

VORSTER ATTACKS NEW AGE

Members of Staff Placed under House Arrest

CAPE TOWN.

ONE of the main targets of Mr. Vorster's house arrest orders seems to be New Age.

This week Brian Bunting, former editor of Guardian and Advance and at present a member of New Age editorial staff in Cape Town, was placed under house arrest for 13 hours a day.

His wife Sonia Bunting, Cape Town finance organiser, was placed under house arrest for 24 hours a day. The job she was doing for New Age is simply destroyed by ministerial edict.

Rica Hodgson, New Age finance organiser in Johannesburg, has also been placed under house arrest. (See story on this page.)

The order on Mr. Bunting forbids him to enter any factory premises. One effect of this is that he will be unable to enter Pioneer Press to put New Age to bed as he has been doing in the past.

All the members of New Age staff who have been put under house arrest are forbidden to communicate with any named or banned person. Since many of those who work on New Age in all centres are named or banned,

this means that inter-office communication will become practically impossible.

Mr. Bunting is also forbidden to communicate with his boss, Mr. Fred Carneson, editor of New Age, who is a listed Communist. Since the two of them work in adjoining offices and are daily in almost constant contact with one another, it will be practically impossible for Mr. Bunting to carry out his functions on New Age unless his order is varied.

Immediately on receipt of his order Mr. Bunting phoned the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town and asked for a variation of his order, but the Chief Magistrate refused to take notice of the telephonic request and insisted that written application be made.

The Chief Magistrate indicated that he would have to ascertain from the Minister what the intended scope of the banning notice was before he would be able to consider making any alterations.

Jack Tarshish, convicted last month for painting slogans, is the third Capetonian to be placed under house arrest. The order confines him to his home from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. on week-days and from 2 p.m. Saturdays to 7 a.m. Monday.

Mr. Tarshish, an ex-serviceman who fought as a gunner-observer in the S.A. Airforce, was amongst those detained during the 1960 State of Emergency. In recent months he has played a leading role in organising assistance for political victims.

COUNTRY SHOCKED BY 24-HOUR ORDERS

JOHANNESBURG.

THE last seven days have seen South Africa's dictatorial Minister of Justice wield his house arrest powers like a whip—a cat 'o nine tails. The severity of his latest 24-hour house arrest orders for the next five years has left the country gasping.

The orders against all eight house arrest victims here—Rica and Jack Hodgson, Michael Harmel, Cecil Williams, Rusty Bernstein and the first three victims, Helen Joseph, Walter Sisulu and Kathrada—have turned their homes into jails—a new type of private jail in a country dotted with harsh penal institutions.

The Minister of Justice is policeman, prosecutor, judge and jail warden all in one. Less than 24 hours after the news of these 24-hour house arrests shocked the country, Vorster announced to the press there would be magistrates with power to relax certain conditions of the restrictions, but this is no relaxation, for it places the lives of the most spirited members of the political opposition in the country in the hands of the appointees of the Minister.

Minister Vorster's tactics are patently obvious: to try to bully

and frighten his most vital opposition into surrender or flight from the country. There are no signs at all that he will achieve any success!

The Vorster tactic is based on a misconceived "white agitator" theory and he fondly imagines that if only he can muzzle some leading white members of his opposition the country will settle back to enjoy Nationalist apartheid rule.

WHAT A FALLACY!

Nevertheless the house arrest orders are a savage blow against eight South Africans renowned for years of unremitting opposition to the Nationalists and strong identification with the country's national liberation struggle.

SMEAR CAMPAIGN

The new house arrest orders had as a prelude a vicious Government smear campaign against Communists and the Left movement, this a calculated preliminary to disarm the white opposition which still dithers between full-scale unremitting opposition and fear of being identified with too left policies. So Vorster banned the Congress of Democrats, the most militant of the white opposition bodies, in the hope the rest of the white opposition would fold up. Even here he has not succeeded.

As for the African movement, smear tactics simply do not go down.

LONG SERVICE

The five new house arrest victims all have a record of long service and leadership in the national liberation struggle. Rusty Bernstein and Michael Harmel were both members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party before it was banned in 1950. They have always been an

integral part of the broad front of national liberation. Both have contributed penetrating and analytical articles to the progressive press like New Age, Fighting Talk and Liberation, when the latter was in existence.

Four of the five new house arrest victims are ex-servicemen and played a leading role in the Springbok Legion during and after the war. Jack Hodgson was the first secretary of the Springbok Legion, served on the Soldiers' and War Workers' Demobilisation Board (for which he received a letter of thanks from Gen. Smuts), and was first secretary of the Congress of Democrats when after the war the fight against Nazism shifted to all-out opposition to the local brand of the Nationalists in South Africa.

Before this Hodgson did valuable organising work in the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union. Today he has a 30 per cent war disability, has been banned, restricted and hounded by the Special Branch from one attempt to run a business to another and now is told by Vorster that he should find permanent employment from the confines of his tiny Hillbrow flat.

STAGE WORK

Cecil Williams, the well-known stage producer admired for his presentation of plays with a social conscience like the "Kimberley Train," "Home of the Brave," "The Strong are Lonely" and lately for his productions for Union Artistes, was an officer in the South African Navy, served as an Information Officer in Italy and was national secretary of the Springbok Legion after the banning of Hodgson.

(Continued on page 3)

NEW AGE

Vol. 9, No. 5. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

6d.

NORTHERN EDITION Thursday, November 15, 1962

5c.

"The Struggle Must Go On"

— Mrs. Mandela

JOHANNESBURG.

THE day her husband was sent to prison for five years, Mrs. Zanyiwe Winnie Mandela sang national songs with the crowd at the trial with the smiling courage that has characterised her since her husband went underground, and before that during the long drawn-out treason trial and the state of emergency.

Hours after she heard the five-year sentence pronounced in court, Mrs. Mandela told New Age: "I feel fine. I have never been so confident about the future in store for the

African people. What has happened should take none of us by surprise, for we are faced with a vicious oppressor. I will continue the fight as I have in all ways done in the past."

DADDY WAS TAKEN . . .

Mrs. Mandela said her two young children were still too young to understand what was happening. "All the oldest one knows is that her daddy was taken by the police one day . . . I shall certainly live under great strain in the coming years, but this type of life has become part and parcel of my life for some time.

"I married Nel in 1958 . . . he was then a treason trial accused and I was aware that

(Continued on page 5)



Mrs. Winnie Mandela with her two children. On the left is Zenani aged 4 and on the right Ziniziswa aged 1½.

MANDELA'S LAST STAND IN COURT

— See Page 4



INDIA-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE

I was thoroughly disgusted with your blatantly dishonest and deceptive comment on the India/China dispute which appeared in the October 25 issue of New Age.

You tried to create the impression of fair play by positing a Chinese viewpoint against an Indian one, and tried to suggest that Indians generally were aware of the peaceful intentions of the Chinese. The real culprits were the stereotype communist bogey man—the capitalists, Indians in this instance.

The Indian statement which you chose to print was deliberately and dishonestly selected to vindicate China. If this had not been the intention, then a statement of the Chinese Government would have been accompanied by a statement from the Indian Government, not by that of an Indian parliamentary party.

However, the most serious breach lies in the fact that you selected an outdated statement of the Indian Communist Party and made no attempt to keep your public informed of the more up to date attitude of the Indian Communist Party which aligns itself unreservedly with the Indian Government and is aggressively critical of the Chinese Communist. Local Natal papers have printed these statements. I refer to the Graphic and Leader dated November 2, 1962. Had you sought access to them and had you deemed them pertinent to your propaganda you could have likewise had easy access to them.

I can draw no other conclusion than that the New Age deliberately and calculatedly used a statement which had lost all historical significance to mislead its leaders and to prop up its emotional and biased solidarity to a Communist Government, right or wrong, ethical or unethical, democratically peaceful or aggressive.

Admiration for the efficiency of socialist planning and partisanship in this respect is one thing, blind irrational allegiance to a dogma is untenable.

TIME FOR UNITY

We are entering a period when the Government is openly passing fascist laws, spending millions on militarisation. The Government fears the non-white in general and the African in particular. Many Africans are dying of direct and indirect oppression. Every day many die of starvation and South Africa is a land of plenty—the richest and most advanced part of Africa.

Machine guns and jets do not make the Nats invincible. Even with the aid of other western powers they are not stronger than the will of the people.

But if this oppression goes on for many more years, it will partly be the blame of the organisations which are divided among themselves. This is no time for so many political movements. Unify yourselves and form one movement and forget about crazy party opinion for a while.

SELLO M. MATSOBANE

Krugersdorp.

My very strong advice to the New Age is to concentrate on local affairs on which it has direct and up to date information and in lieu of which it serves an important national function.

FATIMA MEER (Mrs.)

(Mrs. Meer's assumptions are completely baseless. We printed the Indian Communists' statement in our issue of October 25 because it was the first and only indication we had had up to that time that they differed from the Chinese in their approach to the border problem and declared their support for Nehru's policies. It was received in our office during the week before we went to press. The later statements which Mrs. Meer alleges we suppressed were only printed in the Graphic and the Leader one week afterwards. That we have had no intention of suppressing the views of any parties to the dispute at any time may be gauged from last week's New Age, when we published a selection of views by the Soviet Union, China, Indian Government, Indian Communists and Indonesian Trade Unions.—Ed.)

PEN FRIENDS WANTED

Nikulin Alesha, aged 17, a Soviet citizen, has written to New Age asking for penfriends in South Africa. His address is c/o International Club, Pioneer Palace, Leningrad, USSR.

South Africans who are interested are invited to correspond with him at the above address.

Motsete Group Condemned

We of the Bechuanaland People's Party identify ourselves with all freedom fighters and the liberation movement of Africa. We want the liberation not only of Bechuanaland but of the whole of Africa from the White oppressive colonial self-styled rulers.

We therefore deplore and denounce the recent action of Motsete and his group, who demonstrated against the recent ANC conference while it was being held in Lobatsi. What Motsete and his colleagues have done is a scandal and a disgrace for the people of Bechuanaland and a shock to the world and all freedom fighters.

Tshombes are born every day in our country and we know that there were some born in Bechuanaland recently, led by Motsete. If he feels like helping the imperialists he may do it by himself but not at the expense of the BPP and the sons and daughters of Bechuanaland.

Motsete was the former President of the BPP but at the conference in August of this year 19 out of 26 branches cast a vote of no confidence in his leadership and elected Mr. M. K. Mpho as President of the BPP. Now Motsete has betrayed the African people and the cause he originally pledged to follow.

BISHOP D. MACHENG
Secretary-General, BPP.

THE ROAD TO FREEDOM

We heard our leaders so often speak of freedom before they were imprisoned or banned. And even today if you are in a bus or train to or from work the only conversation among the people is "We want and will win freedom through thick and thin."

But there are still some hard-thinking people who don't care about our jailed leaders fighting for our rights in our fatherland. Instead of going to a meeting, they go to the shebeens where as they say they enjoy their freedom drinking beer.

South Africans, realise your freedom and be brave like your leader Robert Sobukwe and his great followers.

PAN-AFRICANIST
Langa, Cape Town.

CHINA IS NOT THE AGGRESSOR

In a time when the least a true internationalist can do is to condemn India for refusing to negotiate with China over their contradictory claims on the border region, a hangover from colonial times, it is sad to see New Age finding space in its columns to publicise views that only serve to confuse the issue and thus mislead the people of our country.

As we all know, the capitalist press devotes a lot of its space and energies to build a picture of China as a big monster who thinks of nothing but fighting. Of course, this is not true. Time and again Chinese leaders have said that China stood for peace, general and complete disarmament and for equality among peoples and nations. Of course, India also subscribes to these views. But no one calls her an advocate of war.

Furthermore, in view of the fact that China has been constantly provoked by America and its satellite state of Formosa, its desire for peace cannot be dismissed as mere propaganda. After all, they could have invaded the islands of Quemoy and Matsu, since the view of the American Generals and Admirals is that these islands are impossible to defend against invasion from China.

On the other hand, India is becoming notorious for its border disputes. First, it was Pakistan. If today Kashmir is part of India, it is due to the presence of Indian

troops. At a certain stage, Pakistan proposed a referendum by which the people of Kashmir would decide about their future. India refused. The Indian Government even arrested the leaders of the movement for autonomy, a movement they helped to create before they decided to invade Kashmir. Certainly a strange behaviour for one who believes in peace and self-determination.

Now there is the question with China. China, however, has settled her border problems with other countries (for instance Nepal, Pakistan and Burma) by means of friendly talks. Why weren't they able to do the same with India? Indeed, what are the facts behind this border question?

Of the total area of Kashmir, about one-eighth is still ruled by Pakistan. A part of the northern region of Kashmir, about one-tenth of the total area, the region of Ladak and in general the Bantistan, is Buddhist country, inhabited by people with social customs and relations different from the rest of Kashmir, which is Muslim country. This is the region China claims as belonging to the People's Republic of China. The Hindu population lives in the Yammu region, in the present Indo-Pakistan border. It should be noted that Pakistan recognises the Ladak area as rightfully belonging to China.

Some time ago the Chinese Gov-

EDITORIAL

Will The U.N. Bring Freedom?

THE decision of the United Nations General Assembly to request member states to impose diplomatic and economic sanctions against South Africa represents the most formidable blow yet struck against apartheid by the outside world. The size of the majority—67 to 16 with 23 abstentions and 4 absent—is a measure of the world's detestation of the abhorrent colour bar policies of the Nationalist Government.

But the U.N. decision represents more than an attitude; it embodies also the desire of the majority of the world's peoples that something concrete should be done to bring apartheid to an end. The resolution calls for the breaking off of diplomatic relations, trade boycott, arms embargo, refusal of landing and passage facilities to ships and planes—and a request to the Security Council to consider the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations.

The Verwoerd Government has reacted to the U.N. decision with surprising mildness—apart from a vicious attack by the Prime Minister on Israel, the motive for which it is not very difficult to understand. But on the whole the South African Government has declared itself unworried by the threat of sanctions, pointing out that the Republic's main trading partners can be relied upon to continue to do business with her, as most of them voted against the resolution and are in any case not bound by its provisions which are merely recommendations.

In other words, Britain, the United States, France, Germany and the other capitalist countries of the West, which have well over £1,000 million invested in South Africa, will ignore the U.N. resolution and help keep the Nationalist Government in the saddle because what matters to them is not the welfare of the people of South Africa but the millions of pounds which they can continue to squeeze from the exploitation of their labour. Profits come before principles where the West is concerned.

We can rely on the true friends of the South African people, the Afro-Asian powers and the socialist countries, to continue to strive for the implementation of the U.N. resolution, which represents the conscience of mankind revolted by the abomination of apartheid. But if we are realistic, we will not expect the resolution by itself to bring about a startling change in our fortunes.

What it should do is fortify the freedom fighters of South Africa with the encouragement that world opinion is on their side, and will bring such assistance to them in their struggle as is possible. But the main impetus for change in South Africa must still come from our own people.

It is not U.N. resolutions but the people's resolution which will bring freedom to South Africa. The battle must be fought out here. The millions of our own people must be mobilised and organised before final victory can be won.

ernment built, at a tremendous cost, a highway linking Tibet to the Sinkiang through the mountainous and barren land of Ladak and Shikpi, and another one through one of the highest mountains in the world, the Karakorum. While this construction was going on, the Indian Government never claimed the region as Indian. Instead, they built posts on both sides of the roads without interfering with the work or with the traffic after the work was completed. The Chinese on the spot did not realise what was going on, and as a result the Government in Peking only later on noticed what was happening. They did not go beyond sending a diplomatic protest to New Delhi. Instead of reasonably solving the problem once and for all, the Indian Government chose to answer with a diplomatic protest of their own.

This is in general lines the background of the border conflict.

Time and again Chinese leaders asked for negotiations. As recently as October the 6th, "China sent another Note to India proposing that discussions on their boundary dispute be started at once on the basis of a report drawn up by officials of both countries" (my emphasis) (The Observer, 7th October 1962). There was no question of such negotiations meaning a loss of face to India since, as stated, the report that would

serve as basis for negotiation had been drawn up by officials of both countries.

As a sort of a reply, the Indian border guards opened fire against the Chinese soldiers. The People's Army of China hit back and quickly took possession of what China claims as her territory.

It is tragic to see the great Indian people being misled by their Government and being used as cannon fodder in order to keep the cold war burning. The same interests that keep apartheid going, that threaten the heroic Cuban people, are now rushing "help" to the Indian army against the people of China and ultimately, also, against the people of India. Because (and we should never lose sight of this) the fundamental interests of the Indian people are the same as those of the Chinese people, the same as those of the South African people, the same as those of the Cuban people, an imperialist victory against any of these peoples is a defeat for all of them.

It is the task of the freedom-loving South African people to press the Indian Government for a halt to militarisation and a start of negotiations.

Before ending I would like to congratulate the workers in New Age for the fine newspaper they produce.

S.B.

Durban.

U.N. SANCTIONS VOTE WELCOMED BY S.A. LEADERS

"We Are Ready To Pay The Price"

DURBAN.

THE resolution recommending economic sanctions against South Africa, adopted by an overwhelming majority by the General Assembly of the United Nations, has evoked widespread comments of support from leaders interviewed by New Age.

Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the South African Indian Con-

gress, said that yet another blow had been delivered by world public opinion against apartheid.

"Effective action by the countries who voted for this resolution will undoubtedly bring hardships for our people, but in the long-term implication of this resolution, it will bring home to white South Africa the dangers inherent in their continued support for the Nationalist cause."

IMPERIALISM

The South African Congress of Trade Unions (Durban) in a press

statement condemned the "tongue in the cheek" attitude of the major imperialist powers to this resolution.

"Whilst paying lip-service to the aspirations of the Non-White peoples in their struggle against apartheid, these countries, more particularly Britain and America, voted against the resolution.

"Their excuse was that such a resolution would affect the Non-White peoples. Who are they to judge what is good for us? The Non-White peoples' organisations called for this resolution; they campaigned for it both at home and abroad."

Stating that the Congress Alliance had taken into account the consequences of economic sanctions on the people of South Africa, SACTU said: "This is but a small price to pay to smash the chains of oppression in this country. What do these 'great Western saviours' of civilisation offer in place of sanctions? Nothing at all—just pious resolutions condemning apartheid.

"In the meantime arms to suppress the people's movement are being supplied to the Nationalist Government by Great Britain," adds the statement.

LOCAL ACTION

Calling on the people not to be deceived by such dishonest utterances SACTU states: "In any case international economic sanctions in itself will not bring freedom to the toiling masses in this country. Only by united and determined action by the oppressed peoples in this country can we use these international victories to further our struggle for full freedom and democracy for all in South Africa."

MORE SABOTAGE IN EASTERN CAPE

PORT ELIZABETH.

TWENTY-NINE wires—twenty-two at Zakhele and seven at New Brighton—forming one of the major telephone and telex outlets from Port Elizabeth, were cut on the night of November 6 and 7. Communications with the north were partly disrupted. For about five hours Port Elizabeth had no direct telephone and telex contact with a large part of the country.

Involved in this breakdown was also the line carrying the SAPA news service to Port Elizabeth.

No arrests were made in connection with this incident.

An attempt to derail a train was made near Perseverance, about 15 miles from Port Elizabeth. An iron clamp was used as a buffer, but it was reported that there was no derailment because the Graaff-Reinet train which was the first to run over this section of the line was not travelling fast at the time as it had just stopped at Perseverance.

Five arrests were reported to have been made in connection

with this derailment and later two Africans were reported to have been questioned for a whole day.

Twenty-seven nuts and four couplings were unscrewed on the railway line near Centlivres, about seven miles north of Uitenhage, on Thursday morning.

A large number of Africans working in the nearby quarries and farms were questioned in connection with this attempt at derailment.

And in Cape Town

Saboteurs in Cape Town cut a thick underground cable serving the new municipal power station at Athlone on Saturday night, isolating the station from the rest of the Peninsula for more than 10½ hours.

An expert said the saboteurs must have had a thorough knowledge of cables since it would normally be dangerous for an inexperienced person to saw through such a line.

House - Arrested by Vorster



Michael Harmel



Jack Hodgson

COUNTRY SHOCKED

(Continued from page 1)

Williams was arrested together with Nelson Mandela when he drove the underground leader on a mission to Natal.

Rica Hodgson, New Age's talented fund raiser, is known in country towns in every province for her work for this paper and other progressive causes. She too has a record of war service in the WAAF, worked for the Springbok Legion for six years and since then had had a spell of running the Defence and Aid Fund, collecting bail and fines for political arrestees.

Before Defence and Aid she worked for the Treason Trial Defence Fund.

EMERGENCY

Rica Hodgson, Rusty Bernstein and Cecil Williams were all locked up during the state of emergency after Sharpeville.

Yet another victim of Nationalist tyranny last week was Victor Goldberg, a one-time chairman of the Transvaal Congress of Democrats, who has been served with a new type of banning order prohibiting him from "any gathering at which persons have social intercourse with one another."

Anne Nicholson, one of the younger members of the Congress of Democrats before its banning, was called before the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg and warned—on the instructions of the Minister of Justice—that she would be placed under house arrest if she did not cease her political activities.

This is the first known such warning delivered by a magistrate to a political.

Alvern Bennie Charged

PORT ELIZABETH.

Mr. Alvern Bennie, a prominent Port Elizabeth SACTU organiser, has been charged with attending a gathering in violation of a banning order served on him recently. He was released on R200 bail, after the hearing had been adjourned to November 19.

Two others, arrested with Mr. Bennie during a raid on a house in New Brighton, have been charged under the General Law Amendment (Sabotage) Act. They are Messrs Lungile Kepe and Fanele Mati, who have also been released on R200 bail, subject to the condition that they report to the New Brighton police station every day.

Their case was remanded to November 12, when they will appear together with 35 others similarly charged under the Sabotage Act.



Rica Hodgson

World-Wide Support for Mandela

JOHANNESBURG.

DURING the course of his trial, Nelson Mandela received many messages of support from both local and overseas organisations and individuals.

A cable from the British Overseas Socialist Fellowship said: "We are with you in your steadfast fight for South Africa's freedom from oppression, and admire your courageous struggle against apartheid."

Another, from the Hungarian Solidarity Committee with Peoples Struggling for Independence, reads: "The Hungarian Solidarity Committee expresses strong protest against the fact that the South African authorities have put you and your friends on trial because of your firm and courageous stand against apartheid."

"In the name of the Hungarian people we assure you of our solidarity in your heroic fight."

Similar messages of solidarity were received from the South West African National Union, the Cape Town Liberal Party, The National Union of Young Cuban Communists, the Finchley Anti-Apartheid Committee, the Christian Action Council, the Banstead Anti-Apartheid Committee and many other organisations and individuals.

ALGERIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY



November 1 is Algerian Independence Day. Our picture shows the huge crowd watching the military section of the Independence Day parade passing through the centre of Algiers—the first Independence Day parade in the history of the country.

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.