

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 insistence—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."

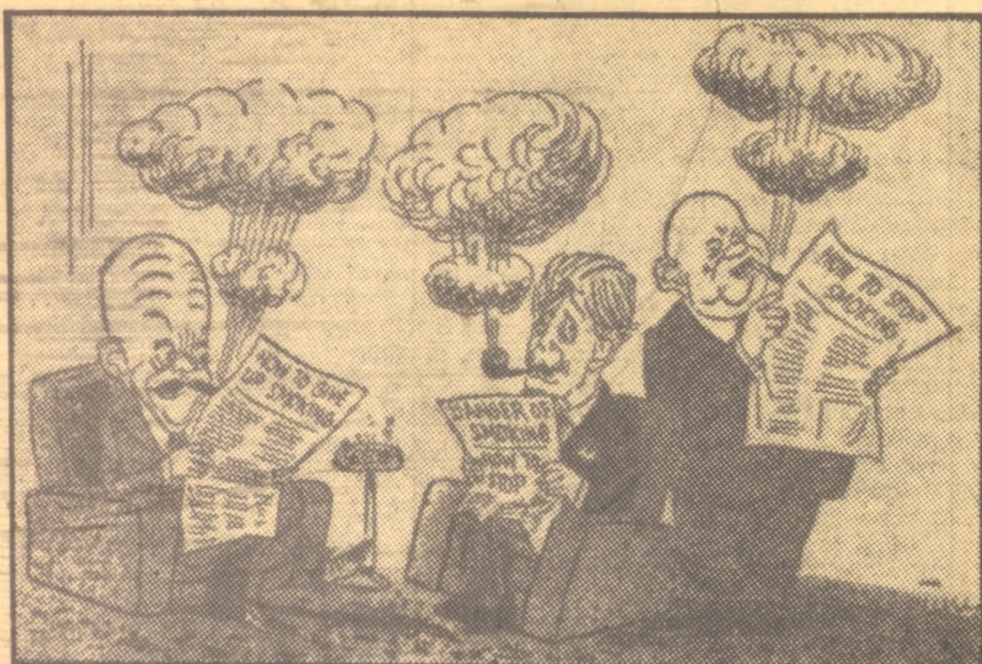
**CONTROL OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL:** Cut off production of fissionable material for war purposes—but no proposal for eliminating nuclear weapons from national armaments, nor any prohibition to stop new weapons being made from existing stockpiles.

**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 HOME AGAIN



With the Treason Enquiry adjourned for the next four months until 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.

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

# "DEFENCE ARE WASTING THEIR TIME" —Prosecutor

## "They Will Be Committed For Trial No Matter What Evidence They Bring"

DRILL HALL, Johannesburg.

THE Prosecution announced last week that it had completed its case except for technical details, and the Treason Enquiry adjourned till January 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

said it was a waste of time for the Defence to do all this because, he said, the Magistrate would have no option but to commit the accused for trial whatever evidence the Defence might bring.

Magistrate: I doubt if that is the proper approach. If you are correct then there is no point in them putting their case before the court.

Van Niekerk: I did not want to put it in so many words, but that is the position.

Magistrate: I must agree with Mr. Rosenberg when he says the Defence is entitled as of right to present its case. Your approach is not correct.

He suggested an adjournment to discuss the position, and following a conference between the Prosecution and the Defence it was agreed that the enquiry would resume again on January 13.

HELP SELL NEW AGE!

### 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.

## 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 Letsitele 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 prepared 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 post office would be closed and re-established at Metz; that old age pensions 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 tsotsi 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 tsotsis a lesson and over several weeks have been waylaying every young man in a cap or beret they suspect of being a tsotsi. 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 Malefane, who was killed at night in the street on his way home. This enraged his compatriots and plans were laid to avenge him.

### FUNERAL PROCESSION

Malefane'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 Nationalist policy of ethnic grouping has been applied. Plumb in the middle of townships for Zulu, Sotho and Shangaan communities 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 recreational facilities except a bearhall. 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 ANC 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 ANC 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 ANC and the Freedom Charter in every angle, and completely confused the masses."

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CHAPMAN'S BULK TOBACCOS:-

DARK FINE No. 17 MMR.

MINE CAPTAIN.



# COMRADE GLAD—20 YEARS FULL OF FIGHT

**A** KNOCK at the door on Friday night, the 6th September, 1957, . . . "Glad Has Left Us." (uGlad usishiyile). 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 broken health when he had a severe attack of high blood pressure.

An Obituary  
by GOVAN  
MBEKI

Glad, Comrade Gladstone, Bhut' Glad, Brother (umzalwana) Tshume—so was he variously and fondly referred to by his close associates, by the men and women 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 perishables worth thousands of pounds, ships could find no berths and anchored for days in the open sea. 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 Kingwilliamstown into the Textile Workers' Union of 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 Defiance 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 and the people 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 the 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.

and the youngest, Fezile (you have 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 michievous nationalism.

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

# 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 town. 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 forcing me to swallow so much water that I collapsed on to 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 the others 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

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 boiled milk 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 gaols. 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" and to demand 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-

## 5-MILE CONVOY AT FUNERAL OF GLADSTONE TSHUME

**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 slant. 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 draped in the Congress flag.

A number of speakers representing the Church, S.A.C.T.U. and the Congresses paid tribute to Gladstone's selfless devotion to the cause of the people.

The theme of the speeches was that of scores of messages from all over the country—that the only 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 great 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 Company and the Road Transportation Board to increase the bus fares on three routes in Port Elizabeth was adopted by a meeting of the Schauder 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.

land shall never be incorporated in the Union, unless by a 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 "medicine murders" in Basutoland, as the Congress considers the Jones report on the subject "is full of misrepresentations and based on falsehoods."



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