

contact

MANY THOUSANDS OUT OF WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA

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as a Newspaper



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SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY



As our picture shows, a start has been made in Kenya with integrated schooling.

—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.

Congratulations to Malawi

DR. HASTINGS BANDA has won a glittering victory in the Malawi (Nyasaland) general election. He has gained from the people an almost unprecedented vote of confidence. And the people, voting as a nation for the first time, have shown a responsibility and a love of peace and order which puts to shame the electors of many an old-established democracy.

Never before, in our experience, have there been one hundred per cent polls in any democratic, free, and honestly conducted election. But this is what happened in several of Malawi's constituencies. In one case an old man, aged over a hundred years, walked miles to the polls, cast his vote, and fainted.

So great has been the thirst for the democratic freedoms, and so seriously have the people of Nyasaland taken their responsibilities.

Such a record puts to shame commentators, some of them friends of the peoples of Africa, who have said that the Africans are only interested in Blankets, Beer, and Bread.

The opponents of freedom in the Federation have said that it has all been done by intimidation. The very unanimity of the result belies this slander. A nation has cast its vote and all the signs are that it cast it freely.

We wish to record these facts and to publicly state our admiration for Dr. Banda and his Malawi Congress Party and our congratulations on the result.

The Future

Can the Federation survive this victory of Malawi? *Contact* has always believed that Dr. Banda would be the instrument by which this Federation, imposed against the will of the vast majority, would be dissolved.

Three years ago we wrote "Banda has more power than anyone else to end the Federation . . . and the signs are that he will succeed, and that in the near future. If he succeeds Nyasaland will have an African government. Only 482 miles separate the Union (from) the southernmost point of Nyasaland." (*Contact*, 14th June 1958.)

The time we spoke of is now upon us and it seems certain that Dr. Banda will insist on the new Malawi-dominated legislature passing a resolution calling on the British government to allow it to secede from the Federation. Britain could hardly refuse.

Then the door would be open for the Malawi horse to leave—and after it has left, for the Northern Rhodesia horse, Zambia, to gain its freedom too.

Zambia's Testing Time

NOW that both sides have had their say it is clear that Mr. Kenneth Kaunda and his movement, the United National Independence Party, have been grievously betrayed by Mr. Iain Macleod and the British government.

Mr. Macleod promised Mr. Kaunda an African majority; instead Sir Roy Welensky, through the use of pressures and threats, has obtained a constitution

Continued in next column



A Country Campaign Against Cattle Culling

We print this dispatch from a correspondent in Moletsi without additions or alterations because we believe that it is a valuable first-hand account of what life is like under the control of the B.A.D. department in a country area.

ON the 18th July, in the Pietersburg Magistrates Court, Chief Modumo John Moloto of Moletsi was fined R100 or 100 days when he appeared on a charge of inciting the people of Moletsi. The trouble started when the Moletsi people refused to submit livestock for selection at the various culling posts.

Plots Reduced

Complaints about the culling have been alive in Moletsi ever since the government broke a promise with the people when the trust cancel system of land ownership was introduced (this entails a reduction of land and cattle to a tenth of their original quantity and the outlawing of donkeys and goats). The people of Moletsi and their chief would not agree to this proposal until the government, in a wily manner, promised that the system would be experimented with for five years. At the end of the stipulated period, the authorities failed to live up to their promises.

Plots have been, and still are, being reduced to negligible sizes as the sons and daughters of the nation bud from the family tree to become land owners. Today the possession in land of a family

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which virtually assures his U.F.P. a majority.

Trusting in Mr. Kaunda's leadership, we lend him all our support in such steps as he may take to secure justice for himself and the people of Zambia (Northern Rhodesia).

is barely 12 yards in breadth and hardly 150 yards in length. Today the possession in animals of a family is just around eight in number. Yet culling continues on the herd of every man, whether two or ten head strong; whether the animals in question are old and undesirable or are fresh heifers that would survive another generation.

These are then the promises of 1949 which were destined to prove vague:

- Every family was allowed to own 8 morgen of land and to pay a yearly rental of £1 10s.
- A family could rear 8 head of cattle: for any extra beast the owner would pay 2s. a year.
- Only those cattle would be culled that a health inspector had declared unfit to keep. Heifers would only be culled if the owner reared more than 10 and evaded payment for extras.

TENSION between the people and the Pietersburg authorities has been rising as heifer after heifer has been culled. It reached its peak early last year when the people thought it fit to hold a special meeting to protest against these measures. Such a meeting was held on 2nd April, 1960.

Other meetings were held and finally a deputation was sent to the Native Commissioner who came to Moletsi on 4th January to discuss the culling of cattle.

The Native Commissioner tried to appease the anxious men by promising to write to the higher authorities about such injustices as the condemning of under-age animals. It was in vain: the men of Moletsi had reached a point where they were working for a total

abolition of the culling plans. The Commissioner shook with ire and indignation as the hall full of black, mostly illiterate and unkempt men, voiced this resolution point blank. The commissioner left unceremoniously and would not even face the idea of the reporting photographers taking pictures of him.

The people did not delay in writing a letter of confirmation of their resolutions. This they forwarded by post to the Native Commissioner, but it elicited no comment from the latter. It was simply ignored.

CAME the eventful day of the culling and branding of cattle and nobody turned up at the culling posts. . . . In the afternoon of the same day the overseer of the culling officers informed the chief that the Native Commissioner would arrive for discussion. There and then headmen and villagers were hastily summoned to a meeting. . . . Again the men would not listen to the Commissioner's persuasion to desist in their intentions.

"Let the rangers and the culling officers drive the cattle; we won't!" they declared. The Commissioner left much in the same manner and mood as before.

The following day headmen and villagers decided to pass to all the trust farms under Moletsi news of what had happened since the meeting of 4th January and of the hasty meeting that they could not attend.

Headmen Arrested

A meeting had to be held with the headmen of the farms, and it took place on 17th January. To all that the chief told them about the restless people, the indunas inclined with an interested and concurring attitude. A few weeks thereafter, some headmen were detained by Kalkbank police when their people followed the example of the people of

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Many Thousands out of Work in South Africa

Waiting for Jobs

REPORTS from two major industrial centres, Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth, reveal a serious degree of unemployment there. And in other major centres there are also many people out of work.

Highest Recorded Figures

From "Contact" Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG: The decision of the Johannesburg Non-European Affairs Department to stop issuing permits to Africans from other areas to seek work in the city marks the first official admission that African unemployment has become grave.

Since 31st May
 However to those with eyes in their heads it has been impossible to ignore the sharp rise in unemployment among all races which has taken place since 31st May.

The Liberal Party knows of many families in the township all of whose members have been out of work for months. Firms and factories report a noticeable rise in the number of job applicants. On 25th July at least 1,500 Whites, Coloureds, and Asians gathered outside the Bree Street office of the Department of Labour to draw unemployment benefits. One passerby said: "It looked like one of those things you see in films of a depression overseas." At that time Mr. J. J. Scheepers, Divisional Inspector of Labour in Johannesburg, said that employment figures had not yet reached the low ebb of 1959. But the June figures now available for the Johannesburg inspectorate (which also includes much of the

Southern Transvaal) show the total of Whites, Coloureds and Asians still unplaced at the end of June as 8,403, as against 5,222 at the same time in 1960 and 6,038 at the end of June, 1959. The national figure for unemployed Whites, Coloureds and Asians is now over 31,000—the highest figure since statistics were first published in 1946.

Registration at the non-European Affairs Department is not a good guide to total African unemployment since many fail to register for fear of being endorsed out of the city. Nevertheless registrations rose by two-thirds in one month: from 10,784 on 30th May to 16,742 on 30th June. This represents about seven per cent of Johannesburg's African labour force while the corresponding figure for non-African unemployment is closer to two per cent.

All industries are affected but the hardest hit are workers in the building industry which is almost at a standstill.

Outlook Depressing

From "Contact" Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH: Workers here and at Uitenhage, a high proportion of whom work in the motor industry, have been seriously hit by unemployment. The immediate causes of retrenchment are the



Men out of work waiting in the sun outside the Non-European Affairs Department office in Johannesburg.

recent import control cuts and the reduced spending power of the public.

Since the early part of the year retrenchments in motor assembly plants—and industries on which they draw for parts—have passed the 1,000 mark. But this total covers only the figures announced from time to time by individual companies.

Not all the unemployed Whites and Coloureds register at the Department of Labour, but the figures issued by the Port Elizabeth office at the end of July showed a total of 2,614 out of work, only two more than at the end of June, but nearly 1,000 more than this time last year. Coloured men, of whom

1,151 were out of work at the end of the month, have been the chief sufferers. But in Uitenhage where the dismissals by the car and tyre companies total about 300, rather more than half are Whites. Sixty-two Africans also had to be discharged from the car factory.

Other Industries
 Unemployment is also increasing in many other industries, notably in the building trade, where Coloured bricklayers and painters as well as Africans, have been particularly affected.

Accurate information of unemployment hardship among Africans is difficult to obtain, because no figures are published of how many people are endorsed out when they lose their jobs.

According to the June figures—the latest available—of the Port Elizabeth City Council's Native Affairs Committee, the number of Africans unemployed at the end of that month was 1,137. This was an increase of 50 per cent on the previous month.

There seem to be reasonable hopes that the motor industry and the car distributing trade will not have to make more retrenchments during the remainder of this year, but in other spheres, especially in building construction, the immediate outlook is depressing.

In Cape Town it takes five days to reach the head of the queue at the Langa labour bureau for Africans. Our photograph on the left shows the extent of unemployment among Coloured people. Similar queues form outside the "White" labour exchange daily.



The daily queue outside the Labour Exchange for Coloured people in Cape Town.

FRONT STILL UNITED?

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: Speeches by South African United Front leaders in London that all is well with the organization make strange reading in view of authoritative reports reaching here.

At the secret conference of dependent African states held in Ghana early last month, South Africa was the only country whose representatives were clearly and openly divided among themselves.

Every other country—ranging from Angola to Bechuanaland and South West Africa—submitted only one report on the position in their areas.

But South Africa was represented by two organizations—the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress—and each side gave its own view of the South African situation.

They were unable to reconcile their divergent views about resolving the South African situation.

In addition, frequent reports have come from London and elsewhere about the disunity within the United Front.

In a South African newspaper report on 11th August, however, Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, Indian Congress leader, indignantly denied that the Front was encountering difficulties.

On the other hand, Mr. N. Mahomo, of the P.A.C., while denying a report of an open split, agreed that there was disagreement on what he termed "minor issues".



Monday morning queue at the Port Elizabeth Labour Exchange. Many Coloured building workers are out of work in that city.

REPORT OF THE INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF DEMARCATION DISPUTES BETWEEN STATE DEPARTMENTS

The Committee has been called upon to adjudicate upon three disputes since it was set up. In each case, this report states the nature of the problem, the steps taken by the Committee to investigate it, and the solution arrived at.

1. Problem: Defective drains, dangerous to public health, exist in a street in Cape Town, and it is uncertain whether the trouble originates on a property of Mr. van der Merwe, who is registered in the Population Register as a European, or on that of Mr. van der Westhuizen, who is registered as a Coloured. Is the investigation of this matter a question of health, or a Coloured affair?

Method: The Committee sent one of its inspectors to verify the racial classifications of Messrs. van der Merwe and van der Westhuizen. He stuck a pin into each of them and reported that both said "Eina!" It was pointed out to him that this is the test for distinguishing between Bantu and Coloureds, but by that time it was three o'clock on a Friday afternoon, and nothing further could be done.

Solution: This appeared to be an inter-racial matter and such matters do not exist under the Republic. It was therefore ruled that no State Department could take any action.

2. Problem: Should a speech denouncing unpatriotic Bantu who patronized Indian shops be delivered by the Hon. the Minister for Bantu Administration and Development, or by the Hon. the Minister for Indian Affairs?

Method: This question was referred to the Committee's Chief of Protocol.

Solution: Since the object of the speech is to benefit White shopkeepers, it should be delivered by the Hon. the Prime Minister.

3. Problem: What is the function, if any, of the Department of Community Development?

Method: The Committee thought for a long time about this one.

Solution: The function of this Department is to provide propaganda material for the use of the State Information Office, especially for overseas consumption. It should therefore recruit the most photogenic staff available, and its further activities should depend upon the advice received from a London firm of Public Relations Consultants.

—A.P. O'D.

SWAZI LEADERS DEMAND NON-RACIAL DEMOCRACY

From "Contact" Correspondent

MBABANE: Non-racialism in Swaziland has taken a significant step forward with the acceptance by the Swaziland Progressive Party of its first White members. The decision—admitting 14 White settlers—was taken at the party's annual conference held here from 4th to 7th August.

Founded in 1927 as an association, the Progressive Party became a fully-fledged political organization only last year—and since then, has swept to prominence in the protec-

torate. Its membership has shot up by some 2,000 to the present figure of 3,600; it has received growing respect from local Whites; and its views now receive attention far beyond the weight of the Party's numbers.

Attending the annual conference were 270 delegates from 28 branches in Swaziland and Johannesburg. At least another 200 people were present at the opening session.

Welcome to Whites

In an exclusive interview, the S.P.P. president, Mr. J. J. Nquku, told me that he welcomed the Party's first White members.

"Our policy is non-racial," he said. "We welcome every man or woman, of whatever colour."

Mr. Nquku said that he anticipated that many more Whites would now join the party—and they would be accepted without hesitation.

One application—from a White civil servant—was, however, rejected by the conference. This was because the Swaziland Administration has ordered African civil servants not to join the S.P.P.

In line with the Party's policy of "merit and merit only"—stated repeatedly throughout the meeting by Mr. Nquku and the Secretary General, Dr. A. P. Zwane—the conference adopted these resolutions calling for reforms in Swaziland:

- Rejection of any Bechuanaland-type "multi-racial" constitution for the territory. Instead, "individual merit not colour" should determine who

Cover Picture

SUCCESSFUL KENYA INTEGRATION

KENYA'S children now have the opportunity of learning together from primary school upwards, without racial bars. The opening of a small number of Kenya's previously all-White schools to children of all races was first done at the beginning of this year as an experiment—and it has proved so successful that more schools will become non-racial of their own accord next year.

The Hospital Hill primary school in Nairobi has been "open" for five years, and its success has helped other schools to realize that racialism should have no part in education.

High Standard

The Hospital Hill school maintains a high standard, and it has been found that the children's ability has nothing to do with racial differences.

In an interview with the *Star* (9th August), the headmistress of the Hospital Hill school said: "I am convinced that the children aren't even aware of the race of any particular boy or girl. We have gangs forming up here, as they do in any other school. But here the gangs are always a mixture—it's never Whites against Asians or Africans against Whites." (At the school there are 57 Asians, 34 Africans and 35 Whites.)

One school in Kenya, however, which

is unlikely of its own free will to open its doors to all within the foreseeable future is the Van Riebeeck School at Thomson's Falls. It was built by the Afrikaner farming community in Kenya at a cost of £100,000. Teaching is in Afrikaans and English; the South African Matric. examination is taken, South African public holidays are observed and Afrikaans culture is fostered. It is for Whites only.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Clash in Freedom Movement

By a Reporter

A CONSIDERABLE amount of disunity has arisen in the South West African people's movements. This disunity has been reflected in the press of the Union and South West Africa.

In particular there have been

- Charges and counter-charges in the letters-to-the-editor columns of *New Age* and *Contact*.

- References to such correspondence by *Die Burger's* "Dawie" to back up Mr. Louw's assertion that Mr. Mburumba Kerina has no following at home and represents only himself.

- Grandiose claims by Swanu as to its influence in Herero affairs. These claims appeared in a *Windhoek Advertiser* report on the question of the chieftainship of the Ovambanderu (Eastern Herero). It appears to have been written by a supporter of Swanu, and was copied by the *Argus* group newspapers in South Africa (12th August). These claims have had to be refuted by Chief Hosea Kutako, who is supported by Swapo.

In connection with this Herero tribal trouble *Contact* readers should know the facts sent by Chief Hosea Kutako to the *Windhoek Advertiser* on 14th August, of which letter a copy has been sent to *Contact*. It appears that, in taking sides in the argument between the supporters of Munjuku II and Gerson Hoveka as chief of the Eastern Herero, Swanu is posing as a peace-maker. Chief Kutako claims that serious friction does not exist, that the background to the alleged feud has been quite falsely described, that he himself has not done the things ascribed to him.

In particular no one with any knowledge of Chief Kutako's career, could take seriously the accusation that he had called the Security Branch to break up a meeting called by Munjuku II's supporters, nor that he is "a dictator". He says of himself: "I do not impose my will on people; I decide with them."

Healdtown

MORE TROUBLE

STUDENTS whose re-applications were accepted returned to Healdtown Institute on 23rd July. But resistance to Bantu Education continues, and soon after the return of the students, a classroom was set on fire.

A group of boy students were arrested and taken to Fort Beaufort, the nearest town.

Last week they were brought back to Healdtown in police vans to collect their belongings and were then taken away again.

Black Orpheus

a journal of African and Afro-American literature
edited by Ezekiel Mphahlele,
Wole Soyinka and Ulli Beier

Contains stories, articles and poems by
Gabriel Okara, Paul Vesey,
Alex La Guma, Ulli Beier
and others

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or from the publishers

Black Orpheus,
General Publication Section
Ministry of Education,
Western Region, Priv. Mail Bag 5052
Ibadan, Nigeria



Mr. Oliver Tambo, former Deputy President General of the banned African National Congress, was greeted at Dar es Salaam airport by prominent Tanu ministers. In this picture are seen, from left to right: Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, Minister without Portfolio; Mr. Nsilo Swai, Minister for Commerce and Industry; Mr. Oliver Tambo, Mr. James Hadebe, South African United Front official, and Miss Frene Ginwalla, Dar es Salaam representative of the South African Indian Congress.

"Ours is World Struggle" —TAMBO

From "Contact" Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM: Mr. Oliver Tambo, former Deputy President General of the banned African National Congress, assured the readers of *Contact* in an exclusive interview before leaving for London on 17th August that "our goal in South Africa should be reached in the shortest possible time".

Mr. Tambo spent ten days here in discussions on the South African situation with the Prime Minister of Tanganyika, Dr. Julius Nyerere, and other African leaders.

Boycott

Mr. Tambo said that Tanganyika leaders were being kept fully informed of the situation as it developed in South Africa. Already Tanganyika is doing everything possible to bring pressure to persuade the South African rulers to abandon their apartheid policies. The boycott, despite what South African ministers have been saying to the contrary, is being felt by the South African economy.

Mr. Tambo denied that he "ran away from South Africa" and said he had been entrusted with the task of going abroad to maintain contacts with world

public opinion and of "trying to build international pressure against South Africa by keeping the world informed of the conditions inside South Africa".

Complete Isolation

Mr. Tambo, who is an influential member of the South African United Front in London, said that South African leaders abroad were using all constitutional methods available "to secure the complete isolation of South Africa from the world".

He was confident that if this were done the South African Republic would not be able to function and the government would be compelled to abandon its racial policies.

"This is important work because in the world of today what is happening in South Africa must affect the world. The South African struggle for freedom and human rights has become a world struggle and a world issue in which the world is not only interested but is entitled to intervene."

African leaders outside the Union as well as inside have embarked on a policy of "general non-co-operation" with the South African government.

"Our goal," Mr. Tambo concluded, "should be reached in the shortest possible time, as the position is intolerable and demands immediate and drastic change."

"S.W.A. MUST BE FREE"

By a Reporter

THE United Nations Committee on South West Africa has met in New York for further discussions on South West Africa and the problems which arise out of the South African government's refusal to allow the Committee into South West.

The chairman of the Committee, Professor Enrique Fabregat of Uruguay, has submitted proposals to the Committee on the future of South West Africa.

Professor Fabregat proposes:

- that South Africa's mandate over South West be revoked immediately
- that South West Africa be granted independence in 1962
- that three members of the United Nations be appointed to organize elections in South West Africa.

Mr. Eric Louw, South African Minister of Foreign Affairs will attend the General Assembly of the United Nations which opens in September. He is expected to have to face the strongest-ever attacks on his government's policy in South Africa, and its handling of the South West African mandate.

Future of Pan-Africanism

ADDRESSING a meeting of nearly 1,000 people in London, England, on 13th August, on "The future of Pan-Africanism", Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Governor General of Nigeria, forecast that the entire continent of Africa would one day have a Parliament of African States, a Pan-African Court of International Justice, an African high command, and a common market.

"Non-Intervention"

He declared: "Above all, I suggest that the African states should now, as an earnest of their belief in Pan-Africanism, declare a doctrine of non-intervention in the continent of Africa, making it clear that the establishment or continued existence of any colonial territory in Africa shall be regarded as an unfriendly act, or an act of aggression against the peoples of Africa."

Money for Tanganyika

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, told a press conference in Dar es Salaam on 3rd August, that he was "completely satisfied" with the amount of money promised Tanganyika by the British government.

Last month Mr. Nyerere visited London to arrange the loan, which was then refused by the British government. Mr. Nyerere returned to Tanganyika angry and disappointed.

However, since then, negotiations have continued, and it was announced on 3rd August that Tanganyika was to receive loans amounting to R50 million for development.

PUBLIC MEETING

in the

Mowbray Town Hall

on

Sunday, 27th August, 1961

at 3 p.m.

Lecture:

THE SOCIAL CRISIS IN S.A.

(A discussion on the National Situation)

SPEAKER: MR. E. MARNEY

will be held under

the auspices of

THE COMMITTEE FOR
SPONSORING THE FORMATION
OF A MODERN DEMOCRATIC
LABOUR MOVEMENT

All political comment and headlining in this issue is unless otherwise stated by Patrick Duncan and Timothy Holmes, 4th Floor, Parliament Chambers, Parliament Street, Cape Town.

MOKHEHLE ACCUSED BY "NEW AGE"

MR. NTSU MOKHEHLE, leader of the Basutoland Congress Party, is alleged in *New Age* (17th August), to have made a "vicious and crude" attack on the banned African National Congress (of South Africa).

New Age alleges that Mr. Mokhehle is conducting a "witch hunt" among members of the B.C.P., and accusing Mr. John Motlohele of attempting to set up a Communist Party in Basutoland.

It is further alleged that Mr. Mokhehle has interfered with the democratic processes of the B.C.P. and to have engineered the appointment of his brother as Secretary of the General Workers' Union.

Mr. Mokhehle is also said to have "collaborated" with the British administration and to have dropped the B.C.P.'s call for independence in exchange for posts on the new Basutoland cabinet.

Welcome to Kenyatta

PRIME Minister Nehru has welcomed the return of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta to his home at Gatundu.

Initiating a debate on foreign affairs in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on 16th August, Mr. Nehru said: "We hope that his release will lead to unity in the popular forces in Kenya and that unity will lead to the freedom and independence in Kenya." (*Indian News*)

Shorts . . .

● The Pretoria Municipality is planning a proposed "group area" township for Chinese South Africans at an estimated cost of R108,900. Representatives of the Chinese community in Pretoria will be asked to suggest a name for the township. They were not asked whether they wanted a separate township.

● The Transvaal Judge President has dismissed an appeal by Mr. Stephen Tefu against a sentence of three years imprisonment imposed for contravening the Suppression of Communism act by attending a meeting.

● "A multi-racial national convention, whether approved by the government or not, will give hope and direction to South Africa." — Professor Z. K. Matthews.

"A multi-racial national convention holds a communist threat. It is designed to undermine the State and the Nationalists will never allow it." — Dr. H. F. Verwoerd.

● American Protestant missionaries in Mozambique have been accused of incitement by a Portuguese newspaper. The missionaries are said to be encouraging uprisings against the government.

● The South African Coloured National Convention has called for a boycott of the "Coloured seats" in the forthcoming election. It has also congratulated the Liberals and Progressives for deciding not to contest the seats.

● "When I talk of the nation of South Africa, I talk of the White people of South Africa." (*Argus* 17.8.61.)

"Our Party has become a front for all people who believe in the maintenance of White supremacy and civilization." — Dr. H. F. Verwoerd (*Burger* 17.8.61).

TO ALL WHO HAVE RADIOS

Contact has been asked by a foreign broadcasting service to co-operate in collecting information about people's listening habits in South Africa, the High Commission Territories, and neighbouring countries.

The information so collected will be used to improve programmes beamed to Southern Africa.

All readers who have radios are asked to answer the following questions and to cut out this part of the page and post it to: **RADIO, P.O. BOX 1979, CAPE TOWN.**

- When did you buy your radio?.....
- Is it a transistor set (one using small batteries)?.....
- Does it have a shortwave band?.....
- What local station do you listen to most?.....
- Which other local stations do you listen to?.....
- At what times do you listen to foreign stations?.....
- Which stations do you find most interesting?.....
- What kind of programmes do you like best?.....
- What kind of music do you like best?.....
- What kind of programmes would you like to hear?.....

NAME..... AGE.....

ADDRESS.....

Congo's New Government

THE Leopoldville correspondent of the *Guardian* (Manchester and London) in a report published on 11th August, states that the new Congo Prime Minister, Mr. Cyril Adoula, is making a determined effort to bring unity to the troubled country.

Mr. Adoula is an experienced trade union worker, apart from being a Pan-Africanist, a socialist and a Roman Catholic. He has formed a government broadly representative of the Congo Republic, excluding the secessionist province of Katanga. He has appointed three deputy prime ministers, of whom the most important will be Mr. Antoine Gizenga, former vice-premier to the late Mr. Patrice Lumumba and currently prime minister of Eastern province.

The Ministers of Information, Foreign Affairs and Finance in the Adoula cabinet are "moderates", while the Ministries of Justice and the Interior are held by Gizengists.

Mr. Gizenga has stated that foreign states which up till now have recognized his Stanleyville regime as the legal government of the Congo should now recognize the Adoula government, and transfer their diplomatic missions to Leopoldville.

It is reported that Mr. Tshombe, prime minister of the Katanga province, is more willing to negotiate for a united Congo, but is being held back by Mr. Godefroid Munongo and Mr. Jean Kibwe. The latter recently visited South Africa. He was entertained by leading government officials and expressed a desire for increased trade between South Africa and Katanga.

HELP AGAINST PORTUGAL

From "Contact" Correspondent

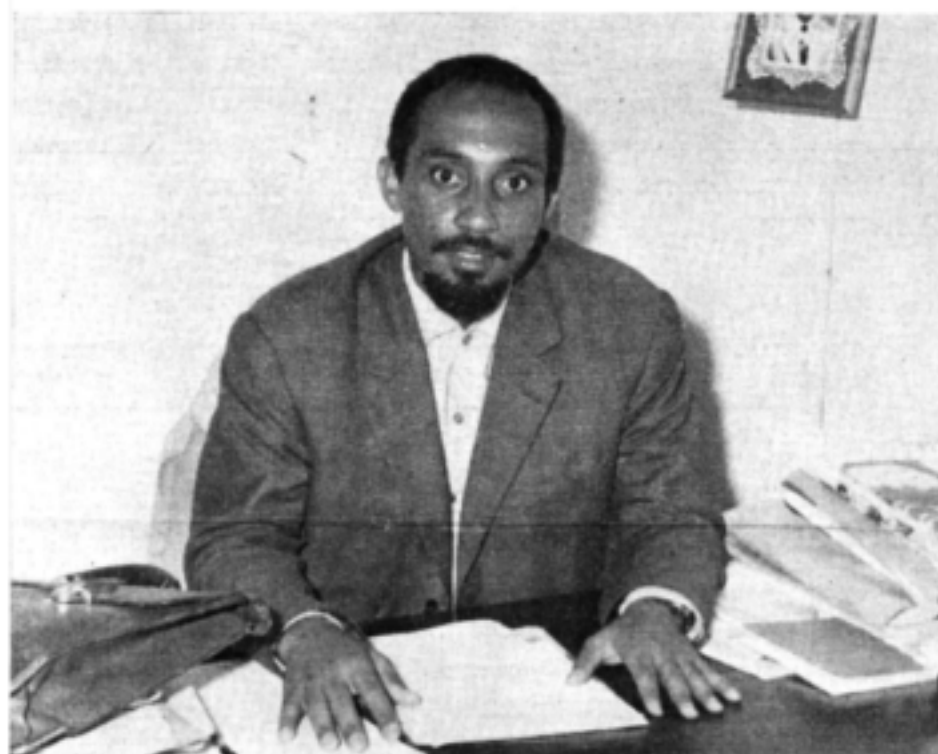
DAR ES SALAAM: Afro-Asian countries are solidly backing all Portuguese nationalist organizations throughout the Portuguese controlled territories of Moçambique, Angola, Portuguese Guinea, Cape Verde Islands, São Tomé, Goa, Damão, Diu, Macao and Timor and sooner or later Portuguese rule in these countries will be brought to an end.

This view was expressed to *Contact* by the suave, able Moçambiquean nationalist leader, Mr. Marcelino Dos Santos, Secretary General of the Conference of Nationalist Organizations of Portuguese Colonies which has been set up in Rabat, Morocco, to co-ordinate the activities of all nationalist movements in Portuguese-held territories throughout the world.

Mass Revolt

Mr. Dos Santos visited Dar es Salaam for a few days at the end of last month to take stock of the situation created by the União Democrática Nacional de Moçambique whose President, Mr. A. C. Gwambe, has been ordered to leave Tanganyika.

Mr. Gwambe believes that he has become unpopular because of allegations made against him by the rival Moçambique African National Union (M.A.N.U.) which, in turn, is being backed by Mr. Tom Mboya's Kenya African National Union.



DOS SANTOS

Mr. Dos Santos said that plans are being worked out for a mass revolt in Moçambique but that it was highly improper for him to disclose details as they were under examination by UDENAMO, the only Moçambique organization which is affiliated to the Conference in Rabat.

Indian Support

India and Indians in many parts of India have demonstrated solidly behind the Conference in its fight against Portuguese colonialism and demonstrations were held in many parts of India against the brutalities in Angola.

"We in Moçambique do not have a racial struggle," Mr. Dos Santos emphasised. "Our struggle is for the liberation of the people of Moçambique. At the moment we are fighting for freedom for the people of all Moçambique."

Asked whether he would favour nationalists taking up arms to fight the Portuguese who were obviously armed with superior weapons, Mr. Dos Santos retorted: "Yes, we shall take up arms because the Portuguese do not understand any other way of settling disputes."

NKRUMAH'S PLAN FOR PROGRESS

By HARRY JAGUAR

PRESIDENT KWAME NKRUMAH is determined to keep Ghana well ahead in Africa's race for economic expansion. Immediately after he had announced his revolutionary budget proposals, he embarked on a grand

tour of communist countries under the slogan "trade, not aid".

Already there is news that the U.S.S.R. has agreed to buy cocoa beans from Ghana at a rate of about 60,000 tons a year at the end of a five-year period. In return, Soviet exports to Ghana will be increased, the U.S.S.R. will pay for the expenses of various technical organizations giving aid in Ghana and more

Ghanaians will be trained in Soviet higher education establishments.

When Nkrumah returns home it is expected that he will announce more trade agreements with other communist countries. Thus a new upsurge of trade is confidently expected, coming on top of last year's expansion, when Ghana's exports to the East increased from £G2 million to £G8 million.

Not only has Nkrumah been pushing trade with the East, but he has drastically revised Ghana's economic policy at home.

The most significant feature in the recent budget was the desire to push the rate of real investment in the country faster than ever before. The aim is to increase last year's total expenditure on development from £G33 million to a new figure of £G56 million in the next financial year.

Much of this will go towards financing the Volta River project. No scheme in independent Ghana is more important to the political reputation of President Nkrumah. When the dam is completed it is expected to increase Ghana's electricity generating capacity by 500 per cent in five years. Linked to the dam's construction is the building of an aluminium smelter plant which could produce 200,000 tons of aluminium a year when in full production.

Agreement between the Government of Ghana, the Governments of the United States and United Kingdom, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Volta Aluminium Company, is soon expected to be signed.

But despite these promises of assistance from abroad Nkrumah now wants to raise more funds than ever before for development from internal sources—by taxation and compulsory savings. There is a new 7½% tax on the turnover of all companies and a compulsory deduction of 5% savings from the pay

packets and salary cheques of everyone in the country.

Added to these new measures there is to be control of capital exports and a heavy purchase tax on all luxury items; an additional 66% tax on all American cars for example.

In most other African countries Nkrumah's friendliness to the communists and his restrictions on private enterprise at home would be enough to cause a mass exodus of foreign businesses from the country.

But in Ghana there is no lack of confidence. Men of commerce and

S. RHODESIA

Strike on 31st August?

From "Contact" Correspondent

SALISBURY: Mr. Reuben Jamela, President of the 35,000-strong Southern Rhodesia Trade Union Congress, has announced that strikes will be called for 31st August, unless the T.U.C.'s demand is met for a £25 a month minimum wage for all.

Up to now there has been no sign from the government that it is willing to work with the trade unions in their demand for increased pay: it seems to have taken the opposite course, and to be prepared to crush strikes "with a rod of iron" as its semi-military campaign against township dwellers during the referendum last month has shown.

But Mr. Jamela is determined and confident. "We must stand by our word," he maintains, "and soon we shall act. There is no reason why workers should not respond to a call to strike for economic reasons. We are all hungry and impoverished. We want money."

In Southern Rhodesia, average African monthly earning is £7 (Whites

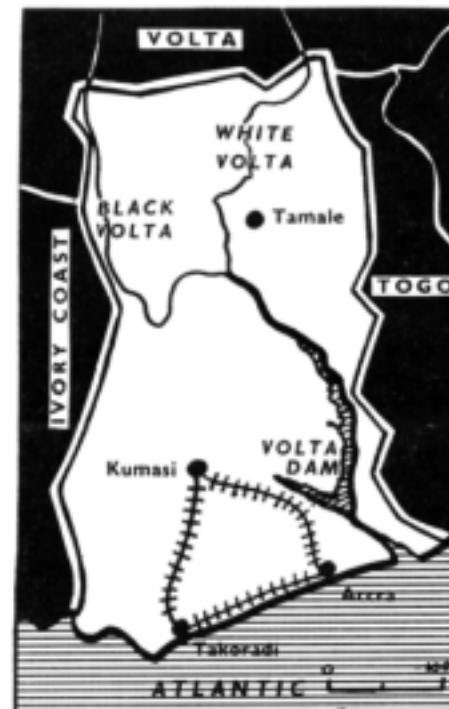


JAMELA

average £90). Industrialists say that if a basic salary of £25 had to be paid, unemployment would rise and the economy of the country break down.

Mr. Jamela answers that South Africans working in Southern Rhodesia should be expelled: the economic colour bar must be removed and all people enabled to train for skilled work.

Strike action will only be taken in areas where the T.U.C. is assured of success.



business have considerable personal respect for President Nkrumah's ability, even if they do not agree with his political policy. They have even more confidence in the viability of the Ghana economy. Present financial measures are temporarily unpleasant, but they show that the government is aware of the necessity of preserving a sound economy.

READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS...

The baasskap province

SIR,—It happened that I took a weekend journey to Kroonstad, the town which most of my colleagues term the "police city".

I used to argue telling my colleagues that they were wrong because the Kroonstad I knew was a lovely place free from police activities.

That very evening the truth dawned on me when almost everyone was searched at the waiting room. I was made to produce my Book (pass); my tax was checked, my money as well. I was told that what they were actually after was "documents". Even my savings book was thoroughly checked, and when I protested, I was told I was a "skelm".

The poor souls could not find a single "document" on me even after searching my underwear. It really make one's blood boil to be labelled a "skelm" (rascal) when the accusers cannot prove the allegation.

This kind of thing is very common in the Free State, the province of baasskap, where it is very common to hear people who call themselves Christians saying a "kaffer is the image of the devil".

PACIFICUS MAKINYANE,
Welkom, O.F.S.

"Who are the Imperialists?"

SIR,—In the editorial "Who are the Imperialists?" in *Contact* (27th July) you say: "Let us look at the FACTS . . . It is furthermore well-known that all the European powers, except for Portugal, have given or are giving independence to all their colonial possessions in Africa and Asia. The West is thus the friend of colonial freedom".

On page 4 of the same issue you report that at the second conference of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia the President, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, "spoke with bitterness of the way in which he and the people of Northern Rhodesia have been deceived and betrayed by the British government". And you quote Kaunda as saying: "The British government has betrayed us, they have sold us down the cold river of White

CULLING: Continued from page 2
Moletsi and did not submit their cattle for culling.

So it was that these headmen were removed from the agitated scene, and had, when questioned, somehow to plead that they were instigated by Chief Moloto.

Thus the Chief was charged with incitement.

The 30th March, the day of the trial was an important day for the people of Moletsi: some of their men filled lorries that conveyed them to town, while others peopled the 15-mile road with bicycles. But the hearing of the case was postponed several times, and finally it took place on 17th July.

The Trial

The interesting court case lasted for two days. Mr. Lukele of Germiston defended the people of Moletsi. All through the trial defence witnesses remained composed and confident as they gave evidence under cross-examination of the chief's innocence and of the onus lying on the nation; of the intention to dissolve disorderly meetings and the repeated persuasions and warnings and the calling of the police; of the deputation and subsequent petition that was ignored; of the declaring that anybody would be murdered who offered his cattle for culling; and how they believed such things possible there having happened such a murder in the Matlala area where the chief was

supremacy in the same way as their predecessors had done in the Union of South Africa fifty years ago. Shall we any longer trust them? At least my trust in them is finished!"

What have you got to say about that? And Bizerta, and Belgium's role in the Congo? What about the British-French-Israeli invasion of Suez in 1956? What about the Southern Rhodesian referendum last week, which placed power firmly in the hands of the White supremacists? What about Western investment in South Africa?

The colonial people have had to fight for their freedom. The West never gave it to them except when it was forced to. And even after "independence", the West doesn't give up, as witness America's April 1961 attempt to smash Cuba when Castro started to lead his people out of dollar enslavement, towards real freedom.

ASTRONAUT,
Cape Town.

And what about the three millions of people who have fled from that unhappy corner of the Russian empire, East Germany? Berlin was the only open door out of the vast communist empire—and two thousand people were leaving it every day until it was closed. Surely the point is that all imperialism is bad whether it be Western or Eastern.—EDITOR.

Mocking words

SIR,—I find myself faced with an irresistible impulse every time I hear the words used by Verwoerd-type people when talking about Africans who are not in favour of apartheid. For some time I have tried to curb my impatience at the attitude of masters towards their semi-slaves, especially the gold mine masters of the Free State.

Very often these bosses splinter our brains with mocking words such as "monkey-faced creatures", "kaffers", "godless baboons" and so forth. Such insults we have tried to swallow, but now it has become impossible.

I remember once when I was found with a pile of papers, in one of which was a bitter attack on Hammarskjöld's and Verwoerd's attitude to African

destroyed by his subjects and not just by thugs; of the disbelief in promises, and of the people rising at the meeting in one voice saying: "We don't want the trust cancel system."

When defence counsel tendered his summary every listener saw the people winning. But it was a false victory for Moletsi. . . . Prosecution found a loophole in the evidence of two witnesses whose presentations of the procedure at meetings did not tally. Thus the Chief was told that he had neglected his duties; he did not urge the people; he was not exemplary.

When the sentence of R100 or 100 days was announced, the attending representatives queued up with monies to boost the meagre R40 in the purse of the chief. They had expected it, and every family under Chief Moloto, far and near, had contributed 25 cents towards his defence.

The Future

The men of Moletsi, most of them Bapedi, still hope to bring about the total abolition of the trust cancel system, and to be free to own land and cattle as before, perhaps even to relive the plentiful days when a year's harvest outlived two summers, when a man could not count his livestock.

The few Xhosas, and Shangaans and Vendas dotted among the Bapedi are still welcome here. We all share the same hardships.

We are just waiting for what will happen next. J. M.

TO ALL READERS OF "CONTACT"

- Keep on writing
- About politics, about apartheid.
- Remember to send your name and address even if you don't want them published.

leaders at the time when Dag came to South Africa early this year. All the papers were seized by the masters, and later they reproached me with words like "Lumumba", "criminal" "communist", "Anti-Christ", etc.

After some days had elapsed, I was called upon to face some questions from three Whites in civilian clothes, followed by threats of losing my job and being deported back to my native land, Nyasaland, but it proved vain in the end.

One day I approached one of the masters to explain to me the connection between a LIBERAL-MINDED person and a communist. I came to realize that he was in all human probability tongue-tied for he could give no concrete explanation, and instead asked me whether I was a follower of Dr. Banda, to which I said that even the lowest type of life in Nyasaland, whether born or unborn, backed the Doc.

Later some of the staff (on clerical jobs) were called together and asked different questions in connection with R-Day (31st May). When my turn came round I was asked what I felt like with the Republic, but I told the master that I was not concerned with the hellish South African Republic. The different views expressed during the gathering caused suspicion and a body of people was set up to watch the staff before and during R-Day.

This attitude of masters towards their subordinates is making the Africans conscious of the maliciousness of the masters. Unless this gets eliminated, the mines will without doubt face a disillusioned people.

C.K.,
Allanridge, O.F.S.

Fined for "hallowing"

SIR,—(a) Would you expect one to have to bear the badge of slavery, the "dompas", while herding cattle in a reserve area? (b) Would you expect a man to be charged with making a drunken noise after sundown when he "hallows" to his neighbour?

A group of boys about 18 years old were fined R2 (£1) each for not carrying a "dompas". They were arrested by the White police who day and night hang about Telle Bridge, enduring the cold to catch the Black man.

Another three men were arrested by the same policemen for "hallowing" to each other after sundown at a distance of about fifty yards. Each was fined R3.50 (£1 15s. 0d.).

People fear driving their cattle past the black spot, Telle Bridge, after sundown.

Let's fight for freedom!

D.M.,
Herschel, Cape.

Free us from brutality and barbarism

SIR,—Being an enslaved and oppressed man deprived of my own human rights, I would like to express my thoughts through your columns.

As a native of South West Africa, I am forced to say that in this territory there is little hope in the South African government; during the last ten years in our meetings, we asked for human rights, education (not Bantu "education"), but the government showed it would not do anything about these things.

If the South African government is righteous in South West Africa, why is it accused before the world court? Why was the United Nations Committee sent to South West?



The God who created us will free us from the South African brutality and barbarism. We no longer want the administration of such a government, and we ask for South West to be placed under United Nations trusteeship.

J. D. GERTZE,
Keetmanshoop, S.W.A.

Colonialism hasn't changed

SIR,—You obviously misinterpreted my letter published in *Contact* (10th August) under the heading "The West Opposes Colonial Freedom". To state that the West is the enemy of colonial freedom (a view which I support) is not tantamount to supporting the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, the laws of the land do not permit me to challenge you on the question of "colonies of the communists". Suffice it to say that our views on this matter do not coincide.

My point was: that it is a dangerous mistake to assume that the West's attitude to colonialism has changed basically. Western colonialism still exists, but in a more subtle, and therefore more dangerous form.

But don't worry, Mr. Editor; like you, I have great faith in the mighty process of colonial liberation, and if (as you say) the Russians hold eight Asian and twelve European nations captive, then those captive nations will indeed, soon be free, for, as Karl Marx said, "A nation that enslaves another, will ultimately destroy itself".

MASHAYINQAWA,
Durban.

And you must have misinterpreted the original editorial, which drew attention to the fact that the only real imperialism and colonialism in the world is Soviet imperialism and colonialism.—EDITOR.

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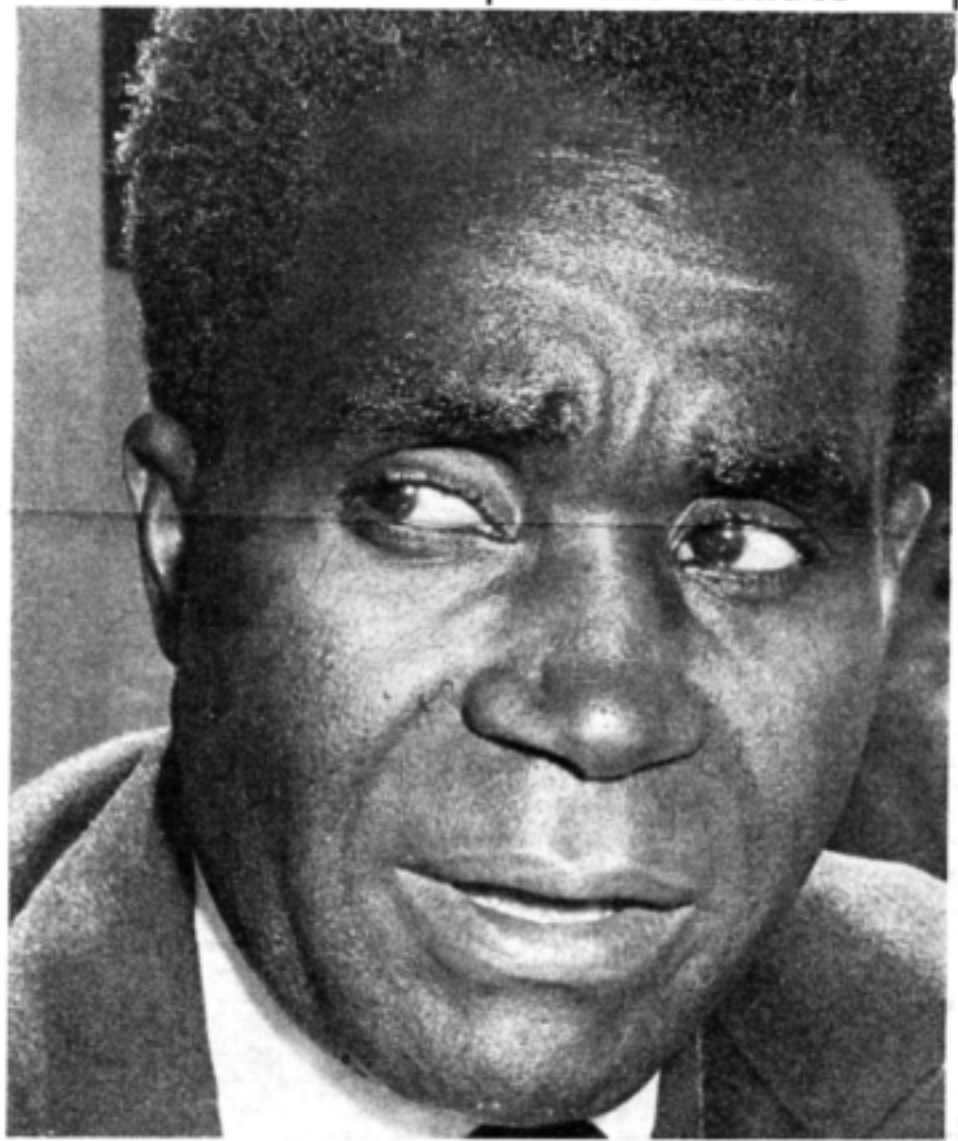
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Kaunda is Angry, Bitter and in a Fighting Mood

Kaunda—
the Leader



From "Contact" Correspondent

LUSAKA: On his return last week to Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of the United National Independence Party, launched the Party's "master plan" designed to deprive the British administration in the territory of all authority.

The "plan" calls for mass non-violent action to force the British government to grant the demands of the United National Independence Party.

Meanwhile violence continues in the Northern province: schools, churches, government buildings and vehicles have been burned and many people killed. The violent unrest followed the banning of U.N.I.P. in the Northern province.

Refuse to Serve

Non-African members of U.N.I.P. have made it clear to the government that they are not going to register for service in the Federal Army, although they risk a year's imprisonment (or £100 fine) for failing to do so.

Rev. Merfyn Temple, one of U.N.I.P.'s first White members, has declared publicly that he will not register, as has Mr. James Skinner, U.N.I.P.'s legal adviser, who has said that he would rather go to gaol.

Eurafricans have decided to do the

same (nearly all Euraficans in the territory are either members or supporters of U.N.I.P.).

From "Contact" Correspondent

SALISBURY: An angry and bitter Kenneth Kaunda, faced with an indefinite ban on the United National Independence party in the Northern province of Northern Rhodesia, is determined that his "master plan" shall succeed.

Mr. Kaunda was in Salisbury, on his way to Dar es Salaam for a World Assembly of Youth meeting, when he made this clear.

He pointed out that trouble in Northern Rhodesia first started in the Abercorn district which he was not allowed to visit during his recent tour of the Northern province. The disappointment of his followers could have been a major cause of the unrest.

"But," said Mr. Kaunda, "even the British people themselves would not accept the type of constitution they have given us and now want to impose on us. It is no use dealing with the effects, instead of the causes. There is an end to what human nature can endure, and while I have condemned violence publicly, and my whole executive has been trying to keep people calm, some have lost patience."

THREATENED WITH DEPORTATION

From a "Contact" Investigator

FOR years a unique religious group has lived and thrived in Port Elizabeth—the Mashona Basketmakers of Korsten, a tightly-knit community of 1,600 men, women and children, "the African Church of God". And for years the apartheid government has sought to deport them from South Africa on the grounds that they are "foreign Natives".

Mr. Jack Sitole, their respected "chief" fights shy of publicity. Reporters are politely received in his shack village in the Korsten slums. But he will give no interviews.

Where do they come from? Port Elizabeth's municipal officials have established that a group of Mashonas

left their homes in Southern Rhodesia in 1943 and trekked to Bechuanaland. After two years they migrated to the Transvaal. From there they started coming to Port Elizabeth in small groups in 1947, and settled unobserved in the uncontrolled sprawling slums of Korsten.

Intense Hard Work

A visitor to this Mashona shantytown can draw his own conclusions about the life they live. The picture is one of intense industry, especially among the women. In clean white gowns and "doeks", they are busy all day, doing all sorts of work. Even small girls join in the cheerful line of kneeling laundresses, pounding the family washing in a concrete furrow.

Most of the men are working less obviously in the maze of shacks, making baskets and furniture.

The community is entirely self-supporting—and apparently not short of funds. I saw several large American

sedans incongruously garaged in rickety carports.

Each family works for itself. But when necessary they contribute to a "community chest", which helps widows and others in distress.

Municipal officials report to the City Council that these Mashonas maintain a high standard of personal hygiene. The open-air work, good food, and complete abstinence from liquor and tobacco have a bearing on the good health of the community and the relatively low death-rate of adults and babies.

"Foreign Natives"

Why, then, are these hard-working, law-abiding people still living in the filth of Korsten, with no sanitary services? Because the Department of Bantu Administration and Development says they are "foreign Natives", and will not allow the Port Elizabeth City Council to move them to proper homes which it wishes to do.

Two years ago, at the request of the Department, a team of investigators from the Southern Rhodesian government came to Port Elizabeth to try to establish their origin. And last October Chief Sitole and three *indunas* went to Rhodesia to see several possible re-settlement areas.

The last word from the B.A.D. Department was in May: that the repatriation of the Mashonas was "still the subject of negotiations between the Federal Government and the Union Department of External Affairs".

And so the future of 1,600 people is being decided. But no one seems to remember that the Basketmakers of Korsten chose their present home, and that they have, by service to the community, triumphantly proved their worthiness to stay in it.

LIBERAL CANDIDATE GIVES REASONS

From "Contact" Reporter

CAPE TOWN: Speaking at an open-air meeting on the Freeground Sports Field, fourteen miles out of Cape Town on Sunday, 20th August, Mr. Randolph Vigne, Liberal Party candidate in the Constantia constituency in the forthcoming general election, said that the Party was contesting the seat because it was necessary to spread the Liberal word to all sections of the population.

Same Speeches

Mr. Vigne, citing a statement in which B.A.D. information officer C. Prinsloo claimed that a referendum among Africans would show 75 per cent to be in favour of apartheid, said that it was the duty of all people to join in the struggle against the government so that government officials would not be able in future to make such lying claims.

Mr. Vigne stressed that the Liberal Party believed that the racist system of government could best be overthrown by the combined efforts of all who opposed it.

He declared that the speeches he made in Constantia would be the same as the speeches he made at other meetings.

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Pictured above are some of the women of the community, keeping up the high standards of personal cleanliness which this community enforces on its members.



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