

contact

**TRIBUTES TO
LUTULI**

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— see page 3

SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY

PLANNING AFRICA'S GREATEST STATE



Mr. Jomo Kenyatta with Dr. Julius Nyerere (right) and Mr. Oscar Kambona at Dar es Salaam airport. He was in Dar es Salaam for "one of the most important conferences in the history of Africa".—see page 8

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 Lutuli

CONTACT congratulates Chief Albert Lutuli on the award of the 1960 Nobel Peace Prize to him. Elsewhere we give details of the prize, together with tributes to "Chief", and we touch on the question of his passport to enable him to go to Oslo for the award. Here we merely wish to record that the award has inspired millions in our country, that it has given recognition to his greatness, and that it has honoured South Africa.

The award was reported on the same page of some newspapers as the Dutch Reformed heresy trial. The magnificent and warm humanity of "Chief's" spontaneous remarks to the press when he learned of the award contrasted with the sour mediaevalism of the heresy trial, and recalled a figure of speech in Mangaliso Sobukwe's call to action of March, 1960: "We (the fighters for liberation) represent the fresh fragrance of flowers in bloom: they represent the rancid smell of decaying vegetation."

Whether the government allows "Chief" to go to Oslo or not makes little difference: a shrewd blow has been struck against dictatorship. If "Chief" is not allowed to go, the government of apartheid places itself in a class hitherto occupied only by Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia, which made it impossible for Boris Pasternak to leave the Soviet Union for his award. If "Chief" is allowed to go, his presence will dignify and strengthen the opponents of apartheid.

Although a shrewd blow will have been struck against dictatorship such was not, one can be sure, the principal purpose in the award of the prize, which clearly was the recognition of the fact that "Chief" ranks today with the greatest figures in the modern world.

The D.R.C. discovers heresy

IN the fourth century Christians killed each other in the great Arian controversy, and for sixteen hundred years the world has marvelled how much hatred could be provoked by insignificant doctrinal differences. And until last week no one believed that anyone could ever again be charged with Arian heresy.

But in South Africa all things are possible, especially with our present masters. And now Professor A. S. Geysler, Professor of New Testament Theology at Pretoria University, is in the dock, charged in secret trial with a whole catalogue of crimes, one of them being that he is an Arianist heretic. As in Nazi days, pupils have been incited to lay charges against their teachers, and behind the whole sordid prosecution stand the power-drunk masters of the Nationalist Party, the Broederbond, and, one has to say it, part of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The true reasons for the prosecution emerge from the strange behaviour of Professor S. P. Engelbrecht, one of the "judges" in this farcical trial, and also probably one of the secret instigators of the prosecution. Seeing some journalists he shouted at them, "You write lies. I am ashamed of you. It is lies, all lies. . . . If you want to see animals, go to the zoo. Don't make a circus out of this. It is a Christian place. You want to make a spectacle out of it. Go to the circus. . . ." And, later, seeing the "accused", Professor Geysler, talking to journalists, he interrupted, and shouted at Professor Geysler: "Tell them that we don't want to live under Ghana." (*Cape Argus*, 25th October.)

Professor Geysler is one of those courageous ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church who have had the honesty to condemn apartheid. That, in our view, is the real reason for the trial.

The trial has already made headlines round the world. The trial is one more sign of the unbelievable arrogance and mediaeval intolerance of the Nationalists.

Tristan, the Cape and apartheid

FOR a century and a half the lonely islanders of Tristan da Cunha have had the Cape as their nearest neighbour. Thus, when the eruption forced them to leave their home and to move into the modern world, it was to the Cape that they might have been expected to move. Yet the British government clearly never once considered leaving them at the Cape, but moved them as fast as possible on to Britain.

Why was this? It was because some of the islanders were dark-skinned, while others were blond. So, if they had stayed in South Africa the government would, according to the evil philosophy of apartheid, have had to classify them as "European" and "non-European". No doubt pencils would have been run through their hair; noses would have been studied; experts would have decided which should be called "White", which should be sent to "Coloured townships", and which should be sent to "Bantu locations". And it would not be the first time that apartheid had torn children from their parents for racial reasons.

Life anywhere else, thought the British correctly, would be preferable to such humiliation.

And so, in small things as in big, apartheid is preventing our country from playing its true part in the world of to-day.

Theft of the Dole

THE 1946 Unemployment Insurance Act gave some security to all workers in South Africa. Irrespective of race, any man who lost his job would be supported by the Unemployment Insurance Fund, to which all workers and employers contributed.

In 1949, a year after the Nationalists came to power, they amended the Act, introducing racial discrimination into it, and depriving of unemployment benefits all Africans who earned less than £182 a year. The millions of pounds that had been contributed by Africans to the Fund were never refunded but were kept by the Fund.

Now that unemployment is bad, these accumulated monies are being used to pay unemployment benefits. But hardly any will go to the tens of thousands of Africans unemployed. In 1957, just to make sure that the majority of African workers could never qualify, the income limit (for Africans alone) was raised from £182 to £273 per annum.

Shorts . . .

- People of all races resident in Tanganyika will, if they desire, become residents of that country when it becomes independent in December. Attacking those who want to discriminate against non-Africans, Mr. Julius Nyerere, the Prime Minister, declared that they were "drunk with atmosphere, talking rubbish and behaving like Hitlers". (*Evening Post*, 19th October.)
- Mr. J. J. Nquku, President of the Swaziland Progressive Party, is at present in London for talks on Swaziland's constitutional future. While he is there negotiations are continuing in Swaziland, where they are reaching a critical stage. Observers in the territory expect important and decisive developments during the next few weeks.



In their own lives 70,000 White voters have thrown apartheid into the dustbin. Now let's see it done in the country as a whole.

contact

South Africa's non-racial fortnightly

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Nobel Prize for a Great South African

ON 23rd October, 1961, it was announced that the Nobel Peace Prize for 1960, the world's highest award for service to mankind, was to be awarded to Chief Albert John Lutuli, ex-president-general of the banned African National Congress. The Prize is awarded to the man "who has done the most or best to further brotherhood amongst the peoples, to abolish or cut down standing armies, and to create or further the work for peace congresses". Chief Lutuli is the first African to receive the Prize.

Chief Lutuli has been invited by the Nobel Institute to go to Oslo, Norway, to receive the Prize and deliver an address. He is to apply to the South African government for a passport. Only one person has ever been prevented from receiving the Prize. He was a German writer, Carl von Ossietzky, who was in a Nazi concentration camp at the time of the award.

TRIBUTE has been paid to Chief Lutuli by leading South Africans, and in his attack on the South African government's policies, the United States delegate in the Political Committee of the United Nations, Mr. Plimpton, said of him:

"We rejoice in the bravery of the people of South Africa who fight on day by day for racial justice and in the fact that a Zulu chief has been awarded the Nobel Prize for his peaceful fight against apartheid."

"All of us should profit from his wisdom and courage."

(Cape Times, 25th October)

In a statement to *Contact*, Mr. Alan Paton, winner of last year's Freedom Award, famous writer and national president of the Liberal Party, declared:

"Most of the people I talk to get two kinds of enjoyment from the news of the award of the Nobel Prize to Chief Lutuli. The first is gladness that the Chief has been recognized by the world for the noble man that he is. The second is delight that the government is in such a predicament."

"The Chief is a man with a big soul. He lost his chieftainship; he was tried for treason; he was banned; he was put in prison for the emergency, yet he remained unembittered."



CHIEF A. J. LUTULI

"His A.N.C. was banned but still is strong in spirit. That is largely due to the Chief."

"He is the only man in South Africa who could lead both the left and the right, both the moderns and the

traditionalists, both Africans and non-Africans. All of us join in congratulating him."

"The government tried to isolate Lutuli, and now he is known to the whole world. That must infuriate them. It must infuriate them that a man whom they branded as an agitator, a trouble-maker, an extremist, should get a world prize for peace."

"I suppose that from a high ethical point of view one should not be delighted over the government's embarrassment, yet one is. If they let Lutuli go to receive the Prize, he will speak. If they don't let him go he will send the speech. Whichever way it goes, that speech is going to go round the world. It is going to destroy several years' work by the South African Information Service."

"No pronouncements by any South African since the establishment of Union in 1910 will have received one fraction of the attention that this speech will receive."

"We believers in non-racial democracy have often felt powerless but never have we been powerless on the scale that the government is today. Lutuli commands the situation and there is nothing, literally nothing, that they can do about it."

"Look how silent they all are, the Prime Minister, De Wet Nel, the Administrator of Natal. Even the State President has not said a word."

"My advice is to let Chief Lutuli go. Let the government take this for their comfort: he can't do half the damage overseas that is being done by Mr. Eric Louw."

Liberal Chairman

Mr. Peter Brown, National Chairman of the Party, said:

"The award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Chief Lutuli is fitting recognition of the great qualities of personal and political leadership which he has shown during the past ten years."

"For a decade Chief Lutuli has remained calm in the face of government provocation, undaunted in the face of its persecution, steadfast in his opposition to its racialistic policies."

"At this time when the Nationalists have just been returned to office once more it is a great encouragement to those who reject apartheid to have the world award this, its greatest individual honour, to a South African who is committed to struggle peacefully but

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

A HUNDRED-YEAR TIDE IS TURNING— TOWARDS EQUALITY

"Contact" Surveys the Election

A CENTURY-OLD tide is turning. This is the most important fact that has emerged from the election in which over 70,000 White voters, in 26 constituencies, have stood up to be counted against the colour bar, by their votes for the Progressive and Liberal parties.

In 1853 Britain gave the Cape a democratic constitution, with a vote for all men of all races on a low qualification. Over the following 108 years there has been a succession of retreats from decency and democracy towards greed and racism with never one compensating advance.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

The immediate credit for this momentous change must go to the Progressive Party, which threw massive enthusiasm and resources into its campaign. But the Liberal Party, by its courageous walk into the wilderness eight years ago, and by its constant reiteration since then of the truth that men were born to live in friendship and not in enmity, has also contributed mightily to the result.

To say that the tide is turning is not to suggest complacency: there are too many factors which are disturbing, factors which, in its new-found enthu-

slasm for the Progressives, the English press of South Africa is forgetting, factors which the country as a whole must not lose sight of.

Firstly, to win only one seat out of 160 is by no stretch of the imagination a parliamentary victory. It is difficult to see how, even if the Progressives could completely replace the United Party, they could ever form a government, relying, as they explicitly say they do, exclusively on parliamentary means of struggle. Indeed, if only because the Progressives are so English, their very success may inhibit the growth of liberal thought among the Afrikaners, from whose hands no competing White group has any hope of wrenching the steering wheel.

Secondly, the Progressives have made compromises to racist thought and some of them are shocking. They have told the Whites that under Progressive policy they may keep segregated schools, transport and amenities generally. They have promised a franchise that, as *Contact* has already pointed out, would enfranchise only 2% of the country's non-Whites on the *A Roll*.

LIBERAL PARTY

Thirdly, the relative success of the Progressive Party has had the immediate effect of tending to weaken the Liberal Party. It is true that there are voices within the Liberal Party which suggest that the election result has not hurt the party, and that the party can continue indefinitely to move in the same direction. But such complacency seems to have little basis in reality: just a week ago the news was released that Professor G. H. le May had joined the Progressive Party. He is only the latest in a lengthening list of ex-liberals that have made the move.

Again, the Progressive success and its exaggeration in the English press is encouraging the dangerous illusion that apartheid has already been disposed of, or that it can be dealt with constitu-

tionally, and that the main struggle is inside parliament. This belief, though comfortable, has only to be stated for its absurdity to be obvious. Because non-White South Africa is not going to stand idly on the touchlines waiting in the hope that the Progressives can form a government.

The Liberals have for years proclaimed the importance of the struggle outside parliament, here and abroad. To proclaim a hard road ahead is difficult, as Winston Churchill discovered in the thirties. But, as Britain discovered in the forties, a nation's safety sometimes requires that it be done. This election result has not made the Liberal Party's task any easier in this regard.

UNITED PARTY

The United Party lost voters on both wings: to the Progressives they lost about 70,000 in the 24 contested constituencies alone, and to the Nationalists they also lost heavily.

No party can suffer so shattering a vote of no confidence with impunity, and one can say now that in spite of the United Party's having 49 members in parliament, it will cease from this time to leave any trace on the book of South African history. It may oppose some of Dr. Verwoerd's worse laws, but the Nationalists will in future pay as little attention to Sir de Villiers Graaff's opposition as once they paid to Mrs. Ballinger's.

PARLIAMENT

The principal result of the election is thus likely to be that less opposition will take place within parliament, and more outside. Parliament will slide further out of the limelight, and out of the consciousness of the nation.

There is an opportunity for greatness awaiting the movement that can best proclaim the extra-parliamentary struggle, and best rally mass support for it.

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ALL AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE TO INTENSIFY FREEDOM STRUGGLE

THE Steering Committee of the T.A.A.P.C. held a routine meeting in Conakry from 27th-30th September in the Presidential Palace. The Pan Africanist Congress and African National Congress were represented respectively by Mr. Peter H. Molotsi and Mr. Tennyson Makiwane.

The meeting reviewed the struggle of the African people for the overthrow of colonialism and imperialism and considered at length a Programme of Activities to be implemented early next year. Most important on the agenda was the burning issue of African Unity.

The meeting decided to promote the formation of Pan-African movements of Youth and of Women:

- The holding of a preparatory conference of youth in Accra on 10th-15th October, 1961.
- The holding of a Youth Plenary Conference in Conakry on 25th-30th January, 1962.
- The holding of a Preparatory Committee meeting of Women's Conference in Bamako, Mali Republic, 16th-17th February, 1962.
- The holding of a Women's Plenary



MOLOTSI

Conference in Dar es Salaam, July, 1962.

The fourth session of the A.A.P.C. will be held in Bamako on 19th-25th February, 1962, and the next meeting

of the Steering Committee will be held in Bamako on 16th February, 1962.

On African Unity

The Steering Committee observed that the unity of popular forces is the fundamental basis of all revolutionary changes whether political, economic or social, and it called on the liberation movements in Angola, South Africa, Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar and other places to constitute united fronts for the speedy and total overthrow of colonialism and imperialism in all its forms.

The view of the P.A.C. on this point was that a firm positive basis must be laid down and that wishful thinking and pious calls for unity will not produce it.

A sharp rift between the P.A.C. and A.N.C. developed when the A.N.C. representative gave notice that he would sponsor the admission of the South African Indian Congress to membership of the A.A.P.C.

The P.A.C. delegate gave notice that at the discussion stage he would oppose this application. The P.A.C. delegate's view on the admission of the S.A.I.C. was simply that it would be unconstitutional. He said that there were no racial considerations attached to it at all.

Lady Selborne Declared White Group Area

From "Contact" Correspondent

PRETORIA: An announcement in the local press on 21st October notified the people of Lady Selborne township that their freehold township had been proclaimed a White area.

In 1958 Lady Selborne was declared an area for future White occupation but was not then proclaimed.

The Village Committee, the Liberal Party and many other organizations petitioned the Group Areas Board, appealed to the City Council and spent a great deal of money on legal advice in order to try to prevent the area from being proclaimed. At the beginning of the year the Liberal Party obtained over 5,000 signatures from residents to a petition addressed to the Secretary-

General of the U.N.O. appealing against the threatened proclamation.

Throughout the township there has been strong resistance to the move. Lady Selborne in one of the last freehold urban townships open to Africans in South Africa. The township is near Pretoria where most of its residents work; the residents may own their own properties. Many old people live off rents from rooms. People have always been able to come and go as they liked, and have been able to have relatives to stay with them, which is not permitted in municipal locations.

Locations

The Pretoria City Council has stated that: "freeholders in Lady Selborne

have been offered alternative freehold rights in Garankua (Uitvalgrond) 18 miles from Pretoria; that they will be allowed to work in the Pretoria Municipal area without 'influx control' restrictions; that there will be a proper train service to Garankua at the same rate as to Vlakkfontein and Atteridgeville Municipal locations and that tenants living in Lady Selborne will be offered homes in the municipal locations."

What has not been made clear is that residents of Lady Selborne now enjoy all the facilities of the City of Pretoria which will not be available to them at Garankua; that even though they will be allowed to work in Pretoria now, they cannot be certain that this will also apply to their children; that the distance to Garankua will make it difficult to cycle to work as they did from Lady Selborne, which was six miles from Pretoria centre.

Hardest of all, at Garankua they will be eligible for a house only after they have worked in Pretoria for the same employer for at least five years, and only then if they have a good record.

Once again the Group Areas Board has shown itself quite unconcerned with the sufferings of the people it forces to move.

GANYILE: JUDGMENT RESERVED

JUDGMENT has been reserved in the Supreme Court, Grahamstown, on the urgent application to produce Mr. Anderson Khumani Ganyile, the Pondo leader who was alleged to have been kidnapped in Basutoland.

The Court had been asked to issue an order compelling the Minister of Justice and police in the Transkei to produce Mr. Ganyile in court.

(Evening Post, 14th October.)

Although according to the High Commissioner's office a bloodstained blanket was sent over three weeks ago for analysis by the S.A. Institute of Medical Research, no results have yet been made public. Nor have any other moves been made to have Mr. Ganyile's own statement taken.



ROBERTO

with the object of cutting off from the rest of the country a vast tract of Angola bordering on the Congo."

Meanwhile it is reported from Lisbon (Cape Argus 27th October) that the nationalists are active in some places in the highlands and along the Angola-Congo border, and that many thousands of Africans are "asking for the protection of the Portuguese authorities."

ANGOLA WAR CONTINUES

DESPITE the Portuguese announcement that the war in Angola had ended, the Union of the Populations of Angola (U.P.A.) is preparing for a continuing campaign against the Portuguese regime.

In an interview with the Tunis weekly, *Afrique Action* (25th October), Mr. Holden Roberto, leader of the U.P.A. and commander-in-chief of the war against the Portuguese, said that his people were going to obtain 400 machine guns, and seven of his men were going to be trained by the Algerian Liberation Army.

"The U.P.A., organ of people oppressed for five centuries, has been trying for several years to persuade the colonizers to recognize the aspirations of the people of Angola.

"But the obstinacy of the Portuguese dictators over the centuries made it impossible for us to go on assisting passively in the physical, moral and material destruction of our people.

"We could no longer bear the yoke of a colonialism so barbarous . . ." Mr. Roberto said.

Afrique Action (14th October) wrote: "According to a generally reliable source, the Angolan nationalists are soon to launch a large scale offensive

Russia's Giant Bomb

RUSSIA'S giant bomb, detonated despite universal protests, has released vast quantities of atomic poisons on the world, on communists and non-communists alike.

Dr. Linus C. Pauling, who won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1954, has declared that Russia's 50-megaton bomb would endanger the life and health of thousands of persons for six thousand years. He predicted that explosion of this bomb would have the following specific effects: the birth of 40,000 babies with physical defects in the next few generations; pollution of the atmosphere by radioactive debris for six thousand years, causing an additional 400,000 defective or still-born babies; uncounted cases of bone cancer, leukemia (blood cancer), and related diseases among human beings now alive and among future generations; serious irradiation to persons within the area of the bomb with physical effects within a year or two; and eye damage to persons who look at the explosion from within a radius of several hundred miles.

The thermonuclear explosion now released by Mr. Khrushchev, with its explosive force of 50 million tons of T.N.T., would be 2,500 times more powerful than the atomic bombs that devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Such an explosion could completely wipe out any city on earth and start fires over a forty- to fifty-mile radius.

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SUPPORT FOR MOKHEHLE

BASUTOLAND'S oldest newspaper, the Paris Mission's widely read and respected *Leselinyana*, came out in a front-page signed editorial on 21st October with a strong attack on South African refugees in Basutoland who seek to dominate Basutoland's local political movements. The editorial also strongly attacked communist refugees, and gave its support to the recent campaign against communism initiated by Mr. Ntsu C. Mokhehle, president of the Basutoland Congress Party, whose portrait the newspaper published on its front page. Points from the editorial:

- Although we should receive people who have fled from persecution in the Union, we should watch their behaviour very closely in politics.
- Visitors should learn carefully what their host likes and should try to please their host.
- Often astonishing reports in Basutoland appear in Union newspapers, especially in *New Age*. When one looks closely at them one quickly sees that the motive behind them is to confuse the nation.
- Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, leader of the B.C.P., says that he does not wish communism to come and oppress the Basuto.

"LIBERAL OPINION"

A WARM welcome from *Contact* to *Liberal Opinion*, a new quarterly journal published by the Liberal Party of South Africa.

Volume One, No. 1, has appeared. It consists of 16 pages, roneoed, within attractive printed covers. It is available in English or in Afrikaans, at 75c (7/6) for six issues, from Box 66, Wynberg, Cape.

The first issue, supplies of which are limited, contains articles on: the general election, the United Nations in Africa, freedom of expression, the new face of apartheid, together with news of the provincial divisions of the party.

"S.A. MUST GET OUT"

HISTORIC REPORT BY U.N. COMMITTEE ON S.W.A.

THE United Nations Committee on South West Africa in its report on that territory, has called for the departure of South African troops from South West Africa, that South African rule be terminated, and that it be replaced by "a direct or indirect United Nations administration to enable South West Africa to assume sovereignty and independence" (*Cape Argus*, 27th October).

The Committee urged the Security Council and all other United Nations organs to consider measures to implement its recommendations, and to use force if necessary.

The Committee recommended the organization and training of an indigenous South West African police force in South West Africa by the United Nations, the withdrawal of all South African forces from the territory and the abolition of all discriminatory legislation and the cessation of organized immigration by Whites, especially South Africans, once the territory had been placed under U.N. control.

This epoch-making report will now have to go to the General Assembly for consideration. Observers believe that the General Assembly will accept the report virtually without alteration.

It will then be for the United Nations to take concrete steps to remove the Union's administration.

The Committee's recommendations follow closely those set out in a memorandum submitted by the South West African People's Organization to all delegates to the General Assembly.

The memorandum states:

"In view of the gravity of the situation the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) wish to urge the General Assembly to undertake the following decisive political action:

● Establishment of a United Nations Commission composed of African States to go to South West Africa with or without the co-operation of the South African Government to:

(a) Arrange for the termination of the South African administration and the immediate withdrawal of

all its military forces present in South West Africa,

(b) arrange for free general elections within a period of six months on the basis of direct universal suffrage under United Nations supervision,

(c) establish complete internal self-government,

(d) abolish all apartheid legislation and pass laws.

● That the United Nations Commission act in an advisory capacity to the interim government until such time as national independence has been achieved by or before 1963.

"It must be abundantly clear to all delegations as it is to the people of South West Africa that the United Nations measures heretofore attempted have been a failure because they have ignored the total reality of the situation, including the degree of determination of the South African Government to remain in South West Africa at all costs. United Nations action in South West Africa must take a new positive course. **Short of war or the use of force and other compulsive measures within the purview of the Charter, no peaceful solution to the question of South West Africa will be acceptable to the South African Government.** In order to strengthen the work of the proposed United Nations Commission, the South West Africa People's Organization calls upon this General Assembly to establish a United Nations Police Force for South West Africa to:

(a) restore a climate of peace and security,

(b) maintain law and order,

(c) protect the lives of inhabitants,
(d) protect and assist the United Nations Commissioners in the carrying out of their duties,

(e) disarm all South African military and para-military personnel and to arrange for their immediate repatriation to South Africa,

(f) abolish all South African military bases in South West Africa,

(g) disarm all organized and individual civilian elements engaged in the terrorization of African people,

(h) free all political detainees and imprisoned leaders, members and non-members of the South West Africa People's Organization.

"The South West Africa People's Organization strongly emphasize that military personnel for the proposed U.N. Police Force for South West Africa be drawn from all member states, except the great powers and that the great



MBURUMBA KERINA,
Chairman of Swapo

powers be asked to provide material supplies in order to ensure the strength and the effectiveness of the Force."

Strong Basuto Protest Against Deportation

From "Contact" Correspondent

MASERU: Widespread indignation was felt here last week after the conviction of Mr. Mohau Joshua Mokitimi for contravening the 1958 Entry and Residence Proclamation.

Mr. Mokitimi, who was Organizing Secretary of the B.C.P. Youth League, was found guilty on 20th October, in the Maseru Magistrate's Court and was declared a "prohibited entrant". The evidence was that he was not born in Basutoland. His parents are Basutoland nationals and Mokitimi has grown up in Basutoland and has received his education here.

He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment or a fine of R50.00. He noted an appeal.

A storm broke out when the Maseru police ordered Mr. Mokitimi to leave Basutoland within 24 hours and go to the Republic of South Africa. The B.C.P. called a huge protest meeting on Monday night attended by about 2,500 men, women and children.

This deportation order gave rise to an urgent application to the High Court by Mr. W. M. Tsotsi, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Mokitimi, to have the deportation order set aside pending the hearing of the appeal. The judge granted the application.

As a result of the urgent application to have the deportation order set aside, the date of appeal is to be brought forward as the respondents wish to dispose of it at the earliest opportunity, and the appellant himself is very anxious to have the appeal heard.

After Mr. Mokitimi's conviction last Friday many people expressed great disapproval of the Proclamation. The people think it is too nebulous and arbitrary. By a stroke of the pen hundreds of thousands of Basuto men and women who were born in the Republic of South Africa when their parents were working in South Africa's mines, farms and industries as migrant labourers can be summarily deported from their homes and sent back to the Republic of apartheid.

PORTUGUESE SPY-RING BROKEN IN TANGANYIKA

From "Contact" Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM: White-supremacy spy-rings are more active than ever before all over Southern Africa. One has just been exposed and probably broken in Dar es Salaam, where the Tanganyika government has expelled the Portuguese consul, Octavio Neto Valerio, and closed down the consulate.

Valerio was the first White Portuguese consul in Tanganyika, and had replaced a Goan who was his predecessor. It is now clear that he was the centre of a well-organized spy-ring. When he arrived three Africans from Moçambique who pretended to be refugees, but who are now known to have been members of the Portuguese secret police (International Police for the Defence of the State, P.I.D.E.), managed to insinuate themselves into official positions in Manu (the Moçambique African National Union which is backed by Dr. Nyerere's Tanu) and also in Udenamo (União Democrática Nacional de Moçambique), led by Mr. Adelino Gwambe.

● One of those who were almost certainly spying for the Portuguese was Benedito Jaime Mapange. He had a good position in the Tanganyika government medical department as a dental mechanic and laboratory technician. But he posed as a refugee, resigned his post, and joined Udenamo. In Udenamo he managed to become National Treasurer.



VALERIO

CHAMBALE

But Mapange carried on him a "safe conduct" issued by the Moçambique "Native Affairs Department" (Direcção dos Serviços dos Negócios Indígenas) showing that the request for his safe-conduct had come from the P.I.D.E. This document was found on him, and a copy was found in one of the top secret files in consul Valerio's office. When this fact was discovered Valerio immediately sent Mapange off to Portugal.

BROKEN

● With the disappearance of Mapange the spying did not stop. David Daniel Chambale of Lourenço Marques, a former typographical worker, succeeded Mapange in the office of Udenamo, though he was not elected to any official position in the organization. Later, he was alleged to have stolen files and other papers from the Udenamo office, and to have passed them on to the Portuguese consul. He was interrogated by the Dar es Salaam police, and charged with stealing documents. His case was set down for 11th October, and the consul and one of his African clerks, Aurelio Jaime Bucuane, stood bail for Chambale. Bucuane is known to have once worked for Manu. Now both Bucuane and Chambale have returned to Moçambique.

Strengthening of Movements

The closing-down of the Portuguese consulate, although an act of an administration which is still British in name, was clearly done with Tanganyika's coming independence-day (9th December, 1961) in mind, and in deference to Dr. Nyerere's feelings. One of the results must be a strengthening of the African nationalist movements against the Portuguese dictatorship in Moçambique and Angola.

Official circles recall at least three other occasions when people believed

to be spies have succeeded in operating inside Tanganyika. One was a White South African who called himself Dr. Buchner. One was a teacher, known in Basutoland in 1960 as "Mr. K.", whose real name was Khumalo. And a third was a newspaperman, Zollie Sonkosi, who later admitted that he had been working for Tass, the Soviet news agency. All these people were deported from Tanganyika. Observers here expect that spying activities will be stepped up, now that Tanganyika is to win full independence. In view of the ease with which the three Moçambique spies escaped from the country it is felt here that Tanganyika will have to strengthen its security services.

Basutoland Work Camp

THE Southern Africa Work Camp Association, which has planned successful inter-racial projects over the last few years (as reported in *Contact*) is to hold its next camp in the heart of the lovely Maluti mountains in Basutoland during the months of December and January.

The workers will work under the supervision of skilled Basuto builders and will build up to four rondavels, a kitchen and ablution block for a tourist rest camp being built by the Maseru District Council. Subsidies are available for those who cannot afford the full cost. Details are available from:

P.O. Box 506, Durban.

MASS WORKERS' MEETING CALLS FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

From "Contact" Correspondent

DURBAN: The futility of government attempts to stifle the growth of extra-parliamentary movements was again demonstrated at a mass meeting called by the South African Congress of Trade Unions in Durban's Bantu Social Centre on 21st and 22nd October.

About 2,000 people, mainly Africans and Indians, crowded into the hall to hear speakers from Sactu, the Congress of Democrats, the Liberal Party, the African Residents' Association, and other organizations.

National Convention

The meeting called for an end to unemployment and the factors—such

as the pass laws, influx control and job reservation—which create it. It also called for a National Convention and government consultation at all levels of the economy with the employers' and employee organizations including unregistered trade unions.

Bantu Authorities and the Bantu Education Act were roundly condemned and there was a call for the recognition of all trade unions.

Organizations Represented

An "army" of Security Branch men including at least six White "sleuths" heard Mr. Stephen Dlamini, of Sactu, Mr. Brian Chayter of the C.O.D., Mr. David Evans of the Liberal Party, Mr. George Mbele of the Residents' Association and a host of others.

Messages were read from Mr. Ronnie



The hall at the Durban Bantu Men's Social Centre during the meeting.

Kasrils, secretary of C.O.D., who had been banned under the Suppression of Communism Act, and Mr. Melville Fletcher, a trade unionist, banned earlier this year. News of the ban on Mr. Kasrils and of the conviction of African leaders, including three Liberals in Johannesburg under the Unlawful Organizations Act read with the Suppression of Communism Act, were greeted with angry cries.

Election Result

Mr. Evans expressed the hope that the election result and government action to follow it would press all democratic extra-parliamentary organizations together into one mighty group and push the Progressive Party into the extra-parliamentary fold. He said that it was the duty of all freedom lovers to convince the White worker that he was being "betrayed by the government for which he betrayed the working class movement".

Tribute was paid by other speakers to the success of the Progressive and Liberal candidates in the election. But the crowd was warned that this was not enough.

Marred by One Incident

The conference, conducted in a spirit of co-operation, was marred by one

incident. In a message from Mr. Fletcher the Pan Africanist Congress and the Federation of Free African Trade Unions of South Africa were attacked as "instruments of American imperialism". This was of course a matter between Congress and the P.A.C.

But then Mr. Patrick Duncan and *Contact* were also attacked in strong terms.

Mr. Evans said he would have to withdraw from the platform unless spokesmen dissociated themselves from Mr. Fletcher's remarks about a fellow Liberal.

After discussion Mr. Dlamini told the meeting that the views expressed by Mr. Fletcher were his own and should not be associated with the C.O.D. or the Congress Alliance. He apologized for any embarrassment the remarks may have caused Liberals present. It was not Congress policy to attack democratic movements.

Mr. Dlamini said afterwards that the organizers of the meeting had not had any prior knowledge of the attack and would not have allowed it to go forward if they had, particularly as there was a Liberal on the platform.

TEMBU LEADER'S ARREST FEARED

It is feared that Mr. McGregor Mgolombane, one of the four Tembus deported in May 1958, has been arrested by the South African police. He left Basutoland, where he has been living, for a destination in the Union in June this year and his friends have not heard from him since then. It is rumoured that he is being held in Umzimkulu prison. As Umzimkulu is in the Transkei, where a year-old state of emergency is in force, it is legal for the authorities to hold him there without a warrant, and without remanding him.

Mr. Mgolombane, with Messrs. Twalimfene Joyi, Bangelizwe Joyi, and Jackson Nkosiyanane, produced a booklet in 1957 entitled "The Tembu Resist Bantu Authorities", a booklet which

had an immense effect in Tembuland. The group had a meeting with Mr. Young, of the then Native Affairs Department, in Pretoria in November 1957, when they put the case against Bantu Authorities, and protested against a plan to take half of Tembuland from Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo and to give it to the quisling chief Kaiser Matanzima. The group had a further meeting in Umtata in March 1958. Then, on 14th May 1958, government struck and dealt with the Tembus' opposition by deporting the leaders. The Joyis and Mr. Nkosiyanane were sent to Vendaland and Bechuanaland, while for a long time Mr. Mgolombane evaded arrest by hiding. In the end he too was arrested and deported. Last year all succeeded, with the help of friends, in escaping from their exile, and all reached Basutoland. One day it will be possible for the dramatic story of their escape to be told.

The Joyis are still in Basutoland, where they have been granted asylum, as is Mr. Nkosiyanane.

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Zifumaneka kuzo zonke
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E. Province "Convention" Meets in Spite of Bans

From "Contact" Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH: The Eastern Cape Regional Consultation on a National Convention was opened on the 21st October here. The chairman was to have been Mr. Frank Landman, but he was served with a five-year banning order a week prior to the meeting. Mr. Dennis Brutus who was to have read a paper to the meeting was banned on the eve of the consultation.

The regional consultation unanimously passed a resolution deploring the banning orders as "depriving two valuable members of our community of the right of free speech and free association".

The Rev. H. F. C. Thorpe read a paper on the "Need for a National Convention". He said that unless the "real representatives of the people can be brought round a conference table on equal footing, the country would go from crisis to crisis until the final showdown". He insisted that "the voices of the people must be heard—and when we say the people we include the present government".

He said that the chance to reason, the opportunity for consultation, the generation of a political climate in which men can live together without fear was what those who call for a National Convention wanted.

A former treason trialist, Mr. M. B. Yengwa of Durban, said that "by banning our leaders who support non-violence, the government robs them of control of the direction of resistance.

We do not want violence but our leaders who can prevent it, are in gaol," he said.

Dr. Edgar Brookes outlined the form the Natal Convention had taken, and stressed the fact that peace and justice in South Africa would not become a reality unless all sections of the community met as equals and as fellow citizens.



Dr. Edgar Brookes addressing the conference.

Resolutions were adopted supporting the Claremont Conference (see *Contact*, 19th October), calling on the committee elected at Claremont to begin work towards a National Convention, and asking that 16th December be set aside as a national day of dedication.

READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS...

If we believe in non-racial Democracy . . .

SIR,—I appeal to all our non-White Liberals and non-Liberals to support our Liberal Party, because I believe that the Liberal Party is the only one which stands for world freedom.

Let's co-operate together in this, brothers and sisters, let us consider and see what is come upon us.

Our inheritance is turned over to strangers by the Minister. We Africans in South Africa can be moved by the government whenever they feel like moving us. In our own communal lands our chieftainship is regarded as nothing by the government.

This is the time for us Africans to stand together with our Liberal Party to fight for our rights throughout South Africa.

If we believe in non-racial democracy based on one man one vote and the creation of a truly democratic society in South Africa, why not all come together in unity in the Liberal Party and also become agents for *Contact*, South Africa's most freedom-loving newspaper so that our people can read and understand what is going on in our beloved country which has been taken from us by force?

Throughout South Africa, Africans are mourning because the republic is for one section only.

N. J. RAMOROESI,
P.O. Phokeng, Tvl.

The great task

SIR,—The great task of the future is the reorganization of society in the interests not of enjoyment but of moral manhood. No man can come into his own except in a society of men. He cannot become free except in a society which limits freedom. That is what President Nkrumah was wisely aiming at when in July this year he introduced the "austerity" budget in order to regulate the earnings and savings of

the whole nation. The passing of the "austerity" budget cannot be deemed an oppressive economic measure as Ghana, a young nation, needs educational and industrial facilities to furnish the needs of her people.

By raising enormous loans from foreign states to achieve the national ideal would be hampering the pride and prestige of any nation since it would be enslaved for a prolonged time in paying back. A nation can turn to asking for foreign loans when the nation itself feels that a gigantic undertaking cannot be achieved without the aid of another country. Ghana has done this in raising a loan from the United States of America for the Volta dam electricity project.

HENRY LUGOJOLO,
Alexandra, Johannesburg.

"Gone are the days of Tribalism"?

SIR,—What is the future of our beloved country South West Africa? Will we get freedom or will we stay in the same position or will we get a second Congo instead of independence?

All the Africans call for unity. Some of them say, "Gone are the days of tribalism", but according to their actions there is no sign of any unity, because every race wants to become a leader of other races and every race wants its name well known and big and everyone tries to get his race's name in the newspaper. This sort of competition makes it impossible for us to get unity, and these ambitions cause there to be four parties.

Here in South West Africa are Damaras, Namas, Ovambos and Hereros. These four races form the inhabitants of the country, and they all have the same standards of civilization. None is better than the others.

Every one of these four races has got its trouble or something to tell other countries and people about. That is why we are very sorry that the

AFRICAN LEADERS "MUST THINK MORE CLEARLY"

SIR,—I hope and look forward to the day when all the peoples of South Africa can learn to live together, work together with equal chances and opportunities for all. It is therefore most disappointing to read the article from your correspondent in Dar es Salaam (*Contact*, 5th October), concerning the two P.A.C. leaders, Mr. Lawrence Mgweba and Mr. Philip Kgosana.

Presumably these two gentlemen would be potential leaders if and when South Africa's government includes all races and colours. I can only hope they try to sort out their ideas before that time comes. Do they really believe that "South Africa, free by 1963, under African rule", could possibly maintain itself in its present economic position? And under what circumstances?

Mr. Mgweba is reported as saying, "We want the independence of South Africa under African rule. This means we want a government of Africans for the Africans by the Africans. The word 'African' includes everyone of every colour or race who has made South Africa his or her home—brown, black or white. We do not recognize the government of settlers that is ruling us now" (but these are at least a section of those who have made South Africa their home).

Later on, Mr. Mgweba is quoted as saying, "We are not looking for a good White government. We are looking for a government of Africans by the African people." (Fair enough, but one assumes

that in his desire to get this, he won't throw away South Africa's economic potential just because it has been developed by a White government.)

But then Mr. Mgweba seems to give the game away, for having claimed that the government is to be by all those who have made South Africa their home, he goes on to say, "And all those who support a Black government in Africa, irrespective of their colour or creed, and who support the democratic rule of the African majority, are Africans as far as we are concerned." (So the government is not going to be an African government, meaning all those who have made South Africa their home, but it is to be a Black government. In other words, the present position is going to be reversed. In which case, as a White, I could be forgiven, surely, for thinking that I'm better off the way I am.)

No, Mr. Editor, maybe the Nationalist government commands and deserves no respect, but with muddled thinking, thoughtless and senseless slogans, the African Black leaders are not going to command respect either.

May I beg Black African leaders, if they wish to command the respect of the world, to think more clearly, try to be really constructive, and show that they have a love for the country and the people rather than, as it appears, for power.

PETER BURTWELL,
Manzini, Swaziland.

TO ALL READERS OF "CONTACT"

- Keep on writing
- Send a photograph of yourself if you like
- *Contact* free for a year for the best letter of the fortnight

reporters from South Africa who were supposed to be writing an article on South West Africa were only interested in the Herero people. They did not pay any attention to the others.

D. HAO-KHOIB,
Walvis Bay.

New names for parties

SIR,—Today there are numerous political parties among the non-White oppressed of South Africa. This, however, may be a good sign of political awareness. But a good many of them are diametrically opposed to each other. In fact, when you read something about one party referring to another, it is nothing better than wrangling and mud-slinging.

I will put down an incomplete list at random—African National Congress, Pan African Congress, Non-European Unity Movement, Indian Congresses, Coloured Congresses and Conventions, Liberal Party. The reader will add many more to these.

Supposing we overthrew the government somehow (I mean we, the oppressed); whichever of these parties came to power, would find itself sitting on a volcano. It might be called, by its disunited opposition, any of the following: quislings, petty bourgeoisie, arm-chair philosophers, neo-colonialists, or what have you.

For most of these parties I suggest a change of name. Here are some of the changes I would suggest:

A.N.C.—Affairs of National Concern.
P.A.C.—Peace for the African Continent, etc.

As the names I have suggested show, there is one thing common to all of them, namely, the cause of our country. Let us, like statesmen, be prepared to sacrifice our own views for the sake of our country, and not be sentimentally attached to a name just because it

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was the first organization we affiliated to when we first woke up to political awareness.

The Liberal Party—I would rather it called itself Labour Party or something else—what has it to be liberal with? As the name stands, it gives one the impression that someone is holding some rights, the giving out of which depends on whether the holder is liberal or prejudiced.

OBSERVER II,
Kanye, B.P.

Too deaf to hear?

SIR,—Discrimination is a dead ideology. If then such a policy is practised, does it mean that the South African government especially is too deaf to hear?

All good opportunity is reserved for "Whites only" though there are many intelligent Africans. The reward for these people is a job fit for a non-educated person.

If you were wise, you discriminators, you would at once stop this wrong policy of yours for it is a wrong one. I deny that the discriminating class is civilized. If it is civilized then there are no barbarians on earth.

"Not in vain have some clear-sighted persons been preparing to fight those who try to impose the heavy yoke of slavery" (Archbishop Pretz).

This is just what we Africans aim at doing now. We shall crush this foolish policy of discrimination beyond recognition.

HOWLER SPECIAL,
Manzini, Swaziland.

Prize Letter

NO WHITE CASH BOX

SIR,—I see that many things are changing in various way, but there is one persistent thing which has not yet changed. That is this bad habit of the settlers which is known as "colour bar".

In this country, which is Swaziland, I don't think that this bad habit will be finished unless Swaziland gets self government.

In some hotels, cafés, and butcheries you find that there are special places where Africans are not allowed to enter and have their meals. You can notice that it is written "Europeans Only". In these places you find that they are very clean and tidy and there are comfortable chairs.

Now let us go and see where Africans are placed. Yo! It's wonderful, even a cattle kraal is far better.

Now let's proceed to money. Is there any white cash box for the money which the settlers pay? Is there any black cash box for the money which is paid by Africans? The answer is no. How many boxes are there? There is only one cash box for putting in both monies paid by two people.

The same thing applies to the government of this country. You notice that the settlers own high places and they get regular salaries and free houses. Does this happen to Africans? No. Why? Because of the colour bar.

I hope that the Swaziland Progressive Party will finish this bad habit of the settlers.

E. DLAMINI,
Manzini, Swaziland.

Each fortnight the best letter will earn its writer a prize—a year's free subscription to "Contact". This fortnight Mr. Dlamini wins. He gets the free subscription.

Well done Mr. Dlamini!

—EDITOR.

Plan for Africa's Greatest State

From "Contact" Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM: At a conference here on 14th October further steps were taken towards the establishment of what will probably be Africa's greatest state, a Federation of East and Central African States.

Top African leaders attended from all East and Central African states and it is believed that they gave their blessing to Mr. Mbiu Koinange, a Kenyan leader who is secretary of Pafmeca (the Pan African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa), to travel widely to gather support for the Federation.

Present were: Dr. Julius Nyerere (Tanganyika), Mr. Kenneth Kaunda (N. Rhodesia), Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda (Nyasaland), Mr. Abeid Karume (Zan-

zibar), Mr. Jomo Kenyatta and Mr. Oginga Odinga (Kenya), Mr. Joshua Nkomo (Southern Rhodesia).

If their countries and Uganda were to form a federation a new state containing thirty million people and extending over an area of 1,166,000 square miles would arise.

Moving spirit behind the drive is Mr. Koinange who believes that the time is ripe for the new state to be formed. The principal barrier at present in the way of its establishment is the existence of minority rule in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Commenting on the conference, "Afrique Action", Tunis, (14th October) says, "If it marks the birth of an independent African federation, it would have repercussions throughout the continent, and particularly in west Africa where it could speed the process of unity."

"Afrique Action" declares "this conference, will without doubt, be one of the most important in the history of Africa".

— see front page



Kozonguizi Explains Remarks

MR. Fanuel Jariretundu Kozonguizi, who styles himself "leader of the South West Africa National Union", has sent a lengthy statement referring to the item in *Contact* (5th October) reporting that he had pleaded on 22nd June at Accra for the expulsion of all the Whites from South West Africa.

In the course of his statement Mr. Kozonguizi says: "The document which was posted to the *Windhoek Advertiser* apparently by Swapo representatives was not the only document we presented to the United Nations Committee . . ."

Mr. Kozonguizi enclosed with his statement a copy of another document which, he says, the *Windhoek Advertiser* withheld from its readers because of "its evil intentions against Swanu". In the course of this second document, which is Mr. Kozonguizi's "supplementary statement made before the Committee on South West Africa", occur these words: "The White settlers from the Republic of South Africa who are determined to die fighting the United Nations or any other administration in South West Africa. Our humble submission is that there can never be peace in South West Africa until they have been removed. But if there is a way which can guarantee that their presence will not constitute a danger to the security and peace of South West Africa they will always be welcome."



KOZONGUIZI

Mr. Kozonguizi does not explain the contradiction revealed in his supplementary statement. If "there can never be peace" until the White settlers have been removed, how can he also speak of "other ways" which do not involve their removal? Nor does he explain how he can reconcile this supplementary statement with the first, which he does not disown, and which was quoted in *Contact*. In the first statement he said: "The only way to restore a climate of peace and security in South West Africa is by removing lock, stock and barrel, the creators of the oppressive rule and their laws — in short, all the Whites must be ejected from South West Africa". Elsewhere he asked for "the withdrawal and departure of all the Whites from the Territory of South West Africa".

DRASTIC LAW FORECAST

A JOHANNESBURG Nationalist weekend newspaper, *Sondagblad* (22nd October), reports under front page banner headlines that "strong laws" are being prepared especially for "White agitators".

The papers says: "Agitators, especially Whites, will be dealt with and made harmless next year."

"*Sondagblad* understands that legislation is now being prepared which will contain drastic measures against people who try to incite others against the State, and undermine the safety of the country."

"The cabinet is at present holding a series of meetings to discuss proposed legislation, which will be made law during the 1962 session."

"Minister John Vorster, before the election, promised drastic measures against White agitators. He repeated this in *Vereeniging* last Saturday.

SABOTAGE "WHITE LED" SAYS "GUARDIAN"

SOUTH AFRICAN political exiles now living in London have claimed, writes Patrick Keatley in *The Guardian* (*Manchester*) of 12th October, that an underground sabotage organization calling itself the National Liberation Committee has scored its first success by cutting one of the main power lines supplying electricity to Johannesburg, causing a temporary blackout in the city.

Anonymous Exiles

The exiles, who are anxious to remain anonymous for the time being, say that the N.L.C. has established branches in the main cities of South Africa, and has appointed a London agent. He has been supplied with an initial budget of £5,000 and orders to buy dynamite and other supplies and to smuggle them into the country by any means available.

London Branch

The exiles, who constitute the London branch of the N.L.C., believe that the authorities in Johannesburg have tried to explain away the power line episode as a technical failure. But this is not believed here because of a message received in a coded cable.

One London sympathizer — not a member of the N.L.C. — said last night that the saboteurs have "other gran-

diose and dramatic plans", but he confirmed that there was a serious political purpose behind the new movement and that it is predominantly White-led, with members drawn from White and non-White opposition parties in the republic.

POISON GAS FOR FUTURE "SHARPEVILLES"

CONTACT learns that a senior official in the South African Department of Defence has discussed the possibilities of using poison gas (not tear gas) in future Sharpevilles, if the police or soldiers should be heavily outnumbered by demonstrators. Officials have also discussed the question of using bacteriological warfare in similar cases.

This information was told to our informant by a senior Western army officer at a recent conference on strategic studies. We are not given to understand that there exists a definite plan for the use of such weapons in the defence of apartheid. But we are assured that the suggestion was made by a senior official, and in our view it is in the public interest that this fact should be made known.

"Contact" wishes its Hindu readers a happy Deepavali and a happy New Year.

LUTULI:

(Continued from page 3)
relentlessly for a good life for all South Africans.

"We honour Chief Lutuli at this great moment in his life, we look forward to the day when we will be a part with him of a new and greater South Africa whose privileges and responsibilities will be shared by all."

"Die Burger"

Die Burger commented (24th October) "We regard (the award to Chief Lutuli) as an exceptionally immature, ill-considered and deliberately unwelcome (onwesterse) decision of the Norwegian prizegivers." (Our italics.)

But on 26th October the same paper, following the Johannesburg Nationalist daily *Die Vaderland*, called on the government to allow Chief Lutuli to go to Oslo to receive the Prize.

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