

Leaders of The New Algeria



The Algerian Provisional Executive has announced that elections for the first Algerian National Assembly will be held on September 2. Our pictures show:

Left: The nucleus of the Political Bureau which is governing the country until after the elections. From left to right, Rabah Bitat, Belkacem Krim, Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, Mohammed Ben Bella and Colonel Si Hassan of the Willaya IV military zone, photographed inside the Prefecture in Algiers shortly after the announcement that the Ben Bella and Ben Khedda groups had reached agreement.

Right: Mohammed Ben Bella was given a hero's welcome when he returned to Algiers after an absence of six years. Here he is seen, his arm held aloft by admirers, as he makes his way from the car to the Prefecture.

Below: A section of the huge crowd (complete with picture of their hero) which gathered to welcome Ben Bella on his return to Algiers.



'We Will Fight For Our Rights'

—Mrs. Mandela

JOHANNESBURG.
FIVE hundred women of all races attended a meeting of the Federation of South African women, Transvaal region, at the Gandhi Hall, last Sunday.

As the women were singing Congress songs, before the meeting started, members of the Special Branch came in and marched up to the platform, and at the conclusion of "Nkosi Sikelela i Afrika" they produced a warrant authorising them to search and be present at the meeting. They took notes and sat at the platform until the meeting was over.

BUILDING UNITY
Mrs. V. Weinberg, welcoming the delegates, said that it was the authorities who were guilty of making South Africa a nation divided against itself and they of the Congress movement were building for a future multi-racial society.

Mrs. Helen Joseph, National

Secretary of the Federation, speaking for the first time in Johannesburg after the expiration of her 5-year ban and confinement to Johannesburg, said that the spirit in the other regions she visited after the expiration of her ban was very high. She stressed the need to organise the women into clubs which must affiliate to the Federation and assist in the drafting of the women's Bill of Rights which must incorporate the demands of the women.

LEADERS' WIVES
At the end of her address she called on Mrs. Mandela and Mrs. Sisulu to join her at the platform and as they were walking up to the platform the people shouted "We stand by our leaders."

Mrs. Joseph, holding up the hand of Mrs. Mandela and Mrs. Sisulu, said that there should be no tears for Mr. Mandela or Mr. Sisulu. "Our message to them is that we will carry on the fight."

Mrs. Mandela told the meeting that the women of South Africa who love democracy and freedom would fight for their rights until freedom was won, and would not stand idly by when freedom was being raped and violated by the Nationalist Government.

"Let us go to the battle, even if it means loss of our blood, for our beloved motherland," she said.

RESOLUTIONS
The conference resolved that women should intensify their struggle for justice so that the prosecuted leaders should know that their sacrifice had not been in vain and that one day their voices would be heard again and they would walk freely in the land of their birth.

Students Won't Fight For Apartheid

DURBAN

A resolution similar in content to the "Manifesto of Insubmission" which was enunciated by Jean Paul Sartre calling on the French Youth not to participate in France's dirty war against the Algerians was adopted at the recent NUSAS Congress.

The resolution, drawing attention to the huge Defence vote of R120 million and noting that "it is only persons classified as 'white' who are receiving military training," states: "Being of the opinion that individuals have a moral right to refuse to submit to military training which is of a racially exclusive nature and which could be construed to be designed, inter alia, to defend apartheid, urges the recognition of such right both officially and by the public."

"Instructs the executive to canvass support from eminent South Africans who are prepared to lend their names to a document which defends the moral right of South Africans not to allow themselves to be used to further the protection of apartheid by force."

ANC LEADERS GET 18 MONTHS

Pamphlets Found in Boot of Car

CAPE TOWN.

FOUR alleged members of the banned African National Congress—Archie Sibeko, Martin Hani, James Tyeku and Faldeni Mzonke—were sentenced in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court last week to 18 months imprisonment each for taking part in the affairs of a banned organisation.

Evidence was given that Tyeku, Hani and Sibeko were travelling in a car, driven and owned by Tyeku, on the evening of June 7. Police manning a road block at the entrance to Nyanga East ordered the car to stop, but it drove on. The police followed and eventually brought the car to a halt. Tyeku, Hani and Sibeko were in the car. On searching the car they found 8,500 pamphlets issued by the banned African National Congress in the boot.

A fingerprint expert said he found the prints of Hani and Mzonke on pamphlets and wrappings in the boot of the car.

TRANSLATION
A Security Branch African detective read to the court a translation of one of the pamphlets found in the car.

The pamphlet said that the Sabotage Bill gave Vorster the power to ban people, organisations and newspapers which opposed him.

"We of the African National Congress clearly understand that this dark cloud is the dawn and the fulfilment of our struggle for freedom.

"Let it be quite clear to Verwoerd that on account of this Bill we shall knock him to the ground. To be successful in our struggle, we should sacrifice heart and soul for freedom."

should be prepared to sacrifice their lives like Castro, Lumumba, Kenyatta and others in other parts of the world.

"The Nationalists are challenging us to fight, so let us take this challenge and fight. We are calling all Africans, men and women, workers, the youth and students, to come and fight the vicious laws of the Nationalists by attending meetings and in many other methods that may be directed to you."

The pamphlet concluded: "Let the enemy be destroyed—forward to freedom. Let the people govern—strength is ours."

STILL ACTIVE

Lt. S. E. Saueremann, of the Security Branch, said that in spite of the ban the A.N.C. was still active. Meetings were held in Cape Town's locations and people who had previously been members of the ANC attended those meetings.

The A.N.C. stood for equal rights with the Whites and votes for all.

Mr. A. L. Sachs, for the defence, applied for the discharge of the accused at the end of the Crown case. When this was refused by the magistrate, he closed the defence case.

SENTENCE

Sentencing the four men, the magistrate, Mr. A. J. van Wyk, said: "These organisations have been banned because they are agitators who would not stop short of bloodshed.

"The whole trend today is to oppose the laws made by the Government and, it would appear, any member of the Cabinet. The moment a Minister passes a law in the Houses of Parliament they don't like, they become defiant and treat it as a joke."

The four men were granted R250 each pending an appeal. They must report to the police daily.



NEW STOOGES BODY BACKS APARTHEID

JOHANNESBURG.

GOVERNMENT men are at work in Johannesburg's African townships. Last week the Bantu National Union came to light, with the aim of giving full support to the Nationalists and apartheid.

Mr. Peter Makhene, the president of the Bantu National Union, told New Age that the organisation had for three months been having secret meetings with the Zulu Royal Guards, an organisation led by Mr. J. Kumalo of Mofolo South; and also with Mr. Augustin Sikosana, the president of the Bantu National Council. The latter body, said Mr. Makhene, has a large membership among Zulus and Swazis in South Africa.

Mr. Makhene claims a membership of the new Bantu National Union, into which these other two bodies have merged, of 50,000. "We merged on July 29," he said. "We have ministers of different churches affiliated to us," he added. "Our motto is race pride, race purity and race peace."

UHURU

The Bantu National Union boasts that it has influenced the Government "for the establishment of 'uhuru' in the Transkei." ("self-rule" Mr. Makhene called it.) "It is our wish to see more Bantustans established rapidly so that the political aspirations of our people can easily be met. No man does not want to be free in this world," said Mr. Makhene. "By the establishment of Bantustans the so-called South African race problems will be settled without hu-

man destruction. The Government must be practical with its policy of separate development. It is the pledge of our organisation that the urban areas should have African administrators in their own areas."

Mr. Makhene said it was his personal opinion that the African people were not opposed to the government policy of separate development. "I am very opposed to multi-racialism," he said. Mr. Makhene admitted, and boasted, that his organisation wished the 1961 strike to fail "and with the help of the Sons of Zulu-land we succeeded."

THEIR AIMS
Mr. Makhene explained the aims of his pro-Verwoerd organisation: 1. to give full support to the Government policy of separate development. 2. to promote the speedy introduction of Urban Bantu Councils. 3. to make representations to the government to have 'Bantu' (Mr. Makhene's word) commercial travellers in the townships.

Mr. Makhene said Chiefs' representatives have been co-opted as members of the Bantu National Union's executive committee.

He told us: "We are in close touch with the Department of Bantu Administration."

Other members of the executive committee are the Reverend Joshua Tserema of the Public Apostolic Church of South Africa who is treasurer; and Mr. Bennet Nxumalo, a businessman and former member of the Mofolo advisory Board.

FOOTNOTE: The interview was not the first meeting between New Age's reporter and Mr. Makhene. When our reporter was imprisoned during 1960 during the Emergency Mr. Makhene was serving a term of 18 months imprisonment on a criminal offence.

Beerhalls Condemned By Women's Conference

CAPE TOWN.

"VORSTER is bringing us the beerhall with the hangman's rope next to it. We are not afraid of that rope. Vorster can do what he likes, we are not going to turn back," said Mrs. Mkhonto at a conference called by the S.A. Federation of Women in the Mowbray Town Hall on Sunday.

An enthusiastic audience of about 200 men and women attended the conference.

"The passes give the Government iron control over the movements of the African," said Mrs. Mkhonto. "The Black man cannot get work where he likes. But the

time has passed for turning back. We are near to freedom now. "Vorster is going to die just as Strijdom died after the 20,000 women marched to Pretoria in 1956."

RESTRICTIONS

Referring to the restriction orders imposed on Federation leaders Mrs. Lillian Ngoyi, Mrs. Florence Matomela and Mrs. Florence Mkhize, Mrs. Ruth Gosschalk asked: "Why has the Government silenced our women? It is because it is afraid of them, and it is afraid of them because they teach the women of South Africa how to organise and fight to end apartheid and all its evils."

Mrs. Gosschalk said the conference was one of many being organised all over the country to collect the demands of the women and eventually draw up a Women's Bill of Rights.

Speaking on Bantu Education, Mrs. Sibeko said the teachers to-

day were living in fear and uncertainty. No one could question Government policy. Mother tongue education was hampering the progress of the children.

The wages of the workers were scandalous, said Mrs. Lizz Abrahams. "Why must we live in pondokkies and our children have TB while the Whites live in luxury? There is only one solution—we must all go and organise in every corner of the country to back up the demand for £1 a day."

LIVE IN THE BUSHES

Here are some of the points made by speakers from the floor. "Our children have to live in the bushes and have become skollies because of the pass laws."

"The beerhalls are going to kill our husbands and sons. We women

must stand outside the beerhalls on August 15 and see that none of our menfolk enter."

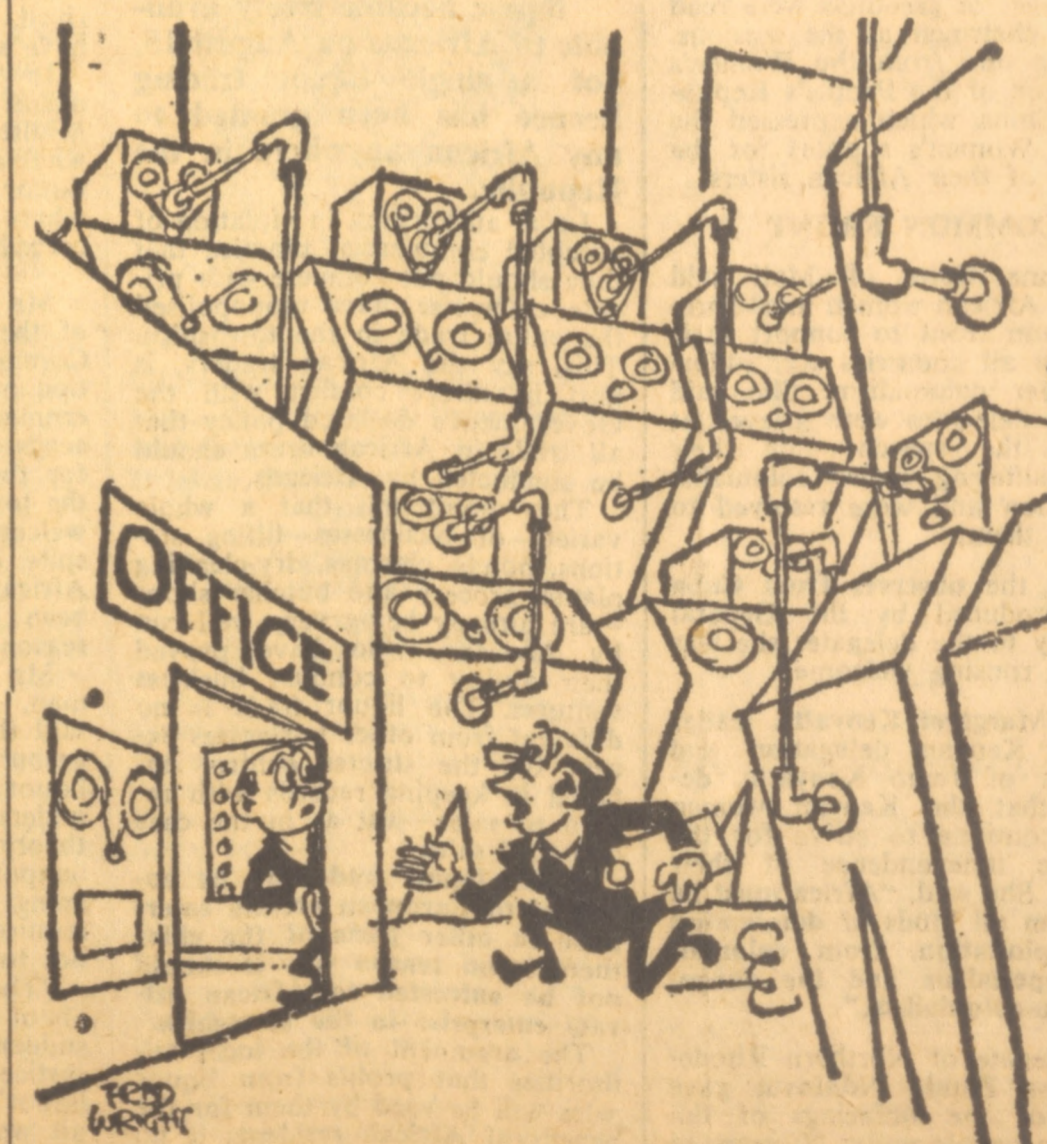
"People at Nyanga are being chased out of their pondokkies and forced to live in houses, but they can't afford the rent. Yet if they do not go they are endorsed out of town."

"We make demands to the Government and they give us a bullet."

"We all know what is wrong with our country. Now we need the medicine. Let us stop talking about it and take action."

A resolution was passed demanding equal rights for all in South Africa, and pledging the audience to work tirelessly for an end to all unjust laws.

Mrs. W. Mabece was in the chair.



MRS. TAMBO'S SPEECH MOVED THEM TO TEARS

Women's Conference In Dar Es Salaam

DAR ES SALAAM.

THE future of Africa was inextricably bound up with the present struggle against the colonialist alliance in Central and South Africa, the leader of the South African delegation, Mrs. Adelaide Tambo, told the All-African Women's Conference which ended its sessions here last week.

Mrs. Tambo declared amidst applause that the imperialists wanted to make Africa their last stand, but "we will never allow them to succeed. Every inch of the continent must belong to the African people. We will fight for this to the end."

Mrs. Tambo gave such a vivid portrayal of the sufferings of the South African women from political oppression, racial discrimination and colonialist-type violence that many delegates wept.

UNITY AND SUPPORT

Delegates attending the conference from various countries in Africa bitterly condemned colonialism and the more dangerous neo-colonialism in Africa and expressed unity and mutual support in the struggle for their eradication.

The delegates demanded freedom and independence for all African countries before 1963 or the end of this year.

The entrance to the conference hall was decorated with flags and placards with slogans "African women want freedom, not colonialism!" "March towards African unity!"

Messages of greetings were read out by chairmen at the sessions, including one from the Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China which expressed the Chinese Women's support for the struggle of their African sisters.

COMMON FRONT

Madame Keita of Mali said that the African women must form a common front to support their sisters in all countries still suffering under colonialism. She said that the delegates were grieved at hearing the speeches of their sisters suffering under colonialist domination and were resolved to support them.

When the observer from Cuba was introduced by the General Secretary to the delegates she was given a rousing welcome.

Miss Margaret Kenyatta, leader of the Kenyan delegation and daughter of Jomo Kenyatta, declared that the Kenyan women would continue to strive for the complete independence of their country. She said, "Africa must be free from all kinds of domination and exploitation, from colonialism, imperialism and the dangerous neo-colonialism."

A delegate of Northern Rhodesia, Miss Zinnia Ndhlovu, gave details of the sufferings of the Zambian people under 70 years of colonial rule. She said that no matter how many guns the colonialist enemy had and how well trained their armies were the Zam-

bian people were ready to fight for their independence. "The mothers of Africa have arisen never to be trampled under foot again!"

KILLINGS

A Mozambique delegate, Mrs. P. Gumane, described how Mozambique women were subjected to Portuguese oppression, forced labour, killing and molestations. They were deprived of all their rights, she said. The delegates were shocked and indignant at hearing about such cruel colonialist rule. Mrs. Gumane demanded "an immediate overthrow of Portuguese imperialism and colonialism" and complete independence for Mozambique.

Zanzibar's delegate, Miss Amina Ali, was loudly applauded when she strongly urged the withdrawal of foreign troops and the eradication of the foreign military base from her country. She sharply exposed the plots of the imperialists to split the national forces and to practise divide-and-rule.

Delegates from independent African countries in their speeches resolutely supported these de-

mands of their sisters. Emelia S. Aryee, leader of the Ghanaian delegation, declared that the Ghanaian women considered it their duty to help their sisters in other African countries not yet free and appealed for unity and joint strenuous efforts for the "final eradication of the last bastions of colonialism and imperialism."

"Never allow neo-colonialism, that cunning devil, to force its way into our midst," she said.

The Guinean delegation leader, Mrs. Conde Fatou, assured support to the suffering sisters in Angola, South Africa and all countries remaining under colonial domination and hoped that all African people would achieve independence through a united fight against colonialism.

WORLD PEACE

Mali delegate, Lamine Sono, expressed the same firm support and regarded this support to the cause of the independence of African sisters as a support to the cause of world peace. All the delegates of Ghana, Guinea, Mali and Portuguese Guinea expressed admira-



Madame Keita

tion to their Algerian sisters for their brave fight and sacrifice for their country's independence.

Delegates from Tanganyika, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Togoland, Ethiopia, Tunisia, South-West Africa and Niger also made speeches supporting African unity in their common struggle. Two delegates from Niger, one an expectant mother and the other with a baby of only a few months, travelled long distances to the conference to show their solidarity with their African sisters.

CHARGES WITHDRAWN

JOHANNESBURG

The State has withdrawn against Anne Nicholson, Diana Schoon, Gerald Ludi and Costa Gazides who, together with five other members of the Congress of Democrats, were charged under the Unlawful Organisations Act.

It was alleged that A.N.C. leaflets had been found in possession of the accused after a raid on a house in one of the Johannesburg suburbs.

According to the charge sheet, all the accused were being charged with performing acts or carrying on the activities of an illegal organisation. The alternative charge was that they had become or continued to be members of an illegal organisation, the A.N.C.

The case against the remaining five accused Mary Turok, Eve Hall Mollie Anderson, Pixie Benjamin and John Benjamin has been set down for August 27.

T.I.Y.C. ANNUAL CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

The 17th annual conference of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress will take place at the Duncan Hall (City Hall), Johannesburg, on Sunday, August 26, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

As a result of the serious political situation created by the General Laws Amendment Act (Sabotage Act) and other measures it has been decided that the theme of the conference be: "Youth under a Dictatorship."

AFRICANS GET WHITE LIQUOR THIS WEEK BUT NOT A SINGLE AFRICAN HAS BEEN GIVEN A LICENCE

JOHANNESBURG. **THOUGH** so-called "white" liquor became freely available to Africans on August 15, not a single liquor trading licence has been granted to any African anywhere in the Republic.

Local authorities, in violation of accepted commercial practice that they should not compete with private enterprise, have monopolised the entire trade in the townships. This, say the African traders, is also in direct conflict with the Government's declared policy that all trade in African areas should be conducted by Africans.

They point out that a whole variety of businesses—filling stations, hotels, cinemas, dry-cleaning plants, grocery and butcher shops—are already being very well run by Africans, who have proved their ability to conduct business ventures. The liquor trade is no different from other businesses except for the stricter control entailed in keeping records with regard to sales—just as in the case of petrol sales.

If the liquor trade can be entrusted to European private enterprise in other parts of the cities there is no reason why it should not be entrusted to African private enterprise in the townships.

The argument of the local authorities that profits from liquor sales will be used by them for the benefit of African residents is no good reason for denying Africans their right to trade on the same basis as all other sections of the community. Local authorities al-

ready have a monopoly over the sale of so-called "kaffir beer," whence fabulous profits are derived, and the African residents have seen little benefit therefrom.

In any case, the Liquor Act makes adequate provision for the Minister to determine how and to what extent profits on the sale of liquor can be disposed of, even where private enterprise is concerned.

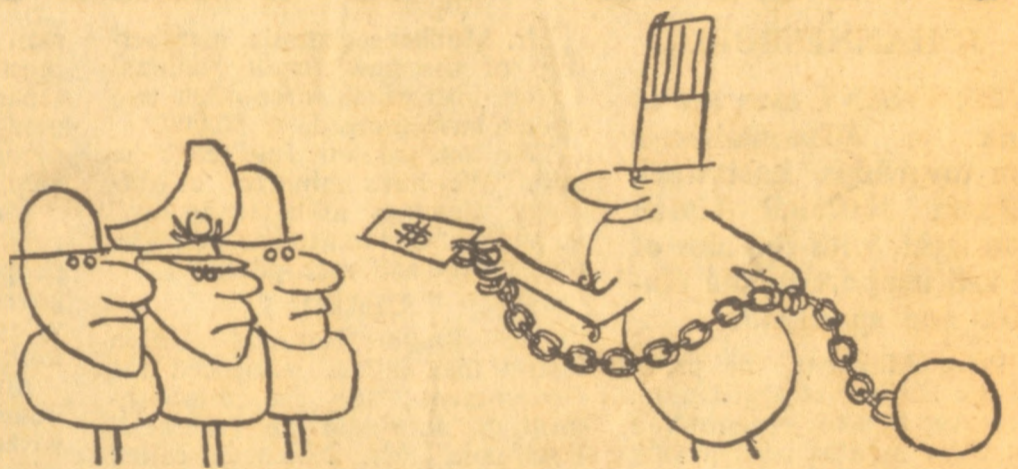
NO REASONS

Mr. Meiponyee, vice-president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, said that the imposition of a small levy by the Government on liquor sales, the proceeds of which could then be used for the provision of amenities in the townships, was considered and welcomed by the Chamber. In spite of this, all applications by Africans for liquor licences had been turned down, without any reason being given.

Mr. W. M. Tukwayo, a salesman, interviewed by New Age, said that the move by the Johannesburg City Council to grab the liquor trade for itself had to be understood in the light of the theory that Africans were only temporary visitors to the urban areas, there to satisfy the labour requirements of their masters and not to enrich themselves.

"There has been so much talk about how the Government has suddenly become aware of the injustice of withholding 'white liquor' from Non-Whites. First of all we must reject the notion of White man's liquor. It is utter nonsense. Liquor and liquor drinking is like civilisation—universal. It has been known and in-

NO THANK YOU!



This is the way American "aid" is seen in the Cuban press.

dulged in throughout the ages long before the concept of White man was ever thought of.

"The second myth," said Mr. Tukwayo, "is that the lifting of liquor restrictions is a liberal concession. The hard fact of economics dictated this move. The changed world situation can no longer offer them the same markets as before."

REFUSED TO ANSWER

A Johannesburg City Council spokesman told New Age that all 65 sites in the South Western areas had been taken by the City Council. He refused to answer questions as to why Africans had ever been invited to submit applications, or who invited them to do so, or why the Council was keeping Africans out of the liquor trade. "I am not prepared to comment on any matters of policy," he said.

The Johannesburg City Council has already completed twelve bottle stores, all built near the train stations in the South Western areas. Another authority with a finger in the pie is the Native Resettlement Board, which has opened two big bottle stores, both twice the size of any owned by the City Council.

Sentenced for Illegal Meeting in Transkei

PORT ELIZABETH

The police in the Cala district recently pounced upon a group of 15 men. They were all charged under the Transkei Emergency Regulations—the notorious Regulation 400—with holding an illegal meeting and were sentenced as follows:

One man at whose home the meeting was alleged to have taken place was sentenced to 10 weeks imprisonment with the alternative fine of R60. All the men but for two whose health is bad decided to serve their jail sentences.

More than 10 men from the same area have been ordered to appear at Kaiser Matanzima's Bush Court. No charge was stated in the letter ordering them to travel more than 40 miles at their own expense. They will only learn on the spot when they are hauled before their persecutors what charges they have to answer to.

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