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'AFRICA SHALL



THE SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATION AT THE ACCRA TALKS

The words of "Nkosi Sikekel'i Africa" ring through the hall. Left to right are Alfred Hutchinson, treason trial defendant who left South Africa; Roy Ndudu and Meshack Mohlathudi, now teaching in Accra; the Rev. Michael Scott; Ezekiel Mphahlele, who is lecturing in Nigeria; Mrs. Louise Hooper, an American; and Jordan Ngubane, the Natal journalist and farmer.

By Dr. Julius Kiano

All Africa is waking up, growing up, joining up. We have arrived at one of the great turning points in history. An important landmark in this tremendous continental movement has been the All-Africa People's Conference, held in Accra to plan how best the subject peoples of the continent can get their freedom. Here, one of Kenya's new leaders tells of the new forces at work in Africa.

THE delegates to the All-Africa People's Conference in Accra, Ghana, meant business. They had not come to tell each other about their miseries or the injustices they suffered. Neither had they come to add yet more pious resolutions to the many existing ones condemning imperialism, colonialism and racism.

They had two objectives in mind: To examine the various tactics which would liberate Africa at the fastest possible rate; and to set up the machinery for co-ordinating African nationalist actions in the struggle against imperialism, white supremacy policies and economic exploitation of Africans by non-Africans.

When the question of tactics was discussed, it became obvious that the issue of "violence" versus "non-violence" would have to be settled early in the proceedings. There were delegates from countries where blood was actually being shed. Was the conference going to ask them to lay down their arms and adopt Mahatma Ghandi's tactics of non-violence? Was the conference going to recommend that even if Africans were to suffer physical cruelty in some areas, they must not retaliate with force?

Eventually, those delegates who favoured a policy of non-violence for

African political and trade union movements won the day. At the same time, there was recognition of the idea of retaliation against any group using violence first.

It must be made clear at this point that the African leaders and political activists gathered in Accra were not a bunch of pacifists or philosophic believers in Gandhi's passive-resistance methods. Their advocacy of non-violence was not based on ideological convictions or religious qualms. It was based on a realistic appraisal of the modern world. It is no longer practical — in the light of atomic bombs and guided missiles — to rely on the old adage that the tree of freedom is watered with blood. There was growing recognition of the fact that major political changes these days can be brought about by economic pressure and similar positive actions without firing a gun.

To many colonial subjects, it is natural to consider the Western Colonial Powers with territories in Africa as the arch enemies of African freedom. Europeans permanently settled in the continent share this invidious honour.

Dr. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister of Ghana, pointed out, however, that dangers to African freedom could come from

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Some people will tell you that women can't agree on anything. Well, here's how we prove them wrong . . . because all over South Africa, the ladies are writing to tell us the same thing. The latest is the lady above . . . Miss E. Ncombo of Amanzimtoti — and what does she say? That for any kind of stomach troubles, double-action Super-tabs are really wonderful! Have you tried them yet? Get Super-tabs for 1/9d. at your chemist or store, or send 1/9d. stamps to Super-tabs, P.O. Box 70, Bramley, Johannesburg and get Super-tabs by return mail.

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BE FREE IN OUR LIFETIME'



Kwame Nkrumah at the All Africa People's Conference in Accra

other quarters, and in various guises. He warned against failing to be alive to such dangers, and stirred delegates with his words "Africa shall be free in our lifetime."

This idea was later also expressed by a delegate who said simply that he did not want to be dominated from London, Paris, or Brussels on the one hand, or from Washington, Moscow or Peking on the other. Neither did he wish to exchange a foreign-made dictatorship for a homespun one.

As the conference went on, it became clear that the African struggle for freedom was a positive dedication to the ideals of true democracy. Communism would be no more tolerated than capitalist-based Western imperialism.

What tactics did the conference agree on? The delegates realised that mere pious pleas to be let free by their white

IN THE NEXT TEN YEARS:

- Nigeria, Togoland, the Cameroons and Somalia are due to get their promised freedom in 1960.
- Tanganyika leaders aim at independence about the same time.
- Tom Mboya believes Kenya will get responsible government not long after 1960.
- Harry Nkumbula hopes that motion for self-government in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be brought up in 1964.
- Nyasaland leader Hastings Banda says his country will be free in five years.
- South African delegates at Accra conference, Ezekiel Mphahlele and Jordan Ngubane, expect "freedom in our lifetime". They set outside limit at ten years.
- Basutoland wants independence "at latest by 1968".

masters are not likely to get anywhere. To accomplish their aims, the African people have to bargain from positions of strength, it was argued.

And how could these positions of strength be established? There were three ways, thought the delegates. By mobilising African power as a major market for the products of the white rulers; by effective appreciation of the fact that the African provides the major portion of the continent's labour force; by the creation of disciplined mass organisations capable of widespread action, whether in a civil disobedience campaign or in any other non-violent action.

With this in mind, the African people were giving notice, as it were, to colonial and racist powers that they are ready to

PLEASE TURN OVER



**FROM ALL OVER A
CONTINENT THEY CAME**

Representatives from 62 organisations in 28 African countries crowded the hall to hear the opening address by Dr. Nkrumah, Ghana's Prime Minister. On one wall was a map of Africa, with the slogans: "Peoples of Africa Unite . . . We Have Freedom and Human Dignity to Attain."



H. NKUMBULA, NORTHERN RHODESIA: Sent by the African Congress. Told delegates: "We want to work out the best form of self-government for ourselves."



M. BHOKE MUNANKA, TANGANYIKA: Led the Tanganyika African National Union delegation. His maroon cloak was but one of many colourful garments.

boycott goods of any non-African trader practising the colour bar in his shop.

They were also saying that they are able to refuse to co-operate with any group which continually defies African bids for better conditions or just laws. They would consider using African labour forces not only to bring about better working conditions, but to precipitate political reforms if necessary.

Also, compliance with racialism, economically unfair regulations and any laws aimed at crippling African nationalism could not be expected to last very long, because civil disobedience campaigns might be launched in protest.

It would be for organisations in each country to decide on the application of these tactics in their particular territory. It was realised, however, that a single political party or trade union might not succeed in bringing about changes unaided by sympathetic groups inside and outside their territory.

This became the prime reason for the setting up of a permanent organisation

to co-ordinate nationalist and trade union activities directed towards the achievement of African freedom.

This permanent body, with headquarters in Accra, would be able to give the material and moral support of scores of organisations throughout Africa to any group taking positive action in a particular country.

In addition to establishing this Permanent Secretariat, the conference elected a steering committee of members from all regions of Africa who are to meet not less than once every six months to administer the policy of the organisation.

Money being a major item, the conference accepted a suggestion from the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa that a Joint Freedom Fund should be set up.

South Africa, Kenya and Algeria received particular attention in the resolutions passed at the conference. Dealing with South Africa, the conference made clear that it was whole-heartedly opposed to apartheid.

It also called for an investigation of how best the African people, and the African governments, could put economic pressure on the Union.

On Kenya, conference called for the immediate ending of the martial-law type of emergency administration years after the elimination of violence.

The continued imprisonment of the Kenya leader, Jomo Kenyatta, was condemned, and his release called for.

Complete independence for Algeria was demanded in another resolution.

Summing up, there is no doubt that a new day has dawned in the African struggle for freedom. There is no doubt also that African nationalist movements are going to be stronger as a result of the decisions taken at Accra.

And if the organisational machinery of the conference works well, the hope of all Africa to be free from imperialism, colonialism and racism within the next ten years may prove to be no empty dream.



NTSU MOKHLEHLE, BASUTOLAND: Was only person from his country. "At the latest we mean to have self-government in 1968," he said during the discussions.

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NOT TAKING ANY CHANCES

Ready and alert, four policemen stand on guard at the Baragwanath Hospital in Johannesburg, where an alleged member of the Msomi gang is being treated after escaping from a prison van. The prisoner, Henry Shashane, was shot in the buttocks when he is said to have tried to resist arrest.

ONE OF THE ESCAPERS

EARLY on the morning of Monday, January 12, 1959, 66 men, alleged to be members of the notorious Msomi gang, were being transported to the Magistrate's Court in Johannesburg. The van stopped at a robot. Some of those men, turning themselves into a human battering-ram, smashed open the back door of the van by sheer force. In less time than it takes to tell, 17 of them had made good their escape.

It is rumoured that all the time the van was travelling from The Fort (Johannesburg's jail), there was a blue car travelling slowly behind the van. And it was by means of this car that the escapees made their getaway, and not just by losing themselves in morning crowds.

Also, the day before, some of the prisoners had attempted to make their escape while still inside The Fort by overpowering an African warder. However, his cries brought assistance, and the bid to break away was foiled.

This dramatic escape stirred up one of the greatest manhunts the Witwatersrand has known. Head-Constable Bill Joyner led the search, and Lieut.-Col. J. C. van der Merwe, head of the C.I.D. at

Marshall Square, was in charge of the organisation of the chase.

Immediately a new aspect of the situation became obvious. Witnesses in the preparatory examination of 66 alleged Msomis suddenly panicked — and many of them refused to give evidence. The hearing was postponed for a while as the search went on.

Within 24 hours of the escape, nine of the escaped men had been re-arrested, one of them actually in the process of further robbery, it was reported. Our picture shows one of the re-arrested men in hospital. He is Henry Shashane, who was shot in the buttocks while allegedly resisting arrest. It is the first picture taken of any of the men involved in the escape.

The search for the others was made a major affair by the police. It was considered of prime importance that two of the men particularly — said to be the most vicious men in the gang — should be returned to custody immediately, otherwise it was feared that none of the witnesses would be prepared to talk at all.

The inquiry, at which the 66 are appearing, involves murder, arson, robbery, extortion and assault. It follows about two years of terror in Alexandra Township.



T. BENSON NDIMBA, CAPE
Came into active politics around 1937 during the mass removal of the people from Korsten, P.E.



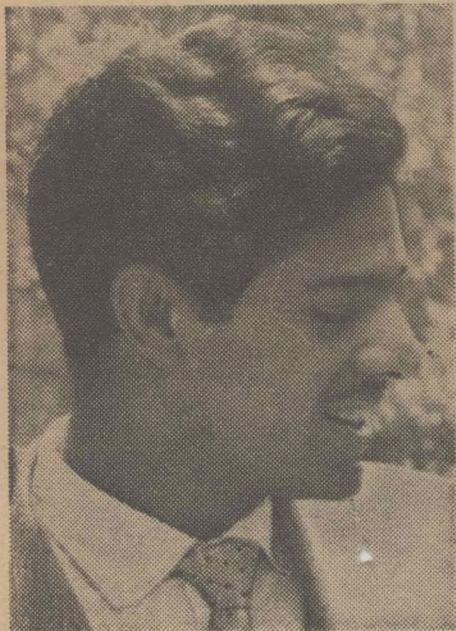
J. NKAMPENI, E. CAPE
Businessman and frank leader of the Korsten ratepayers, he was in property-rights struggle.



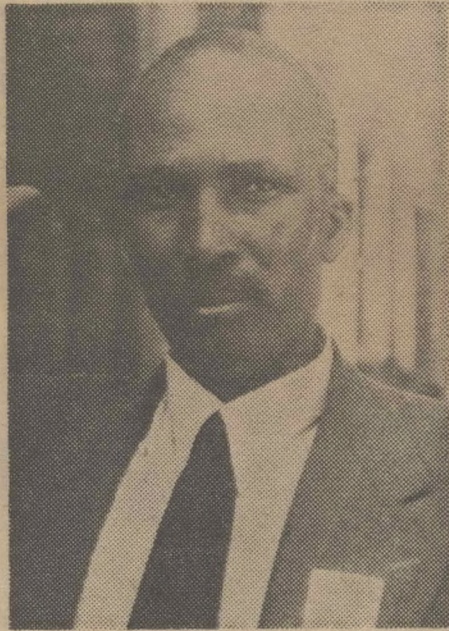
L. LEVY, JOHANNESBURG
He has served on the executive of S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, and member of the N.U.D.W.



J. MOLEFI, TRANSVAAL
Joined A.N.C. Youth League while he was still at school. Later played big part in Evaton Bus Boycott.



MOOSA MOOLLA, JO'BURG
Former Joint-Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress Youth. Was convicted for writing slogans of the Freedom Charter on walls.



S. TYIKI, JOHANNESBURG
Active member of Congress since 1951, he worked as farm labourer in Bethal. Decided to become a lay preacher. He is 55 years old.



J. NKADIMENG, JO'BURG
Trade unionist. Was among those who helped to organise people for Defiance Campaign. Typical family man with four young kids.



E. TSHUNUNGWA, CAPE
Former Cape secretary of the A.N.C. Chucked the teaching profession for the political soapbox. Is 36 years old.



L. MASINA, OF JO'BURG
Has been an executive member of S.A. Congress of Trade Unions. Also on Dube Advisory Board.

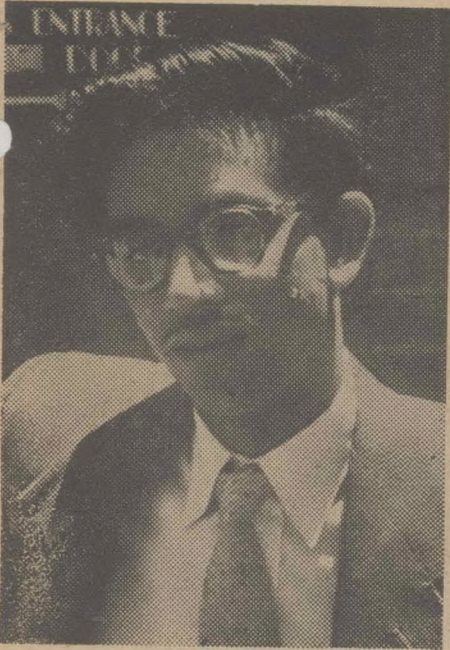


W. MKWAYI, OF JO'BURG
Trade Unionist who's always on the go. Was sentenced in 1952 for leading a strike of workers.

The Treason Trial is on again : and
it brings fresh troubles to

THOSE THIRTY

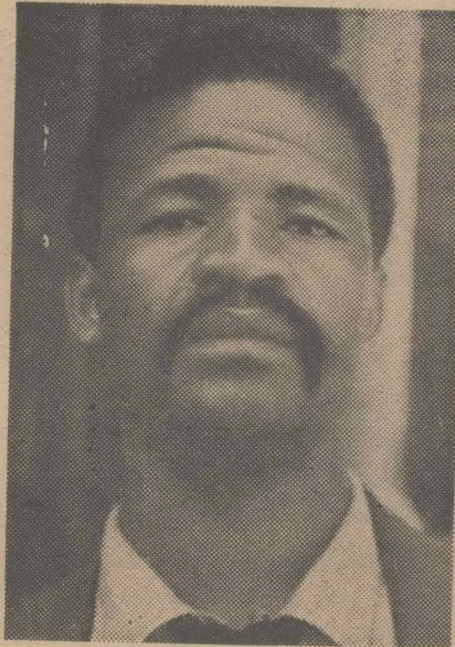
For over two years they've had a treason charge hanging over them. For over two years they've also had to worry about jobs, about looking after families, about keeping order in the chaos of disrupted lives. A few months ago there were 91 people on trial. Then they were split up. Group One consists of 30 men and women, to appear in court on January 19.



F. ADAMS, JOHANNESBURG
Young and versatile member of the Indian Congress. Convicted for painting slogans on walls.



HELEN JOSEPH, JO'BURG
European member of the executive committee of the Federation of South African Women.



TAMSANQA THSUME, CAPE
Full of spirit, he has been in trouble with the law for holding and addressing certain meetings.



C. J. MAYEKISO, CAPE
Played prominent role in the 1949 Port Elizabeth bus boycott. Has been staunch trade unionist.



P. SELEPE, JOHANNESBURG
He is an insurance agent aged 40 and was active in Springbok Legion and the Dube branch of the A.N.C. Always cheerful.



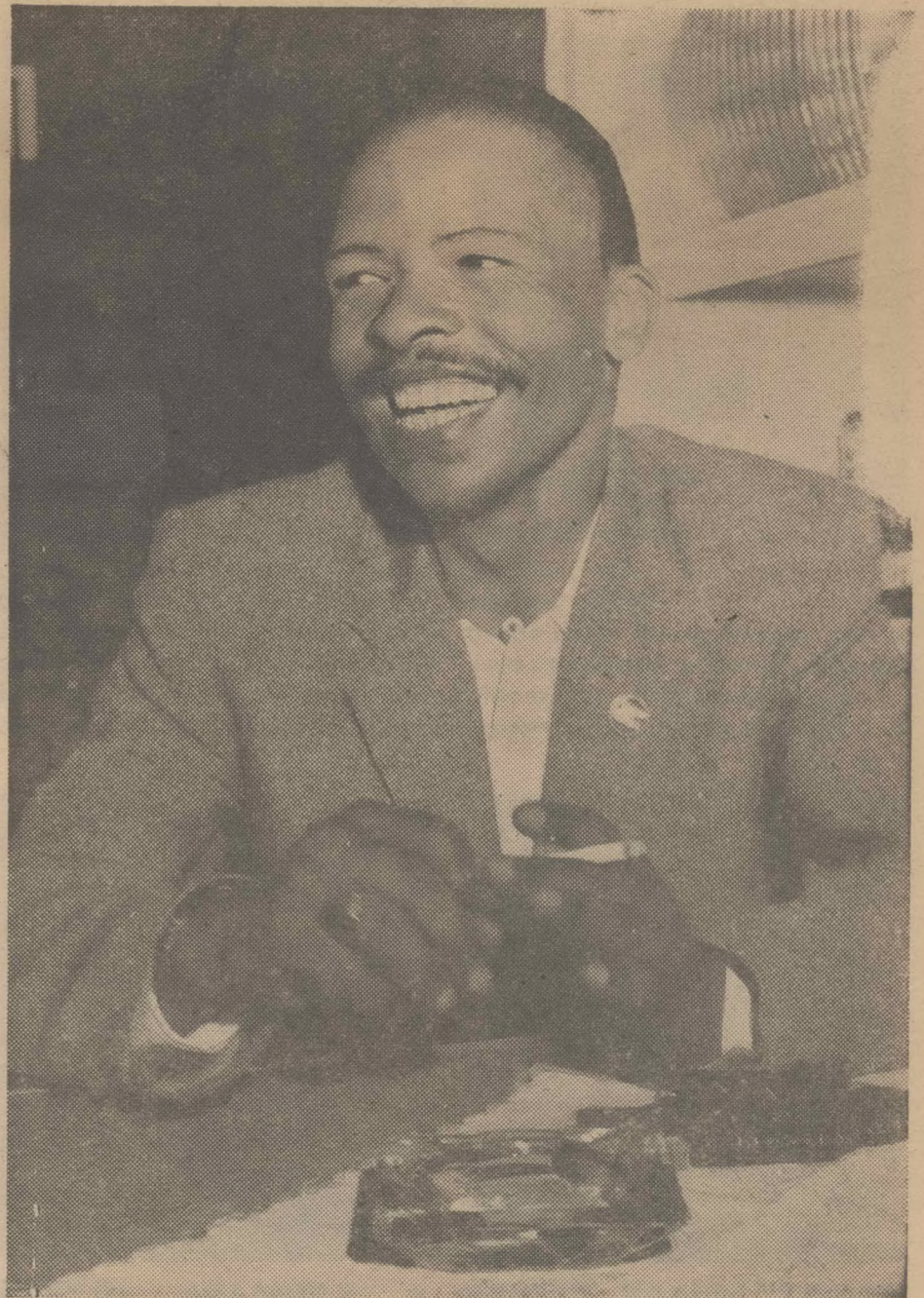
ELIAS MORETSELE, JOBURG
A restaurant proprietor, he is a former Transvaal president of the A.N.C. Has been a veteran Congress campaigner since 1917.



W. SISULU, JOHANNESBURG
A foundation member of the A.N.C. and its former Secretary-General. He was also the first treasurer of the Youth League.



P. MATHOLE, OF JO'BURG
Has been instrumental in most of Congress's campaigns in Johannesburg. Has served on Moroka Advisory Board. Trader. Aged 43.



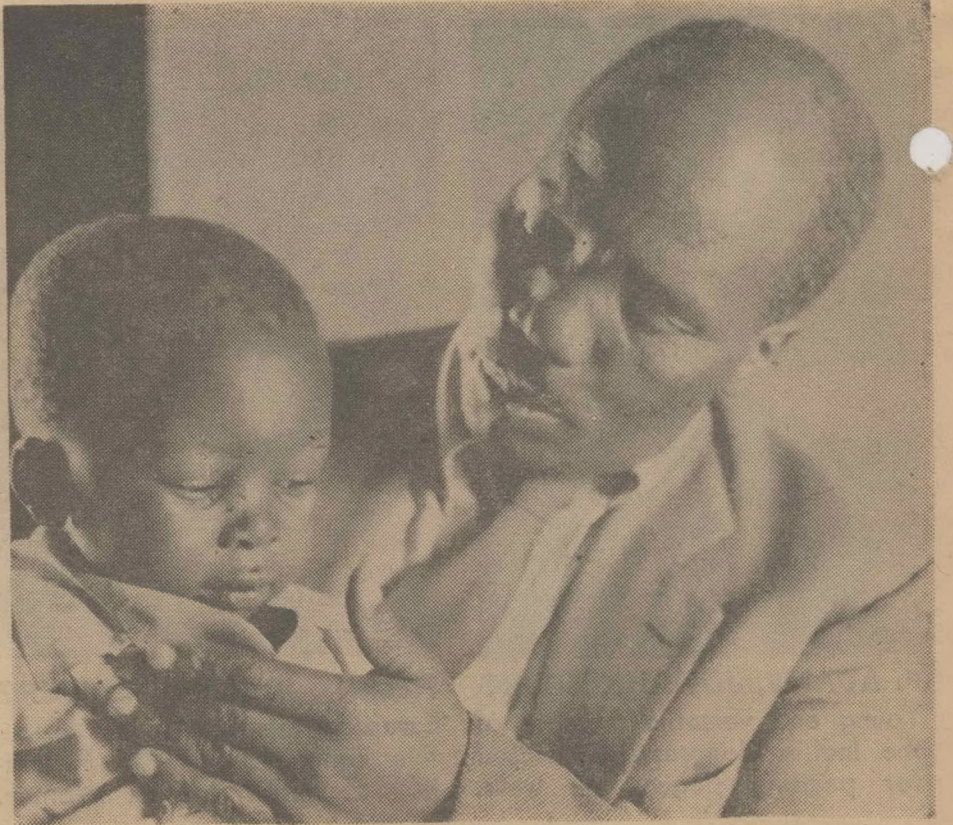
P. M. MOLAOA, BOXING ENTHUSIAST, JOBURG
Most pre-occupied with the rehabilitation of young boys. Runs gym in Western Township. Hardships and disabilities of African youth, coupled with pass raids, drew him into politics.

PLEASE TURN OVER

THOSE FIRST THIRTY ...



P. DUMA NOKWE, ADVOCATE, JOHANNESBURG
Secretary-General of the A.N.C. and first African to become barrister in Transvaal. Was refused permission to occupy Chambers in Joburg. Seen in hospital after a severe assault.



G. SIBANDE, TRANSVAAL A.N.C. PRESIDENT, RIGHT.
Election as Transvaal's A.N.C. head is recent. Organised workers in Bethal, but was later deported for his activities.



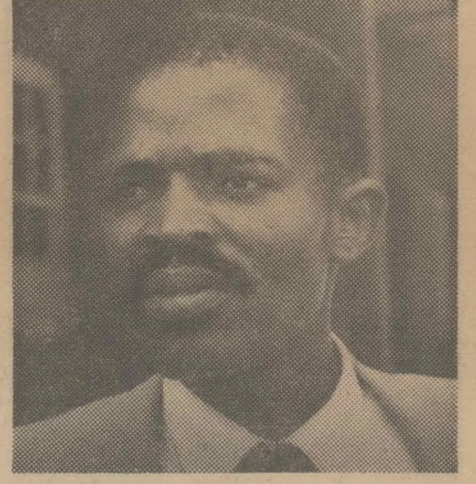
R. RESHA, JOHANNESBURG
A member of the national executive of the A.N.C. and an organisational genius. Was active against Western Areas removal. A sports writer and journalist with a bitter and rather sarcastic pen.



L. NGOYI, JOHANNESBURG
National president of the A.N.C. Women's League and the moving spirit in the National Anti-Pass Movement. A widow, she has two daughters, one married and one still at school. Untiring leader.



N. MANDELA, JOH'BURG
An attorney and a former national president of the A.N.C. He was a Defiance Campaign leader who was among the first to be arrested for his activities. Also dabbles in the boxing game.



F. NTSHANGANI, E. CAPE
Leading Cape Congressite, he was arrested in 1953 under the Suppression of Communism Act. He joined the A.N.C. in 1945 and was imprisoned for his activities during Defiance Campaign.



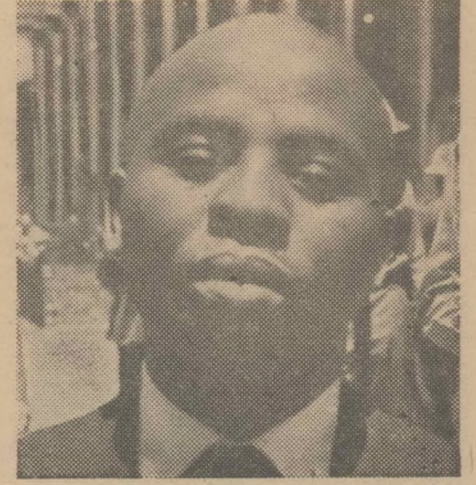
STANLEY LOLLAN, JO'BURG
Coloured executive member of the South African Coloured People's Organisation. He was active in campaigns against racial classification of the Coloured people under Population Act.



A. KATHRADA, JO'BURG
Known by the effeminate name of "Kathy" to his friends, he is actually a hunk of a man. Left school to join the Transvaal Passive Resistance Council. He was arrested during Defiance.



DR. W. Z. CONCO, NATAL
Member of the present national executive of the A.N.C. Born of a poor family, he struggled hard to obtain his education. He was a schoolteacher before he got his degree and became a doctor.



M. P. NENE, JOH'BURG
A big gun in the A.N.C., he owns a car and a shop in the modern Wild West — Alexandra. And No. 30 is hard-to-find Simon Mkalipi, a canvasser in the Cape.



PICTURES THAT NEED NO WORDS



FLEET'S IN!

Pictures by Ian Berry

ALL the nice girls love a sailor. All the girls love a sailor. So when 230 Negro seamen hit Cape Town on board three Yankee Navy ships, the girls were there in all their splendour and high hopes. The seamen, too, the unspent dollars bursting their pockets after the weeks at sea, were also dreaming of the times ahead. But there were some creased brows among them. The Exec — Executive Officer — had warned them that "this is South Africa and it's got its own laws and customs." What he didn't mention, though, is that the Coloured folk at the Cape have got their own brand of hospitality.

Soon those worried black frowns were melting in the warmth of the Cape charm: to the mellow glow of the dance hall, to the friendly embrace of "the only girl in the world." For the moment the world is about twelve feet small. The Exec had it all wrong.

They'll have to tell him about that! But in the meantime what matters is that the dance mustn't end too soon; that the flash-looking seaman by himself in the corner shouldn't get lonely and barge in just when "we're beginning to understand each other." ●

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