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GOVERNMENT

PLANS RADIO

BLACK-OUT

Vol. 4 No. 24

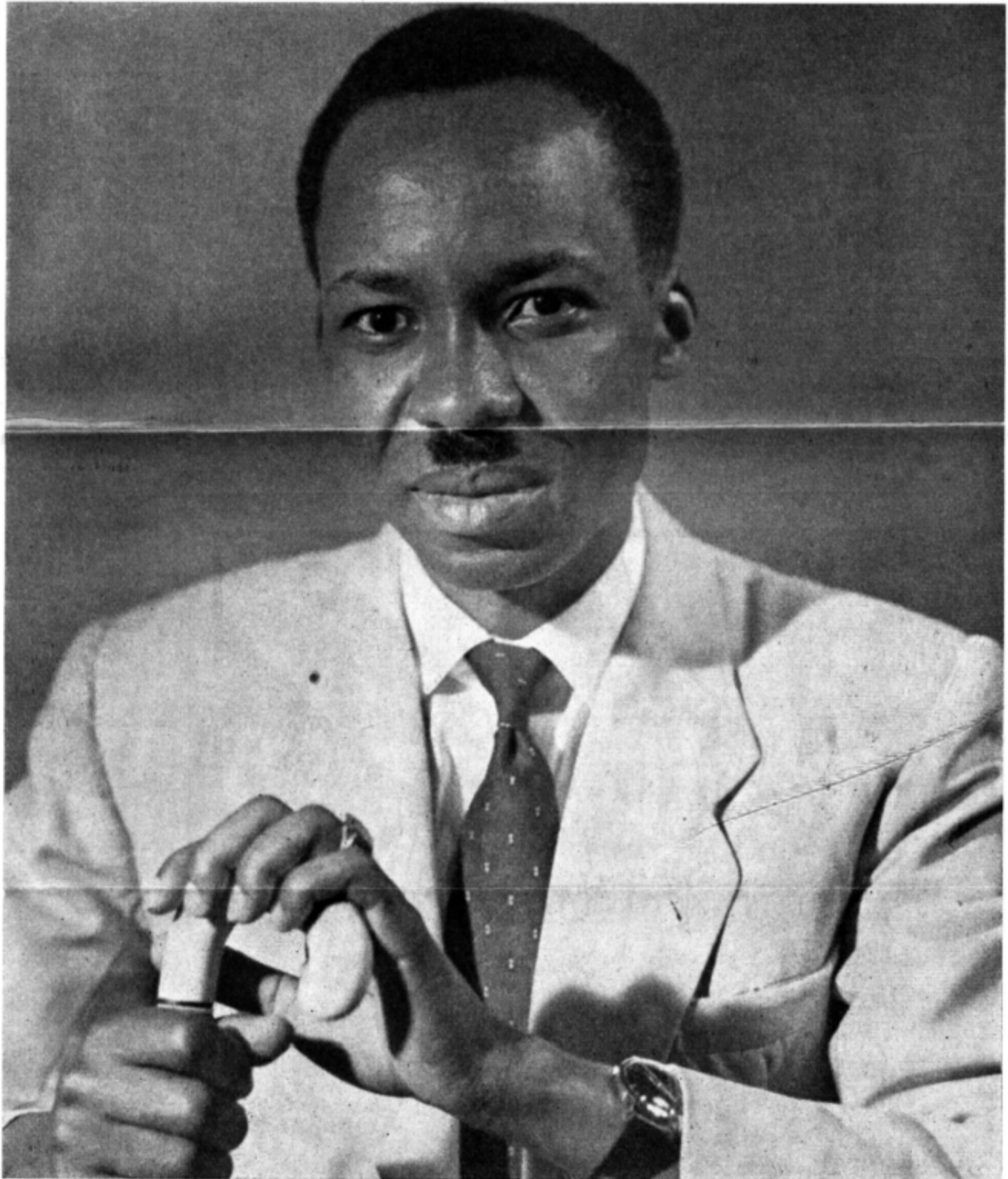
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30th NOVEMBER 1961

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as a Newspaper

— see page 6

SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY



Dr. JULIUS NYERERE
Prime Minister of Tanganyika — Independent on 9th December

— 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.

Race Hatred Knows No Barriers

RACE hatred knows no bounds. If a man hates another because he is of different colour, he will hate others because they have different languages, customs, or beliefs, different shaped heads or noses. So it is with the Nationalists. They hate the black people of our country, they hate the brown, they hate the yellow, they hate those who speak English, those who are Roman Catholics and those who are Jews.

In the mid 1930's, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, Professor of Applied Psychology at the University of Stellenbosch, accompanied five fellow professors in a deputation to the government to protest against the admission into South Africa of Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany.

In 1937, Dr. Verwoerd became editor of the Nationalist newspaper *Die Transvaler*, and in his first editorial he described Jewish South Africans as "a group standing in the way of the Afrikaner's economic welfare".

Now, after several years during which the Nationalists have cynically tried to win the support of Jewish South Africans, Verwoerd has again brought into the open his party's forgotten limb of racialism.

He has written a letter to Mr. A. S. A. East, a Cape Town professional man, who had written to Dr. Verwoerd "endeavouring to convey to the . . . prime minister the reasons which prompted Israel to take part in the motion of censure recently passed (against South Africa) in the United Nations Assembly". (From Mr. East's statement to the *Cape Times* 21st November.) In his letter, Dr. Verwoerd says: "The fact that during the past election so many Jews have favoured the Progressive Party and so few the Nationalist Party did not pass unnoticed, and this act of Israel, coming at the same time, together with other attacks on the policy of separate development is a tragedy." (*Cape Times* 20th November.)

By "favouring the Progressives" presumably the Jews have shown that they do not support White supremacy, and consequently stand in the way of "the Afrikaner's . . . welfare".

Will the tragedy for them be that, like others who have stood in the way of Afrikaner advance, they will be robbed under a land act, a group areas act, confined to ghettos, made to carry passes, given "Jewish education", a Department of "Jewish Affairs", and told to "develop along their own lines"?

The people who rule South Africa were in their time admirers of Hitler. They will do these things if they can. If they are to be prevented from continuing their racist rule of South Africa they must be met by a non-racial force greater than their hatred and fanaticism, a force that will destroy White supremacy and establish a non-racial democracy, based on one man one vote.

Let those Jewish South Africans who fear the future under Verwoerd remember that the vast majority of the South African people suffer the present under

Verwoerd: let them too look forward to and work for a new South Africa in which there will be no discrimination based on race, colour, creed or social origin.

Tanganyika's Independence

CONTACT congratulates the people of Tanganyika on their becoming free on 9th December after forty-two years under British mandate.

We wish them all that the people of Africa desire—peace, prosperity and a dignity long denied them.

At the same time a word must be said about the British government's rule over Tanganyika: rule that has brought stability, education and progress to the country, and which has made it possible for Dr. Julius Nyerere, Tanganyika's first prime minister and head of a democratically-elected government, to lead his people confidently into the future.

Shorts . . .

● "Somalia will consider favourably any invitation to join a future east African federation."—Mr. Abdullai Issa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Somali Republic. (*The Times* (London), 10th November, 1961.)

If Somalia joins the central and east African federation proposed by leaders of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia (see *Contact*, 2nd November), the mighty state will stretch from the Limpopo to the Gulf of Aden.

● Lagos, Nigerian federal capital, now has a stock exchange.

● The Prime Minister of British Guiana, Dr. Cheddy Jagan, has suggested 31st May, 1962, as the date for his country's independence.

● The highest point in Africa, Kaiser Wilhelm's Spitz at the summit of Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika, is to be given another name to commemorate the country's independence.

Mr. Nyerere has expressed the hope that the people of Tanganyika would like to light a candle on top of Mount Kilimanjaro, which would shine beyond their borders, "giving hope where there was despair, love where there was hate, and dignity where before there was only humiliation." (Tanganyika Information Services, 16th November.)

● The Queensborough, Natal, Town Council has informed the South African Institute of Race Relations that it sees no necessity to try to reverse the Group Areas Board decision to declare Queensborough "White". (*Natal Daily News*, 13th November.) Six hundred families, some of whom have been living in the borough for 75 years, will have to leave their homes to make way for Whites. (*Contact*, 19th October.)

● Toc H has for the first time in South Africa invited non-Whites to become members. This was announced by the organization's general secretary, Rev. E. Bentley Edwards, on 7th November.

THE NEW AFRICAN

A Monthly Review for Radicals

The first 16 page issue (January, 1962), will carry articles by Dennis Brutus, Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole (treasurer of the Southern Rhodesian National Democratic Party), Anthony Delius, Fr. Trevor Bush and others.

Subscriptions: R2.00 (£1) per year
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Government Isolates S.A. from the World

THE PRICE OF APARTHEID GROWS

By a Reporter

WHAT is apartheid, racialism, costing South Africa? What effect is it having on the country apart from that of keeping the mass of the people in bondage?

Developments in Africa and throughout the world are beginning to show that apartheid, having lost South Africa its good name, is beginning to lose it its trade, diplomatic connections, its cultural and sporting ties, as well as vast sums of money.

Cut Off from Free Africa

Events are showing that the practice of racialism by successive South African governments since Union in 1910, has made it impossible for South Africa to play any part in the development of free Africa.

Instead of being able to work fruitfully with the free people of Africa in the development of the African continent, South Africa is likely to be expelled from the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa, a major body for the pooling of technical resources. As it is, there are no South African technicians in any of the independent states as the governments will not allow them in.

South Africa is losing many of its best educated people who prefer to live away from a country sick with racialism. In *Contact* (16th November) we gave a short list of South African artists, writers and musicians living overseas. To these could be added scores of

doctors, engineers, teachers, university lecturers and professors, political leaders, artisans and skilled workers.

Universities

The Universities have suffered heavily: the University of Cape Town has lost 25 staff members since 1959, 14 for appointments at overseas universities. Among those lost are Profs. L. M. Thompson (History), D. V. Cowen (Law), A. C. Jordan (African languages) and J. Irving (Physics). At Witwatersrand University, 8 professorships, 9 senior lectureships and 9 lectureships are vacant. Many leading men have left for overseas universities. Twenty-five staff members of Natal University have taken posts at foreign universities. Among those who have left is Prof. Durrant, one of South Africa's foremost literary critics. Other universities have suffered to a lesser extent. Stellenbosch has lost the head of its English faculty, Professor Hooper, to Canada.

Moreover, the South African universities are finding it extremely difficult to replace lost personnel from abroad. The British Association of University Teachers has taken active steps "to warn anybody contemplating leaving (Britain) to teach in South African Universities against doing so while the present apartheid policy persists."

Belief in apartheid has made it impos-

sible for the Afrikaans churches to remain members of the World Council of Churches.

The South African government has also ceased to be a member of the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (Unesco), the world's largest and most embracing cultural organization, because that body pursues policies contrary to apartheid.

Commonwealth

These are a few of the links with the outside world broken before the greatest severance—the exit from the commonwealth—took place in March this year.

With that break, South Africa lost its links with the world's greatest association of free people, and apart from the cultural advantages the most serious losses will be in trade. Already the sugar industry has had to negotiate a new, non-commonwealth agreement with Britain—at a loss of over two million rand (£1,000,000).

The position is uncertain concerning South Africa's fruit and other farming exports to Britain, up till now the best customer, because new trade agreements have to be negotiated.

South Africa is also denied access to the knowledge and experience of commonwealth officials in matters of economics, defence, agriculture, education, arts and science.

Boycotts

Not only commonwealth trade is affected by world hatred of racialism—other trade boycotts are becoming effec-



VERWOERD—taking South Africa out of the world community

tive. Apart from losing a potential R20,000,000 (£10,000,000) a year trade with free Africa, other countries opposed to apartheid are boycotting South African goods.

According to the *Evening Post* (15th November) among them are Communist China, R5,032,000 (£2,516,000) and Malaya, R2,180,000 (£1,090,000).

The other countries were India, R70,000 (£35,000), British West Indies, R218,000 (£109,000), British Guiana, R156,000 (£78,000), Netherlands Guiana, R46,000 (£23,000).

Egypt is also applying a full-scale boycott against South Africa.

The bulk of exports to these countries was surplus farm produce, canned fish and other processed foods and mining machinery.

Some government officials in Pretoria fear that before the end of this year other countries will also cut their trade ties with South Africa.

A Cape Town firm has lost 85 per cent of its trade with West Africa and the West Indies because of the boycott.

Sport

In the sporting world, hatred of apartheid is beginning to make the position uncomfortable for apartheid sportsmen—the White football association has been suspended from the world body: the same has happened in table tennis; and is likely to happen in cricket. Apartheid teams representing South Africa stand little chance of being able to take part in the Olympic Games. And no South African teams can join in the Empire Games as the country is now out of the commonwealth.

Diplomatic Relations

Diplomatically, South Africa is completely cut off from free Africa, from India and Pakistan, from the communist world (except Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia), from the Arab world.

Financially, apart from losses in potential and present trade through boycotts, R184,000,000 (£92,000,000) left South Africa in 1960, because of the knowledge that an apartheid government could never be a secure government.

South Africa faces expulsion from the International Labour Organisation, an interstate body for the benefit of workers.

United Nations Sanctions

All but four less than two-thirds of the states represented at the United Nations have proposed the enforcement of sanctions against the South African government. If these sanctions are put into effect, and if member states of the United Nations abide by them, South Africa will not be able to have any dealing whatsoever with any other country in the world—oil and petrol supplies would cease, trade would cease, no South African ship or aeroplane would be able to call at any foreign port or airfield. South Africa would be completely isolated from the world, until such time as race rule had ceased, and replaced by a non-racial democratic government, based on one man one vote.

Personal Files

THE Maseru riots were ugly—racial and with a nasty smell of having been planned. There was a real smell, too, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral. This was found to be carefully prepared for firing. Fuses and fuel were laid out in a scientific manner, so that it would go up in a blaze as the mob attacked it, as if their doing. They did not, so the evidence was still there when the riot ended.

SIR ROY HARROD, the economist, recently listed reluctance to assist apartheid as No. 3 of the reasons for which the United States were adamant against raising the price of gold. In recent weeks pronouncements by Reuter's financial editor, by the London *Financial Times*, and by the chairman of the powerful I.C.I. have all hinted at the "revaluation of gold" to meet the threat to the dollar. None so much as referred to Harrod's No. 3 reason. The end-of-May strike failure doubtless reassured the big finance boys that Verwoerd is in for a longer innings than they had thought. The near miss of Ghana's sanctions motion at U.N.O. cheered them up even more. One relieved Johannesburg stockbroker expressed it thus: "It is an interesting fact that London's appraisal of South African gold share investments is being gauged by economic rather than political factors—a distinct change of heart." If this change of heart leads to a lift in the gold price, Verwoerd will clean up more than enough to finance Bantustans galore, and to buy arms to keep the masses down.

PARLIAMENT is only interesting now as a preview of the *Government Gazette* and as an object lesson in the brutalizing effects of racial domination on the dominators. A preview of the

preview indicates a possible tinkering with job reservation, foreshadowed by deputy economics minister Mr. Haak's mention of increased technical training for non-Whites. Job reservation is a hard one for the apartheid apologists to explain away. Besides, it has hardly been used. If there is a depression and jobs are needed for Government supporters a "little bill" could always be passed reserving for Whites this or that job at present done by non-Whites.

THEN WE may see the revised Bantu in European Areas Bill, aimed to deprive every single African of the right to live outside a reserve. *Blueprint for Bondage*, a Liberal Party pamphlet called the draft bill "a rigid system for the control and subordination of the African". And the 10-year-old Press Commission may report at last: its promises of being nearly ready usually raise a laugh, but the appearance of a hasty summary in 1962 may assist the Government with the muzzle they have long been wanting to slip on the Press.

AFRIKAANSE-PERS Bepker's 1961 profits jumped R2½ thousand on 1960's. But shareholders, whose mouths must have been watering at the profits from the compulsory sale of A.P.B. text-books to 1½ million Bantu Education pupils, will get no dividend. The R237,432 profit (pre-tax) will go to building up *Sondagblad*, A.P.B.'s answer to the Johannesburg *Sunday Times*. *Sondagblad*, as last *Contact* revealed, reflects the point of view of at least one of its directors, Dr. Albert Hertzog.

THE WORLD DAILY NEWS, one-cent four-page daily offspring of the old *World* (five cents weekly) is due in mid-January. Bantu Press, the owners, are looking for an African editor, not necessarily a journalist, and they can't find one. As Bantu Press is owned by Oppenheimer's Anglo-American Corporation, the Argus newspaper group and Maggs-Somerset Ltd., they may be expected to be choosy of the editor's political colouration. "Anglo" rather grudgingly

keep the Bantu Press papers alive so that they don't fall into other hands. It looks as if they want to make money this time. There are 3 million Africans in the Reef-Pretoria-Vereeniging area, 80% of them reckoned to be literate—and that excludes the mine compounds. *The World* at present sells 28,000. Big competition may come from the new Afrikaner newspaper group employing the ex-general manager of the S.A. Railways, Mr. D. H. C. du Plessis, to pilot a bunch of new Bantu-language newspapers

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER outdid his Progressive colleagues in his hopes for the Federation, in the Rhodesian Anglo-American annual report: "I continue to believe that the Federation... has a chance of creating a genuinely non-racial society with a prosperous economy." H.F.O.'s non-racial efforts for South Africa do not at present go much beyond the occasional non-racial party at his Parktown house, Little Brentwood. Yet in the Rhodesias he talks of "breaking down the social barriers" and cheers Rhodesia's multi-racial football teams playing matches "free of racial incidents and the crowds impartial in their applause of individuals".

PROBABLE TRUE answer to the question, "Where does the Bantu Education Department get its spies?" has been furnished by a senior servant in the department who told *Contact* that he believes they are recruited outside the schools. Touts approach semi-literate youthful labourers, who fall for the temptation of an easy life and good pay in a high school or training institution, in return for the simple job of giving names of ringleaders and tipping the authorities (usually over the principal's head) of troubles brewing. Another ugly aspect confirmed by the same source was of the black list that circulates in all post-primary schools, containing names of students who may on no account be admitted to any schools, because of misdemeanours, mainly political.

Bethelsdorp

Group Areas Act Smashes Settled Community

From "Contact" Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH: Bethelsdorp, historic London Missionary Society settlement north of the Port Elizabeth Municipal boundary, is an example of the deprivation of rights of non-White South Africans under the Group Areas Act.

People who have lived happily side by side for more than forty years are to be separated: some will lose their homes, other their freehold land, and others will be moved to a new area where rents will be increased.

It had been thought that the rights of the people concerned had been entrenched by Act of Parliament in 1921, but the entrenchment has been rendered void by the Group Areas Act.

The rights referred to "garden lots" granted to the Congregational Church Aid and Missionary Society, which are in the area now known as Veeplaats, one of the four villages in the 8,384 morgen known as Bethelsdorp.

These rights were thought to be entrenched in the Bethelsdorp Settlement Act of 1921. This special Act of Parliament was thought to guarantee for always the rights of "Coloured people and Natives only" to own and occupy land in the area.

Superseded

But the Group Areas proclamation has superseded the Bethelsdorp Act. About 3,584 morgen west of the national road to Uitenhage, and contiguous with Port Elizabeth municipal Coloured housing schemes, has been proclaimed for Coloureds. There are about 1,200 Africans now living there, mainly in Bethelsdorp and Missionvale villages.

The remaining 4,800 morgen is known as the "African zone". It con-

tains Veeplaats, the village of Kleinskool, and housing schemes for Africans and Coloureds—Zwide and Windvogel Villages—built years ago by the Port Elizabeth Divisional Council, which controls the area.

The Divisional Council is going ahead with plans for a Coloured housing scheme in the group area. They have been held up for ten years, because government departments would not approve plans till Bethelsdorp Local Area had been divided under the Group Areas Act.

These houses are primarily wanted for the 200 tenants of Windvogel Village, who will have to be moved from the African zone. In Windvogel, they pay a sub-economic rent of 75c (7/6) a week, or, as incomes exceed the limit, graduated rents up to the full economic rent of R1.13 (11/3) a week. The houses they will be moved to will carry much higher rents, with government loan funds available now only at 6½ per cent interest.

"What of the Freehold Rights?"

Apart from the Windvogel tenants, there are about 5,000 Coloureds in the African zone, who will have to be moved to the Coloured group area—where the Coloured population is only little more than 1,000!

There is still hope of Coloured home-ownership in these schemes. But what of the African freehold rights in their zone?

The Department of Bantu Administration confused the Port Elizabeth City Council and the Divisional Council for some years about the future of this area of Bethelsdorp.

In 1958, when the City Council was once more casting around for more

ground for extending Kwazakele, its site-and-service township, Dr. Verwoerd, then the minister gave his "unequivocal final decision". This was that African land in Bethelsdorp was regarded as "released area" or Native Reserve. No "urban location" development would be allowed.

After reams of correspondence, and a deputation from the Divisional Council had seen Mr. de Wet Nel, the new minister, last year, there was another change in policy. The Divisional Council was told its home-ownership scheme for Africans planned on commonage, was "out".

It could submit plans for an African housing scheme on the site-and-service principle—but with leasehold title only to the ground.

The only African home-ownership which would be permitted would be in the "garden lots" areas of Veeplaats. But the baffling thing was that the ground could be sold only to "displaced" African property owners in Port Elizabeth, Walmer and surrounding areas.

The Divisional Council was in the throes of trying to establish the rights of African families in the Bethelsdorp area itself—some there for generations—when there was a new development. The Port Elizabeth City Council again cast covetous eyes on the ground adjacent to Kwazakele.

Negotiations for the handover of the whole African zone to the Municipality are now almost complete. The Divisional Council is making it a condition that freehold rights for Africans in Veeplaats, no matter where they come from, must be preserved.

But the final say will, of course, be with the Department of Bantu Administration, which is drafting the hand-over agreement.

Swanu Calls for Self-determination

From "Contact" Correspondent

WINDHOEK: Addressing a gathering of more than three hundred people in Keetmanshoop on 18th November, Mr. A. Krone of the South West African National Union, said that the people of South West Africa must first forget their racial, tribal and religious affiliations and perceive first that they are human beings and South West Africans.

The meeting was arranged by the Keetmanshoop branch of Swanu, and was addressed by two guest speakers from Windhoek, Messrs. Hitjevi Vei, Swanu publicity and organizing secretary, and Werner Mamugwe, acting national secretary.

Whites Not Hated

Continuing his address, Mr. Krone said that the Whites were not hated: what was hated were their institutions—apartheid, racialism, colonialism and imperialism.

"We must forget the notion that our freedom will come from abroad or from the United Nations," he added. "We are the people who will in the final analysis sacrifice for it."

The next speaker, Mr. Vei, said that 42 years under South African colonialism were enough. There was no substitute for independence and self-determination.

Mr. Mamugwe said that Swanu does not place the greatest stress on leadership but on principles.

"Our principles," he said, "are based on national unity, termination of the South African regime in South West

Africa, and the securing of self-determination.

Mr. Mamugwe added that there would be no compromise on these principles. National unity means a united national body and not a loose unity of compartments.

He concluded by saying, "Remember, the problem today is not who and which organization will lead, but how to free our mother country."

Students told "Thank the Government"

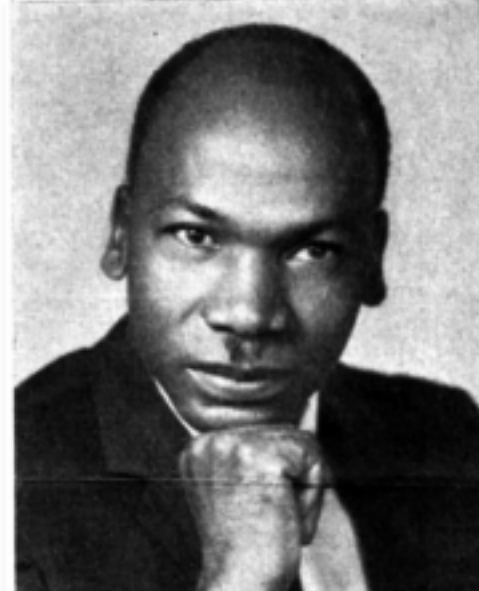
From "Contact" Correspondent
WINDHOEK: An extraordinary function was held at the Bantu Education Augustineum Government Training College at Okahanja.

A gathering of students was organized by the principal "to express gratitude and appreciation for what the school and administration had done for them and is doing for them".

The principal told the students that despite their "activities" last year (when the students went on strike and marched forty miles into Windhoek to complain to the government over conditions at the college) the school had not been closed down. The students should therefore formally express their gratitude and appreciation to the authorities.

Students who wanted to protest against the holding of the function were threatened with expulsion and told there was "no room for agitators and politicians at the school".

"Helping to Build a Better World"



MACHOBANE

ON 16th November, Mr. James J. Machobane, founder of the Machobane Mass Agricultural College, and of a new movement in Basutoland farming—*mantso-tlala* or movement to dispel famine—received the Lane Byant International Volunteer Award, worth \$1,000 (£350) in New York.

The award is given annually to recognize and encourage voluntary projects for the benefit of mankind.

In 1957 Mr. Machobane and his wife founded the Agricultural College near Leribe in northern Basutoland. At it he taught a revolutionary new method of farming and crop growing which he believes will save Basutoland from starvation.

Starting the college in their own home, in 1959 it had grown to comprise 200 members, and in 1960 there were 15,000 names on the waiting list.

"To Teach the Masses"

The aim of the college is to teach the masses who have been able only to eke out a starvation subsistence on the land to help themselves and the community towards a better life. The stress at the college is on adult education, with immediate emphasis given to intensive farming and co-operative activities.

Kennedy's Message

Some three hundred people attended the prize-giving ceremony in New York, and President John F. Kennedy of the United States sent a message which read:

"The American people, as a people, are interested and concerned in Africans as a people. By sharing our experiences in overcoming the problems of everyday life, we can help one another to build a better world."

"Africa's Needs"

Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson, America's top representative to the United Nations, expressed disappointment that he was unable to attend the ceremony and said in a message:

"Today, as we honour the Machobanes' achievements, we realize that Africa's needs have an urgency unknown elsewhere. Nowhere in the world do people look forward with more hope or reach out more eagerly for the fruits of modern knowledge and modern techniques. To assist this vast undertaking, this great awakening continent could and should be a great adventure in human co-operation for governments as well as private citizens. It is one, I am happy to say, to which the American administration is wholeheartedly dedicated."

Mr. Machobane was recommended for the award by Mr. Patrick Duncan, editor of *Contact*.

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CAPE TOWN

Alarmed by Sasa's Success

SPORT RACIALISTS FIGHT BACK

By DENNIS BRUTUS

RACIALISM in South African sport has suffered two crushing blows recently.

First was the suspension of the all-White Football Association of Southern Africa from the International Football Federation, involving over 50,000 White sportsmen.

Next was the much greater blow — affecting over 100,000 White South Africans — when this country was excluded from the Perth Empire Games next year — in spite of some backstage efforts to prevent S.A.'s exclusion.

But the racialists are fighting back. When the soccer suspension took place, *Die Burger* remarked on those who had fought with great determination and ability to get South Africa penalized for her racial policy in sport. *Die Burger* exhorted the protagonists of racial sport to match this determination and ability.

"On Several Fields"

The exhortation is taking effect — backed by large commercial interests.

The fight is being waged on several fields, principally boxing, professional soccer and athletics.

A section of our non-White boxers, led by Messrs. Orrie and Schroeder of Cape Town, have accepted apartheid affiliation to the White body and the bait of a tournament in Bulawayo. There will be two separate South African teams (one white, one black needless to say) and they will meet outside the republic. But the chairman of the all-White union, Frank Braun, has made it quite clear that there will be no mixed fighting in the country, as has the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Jan de Klerk. To spell it out: there will be no equal opportunity in our boxing: there will be boxing apartheid.

In soccer the attack is more serious.

Just when the amateur and professional soccer groups had worked out their differences and were ready to build up soccer, a Brewery has offered large sums and prizes in the Transvaal for a separate professional league — for "Bantu soccer"! And this group has broken away from the non-racial Soccer Federation which is fighting for the international recognition of all our players. Though the White Federation has denied responsibility for this split, it is its affiliate, the National Football League, which is helping this splinter body to establish itself in opposition to the national body.

In athletics, the group which has agreed to accept racial separation and which is affiliated to the White body on inferior terms, is now being offered a possible "overseas" tour. And if this falls through, then an overseas non-White team will be imported to keep them happy. The timing of the announcement is remarkable — there were signs that the non-racial body was ready to build itself into a strong body and to draw in the section which had previously accepted apartheid.

We must be aware of these new developments in the past few weeks and we must be prepared to fight with greater determination. These apartheid projects must be given no support.

Intensify Pressures

And we must intensify our pressures: already the cracks in cricket apartheid are widening. And Dr. Danie Craven of the S.A. Rugby Board is a worried man — hence the decision by his Board to have an inquiry into "Coloured Rugby". Sasa (the South African Sports Association) has asked the International Rugby Board to investigate racialism in South African rugby — the scrumming is going to get hotter in the near future.

GANYILE

Students Petition British Government

By a Reporter

CAPE TOWN: More than two hundred students at Fort Hare University College have signed a petition to the British Ambassador and High Commissioner for Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland in Pretoria, Sir John Maud. The petition condemns the "illegal removal of Mr. Ganyile by the South African police from the British territory of Basutoland".

Mr. Ganyile was a student at Fort Hare until he was expelled last year for his political activities.

The petition concludes, "We the undersigned students of the University College of Fort Hare wish to petition the British Government not to betray the confidence of the African people, and to intervene by taking immediate necessary steps to secure the release of Mr. Ganyile and his safe return to Basutoland".

Fort Hare students raised a sum of

"CANCEL 'LIONS' RUGBY TOUR" — SAYS SASA

THE South African Sports Association, in a letter dated 19th October, 1961, to the International Rugby Board, whose headquarters are in Dublin, Ireland, calls for the cancellation of the projected tour of the British "Lions" team to South Africa next year.

Sasa calls for the cancellation because the South African Rugby Board is an apartheid body, and consequently no non-Whites are permitted to participate in events organized by the board although there is no law in South Africa to prevent non-racial sport.

R12 (£6) to help Mr. Ganyile, who is at present held under Transkei emergency regulations in Umtata jail after being kidnapped by the South African police while he and two friends were living near Qacha's Nek in Basutoland.

Non-Racial Theatre in Pretoria

From "Contact" Correspondent

PRETORIA: Pretorians of all races will have the opportunity of seeing *Blood Knot*, Athol Fugard's play which has received rave notices in both English and Afrikaans press during its run in Johannesburg.

The play opens at the Monastery Hall, Duxbury Road, in Hillcrest, on 4th December and will run until the 9th. Admission will be open to all and, according to the producers, there will be no colour-segregation of seating.

With the colour "problem" so much in the minds of most people in this town the play should greatly interest Pretorians. It concerns the tragedy, but also the lighter, comic situations, of two brothers in the tangle of race classification. One is classified White, the other Black.

The characters are brilliantly portrayed by the author Athol Fugard as the White brother and the African actor Zakes Mokae as the Black brother.

I am informed by people close to Zakes Mokae that, in spite of the good notices about his excellent performance, his joy in success has not been unmixed with sadness because he has been performing before segregated audiences. We are proud that in Pretoria he will have no worries of this nature and look forward to a performance surpassing any he has given in Johannesburg.

"TO STRENGTHEN FAMILY LIFE"

But under Apartheid it's Different

SLUM clearance is nothing new. You take people from overcrowded tenements or shacks and you move them into subsidized, modern houses or flats, one to each family. Crime, broken homes, disease fall back.

With apartheid it is different. A hundred families of Freeground and Hardevlei, Cape, must move, for instance. This is what happens:

- The father must go to the migrant labourers' barracks in the municipal location.
- The mother and children may find homes with other families in Nyanga West location, if they can.
- If not, mother and children are "endorsed out" and moved up to 1,000 miles away to the poverty-stricken tribal reserve.
- But if they qualify and can find a temporary place, they will be reunited in a brick location house in 1962.

If they qualify. There was always a loophole to prove that they did not, but some had a chance. In 1962 that chance will go as a law is to be passed by which not one single African will have the right to a home outside a reserve. And that is not all.

The Cost

- What does it all add up to?
- Homes are broken up and parents and children scattered.
- Overcrowding in the location gets worse, and with it crime and disease.
- More people live in slum conditions rather than fewer.

That is slum clearance, apartheid version. And there are other ugly ironies. Take one family:

● Mr. Klaas Mvambo moved to Freeground when African families were cleared out of Blouville three years ago. His wife and two children were with him, with their goats and two dogs. The other five children had to be sent back to the Transkei. Then last year Mrs. Mvambo and the other two children were "endorsed out" and went back too. Now the house itself is gone too. Mr. Mvambo goes to the municipal barracks, ten miles further — and that much extra, unsubsidized transport — from his factory job. His wife and children are 800 miles away, back to the tribalism of Cofimvaba. The goats are sold and sympathetic Coloured neighbours will take the

dogs. The corrugated iron sheets and the furniture must be sold for a song, because the home itself was destroyed on 16th November. It could not be sold or let as a structure on leasehold council ground, even though it was the fruit of his sweat and skill, and a homeless Coloured family might want it. About all that wasn't a problem was pulling it down. A municipal jeep with a rope round each of the four corner poles in turn, and the engine roared briefly. The home and the Mvambo's struggle towards modern citizenship were shattered.

Dignity and Self-Respect

Yet dignity and self-respect thrive, in spite of all the hardships, at Freeground and Hardevlei. Many of the houses were wall-papered, comfortably furnished, snugly sealed from the rain and the harsh Cape southeaster, though the housewives fought a losing battle against the drifts of sand that everlastingly found their way through the cracks and under the doors. There were roads, too, made by some of the residents.

There are neat hedges and fences here and there, one or two homemade windchargers, and all the woodwork, door- and window-frames are painted pastel blue at Mrs. Y's. She built up her home almost alone, having a disabled husband. It must be worth a couple of hundred pounds at least, but will soon be worth the same as Mr. Mvambo's wreckage.

Yes, life may have been hard at

Hardevlei, but men and women made homes there, and were raising their children to be good citizens, against the staggering odds of apartheid. The odds beat them in the end and in mid-1962 the people of Hardevlei of African descent become Bantu male No.... and Bantu female No.... of the well-controlled and policed Nyanga West Bantu location.

Apartheid is different, indeed. The home, the household gods, family unity, self-respect and dignity are some of its daily victims. And — always — the children.

Cruel Footnote

A cruel footnote is supplied by an appeal going out as the homes of Freeground and Hardevlei crash into the ground. It is for "Our Children's Day" and is from Mrs. C. R. Swart, the wife of the State President of the Republic of South Africa. With Mr. Mvambo's and all the other children in mind we reproduce it here.

to strengthen the home and the bonds of family life — the normal environment in which every child should grow up — and to remove the dark cloud of fear that a child might have to be taken away even for a time, from his parental home. If as a last resort a child has to be removed to a foster home or other care, contact is maintained with his family and every effort is made to encourage and help the parents to bring the family together again and build up a home in which all can take pride.

Nellie Swart.

State President's Residence,
Pretoria.



MR. MVAMBO

GOVERNMENT PLANS RADIO BLACK-OUT

By a Reporter

THE South African government is spending approximately R40,000,000 (£20,000,000) on the new system of radio broadcasting it is giving to the country.

This large sum of money is being spent to build a network of relay stations wide enough to cover the whole of South Africa. These relay stations will broadcast on wavelengths not heard on ordinary radio sets. They will broadcast on the ultra-shortwaves using a system known as Frequency Modulation (FM). Transmissions can be heard only within a radius of about 100 miles of the relay station, hence the need for a vast number of such stations to serve the whole country.

"Contact" learns that the government's ultimate object is to isolate South Africa from world radio broadcasts, more and more of which are beamed to Africa, and which give a completely different idea of emerging Africa and of the whole world, than that given by the South African Broadcasting Corporation and by the White-supremacy newspapers.

This isolation will be accomplished by making it as difficult as possible to listen to any but broadcasts from the S.A.B.C. It will be done principally by selling at a subsidized price radio sets which will receive only S.A.B.C. FM broadcasts (*Contact* learns that the government plans to import FM receivers costing R38 and sell them—principally to African listeners—for R18) and increasing the price of short-wave receivers by imposing heavy customs duty on them as well as rigid import control.

The FM system will carry the following S.A.B.C. programmes: Afrikaans, English, Springbok (commercial), Zulu, Xhosa, North and South Sotho and Venda. The "Bantu programmes", at present limited to a few hours a day,

will be expanded into full-time broadcasts.

Anyone who does not have a short-wave wireless set would not be able to hear any but these programmes.

"Contact" advises all people who do not have a shortwave radio to buy one now, preferably a set with a range from 13 metres, but a set with a range from 25 metres will serve for night listening.

SINCE *CONTACT'S* last survey of world radio for Africa, several other stations have come on the air. Here is an up-to-date list:

Brazzaville: Daytime, 13, 16, 19 metres; night, 25, 31 metres (French and English news and music).

London (B.B.C.): Daytime, 11, 13, 19 metres; night, 25, 31 metres (news, general broadcasting).

Cairo: Evening, 16 metres (English news).

Dakar: Night, 25 metres (French and English news, African music).

Monrovia: Morning, 25 metres; night, 19 metres (English news, music).

Leopoldville: Late night, 25 metres (French and English news, African music).

All India Radio: Evening, 19 metres (English news, music).

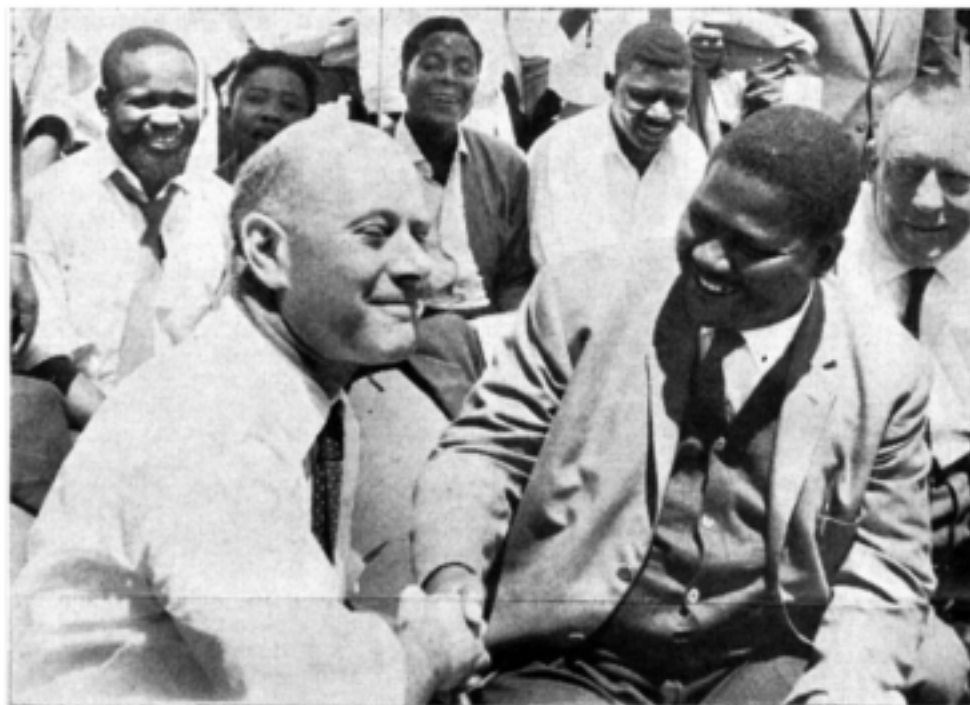
Ghana: 5.30 p.m., 16 metres; night, 19, 25, 31 metres (news, African music).

The following stations also broadcast for Africa: **Belgrade, Israel, Moscow, Peking, Rome, Voice of America, Japan, Paris, Germany.** They can be heard clearly from sunset onwards in the 19, 25, 31 or 42 metre bands.

THE FOLLOWING are some of the types of radio obtainable at present: 25 metres—550 metres: Philips, Sierra, National (about R40); Supersonic (R35.70).

13 metres—550 metres: Pye (R59.50).

These are transistor radios that work off a few torch batteries that last about three months.



Dr. Palley (left) shaking hands with Mr. Nkomo at the end of the meeting. In the background are National Democratic Party executive members (from left to right): Mr. Masawi, Mrs. Robert Mugabe, Mr. Mugabe and Advocate Herbert Chitepo.

S. Rhodesian M.P. Calls for "Majority Rule Now"

From "Contact" Correspondent

SALISBURY: Dr. Ahrn Palley, Member of Parliament for the Greendale Constituency, Southern Rhodesia, and a leader of the newly-formed New Africa Party (which supports the National Democratic Party), addressed a huge meeting in Highfield, Salisbury, on Sunday, 19th November.

He declared that the only solution to the present tense situation in the country was "majority rule now".

He had called the meeting to let the African people know what his stand was towards the new constitution. Among those who attended were National Democratic Party president Mr. Joshua Nkomo and some of his "shadow cabinet".

In his two-hour speech, Dr. Palley strongly attacked and condemned security laws, the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act, the Preventive Detention Act, the Vagrancy Act and said: "This silly and stupid government has concerned itself so much with silly, minor things like the colour bar in hotels and small changes to the laws, leaving out the big things. There must be a big change now that will bring

democracy and justice to this country."

Speaking on the new constitution, Dr. Palley received a thunderous "No! No! No!" when he asked whether the people liked it or not. He told the gathering that there was still time to fight the new constitution, and concluded by saying: "Make your opposition to the constitution heard in every possible way and I am sure that the British Government and the British public will note your protest and some changes may be made. I personally do not like it. I believe that the majority must rule."

British No Longer Trusted

A week earlier the N.D.P. announced that they no longer trusted the British Government, and were not going to take part in the coming election. The N.D.P. has formally requested followers to hand their voters' cards to branch officials so as to make sure that they play no part in the new constitution. Party members who have not yet registered as voters, were told not to do so.

Mr. Robert Mugabe, Publicity Secretary, told *Contact*: "We want all people to refuse to be second-class citizens in our country of birth by refraining from becoming voters under a discrimination franchise."

"Churchmen must be Conscience of the Nation" — Bishop of Johannesburg

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: In a special interview with *Contact* the new Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt. Rev. Leslie Stradling (successor to Bishop Reeves, who was deported by the government), spoke forthrightly on his view of the relation between religion and politics.

"God cares for everything He made," said Bishop Stradling. "Therefore religion cannot be confined to what goes on in church. It must have something to say about every department of life."

This did not mean that bishops and other church leaders should try to find a way into positions of national leadership. But it did mean that they should be the conscience of the nation, speaking out in protest against anything that is morally wrong.

The new Bishop, a tall, pipe-smoking man with a pleasant manner, said most Christian laymen did not like their priest or their Bishop to interfere in politics or anything else that was not strictly his business. They said he should

concern himself only with "spiritual" things.

"It is too early for me to be talking about South African attitudes, but I imagine that, if in Johannesburg I confine my activities specifically to church work, I need expect no difficulties from the government, and there will certainly be no danger of deportation.

"It is always a temptation for the church is to take the easy way. But unfortunately for our peace of mind, that is not the way which Christ approved.

"A bishop has the right, like any other citizen, to criticize the government of his country; but he must be very sure where he stands before he criticizes it, not in his own name, but in the name of God. Justice, integrity, truth are moral values, and the church must not fear to say: 'This is right; that is wrong'. Above all, perhaps, the church must raise its voice against the growing materialism of the age, and the tendency to think that nationalism necessarily brings us any nearer to the kingdom of God."

Swapo News

CHIEF REFUSES TO PUNISH LEADERS

From "Contact" Correspondent

ONDANGUA, S.W.A.: *Contact* (7th September) carried a report of the deportation to Ovamboland of Messrs. Cristof Nanjembe and Petrus Nakanyala from Walvis Bay, and of their treatment at the hands of Chief Martin Ashikoto.

"Not Harsh"

It should be made clear that Chief Martin is not a harsh man who persecutes his people for the benefit of the Nationalist government. Pressure has been put on him many times to detain Mr. Herman ja-Toiva, founder of the South West African People's Organization, an exile in Ovamboland. The chief has refused to do so, as he

has refused to detain other exiled Swapo leaders.

When Mr. Nanjembe was deported from Walvis Bay, he was only told to report to the chief, and Mr. Nakanyala was told to pay £24. Neither are in detention.

As far as Mr. Elia is concerned, the Chief was told to fine him 80 head of cattle, but this was not done.

Following the report in *Contact* the three men were summoned to the Native Commissioner and statements were taken from them concerning their treatment.

Escape from Angola

From "Contact" Correspondent

PALAPYE, B.P.: Mr. Lucas Pohamba, Swapo leader, who was deported from Ovamboland to Angola after severe corporal punishment (see *Contact* 27th July) has arrived here. He has escaped from Portuguese territory.

After some time in Angola, Mr. Pohamba crossed the frontier into western Ovamboland, and from there made his way on foot to Muhembo in Bechuanaland, a distance of some 500 miles. From Muhembo he came on to Palapye.

PROGRESS RADIO
26 MAIN ROAD, CLAREMONT,
CAPE
will answer any enquiries about
radios.

Former Teacher Deported

From "Contact" Correspondent

WINDHOEK: Mr. Sakaria Shikomba, former school teacher and a Swapo leader, has been deported and banished to a remote part of Ovamboland.

He was one of the most gifted scholars in the whole of Ovamboland and was a teacher at the Onguediva Boys' High School and at Oniipa Boys' High School. He left the school because he objected to Bantu Education indoctrination and came to Windhoek where he worked as a clerk.

He was jailed for 40 days for a pass offence, and on his release was escorted to Ovamboland to his home village Onayena.

READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS...

Appeal to Liberals

SIR,—Let the Liberals continue their campaign against the colour bar. They must dig a big grave for that policy and bury it because it is useless.

Any people who make friends between White and non-White are regarded by our government as communists and are visited by the Special Branch. Only stooges are allowed to make friends with government officials so that they can inform about others.

We have lost the friendship between White and Black manhood: we lost our education, lost our privileges, lost our rights to the country and lost peace.

I therefore appeal to you Liberals to reorganize the campaign to crush the apartheid policy.

We are all South Africans; each and every race has to respect the other. We don't want to suffer riots between Black and White. We have only a few friends and we don't want them hurt as they struggle with us.

Take this seriously, Liberals, and you will soon win. And once the battle has been won, it will never be lost again. Keep on without violence. Unity is strength. We want peace with all members of the country.

SOLOMON MOLEFE,
Bethlehem, O.F.S.

Capitalists and Imperialists

SIR,—The editorial in *Contact* (16th November), "Capitalism: Potent Instrument to Abolish Backwardness"—teems with palpable fallacies. Permit me to indicate the most important.

The article quotes a statement of Lenin's to the effect that real development in backward countries is only possible under socialism. "This belief," says the writer, "is widespread in African and Asian countries. But though it is widespread it is false."

As evidence of its supposed falsity he then adduces the examples of Japan and pre-revolutionary Russia. But he completely forgets that the very African and Asian countries in which today this belief is widely held are the most powerful examples of its truth.

A very cursory examination of the facts should convince any unbiased

person that the imperialist powers cannot, by the very nature of imperialism, afford to allow extensive industrial development in the countries they directly or indirectly control. Imperialism depends for its existence on profits from investment in underdeveloped countries and on the exploitation of raw material resources. *This kind of "development" does not benefit the people of the countries themselves.*

Further, Lenin was writing about Tsarist Russia in a period when capitalism was an advancing force, before its contradictions had developed to the point of retarding its progress.

As for Japan, its "modernization" is the result of American investment: it is carried out for imperialist profit and not for the alleviation of the basic problems of poverty and unemployment among the great majority of the Japanese people.

RAYMOND THOMS,
Johannesburg.

[Mr. Thoms should distinguish between "capitalism" and "imperialism", for the world's greatest imperialist power, the U.S.S.R.—a "socialist" state—is as greedy for the natural resources of Africa and other backward lands as western "imperialists" themselves. —EDITOR]

Point of no return

SIR,—The Nationalist Party has reached a point of no return. One more step and they fall to bottomless Nowhere.

They have no markets in the newly independent African states. They left the commonwealth so that they could ill-treat Black citizens without any country interfering with their "domestic affairs".

Holland, the mother country of the Afrikaners, is standing aloof and looking at the Nats. and their leader with suspicion.

If they do not improve their racial policy, the United Nations economic and social sanctions will lash out very hard. Then the shoes of the Liberals will come marching and the Nats. will run as fast as they can to Nowhere. What about the U.P. and the National Union? They will be annihilated!

What happened to Hitler? He said,

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

"My empire will last a thousand years".
How long did it last?

Afrika! Afrika! Afrika! Sibany-e-e-e!

M. S.M.,
Krugersdorp, Tvl.

Sons of the soil!

SIR,—Sons and daughters of this soil, let's call for unity. We want a united states of Africa. White domination must cease.



J. T. NQWELU,
Lady Frere, C.P.

Even if our brothers are jailed and killed, victory is ours. Freedom is coming just as the sun moves from east to west.

Inkululeko ngelethuxesha!

Disturbed by P.A.C. remarks

SIR,—Like Peter Burwell, I am disturbed by the interview which the two P.A.C. leaders, Mr. Mgweba and Mr. Kgosana, gave to your correspondent in Dar es Salaam; both at the aggressive tone and the content of their statement. I for one do not support a "Black government" as a principle in preference to a good government. My own private belief is that the best government is likely to be multi-racial, but the criterion would be the excellence of the government and not its racial composition.

You rightly condemned Mr. Kozonguizi for making racialistic statements. I am sure many of your readers would welcome your editorial comment on the interview given by these P.A.C. leaders.

J. ISACOWITZ,
Johannesburg.

[We agree with Mr. Isacowitz. The remarks of Messrs. Mgweba and Kgosana were most unfortunate and deserve criticism.—EDITOR]

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Not a bed of roses

SIR,—I would like to make an appeal to all members of the Swaziland Progressive Party.

Though the Swazi National Council seems to be opposing you, sons of the soil, never be discouraged. Let us convince the Council, and make clear to it how democratic government will bring about a better future for Swaziland, and explain to it that we are fighting against apartheid.

Freedom, sons and daughters of this soil, is not a bed of roses in which each and every bee is free to enjoy itself, but hard working.

The people who are blocking your way towards this new constitution—it doesn't mean that they don't see the truth; they are just pressing you down to see whether you are sure of what you are struggling for.

Forward, members of the S.P.P., freedom is ours. We want to make it a point that by 1963, from Cape to Cairo, and from west to east African people should be without chains.



P. P. PHUNGWAYO, Izwe lethu,
Manzini, Swaziland. Afrika!

PRIZE LETTER

SOUTH WEST AFRICA AND TANGANYIKA

SIR,—South West Africa was mandated to the Union of South Africa in 1919, at the same time that Tanganyika, also a former German colony, was placed under British mandate. It is now shocking to compare South West Africa with Tanganyika, to see how South West has been kept back by the South African colour bar government.

It is quite clear that South West is still backward because of the lack of education and other developments. It is now a great terror in our country that the little knowledge which existed is now going to be done away with. All schools are Bantuized. This means that we have to remain as we are. There is no progress in South West Africa.

The colour bar is the root of all this evil. It is the colour bar that has made the rulers of South West introduce Bantu Education. They do not want to co-operate with the non-Whites as brothers. They regard themselves as having more of right than the non-Whites.

Now then, friends, get up, let us fight for democracy and brotherhood and avoid communism as well as the colour bar.

S. SHIPANGA,
Ovamboland.

[Mr. Shipanga will get "Contact" for a year for sending the best letter of the fortnight.—EDITOR]

Cape Town's Non-Racial Boys' Choir



THE non-racial Cape Town Boys' Choir was founded five years ago. It aims to encourage interest in choral music generally and to enable talented children in need of financial assistance to further their musical education by providing scholarships and obtaining the services of music teachers at reduced fees. The choir performs for charity, to raise funds and to provide help for the education of former members. It is open to any boy who is sufficiently keen, reliable and talented. It does not give public concerts to audiences restricted on the grounds of colour.

Commenting on a recent concert given by the choir, the "Cape Argus" (12th October) wrote that it sang "with a musical instinct for phrasing delightful to hear in such young performers".

Suitable boys are given instrumental tuition. Badly needed donations should be sent to: D. McAdam, "Lothlorien", Flamingo Road, Zeekoevlei, Cape.

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FOR RATES SEE PAGE 2

Tanganyika

Nearest Free Country to South Africa

*"Haven of Peace"
in East Africa*

TANGANYIKA, a country which was once a German colony and later a British mandated territory, becomes independent on 9th December, ending 75 years of colonial influence and rule.

Tanganyika was a German colony from 1885 until 1916 when it was occupied by British forces in the course of the 1914-18 war against Germany. At the end of the war, the colony became a League of Nations mandate, administered by Britain. In 1946, Tanganyika became a United Nations trust territory, still administered by Britain.

Tanganyika is a country of 9,250,000 people, of whom 20,000 are Whites and 100,000 Asians. The Africans are descended from many intermingled stocks, for Nilotic and Hamitic tribes came at different times from the north and Zulus from what is today Natal. Most of the people are Bantu speaking; Swahili, the mixed African-Arab language of the coastal region, is the most widely spoken language.

Most Africans in the country are farmers, most Asians traders and businessmen, and most Whites either civil servants, farmers, missionaries and businessmen.

The government of Tanganyika is centred on Dar es Salaam, the capital, seaport and business centre.

Constitutional Progress

In the early days of British administration, government was by officials and civil servants. The first elections were held in 1957, and about that time too, the country's largest political party, the Tanganyika African National Union was founded by Dr. Julius Nyerere, the present Prime Minister. In the 1960 election, T.A.N.U. and its supporters won 70 out of 71 seats in the legislature, and it seems likely that the party will be ruling in Tanganyika for some time. Dr. Nyerere has declared that he favours one-party government for the next ten years, so that Tanganyika will be able to consolidate its independence.

Tanganyika was the first country in Africa to have an elected non-racial government, and since March last year, when the first rush of refugees left South Africa, Dar es Salaam has become a political centre of growing importance, being the nearest capital of a free country to South Africa.

Not only have many refugees from South and South West Africa found safety there; offices have also been established of both the South African United Front and the South West African People's Organization. Exiled political leaders from the Portuguese colony of Mozambique also have headquarters in Dar es Salaam.

The South African and South West African exiles have been fed and accommodated at the expense of T.A.N.U., and Dr. Nyerere is known to have given them as much assistance as possible.

Commonwealth Issue

Apart from this direct aid to victims of apartheid, Dr. Nyerere helped the South African freedom struggle by urging the expulsion of South Africa from the commonwealth, when he told the commonwealth prime ministers in a letter that if South Africa stayed in the commonwealth, Tanganyika would not join.

Nyerere's determination to see the end of race rule in South Africa is

— equalled by his determination to prevent the growth of racialism in his own country.

There has been opposition in Tanganyika to his government's citizenship proposals, under which it will be possible for Tanganyikans of all races to become citizens of the independent nation.

Declaration of Non-racialism

Some people wanted to forbid citizenship to non-Africans. (See *Contact* 16th November.) Speaking to a meeting of Elders of the Tanganyika African National Union on 21st October, 1961, Dr. Nyerere made the position of his government clear. He declared:

"For seven years we have struggled for human rights because we refuse to be denied our rights by other people just because of our colour . . . That is why we refused to base citizenship of Tanganyika on a person's colour . . .

"All over the world people refuse to be denied their rights by other people because of their colour. That is why we protest to any nation that denies the rights of some of the people just because of their colour. We have protested to President Kennedy against discrimination against the American Negroes. We have protested against the Portuguese colonial rule and that is why the Portuguese consulate in Dar es Salaam is being closed even before Independence Day. That is why I told the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference sitting in London in March this year that if South Africa was not expelled



from the commonwealth, we would not join the commonwealth. That is why South Africa left the commonwealth.

"In the past we were weak, but on the eve of 9th December we are going to become strong since the authority of the country is going to be transferred to us. After that date we can if we wish do whatever we please, because there will be nobody to stop us from doing so. We can order foreigners to pack up and go away immediately. We can persecute them as much as we like, even in the face of protests from all over the world. But will that be right? Why should we deny other people human rights which were set up by the United Nations Organization—an organization in which we ourselves believe?"

"That is why we refused that citizenship should be based on a person's colour."

But Tanganyika's most pressing problem is not race relations. With completely integrated schooling for Africans, Whites and Asians now the normal thing, and the rapid de-racialization of the government service, it will be possible for the government to devote its



Dar es Salaam (meaning "Haven of Peace" in Arabic), capital of Tanganyika, seen from the air.

greatest attention to the development of the country, to increasing the standard of living of all the people.

Development Programme

The government's first development programme, which envisages the expenditure of £24,000,000 over the next four years, will attempt to create the infra-structure essential to any development—the building of roads and bridges, power stations, railways and so on. Nearly a third of the £24 million will be spent on these things. Thirteen per cent of the amount will be spent on education.

A university college was opened in Dar es Salaam this year (it will eventually form part of the University of East Africa together with Makerere College, Uganda and the Royal College in Nairobi, Kenya).

The money for the development programme was a gift from Britain, as was much of the capital needed to found the university college.

There are now 450,000 children in primary school in Tanganyika.

The Economy

Tanganyika is mainly an agricultural country, the largest export being sisal, but there has been rapid development in coffee, tea, tobacco, cotton and groundnuts. A quarter of Tanganyika's agricultural exports are handled by farmers' co-operatives, which also provide services such as bulk marketing facilities, wholesale supply of goods, seeds, fertilizers; the co-operatives provide loans and saving facilities to farmers, and education for their children. There are more than six hundred registered co-operatives in the country.

Tanganyika is rich in minerals, but only gold, diamonds and lead are mined in any quantities. Lack of transport facilities has up till now prevented the exploitation of rich coal and iron

deposits in the Southern Province at the head of Lake Nyasa.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing industry is still largely confined to the processing of raw materials, such as sisal, cotton and copra, but other industries are being established as the market grows: shoes, aluminium ware, textiles, bricks, metal containers and other light industry. As yet no heavy industry exists, but when transport facilities improve, it will be possible to establish a steel industry, using the deposits of iron and coal in the Southern Province.

A major transport project is the present construction of a railway linking the Tanganyika system to that of Kenya and Uganda, by building a line from Morogoro to Korogwe.

Not least of Tanganyika's assets are the great herds of wild game found on the Serengeti Plains, lying between Arusha and Lake Victoria, in the north. The government is pledged to preserve wild life, which will in its turn become a tourist attraction of major importance.

"Uhuru" (independence) will not solve Tanganyika's problems, nor bring any magical progress or riches: the future of the country depends on the people. With the confusion of the Congo to the west, the mistrust and tensions of Kenya to the north, an explosive Mozambique and a simmering Central African Federation to their south and an unhappy Zanzibar to the east, and poverty at home, the people of Tanganyika have a great challenge before them.

They will have to show that progress, peace and prosperity can be the lot of every person in a non-racial democracy.

Tanganyika has fine leaders, but their task is not an easy one.

Defence and Aid Fund
(Public Meeting)

The Western Cape Branch of the Defence and Aid Fund will hold a Public Meeting in

St. Saviour's Church Hall
Claremont

on

Wednesday, December 6th,
at 8 p.m.

All Welcome

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