the Nats get the moral authority to decide that their own views can be freely propagated, but not those of their opponents?

The Nats hope to solve their problems by banning, exiling, jailing and restricting the most outspoken of their critics. But injustice will not be wiped out because Lutuli can no longer condemn it, and the people's protest against oppression will not cease because 102 people have been prevented from drawing attention to it.

In the name of the overwhelming majority of the people of this country, we demand that these vicious banning orders be withdrawn and freedom of speech restored to all. Our country's name already stinks because of the apartheid policy. The effects of the Sabotage Act can only make the stench overpowering, while contributing nothing towards the solution of the country's most pressing problems.

In the meantime, we appeal to all democrats to come forward and take the place of those who have been banned. For each one silenced, let five new voices speak. Let the agitation for a new South Africa be intensified until it can no longer be withstood.



No Confidence In B.P.P. President

The Shoshong branch of the Bechuanaland People's Party finds itself compelled to pass a vote of No Confidence in both the President and Vice-President of the B.P.P.

We are shocked by the chaotic measures taken by the President and Vice-President against certain refugees from South Africa who were given political asylum by the Bechuanaland government. They were threatened with death. One was actually sent across the border of Bechuanaland and another person who is a member of our party had his hands and feet tied with rope and was also victimised and terrorised and threatened with death.

We make it perfectly clear that we do not recognise the suspension of the Secretary-General and other suspended members of the Party.

Because of the unconstitutional, dictatorial and brutal actions taken by the President and Vice-President which shows that they are not fit and proper national leaders of Batswana, we, the Shoshong branch, demand the immediate calling of the national conference for re-elections.

R. Noke, B. Engleton, K. M. Makwati, R. R. Nwako, B. Sebokonyane, R. Mokongwa, N. Matsime.
B.P. Party, Shoshong.

The ultimate sovereign power is "the will of the people." Unless the leaders of the Bechuanaland People's Party furnish a satisfactory explanation for their disruptive actions in suspending the Secretary-General and the National Executive Committee by two against six, we, of the Mahalapye branch executive, shall at all costs defy all such actions.

As a result of the recent crisis, confidence in the B.P.P.'s leadership is equivocal. We stress that the general conference for re-elections would help to still all matters in dispute.

O. K. Menyato, H. O. L. Morolong, Kefentse, B. Dipatane
Mahalapye Branch B.P.P.

I vehemently challenge the joint actions of Mr. Motsete, Mr. Matante and Mr. Pudiephatswa and denounce in strong terms their expulsion of the Secretary-General, Mr. Mpho, and 6 members of the National Executive as most deplorable, dictatorial, undemocratic and unconstitutional.

The B.P.P. is not for hooligans and gangsters. The policy is not based on brutality, terrorism and assaults.

The policy of the B.P.P. is to lead the masses to liberation and independence and to unite the masses into one solidarity for the freedom of all Africa.

Ditiro Bishop Macheng
Vice-Chairman Meadowlands
Branch B.P.P.

Mr. Maruping—Secretary of the commission of enquiry set up by Messrs. Matante and Motsete—has challenged the suspended Lobatsi committee on international politics.

We would not meddle in international politics, but now that he is deporting refugees to the Republic we are forced to. The BPP Executive have time and again travelled north to seek recognition of the BPP and have succeeded, with one condition—that they carry on the struggle for African unification and nationalism.

If Maruping carries on the struggle in accordance with PAFMECSA policies and at the same time supports Matante and Motsete, he is overriding BPP policy.

The Secretary-General Mpho has the support of all branches as well as of the 6 Executive members when he calls for a general conference to determine whether the principles of organisation were followed when refugees were deported and people assaulted. And that is why we have petitioned the High Commissioner for Matante to be brought to law and Maruping for a full report on the R9,000.

Moses J. Monakine, Phineas C. J. Sebolo, J. T. Keitseng, M. Mlomyeni, Jerry Sibisa of the suspended branch, Lobatsi

SWAZILAND TRIES TO EXPEL LESLIE MASSINA

MALKERNS, Swaziland.

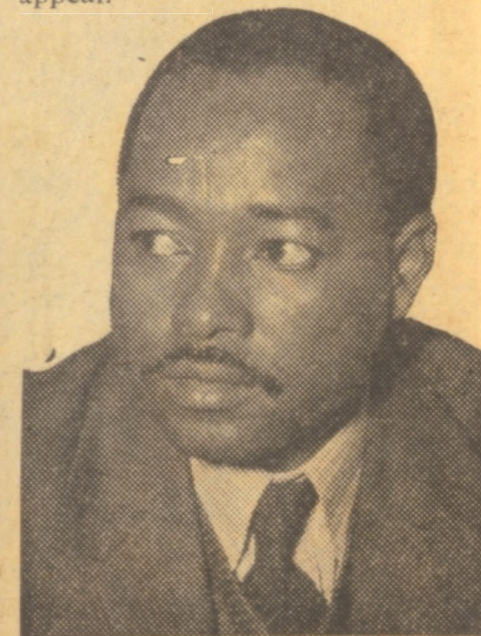
The case is being taken to appeal.

MR. Leslie Massina, one-time secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, has been prosecuted in Swaziland for being in the territory for 90 days without a permit, and for possessing a fabricated tax receipt.

He was found guilty on the first charge and sentenced to two weeks imprisonment or a fine of R2, suspended for six months. He was discharged on the second count.

"When I was found guilty," he told New Age, "the police were ready to take me to the border, but I disappointed them by paying the fine."

Yet Massina says he was born in Swaziland. He was found guilty in the presence of relatives brought to court to prove that he had been born and brought up in Swaziland.



Mr. Massina

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

(Continued from page 1)

Last Week's Donations:

Port Elizabeth:

A.M. R10, Gee Sea R8.

Cape Town:

Dutch R1, Diamond R25, Jumble R2, Lippy pic R10, Ruth and Bernard R4, Wire R2, S. R20, Cheque R4, Don R10, B.B.M. 90c, Dinner R43.95.

Johannesburg:

Friend R100, K. R2, Monthly R40, Lawyer R50, Country collections R545, Benoni R2, Chemist R4, Jeppe R2, Dor R6, M & M R20.

Durban:

For Ben our friend R3.90, Geo R1, Jonah R1, Medicine R2, Geo. S. R4, Verulam R50.

Grand Total: R973.75.

"Vrystaat" Hooligans Again Interfere With Congress Demo Against Vorster Bannings

By a Reporter

JOHANNESBURG.

I SAW two African men pick up the tattered pieces of placards which had been torn up by some "vrystaat" hooligans and hold them defiantly above their heads. Another African man standing nearby picked up a placard which had been pulled out of the hand of a young Anglican priest, returned it to him and dared the scowling young hooligan to snatch it again. The challenge was not accepted.

These incidents took place on the steps of the City Hall when members of the Congress of Democrats held a poster protest against the bannings imposed by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster. This was the first meeting held on the steps since the passing of the Sabotage Act. All the demonstrators had their names taken by the police.

PROVOCATIVE

A squad of riot policemen with tear gas stood by while hooligans tore placards from the hands of at least three of the demonstrators. The action of these young hooligans was provocative in the extreme and could quite easily have led to a race riot if it had not been for the great discipline observed by the demonstrators.

A couple of feet away from a plain-clothed policeman stood a "vrystater" who threatened to hit one of the demonstrators after snatching his placard. Then he swore and taunted some Africans shouting: "I hate your guts and your black faces." He challenged the Africans to "come one by one"—but when one messenger accepted the challenge, the hooligan stood rooted to the spot.

The only action that the policeman took was to ask the officer in charge of the police to arrest an African woman who had defied this man. I stood next to the police officer, who looked at her and replied: "Ons kan nou niks doen nie. Sy staan net." But in the next few minutes the same officer had ordered the arrest of Mr. Shadrack Moabero who stood holding a torn placard.

When I asked the officer why he was arresting this man, he said: "No, we're just taking him for a cup of tea." Later he admitted that the arrest was made because this man could not produce his pass. Yet I had heard the African saying that it was in his office.

CHALLENGE

A man with a very deep German accent told me that he recognised my face from somewhere and that I should get out of this country as my type was not needed here. He asked me what paper I represented and when I asked him for his identity card after he had posed as a Major Gous, he walked away cursing me. I challenged him to identify himself to the officer in charge of the riot squad who, when I pointed this man out to him, declined to question him.

Several Afrikaans-speaking men protected Ann Nicholson when she was threatened by these hooligans because they objected to her standing next to a young African who helped her to hold up her placard.

After the demonstration an anonymous caller phoned the Congress of Democrats offices and told them that although he did not altogether agree with their policy, he had seen their demonstration and congratulated them on their "guts and courage."

THE PLACARDS

The placards read: "102 speak for liberty," "Congress—the voice of the people," "Unless you oppose, you are guilty," "Nats fear our leaders," "They saw, they spoke, they were banned," "102 swyg vir vryheid," "13 million cannot be banned," "Speak out for freedom."



Above: A Congress demonstration against the Vorster bannings took place on the Johannesburg City Hall steps last week. Below: A policeman takes the names of the demonstrators.



PONDO DEPORTATIONS CONTINUE

COD Protest To De Wet Nel

DURBAN.

A PROTEST against the deportations which continue to take place in Pondoland has been voiced in a letter to the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. de Wet Nel, by the Durban branch of the Congress of Democrats.

Pondos are being forcibly removed from one area to another by decree of the Paramount Chief, the COD declares.

"Before issuing the letter, the Paramount Chief makes no charge against the person concerned and gives him no right of hearing. An appeal is allowed to the Chief Bantu Commissioner of the Transkei, but as the person concerned has no idea why he is being deported, he has no real idea on what grounds to base his appeal."

STATEMENT

The COD appends to its letter a statement made by a Pondo who had been forced to move.

"Some time in December 1961 I was served by my chief, Mbungwa Bili, with an order from Botha

Sigcau ordering me to remove to Pumbo in the Lusikisiki district," says the statement.

"On receipt of the order I proceeded to the Magistrate with my chief who had denied knowledge of the order apart from what appeared on the face of it. The magistrate advised me to write to the senior officials. He didn't tell me who these senior officials were. He said he wasn't concerned with this matter.

"On Tuesday 3rd July 1962 in the early morning before I had risen out of bed, a party of police arrived at my kraal in about nine vehicles, trucks and vans. The party consisted of white and black police. They woke me up and asked me who I was.

"After I had told them they ordered me to dress up; I followed them to my first wife's house. I had been sleeping at my second wife's house.

"When I got to this house I found that all the household goods were outside and were being loaded on the vehicles. I asked my chief Mbungwa who had come with the party of police what the

matter was. He said he didn't know.

"They continued to load stuff from both houses and then ordered my family—38 persons in all—on to the vehicles. I asked to be allowed to stay behind to look after the goods that were left over and particularly my cattle and sheep.

"The police said they would be returning on the following day to collect the remainder of the goods. After the police had left I slipped over to Durban to consult my attorney.

"At this moment I don't know where the members of my family are. I have three sons all married; they and their families have also been taken away."

COD describes the deportations as "barbaric and feudalistic" and calls for their immediate cessation and the lifting of the emergency regulations in Pondoland.

New Post For African Woman

THE first African woman Assistant Superintendent of Prisons has been appointed in Kenya. She is Mrs. Phoebe Asiyu, 30-year-old mother of four children. Mrs. Asiyu has had some years' experience in social welfare and community development work. She was selected from applicants throughout East Africa.

New Group Area For Indians

(Continued from page 1)

Indian community had a total income of less than R80.00 per month. With this in mind the Council had on at least three occasions strongly endeavoured to obtain residential and trading areas within the city limits. Now he had been given the go-ahead to proceed with his plans.

Mr. Carr said that he had recently drawn up a lengthy report for consideration by the Council. It made the following points:

- Approximately 75% of the Indian families in Johannesburg were in urgent need of housing.
- Practically the whole of Johannesburg had been proclaimed a White area.
- Responsible thought should be given to the unsettled state of Indians who would be displaced.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. Carr said that the recommendations which he had submitted to the Council could form a basis for a committee of enquiry set up by the Group Areas Board. After careful analysis he had recommended:

- 1 That the Diagonal Street area be a trading area with a limited number of residents.
- 2 Fordsburg, Newtown, Burgersdorp, which form quite a large complex, should form a substantial district for resident and local trading.
- 3 Pageview was suitable as an almost completely Indian residential area.

Mr. Carr concluded by saying that if the Council's plans were approved they would go a long way towards meeting the pressing needs of the Indian community.

Somana Acquitted Under Prisons Act

JOHANNESBURG.

New Age reporter Brian Somana was found not guilty on a charge under the Prisons Act following his report and photographs of Africans handcuffed at the station on their way to deportation to their homes in the countryside. The magistrate found that the men in handcuffs were not prisoners in terms of the Prisons Act, but fell under 'administrative law' in the course of their deportation from the city.

The report on the deportees appeared in New Age of June 28. Somana was arrested by railway police as he reported the event. His camera was confiscated.

On a second charge of using abusive language Somana was fined R8.

Collection Number: AG2887

Collection Name: Publications, New Age, 1954-1962

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand

Location: Johannesburg

©2016

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document is held at the Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.