

VORSTER THREATENS

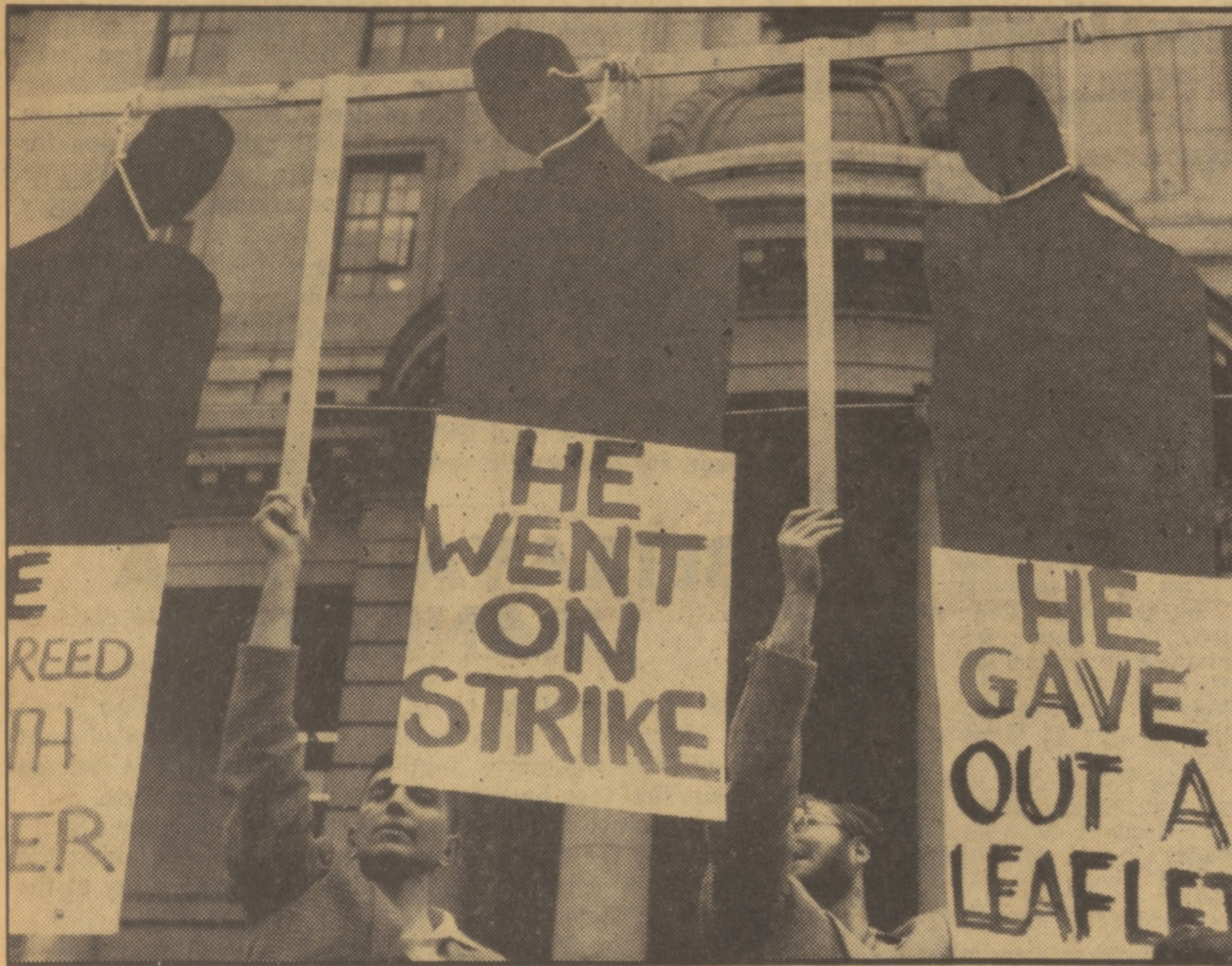
TO BAN NEW AGE

Freedom On The Scaffold

The Congress Alliance showed what the results of Vorster's Sabotage Bill could be when they held up these cardboard effigies at the City Hall steps in Johannesburg last week.



Vol. 8, No. 33. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper 6d. 5c.
NORTHERN EDITION Thursday, May 31, 1962



THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE, MR. B. J. VORSTER, TOLD PARLIAMENT LAST WEEK THAT HE INTENDS TO BAN NEW AGE "BECAUSE IT WAS FURTHERING THE AIMS OF COMMUNISM AND IT MADE NO SECRET OF THE FACT."

The Minister will presumably wait until his Sabotage Bill becomes law, because after that it will be impossible for any newspaper to start publication unless it deposits £10,000 security with the Minister, and this sum will be forfeit to the State should the Minister at any time ban the new publication.

In this way the Minister hopes to put an end to the most outspoken of his opponents in the ranks of the Opposition Press.

As far as New Age is concerned, we intend to remain in business for as long as we can. We make no apology for our policy. We publish what we believe to be the truth in the deepest sense of responsibility to the people as a whole. In our opinion New Age can rightfully claim to voice the aspirations of the majority of the people of our country and to speak in their name.

Why does the Minister propose to ban us when, if his allegation is correct, he could prosecute us under the Suppression of Communism Act? The answer is—because he is satisfied that he would have no case if he took the matter to court. After all, a court might acquit—but his ban is final and we have no right of reply or appeal.

The Minister says he needs the clause providing for the £10,000 deposit because when the newspaper Guardian was banned in 1952 it was succeeded by Advance, and when Advance in its turn was banned it was succeeded by New Age. The span of time covered by these three papers Guardian, Advance and New Age is more than 25 years, yet in all that period NOT ONE OF THE PAPERS WAS EVER CONVICTED IN ANY COURT OF CONTRAVENTION OF ANY LAW.

(Continued on page 2)

SABOTAGE BILL — MOUNTING PROTEST DESPITE GOVT. BANS

Reg. September Confined to Wynberg

CAPE TOWN.

Mr. Reg September, prominent Coloured leader and banned secretary of the Coloured People's Congress, has been served with a banning order confining him to the magisterial district of Wynberg.

PUBLIC protest against the Sabotage Bill reached a climax last week, despite the Government's attempts to stifle all opposition by resorting more and more to the device of banning meetings.

A feature of a hectic week's activities was the failure of the police in many centres to protect members of the public who were peacefully demonstrating against the Bill. Hooligans who interfered with the demonstrations were given almost a free hand.

BOSS OF THE POLICE FORCE IS MR. VORSTER HIMSELF — THE ARCHITECT OF THIS MONSTROUS BILL.

(Continued on page 4)



Over 8,000 people from all walks of life marched through the streets of Johannesburg last Thursday in silent protest against Vorster's hanging Bill.

Vital Job Reservation Conference This Week

A HISTORIC conference will take place in Cape Town during the week-end.

For the first time trade unionists irrespective of their affiliation will come together to discuss ways and means of doing away with the colour bar in industry.

Their aim is to challenge the South African practice of reserving by law and custom the best-paid and more skilled jobs for white workers, at the expense of Coloured, African and Indian workers.

Their main target will be the Industrial Conciliation Act 1956, Section 77 of which extended the legal colour bar on the mines to industry, commerce, transport and the rest of the economy.

HYPOCRISY

With characteristic hypocrisy the Government has claimed that job reservation is a "protective measure" for all workers—Coloured, Indian and African as well as Whites against racial competition.

In an attempt to cover up the injustice of his policy and to split the workers' ranks, the Prime Minister had said that job reservation will benefit the Coloured community by protecting them against "unfair competition from the Bantu".

In fact not a single job has as yet been reserved under the Act for a Coloured, African or Indian worker. All the determinations made to date have reserved jobs for White workers only.

These determinations cover the better-paid jobs in the clothing industry, drivers and conductors, traffic police, ambulance and fire brigade services, building trades, the manufacture of refrigerators and washing machines, lift attendants, truck drivers and certain sanitary services.

In all cases, the effect of the determination has been to exclude African, Coloured and Indian workers or to limit their employment to a fixed quota.

EMPLOYERS OPPOSE

Employers as a class have opposed job reservation. Economists condemn it. There is general agreement outside Nationalist Party circles that the system is unjust and economically unsound.

The Government has adopted a policy for party political reasons. Its spokesmen have boasted that the white workers put it in power. Job Reservation is the bribe that

the Nationalist Party offers to white workers for their support at the polling booths.

The voteless African, Indian and Coloured workers understand that their legitimate claims are being trampled upon for the sake of power politics. They understand

By Our Industrial Correspondent

that their struggle for democratic rights is also a struggle for economic justice.

They know that Africans throughout this continent are being trained and employed in technical and skilled positions. They are insisting on the same rights for themselves NOW.

ACTION COMMITTEE

Delegates to the Conference should therefore not only condemn job reservation, but also elect an action committee which should deal with job reservation. It would assist any Union or group of workers in which industry is demarcated to oppose job reservation. Its main purpose would be to work out a practical plan of campaign against all forms of racial discrimination in the division of labour.

The action committee should be charged with the responsibility of working out and guiding a systematic lengthy campaign against the Industrial Colour bar in all its forms. An essential part of the campaign would be the collection of facts and the distribution of information amongst the workers and the general public.

The system of apprenticeship, opportunities for training at technical colleges, employment on the railways and in government and municipal services, the position in individual industries—this and much more require detailed examination.

PRESSURE

Conference will have to discuss how the people can bring pressure to bear on government and employers to open up jobs now reserved for Whites. Coloured, Indians and Africans own motor cars, buy radios and refrigerators, spend their money in shops. They are ratepayers and taxpayers. Conference will consider how the people can use their purchasing power in the fight against job reservation.

The importance of the Conference is that it demonstrates the determination of the workers to take the lead in a struggle for their economic rights and against a form of colour discrimination which has aroused disgust throughout the world. It is a struggle that will gain the support of trade unionists everywhere.

We must still have Money to Come Out!

WE believe that New Age has a right to continue publication. And in spite of Vorster's threats to our existence, we intend coming out for as long as it is possible for us to do so.

We have always lived from month to month and a new month has almost dawned. At the end of June we will have commitments which have to be met and we must appeal to you as we have done before to make it possible for us to meet these commitments.

Last week's donations:

Johannesburg: Bob Acres, R400; Anonymous, R10; Furniture, R40; Dr. and Wife, R10; V. & E., R4; Monthly, R40; Very good friends, R200; National Union of Mineworkers, England, R10.

Cape Town: Kay, R10; Mr. B., R20; Faigela, R20.40; S. & R. collections, R4; Unity, R10; Paddy's jewels, R10; Nick, R1; Sacred River, R10.

Grand Total, R799.40.

CRADOCK LEADERS SENTENCED

CRADOCK.

Three African leaders were each sentenced to 5 months imprisonment or R130 on March 23, 1962, after they had been found guilty of entertainment duty offences arising from concerts they had organised to raise funds for the freedom struggle. They spent some time in jail before being released.

They are Messrs J. M. Sonkwa, chairman of the ANC until it was banned in 1960, E. L. Vara, former secretary of the now banned ANC and President General of the Cape ANCYL from 1957 to 1958, and Miss Kate Yali, member of the Federation of South African Women.

Before they appeared in court an anonymous leaflet was issued throughout the town and location accusing the two men of embezzling the people's money in order to enrich themselves and their families.

In a statement to New Age Mr. Vara said:

"Jails cannot change our aim to fight for our freedom in our lifetime. Instead they reveal to us shameful stories such as the murder of Patrice Lumumba by the Congo capitalists and the death in Cradock of Moyisi Sikaka in 1959. All these things were vivid in our minds... **BACK FROM JAIL WE SALUTE OUR PEOPLE AT HOME AND ABROAD. VORSTER'S FORCES CANNOT STOP US.**"

EDITORIAL

Vorster Threatens To Ban New Age

(Continued from page 1)

If, despite this remarkable record, New Age is also to be banned, then we suggest it is not because we are furthering the aims of Communism, but because New Age has been the most consistent opponent of apartheid in the ranks of the opposition press.

New Age insists that it has a right to exist. We have a point of view to put forward which is entitled to be heard.

● We stand for equal rights for all South Africans, an end to apartheid and colour bars, the creation of one integrated South Africa with equal citizenship for all, irrespective of race, creed or colour.

● We stand for peace and harmony between the nations of the world and the elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism.

● We stand for the right of all peoples to be free from exploitation in any shape or form.

These are the basic principles of decent social living, and we have fought for them in the teeth of Nationalist oppression for all the years of our existence. Now we are to be silenced because the Nats, in their march to the jackboot state, can no longer tolerate any opposition.

If there is to be no freedom of the press for New Age, there can be no freedom of the press for any newspaper in South Africa. We call on the people of South Africa to—

- Help save New Age!
- Fight Vorster's proposed ban!
- Fight Vorster's Nazi Bill!
- Fight for democratic rights for all in South Africa!

BETRAYAL OF A MANDATE

THE two members of the United Nations Committee on South West Africa, Mr. Carpio and Dr. de Alva, have failed most dismally in their mission to South Africa. **In fact, it is not too much to say that they have grossly betrayed their mandate.**

Their committee was charged with the task of ridding South West Africa of the South African presence and of taking the necessary steps to secure the independence of the territory at the earliest possible opportunity.

Instead of this, Messrs Carpio and de Alva have put their names to a statement which can only be described as whitewashing the South African administration. They say they found no evidence and heard no allegations that there was a threat to international peace and security within the territory. They also said they found no signs of militarisation in the territory, or that the indigenous population was being exterminated.

These statements were no doubt insisted on by Dr. Verwoerd, who for his part agreed that the economic and social development of the Non-Whites should be speeded up and said a five-year plan was being worked out for this purpose.

All this is beside the point. The United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution at its last session demanding that South West Africa should be taken from South African administration and given its independence. What have Messrs Carpio and de Alva to say about that?

First Dag and now Carpio and de Alva have betrayed the people of South West. It seems that so long as the United Nations is under Western domination, no effective steps will be taken to end the South African domination of South West.

THE NEW AFRICAN

"The New African" described as "The Radical Monthly" and edited by two prominent members of the Liberal Party, Randolph Vigne and Neville Rubin, was partly designed to fill the gap created by the demise of "Africa South."

In this, despite the appearance of some very good material, "The New African" has not entirely succeeded. The great achievement of "Africa South" was that it created a common platform for a vast number of exceedingly diverse elements, enabling them to co-operate in a cause which Mr. Segal persuaded them was their own.

At least some of the contributors to "Africa South" might feel a little uncomfortable on the hustings of "The New African," partly owing to the almost total absence in the first five issues of contributions from Congress quarters.

Nevertheless, one must be grateful today for any attempt to bridge some of the gaps in the intellectual left in South Africa, and one trusts that the response so far has been sufficiently favourable to encourage the editors to strike further afield in their search for new material in future.

B.P.B.

ENDORSED OUT TO HIS DEATH

JOHANNESBURG. ON Sunday May 20 apartheid claimed yet another life in South Africa when Mr. Nelson Ntlebi jumped in front of the Pimville train. Just before his death Mr. Ntlebi, who had lived in Johannesburg all his life and had just been endorsed out of the area, told his brothers:

"I leave my wife and children in your care. I CAN NO LONGER ENDURE LIFE UNDER THESE INTOLERABLE CONDITIONS."

Mr. Ntlebi was an ex-serviceman who had worked continuously for one motor assembly plant at Natalispruit since his discharge. In Febru-

ary this year he lost his job when the firm reduced staff because of the recession. Since then he had been unable to find other work.

Last month Mr. Ntlebi was offered a job with a firm in Heriotdale, but the Department of Bantu Affairs refused to let him take it, and endorsed him out of the proclaimed area of Johannesburg. He was told to go to Germiston, but the Germiston Municipality refused to give him a permit to live there.

Mr. Ntlebi was 40 years old at the time of his tragic death. He leaves behind a wife and three children, of whom the youngest is only nine months old.

Lover of the Nazis, Hater of the English, Bitter Enemy of Democracy

THIS IS VORSTER

THE Minister of Justice, Mr. Balthazar Johannes Vorster, who is piloting the so-called Sabotage Bill through Parliament, has never believed in democracy. He has spent his whole life in the service of totalitarianism.

Born in 1915, he was educated at Stellenbosch University, where he obtained the degrees of B.A., LL.B. Already as a student his fanaticism was marked and he was elected leader of the Junior Nationalist Party.

After graduating, he practised as an advocate at Port Elizabeth, Brakpan and Johannesburg.

Joined O.B.

Like many others in this country, he regarded the war as an opportunity to get rid of the hated domination of England and welcomed the Nazis as allies in this fight.

The adventurism of the Ossewa Brandwag appealed to him more than the Nationalist Party at this stage. While South African troops were helping to make the world safe from Hitlerism, he was appointed a general in the O.B. for the Port Elizabeth district.

"We stand for Christian Nationalism which is an ally of National Socialism," he said in 1942. "You can call the anti-democratic principle dictatorship if you wish. In Italy it is called Fascism, in Germany German National Socialism and in South Africa Christian Nationalism."

Interned

Arrested under the emergency regulations in September 1942, Vorster went on hunger strike after two months and was transferred as a result to Koffiefontein, where he was prisoner No. 2229/42 of Hut 48, Camp 1. He was released on parole in January 1944 and placed under house arrest in Robertson.

During this period he lived by permit. He had to have a permit to meet his wife when she came down from the Transvaal to join him. He had to have a permit when he wanted to visit Cape Town "on business." (He actually came to speak to the Minister of

Justice, Dr. Steyn, about his friends still interned at Koffiefontein, but was thrown out.)

It is one of the ironies of South African politics that the man in charge of anti-sabotage work in Port Elizabeth during the war was a police Lieut. du Plooy, who was later awarded the King's Medal for "combating subversive activities." Lt. du Plooy rose steadily in the service and was Commissioner of Police with the rank of Lt. Gen. at the time Vorster became Minister of Justice—his boss!

It is another irony of South African politics that one of Mr. Vorster's war-time buddies in the Ossewa Brandwag was Dr. Jan Mooiman, later chairman of the Wool Board and now an opponent of Mr. Vorster as a United Party member of Parliament.

What was done to Vorster in war time, he now wants to do to others in peace time. His excuse—"we are at war with the enemies of the volk."

In Parliament

After the war Vorster again became involved in politics. The Ossewa Brandwag was absorbed into the Afrikaner Party of Mr. Havenga, and Vorster stood for Brakpan in the 1948 elections against the present Minister of Labour, Mr. Trollip. He lost the election by two votes (increased to four after a recount).

In 1953 he won the Nigel seat for the Nationalist Party with a majority of 734 votes. He was appointed Deputy Minister of Education, Arts and Science in 1958 and Minister of Justice in August 1961.

His Policies

Vorster has a big mouth and is not afraid to open it. Here are some of his pronouncements over the years:

April 1957—"It has always been a principle in South Africa that there was no complete freedom of movement for the Native."

January 1958—"There is too much namby-pamby talk in Parliament about crime. Those people who were so soft-hearted were always leftists."

March 28, 1960: "THERE IS NO EMERGENCY IN SOUTH AFRICA." (This was one week after Sharpeville and two days before a state of emergency was declared.)

Later in the same year Mr. Vorster caused a furore by referring to the Queen as "The Medem in England." He also warned businessmen and the Afrikaner intellectuals to stay out of politics.

September 1961—"The rights of free speech, gathering and protest are getting out of hand."

October 1961—"I do not want to belong to this nation of Blacks, Browns and Whites—I want to belong to a White nation."

March 1962—"It is time to put an end to the activities of subversive lawyers."

April 1962—"Liberalism is the forerunner of Communism."

May 1962—**THE SABOTAGE BILL, the logical culmination of a sinister career dedicated to the abolition of democracy.**

Basutos Angered By Diamond Sell-Out

MASERU

The recent uproar caused by the granting of exclusive prospecting and mining rights for diamonds to Jack Scott here in Basutoland has risen to a crescendo. The reason—he has already sold out 40% of his interests to De Beers, Anglo-American's powerful diamond subsidiary.

The people of Basutoland were deeply angered that an outsider had been given such an overwhelming monopoly, and now that he has given the most favourable areas to De Beers (according to the Company's own geologists) they feel that they have been hoodwinked.

"This sort of thing is educating the people into a true realisation of what the demand for self-rule means", Mr. John Motloheloa told New Age. "They are determined now to control their economic as well as their political future. They will not allow themselves to be deduced like this again."

The March Of The Jackboot

FREEDOMS

GOING



UNITE TO RESIST

ISSUED BY :

S.A. CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS

Six members of the Congress of Democrats were arrested last week for putting up this poster in Cape Town.

"SHOCKED BY CARPIO"

JOHANNESBURG. — Adv. Nokwe

ADV. Duma Nokwe, former Secretary General of the now-banned ANC, told New Age that he had been shocked at Mr. Carpio's statement last week-end that there is no threat to world peace in South West Africa.

"Forceful suppression of the majority of the people there creates a highly explosive situation," Adv. Nokwe said.

He associated himself completely with the memorandum that had been submitted to the U.N. probe team last week-end by the African, Indian and Coloured leaders who recently interviewed Mr. Carpio and Dr. de Alva.

The memo, which contained a careful analysis of the anti-sabotage Bill now before Parliament, says: "The situation in South Africa is critical. The Government is fully aware of the deep resentment of the people for its policies, and that is why it is taking frantic measures to equip its army, to arm the Whites and to enact the present Gestapo-like law in an attempt to blot out all opposition to its schemes.

"It is our submission that, having deprived the Non-Whites of South Africa and South West Africa of every vestige of human rights, the Government has now completed its scheme to impose a White military dictatorship on our people."

The memo, which stressed that the people believe that all can live in peace as long as racial discrimi-

nation is outlawed, ended with a grave warning that the nations of the world must not delay until it is too late in taking steps to limit the area over which the Nat Government's menacing policies are applied. South Africa must no longer be allowed to administer South West Africa, stressed the memo.

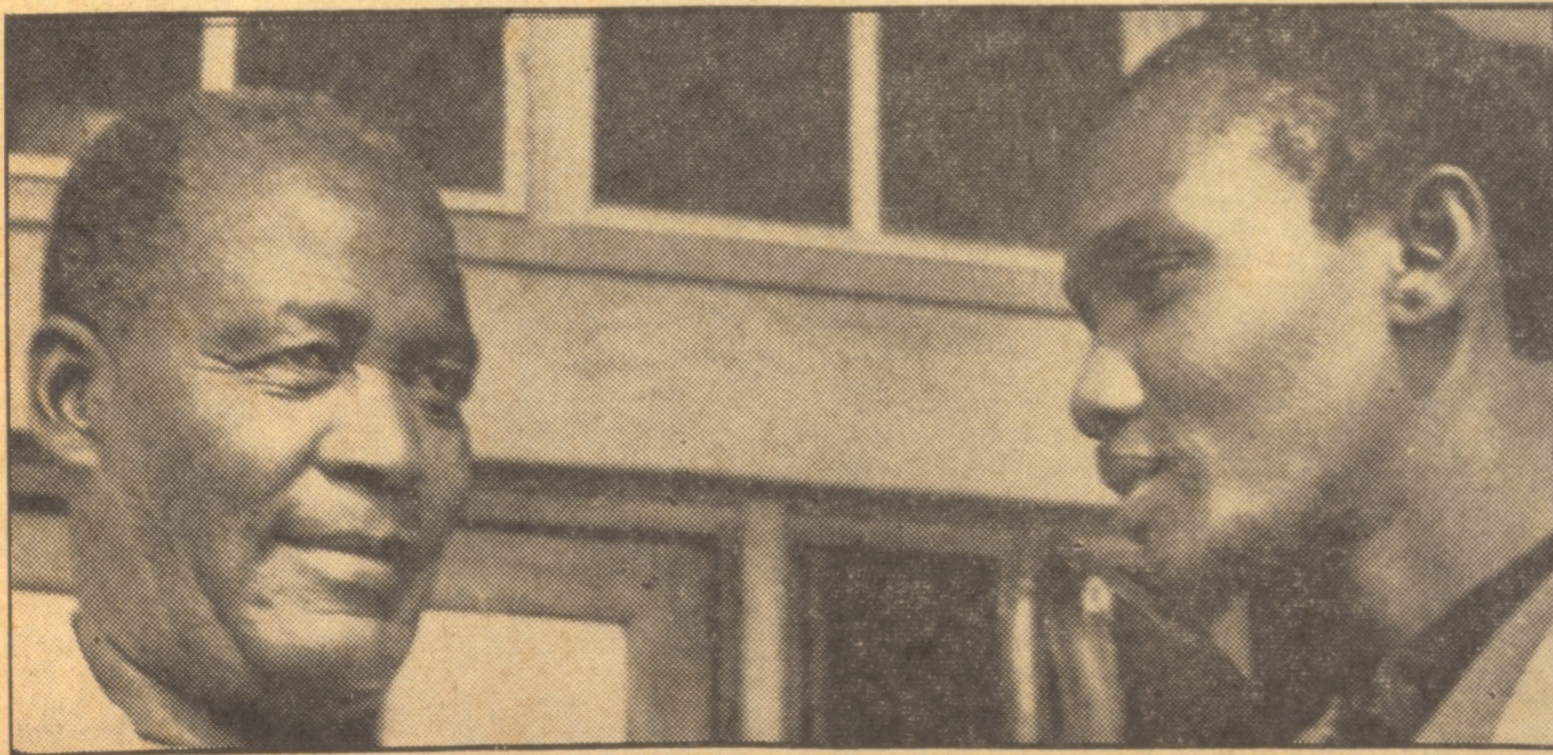
GOVT. WELCOMES LEIBBRANDT'S HELP

CAPE TOWN.

Mrs. Helen Suzman asked the Minister of Justice in the House of Assembly recently whether his attention had been drawn to a report in the Rand Daily Mail of a statement by the leader of the Anti-Communist Protection Front that he has been co-operating with the Security Branch in Bloemfontein.

The Minister replied "Yes. The Government welcomes assistance from all persons who genuinely wish to co-operate in the fight against Communism, but it is not considered in the public interest to disclose whether such assistance has in fact been received from any particular person or body, or to comment upon claims by persons or organisations that they are supposed to have rendered such assistance."

B.P.P. LEADERS FOR ACCRA



Mr. Kgaleman Motsete and Mr. Motsamai Mpho, the President and Secretary of the Bechuanaland People's Party, before their departure for Accra last week. They led a delegation of five to President Nkrumah's conference of the non-independent Afri can countries currently taking place in Ghana.

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.