

contact

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SOUTH WEST WAITS—

WILL U.N. COMMITTEE

FLY IN



— see page 4

SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY



**Seretse Khama, appointed to the Executive of Bechuanaland's
new Legislative Council — see page 4**

contact

Contact is independent. It works for non-racial democracy based on adult suffrage. It is against all forms of totalitarianism such as fascism, communism and apartheid.

Lessons of May

THERE is danger in the deflated feeling that usually comes after an intensive political campaign. In democratic countries this is often experienced after a long and hard-fought election campaign; in South Africa it could set in after the momentous month of May when political activity was kept at a high pitch and great events were anticipated.

It is now well enough known that the stay-at-home on May 29th, 30th and 31st was far from being the complete "flop" reported in the daily press or so jubilantly claimed by the Nationalist Government; nor, however, was it the success expected by the organizers and by the thousands of others who hoped it would succeed. But May has taught all of us many valuable lessons.

Where factories, industries or communities were organized and the people aware of the importance of this type of action, the stay-at-home was strongly supported: where the people were not effectively led or were told no more than to decide themselves what they should do, only a few of the bolder spirited stayed away from their jobs. This emphasizes the need for much more intensive organization and the time to start is right now.

Then we also learnt that a police state with a sufficiently ruthless and cynical Government, given adequate warning, can restrict any strike by a show of force, by banning meetings and by arrests. South Africa has seldom before seen such widespread police activity. The excuse for this was the protection of people afraid of intimidation: the obvious real reason was to prevent picketing, meetings, even peaceful persuasion and the distribution of leaflets. The lesson here is to call for action on short notice.

Another important lesson is that the oppressed people of South Africa seem to have grown disillusioned by repeated unsuccessful campaigns against White domination. They want an end to Verwoerd's Government and all it stands for, but they also have families to support, jobs to keep, and lives and property to lose. We believe that the people will take risks and make sacrifices when they are convinced that a proposed campaign will bring about some change, some improvement in their lot. Here we have a great need for political education and persuasion. And again the time to start is now.

This is why we say that there is danger in sitting back or even thinking of doing so. There is much work to be done. The struggle continues and White baasskap, rejoicing in what we intend to be the short-lived First Republic, must not be allowed to rest.

The New Order

THE First Republic has come to South Africa with hundreds of its citizens either gaoled or living in daily fear of arrest. Throughout this fragile creation of Verwoerd Nationalists hundreds of men and women are facing political charges because they dared to suggest effective, non-violent means of bringing decent government to their country.

Even outside the First Republic, in South West Africa, there has been a round-up of political opponents. As reported on another page, leaders and members of the non-racial South West

It's a nuisance to . . .

The Boys Out in the Wilds

SIR,—The labour-contract system is a nuisance to the boys who stay out in the wilds here. Having nothing to do, denied a passage to the towns, these young men drink, gamble, and lose morals. Certain capitalists take advantage of their frustration to lure them to their farms, where they overwork them.

On 21st March I was in town with a view to obtaining a travelling permit to the South. The African clerk who served peered very importantly upon the mass of heads looking up with eagerness from below the clerical highness of his window. Smartly dressed, with bow-tie, the clerk addressed his clients as a parson would a congregation of seeming believers. He consoled and counselled with them on matters of labour. "Better join the mine contract," he advised. But one could just see that he merely regarded them as daily articles in his clerical routine.

I had come to be served also, and when he had done I gave him a note the humane clerk of my humane chief had composed for me—the note being intended to facilitate my passage through the authorities, to the "City we all dream about". . . . The clerk read silently, then with a sudden change of mood, he directed me to a higher authority (White), remarking as I went: "Your chiefs write nonsense: we can't allow

you a transfer to Johannesburg." Yes, the hitherto benign and vivacious fellow was angry, partly because here was someone trying to impose his authority on him, and partly because he did not expect it of me.

The European clerk did not appear to like me; he had the air of the brusque fellows I have met in some of those bigger towns in the south. However, he could only allow me to proceed to the Rand as a visitor and to remain there for ten days only, which he said was against normal procedure, the authorities being in the habit of allowing only three days. . . .

On my way to the station I encountered two strangers. These guys readily made themselves familiar, chatted about this and that, which was mostly about the big City. They were struggling to convince me that they were leaving for Johannesburg that very day with their master, and that their master was the ex-manager of the Labour Department on pension. They even promised to talk their master over into arranging my transfer. But I was not game. So we parted unceremoniously.

When I had been three weeks in the Rand I returned home and at Pietersburg station I fell in with a home boy of mine who works at the Steel Works of Pretoria. As we waited for the bus that

travels every day to our country homes, a stranger accosted us. I immediately recognized him as the younger of the two fellows who attempted to wheedle me the other day. This silly chap proposed to convey us in his taxi, for his journey, he said, obliged him to take our line. We told him our destination and he said it was exactly his. We corrected ourselves and suggested a place farther. He corrected himself also, for he was sorry, he had misplaced that name in his mind—how he couldn't cotton to these country names! . . . Pity, such things do not happen to the big boys in the City; they would serve him right, the seller!

Our bus rocked uneasily on, past luxuriant estates of the Whites, past thin fields of the Blacks, and we were at home—God be blessed! Now every two or three days in the week there sweeps past the village where I stay a labour-recruiting van with its male passengers scattered carelessly in the car. "Where do they take them, the sons of man", exclaims a woman with genuine feeling.

However, our boys are now wary of these Native Recruiting Corporation fellows, for one can detect a look of scorn in their eyes as a khaki and cap rider wheels past us while we lounge at the village store. J.M.

Sam Sly on the Campus

THE STUDENTS WOKE UP

I REFUSE to look on the bright side of the "stay-at-home"—the Whites got a fright, "nearly 40%" stayed away, organization was twice as good as 1958, and all that "jazz". But I am looking hard at one clear fact: the students woke up.

In defiance of that sickening and sterile rule, there was plenty of politics on plenty of campuses. Enough to bring large bands of armed police to five campuses. There was defiance, leadership and courage among the students; there was political awareness, even non-racial solidarity. Before, what had one heard but minority protests, lost among the sounds of the inter-varsity rugby crowd or the chatter in the students' cafeteria.

AT Fort Hare the whole student body boycotted the lectures for two days. Slogans were painted on the college buildings, leaflets showered over the campus and slipped under every door, in the early hours of 29th May. The only rough stuff was done to an anti-strike student, whose room was smashed up. Heavily armed police were everywhere.

At Healdtown, when students refused to give the keys of their trunks to armed police searching for documents, the police confiscated the trunks and took them to the police station. This presented no great problem of transport as the police had come in 13 vans. The students and school children demonstrated in the school grounds, and for four days no classes were held. Finally, as at Fort Hare, all the students were ordered off the premises.

Rhodes students—all White—boycotted lectures in sympathy with Fort Hare, having held a post-ban meeting to make the decision. As at Fort Hare, the police were more excited than the students. Students' fear was less of gaoled

Africa Peoples Organization in Windhoek, Tsumeb, Keetmanshoop, Luderitz and other towns have been arrested, in what appears to be a concerted effort to suppress African political opposition in the territory. We hope this latest example of how South Africa carries out its Mandate will be noted by the United Nations Committee on South West Africa.



Henderson Hall, Fort Hare University—painted with the slogan "Republic means more oppression" on 29th May.

or expulsion than that the guns the police bristled with might go off.

AT Pietermaritzburg, University of Natal students held a one-hour sit-down strike on 29th May, also decided at a post-ban meeting. Their demonstration, calling for a National Convention, was to have been held at the Students' Union, but when they heard that a large police party armed with rifles and sten guns was guarding the entrances to the campus, they marched to the main gate and held their silent protest in view of Colonel Geldenhuys and 37 armed policemen. The Colonel told the students by loudspeaker to disperse in two minutes or be arrested. His men then surrounded the students and a university sub-warden advised them to disperse. They did not do so until the police had left the campus.

At Flagstaff, pupils of the Botha Sigcawu High School walked out in a body when the principal threatened to call the police to deal with schoolboy-"agitators". They slept in the forests that night—30th May—and next day made for their homes.

IN Durban the vast majority of children stayed away from Indian schools, and in Cape Town and elsewhere, pupils at the Coloured and Bantu Education schools did the same. At Trafalgar High School—revealingly, a stronghold of the anti-strike Unity Movement—only 75 of over 500 pupils came to school on 29th and 30th May.

The vast majority of children in these schools refused to accept the republican flags and medals to be dished out to them. Boxes of these were returned

unopened. At a school I know only 14 of over 400 pupils took the medals—in private in the principal's office after school.

IF you have read thus far you will have sighed over the usual gap in these ranks. Where are the signs of youthful Afrikaner revolt? Do not expect to find young Christian-National-educated Afrikaners revolting against the content of their own minds—yet. First they must question, then oppose, before revolt comes. It is the coherence, warmth and volume of the questioning in the 6-page political paper from Stellenbosch, *Pro Libertate*, that has excited me as much as the Rhodians and Fortharians revolt.

Marred at first glance by painful reiteration of totally unacceptable solutions: *sectional advantages for Coloured people and Indians, take Tomlinson report out of mothballs*—the passionate scrutiny of the old easy answers: *Christian tasks of a handful of Whites in a Black continent, purity of motive, etc.* is a joy to me. We must be glad that from Stellenbosch has come a tentative foot put forward in the dark, seeking for firm ground. The students of that and similar places do not know that the ground others are treading is hard, firm and good. They will take a long time to learn that all that they have been taught against the true brotherhood of man was lies and ignorance. But *Pro Libertate* may mean that they have started.

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Walter Hain, Adelain Hain, Colyn van Reenen, Mauritz van den Berg and Hassim Ravat — five Pretoria Liberals jailed before, during and after last month's stay-at-home campaign.



Schoolboy's Story

Pretoria Liberals Charged

PRETORIA: Among the thousands arrested at the end of May were Liberals Walter and Ad Hain, Mauritz van den Berg and Colyn van Reenen. They were bundled into a pick-up van on 20th May when they were on a poster campaign in Lady Selborne township near Pretoria.

Another Liberal, Hassim Ravat, together with five members of the Indian Congress, was arrested at the Asiatic Bazaar, Pretoria. They were all held from 20th May to 2nd June when they were released on R100 bail each and remanded to 15th June. Hain and the others are facing charges under the Suppression of Communism and Riotous Assemblies Acts.

Young Hassim Ravat, who is facing an incitement charge, writes to *Contact* that he is proud to be the youngest Liberal yet arrested. He states: "Pamphlets were found in my possession. They were of the Transvaal Indian Congress, urging all Indians to go on strike.

"On 14th May another youth, Anver Gani, and four men from Johannesburg were arrested with me — Messrs. A. Moosajee, P. Joshef, Y. and S. Cachalia. We were kept in custody for a week without being charged though we were, of course, brought before a magistrate within 48 hours. We were then remanded until 23rd May.

"Meanwhile our lawyer, Adv. Ismail Mohamed, applied for bail, on the grounds that we were not charged and were detained illegally.

"It was just then that the 12-day law came into force, so that when we were let out on 21st May we were arrested again, under the 12-day law — as soon as we stepped out of the prison gates, in fact.

"On 23rd May Anver Gani and I went to the juvenile court, and the others were remanded to 2nd June. Anver and I were remanded until 29th May and then until 2nd June. But on 23rd May Anver was allowed bail on medical grounds.

"We were charged on 22nd May with incitement and bail was refused on the grounds that we would intimidate witnesses."

Hassim is a 17-year-old scholar at the Pretoria Indian High School. He and Anver Gani were kept in a Remand Home at Irene. The Hains, Van Reenen and Van den Berg were at Pretoria Central Prison, where Colyn van Reenen was almost able to celebrate the anniversary of his stay there during the 1960 Emergency.

DID UNION BACK BOSSES?

FURNITURE WORKERS' BITTER COMPLAINTS

By "Contact" Special Correspondent

CAPE TOWN: The Cape Furniture Workers' strike, after lasting nine weeks, came to a sudden end, for many workers on strike, an unsatisfactory ending on 16th May. The facts of the outcome of the strike show clearly the effects of Nationalist control of a segregated trade union.

The National Union of Furniture Workers, paralyzed by the Industrial Conciliation Act, was in fact used by the bosses rather than for the workers.

A few hundred workers are still out of work. The working week remains 44 hours (one of the demands was that it be reduced to 42 hours) and against the express wishes of the workers one skilled operation has been down-graded to a semi-skilled operation.

Contrary to what the trade union officials told the workers at the commencement of the strike the scabs are all still employed. And the increase in wages in the new settlement is less than what the bosses offered the men at the beginning of the strike.

RE-EMPLOYMENT

Journeymen are to get an increase of 66 cents in July, 1961, and another 66 cents in July, 1962. The wages of labourers will also be increased by 40 cents after two and a half years have expired.

Because the bosses said they did not have enough work for all the men they have been given five weeks in which to re-employ the men. A careful investigation has shown that most of the factories are, in fact, working overtime.

The agreement was that designers were to start work immediately and the polishers to be taken back from time to time according to the demands of production in factories.

The men have complained bitterly about this unfair method of re-employment because they feel it gives the bosses an easy opportunity of victimizing the workers whom they do not wish to re-employ.

FUNDS WITHDRAWN?

The journeymen who took part in the strike each lost about R120 in wages. Before the ballot to decide whether the strike should end or not, officials told the workers that if the strike did not end they (the workers) might get as

little as R2 a week, because funds were running out.

Yet it was only a matter of weeks before that trade union officials told a crowded Cape Town City Hall meeting of workers and their families that the union had ample funds and that the workers could be kept out for six months if necessary, until the bosses met their demands.

White officials of the Nationalist-controlled National Union of Furniture Workers like Messrs. Barnard and Lucas, who lived in Cape Town for the duration of the strike, told workers that the promised financial support from the National Union had not been forthcoming.

Now a rumour which gains currency from day to day is that the National Union withdrew its funds in order to force the men back to work before the end of May.

UNSATISFACTORY ASPECTS

While the strike was on the Cape union did, in fact, derive support from the South African Mine Workers' Union

and the South African Trade Union Council. Natal furniture workers also sent a donation to the strike fund.

There are many aspects of the strike which appear to have been most unsatisfactorily conducted. When the African furniture workers offered their support it was refused by trade union officials.

The strike was treated as a matter of concern for furniture workers only and at no time was an attempt made to enlist the aid of workers in other trade unions.

Many workers are also of the firm opinion that the bosses have had the last word. The workers say that the bosses have refused point-blank to dismiss any of the scab workers. The bosses have also refused to take back any worker whom they think may have taken a leading part in the strike.

A surprisingly large number of workers also believe strongly that the trade union officials have let them down badly. *And to save face the officials are believed to have secretly asked the bosses to re-employ workers who have taken a leading part in the strike and then to dismiss them later on some other pretext.*

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Troops, Police, Arrests

S.W.A. Awaits U.N. Committee's Visit

THE spotlight of attention on South West Africa has shifted right into the territory itself. Until this month it had long been focused on New York and London, where the petitioners at the United Nations, and more recently, the South African United Front, have battled valiantly to expose the abuse of its mandate to administer the territory by the South African Government.

The spotlight will turn to a dazzling glare of publicity if, as is now thought possible, the United Nations committee on South West Africa, led by its chairman, Professor Enrique Fabregat, flies into Windhoek airport from its short stay in Ghana in June.

After being refused visas to enter the territory by the South African embassy in Washington, the committee allowed its original itinerary to lapse, and it may be thought that a revised route will replace the one-month tour that was to have begun in Windhoek on 31st May.

What looks like preliminary window-dressing is being feverishly undertaken by the South African government, to enable the committee to have a smooth tour, like Mr. Hammarskjöld's in South Africa, free of contact with the real facts about oppression in the territory, or contact with its real political leaders.

The latest window-dressing operations have been:

- Concessions to Ovambo contract labourers, the worst sufferers from the abuse of the mandate.
- Imprisonment and removal of a large number of political leaders.
- Advance excuses to camouflage police and army activity, the latter in defiance of the mandate.
- Press publicity favourable to the S.W.A. administration.

OVAMBO CONCESSIONS

The 18-month service period for Ovambo contract-labourers, in mining, industry and domestic service has been shortened to 12 months. Farm labourers may work for 12 or 18 months—with an extra 50c per month on to their minimum wage if they serve for 18 months. In mines and industry the minimum wage per shift was raised from 12½c per shift to 17½c per shift (i.e. 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per day, in practice). Further increases to 22½c per day were offered and domestic service pay was raised from R3.75 to R5 per month, and on the "lower grade" from R1.90 to R4. The Administrator of S.W.A., Mr. D. T. du P. Viljoen, announced these when opening the new Bantu Administration offices at Ondangwa, Ovamboland, last week. He added that these were "only basic wage levels, and many employers paid more."

BAD FARM TREATMENT

It is true that some employers have stated that they would be ashamed to pay as little as the Government allows, but many, especially farmers, have no such scruples. Some farmers even find ways of deducting food, clothing and transport costs so that the Ovambo labourer sometimes returns home empty-handed after a year and a half of semi-slavery.

While the 18-month period and the miserable pay have been the chief grievances of the cruelly-exploited Ovambo, their working conditions are no less oppressive, especially on the farms. It is not unknown for farmers to send their labourers for periods to distant cattle posts without even providing shelter for them.

The Administration will take care that the U.N. committee is not told these things first hand.

The contract system also legalizes child-labour. Administrator Viljoen announced that children ("Piccanins" as the *Argus* representative calls them)

would get another 50c per month on to their minimum.

An immediate drawback of the contract system to the Administration is that it spreads Ovambos through all the main centres which the U.N. committee may visit, and at each centre there is therefore sure to be a group of S.W.A. Peoples Organization members. The officials of these S.W.A.P.O. branches and the more articulate members might have been thought likely to seek interviews with the U.N. committee to expose the evils of the contract system, and other forms of oppression under which they are suffering.

Perhaps it is more than a coincidence that the South African government, from 25th May, intensified its campaign against S.W.A.P.O. and at Keetmanshoop, Windhoek, Oranjemund, Walvis Bay, Luderitz, Tsumeb and elsewhere. Over 100 Ovambo leaders were arrested.

ARRESTED, DEPORTED

The lawyers of S.W.A. almost never undertake the defence of Africans on political charges, and the press is careful not to annoy a vengeful administration by publishing such news, so that scarcely any facts about the arrests are available, except for many names privately reported.

It is believed, however, that a number of the arrested men have already appeared in court, fined and "deported" back to Ovamboland. Here they will, like many predecessors, be under semi-arrest, in the care of their chiefs (almost all Ovambo chiefs are Government stooges).

SERETSE KHAMA

RETURN TO PUBLIC LIFE

SERETSE KHAMA, whose marriage to Miss Ruth Williams in 1948 caused controversy and scandal, has been appointed to the Executive Committee of the new Bechuanaland Legislative Council, a post which is similar to that of a Cabinet Minister.

He was chosen to the Council last month, when Bechuanaland held its first elections under the new Constitution.

He was born in 1922 and educated at Tiger Kloof, Adams College and Fort Hare before going to England where he was first at Oxford University and later at the Inner Temple. His intention was to become a barrister (advocate).

When he married Miss Williams he placed his position as heir to the chieftainship of the Bamangwato in jeopardy.

At first the tribe, through its council, refused to accept him, but after he had spoken to them they gave him ninety per cent support and took Mrs. Khama as queen of the tribe.

However Seretse's uncle, Tshakedi Khama, who was at the time Regent for him, opposed the decision of the council, and with a number of tribal elders held that it was not permissible for a future Paramount to marry without consulting the tribe. An enquiry was instituted and Seretse was told that he had to renounce the chieftainship. When he refused to do so, he was exiled for five years. In March 1950 he left Bechuanaland to live in England.

In 1956 he renounced his claim to the chieftainship, and shortly afterwards returned home. At present he and Mrs.

Mr. J. Fouché, South African Minister of Defence, before flying off to Europe on a secret arms mission, made what can only be described as the corniest excuse yet for his Government's crimes. On 10th June he announced that "a platoon of No. 1 Mobile Watch with four jeeps and tents had been flown to the S.W.A.-Angola border "due to persistent rumours that smuggling was taking place over the north-western border of S.W.A.". He stated that S.A.A.F. Dakotas which transported them "landed on an old war-time landing strip".

S.A. TROOP MOVEMENTS

Certainly it is more than a coincidence that the great Angola revolt is reaching a climax, with Holden Roberto, Angola patriot leader, claiming that his 25,000 strong armed force will soon extend its operation southwards—i.e. towards the S.W.A. border. At this moment the Government has decided to send troops to deal with *smugglers!* Mr. Fouché and the U.N. Committee know that Article 4 of the mandate from the old League of Nations by which South Africa rules S.W.A., reads in part:

"Furthermore, no military or naval bases shall be established or fortifications erected in Territory."

The movement of troops in South West Africa was reported in *Contact* of 2nd June. Private reports from Ovamboland confirm that a great deal more has happened than Mr. Fouché's smugglers would warrant. The U.P. Afrikaans newspaper, *Weekblad*, also reported this activity a month ago, stating that the wartime airstrip at Ohopoho, Kaokoveld, had been reconditioned. Mr. Fouché's statement reads as if he seeks to give the impression that his six Dakotas landed on the old strip.

That fourth branch of the South African armed forces, the S.A. Police, is also moving into the northern reserves (of which Ovamboland is the greatest), under the camouflage of excuses.

Since German times S.W.A. has been administered as the "police zone" (the southern three-fifths of the Territory, including 17 "reserves") and the northern "reserves" of Ovamboland, Okavango reserves and the Kaokoveld. These latter have been run by magistrates and the local chiefs and "captains",



paid by the B.A.D. Department in Windhoek. Health and education officials were the only South African government servants outside the police zone.

But in his Ondangwa speech, Mr. Viljoen told Ovambo chiefs and headmen: "You know there is trouble in neighbouring countries, and to protect you and ensure that it does not come to South West Africa, and to Ovamboland in particular, the Government has decided to extend the police zone here".

He announced that police stations would be established in Ovamboland, at Ondangwa and Oshikango, and in the Okavango reserve (which includes the Caprivi strip) at Runtu.

PROTECTION FOR CO-OPERATION

He did not mention the Kaokoveld in the north-west. Perhaps this will be left to the troops now conducting air and ground patrols on the Angola-Kaokoveld border.

Mr. Viljoen also made great play of the fact that Ovamboland is ruled in the traditional way by its chiefs and "captains", whose co-operation with the Government would thus be repaid by police protection.

[With the White officials at the Ondangwa ceremony was an Angolan representative, the Administrator of the Vila Pereira de Eça province, another sign of Portuguese-South African co-operation in defence of both sides of (Continued on page 8)]



The Khama family: a picture taken in 1956.

SWAZILAND CAN BE AN EXAMPLE TO SOUTH AFRICA

From "Contact" Reporter

TO go to Swaziland from South Africa is like moving from an ominous dusk to a promising dawn. Two hundred and fifty miles from Johannesburg and three hundred from Durban is a little country which has every chance of proving to South Africa that there is a way in which people of different races can live together happily and without oppression founded on the myth that they cannot.

I have just spent a month there, and in my last article, from Mbabane, gave a brief sketch of the political and economic forces at work in the territory (*Contact*, 1st June).

This fortnight, I want to try to give my impressions of the country as a whole, and show that it will be possible for its people to become an example to South Africa.

Until 1902, Swaziland was part of the Transvaal, but in that year, at the end of the second Anglo-Boer war, it was taken over by the British government and became a Protectorate. The present boundaries of Swaziland were drawn, and the country was set on a very different path from that to be taken by South Africa.

At that time, three-quarters of Swaziland was owned by White settlers, but since then, the Swazi Nation, through the Paramount Chief, has bought back a great part, and today nearly two-thirds of the country is owned by the Swazi.

I arrived in Swaziland early in May, and was immediately conscious of being in another country, not just in one of the Bantustans (which Verwoerd would dearly like Swaziland to become).

NOT ARMED

—Coming from South Africa, my first reaction was to have a look at the police. I noticed that they were unarmed, that they did not drive around at high speed in vans with those sinister, swaying wireless aerials, that they were not asking Africans for passes, and that the police stations did not have notices over the doors asking you your race before you entered.

The Post Office in Mbabane, and in all other places, is similarly devoid of separate entrances, and Black, White and Brown are served with equal courtesy by the officials, who are also Black, White and Brown.

I was asked by a farmer near Mbabane to stay, and spent all my holiday at his farm. His neighbours are a group of White farmers, on some of the richest land in Africa (R200 an acre); and an African farmer, who, in spite of the strictures of the tribal system of land tenure is making a good living on equally rich land.

Living nearby is one of the first settlers in the Territory. His wife is an African, and their children and grandchildren have farms in the neighbourhood.

A young South African couple, chased from their country by the Mixed Marriages Act, have also settled down happily there.

FARMERS

Twenty miles from Mbabane lies the Malkerns Irrigation Scheme, where farmers grow rice, tomatoes and other

NOT HIS WORDS

In our report from Mbabane in *Contact*, 1st June, Mr. Brian Marwick, the Resident Commissioner, is quoted as saying, "Swaziland is in an interesting condition."

Mr. Marwick did not use those words, and they had been intended as comment on his speech.

We sincerely apologize for any embarrassment or inconvenience our attribution of words may have caused.

tropical produce. Some time ago the rice growers set up a Co-operative to handle the buying and marketing of their crop in a manner which would protect them from unscrupulous dealers. The Rice Co-operative is non-racial, Africans and Whites on its committee as farmers.

While I was in the Territory it was found in the Bremersdorp district that something had to be done about the welfare of children; the District Commissioner called a public meeting to discuss the matter, and after the meeting a committee was elected to investigate and to make recommendations. As the meeting had been, so was the committee non-racial, Black, White and Brown working together.

To come to a country where these things are possible after living all one's life in a land where they are not only impossible but forbidden, is like a dream of what one hopes will happen throughout Southern Africa.

DISCRIMINATION

There is racial discrimination in Swaziland: the schools are segregated, and much more is spent on White education than on that for others; the liquor law does not allow anyone to use hotel bars who is not White or does not have a permit, there is a great gap in the wages paid to Whites and non-Whites, but the government is doing what it can with limited capital, to overcome discrimination.

New labour legislation is being discussed which will provide for minimum wages and non-racial trade unions, and there is a move to start a non-racial school. The direction of policy is towards integration — to make Swaziland a country for Swazilanders, irrespective of race.

While I was there, the farmer I was staying with held a small informal meeting between leading White citizens of Mbabane and Bremersdorp and Dr. A. P. Zwane, Secretary-General of the Swaziland Progressive Party and Mr. Dumisa Dlamini, editor of the Party's organ, *Swaziland Freedom Star*.

It was the first time that these people had got together to discuss the immediate and future problems of the country, and the meeting itself immediately destroyed a strong prejudice which the Whites had had towards the Progressive Party.

The following week another meeting was held, and more people invited to discuss proposals for the Constitution of Swaziland which is to be drawn up soon.

COMMON ROLL

The chief debating point was whether the Legislative Council should be elected from communal (racially segregated) rolls, or from a common, non-racial roll. It was agreed, even by conservative members of the European Advisory Council present, that a common roll was the more desirable, and it was felt that it would get good support from much of the White population.

Both politically and socially, Swaziland is moving in the direction of a non-racial democracy, where all people are able to live as human beings without reference books and little green cards to classify them.

Rehoboth Rejects Offer

THE Rehoboth Coloured community in South West Africa last week rejected the Government's offer of increased self-rule.

This was mainly because the Government has refused to give certain guarantees which have been asked for. The community demanded that they would ultimately get full autonomy.

In this referendum the Government offered to restore the 1923 Agreement which was "suspended" by Proclamation No. 3 of 1924. The 1923 Agreement safeguarded the rule of the Kaptein, council and officials but gave the South West Africa Administration rights to pass certain kinds of legislation. These limited rights were taken away in 1924. (See *Contact*, 1st June, 1961.) The offer was rejected by 773 votes to 48.

Two thousand five hundred men have the right to vote, but many are away from home and many seem to have abstained from voting. Nevertheless it was the largest poll ever, there never having been more than 350 votes cast on previous occasions.

The voters queued outside and then entered the room one by one to take part in the secret ballot. The electoral official at the table inside asked each voter "yes or no?" The "noes" were entered on one list and the "yeses" on another.

It is reported that the Rehoboth Advisory Council will probably now ask the S.W.A. Administration for a new agreement.

Press Watch Out and Damn the World

From "Contact" Correspondent

CAPE TOWN: Mr. Eric Louw, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has told the South African Senate that he would "be the last one to suggest anything that would interfere with the freedom of the Press". This was said in a speech devoted largely to an attack on foreign correspondents, some of whose "distorted and false" reports were "unbelievable".

Some of the worst reports came from South African journalists attached to South African newspapers who, he felt, should be reminded that the Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, had advised them to take necessary steps to exercise discipline.

TO ORDER

While Mr. Louw did not openly suggest any censorship measures, one far less restrained colleague "let go" at the Press during a speech in Queenstown. According to Mr. J. C. Greyling, Nationalist M.P. for Ventersdorp, the time is approaching when the Government will "legislate to call the Press and its reporting to order".

What annoyed Mr. Greyling was a leading article in the local newspaper, the *Queenstown Daily Representative*, which pointed out that South Africa is

very much a police state and had observed that: "A million-odd flushed and foolish Nationalists have established a Republic which can never embrace or absorb a million-odd British and 12,000,000 non-White South Africans."

Apparently to write such leaders in the First Republic of "flushed and foolish" Nationalism is to use the language "not only of a traitor, but of an irresponsible person who was more dangerous than a Communist and a boerehater".

"The time for this type of paper," said Mr. Greyling, "is growing short. We can stand on our own feet, we can make our own rules and damn the rest of the world."

FALSEHOOD

But Mr. Greyling's government does not seem to be so keen about this damning of the rest of the world. Only last week it had a 24-page advertisement boosting South Africa published as a supplement to the *New York Times*. And this gave United Party Senator G. A. Rall the opportunity of accusing Foreign Minister Louw of publishing false facts.

One article in this supplement, said Senator Rall, claimed that the boycott on South African goods in countries such as Sweden had been a hopeless failure. This was not correct. In Sweden 367,000 cases of citrus had been bought in 1959; with the three months' boycott in that country, only 275,000 cases had been bought for the corresponding period in 1960. In Scandinavian countries the boycott had been almost 100 per cent successful during the period for which it was called.

Liberal Party Congress

CAPE TOWN: More than a hundred delegates and observers are expected to attend the Cape Provincial Congress of the Liberal Party which is to be held in the Mowbray Town Hall on 18th June.

The Congress was to have been held on 11th June but was postponed when the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town refused the Liberal Party permission to hold any meeting of any kind.

With the lifting of the ban on meetings arrangements for Congress were quickly made.

JUDGEMENT

Judgement was recently given in the "Sit-in" test case in Cape Town. Mrs. Clara Hendricks, a member of the Liberal Party, was found guilty by a magistrate at the Regional Court, Mr. H. van Huyssteen. She was fined R30 (which was described as a "nominal" amount) for "sitting-in" at the O.K. Bazaars restaurant on 19th November, 1960.

In the judgement the magistrate said that as only members of the "White group" had an interest in the O.K. Bazaars Company "the premises were lawfully occupied by Whites only and could not, therefore, be occupied by members of the Coloured group".

Mrs. Hendricks is appealing against the judgement.

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CAPE TOWN

General Election Soon

BANDA NAMES MALAWI CANDIDATES

From H. H. Mponda

ZOMBA: More than 15,000 people gathered at Zomba, the capital city of Nyasaland, on Sunday, 28th May, to hear Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, the Life President of the Malawi Congress Party, announce the party's candidates for the coming Nyasaland general election, which will mean an African majority in the Legislative Council.

Leaving out European and Asian friends for the higher roll, Dr. Banda revealed 20 candidates for the lower roll and two "straight Malawi" candidates for the higher roll.

The said higher roll candidates are Mr. Mikeka Mkandawile, standing at the

Northern Province Constituency, and Mr. I. K. Surtee, Leader of the Coloureds' Welfare Association, contesting Central Province excluding Lilongwe.

NORTH TO SOUTH

Starting from north to south, Mr. Dundaza Chisiza, the Secretary General of the Malawi Congress Party, was nominated to stand at Karonga, whilst Mr. M. W. Kanyama Chiume, former M.L.C. and the party's Publicity Secretary, will stand at Rumpi and Mr. Orton E. Chirwa, founder of the Malawi Congress Party and its chief legal adviser, is to contest Nkata Bay.

Mzimba north—Mr. Chibambo, the Provincial Chairman of the Northern Province, and Mr. Alick Nyasulu at Mzimba south. Mr. John Msonthi at Kato Kato and Mr. Hexter Masa at Dowa.

Lilongwe north—Mr. Richard Katedgedza and Mr. Richard Chidzanja, Provincial Chairman of the Central Province, to contest Lilongwe south. Mr. John Tembo at Dedza and Chief Willard Gomani at Ncheu.

CHIPEMBERE SENIOR

The Rev. Archdeacon Chipembere, father of Mr. Henry Chipembere, former treasurer-general of the Malawi Congress Party (now imprisoned under the charge of proposing violence and sedition) was elected to contest Fort Johnston and Kasupe constituency when, during an introduction to the crowd, Dr. Banda told his followers that, "Do not cause trouble because Chipembere is not here with us; his father will be in the LegCo."

Mr. G. Kuntumanji, Provincial Chairman of the Southern Province will stand at Zomba. Blantyre Urban will be contested by Mr. Augustine Bwanausi, while Mr. L. Makata will stand for Blantyre Rural. Mr. Willie Chokani, the Principal of the Henry Henderson Institute, Blantyre, will contest Chiradzulu; Mr. F. Chimwala at Cholo and Father Horace Chikafa contesting Mlanje while Mr. Steven Chakwamba stands at Chikwawa-Port Herald constituency.

STUPID FEDERATION

Dr. Banda himself will stand at Fort Manning and Kasungu.

After this announcement, Dr. Banda denied the recent rumours and faulty reports that he will change his mind about federation after becoming a minister and added "If the British Government or anyone else still wants this stupid Federation intact here, he must declare another State of Emergency and send me back to Gwelo and then come to kill you all here."

GOVERNMENT FOR ALL

"We want a government that will represent people of all races. Every European or Asian who is prepared to stay under the African government is welcome, but any European or Asian who thinks that is better than us and expects to be called 'Bwana' or 'Dona', he must pack up his Katundu and go straight away. We mean to be Lords, Bwanas and Donas in our own country," said Dr. Banda.

"If this is sedition or treason, they must arrest me now and put me in prison where I will still sing my old song Federation must go and self-government now!" he concluded.

THROUGH N.R.'S RACE BARRIERS

From "Contact" Correspondent

NDOLA: Six hundred miles from Livingstone to the Copperbelt the non-African, Europeans and Asians, heard Kaunda speak to them for the first time. Kaunda has broken the racial barrier in the political field of Northern Rhodesia. All along political parties have had meetings either to entirely Black or White audiences. U.N.I.P. with its non-racial approach started a new way in politics and brought in much support from the non-African communities, who have in the past considered U.N.I.P. as a party of gangsters or rabble-rousers.

There were touching scenes at every centre where President Kaunda appeared. In some centres both Africans and other races started flocking to hear Kaunda two hours before scheduled time.

After the meetings hundreds of men of all races would crowd on the stage to shake his hand.

After a meeting in Chingola, which is a U.F.P. stronghold, a White lady walked up to the table and said, "Mr. Kaunda, this has been the most impressive meeting (political) I have attended during my five years in Chingola."

In every centre there were touching moments when one forgot the colour of one's skin and when one thought of the problems as a citizen of this country not merely as an African or a European.

Mr. Kaunda told his audiences to forget the past: "While the colour is a mere accident of birth; while there are good and bad in every race, we must build on the good."

Mr. Kaunda's theme was 'Northern Rhodesia under the Black Government': "The only solution to our problems is an African control of Government and this will not have any disadvantages to the minority groups."

"The economic policy of the U.N.I.P. leaves the mining companies with the right to continue with their businesses, and the party encourages expansion of mines. U.N.I.P. also envisages agricultural development. Secondary industries will also be encouraged."

"On education—policy of integration shall not be forced—missionaries will be invited to experiment with inter-racial education at Form I level but no parent would be compelled to send a child to inter-racial schools."

About the Federation, Mr. Kaunda said that his party would not accept it because Federation has drained all the money from the copper mines and Southern Rhodesia is now rich with secondary industries. Any association with Southern Rhodesia would be possible only after the referendum.



KAUNDA



LONDON: Mr. Jariretundu Kozonguizi, leader of the South West African National Union, has sent Contact the following greeting: "We send you our best and sincere wishes. We hope the recent visit of your reporter to South West Africa has put you in closer touch with S.W.A.N.U. and its policies, and in future we shall work together for the freedom of our country, Southern Africa." He adds: "Discrimination is bad even if it is not racial." On Mr. Kozonguizi's right is Mr. Charles Kauraisa, S.W.A.N.U. representative in Stockholm, and on his left, Mr. Uatja Kaukuetu, vice-president and deputy leader. The scene is the recent All African People's Conference in Cairo.

PROFILE

U.N.I.P.'S SIPALO

By

N. VICTOR ZAZA

MUNUKAYUMBWA SIPALO, Secretary-General of the United National Independence Party (Number Two man in the hierarchy of U.N.I.P.) is considered as one of Central Africa's best orators. Many a time housewives leave pots on the fire to come and hear Sipalo speak.

Sipalo (Munu, as his co-workers call him) was born 29 years ago at Sefula Mission Station of the Paris Missionary Society in Barotseland. His father was like Kenneth Kaunda's father, a teacher-evangelist. He attended mission school, the Barotse National School, Mongu, and the Mualu Training Centre.

After obtaining Senior Cambridge Certificate in 1951 Sipalo turned to teaching at his birthplace, Sefula Mission. He did teaching as a temporary measure while waiting to enter a University. First he tried South Africa, as he wanted to go to Pope Pius XII University College in Basutoland. He never got past Pretoria, due to immigration conflicts. On his return he went straight to India to read for a degree in Economics at New Delhi University.

Sipalo's zeal in politics was easily recognized in India. The first step was when he was elected President of the 300-strong African Student's Association in Asia. He soon found himself at home in many distinguished Indian homes, such as Nehru's and other outstanding figures in Indian politics. He edited *Resurgent Africa*, a monthly periodical that was prohibited in East and Central Africa and the Union of South Africa.

Sipalo was among the delegates at the first Afro-Asian Bandung Conference. He was sent there to represent the university students.

In May 1956 he set off on a long tour of Europe after which he stayed with Colonel Nasser in Cairo for two months.

Back in Northern Rhodesia he was warmly received by Harry Nkumbula, the then boss of the African Congress. He soon became private secretary to Nkumbula. Their friendship did not last long. Sipalo was brought to court in August 1957 on an alleged charge of "proposing violence". He won the case without Nkumbula's aid.

After that case he took up employment with a Ndola Construction firm. In October 1958, when Kenneth Kaunda broke away from the African National Congress to form the militant Zambia African National Congress, Sipalo was made Secretary-General.



In Zambia Congress Sipalo played a prominent role as an organizer. He really overworked himself, cycled through the country on purely organizational work preaching the new doctrine of the new brand of African nationalism. In Zambia slogans such as "Self-Government Now" made Sipalo a hero among the cream of Northern Rhodesia. The intelligentsia of the country picked Sipalo as the right man for a militant Zambia with Ken Kaunda at the helm.

Then came 11th March, 1959, when Zambia was outlawed by Governor Benson. Sipalo was sent to Feira where he remained under restriction until 20th May when the Northern Rhodesia Police brought a case against him. The police chartered a plane to fetch him—the charge was sedition. He got 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour. He served his sentence in the same cell at Kenneth Kaunda in Salisbury.

On Sipalo's release on 19th January, 1960, he was made Secretary-General of the United National Independence Party. On 3rd April, 1960, a day before he left for Ghana and Guinea, he addressed one of the biggest meetings ever held in Central Africa. (Even the imperialist-biased press admitted that there were over 20,000 people present.)

In Guinea he was appointed to serve in the 27-man committee of the Afro-Asian conference.

He went to attend the Constitutional talks in London as one of the delegates of the United National Independence Party. He again headed a delegation of U.N.I.P. to the Third All African People's Conference in Cairo.

Sipalo, who is single, lives a simple life, like Ghandi, whom he admires so much. At his house he stays with many party workers.

READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS...

Sharpeville

SIR,—I am writing this letter to tell you how bad things are here in Sharpeville. As you know since March, 1960, there is no peace. We do not know what will happen to us because they say we are one of those who are against the law. So they raid us night and day. Sir, please wait for this day to pass (I mean the 31st May) and do not send *Contact* until afterwards. They searched everything in our place. I am sure that you will still remember that I was shot and even today I am still weak and not working; I am in great pain.

Sir, believe me I am in hard trouble because four of my brothers are dead. They were all shot and there is nobody to look after their children. But in all this we trust God. Maybe one day we shall be free. Please help Sharpeville people; pray hard for them. Today even those who are living here are called politicians, so, my brother, this thing is terrible.

SOLOMON D. MASILO,
Sharpeville.

Sporting colour bar

SIR,—The Comrades Marathon is run annually over the 55-mile distance between Pietermaritzburg and Durban, and for many years it has attracted our leading White long-distance runners. This year, for the first time, an African, John Mkwanyana, applied to enter but his entry was refused on instructions from the South African Amateur Athletic Association. He nevertheless ran "unofficially", and finished creditably in 30th place out of 148 competitors.

In spite of this blatant colour bar, our White representatives tell the Olympic authorities that selection is only on merit and that we do not practice colour discrimination. What a lie! What we must fight for is equality of competition at home, not merely the theoretical right to be chosen to compete abroad, with inferior training and competitive opportunities in our own country.

SPORTS FAN,
Montclair, Durban.

Universal brotherhood

SIR,—It is extremely distressing to see that *Contact* deems it fit to ignore the correction, published in other local papers, about the meeting. "Islam and Fundamental Human Rights", in which it was pointed out that the resolution was carried by "Muslims" and not by "Malays".

My organisation, the Muslim Youth Movement, a co-sponsor of the meeting, stands implacably opposed to race qualification since it attempts to nullify the unique universal brotherhood the religion of Islam stands for.

We are opposed to the classification of "Malay" because it is fallacious to describe the local adherents of Islam as "Malays". Surely, the designation was arrived at by the state for its own sinister purpose, i.e. to subdivide the oppressed the better to rule them.

The term "Malay" is anathema to Muslim because, in its South African context, it conjures up pictures of befezzed and crooning court-jesters known for their obsequious pussy-footing. A local personality "represents" the "Malays" on the politically malodorous Union Council of Coloured Affairs. Yet, time and again, this opportunist (appointed by the government) was openly and publicly rejected at meetings sponsored by the Muslim Youth Movement. Similarly the M.Y.M. deplores the allocation of a "Malay" quarter as a special residential area because it rejects the Group Areas Act as contrary to Islam and also because the inhabitants are held up as a peculiarity for gaping tourists as if they are animals in a zoo. (One wonders whether similar tours by non-citizens are arranged in Sea Point, Vanderbyl Park, etc., to see how the White master-race lives.)

We hold the considered opinion that there cannot be full religious freedom for ourselves nor for our fellow-beings as long as there is no political freedom. The continued inhumanity perpetrated against South Africa's non-citizens are contrary to our cherished beliefs. Therefore our voices were raised in favour of the protection of the rights and dignity of all men. We resolved to oppose inhumanity not as "Malays" but as Muslims!

SHAWT AS SHA'AB,
Cape Town.

[We apologise for this mistake. We did not purposely ignore the correction, however.—EDITOR.]

Horrible things

SIR,—The horrible things done by man to man are sometimes worse than those done by a sadist to a dog. I am not writing in connection with the Eichmann trial or the mass-murder of Angolans but of occurrences here in Cape Town in the Black River area.

According to our morning newspaper a man saved for forty years to build his family a decent home, now he is faced with an order to move. The same applies to others. Hard-earned money, scraped together from small incomes will have been wasted because of the jealous, hateful policy of apartheid.

"Brotherhood on Earth" rant these pseudo-Christians while they twist the meanings of Biblical passages to suit themselves. True Christians suffer persecution! No wonder some people wonder why Christianity is losing ground in Africa—it is being associated with human evils such as apartheid.

What a blow it must be to a man who had saved his money to have to move owing to his being a member of the so-called "Coloured" community.

Is this man who has saved for forty years an example of the "lazy Kaffir"? "We know the Kaffir", proclaim our rulers hysterically. The truth is that they do not know much at all. If they did they would know that all South Africans want to be in South Africa. We do not want a Government which inflicts oppressive "Group Areas" laws.

I would like to say this to your readers who do not live in South Africa: support organizations that support us. Remember, by supporting freedom in Africa you are helping to enlarge the number of democracies on our maps. Let South Africans be South Africans! Sibanye!

PATRIOT,
Cape Town.

To all readers of "Contact"

- Thank you for all your letters
- Send us more of your views, criticisms, ideas, opinions, with a photograph of yourself if you like
- Always send your correct name and address with your letter—and keep the letter short
- Let's hear from you soon

Behind bars for freedom

SIR, Here we have an idea whose time has come. As Mr. Graham, one of the jailed students, said, jail "strengthened my conviction that human suffering can assist social change". This is the kernel of Gandhi's teaching, and, after almost twenty years of work, the Congress of Racial Equality is at last succeeding in popularizing the aggressive sacrifices without which discrimination would continue in America for many decades to come.

Over all these twenty years, we have had a trickle of victories. This past year, the trickle has become a flood.

But the goal of integration and a brotherly America is still beyond our grasp. C.O.R.E. has many actions planned, not only in the South but elsewhere, to move closer to the goal. Perhaps the most dramatic is the Freedom Ride—an inter-racial bus trip from the Nation's capital to New Orleans—to challenge segregation on the buses and in all facilities at bus stops in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana!

JAMES R. ROBINSON,
C.O.R.E., New York.

Untrue report

SIR,—In one part of your report on the Maritzburg Conference it said that Mr. Nyembe in his opening address, welcomed delegates in the name of Congress but he was quick to correct himself.

I really wonder if the reporter can safely speak and understand himself in Zulu. My words were as follows:

Nqiyanibingelela nonke manxusa amele izihlanganiso ezahlukeneyo. Egamen: lengungquthela yabomdabu. Which means: I greet you all delegates representing various organizations: In the name of all African Peoples Conference.

G. S. D. NYEMBE,
Durban.

United Nations Association

SIR,—Your readers possibly attended or read about the successful inaugural meeting of the Cape Region of the United Nations Association held in Cape Town on 24th April. Even if they did not we feel sure they will be interested in the Association's aims.

United Nations Associations exist in 71 countries where they spread knowledge of the United Nations and its vital message of international dependence and co-operation. We believe that this message is vital to South Africa at the present time and that the more South Africans there are who endorse the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights, the sooner bitterness and racial strife will be replaced by tolerance and fair play.

The Association is non-political and non-racial and aims only at the education of the nation to the ideals and workings of the United Nations and its specialized agencies such as F.A.O., W.H.O., U.N.I.C.E.F., and U.N.E.S.C.O.

The Association is a member of the World Federation of United Nations Associations in Geneva which meets annually to co-ordinate the efforts of the ordinary citizen in the furtherance of the United Nations ideals of world co-operation.

Not everyone can give practical assistance but all can give support and financial help, and it is for this reason that we invite your readers to become members though we will be delighted if they can give time and energy as well.

BRIAN BISHOP, TOM WALTERS,
Acting Secretary, Acting Chairman,
U.N.A.S.A. U.N.A.S.A.

Congress and P.A.C.

SIR,—Brian Bishop's letter to *Contact* of the 18th May indicates an ignorance of the Congress Alliance and *New Age*, almost as profound as his ignorance of the 1917 Russian Revolution.

As one who spent a month in Basutoland during the state of emergency last year, I must say that I did not come across any South African Communists. I did, however, meet refugees who were members of the African National Congress, the Liberal Party and the Pan-Africanist Congress. But perhaps Mr. Bishop, with his ability to see Communists behind every bush, is the better judge of that, even though he wasn't there at the time.

Whilst neither *New Age* nor the S.A. Congress of Democrats support the P.A.C. (although our opposition to P.A.C. is not based on the reasons that Mr. Bishop gives), to infer that *New Age* and the Congress of Democrats are happy because Mr. Sobukwe is in a Nationalist gaol, is a filthy slur and quite without foundation.

MELVILLE FLETCHER,
Durban.

The chief's car

SIR,—We are not gold mines, sons and daughters of the soil; I am no longer going to buy the chief's car and his wife's dresses. Leave them alone for they are blind, and if the blind shall lead the blind they will both fall in the ditch. Africans, beware of the blind heaven, which is hypocrisy.

Izwe Lethu.

PHINEAS QINISILE,
Cape Town.

Arms into ploughshares

SIR,—Poverty and the cold war are among the many problems with which the world is faced, and the causes of poverty can be traced to the failure of economic development.

The Western world should act now with more help to under-developed countries to stop Communism from advancing any further, and it would be better for all the great powers to disarm and, with the money saved, to supply the needs of humanity. This would lead to peace, friendship and better understanding.

ISMAIL M. MOOLLA,
Umzinto, Natal.



Police, Gaol, Sten Guns

I Knew I was Back in South Africa

By "Contact" Reporter

I WAS in Swaziland when the First Republic was born in soggy weather in Pretoria, and was curious to know what sort of Republic it would be. My companion and I found out when we set out for Cape Town on 5th June.

At the border, fourteen miles from Mbabane, we were stopped by a policeman—"Have you got any identifying documents?"

I gave him my driver's licence—his face seemed to brighten as he said, "Will you please proceed to the police station, the sergeant wants to see you."

We drove there, hoping that it would only be a "routine check".

DOCUMENTS

The sergeant asked me to open my briefcase and give him any "documents", which I did, asking him to hurry as we had a long way to go before evening. He went through them, dividing as it were the sheep from the goats.

Then he asked to see any more "documents" I might have, and I gave him some papers from my suitcase. He then asked me to unpack my car, which held a great deal of luggage. Then he made a telephone call and told me that a man from the Security Branch would be coming down and would I mind waiting.

TEA, LUNCH, TEA

We waited for five hours. The sergeant gave us tea, then lunch, then more

tea and eventually the Security man came. After looking through the papers, reading letters from my friends, asking questions and being extremely polite, we were arrested under "security regulations" and taken to the cells.

STEN GUNS AND RIFLES

At half past one in the morning we were awakened and told that we were being taken to Ermelo. We staggered out of the darkness into the police station. An officer, the Security man and about half a dozen young constables armed with sten guns and rifles were waiting for us. All our luggage had been loaded into one of the cars and when the police had completed the formalities, we were driven off, bitterly cold, to Ermelo. The police brought my car.

We arrived there at three o'clock, and stood round in the charge office for two hours while our luggage was checked in and our belongings catalogued.

At half past five we were shown to the cells, which were built of corrugated iron, lined inside with sheets of gal-

vanized iron. It was like being inside a square tin.

Next morning we were taken to Carolina police station where we spent the next two days.

TWO MAJORS

Two Security Branch majors came down from Pretoria to see us that afternoon. There was apparently something very interesting in my luggage and they wanted to know all about it. We had inconclusive talks with them and they went back to Pretoria with a car load of our stuff. They said that they wanted to examine it thoroughly. So we sat in Carolina, waiting to know what was going to happen to us. Everything seemed to depend on the Security police.

The next evening some of the luggage was brought back, and we expected to be released because we had been held for nearly forty-eight hours and no charge had been laid against us. The Station Commander at Carolina was worried too, and at five o'clock he formally released us.

Ten minutes later a call came through from Pretoria—instructions to charge us with a political offence and keep us in custody.

The next morning one of the majors came back from Pretoria. He interrogated me for three hours.

In the afternoon we were brought before the magistrate and released on our own cognizances. The case was remanded.

Before we could come back to Cape Town we had to go to Pretoria to collect the remains of our luggage from Security Branch headquarters.

The only effect on us of all this extraordinary attention has been to make us all the more determined to make the First Republic very temporary.

Government as bearing the responsibility for the lives of many Africans who will die in the future because of the shortage of doctors, a shortage that the A.M.S.T.F. was helping to remedy. During its existence, A.M.S.T.F. produced 16 doctors; there remain five students who will complete their courses soon.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM WEEK

Ernie Wentzel, Transvaal Liberal Party Chairman, introduced the Academic Freedom Committee's series of lectures with a talk entitled "Triumph in Adversity". He introduced his theme as one "of triumph for those who opposed, rather than of triumph for those who imposed, university apartheid.

PROFESSOR LE MAY

Professor "Copper" Le May, who has addressed a number of Liberal Party meetings on the Reef recently, spoke at the beginning of "Academic Freedom Week" on "The Nature of a University". In a fine exposé of the fundamental nature of a university, he pointed out the consequences that were resulting from the "Separate Universities" Act. Professor Bleksley, the applied mathematician, lecturer on "Research and Academic Freedom". He emphasized the importance of research, and objected to the insistence that a research worker's results had to be in accordance with a particular dogma.

Other speakers were Professor Rabinowitz, the Chief Rabbi, and Professor MacCrone. The week ended with the unveiling by Mr. Justice Feetham of a plaque bearing an inscription proclaiming the University's solemn pledge to uphold the principle of academic freedom.

WITS. AT TURFLOOP

Clive Rosendorff, President of the Wits. S.R.C., with three other students recently paid a visit to Turfloop. These were their impressions: "We found a widespread fear of reprisals for any activity or utterance which was contrary to Government ideology. Turfloop's students are isolated and have very little academic contact with the outside world. We doubt whether the college can ever become a real University in terms of the generally accepted ideal that a University should be open to all—irrespective of colour—who wish to teach or study there."

Hymn to the Republic

Republic, O Republic,
How I cherish Thee!
How my spirit rises up
To welcome Liberty!
Freedom for my white-skinned hand
To choke my black-skinned brother;
Freedom for my white-skinned foot
To trample on another.
Freedom now from all restraint,
Free from conscience' whining plaint,
Free from freedom's slightest taint,
Come, welcome the Republic!

Republic, O Republic,
How I welcome Thee!
How my longing reaches out
To greet equality!
Equality of white with white,
To clutch prosperity.
Equality of black with black,
To strive with poverty.
Equality of fear and hate,
Equality of God and State,
Equality (though separate);
Come, honour the Republic.

Republic, O Republic,
How I long for Thee!
How my fervour leaps the bound
To clasp Fraternity.
Fraternity with those who have,
Disdain to those who've not;
Fraternity with those within
Apartheid those without.
Fraternity of those who can't,
Fraternity of those in want,
Fraternity—the Broederbond.
Come, worship the Republic.

Come, honour the Republic,
And a mighty Revolution.
Cherish Privilege entrenched,
Reverse the evolution.
Too long the Crown's oppressed the
land
And freedom's got quite out of hand,
While Justice struggles still to stand,
And Brotherhood is still unplanned:
It's time that consciences were banned;
Don't mind if you don't understand
This glorious delusion.

VAUGHAN STONE.

WITH CAP AND GOWN

ALTHOUGH there are over five thousand students at the University of the Witwatersrand, only a few hundred are prepared to take any interest in the political life of the campus. This is true even though the various Political Associations, staffed by the keen, do provide throughout the year a vigorous programme of lunch-hour talks. Over the last two months, these meetings have included the "Academic Freedom Week" organized by the Academic Freedom Committee and the "Quo vadis South Africa?" series of lectures, organized by the Students' Political Forum.

PROGS PROGRESS

There is a small but active group of Liberal Party students on the campus. The Students' Liberal Association was recently amalgamated with the Liberal Party Youth Group to the advantage of both. However, Progressive-thinking students are making a great impact with their arguments based on "a vote for every civilised man". It would appear that, at present, it is the Progressives who enjoy the greatest measure of popularity among the students: the Students' Liberal Association is working actively to change this situation.

Although the number of African, Indian and Coloured students decreases

SOUTH WEST AFRICA—

Continued from page 4
the Angola-S.W.A. border, which is occupied by the Ovambo tribe.]

NEWSPAPERS HELP

The South African press is showing signs of wanting to help build up a fake picture of good administration in S.W.A.

Two recent indications:

● A Johannesburg *Sunday Times* news item of 4th June describing the arrests in S.W.A. and even stating as a fact that the U.N. committee will fly into South West Africa was hidden in an obscure place in the newspaper.

● An Argus-group "special representative" has been sending reports favourable to the newspaper, such as a long article on the Hardap dam near Mariental. The same

annually, those who remain are treated in every way possible as fully integrated members of the community. The students are keen to maintain this state of affairs, and there was an uproar when the Rag Committee enforced a Council ruling demanding segregation at functions held in the University

WITH CAP AND GOWN

Under this title, "Contact" will from time to time present news from South Africa's Universities. Our first article covers the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

Great Hall. It had seldom been implemented in the past, and it was generally deplored that such a policy should have been enforced by a Rag Committee consisting of students.

The same apartheid mentality was responsible for the provision, in the new Chemistry block, of racially segregated toilet facilities.

On 22nd March the African Medical Scholarships Trust Fund was dissolved by a meeting of students, the Government having made it impossible for any further African students to study medicine at Wits. Laurence Geffin, Vice-President of N.U.S.A.S. and 1961 Chairman of the Fund, indicted the

writer even saw fit to add his own excuses to Administrator Viljoen's contract-labour announcement by noting that "employees pay all travel costs for the contract-labourers". These newspapers have given full coverage to Mr. Viljoen's speech at Ondangua, and have almost ignored the raids and arrests throughout the Territory.

U.N. AWAITED

Meanwhile inside the Territory, the U.N. Committee is awaited. Some S.W.A.P.O. and S.W.A.N.U. leaders believe it is coming in. Among the Whites, it looked as if the Mayors of Windhoek and Swakopmund both thought so too, and tried to get on the right footing with the U.N. by getting resolutions inviting the committee passed by their councils.

Will be Neutral

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, has said that his country will follow an independent policy in the cold war struggle. He told this to the non-racial National Assembly. Each issue would be judged on its merits. He admitted that no country had managed to do this so far but that did not mean that Tanganyika could not.

Talking about the United Nations he said, "None will be able to count on an automatic vote from us simply because we are their friends." He continued: "Nor should any country which feels unfriendly to us—if there is such a country—assume that we shall automatically vote on the other side. We shall look at every issue in the light of whether we believe it supports the cause of freedom or justice and of peace in the world."

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