

contact

PROTECTORATE

LEADERS

STATE POLICIES

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— see page 8



SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY

BULAWAYO STRIKE SUCCEEDS



Bulawayo workers combined in mass action to win improved conditions. Here are some of them staging a sit-down strike. —Read on pages 4 and 5 how they did it.

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.

"LIE OUT OF HELL"?

SPEAKING at the Free State congress of the Nationalist Party on 14th September, Mr. J. J. Fouché Minister of Defence, said: "The allegations in Russian newspapers that South Africa is developing its Defence Force in order to shoot down the Blacks is a lie out of Hell. . . . We are developing our Defence Force for the defence of our land from outside attacks." — *Die Burger*, 15th September, 1961.

The Minister was deceiving his hearers. And his line is brand-new. He has probably been forced to take this new line because of his own failure to obtain American jet fighter planes — an attempt to get them was mentioned in *The New Republic* (Washington), 3rd July, page 20. This failure was almost certainly due to a belief held by the Americans that the Defence Force here is primarily arming itself against internal foes.

It would not be strange if the Americans held this view, for this was the view held until recently by Mr. Fouché himself, and trumpeted by him from the roof-tops. Presumably his motive in doing so was to alert the White South Africans, and presumably it was done in ignorance of the result that it would have on world opinion. (Kenneth de Courcy's *Intelligence Digest*, August 1961, reported that the British government is now denying the South Africans all access to political intelligence reports.)

Let us convict Minister Fouché of falsehood. Our witnesses are himself and a previous Minister of Defence, Mr. F. C. Erasmus:

● "Contact" reported (26th December 1959): "Just before he left Defence, Mr. Erasmus addressed a meeting of army officers in Cape Town. 'You must not think,' he told them, 'that we are arming against an external enemy. We are not. We are arming in order to shoot down the Black masses.'" This report has never been denied.

● The authorities are to-day giving military training on an unprecedented scale exclusively to Whites, while in a series of unprecedented raids the police are disarming the whole non-White population. White South Africans, as recently reported, already possess one million privately-held government-licensed firearms. Ninety-thousand, valued at R1,000,000, were imported in the period January 1960-June 1961 (*Southern Africa*, 18th August).

● Mr. Fouché himself said (quoted in the government's "Fortnightly Digest" of 28th April 1961): "The maintenance of peace and order internally is the main requirement of any operation against aggression."

● In the same *Fortnightly Digest* (17th March 1961) occur the following words which Minister Fouché has never contradicted: "The Minister of Justice, Mr. F. C. Erasmus, and the Minister of Defence, Mr. J. J. Fouché, have announced that the South African Police and Defence Force will be reorganized on similar lines so that they can provide a single fast striking force to crush any uprising."

(Continued in next column)



A New Kind of Woman

By HERBERT MOFULATSI

I OVERHEARD this in the train when I was coming into town from Naledi in Johannesburg's South Western areas. The man was saying to his friend: "You know, last night when I came home from work, my wife was not at home."

"When I asked my eldest daughter where she had gone to she told me that she had gone to the bioscope. Can you imagine that! Gone to the bioscope without me and without my permission." Then, shaking his head in bewilderment, he added: "*Die Jo'burg meisies is laf*" (Johannesburg girls are silly).

Actually what he meant was that our women have "taken over". You never know who's wearing the pants and who's not these days. Gone are the days when women were regarded as chattels whose only justification for being alive was to cook, work in the fields and bear children for their husbands. True they still cook and bear children for their husbands — and other men!

But in the words of the song, things ain't what they used to be.

Our women have got us tied to their apron strings. They are the bosses. They decide what type of furniture they want, how many children they want. Why, they even buy our clothes and drive our cars.

That our women have "taken over"

(Continued from previous column)

● In the "Cape Times" (2nd March), also uncontradicted, occur these words: "The Minister of Defence, Mr. Fouché, said yesterday that in the same way as world powers were continually preparing for war, so South Africa intended to be ready for internal trouble."

The allegation that Minister Fouché is arming one section of the South African population in order to shoot down, if necessary, the other sections in the interests of apartheid, the most unjust system in the world, is thus the sober truth.

It is not "a lie out of Hell" but a responsible report out of "Contact", a report by which we stand.

was sharply brought home to this writer when four years ago he went down to Durban to marry the girl of his dreams. On the eve of the wedding as she was giving my clothes a critical once-over, she suddenly said, "Where's your tie?" When I told her that I don't wear a tie, she told me that if I wanted to marry her I'd better get myself a tie. Needless to say, I had no alternative but to humiliate myself by wearing that dreadful piece of cloth.

LET'S take the case of one business-woman in the South Western areas. This woman is so rich it hurts. She has her own car which she drives herself as recklessly as only a woman can. She often takes a week-end trip to the coast with a few of her women friends leaving the hubby behind to care for the business and the children. This kind of thing would have made our forefathers get goose pimples.

On Sundays, instead of letting us go and have a drink with our friends, they let us work in the garden while they sit in the house listening to the radiogram, drinking tea and gossiping with their friends.

What is it that has made our women so bossy? Education? The movies or the unconscious influence of their White counterparts? One is inclined to believe that it's a combination of all three. Especially when one considers that the women in the rural areas are still subservient and faithful to their husbands.

In the country, if your wife has erred in one way or another, you don't have to think twice of hauling out your knobkerrie and bashing her on the head. And there matters would end.

But not so with our urban women with the flaming lips and painted nails. You just give her a slap and she dashes off to the courts and charges you with assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

"What's that, honey? I should put my paper aside for a while and nip

down to the store to get you a packet of candles? Okay, honey, anything you say."

It's enough to make one pack his clothes and go back to mother.

Mother Africa Speaks

Many centuries ago I bore your ancestors,
Who sleep today restless in my bosom.
Arise ye dusky sons and daughters, long is the journey before you.
The shunting yards are alight, your day has started,
The denizens of the skies already await you — boys and girls
Your brawn and not your brain is required.

WAKE UP MY SONS AND DAUGHTERS!

It's time the headgears moved,
It's time the fires burned,
It's time you had the milk delivered,
It's time the ash-heaps went,
It's time your picks dug into the ground.

WAKE UP MY SONS AND DAUGHTERS!

The discriminating signs await you impatiently.

To tell you which counter not to use
And for you unquestioningly to obey,
For at the moment you do not care.

WAKE UP MY SONS AND DAUGHTERS!

Your smiles in this tense atmosphere are missing.
Come fill the streets of the cities with movement.
Bring song, joy and laughter with your labour
Yet the more stun your so-called neighbour.

WAKE UP MY SONS AND DAUGHTERS!!!

S. MABUZA.

Riots, Demonstrations Reveal Student Discontent

Frustration and lawlessness in institutions for higher education for non-White South Africans are shown in three incidents over the past fortnight.

By a Reporter

Bellville: Insults

ON 8th September Professor P. C. Schoonees, a leading intellectual and principal editor of the big *Afrikaanse Woordeboek*, addressed students at the 'Coloured' university college of the Western Cape at Bellville near Cape Town.

In his address he made frequent references to "julle bruinmense" (you darkies). The students started shuffling their feet in protest.

When Professor Schoonees had left, the Rector of the college, Dr. J. G. Meiring, spoke to the two-hundred-odd students and in a scathing attack on their behaviour during Professor Schoonees's address called them a bunch of "Kleurling papbroeke" (Coloured cowards). If they had not liked the terms used by the Professor, he said, they should have protested formally and not merely shuffled their feet.

A feeling of dissatisfaction and resentment is apparent now even among students from the rural areas, who have been the most docile group at the college.

Many students now want to leave the college and to study privately for their degrees.

Kilnerton: Riots

KILNERTON Institution, scene of demonstrations and police action during the anti-republican stay-at-home at the end of May this year erupted into

violence during the first week of September when boys fought girls in a free-for-all.

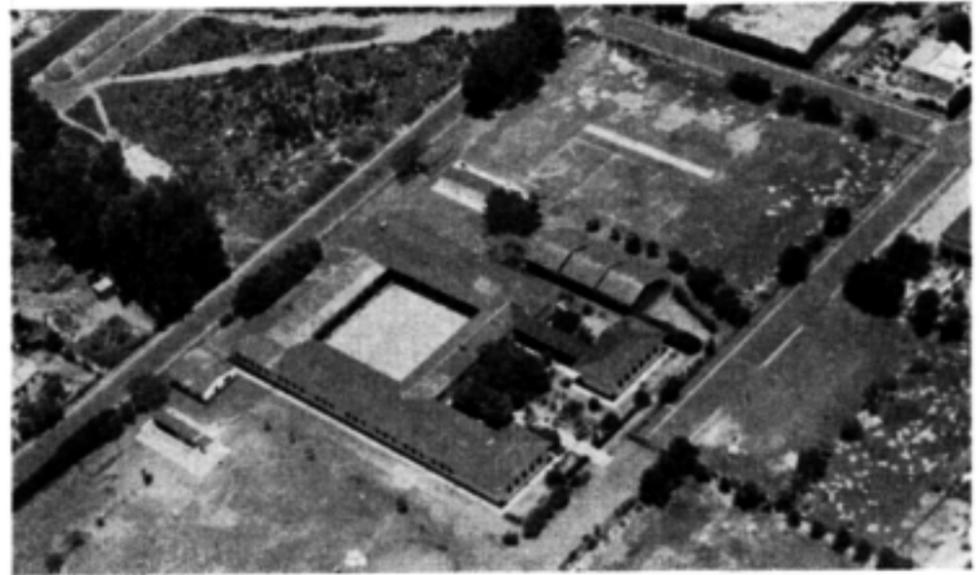
The World (9th September) reports the cause of the trouble as jealousy: boys were jealous of girls for paying attention to "outsiders" (boys from the location). Then boys allege that the girls had insulted their manhood by calling them "cool-aids".

Bensonvale: Knives, Expulsions

ALL 130 students at the Bensonvale Training Secondary School near Aliwal North, Cape, have been expelled. The mass expulsion follows the decision of the school's Advisory Council to disarm the students. The decision followed the discovery of a large knife in the pocket of a Form IIIb boy on 29th August. The disarming was completed by 4.30 that afternoon, but the next day the students demonstrated and demanded the return of their weapons.

A series of demonstrations was held and the police intervened.

The Advisory Council dismissed the students, and any who wish to be re-admitted will have to complete a circular in which thirty-five questions have to be answered. Some of the questions ask the students to reveal the names of leaders of the demonstrations. The purpose of the questions is to establish whether the student concerned played an active part in the demonstrations.



The Bellville college seen from the air. This was the substitute considered suitable when the government closed the University of Cape Town to Coloured students.

Books for New Africa

THE Oxford University Press are to produce paperback books for the new Africa. (It was reported in *Contact* (7th September) that Penguin had a series under preparation.) By the end of 1961 the first books in three Oxford series will have been published.

Mr. Leo Marquard, the Editorial Manager of the Oxford University Press in Cape Town said last week: "In the rapidly changing Africa more and more people are being called upon to take part in government and administration, and in business and industry. Publishers have recognized the need for books to assist in the process, and the O.U.P. in London and Cape Town and in other branches in Africa has been planning books for people who want clear and concise explanations of practical techniques in the context of Africa."

● *The New Africa Library* is the name of the first series. Its first two titles will be published throughout Africa on 19th October, 1961. They are *The Economy of Africa* by Arthur Hazlewood and *Safeguards for Democracy* by Dr. Lucy Mair. The series has been planned by the Africa Educational Trust, the unofficial, non-political body which makes accessible to the leaders and the citizens of the new Africa knowledge relevant to the political and social changes which are now taking place. It has for instance provided an adviser for Kivukoni College, Dar es Salaam, at the request of Mr. Julius Nyerere, Prime Minister of Tanganyika. Among its trustees are the Rev. Michael Scott, Mr. Colin Legum of *The Observer* and Dr. Roland Oliver, African historian.

The books cost only about 2s. 3d. (22½ cents) each, and are about 100 pages long. They examine difficult subjects in a straightforward and stimulating

manner. There are over twenty titles in preparation by African and European experts. The next books will be on education, development of towns, the civil service and trade unions. Among the prospective authors is Chief Tani Solaru, Manager of the Nigerian Branch of the Oxford University Press, who is writing one on *How Business Works*.

● *Practical Books* is the name of the second series. It is being prepared in the Cape Town and Salisbury offices of the O.U.P. The books are illustrated with diagrams and deal with subjects such as woodwork, electrical repairs, household maintenance and dress-making. *Electricity in the Home*, the first in the series, has already been published. These books take into account the new tools and machinery which daily become more accessible to people in Africa.

● Books on famous Africans are also being planned. Mr. S. M. Gabatshwane, the Bechuanaland author, has written an appreciation of the great statesman and politician Tshekedi Khama and this will be published before Christmas.

Mr. Marquard says that he would like to hear from "Contact" readers who feel that they are able to contribute books to any of the series. They should write to him at Oxford University Press, P.O. Box 1141, Cape Town.

"Convention" Calls Conference

By a Reporter

THE South African National Convention Movement is sponsoring a Preliminary Provincial Consultative Conference on 12th, 14th, and 15th October, 1961.

The Committee organizing the conference consists of the existing executive of the S.A. National Convention Movement plus Mr. Peter Hjul, Cape Chairman of the Liberal Party; Mr. H. A. Wright, Chairman of the Civil Rights League; Councillor Mrs. E. Stott, National President of the Black Sash; Mr. Thomas Ngwenya, President of the African General Workers' Union; Mr. Roger Jowell, Executive member of the National Union of South African Students; Mrs. Grant, National President of the National Council of Women; Mrs. M. Kooy, of the Progressive Party, and Miss M. Rodger of the Civil Rights League.

In invitations sent to various political parties, churches, trade unions and other bodies, it is stated that:

- A new constitution can only succeed if it guarantees to every citizen of our country certain fundamental rights beyond the passing whim of a parliamentary majority, and protected by courts placed beyond political control
- the aim of the Convention Movement is the creation of a non-racial democratic government in South Africa.



The demonstrators in a Bulawayo tearoom.

BULAWAYO SIT-IN

From JOHN C. TAKURAH

BULAWAYO: The campaign to do away with the colour bar has gripped the city of Bulawayo. Groups of young men (I understand that women will be joining them soon) are volunteering to see to it that "partnership" is practised in fact as well as in theory.

The freedom groups, made up mainly of supporters or members of the National Democratic Party, go into hotels, cafes, restaurants and other places where the colour bar is enforced. The groups do not take orders from

the N.D.P. but any group that wants to demonstrate against the colour bar informs the officials of the N.D.P.

The picture shows three young men who revived the campaign against the colour bar after the "Action Group Association", the first anti-colour bar group in Bulawayo, had died after one or two demonstrations.

The men are (from left to right): Messrs. Camillo Doko (spokesman for the group), Ernest Ganyo and Alban Makoni.

Mr. Doko says that they will not stop demonstrating even if it means that they are arrested.

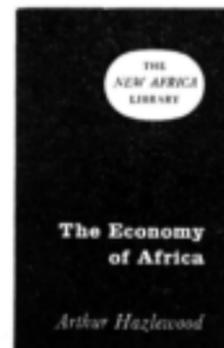
Ex-Detainees sue Nat. Paper

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: About 60 ex-detainees are suing the Johannesburg Nationalist newspaper, *Die Transvaler*, for alleged defamation. It is expected that up to several hundred ex-detainees will eventually sue—for individual amounts ranging from R1000 to R5000.

Their claims are based on a report in *Die Transvaler* on 9th September of a speech made by the then Minister of Justice, Mr. Erasmus.

So far, the total amount claimed is between R120,000 and R150,000.



Defence and Aid Fund Proves Itself

THE South Africa Defence and Aid Fund, formed during last year's emergency, which has done much since its formation for "the defence of civil liberties and the maintenance of the rule of law in South Africa" (the aim as stated in the fund's constitution) has now begun to publish a quarterly newsletter, called *D & A*. No. 1 for the period July - September has just appeared.

D & A says that the fund has given about £11,000 to families of arrested and imprisoned people, spent about £2,000 on lawyers' fees, and channeled about £3,000 through branches other than Johannesburg.

Specific instances are given of cases in which the fund has been able to help. One is the all but incredible case in which Canon Calata was sentenced in June to 180 days' imprisonment for failing to remove two photographs which had been on his wall for years, and which showed him as an official of the now banned African National Congress.

KEPT IN MODDER B 39 DAYS BEYOND HIS SENTENCE

Another case is best described in the very words used in the quarterly:

Mr. Amsden Slomko, aged 78 years, crippled, was arrested towards the end of May, 1961, on a political charge. On 6th June he was allowed out on his own recognizances, his case being

remanded to 16th June. On this day there was a further remand to 19th June.

From court the old man reported to his employer that his case was to be heard on the 21st June. On the morning of the 19th his employer phoned the D & A offices to enquire whether we would have legal representation for him at court on the 21st. We then realized that the old man had made an error and should have been in court that morning.

His employer and our lawyer then immediately contacted the prosecutor explaining his absence from court and requesting that as it was impossible to get in touch with Mr. Slomko, who lives in Randfontein, the case be postponed to the 21st. The prosecutor refused and a warrant of arrest for contempt of court was issued.

On the following day someone told his employer that they saw him being arrested at the station. D & A then tried to locate him at the court without success. He did not appear in the court in which he was due. No information as to his whereabouts could be found from the prisons to which he may have been taken.

His employer expected him to make contact with the office as presumably he would have been given the option of a fine. Nothing more was heard. Further inquiries were made at the court without result. After about five days it was assumed that he had probably received a week's sentence and would be out within a couple of days.

He was not seen or heard of again. His employer assumed that he had given up working. On Thursday, 3rd August, some of Mr. Slomko's neighbours advised his employer that Mr. Slomko had not returned home since the 20th June.

IN MODDER B

Finally, after further investigations with the assistance of a police sergeant at the courts it was discovered that throughout this period he had been serving a prison sentence at Modder B Goal.

Despite the fact that the sergeant had the facts before him, the authorities at Modder B denied that this man was a prisoner there. Only after much insistence did they finally locate him there.

He had been sentenced to 20 days on the contempt charge. After completing his term they continued to detain him until his original charge, now due to be heard on the 22nd August was heard.

Despite the fact that the name of his firm was clearly stated on his charge sheet, no effort had been made by the prosecutor to advise them that there had been an alternative sentence of a fine of £10 or that the man was being imprisoned. An urgent bail application was immediately made by D & A and bail of £25 was granted.

He was released on 9th August. He went into gaol with flu and was in hospital almost all the time. He got eight days' remission for good behaviour; and was therefore actually detained 39 days beyond the period of sentence.

SASA SAYS — "BOYCOTT N.Z. TOUR"

From "Contact" Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH: The South African Sports Association has decided to make the coming tour of the all-White New Zealand cricket team the first chief target of its "Operation Sonreis" (Support Only Non-Racial Events In Sport).

Announcing this, Mr. G. K. Rangasamy, President of Sasa, said that the Sonreis campaign had got off to a good start and that many pledges had been received.

Mr. Rangasamy urged all sympathizers not to support any events at all, unless the South African team was representative of all South Africans. He said, "We must expose the unfairness of the New Zealand tour. No match of this tour must be supported". He appealed to sporting bodies to help by arranging counter-attractions to keep people away from the New Zealand international matches, and to co-operate with Sonreis in every way.

South Africans out of Perth Games

From "Contact" Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH: Attempts are being made to include an all-White South African team in the Commonwealth Games in Perth, Australia, in August 1962, despite South Africa's withdrawal from the commonwealth this year.

Automatically Excluded

This amazing fact was revealed to *Contact* in an interview on 16th September by Mr. Dennis Brutus, Honorary Secretary of the South African Sports Association. Mr. Brutus said that Sasa had immediately gone into action, and had addressed a letter to the British Empire and Commonwealth Games Federation in London, protesting against these attempts.

The letter claims that White South Africa was automatically excluded as a result of its withdrawal from the commonwealth and that it would be an

insult to other member-countries if a team from South Africa was allowed to enter on a basis of racial discrimination.

An urgent appeal is also being sent to all member-countries asking them to support the request from Sasa that no South African team be allowed to take part in the Games until all South Africans are offered an equal chance of selection.

Sasa is already assured of the support of several commonwealth countries in its protest and expects that South Africa will be excluded from the Games.

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.

Bulawayo Workers Win

From JOHN C. TAKURAH

BULAWAYO: In Southern Rhodesia just as much attention is being paid to the economic struggle as to the political and social struggle. Different workers' organizations are doing the job, led by the Southern Rhodesia African Trade Union Congress.

But of all the workers' organizations, the Bulawayo African Municipal Employees' Association has, so far, been the only organization to have demanded, and received, if only temporarily, what they felt their labour was worth.

On 7th and 8th August large numbers of the Bulawayo municipal workers went on strike. On 8th August they staged a sit-down strike (cover photo)

The strike ended only after the workers were informed that their representatives, the B.A.M.E.A., were to negotiate with the Bulawayo City Council.

On the afternoon of 8th August, the B.A.M.E.A., led by the chairman, ex-detainee Mr. Francis M. Nehwati, started the negotiations which took twenty days to reach a compromise agreement.

In a letter to the B.A.M.E.A. dated 2nd September, the town clerk of

NEUTRALITY

Scene: Belgrade Conference of the Neutral States.

A Soviet delegate to a Tunisian delegate: "If the French stay in Bizerta any longer you won't stay neutral. You'll become communists."

Tunisian delegate's reply: "In saying so you confirm some of us in the opinion that the Soviet Union does not desire the evacuation of Bizerta or the end of the Algerian war."
—*Afrique Action*.

YOU CAN SUPPORT SASA!!

Prominent South Africans have signed this pledge and sent it to Sasa, Box 2129, Port Elizabeth. You can sign it here, cut it out and send it to Sasa. Or, better, you can paste it to a large sheet of paper and get all your friends to sign it, and then send it to Sasa.

THE PLEDGE

"I, the undersigned, believe that the basis of true sportsmanship is fair play and that it is wrong to exclude anyone from sport because of racial origins or colour. In the interests of true sportsmanship I call on all to Support Only Non-Racial Events In Sport and to withhold support from any events conducted, as a matter of policy, on the basis of racial discrimination."

Signed.....

Address.....

Date.....



Political Theory at Picnic

On Sunday, 3rd September, young Liberals from Springs, Pretoria, and Johannesburg held a picnic at Mia's farm, between Pretoria and Johannesburg. They were given lectures on political theory and on organization by Drake Koka and Colyn van Reenen. They plan to meet in this way regularly in future. Pictured is Drake Koka lecturing.



The Chairman of the Bulawayo African Municipal Employees' Association, Mr. Francis M. Nehwati (behind microphone) outlines the workers' demands to representatives of the City Council (from left to right) Mr. E. M. van der Meulen, Councillor Wright and Dr. E. H. Ashton, Director of African Administration.

Bulawayo, acting on behalf of the City Council, gave an outline of the general improvements which had been temporarily agreed to.

Some of the major points agreed to are:

- A Liaison Committee, consisting of representatives of both the City Council and the B.A.M.E.A. has been established. This is the first such liaison committee in Southern Rhodesia.

- Working hours have been reduced from 48 to 44 hours a week. Night watchmen's hours have been reduced from 82 to 70 a week.

- A shift allowance of 9d. a shift has been agreed to for all employees engaged on shift work. This means an increase in pay of 18 shilling a month.

- This City Council agreed to apply the principle of "the rate for the job".

- Conditions of paid sick leave have been improved. Each worker is entitled to 21 days' sick leave a year, and if

he does not fall sick, he will be paid for what would have been his sick leave.

- Wages are increased by up to 10 per cent in all but the highest grades and increases have been back-dated to 1st July, 1961.

Although wages still remain low (in Grade I, £8. 13. 4d. per month; in Grade VI up to £26 per month) the B.A.M.E.A. says that it is satisfied with the wage awards, but stresses that it regards them as temporary in view of the negotiations going on between the T.U.C., the government and Employers' Associations for a National Minimum Wage.

But the B.A.M.E.A. admits that when totalled up, the other gains in conditions of service (although temporary) represent a big step forward.

In its letter, the City Council asks the workers to appreciate that "the whole country is going through a very difficult time financially", and that this "seriously affects the Council's position".

UNIP MOVES INTO BAROTSELAND

From "Contact" Correspondent

LUSAKA: In the midst of the political ferment of the last thirteen years in Northern Rhodesia one area has hitherto remained untouched by the call for freedom: Barotseland, the 49,000-square mile feudal kingdom on the upper Zambezi. Allied securely to the traditional monarchy, British administrators have boasted that Barotseland was free from "agitation" and that all the "Natives" were "loyal".

But now all that has changed: Mr. Nalumino Mundia, Acting National Treasurer of Mr. Kenneth Kaunda's United National Independence Party, recently went to Barotseland to open up U.N.I.P. branches there. "Whether I am arrested or not," Mr. Mundia told *Contact* before he left, "U.N.I.P. branches will be established in Barotseland, and the party will function in Barotseland as it does in any other province in the territory."

Deportation Order

One day after Mr. Mundia's arrival at Mongu, the Barotse capital, a deportation order was served on him by the "Native Authority" (Barotse government) despite the fact that Mr. Mundia's home is in Barotseland. Ignoring the order he went ahead with his plans, and saw various district commissioners to arrange for the registration of the party in Barotseland.

Seven days later, after addressing several meetings, he was arrested 93 miles from Mongu. An attempt was made by the authorities to confine him in a "Native Authority" prison at

Lealui, another Barotse town. But Mr. Mundia said, "I cannot agree to be kept in an illegal prison," and refused. As a result he was moved to Mongu Central Prison where he spent eleven days awaiting his trial. Throughout those eleven days he fasted. At his trial a visiting Resident Magistrate from Lusaka found him not guilty.

Branches Established

His triumph has led to the establishment of branches of U.N.I.P. in all five districts of Barotseland, with a U.N.I.P. Divisional Headquarters at Mongu equipped with a Land Rover and loud-speaker, with an office and office equipment. Over 500 people have already joined the party.

The Acting Divisional President is Mr. Dixon Mukwenje. The Divisional Publicity Secretary, Mr. Isimwaa Wina, recently told me: "We are determined to make the Barotse people feel that they are not a separate entity from the rest of Northern Rhodesia."

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PRETORIA TOWNSHIPS RESIST BANTU COUNCILS

From "Contact" Correspondent

PRETORIA: One of the government's schemes for the implementation of apartheid is that the existing system of township Advisory Boards shall be replaced by a system of Urban Bantu Councils on a tribal basis.

In accordance with this government policy the Pretoria City Council has decided that there shall be an Urban Bantu Council in the huge new township of Vlaktefontein.

Despite this decision, plans have gone ahead for the holding of Advisory Board elections, as usual, on 27th September.

The city council has consulted some members of the advisory board on the position. Some of them favour the creation of a Bantu council, but the majority of board members oppose it, as they believe that it will mean the end of the advisory boards.

The city council is issuing propaganda to persuade residents of the location to accept the Urban Bantu Council.

Meanwhile the man in the street opposes the Bantu councils believing them to be Bantu authorities in the locations. While ordinary people are not wholly satisfied with the advisory board system, they prefer it to what is proposed. Should the urban council be

established, some residents anticipate strong anti-government activity.

The city council plans to establish another urban council in Atteridgeville, another big Pretoria township.

Windhoek Trial Ends

THE public violence trial, arising out of the riots in Windhoek, South West Africa, on the night of 10th December, 1959, came to a sudden end on 12th September when seven of the accused were found not guilty and discharged.

Originally fifteen people were charged with public violence. When the accused were committed for trial after the preparatory examination, one of the accused was acquitted.

On Monday, 11th September, seven more were acquitted following the application of the defence counsel that all fourteen be discharged.

Defence counsel called witnesses and on 12th September the remaining seven were discharged.

They are: Messrs. Langman Wetawi, Ewalt Kangautjini, Metase Metatunda, Ametamis Merskewitz, Niklaas Siririka, and two women, Margarite Bam and Emma Urikos.

Adv. J. P. Botha, instructed by Lorentz and Bone, appeared for the accused.

—*Windhoek Advertiser*, 13th Sept., 1961.

L.P. ELECTION GOAL:

THOUSANDS OF WHITES AGAINST APARTHEID

By a Reporter

A NON-RACIAL democracy based on one man one vote was the goal not only of the Liberal Party but of the vast majority of leaders of political opinion among the voteless people of South Africa. Mr. Randolph Vigne, general election candidate for Constantia, told a Claremont, Cape meeting on 14th September. "Verwoerd and the United Party know this—so do the mass of people of South Africa.

Mr. Vigne said that his highest achievement in this election would be to show that there are thousands of Whites who want to side with this cause against the cruelty and oppression of the present set-up. "It is such a simple and dynamic message—non-racialism and adult suffrage—nearly all South Africa wants it and it will come. Let's go out and meet it, rather than let our country be brought to disaster through delaying tactics based on fear."

Other speakers were Mr. Fuyizizwe Mgudlwa; Mrs. Eulalie Stott, a member of the Cape Town City Council; and Mr. Eddie Daniels. Mr. Tom Walters was chairman.

Shorts . . .

- At a meeting of the Provincial Committee of the Cape Division of the Liberal Party of South Africa, held on 12th September, the following were elected to be members of the party's National Committee:

Randolph Vigne, Patrick Duncan, Joseph Nkatlo, Joseph Daniels, Neil Ross, Maggie Rodger, Cromwell Nododile, Peter Hjul (provincial chairman).

- Radio Ghana's service beamed to South, South West and Central Africa can be heard on 13 metres from 5 o'clock in the evening onwards. On Saturday, 9th September, a commentary on world events was followed by a programme called *Down South* in which popular African jazz from South Africa and Rhodesia was played.

S.A.'s Position in Soccer World

SOUTH AFRICA'S position in world soccer is to be reviewed when the Federation of International Football Associations meets in London on 28th and 29th September.

At the last meeting of the organization South Africa was given until this year to settle the Union's Black-White dispute for international recognition. Up to now no meetings had been held between officials of the Football Association of South Africa (White) and the South African Soccer Federation—the non-racial soccer organization demanding affiliation with the world body.

—*World*, 9th Sept., 1961.

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To The Manager, P.O. Box 1979, Cape Town,

Soviet Policy on Nuclear Tests

"There can be no doubt that neutral opinion has been taken into account by the Russians. It seems plain that they have committed themselves to a policy of influencing the less powerful countries by threats and fear."

ON 30th August, 1961, the government of the Soviet Union announced that it would resume the testing of nuclear weapons. On 1st September it exploded an atomic bomb in central Asia.

On 28th August, 1959, just two years previously, the Soviet government had made the following announcement:

"The Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union have decided not to resume nuclear explosions in the Soviet Union if the Western powers do not resume the testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons. Only in the event of the resumption by them of the testing of nuclear weapons will the Soviet Union be freed from this self-imposed undertaking."

On 31st October, 1958, a ten-power disarmament conference in Geneva opened, the main object of which was to obtain agreement on banning the testing and production of nuclear weapons. Britain and the United States have performed no tests since that date, but the Russians exploded a number of bombs over the ensuing year, including two in the first week of the conference. The Russian announcement that they were ceasing to test atomic weapons came after a particularly full and "dirty" series of blasts.

The only extenuation which anyone has thought of for the fresh Russian action is that the French, who did not possess atomic weapons two years ago, have since built and tested a few low-powered bombs. The Russians had not made major objections at the time, and the West was in the process of putting heavy pressure on De Gaulle to fall into line.

By
ROBERT CONQUEST

The French tests were held in the Sahara, and they caused great indignation among the governments of the African continent. The new Russian announcement, quite apart from the fact that the first test took place on the territory of an Asian people, the Kazakhs, was a more violent blow to uncommitted opinion. For it was made two days before the opening of the Belgrade conference of uncommitted nations, at which many of the world's neutral leaders, including Tito, Nehru, Nasser and Nkrumah, had assembled to discuss ways of lessening world tension. It was received by all these uncommitted governments as a shocking, dangerous and retrograde step.

There can be no doubt that neutral opinion had been taken into account by the Russians. It seems plain that they have committed themselves to a policy of influencing the less powerful countries by threats and fear. In the past few months Mr. Khrushchev has personally threatened nuclear destruction to leading statesmen of Greece and Italy, has publicly referred to his power to annihilate England, and has sent Mikoyan to give the same treatment to the Japanese. There are no signs that this menacing attitude has produced any results.

It is obvious that this is a dangerous attitude. Meanwhile the first result will be that atomic poisons will once again be falling out of the sky with every rain. Yet the Russians and their communist

representatives in each country have for years been running a strong line against atomic pollution. It can now be seen that this was simply a means of gaining credit and support from pacifist and similar elements, in the hope of using them against their own governments.

For the communist line on atomic weapons has from the start been inconsistent, opportunistic and cynical. In 1945 the communist press welcomed the first atomic bombs, the Italian communist organ, "Unità", even reproaching the Pope for his "schematic humanism" in expressing doubts about them.

Then, during the period when Russian scientists and spies were working their hardest to equip the U.S.S.R. with the weapon, a vast propaganda campaign was launched to involve millions of people in a struggle to have the bomb banned as the only threat to peace. This, Stalin's so-called "Stockholm Peace Appeal" was the main theme of communist agitation for several years. Millions of signatures were obtained or at least claimed—including those of the North Korean army then engaging in its attack on the South. When the Russians obtained their bomb the tone changed—at least about the weapon. Then the Soviet Union got the hydrogen bomb before the United States—and Khrushchev himself boasted of this in lavish terms.

Stupid, Disgraceful Act

It is perhaps because the Russians have got away with such inconsistencies to an unbelievable extent that Mr. Khrushchev thinks nothing now of uttering violent threats and at the same time claiming to be working for peace. If, during the past year, President Kennedy had threatened the Poles in the way Khrushchev threatened the Greeks, there would have been a major scandal. All uncommitted opinion would have unanimously denounced him, and even many of those who fully support him in his general policies



KHRUSHCHEV

would have felt that he had performed a stupid, dangerous and disgraceful act. Mr. Khrushchev was denounced, it is true; but it was clear that different standards were being applied by neutrals and others to him than they would have used for Kennedy. The lesson seems to be that to give him such special treatment is not only unequitable, but positively dangerous, in that it encourages him to do worse next time.

A Useful Lesson

Little can be done about the ideas and motivations of the communist leaders. But a useful lesson can be learned from the whole episode, just the same. It is that the time is long overdue when neutrals, pacifists, advocates and nuclear disarmament, and other men of good will, should give up putting trust in communist pronouncements, should cease to allow the Soviet leaders to get away with actions which they would instantly condemn in the statesmen of their own countries, and should begin to consider whether, and to what extent it is worth avoiding plain speaking in coping with these manoeuvres. Deeds, and deeds which can be checked with a cool and unbiased eye, are what should now be required from the Russian and Chinese leaders.

Their double talk about peace, and about colonialism, socialism and all the rest too, can be re-examined in the glare of the hydrogen explosions above the deserts of Turkestan.

—Forum Service

S. Rhodesia

RURAL RESISTANCE

From "Contact" Correspondent

SALISBURY: The National Democratic Party has accused the Southern Rhodesian government of employing "dirty political tactics" in rural areas where there is considerable opposition to land re-allocation and cattle culling.

In a letter to the Prime Minister of the colony, Sir Edgar Whitehead, the N.D.P. says "the reign of terror and intimidation perpetrated by the police . . . and Native Commissioners . . . has compelled us to point out to you . . . our grave concern . . ."

Reports reaching Salisbury indicate that disturbances have broken out in several reserves, and that tribesmen are being arrested for opposing land re-allocation and cattle culling. As a result of this they are no longer prepared to co-operate with the government.

The N.D.P., in its letter to the government says that the Native Commissioners and police are being used to tell rural people that "the N.D.P. is no more" following the arrest of a number of rural branch leaders.

Political meetings are banned in rural areas, and the N.D.P. declares in its letter that the reason for the banning is that there is considerable resistance to government policy in the reserves.

The letter concludes: ". . . there can never be a solution . . . as long as the African people have no determining decision on laws that affect them . . ."

Nehru's Daughter in Tanganyika

MRS. INDIRA GANDHI, a former President of the Indian National Congress and daughter of the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, told a press conference in Dar es Salaam on 1st September that she had had a general talk with the Prime Minister, Mr. Julius Nyerere, and that they had discussed some of the problems to common to both Tanganyika and India.

She had also sought his advice on how the Indian Council for Africa—which had sponsored her visit to East Africa—might go about its work of creating bonds of friendship and a greater knowledge of what was happening in their two countries. The Council had many plans but wanted to be guided by opinion in Africa as to the best ways to proceed.

Mrs. Gandhi said she did not discuss details with the Prime Minister but that he did mention training programmes.

Unity

"Tanganyika is lucky to have a person like Mr. Nyerere as Prime Minister," added Mrs. Gandhi. "As you know in India, it makes a great deal of difference when there is one person who can command respect of all sections. The need for all these countries is unity, and I think Mr. Nyerere can maintain that unity."

Mrs. Gandhi said she was happy to be in Tanganyika. "I have wanted to come for a very



Mrs. Gandhi being introduced by Prime Minister Nyerere to Mr. Mbiu Koinange, Secretary General of the Pan-African Freedom Movement for East and Central Africa (left) while in the centre is Mr. I. Bhoke Munanka, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister.

long time, not only as a personal wish to see this beautiful part of the world, but because this is a very important time in the history of Tanganyika and of Africa, and I think we in India should be in much closer contact with the personalities here who are going to shape the future and also with the ordinary people."

Speaking of East Africa generally, Mrs. Gandhi said she had been struck by its tremendous potentiality, and its great vitality.

Mrs. Gandhi was accompanied by Mr. Raja Dinesh Singh, Member of the Indian Parliament, and Mr. I. J. Bahadur Singh, Commissioner for India.

—Tanganyika Information Services.

READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS...

What label now?

SIR—The recent expressions of shock by African leaders at the Soviet resumption of atom bomb tests has hit the apartheid racialists right where it hurts most.

When African leaders criticized France for her Sahara tests, these leaders were labelled "communist". Now, however, they have expressed shock at Russian tests . . . so what happens to the "communist" label?

The truth is that Africans, who have struggled so long for freedom, do not want to be involved in the East-West suicidal conflict. Nuclear disarmament must come—nuclear weapons can only lead to disaster. Countries that hold the bomb for too long will drop it.

Why should we Africans suffer for the follies and bluff of the cold war? Great African leaders have stressed that Africa must be kept out of the cold war.

YOUNG NON-RACIALIST,
Cape Town.

Boycott the "Bantu" papers

SIR—Why does the Nationalist government always tell us what to do? The "Bantu" newspapers are undesired by the Africans. We derive pleasure in reading the present newspapers, especially the ones in English as they enlighten us and give us a vivid picture of the progress and achievements of our fellow-Africans elsewhere in the world.

Every liberal intellectual, whether he be black or white or yellow, should endeavour to make Africans boycott those "Bantu" newspapers whose aim is to poison our young Africa. "Radio Bantu" is another poison as it dishes out futile news and music. We want music from—Ghana, Nigeria, Tanganyika, Congo, etc.

Yours in the spirit of liberation of South Africa's Africans.

COUNTRY TEACHER,
Cofimvaba.

Could lead to extermination

SIR—To sugar the bitter pill of oppression we are told that we are to have self-government in the government's Bantu Homelands under the supervision and guardianship of the White oppressor. As it is customary for the oppressor to appoint stooges to these dummy institutions, there is no doubt that this institution has been devised in order that the African people be made to administer their own oppression in the guise of self-government.

There is no doubt that some chiefs accept the idea because they see no other alternative to rid themselves of the abominable monster, White domination. They think that by accepting this

they will be able to provide themselves with ground to mobilize their forces to reconquer their lost fatherland. To them self-government is self-government and nothing else. They fail to see that by so doing it would only mean the destruction of each other and of the good things that the oppressor has established, or it could mean the extermination of one group by the other.

If then the philosophy of separate development is carried to its extreme, it means that equitable distribution of land must be brought about, and that means that four-fifths of the land must go to the non-Whites.

Whites can never accept this as a solution and if they can never accept it, it means that they are not sincere in their policies; therefore they alone have no solution to our problems.

The idea that the African people must be grouped according to their tribal affiliations is not going to help the Whites because as long as they remain in their position of superiority they will remain the common enemy of the Africans in general.

CHRISTOPHER MLOKOTHI,
P 17A, Nyanga, Cape.

Unity is strength

SIR—We Africans must call for unity; unity is strength. Here in Africa we are the bosses no matter what White supremacists do, even if they kill some of us every day.



A. G. M. KEEAIKITSE,
Port Elizabeth.

Equalize wealth and Poverty

SIR—The Swaziland Progressive Party is pointing out plainly that the nations of Swaziland are not living according to the laws of God. Therefore to do so will be the means of peace and harmony in Swaziland so that the King Sobhuza shall be the head and ruler without apartheid being practised here in his country.

But fostered by blind belief in the dogmas and superstitions of the past, prejudices of all kinds thrive; prejudices of religion, race and class.

Let there be equalization of wealth and poverty. For we see among us men who are overburdened with riches and those who starve with nothing, just because they have no representative of theirs. This form of things is wrong and must be remedied.

"SAPA-REUTER",
Mbabane, Swaziland.

UNITE TO SAVE OUR COUNTRY

SIR—In Swazi we say that if the enemy is within our community it is hard to win the battle outside. Irrespective of race, colour or creed we are all Swazis here in this country. There can be no loyalty when this country is racially divided. We intend not to divide and subdivide people in our country into racial groups depriving them of their civil rights and liberties as the South African government is at present doing.

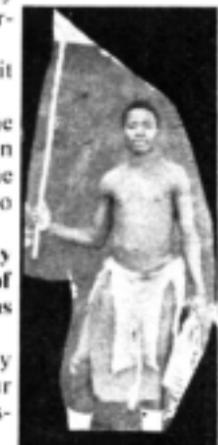
As for the Whites in our country, their future is secure; it is false to say that we want to drive them out of Swaziland.

The Whites here in our country will be driven out of the country by their own behaviour. An important fact is that when equality between the races comes about, it is obvious that the Whites will leave the country for the majority of them are too proud and too greedy to share equal rights with the Africans.

What remains for our White brothers now in this country and in Africa as a whole is to take away the old myth of White supremacy and bury it a thousand fathoms into the depths of the sunless ocean and then come to us as friends.

To a non-racial Swaziland let all the people of the country march. Now what remains for us is to unite and save our country or disunite and lead our country to shame and destruction.

H. D. DHLAMINI,
Manzini, Swaziland.



TO ALL READERS OF "CONTACT"

- Starting in our next issue, we will be giving a prize for the best letter of the fortnight. **The prize will be a year's free subscription to "Contact".**
- Remember to keep your letters short and to the point
- And send a picture of yourself too if you like

New constitution to blame

SIR—The new Northern Rhodesian constitution is just creating trouble everywhere in the country. This constitution has always been unacceptable to the majority in this country.

U.N.I.P. has completely rejected this constitution, and would boycott the election, and many people say this constitution is rubbish, which only awaits to be thrown into the pit.

Recently, there have been incidents in the Northern Province, which have led to the banning of U.N.I.P. branches there. Still the Northern Rhodesian Government thinks it's U.N.I.P. that is organizing these incidents.

It is quite clear that it is the constitution that leads to all the violence in Northern Rhodesia, for a better constitution would settle matters.

G. S. BANDA,
Lusaka, N.R.

"New Age" hides the truth

SIR—*New Age* hides truth from readers, especially when they expose the rottenness and mischief of communism, that enemy of African nationalism which is busy destroying true African leadership in favour of communist stooges and hirelings of Moscow.

Here is what I sent to *New Age* and what they hid from my letter:

"Your article 'Ntsu Mokhehle Attacks Mandela' (17th August, 1961) has shocked many of us. It is very unfortunate that this has happened. African leaders must sink their differences and work for the liberation of Africa.

"But *New Age* is also wrong in attacking Mr. Mokhehle and telling

Liberty for whom?

SIR—A liberal, if words mean anything, is a lover of liberty. Unfortunately not all lovers of liberty are liberals. The world is full of individuals and groups who demand liberty for themselves but deny it to other individuals and groups.

A man who is full of liberty, values liberty not only for himself but also for other human beings; not only for his group or people. He regards liberty as essential if human beings are to achieve humanity. In short, if we look at South Africa as a whole, its political structure is not democracy; it is pigmentocracy.

Pigmentocracy is an undesirable prejudice and is destructive.

REGINALD SOMVUMANSE,
Cape Town.

lies about him. Your paper says 'there are persistent rumours of a "deal" between certain leaders of the B.C.P. and the British authorities . . . In return the demand for independence is to be dropped by the B.C.P. at least for the time being..'

"It is not the first time that your paper has tried to destroy the leadership of a genuine African politician. Why do you utter such serious allegations about Mr. Mokhehle merely on 'persistent rumour?' **Has your standard of journalism sunk so low? Or are you trying to mislead the African people whose cause you falsely claim to champion?**

"Like any other leader, Mr. Mokhehle has made mistakes but it is certainly not the mistakes of 'selling out' to British imperialism as you suggest. Mokhehle is a tried and principled leader. He does not take his orders from Moscow or Khrushchev as your paper does.

"**We know your objects. You hate African nationalism because your paper works for communist imperialism. You want your own communist stooges to lead Africa in the interests of Moscow. You forget that Africa is not an extension or projection of Russia or Europe.**

"**Mr. Editor, your paper has the right to work for the cause of Moscow imperialism, but it has not the least right to falsely accuse our leaders and to sow seeds of disunity among them. True African leaders are working for the freedom of their people and not for Moscow domination. In fact, it is high time African politicians start their own paper.**

TRUE SON OF AFRICA,
Jabavu, Johannesburg.

*What "New Age" removed from the letter is printed in black.

As there is an election on in South Africa, any letters dealing with matters which might influence the outcome of the election must bear the full name and address of the writer.

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Z. J. DE BEER 85c

(O.U.P., London with the Institute of Race Relations, London)

O X F O R D
University
Press CAPE TOWN

SWAZILAND

"Development — yes, but with equality" — says S.P.P.

BIG POLITICAL, ECONOMIC CHANGES ARE ON THE WAY

By a Reporter

IN an interview with *Contact* on the last day of their visit to Cape Town, Mr. J. J. Nquku and Dr. A. P. Zwane, respectively President and Secretary-General of the Swaziland Progressive Party, said that they had been here to prepare the Party's final constitutional proposals with Professor Denis V. Cowen.

Contact was able to speak to the two leaders at D. F. Malan airport, Cape Town, on 16th September, a few minutes before they flew to Johannesburg.

CONTACT: I see in the "Cape Times" this morning that work on the railway line through Swaziland, and mining of iron at Bomvu Ridge is to start soon. What do you think of this?

ZWANE: We welcome this development — our desire is to see the country industrialized in the interest of all, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

NQUKU: But we are opposed to a monopoly by one section over the others — the monopoly of political and economic power.

We are grieved that the Swazi had no real say in these agreements for the building of the railway and the exploitation of the iron deposits. We are against these unilateral agreements.

But we welcome the fact that development is increasing in Swaziland — though we feel that the benefits will not be shared fairly and equally.

ZWANE: It is urgently necessary to

on a policy which will lead to the eventual africanization of the enterprise. They must make Anglo-American prepare positively for africanization.

And all workers should have to be paid a living wage, laid down by the government.

Future of Whites

CONTACT: What of the future of the Whites in Swaziland?

NQUKU: There is a great future for everybody in Swaziland so long as they are not out to exploit the people.

Whites in Swaziland are Swazilanders



NQUKU

—and should have full rights but no privilege, democratic rights but no supremacy.

CONTACT: Can you give a brief outline of your constitutional proposals?

ZWANE: Our proposed constitution allows for a temporary, interim, transition to full non-racial democracy.

As far as the franchise is concerned, we would be prepared to discuss as a compromise measure two rolls, both non-racial.

One roll would elect 32 representatives and all adults would be able to vote on it.

The other would elect 10 representatives, and only people with Std. VII would be able to vote on it. But there would be no property or income qualifications, only educational qualifications. Whites who live in Swaziland but are South African citizens, will have to choose between Swaziland and South Africa, because they would not be allowed to keep dual citizenship.

CONTACT: Why have you conceded a qualified roll when you believe in one man one vote?

ZWANE: The franchise arrangements are considered as an interim, temporary measure to get Whites adapted to the idea that they must throw in their lot with the Eurafrikaners and Swazis to form a broader nation consisting of Swazilanders.

CONTACT: How temporary?

ZWANE: We want full adult suffrage and responsible government in three years.

In the arrangement we propose, provision is made recognizing differences in the past. Now Whites must forget White supremacy and move towards unity.

Eurafrikaners have in the past been left out in the cold and in the new non-racial democracy we will see that a fair place is found for them.

CONTACT: What reaction will there be to your proposals in the rest of Africa?

ZWANE: I expect some leaders will object to the two voters' rolls, but we see that as a temporary compromise with the entrenched Whites.

CONTACT: Do you think that the British government will accept your proposals for Swaziland?

ZWANE: I think that there is a great chance of our constitution being accepted.

NQUKU: What gives us hope is that the British government wants to make



SOBHUZA II

Swaziland a shop-window for the rest of southern Africa.

ZWANE: We are surrounded by two totalitarian regimes — Portuguese Mozambique and Verwoerd's South Africa.

If a full non-racial democracy can be established in this island it will have a great impact on the people who suffer under those regimes and indirectly on the regimes themselves.

That is why we bank so much on British public opinion; we feel that British people want those regimes changed.

CONTACT: What is your attitude to the Paramount Chief whose constitutional proposals are so different from yours?

ZWANE: We are completely loyal to the Ingwenyama, and are fighting on his behalf although he does not realize it — but he will see in the long run that we are the champions of his cause.

We believe that the ideas he expresses have been sold to him by people from South Africa — they are partly United Party — race-federation, and partly Bantustan.

He will discover the fallacy of these ideas.

CONTACT: What do you see as his eventual position in Swaziland?

ZWANE: We want him to be Head of State, like the Sultan of Zanzibar.



ZWANE

establish a non-racial democracy in Swaziland, otherwise the people will not benefit from development.

Only a fully democratic constitution will cushion the impact which economic development will produce in Swaziland.

Trade unions must be allowed to act freely — for trade unions are the only means through which the worker can get the benefits of industrialization.

The Catchpole Report, on which government labour legislation is to be based, attempts to postpone the establishment of free trade unions.

Anglo-American Corporation

Government must make Anglo-American, the company with the largest interest in the new mine at Bomvu Ridge, apply a policy of training Africans in the industry at top level. Government must insist

BASUTOLAND

Paramount Chief Gives the Lead

From "Contact" Correspondent MASERU: When the current session of the Basutoland Legislative Council opened in Maseru on 11th September, the young Paramount Chief Moshoeshe II called for responsible government and by doing so emerged as the spokesman for his nation's desire for more independence. It was perhaps the first time during the current century that a Basuto paramount chief has headed the country's democratic forces.

British Plans

The opening of the Council session had been awaited with expectancy and apprehension by the people. It was known that all the political parties (except one small party) were in agreement that responsible government should come in the immediate future. It was also known that the British did not want Council to express itself openly and clearly on the subject, and thus to mobilize public opinion behind the demand. It was expected that the British would get in first, call for a commission on the question of the whole constitutional set-up, and thereafter have discussion on the demand for

responsible government ruled out of order by the speaker (Mr. Walter Stanford). It was also known that certain political parties had planned demonstrations to support the popular demand.

In the event nothing happened as expected. The Paramount Chief, at an early stage, expressed the desire in terms of section 50(2) of the law of the constitution to address the council, and did so. In his address he asked

- for responsible government
- for himself to be recognized as Head of State
- and for independence (while maintaining British protection).

In making this demand the Paramount Chief spearheaded the popular desire, stepped into a position of leadership of the whole nation, and prevented the British from smothering the demand. There were no demonstrations.

It is virtually certain that the Legislative Council will give the Paramount Chief its full support, for fourteen of the members are his own nominees, and none of the democratically-elected members are expected to vote against the motion.

Points from the Paramount Chief's speech were:



MOSHOESHOE II

- "the effect would be that Paramount Chief Motlotlehi Moshoeshe II would formally and legally be recognized as the Head of State — not only as Head of the Basuto nation in a conventional way . . ."
- "The whole administration of the country, the Government of Basutoland, would fall under Motlotlehi Moshoeshe II as the Head of State, and would be carried out in his name and on his behalf . . ."
- "the Laws of Basutoland would be enacted by him (the Paramount Chief) with the advice and consent of this parliament . . ."

Public opinion has been deeply stirred by the speech, which is discussed everywhere. Responsible government will now certainly be the principal subject of the debates in the Legislative Council for the next two weeks.

