



Some of the 90 women who assembled at the ANC office in Durban to demonstrate their opposition to the extension of the pass laws to women. Eleven eventually left for Nongoma to see Paramount Chief Cyprian.

# Natal Women Protest To Paramount Chief

## Don't Want To Carry Passes

DURBAN.

A DELEGATION from the ANC Women's League, representative of women from all parts of Natal, travelled to Nongoma on Thursday, September 12, to demonstrate to Cyprian ka Dinizulu, Paramount Chief of the Zulus, their opposition to passes for women.

They carried with them a memorandum which pointed out that husbands and fathers of families are already often arrested for not having their passes with them, and that if the pass laws are extended to women, there is a possibility that children would be left stranded when both husband and wife are arrested for having left their passes at home.

The memorandum also drew the chief's attention to his own recent humiliation when he was arrested in Durban for not being in possession of a pass. It stated finally that even though he should agree to the new law, the women would continue to oppose it categorically.

On Thursday evening, about 90 delegates from different parts of Natal assembled at the ANC office in Durban, ready to proceed to Nongoma. Unfortunately, heavy rains had made the Zululand roads impassable to heavy traffic, and the women were unable to leave by bus as had been planned. Ten women, representing Xhobo, Pietermaritzburg and Durban and district, were therefore elected to make an attempt to reach Nongoma by car. Among them were the Vice-President of the ANC Women's League (Natal), Miss Lucy Dlamini, and Mrs. Lutuli, wife of Chief A. J. Lutuli.

# 'Stop All Faction Fights!' - ANC

From Ruth First

JOHANNESBURG.

"STOP ALL FACTION FIGHTS! END THE PANIC RUMOURS" WAS THE URGENT CALL FROM THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS TO AREAS TORN BY THE BLOODY FIGHTING LAST WEEK-END.

The Nationalist policy of ethnic grouping has thus chalked up its first major tragedies in clashes in which the death roll had mounted to 40 by Monday and was likely to rise as an equal number, some on the critical list, were admitted to Baragwanath Hospital. There were scores of less serious casualties.

An ANC statement issued immediately after the clashes says the Government is to blame for the shocking events because the clashes and brutal killings of participants and innocent persons are the direct outcome of the policy of apartheid. "The real aim and purpose of apartheid and ethnic grouping is to prevent and destroy understanding and unity among the various sep-

arations of the African people by sowing mutual suspicion and causing friction and antagonism and tension which result in periodic clashes."

A few corpses lay on the open ground for several hours on Monday morning, but once removed there were few signs of the previous night's massacres. A general uneasiness remained, however.

POLICE FIRE

Large forces of police were called in on Sunday to quell the fighting and opened fire several times with Sten guns. The police claim there was firing from both sides. Of the people admitted to

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**Funeral Of Gladstone Tshume—page 6**

BA 320,05 NEW

# NEW AGE

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## Made To Drink Water Until He Collapsed—Then They Jumped On His Stomach

# HE DIED BECAUSE HE DIDN'T HAVE A PASS

From Wolfie Kodesh

CAPE TOWN.

DICK Mainzi was arrested in Windermere last month for not having renewed his permit to seek work. He was in perfect health at the time. Two weeks

afterwards he was dead—another of the many victims of the vicious and hated pass system in South Africa.

This 36-year-old bachelor had been paid off from his work with a builder as so many hundreds of

(Continued on page 6)

## The Picture DRUM Wouldn't Print On Its Cover



This picture shows Althea Gibson, the first Negro woman player to become a Wimbledon Champion, being kissed by her opponent Darlene Hard, the American player, after Miss Gibson's victory on the centre court.

This picture was to have been the front cover of "Drum's" Special Sports Issue in October, but a storm developed in "Drum's" offices when the magazine's owner ordered that the cover be scrapped. No picture of a Negro woman being kissed by a White player to be printed on the front page of "Drum," it was ruled, so the cover was withdrawn. "Drum's" editor, Mr. Sylvester Stein, resigned over this ruling. (See "Althea Gibson Has Reached the Top" on page 8.)



# ANC SECRETARY (CAPE) ATTACKS ANC POLICY

At the recent conference of the ANC held at Queenstown, the Secretary of the ANC (Cape Province) called me aside and gave me what he termed the right line of the ANC. He also spoke to others. In his line of the ANC, he condemned the present policy of the ANC.

He says the ANC has sold out to the following organisations: South African Indian Congress, Congress of Democrats and South African Coloured People's Organisation by associating itself with them. Congress policy is that of non-cooperation with other racial groups in South Africa; we should fight our own fight as Africans, he said.

He condemned the affiliation of the ANC to the World Federation of Democratic Youth in toto. In his instructions he stressed that Africa belongs to the Africans alone and must be governed by the Africans only. He referred to the opening of the ANCYL conference by an Indian Youth Leaguer as a sinful police. E.M.

## Textile Workers' Federation

I have the greatest respect for the news given by New Age, that is why I am disappointed at inaccuracies that sometimes appear in your columns.

In the last issue there is a quotation by "Industrial Correspondent" that the textile workers aim to form a federation of two textile workers' unions after having split the present union. This is incorrect. We are forming a federation of three unions, that is including the African workers. This is the second inaccuracy which has occurred with respect to news about textile workers.

Please keep up to the mark. You are our voice. You must be accurate. R. E. PRESS, General Secretary, Textile Workers' Union.

[Our Industrial Correspondent writes: I am sorry I did not mention that the proposed textile workers' federation will also include the African Union. Strictly speaking my report was not "inaccurate". I said that the present registered union (which does not include Africans) will split into two separate unions which "will establish a federation."—Ed.]

## The Chief Said They Must Carry Passes

Month by month new attempts are being made to force women in the towns and in the country places to accept passes from Zerus in the West to Balfour in the North and Lichtenburg.

At Rooijantjesfontein in a village called Gamaloka the chief told the women to take the passes, and the women were arrested after burning their passes. The chief said that if there is a woman who doesn't want to carry a pass, she must get out of my village. But the women followed the African National Congress and said, we can go to goel but we do not want to carry passes.

The people of Gamaloka should get a new chief. There is no more chief at Gamaloka, only the Rooijantjesfontein.

act by the ANCYL. African nationalism means in its naked form Africa for Africans, said the Secretary.

The Secretary says that the word "Comrade" which some of our people use so frequently, is "Communist lingo," it should not be used in the circles of the ANC. I must forthwith tell my Secretary that he has proved himself to be politically deceived. He has not studied the political trend in South Africa. The Coloured people are aboriginal inhabitants of South Africa; they fought foreign domination long before my Secretary.

The Indians and Europeans who are members of the organisations which fight side by side with the ANC came to South Africa 300 years ago and therefore know and have no other home except South Africa.

The leadership of the ANC timidly and correctly saw it fit to let up upon its progressive forces in South Africa to fight oppression on a common platform because their interests are common.

The ANC stands for a peaceful co-existence of all the racial groups in South Africa which in fact and in effect comprise the South African Nation.

A. T. BENNIE

New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.

## Youth League Elections in Cradock

The Cradock ANC Youth League and the Town Council both went to the polls on September 4.

At the Youth League meeting delegates gave a report on the Queenstown conference after which elections were held. The members were pleased with the report of the executive which came to power in March 1956, and the executive was re-elected with the co-operation of three new members.

The Youth League unanimously reaffirmed the resolution of February 22, 1957, to support the ANC in boycotting the beerhall.

While the Youth League was busy with its election, Mr. C. H. Ochee was vacating his seat as Mayor of Cradock in favour of Mr. Cull. This change does not mean freedom for the people of Cradock; it's the same white supremacy.

Freedom, not Strijdion. E. L. VARA, President ANCYL, Cradock.

## Cry For The Fatherland

I believe that we can get freedom in our lifetime if we consider the following points:

(a) We must unite and have lectures to advise one another. Back-biting will hold back the movement.

(b) We must respect our elders and our leaders.

(c) Let us not grovel or we will fade into nothingness. This is Africa and we are Africans. Cry for your fatherland.

G. T. TUNZIE.

Spring.

# CONTROL OF FUNDS IN BAN EDUCATION

Following the appearance of an article on the 8th August, 1955, stating that money collected by the school committees must be handed over to the board, the school inspector ordered the school committee to meet at 9 a.m. on July 29th. Five members and the chairman attended. The inspector arrived and without the meeting being officially opened, ordered the people to sign that they agree to hand over the money.

I would like to know whether this was lawful because no meeting can be held during work hours without the secretary; proper meetings are officially opened and minutes read and kept; people should not be forced to sign anything individually, the meeting should decide; committee members should not forget that they represent the parents who really contribute towards the school fund.

The committee then sent a letter appealing to the school board to refer the matter back to the school committee to decide properly. The secretary did not post the letter, but handed it back to the chairman.

I and two friends went to the secretary and asked why he had given it back to the chairman. He said that the letter was not properly signed. We told him that it was his duty to hand the letter over. He told us to go and speak to the school inspector. We will have nothing to do with the inspector.

Steps are being taken to refer the matter back to the committee and in the meantime not a penny will be handed over to the control of the school board from the Jabun School, and we want no more meetings at 9 a.m.

The Minister of Native Affairs has said it will take 50 years for the African to become civilised. I say we are civilised already and that is why the minister has tried to reverse things with the Bantu Education Act. He says in the Freedom Charter that the People Shall Govern and he was afraid. He is frightened that Africans holding university degrees will soon be elected to parliament.

S. A. DHLEKO.

Ermelo.

## EDITORIAL

# LIVING IN THE STONE AGE

STATEMENTS by a gaggle of Nationalist high-ups last week should serve to remind the country of the fundamental reality of South African politics—that we are ruled by politicians who are still living, mentally, in the stone age.

At the Bloemfontein conference of the Nationalist Party Senator Verwoerd promised that the Nationalist Government would, within five or ten years put an end to the system which produced a class of Africans who wanted to be included in the ranks of the Europeans. "We will use an iron hand with regard to mixed gatherings aimed at undermining the Government's apartheid policy," he said, referring to the "church clause" of the Native Laws Amendment Act.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, promised to take action "ultimately" to end "the difficulty" caused by African advocates and attorneys appearing in the courts. What the "difficulty" was he didn't bother to explain, but he accused the Africans of being "provocative" in their behaviour towards White attorneys and advocates and even towards the bench. All the evidence we have seen points to the complete opposite—that it is some of the White advocates and attorneys and even the bench who have been provocative towards the Africans. Nevertheless the answer Swart contemplates, apparently, is to prevent Africans practising in the courts altogether. The real provocation in his eyes, obviously, is that Africans are allowed to become attorneys and advocates at all.

The Secretary for Native Affairs, Dr. Eiselein, has issued an instruction that as from January 1, 1958, no Europeans are to be allowed into African locations for any purpose whatsoever except by special permit from the administration. Not only are White politicians and "agitators" to be excluded, but also White businessmen, for Mr. Eiselein insists that by next year they must have trained Africans to do their work for them. In other words, he is aiming at the complete ghettoisation of the African people, and the reduction of contacts between Black and White to the absolute minimum.

Finally that apostle of intellectual liberty, Dr. Otto du Plessis, after boasting that the South African Press is entirely free of State control and always has been, called for the introduction of control of the press so that "irresponsible and wilful misrepresentation by journalists can be done away with, and the up and coming gutter-press will be scotched." Only the pure, high-minded and truthful Nationalist press, presumably, will be allowed to remain.

Thus the country is threatened with a further deluge of apartheid and totalitarian legislation; so long as the Nationalists remain in the saddle, the Blacks must be kept down, and those who object must be silenced.

Why are the Nationalists so terrified of free contacts and free competition between White and Black? Because it means the end of White supremacy and Nationalist rule.

Let us all learn this lesson. It is not the United Party's Senate plan which will bring Strijdion tumbling in the dust, but united action by White and Black fighting side by side for a truly non-racial democracy based on equal rights for all. The Nationalists must be challenged on their own ground, because that is the only place where they, and those who think like them, can be defeated.

# Are You Planning A Holiday?

THERE is nothing more beautiful in this land of ours than Cape Town at this time of the year. It suddenly acquires a soft velvet mantle of green. The birds sing in the trees and squirrels frolic around the elegant leafy oaks lining many of the streets and shady avenues. The white beaches, creamy surf and sunny days beckon invitingly to all to resume those care-free hours of swimming and lazing on the soft sands. A willow white cloud spreads itself slowly over Table Mountain and a soft, caressing breeze freshens the atmosphere. Spring is in the air. Everything seems to have taken on a new lease of life.

What applies to Cape Town must apply to these villages and towns in the rest of South Africa in their own peculiar way as well at this time of the year. And that is what we are

afraid of down here in New Age office! We know from past experience that many people's minds become mainly occupied in planning their holiday to the seaside—or maybe they are already spending all their spare time living in the sun.

We do not want to appear to be spoil sports or begrudge anybody a well-earned rest, but we do say that those fortunate enough to contemplate a holiday down at the seaside, should spare a thought for the millions less lucky than themselves who will not be benefiting from the good health and fresh inspiration that such leisure gives to all.

We say spare not only a thought for these millions of down-trodden fellow South Africans; but spare also those extra few pounds for New Age which through ALL THE SEASONS

of the year continues to fight for the day when all of us—black and white—will be able to enjoy the beauty spots of South Africa now open to only a tiny handful of our population.

Send in your donations now. We need money as urgently as ever.

Last Week's Donations:

Johannesburg: Special Collection £20; Monthly Donors £10.16, Durban: Mike 4s.

Port Elizabeth: Doc 2s; Anon 10s.; Friend 1s.; Lily 4s.; Odds £10; Friend 5s.

Cape Town: Special Collection £20; London Committee £40; Salisbury £3; Jumble Sales £4; Anon £42.15. TOTAL—£136 5s. 0d.



Some of the 13 Zeerust men on trial give the "Afrika" salute outside the Supreme Court.

# DENIES HE WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH

## "Victim's" Evidence In Zeerust Case

PRETORIA.

**Z**EERUST tribesmen arrested at Linokana following the disposal of Chief Abraham Molloo and the burning of passes by African women have been on trial in the Pretoria Criminal Court since the middle of August.

Twenty-five persons sat in the dock when the trial opened, each with his number pencilled on a sheet of paper pinned on his breast. Thirteen accused remain, the rest having been discharged, among them the three women.

Nicholas Montsiu, the most recently discharged, left the dock last week. The thirteen are charged with usurping the functions of the State by holding an unlawful tribunal and sentencing four men to death, with incitement to murder, and with attending an unlawful gathering.

At the end of the Crown case all accused were found not guilty of incitement to burn passes in contravention of the Criminal Laws Amendment Act and were discharged on this count.

### SURPRISE TURN

Last week there was a surprise turn in the case when one of the four men alleged by the Crown to have been sentenced to death by the accused gave evidence for the defence. He is Mr. Labius Keebine, one of the Chief's Counsellors. His evidence was that he was not sentenced to death but asked to describe the circumstances under which the Chief was deposed.

During these long drawn out proceedings the accused have one by one gone into the witness box to give evidence of the movements in the Linokana area during the 36 hours from their arrival there by bus from Johannesburg on April 13 and their departure on the evening of the following day.

The Crown case is that a party of Zeerust tribesmen from Johannesburg hired the bus to hold a kgotla in Linokana where, it is alleged, they condemned the four men to death.

The defence says the kgotla was a mourning ceremony for the chief who had been deposed ten days earlier. They deny that they condemned the four men to death.

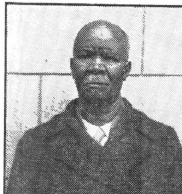
The 13 accused men are Gilbert Molloo, Meshack Mthoaga, Pletier

Moloiyane, Jeremiah Mosimane, Lucas Magome, John Lethebele, Albert Tiro, Joseph Molloo, Ephraim Molloo, Elias Matsie, Fistos Mogoro, Nephtali Moliyanane, John Kgobata.

### LOST THEIR JOBS

Several of the men have lost their employment since their arrest. During their trial in Pretoria the Zeerust men, many of them with their wives and relatives, are being

accommodated in the homes of African National Congress members in Lady Selborne. The Congress branch also brings food to the court each day for the thirteen.



A key defence witness, Mr. Labius Keebine, said by the Crown to have been one of the four men sentenced to death at Linokana, denied that this was so.

## Youth Tour

DURBAN.

The Durban Youth Society has arranged a tour of youth of all nationalities to visit various places in the Transvaal during the Christmas and New Year holidays. A lengthy itinerary has been drawn up and permission is being sought to visit the gold mines. The tour will include a visit to the Sandfontein caves, the Johannesburg Zoo, and various other interesting and historical places.

The proposed tour will begin on December 20 and end on January 2. Young people who are interested are asked to contact the Secretary, 55 Valbre Chambers, 115 Victoria Street, Durban. (Phone 27800, ext. 53).

## Craddock Women Leaders Discharged

CRADDOCK.

The three women charged with arson appeared for the fourth time in the Craddock magistrate's court. They were found not guilty of setting fire to Mrs. Nomavuka's house.

When they left the court the women sang from the town the location "Dilika Jail" (fall down jail). At the location a prayer was conducted.

# "TRADE UNIONS SHOULD REFUSE TO WORK I.C. ACT"

## Resolutions Passed At Canning Workers' Conference

CAPE TOWN.

**T**HE Industrial Conciliation Act, The Suppression of Communism Act and Group Areas were three main topics discussed by the 16th annual conference of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, held at the Good Hope Hall, Paarl, last Saturday and Sunday.

The conference, which was opened by Bishop H. Gow, was attended by 54 delegates representing 14 branches of the union, and 135 fraternal delegates and visitors from factories.

After a lengthy discussion lasting two hours on the I.C. Act conference unanimously passed a resolution calling "upon all progressive trade unions to work for a general trade union policy of refusal to operate the Industrial Conciliation Act or register under it," reiterating its previous condemnation of the Act and regretting that the trade union movement has thus far not reached any agreement to this effect.

The resolution stated further that "in protest we are amending our constitution to confine membership to Non-Europeans because this in fact reflects the membership position in our union, although we continue to stand for multiracial trade unions in all industries democratically controlled by all their members."

The South African Congress of Trade Unions was asked to issue a pamphlet to workers, explaining the provisions of the Act, its application and how the various groups of workers will be affected. The Native Labour Settlement of Disputes Act was strongly attacked and condemned at the same time.

### WITHDRAW THE BANS

Many delegates condemned the Suppression of Communism Act and demanded the withdrawal of the banning orders issued to their own union leaders, Ray Alexander, Frank Marquard, Gus Coe, S. V. Reddy, Betty du Toit, Sarah Wentzel and Becky Lan. They also demanded the withdrawal of the bans on their election union and people's leaders.

In discussing Group Areas, delegate after delegate expressed great anxiety about their homes. Many present undertook to take part in any campaign to defend their homes and the homes of their people.

The imposition of pass laws on African women was strongly condemned by conference, which demanded the repeal of the Native

Urban Areas Consolidation Act. Other resolutions passed dealt with creches for children at Paarl, Montagu, Wellington and Worcester; telephone booths in working class areas, latrines, swimming baths, bus-shelters and a general demand for improved housing and cheaper rents.

Dealing with international problems, conference delegates, as mothers and fathers, resolved to work for the settlement of all international problems by peaceful means and not by war, and called for the immediate and complete outlawing of all atomic and hydrogen weapons.

Banned leaders Frank Marquard and Ray Alexander were unanimously elected as members of the Union. C. Kilowan was elected President, J. Mentoor Vice-President, and Mrs. Liz Abrahams General Secretary.

## Percy Cohen's Election Policy

JOHANNESBURG.

**T**HE City Council of Johannesburg, the largest Opposition municipality in the country, should give the lead to all United Party municipalities in stiff and unbending opposition to Nationalist policies. This is the view of Dr. Percy Cohen, candidate of the Congress of Democrats in the forthcoming municipal elections.

Dr. Cohen will contest Ward 19, Baboona.

In his election campaign, said Dr. Cohen, would show the close link between the more serious and pressing local problems and government policy.

"Johannesburg is today experiencing an alarming crime wave. There is a close connection between the growth of a lawless, criminal group of desperate men in this city and the harsh pass laws which bound Africans from pillar to post. Those in our city who are troubled by the crime wave and worsening race relations must look to their causes, which at bottom are the hated laws imposed on the Non-Europeans by this Government."

Now, said Dr. Cohen, the Transportation Board had delivered an ultimatum to the Johannesburg Council that apartheid must be operated on all the city's transport services. "Apartheid in transport will impose higher costs on every transport user."

Dr. Cohen added that the Group Areas Act not only caused race tension and bitterness but involved the large-scale removals of families and communities settled for long years in established homes. "There is a chronic housing shortage. Why turn people out of existing homes?"

Dr. Cohen will conduct his election campaign around the demands of the Freedom Charter in the belief that "equal treatment and opportunity for all provides the only hope for the future."

Dr. Cohen is now preparing a series of public meetings in the ward. Canvassing started this week.

## Anti-Pass Conference On Sept. 29

JOHANNESBURG.

The Transvaal mass conference against the pass laws and the Group Areas Act will be held on September 29 in the Gandhi Hall, 50 Fox Street, the Transvaal Consultative Committee of the Congress movement announces.

# NUDW PROPOSES JOINT CAMPAIGN AGAINST I.C. ACT

JOHANNESBURG.

**T**HE Trade Union Council and the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions should join forces in a vigorous campaign of public meetings and demonstrations throughout the country against the new Industrial Conciliation Act—particularly those clauses which enforce apartheid in the unions and provide for State meddling in the internal affairs of workers' organisations. This call was made at the recent national conference of the National Union of Distributive Workers—union which is affiliated to neither co-ordinating body.

The NUdW feels that the year 1957, the last year before these objectionable clauses come into operation, should not be allowed to pass without a major effort by the

trade union movement.

Letters have been written to both the TUC and SACTU containing the union's proposals.

### LIFE MEMBERSHIP

The NUdW conference also decided to confer Honorary Life Membership on a number of veteran members, including Mr. Morris Kagan, Mr. Job Blake and Mrs. Nessie Mann (the last two both having been banned by the Minister of Justice).

In a letter to Mr. Kagan, the union states that this, "the highest honour which the union can bestow," is "a token of gratitude and appreciation for his many years of selfless service."

Similar letters were written to other recipients of the title.

WORLD STAGE

BY SPECTATOR

From March to September the U.N. Disarmament Sub-Committee met regularly in London. There was much disarming talk, but

STILL NO DISARMAMENT

Here is an at-a-glance comparison of the Soviet and Western proposals on some of the major questions of disarmament.

THE TWO VIEWS

SOVIET UNION

H-TESTS: Ban them at once, for two to three years for a start, with control posts in the Soviet Union, Britain, the U.S. and the Pacific. The ban should be agreed without tying it to other measures on which agreement is more difficult.

USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS: Let all the nuclear Powers renounce the use of nuclear weapons.

CONTROL OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL: Cut off production of fissionable material for war purposes together with banning the use of nuclear weapons, ending stockpiles and eliminating these weapons from national armaments.

CUTS IN FORCES: Cut Soviet and U.S. forces first to 2,500,000 each, then to between one million and 1,500,000 without any ifs or buts. Britain and France first to 750,000, then to 650,000.

The first stage means practically no reduction for the Western Powers, so the Soviet proposal insists that it would only mean a step in disarmament if tied to the further reduction.

ARMS BUDGET: Cut them by 15 per cent—the percentage being open to negotiation.

CONTROLS: Ground control for all the necessary steps. Aerial inspection against surprise attack—after Western inspection—if part of a real disarmament agreement.

WESTERN

H-TESTS: Ban for 12 months (with further 12 months to follow if a number of conditions are fulfilled to each party's satisfaction) but the whole ban only as part of a package deal including all the other Western proposals. Not willing to agree to unconditional immediate ban.

USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS: To be used only for "individual or collective self-defence."

CONTROL OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL: Cut off production of fissionable material for war purposes—but no proposal for eliminating nuclear weapons from national armaments, nor any prohibition to stop new weapons being made from existing stockpiles.

CUTS IN FORCES: Cut Soviet and U.S. forces to 2,500,000 each. Britain and France to 750,000. Second and third stage cuts to 2,100,000 and 1,700,000 for the Big Two and 700,000 and 650,000 for the other two to be dependent on:

1. Further negotiations; 2. Progress with political problems (like Germany); 3. Other States joining in. Only immediate proposal therefore is the first stage cut—which is tiny reduction for U.S., no reduction for Britain.

ARMS BUDGETS: Give information to International Control Board. No cut proposed.

CONTROLS: Ground control for all the steps. Aerial inspection much stressed as guard against surprise attack.



"Any of you really serious about giving it up?" -Vicky in London Daily Mirror

Cape Times Hits Nail On Head

IT is a good thing that nails are not atom bombs, for the Cape Times has just hit the nail on the head. In a recent editorial commenting on the ending of the U.N. Disarmament Sub-Committee's session in London, the paper summed up neatly the essential points of the six-month long negotiations:

"Russia, early on in the talks put forward the simple proposal that nuclear tests should be suspended for three years, and she agreed to an inspection system to ensure that no tests were carried out.

"This was a proposal that everyone could understand, and it greatly influenced world opinion, for the possible effects of continued tests are widely feared.

"The West, in reply, made agreement conditional on Russia's accepting a highly complicated, first-stage disarmament plan.

"Russia could well feel that it was time to adjourn the talks to the United Nations where she can hope to influence the uncommitted nations of the world in her favour and make the most of the desire in many countries to end nuclear tests at all costs.

"And in answering Russia in the world forum the West will need to put the case for their plan more simply and more cogently than they have done hitherto.

TREASON SUSPECTS OFF OME AGAIN

With the Treason Enquiry adjourned for the next four months scenes at the Johannesburg station as accused men and women from different parts of the country prepared to leave for home.

Here Professor Z. K. Mathews and Mr. T. E. Tshunungwa of Eastern Province wait for the train to pull off. Standing on the platform is Mr. Joseph Buxa, of Cape

own. On January 13 there were jubilant scenes at the Johannesburg station as accused men and women from different parts of the country prepared to leave for home.

"DEFENCE ARE ASTONISHING THEIR TRIALS" -Prosecutor "They Will Be Committed For Trial No Matter What Evidence They Bring"

THE Prosecution announced last week that it had compiled details, and the Treason Enquiry adjourned till 13.

Prosecutor Van Niekerk vigorously opposed the adjournment, but Mr. N. Rosenberg, Q.C., told the Court it was necessary for the defence

- to travel overseas to interview potential witnesses, including foreign political experts. Mr. Berrange has already applied for a passport for this purpose; to study the court record of over 8,000 typed pages; to analyse the 10,000 exhibits in the case and the hundreds of records of speeches; to take statements from witnesses all over the country.

He pointed out that the Prosecution, with all its resources, had required two years to prepare its case, and that even then it had put before the court "evidence prepared long after the Enquiry had commenced.

"The Defence cannot possibly complete its case in less than five months," said Mr. Rosenberg. In his reply Mr. Van Niekerk

New Union Of Shop and Office Workers

JOHANNESBURG.

A new trade union—the Shop and Office Workers' Union—will hold its first general meeting on Saturday. The new organisation has already recruited over two hundred members. The members are at present all Non-Europeans, but membership is open to shop and office workers of all races in terms of the Constitution, which contains no racial provision.

The general meeting will adopt the draft constitution and put forward proposals to the employers. It is understood that proposals will be considered for a minimum wage of £1 a day and five p.m. closing of shops and offices.

The Shop and Office Workers' Union is affiliated to the Congress of Trade Unions.

HELP SELL NEW AGE

As a final answer to Verwoerd, the Mamathola tell the Supreme Court

"We Don't Want To Move From Our Lands"

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Mamathola are convinced that the Government effort to move them from their ancestral lands is the result of pressure by farmers. This the tribe said in its petition to the Supreme Court last week when once again the Mamathola affair hit the headlines.

The tribe's petition said that the order of the Governor-General for its removal was invalid because it had not been approved by both Houses of Parliament.

Once again the tribe gave notice that if the removal were brought before the House, the Mamathola would apply for permission to plead at the Bar of the House against their removal from land on which they have lived for more than 20 years.

The petition of the Mamathola asked for an order

- setting aside the decision to close the schools and post office at Mamathola; resuming payments to old age pensioners in the district; declaring the deposition of the acting chief to be null and void.

NOT BONA FIDE

The petition said these things had not been effected bona fide, but to compel and harass the tribe to move without the sanction of both Houses of Parliament.

The official reasons for the removal were that the tribe's cattle and methods of ploughing damaged the headwaters of the Letaba and Letsele Rivers, that they caused soil erosion and that the natural resources of the location could not provide enough food for the tribe.

The tribe could not accept these reasons, it said. The location was at no point near the headwaters of these two rivers; the tribe kept less than 400 cattle for 400 families and had expressed its readiness to dispose of all its cattle.

It was also proposed to give up ploughing and to plant fruit trees in the same manner as neighbouring European farmers. Many tribesmen had already planted fruit trees and received an annual income far in excess of the crops they used to plough.

The tribe's repeated requests since 1950 that the location be declared a betterment area had been refused by the Department of Native Affairs.

POLICE ARRIVE

Officials and armed police had arrived on June 2 to move the tribe to Metz. The people had been told that compensation must be accepted, but were not consulted as to the amount.

The tribe refused to move and was warned that the schools and established would be closed and re-establisment would be paid at Metz only; that no facilities for the payment of taxes would be provided at Mamathola; that after June 30 the tribe would not be allowed to plough or keep cattle in the location; and that the Government would consider deposing the acting Chief and replacing him with one strong enough to move the tribe to Metz.

The tribe repeats in the petition that it never decided to move to Metz and never rejoiced at the removal. It does not consider Metz a suitable home.

The case has been postponed until October 17.

"STOP FACTION FIGHTS"

(Continued from page 1)

Baragwanath Hospital, fifteen were suffering from gunshot wounds.

One of the patients on the danger list is an 18-month-old baby shot through the head as a bullet came through the window of his parents' house.

The week-end disasters were the culmination of clashes between Zulu flat workers moved to Dube hostel under the Locations in the Sky Act and the tosti element of the nearby townships. All train users are plagued by pickpockets and assaults, especially on pay day.

Of late the Dube hostel men have been organising to teach the tostis a lesson and over several weeks have been waylaying every young man in a cap or beret they suspect of being a tosti. The assaults were getting more and more indiscriminate and have led to attacks on innocent residents in Dube, Meadowlands and further afield.

Among the victims of the hostel residents' raiding parties was a popular Mosotho leader Mafefane, who was killed at night in the street on his way home. This enraged his companions and plans were laid to avenge him.

FUNERAL PROCESSION

Mafefane's death and his funeral on Sunday afternoon seem to have triggered off the tragedy. The large funeral procession that assembled sought police protection on the way to the graveyard. Passing Dube hostel the cortege had stones rained on it from hostel residents who had gathered in large numbers. The police opened fire for the first time, killing five.

Approaching Zondi, a Zulu residential area, the rumour flew about that the procession was merely a blind, there was no body in the coffin and the mourners were attackers in disguise. Zondi township armed itself.

Trouble really broke when the procession was on its way back past Dube hostel. The police opened fire once more. Severe damage was done in running battles between heavily armed groups which spread to Site and Service, Moroka, Meadowlands and Mofolo in a night ugly with violence between rival factions.

The only areas in which there has been faction fighting are those where the Natal Government's ethnic grouping has been applied. Plumb in the middle of townships for Zulu, Sotho and Shanganan communist has been sited the Dube hostel for flat workers, predominantly Zulu.

The hostel is a festering sore and the workers hate living there. Fenced in, they have no recreation facilities except a beerhall. They had to take a wage cut as a result of being forced to travel 20 miles a day to and from work at outlandish hours. The thieving and

Three Hundred Attend Durban A.N.C. Meeting

DURBAN.

Over 300 people attended a public meeting held by the Somtseu Road Branch of the A.N.C. on the 12th September, at the Somtseu Road Location. The meeting took resolutions deploring the Bantu Authorities Act, and the attempt to extend the pass laws to African women, and pledging its support to the £1 a Day Campaign.

The A.N.C. Youth League (Natal) has issued a public statement saying

"It is well understood that the Youth League in Natal has been silent or has died a natural death, owing to the lack of kick in the leadership. One factor was the ban imposed on the Provincial President, Dr. W. Z. Conco, the leadership in the President's absence. Thus some self-seekers sprang up in the leadership, styling themselves as Africanists. This group opposed the policies of the A.N.C. and the Freedom Charter in every angle, and completely confused the masses."

Advertisement for John Chapman's Famous Tobaccos. Includes text: "Smoke and Enjoy JOHN CHAPMAN'S Famous Tobaccos. Mine Captain Chapman's Special \*\* Silver Cloud Greyhound Mixture Wayside Mixture Champion Plain Champion Mixture Vryburger Mixture Iris Mixture. CHAPMAN'S BULK TOBACCOS: DARK FINE No. 17 MMR. MINE CAPTAIN."



# COMRADE GLAD—20 YEARS ON THE FIGHT LINE

## 5-MILE CONVOY AT FUNERAL OF GLADSTONE TSHUME

**A** KNOCK at the door on Friday night, the 6th September, 1957,—"Glad has Left Us." (uGlad ushijshile). The messenger left and the message spread.

Even those of us whose minds had been prepared to expect such news would not believe it now that the curtain had fallen and the great performer would not again appear on the stage to play the role which he consistently did during these last 20 years.

After delivering a sermon before a congregation of the Bantu Methodist Church at Uitenhage on the 1st September, Gladstone Xala Tshume asked the church steward to say the grace, and even as it was said he got a stroke that immediately rendered him paralysed. For five days thereafter he lay unconscious and died in that condition at the Livingstone Hospital.

At the end of June he began to show signs of brain trouble when he had a severe attack of high blood pressure.

### An Obituary by GOVAN MBEKI

Glad, Comrade Gladstone, Bbuti Glad, Brother (umzila)wana Tshume—so was he variously and fondly referred to by his close associates, by the many comrades with whom he shared a common ideal for a happy South Africa for all, by the Youth who admired him because he fought and led them to fight for the realisation of their dearest aspirations, by the churchmen who dream of a hereafter. Yet he was not an idealist who modelled his life so that it should ever be chasing horizons that always recede as men come nearer to them.

### A Lover Of Mankind

He was a realist, a true lover of mankind, whose life in the last twenty years is inseparable from the struggles of the people. It was while he was working at Grahamstown for a coal agent in the late thirties that he started reading the "Guardian." He had become aware of the hardships to which he and his fellow workers were subjected. For a long time, he used to say he had wondered how the workers could free themselves from the slave conditions in which they worked and lived.

Then the regular reading of the Guardian finally determined his mind. He joined the Communist Party of South Africa where he had the opportunity to study Marxist theory and to take part in all the people's struggles. It was when he was Chairman of the Party at Port Elizabeth that he left his employment at the Progress Pharmacy to be the organiser of the dock workers and Stevedores.

### Life And Struggles

Encouraged by the Smuts Government's obstinate refusal to recognise African trade unions, the shipping companies refused to give a hearing to the workers' demands for higher wages. He, to-

gether with the workers, decided to call a strike.

The harbour was paralysed, the dock area was littered with perishable worth thousands of pounds, ships could not hoist berths and anchored for days. The operation. When threats by the Mayor and Commandant failed, scabs were brought in to break the strike. The workers formed picket lines at the entrance to the docks where a fight broke out between the strikers and the scabs. Mr. Walker of the Labour Department flew from Pretoria to negotiate a settlement and as a result there was a general increase in the wages of the workers.

Gladstone participated in the laundry workers' strike where he, together with others, lay across the main entrance to the Atlas, to prevent lorries and vans that brought scabs, from entering.

As the textile industry developed during the war years, he organised the workers at Port Elizabeth and Kingwillamstown into the Textile Workers' Union which he was Secretary until he was ordered to resign by Swart under the Suppression of Communism Act.

In the African National Congress he played a major role. With his organisational experience he worked tirelessly together with a small band of comrades in the earlier stages to create and build a regularly renewable membership which the ANC had not known before 1946. In the Port Elizabeth bus boycott of 1949, in the series of popular mass struggles that were set off on June 26, 1950, in the Defence Campaign in all the struggles in which the people fought for their rights, he never spared himself.

### Two Loyalties

His courage, determination and unshakeable faith in the ultimate and inevitable triumph of the people's cause were a source of inspiration to those who worked with him to do great things and endure physical hardship. These great qualities stood him in good stead. As the first Volunteer-in-Chief (Eastern Cape) he instilled a militant and disciplined spirit which has become traditional in the area.

In his lifetime he knew two loyalties—one to the working class, to which he always expressed such pride to have belonged; and the other to his family, which can be the only explanation for the fact that he owed such allegiance to the Church. His eldest brother is an evangelist in the D.R.C. His other brother who died about six months ago and for whom he had profound love and respect, was a minister of religion. When he left the Methodist Church to become a minister in the Bantu Methodist Church, Gladstone followed him and for the first time in 20 years this second loyalty threatened to overshadow the former. But this was for a brief period of a few months because after he had recovered from the shock of the death of his brother, he regained his balance and once again devoted his attention to the struggles of the people even unto death.

Gladstone often related to those of us who worked closely with him how unwilling he was to marry. He did not want to marry, he said, because he did not want to bring forth children, while in conditions in South Africa were what they are. But as a result of his loyalty to his family he finally

yielded to their pressure. Now, at the age of 45 he dies leaving four sons, the eldest of whom, Nkululeko (Freedom) is six years of age



Gladstone Tshume in characteristic pose addressing a meeting.

# HE DIED BECAUSE HE DIDN'T HAVE A PASS

(Continued from page 1)

others have been in Cape Town in the past few months of the building slump in this area. He was living with one of his brothers in a shabby little shack in Windermere when he was arrested.

When his brothers managed to bail him out, they discovered that he had been treated in the prison hospital and although released, found great difficulty in walking and complained that the whole of his body was aching.

This is the story which Dick related to his brothers about what happened when he, together with several other African men, was admitted to the remand yard at Roeland Street gaol.

### "FIX THEM UP"

"As we entered through the gate into the yard at Roeland Street, there were a number of long term prisoners waiting to show us where to go and what to do. A white warden commanded these long termers to 'fix them up.' We had to take off our clothes, have a cold shower and dress again, and were then shown to cell number 15 by the older convicts.

"A man who was awaiting trial at the time for murder was the ringleader of these convicts. There was a bucket which they had filled with water. He ordered me to start drinking—and not to stop until ordered by him to do so. After a while I found that I could not drink any more.

"These thugs then started to punch and kick me all over the body. I must have swallowed a good deal of water that I collapsed on the floor. They all then proceeded to jump on my stomach with the intention, they said, of forcing the water out of me. I vomited.

"The ringleader then produced a wire which was about nine inches long and looked like a spoke of a bicycle wheel. He told me to get up that to prevent me from dying he had to give me an injection. He then jabbed this wire into my side. I must have fainted. The next thing I knew was that they were calling the warders who then took me to the hospital."

The doctor to whom he was taken by his brothers suspected that he was suffering from a broken pelvis and treated him accordingly at the

and the youngest, Fozile (who has accomplished your task), is five months. As he leaves them the Nationalists are in power in South Africa.

### A True South African

He was a true South African, completely free from the slightest traces of racialism. To him men were men and the only dividing line was between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots.' With his background of political training he applied himself to whatever he did with maximum determination; he was ruthless in his criticism of any deviationist tendencies. He condemned narrow and mischievous nationalism.

In the last 20 years full of fight he devoted his whole self to the greatest cause in all the world—that of the liberation of mankind."

time. He was given medicine and ordered to bed.

For over a week, Dick lay tossing and turning in his bed in the pondok. He could not eat any solids and was fed only on tea and buttermilk which he managed to swallow with difficulty. He had to be half carried and half dragged by his brother and sister-in-law whenever he went to the lavatory. After nine days of this agony, he lapsed into unconsciousness and his brother noticed that his limbs were absolutely stiff.

He was taken to hospital, where he was immediately operated upon, but he died three days afterwards. One of his brothers told New Age:

"I feel that the death of my brother is a direct result of the terrible laws of this country where the Africans are hounded day and night by the police and treated with violence in the goals. I know that what Dick told me is true because I myself in the past have been in gaol and have also been beaten up. I feel that we should be compensated by the Government for the death of my brother."

# BASUTOLAND CONGRESS CALLS FOR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

**MASERU.**  
A CALL to the Paramount Chief of Basutoland, now in London, to be strong in facing the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations that a legislative Council be instituted in Basutoland immediately has been issued by the Basutoland African Congress.

A statement signed by the Secretary General, Nking Monokoa, says the legislative council should have an elected majority and should have the sole right of dealing with all matters of a domestic nature, and that there should be no unwarranted interference from the British Government.

"It is the feeling of the majority of the Basotho that a legislative council is long overdue, and that the glaring mistakes, administrative and political, which are so detrimental to the welfare of this country, can only be properly handled by a legislature of this kind."

The Congress also demands that Britain should declare that Basuto-

land shall never be incorporated in the Union, unless by two-thirds majority vote of the Basotho themselves; and that Mr. A. G. T. Chaplain be removed from Basutoland as Resident Commissioner since he is South African-born and "we fear that they bring with them the anti-African Union laws, and also pave the way for incorporation."

Finally the Congress asks the Paramount Chief to demand that "colour discrimination should be outlawed in Basutoland," and that an impartial commission of inquiry be instituted to investigate the so-called "medicinal murders" in Basutoland as the Congress considers the Jones report on the subject "is full of misrepresentations and based on falsehoods."

FROM New Brighton to Klein-skool, a five-mile convoy of public and private transport conveyed mourners to the cemetery for the funeral of the people's leader, Gladstone Tshume, last Sunday.

Half a mile away from the cemetery the people got out of their transport and marched in a most impressive and colourful procession behind uniformed volunteers and Congress flags held at the stant. At the entrance to the cemetery they formed a double column, and Gladstone's remains were carried through this human avenue of men and women volunteers, who gave their last salute to their chief while they sang a Freedom song.

Borne shoulder high by six chosen volunteers, the coffin was drawn to the Congress flag. A number of speakers representing the Church, S.A.C.T.U. and the Congress paid tribute to Gladstone's noble and devoted to the cause of the people.

The theme of the speeches was that of scores of messages from all over the country, which were a durable memorial that the living can erect to his honour is to pledge to dedicate themselves to the cause of liberation.

The presence of representatives of South Africa's four main racial groupings was testimony of the recognition of his contribution to the greatest task of building a multi-racial South Africa in which any form of racialism will be outlawed.

### Protest At Bus Fare Increases

**PORT ELIZABETH.**  
A resolution protesting against the decision taken by the Port Elizabeth Transport Board to increase the bus fares on three routes in Port Elizabeth was adopted by a meeting of the Schuurder Township Parent-Teachers' Association last week.

The meeting, held in the Jarman Hall, also pointed out that the rise in fares will further increase the high cost of living which people using the routes are already finding difficult to meet, and called on all interested persons to work together to oppose the increases.

A bulletin calling on all parents to support the nurses in their struggle against nursing apartheid was also issued by the Association.

# The French Colonialists gain from the SPLIT IN ALGERIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT

THE struggle of the Moslem people of Algeria for independence from French colonial rule has been a long and bitter one.

Though the overwhelming majority of the Algerians have always desired independence, they have not found it easy to agree on the best methods and organisational forms to be used to bring about this end.

Algeria was conquered by the sword just over a hundred years ago. It took the French troops no less than seventeen years (1830-1847) to complete the task against the Algerians, who were led by their famed commander, Abd el Kader.

Though there were intermittent uprisings in Algeria after that period, it was in France after the First World War that the first national organisation aiming at independence was properly established.

The organisation was known as the North African Star, and was set up in Paris in 1925 under the leadership of MESSALI HADJ, a worker at the Renault factory.

Drawing its support from Algerian emigres in France, it was pledged to a three-pronged programme: total independence for Algeria; the withdrawal of occupation troops; and the formation of a national army.

## 1934-7 ANTI-FASCIST

The North African Star was dissolved by the French, whereupon it reconstituted itself into the Glorious Star. Under the leadership of Hadj and his colleagues this organisation played a significant role in the anti-Fascist demonstrations in France during the period 1934-7.

Their reward was to be dissolved by the Popular Front Government in 1937, when the French began violently to repress Algerian nationalists both in Algeria and France.

## MESSALI GAOLED

At this stage North Africans in France decided to organise separate organisations for Algerians, Moroccans and Tunisians, so Messali and his compatriots founded the Algerian People's Party (P.P.A.) with headquarters in Algiers.

The period 1937-1939 was one of intense anti-colonialist struggle in Algeria, led by the P.P.A. Messali was frequently gaoled, and it was while he was in gaol that he was elected with a crushing majority in local elections held in 1937. The elections were promptly declared null.

In September 1939 the P.P.A. was banned, and there followed a

struggle, and the Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties (M.T.L.D.) was established, with the release Messali as president.

## M.T.L.D. SPLIT

This became the most popular organisation in Algeria, but in about 1950 a split became apparent in its ranks. The two main groupings were the "Messalists," who stood for a policy of election boycotts, and the "Centralists," who desired to win reforms by co-operating with the French.

Messali was once again deported, and the split widened into an open break. Each faction called a conference at which the other was ex-

cluded and peddlers in France and a small number of students living in France.

FLN-MNA rivalry, especially in the collecting of funds to be sent to Algeria, is the cause of many bloody feuds which have given the French Government a pretext to detain persons indefinitely without trial, for new powers of police search etc.

## COMMUNIST PARTY

A third party in the field is the Algerian Communist Party, distinguished by the fact that it has both French and Moslems in its ranks. At the beginning of the rebellion it had its own fighting force, the Fighters of the Resistance, who concentrated largely on sabotage in the towns.

The Algerian CP proposed a united front with the FLN, but this was refused by the FLN, which called upon the CP to disband itself and allow its members to join the FLN.

The CP refused to disband politically, but dissolved its fighting force, which joined up with the FLN army. The CP at present organises material and medical supplies for the FLN army.

The respective strengths of the FLN and the MNA are disputed by the two organisations, but the FLN's claim that it is supported by 80% of the Algerians appears to be justified. The remaining 20% support the MNA and other organisations, including a number of freebooters.

## AIR PRICACY

Of the original 34 members of the National Council of the Resistance which was set up in 1954 to direct the activities of the FLN, a large number have fallen in battle, or been captured and tortured to death by the French.

## SECOND AFRO-ASIAN CONFERENCE IN CAIRO NEXT YEAR?

LONDON.

THE latest call for the convening of a second conference of African and Asian countries has come from a prominent Indonesian statesman, Mr. Ali Sastroamidjojo, in reply to questions put to him by press correspondents in Moscow.

Mr. Sastroamidjojo, who is a former Prime Minister of Indonesia and one of Indonesian President Sukarno's right-hand men, was on a ten day visit to the Soviet Union.

He said that the declaration signed by the representatives of 20 Asian and African countries at Bandung in his country, was being successfully implemented in Indonesia.

He drew attention to the fact that the peoples of Asia and Africa had widely celebrated the second anniversary of the Bandung Conference, thus emphasising its primary importance.

In reply to a further question, he said that he felt that a second conference of African and Asian peoples was needed, and he hoped that such a conference would be convened early next year.

He added that he would welcome a proposal to hold such a conference in Egypt.

As far as the agenda for such a conference was concerned, he favoured that the international situation should play the decisive role,

In addition five leaders were treacherously captured by the French in an act of piracy last week and are being held in a French gaol.

Nevertheless, the FLN has gone from strength to strength. The head of the Cairo office of the FLN said in a press interview last week that the Liberation Army was stronger and better organised than ever. The military situation had never been more advantageous to the Algerian people, he declared.

He added that the FLN had a growing influence and prevailed over practically the whole of Algeria.

## All Syrian Parties Welcome Soviet Note

LONDON.

ALL political parties in Syria, which included the opposition Shaab Party, have expressed thanks to the Soviet Union for the stand it has taken in regard to the Liberation Army, as expressed in the notes it recently delivered to Britain, France and the U.S.A.

The notes reiterated the desire of the Soviet Union to see a negotiated peace for the Middle East and the ending of arms deliveries to the Middle East by the United States and the other Western Powers that the only way to ensure peace in the Middle East was to stop threatening and exerting pressure on the Arab countries.

Both the Syrian Prime Minister, Sabri Assi, and the Foreign Minister, Salah Bitar, publicly welcomed the notes and expressed their thanks to "anyone" ready to stand by Syria in her struggle for peace and independence.

For the Syrian Opposition the secretary of the right-wing Shaab Party, Dr. Dawlubi, was even stronger. He praised the notes, and thanked God that there was one Great Power of considerable influence in international affairs which raised its voice in defence of the weak.

According to the London Times other political leaders from all parties have announced themselves similarly impressed.

## SOVIET-INDONESIAN RELATIONS

Dealing with his experiences in the Soviet Union, he said that as a result of a number of meetings with Soviet Government and party leaders, he had established that there was every opportunity for further broadening and strengthening Soviet-Indonesian relations. He remarks that he has found in talk with Khrushchev very instructive.

He added that he was highly pleased with his visit to the Soviet Union which he referred to as "this great country" which fought for "world peace and against colonialism."

"During my stay," he concluded, "I had the opportunity to get a better insight into the life of the Soviet people and to become convinced of the determination of the Soviet people staunchly to defend world peace."

THERE are frequent reports in the daily press about rivalry between different sections of the Algerian liberation movement. This rivalry is said to be responsible for the frequent assassination of Algerians by Algerians in Paris. The French Government claimed too that it was the cause of the recent massacre at the Algerian village of Melouza, all of whose inhabitants were mysteriously killed, though the Algerians claim that the French were in fact responsible.

We are pleased to be able to print this article giving the background to the development of the different groupings in the Algerian independence struggle.

The article is based on information supplied especially for New Age by DESMOND BUCKLE, the well-known commentator on African affairs, who now lives in London.

pelled from the MTL.

## INDO-CHINA INFLUENCE

All the while a third group was being influenced by events in Indo-China. It decided that force alone could force the French to concede independence. Led by Mohammed Khider (former Algerian deputy in the French Parliament) and Ahmed Ben Bella (former warrant-officer in the French Army, who had fought in distinction against the Germans and in Indo-China), the group formed the Revolutionary Committee for Unity of Action (C.R.U.A.).

They tried to reconcile the Messalists, whom they reproached for their personality cult and "sterile maximum demands," and the Centralists, whom they thought too prone to compromise, but without success.

They then decided to go over to action and present the two sides with a fait accompli. On November 1, 1954, they launched surprise attacks against French police posts.

The Messalists condemned the attacks and formed a new organisation—the Algerian National Movement (M.N.A.).

The "Centralists" in the main joined the C.R.U.A. and together with a number of Ulema (Moslem preist-schools) formed the National Liberation Front (F.L.N.).

## CAIRO HEADQUARTERS

In April of last year the F.L.N. leaders, who had their headquarters in Cairo, were joined by the Democratic Union of the Algerian Manifesto (second largest party to the M.T.L.D. it had until then sat on the fence).

The Messalists then formed units to fight in Algeria, and Messali at first called all the fighters his own. Indeed, many of the FLN looked upon Messali with affection and reverence.

The FLN has gained much in strength, appealing largely to the workers and youth. It has a working class nucleus, has wide support amongst the part-proletarians who form the majority of the population, and includes the intelligentsia, youth, peasant, traders and the few capitalists.

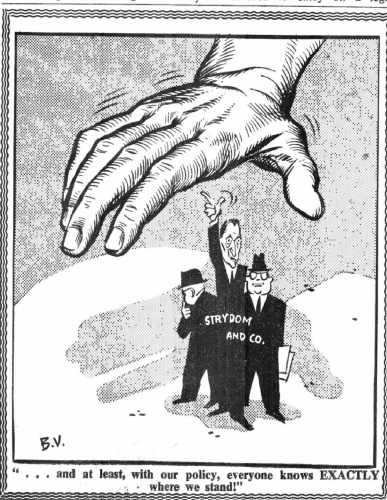
The MNA has the support of the older workers (over 30), the Alge-

period of underground activity. The Vichy authorities arrested Messali in 1941 and sentenced him to 16 years' hard labour.

To suggestions by his judges that he collaborate with the French he indignantly replied: "In my veins Arab blood boils, and this Arab blood rejects all servitude and all humiliation."

The hopes raised by the Allied landings in North Africa in 1943 were dashed when many Algerian leaders were deported and Messali himself sent to Brazzaville in the French Congo to complete his sentence.

After the war with the adoption of the new democratic constitution of the Fourth French Republic, it was decided to carry on a legal



## RUGBY BOARD MATCHES AT GREEN POINT

From Henry Dempers

W.P. Rugby Union, after losing 8-0 against City and Suburban last time, retaliated by beating them in the return match last Saturday by 14 points to 3.

City's team was an inferior one and most of the game was played by three forwards and a centre, K. Ford and E. Petersen deserved their positions as City and Suburban forwards.

Within the first 7 minutes, A. Sallie (W.P.) succeeded in his first attempt at goal when A. Mulder, lock-forward of City, was penalised for off-side (3-0).

Soon after, G. Abed of W.P., who was playing a splendid game and who was indirectly responsible for most of the score on his side, changed his mind about kicking towards the corner flats and instead put over a drop goal bringing the score to 6-0.

Also during the first half in which the scores followed swiftly after one another, De Waal of City made an unsuccessful attempt to prevent M. Taliep from scoring a try after receiving the ball from G. J. A. Sallie converted as the whistle blew for half-time.

Half-time score: W.P. 11, City & Suburban 6.

In the second half W.P. was often penalised for late tackling, but October City put over only one kick (11-3). Although City played mainly a defensive game, their defence was once more penetrated by Abed who, after receiving the ball from G. Williams within City's 25, disconcerted cut through the backline to score a few yards from the upright. Sallie's conversion kick fell short. The time whistle came with W.P. still on the attack.

Final score: W.P. 14, City and Suburban 3.

### OTHER RESULTS

Second Teams: W.P. 6, City and Suburban 3.

Third Teams: W.P. 13, City and Suburban 8.

## SOCCER FIXTURES

FOR SATURDAY 24th SEPT.

### First League

A. 2.45: Yorkshire v St. John's (League). Referee: A. Mulligan  
Limesmen: M. Darries, J. Constan.

A. 4. Battswod v Spenton (K.O. Semi-Final). Referee: J. Fowkes  
Limesmen: M. Adams, R. Joshua.

B. 2.45: Woodside v Crusaders (League) Referee: W. McCarthy  
Limesmen: J. Durbin, F. Pearson.

B. 4: Wesley United v Devonshire. Referee: S. R. Solomon. Limesmen: E. Carelse, P. Jacobs.

### Second League

C. 2.45: Crusaders v Woodside. Referee: A. Poole.

G. 2.45: Spenton v Yorkshire B. Referee: N. Randall.

### Third League

D. 2.45: Devonshire v Simons-town. Referee: H. Jones.

D. 4: Crusaders v Wesley United. Referee: A. Rhoad.

G. 1.45: Five Roses v Battswod. Referee: A. Dames.

G. 4: Industrial v Shamrocks Referee: J. Neethling.

### Under 18 League

A. 1.45: Yorkshire v St. John's. Referee: J. Haupt.

B. 1.45: Crusaders v Spenton. Referee: J. Davids.

C. 1.45: Industrial v Woodside. Referee: R. Campbell.

F. 2.45: Wesley United v Battswod. Referee: A. Stober.

### Under 16 League

A. 1 p.m.: Woodside v St. John's. Referee: V. Arendse.

B. 1 p.m.: Spenton v Crusaders. Referee: L. Eason.

G. 1 p.m.: St. Dominics v Yorkshire. Referee: C. Woluter.

Referees are reminded of W.P. Referee's Board Meeting, Sunday, September 22 at 3.30 p.m. in the Pavilion.

## KENILWORTH RACING

Following are Damon's selections for Saturday, September 16:

Wyngb Thousand Handicap: MAGNET. Danger, Garonne.

Wyngb Handicap (B Div.): COMPERE. Danger, San Marco.

Kenilworth Handicap (2nd Div.): THORNBUUSH. Danger. Sea Myth.

Wyngb Moderate Handicap: ALMAVIVA. Danger, Native Song.

Wyngb Stakes: DE KLERK'S SELECTED. Danger, Squegee.

Kenilworth Stakes: DE KLERK'S SELECTED. Danger, Poisoned Dart.

Maiden Plate: CINCH. Danger, Jimma.

LAST WEEK DAMON TIPPED FIVE WINNERS, ONE SECOND PLACE, TWO THIRD PLACES AND TWO FOURTH PLACES AND THE DOUBLE.

## Charged With Holding Illegal Meeting

PORT ELIZABETH.

Arising out of the activities on June 26, when a prayer meeting was held at the T. G. White Hall New Brighton, to round off the day's activities, two ministers of religion and three others were this week served with summons on a charge of holding a meeting of more than 10 Africans without obtaining a permit from the Native Commissioner.

According to the charge the prayer meeting for which a permit to use the hall was obtained was an illegal meeting. The charge has been framed under the regulations which were promulgated in March 1956, banning meetings of Africans in the municipal areas of Port Elizabeth and Humansdorp.

Those who have been summoned to appear in Court on October 4 are: Rev. S. A. Antoni, Rev. J. Zwani, Mr. K. J. Mio, Mr. M. L. Manoko, Mr. R. D. Radu.

# ALTHEA GIBSON HAS REACHED THE TOP

By Roosevelt Ward Jr.

NEW YORK.

ALTHEA Gibson has, at long last, reached the summit.

It was a long, precipitous climb for the garage mechanic's daughter. It took more than a decade of trying.

The date was Saturday, July 6, 1957. The sun that blazed down upon Wimbledon, England sent the thermometer above 90. The slender woman from Harlem faced her moment of destiny.

She stood poised at centre court, seeking the unofficial world tennis title, the elusive and coveted Wimbledon crown which had been snatched from her grasp only one year ago.

Facing her across the net was an irrepressible blonde of equally humble background—Darlene Hank, a 21-year-old waitress from Montebello, California.

## A Rough Path

Three times before, Miss Hard had laid defeat at the hands of the hard-hitting New Yorker, but at Wimbledon, the bouncy, ebullient Californian had been playing the tennis of her life and was given a good chance to upset top-seeded Althea. What happened is history.

After the match, 29-year-old Althea stood before the Queen of England and received her shining gold cup, designated queen of the world. Her accomplishment goes far beyond the narrow limits of the sport itself.

The path had not been easy for her. From the very beginning it had been over-strewn with towering, discouraging obstacles. Many bleak moments were despairing turns where someone of lesser mettle would probably have called it quits. The final goals had come so tantalizingly close at times.

Many observers have likened Althea Gibson's tennis saga to Jackie Robinson's in baseball. There are many parallels.

## Impressive Strokes

If anything, Althea has had the harder of the sliding. Jackie, at least, performed in a mass sport subject to the democratic pressures of a mass public. Althea participated in a game snobish in both its origins, its surroundings and, to a much lesser extent—its appeal.

Althea's sports beginning is traced to the teeming streets of Harlem some 13 years after her family brought her from Sumpter, South Carolina at the age of one.

At the age of 14, she was playing in the park and Negro tournaments, impressing tennis followers with her strong overhead game, speed and versatile strokes.

Eventual championships were predicted by all her admirers. The only reservation was whether she would be able to get the exclusive club and major tourney experience so necessary for big time tennis success.

In 1950, at the age of 22, when most first-rank tennis stars are well on the way to tourney fame and peak development, the big chance came for Althea.

Her first chance to compete in U.S. Nationals was at Forest Hills. She came only after a loud and bitter uproar demanded her admission.

The successful campaign was given a resounding assist by former tennis great Alice Marble, who, without mincing any words, lambasted the U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn. officials for hedging on Althea's application.

"Althea has proved that she is better than many players allowed to play in former tournaments,"

Miss Marble declared in a public statement. "It will be a disgrace if she is turned down because of her race."

## Uneven Career

Although Althea was shunted to a "clubhouse" court in her first appearance at Forest Hills, she almost accomplished one of the biggest upsets in tennis. After taking her first engagement from the veteran Barbara Knapp of Britain, she was on the way to defeating the high-ranked Californian Louise Brough, when a two-day postponement because of rain helped thwart her bid.

From that moment, Althea's career has been brilliant—although uneven.

During her many years of major tourney competition her lack of early tourney experience was displayed in erratic play. When at her best, she was peerless. At worst she was erratic.

In 1955 she almost gave up, but an invitation to participate in a world-wide tennis tour changed her mind and proved to be an eventful decision.

Faced with a steady diet of

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## Dora Tamara Arrested—And Released

During the usual weekly pass raid on Blaauwlok location last week the police arrested the people's banned leader, Mrs. Dora Tamara, who has lived in this area for many years and has been exempted from carrying a pass—a fact not unknown to the authorities.

Immediately the people saw their leader being taken off to the "kwelakwela," they all gathered round and demanded that they be arrested if she were to be taken to gaol.

The European sergeant and a constable who had approached the pandokkies from another direction and been confronted by about 80 angry women, turned tail and disappeared over the sand dunes, leaving the African constables to face the music.

When these two policemen found themselves surrounded by the women, they immediately released Mrs. Tamara.

Mrs. Tamara was naturally very indignant at being arrested and said that the police raids which have been going on for over a year now, were merely a form of intimidation.

The police knew every one of the residents living in the location and knew very well that they all carried passes or were exempted.

"It seems to me that they are carrying on a type of war against us ever since they discovered that we were organizing the culture club for our children," she concluded.

competition against the world's best tennis stars, her steady game sharpened, her confidence rose and she developed into one of the greatest players in the game.

Once again in 1956, the elusive Wimbledon and Forest Hills titles slipped her hand, snatched by the cool-playing veteran, Shirley Fry of Florida. Miss Fry laid down



her racket after this double victory and left Althea the top-ranked player in the world.

The U.S. National title at Forest Hills is her only remaining goal. But it matters not whether she wins the second big one or goes on to win many others—Althea has already written: "Mission Accomplished."

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