

PASS LAWS, RAIDS, LEAD TO

contact

LANGA VIOLENCE

Vol. 5 No. 6

5c (6d)

22nd MARCH 1962

Registered at the G.P.O.

as a Newspaper



— see page 4

SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY

RHODESIAN LEADER WAS TRAINED IN SOUTH AFRICA

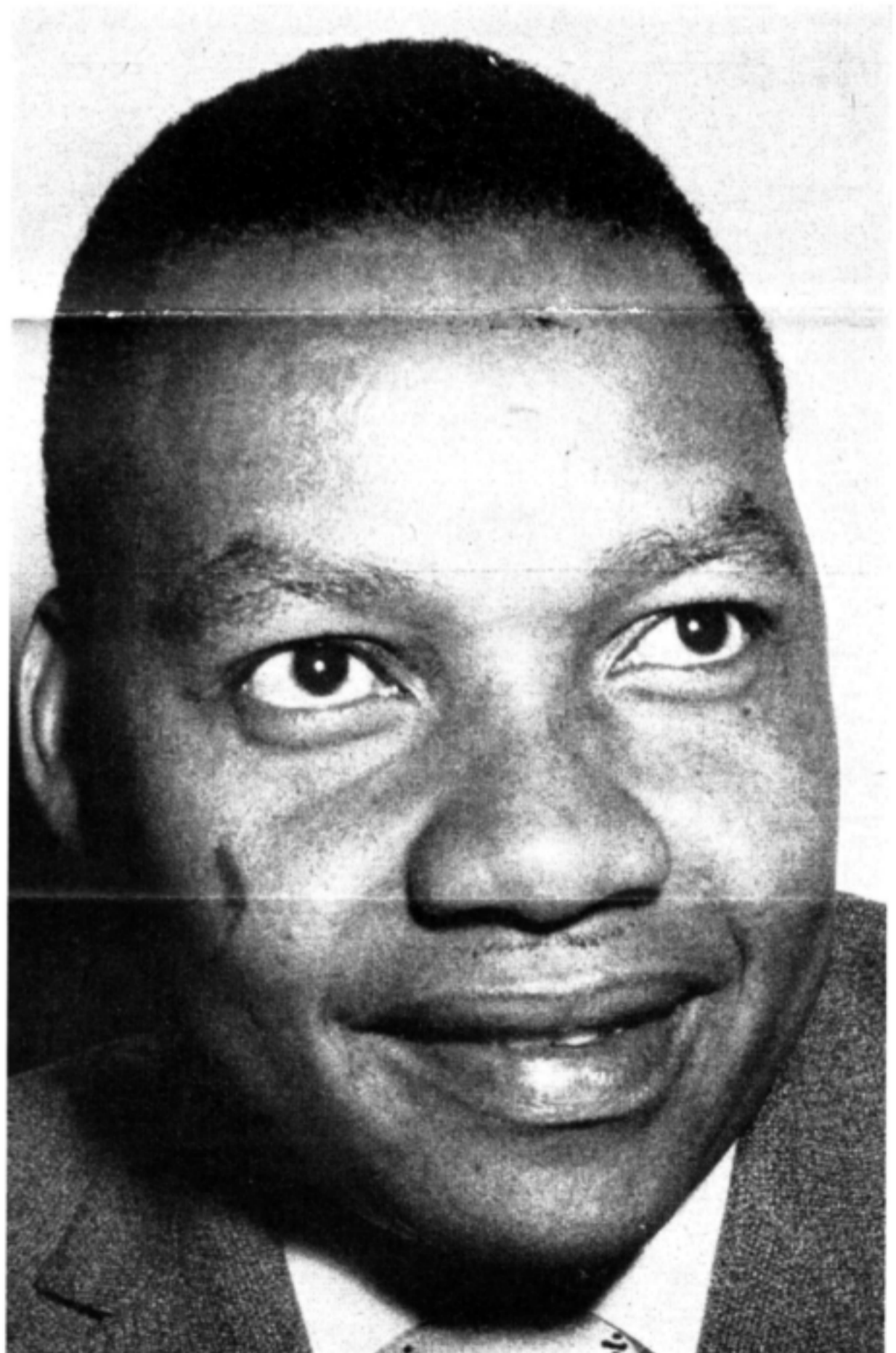
OUT OF THE TURMOIL of political developments in the Central African Federation, the sanest voices have been those of the African Nationalist leaders, who have stated the demands of their followers clearly and crisply: one man one vote and an end to Federation.

In Southern Rhodesia the clearest voice since the banning of the National Democratic Party last year, has been that of Dr. T. S. Parerenyatwa, vice-president of the Zimbabwe African National Union. Dr. Parerenyatwa learned his politics while he learned his medicine — in South Africa. He graduated at Fort Hare in 1950 with a B.Sc. and went on to the Medical School at Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg. Both at Fort Hare and at Wits, he was a keen and active member of the A.N.C. Youth League, and a faithful follower of Robert Sobukwe and Ntsu Mokhehle who were then the leaders of the League.

Speaking of the future of Southern Rhodesia he said recently, "If and when we achieve independence our first task will be to complete it by throwing in our lot with our brothers in South Africa."

In his speeches he always refers to the evils of apartheid in South Africa.

His wife is a South African from Durban.



Dr. T. S. PARERENYATWA

contact

South Africa's non-racial
fortnightly

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Dar es Salaam, Accra.

London.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

African Postal Union:

R1.40 (14/-) per year
R0.70 (7/-) per half year

Airmail:

R2.70 (£1. 7. 0.) per year
R1.35 (13/6) per half year

Elsewhere:

R1.70 (17/-) per year
R0.85 (8/6) per half year

Airmail:

On application

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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.

COMMENT

Scare Stories to Create "White Unity"?

IN the last issue of *Contact* on pages 4 and 5, we drew attention to remarks made on 3rd March by Dawie, political columnist of *Die Burger*, and possibly the most influential Nationalist columnist in the country. We quoted him as saying that Whites in South Africa must arm to defend "their" country against foreign intervention. The following week, on 10th March, Dawie pursues the same topic, and perhaps having seen the pictures we used to illustrate his remarks, makes a special point of congratulating women's pistol clubs for taking the initiative in preparing to defend the country. He goes on to urge that *all adults*, except the very aged, be formed into defence corps and to spend one afternoon or evening a week in training.

Dawie suggests too that defence corps be established for "bruinmense" (Coloureds), but nothing is said about Africans.

Just two days after the publication of Dawie's second article the minister of defence, Mr. J. J. Fouché, addressed the Senate. He declared that military action against South Africa was being openly advocated and secretly planned by some Afro-Asian states. He said that military equipment from communist countries had been supplied to seven African states during the past year.

South Africa had therefore to increase the power of its Defence Force, and the government was doing this by intensified military training for school-leaving White youths, by the purchase of modern weapons and equipment and by the increased manufacture in South Africa of military supplies among other things.

From this it follows that Dawie and Mr. Fouché are both saying the same thing: that South Africa must prepare for *foreign intervention*. But what do they have at the back of their minds?

A clue is given in the leading article entitled "Unity through Strength" in *Die Burger* of 14th March. The editor writes:

"The new phase of more intensive preparation in the defence of the country can in itself be a uniting and nation-building operation. . . ."

From this it seems that the government is using the actual or imagined threat of foreign intervention in South Africa to panic all Whites into supporting it, and to achieve the desired object of "White Unity". "White Unity" for what purpose? There is only one possible purpose—to prevent the non-White people of South Africa from achieving freedom from oppression and to prevent the conversion of South Africa from a system of race supremacy to a system of non-racial democracy.

Let us hope that the number of Whites who fall for the bait of "White Unity" is small. The number who are staunch in their rejection of White supremacy must grow day by day in

spite of all threats, the number who engage actively in political work to overthrow the system of White supremacy must grow steadily. The freedom movement must become increasingly non-racial.

For if the Nationalists achieve their desired "White Unity", it will be the signal for race war in Africa, leading ultimately to the ejection of White South Africans from the country they refused to share: a war accompanied by the slaughter of tens of thousands of innocent people, both Black and White.

If the government sees South Africa and Africa in terms of Black and White, let those who oppose it see South Africa and Africa in terms of right and wrong, and right against wrong, uninfected by the disease of racialism and the talk of war.



Blueprint for the Future

2. Liberal Party says 'An End to Poverty'

THE LIBERAL PARTY believes that the major political changes which it plans must be accompanied by major economic changes. Only by such changes will it be possible to create a country in which every South African has the opportunity to develop to the full extent of his capacity.

At present South Africa's economy shows great contrasts; grim poverty side by side with tremendous wealth. Twenty per cent of the population consumes over sixty per cent of the country's production. This state of affairs must end.

The Liberal Party proposes four main methods whereby there can be created a non-racial economy with fair distribution and opportunity for all:

- 1. The abolition of the economic colour bar;
- 2. The raising of wages;
- 3. The expansion of industry;

● 4. The redistribution of land.

1. The economic colour bar, whether embodied in legislation or enforced by employers and trade unions, is a grave obstacle to the growth of a healthy economy: it distorts the wage structure, stifles ability and kills incentive. The Liberal Party intends to break down the artificial barriers which have been placed in the way of the non-White worker,

BLUEPRINTS

BLUEPRINT FOR THE FUTURE outlines officially Liberal Party policy. The second *Blueprint* discusses economic policy. The third *Blueprint* will deal with social policy.

and to permit equal opportunity to all. All discrimination, whether statutory or customary, must go.

2. The general level of wages is too low and the wages of unskilled workers are far below any reasonable poverty line. The Liberal Party believes that

urgent steps must be taken to increase the wages of the poorest workers. Methods of negotiation under the Industrial Conciliation Act must be made available to all workers, and the Wage Board must be required to make more frequent surveys in each industry. Wages must be raised, in stages where necessary, to a level which permits a human standard of living.

3. The abolition of the colour bar will release new initiative and buying power: to take full advantage of this, the country's primary and secondary industry must steadily expand. The essentials for such expansion are capital and skilled personnel. The Liberal Party will encourage the mobilization of local capital: the racial peace which its policies will create will foster confidence among both local and foreign investors. The party's education policy aims to utilize to the full all the natural talent of all racial groups, and educate each individual to his full capacity.

4. The party has plans for redistribution of land and for the progressive

development of agriculture, including agriculture in the reserves. Constructive measures will be necessary to end rural poverty. These measures are set out in detail in the party's land policy.

The party believes that, where practicable, indirect measures such as taxation are preferable to direct state control. However, it will not shrink from such measures of intervention as are necessary to ensure that its economic objectives are fully attained. Taxation will be used to secure a more just distribution of income. The party does not consider the nationalization of enterprises a principle of universal application, but will consider direct intervention in cases where it is necessary, for example, to prevent abuse of monopoly power.

Influx control will be abolished; the short-term difficulties which its abolition may create will be tackled by means of labour exchanges, expanded urban housing and vigilant protection of urban wage levels.

The Liberal Party warns that the abolition of discrimination and unjust laws will not bring prosperity to everyone overnight. The building of a South Africa such as we hope to see it is a task to which all must bring their full and willing energies.

Mozambique Exiles Plan to End Portuguese Rule

From "Contact" Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM: Plans for the liberation of Mozambique from Portuguese colonial rule are being worked out here by political organizations formed by refugees from Portuguese rule in the colony. The refugees have been given shelter by the Tanganyika government.

The government of Tanganyika has granted registration to the União Democrática Nacional de Moçambique (Undenamo) and it will now be able to function freely here against the Portuguese government of Moçambique. Undenamo has gone into quick action.

At its first press conference on 12th March, the secretary-general of Undenamo, Mr. C. Z. Mahlayeye, a refugee from Moçambique, issued a strong call to "Dictator Salazar of Portugal" to quit Moçambique peacefully and to "surrender power to the Africans of Moçambique who are the rightful owners of the country".

No Pact with Verwoerd, Welensky

In a signed statement, Mr. Mahlayeye declared that Undenamo would not tolerate pacts between Salazar and the other White supremacists of Southern Africa, Dr. Verwoerd and Sir Roy Welensky. He called on Portugal to follow the example of Britain and gradually hand over power to the rightful owners of its colonies—the Africans.

"If Salazar and his colonialist rulers in Moçambique refuse to heed our advice, they can be assured that Moçambique will go the Goa way," the statement said.

Undenamo also renewed its appeal to all independent African states and all freedom and peace-loving countries to help Moçambique Africans "by all possible means" to throw off the "yoke of slavery and fascism which Portuguese rule has brought to Africa".

Mr. Mahlayeye reported that the demands of Moçambique Africans were the achievement of democracy on the basis of majority rule—a government of the people, for the people and by the people.

"Undenamo believes in achieving independence by peaceful means but since Portugal turns a deaf ear to us and intends to use violence to defend her interests, we will be ready to defend our rights as well."

Future of Mozambique

Whites

Asked to indicate what the future of the Whites in independent Moçambique will be, Mr. Mahlayeye said that when control of the country is in the hands of Africans, the Whites will be able to take part in government "provided they become Moçambique citizens".

As Undenamo was outlining its policy towards Moçambique, reports of beatings, shootings and tortures perpetrated by the Portuguese there were given by a refugee from the territory.

Sheikh Yusuf Arabia, who had escaped from a Portuguese gaol, fled from Moçambique to Tanganyika. He had been imprisoned for teaching the Koran, and his religious books had been confiscated by the authorities.

He said that during his stay in prison he had seen men beaten and painted in horizontal stripes of black, red, white and yellow so that they would be easily recognizable if they escaped. The Sheikh gave instances of people being shot, and also of summary arrests.

Reaction to the Sheikh's story was swift: the Moçambique African National Union (which is supported by the Kenya African National Union) issued a statement calling for a U.N. investigation of Portuguese atrocities.

Forced from Home by Law—Faced with Prison

From "Contact" Correspondent

PRETORIA: Evicted from their home because it had become a "black spot" a family group moved into Atteridgeville, a Pretoria township, and have been living with a Mrs. Kunene. The group comprises Mrs. Kunene's sister, Auntie, who is widowed and has two sons attending the Atteridgeville school; her brother who has suffered from T.B., and another brother.

Before moving to Pretoria (they had nowhere else to go) they had lived on a farm at Madiba, near Pretoria. They have been working in Pretoria.

LIBERALS CONDEMN FOUCHÉ'S WAR TALK

The minister of defence, Mr. J. J. Fouché, would be better employed in persuading his cabinet colleagues to change their policies to those which the world could tolerate than flexing his muscles at the rest of the world, said Mr. Peter Brown, National Chairman of the Liberal Party, commenting on the war talk of the minister in the Senate last week.

The minister would then, said Mr. Brown, "Not have to worry about external aggression or internal security; and the growing sums of money he seeks for his Department each year could be spent in directions which would bring a better life to all South Africans instead of threatening to lead them into a hopeless military adventure whose results could only be disastrous."

On a tip from informers, municipal policemen from the superintendent's office paid a surprise visit to Mrs. Kunene's home at four o'clock in the morning. They took down the names of all the people living there and returned the next day to tell the other members of the family to be away from Atteridgeville within ten days.

As they are not registered in the local administration office as residents, they face imprisonment if they do not leave. They require permits, which they may not be granted, if they want to stay.

Personal Files

By Jacob Bam

RECENT recruits to the United Party's dwindling parliamentary ranks are symptoms of its decay. The search for future safe-seat candidates is now on, and it is evident that Sir de Villiers Graaff is looking for names from the past for want of coming men from the present. Dr. J. H. Moolman has been given East London City, and I am told that Sir Francis de Guingand was the choice for the next vacancy. But South Africa requires her legislators to be citizens of South Africa, which Sir Francis, it turned out, is not. He might otherwise have aided old Mr. Gay, a retired Simon's Town shopkeeper, as the U.P.'s defence expert.

"Freddie" de Guingand recently told the world of "certain information" at his disposal concerning Afro-Asian plans of an offensive. But it can't have been too precise as he did not know whether it would be by air, land or sea, or even whether against South Africa or

South West Africa. It may have been a tip-off from Lord Montgomery.

Sir Francis's type of eye-glassed Britisher has not been seen in the house for many years. The late Sir Drummond Chaplin was one such, who visited the Assembly years after giving up his seat for the Governorship of Southern Rhodesia, and was heard to say, as he peered down from the gallery: "And not a gentleman among 'em." Sir Francis is a shrewd money-maker in the hard school of Rand business. He has worked hard for the South African Foundation, business's pro-status-quo propaganda machine, recently praised in parliament by the new Nat. M.P. for Vasco, Mr. F. W. Waring, minister of information. But that matter of the citizenship has stopped him from going to parliament himself, though it was of no importance in Sir Drummond's day.

The latest choice for the next safe U.P. seat is Mr. Leif Egeland, ex-South African High Commissioner in London, a young favourite of General Smuts whose political career was nipped in the bud by the U.P. defeat in 1948.

He went into mining and finance instead, and has done well. Mr. Egeland was a Rhodes Scholar, and the "good (White) South African" type that Smuts bred. Sir de Villiers Graaff is another such. Unfortunately for South Africa, who gave them all they have, General Smuts was a notoriously bad picker.

ON THE EXTREME right wing of the U.P. is Mr. Tom Bowker, ex-M.P. for Albany. Raised to the Afrikaner

"Oom"-age by Nationalist M.P.s, with whom he saw so nearly eye to eye, Mr. Bowker represents the type of English South African most acceptable to Afrikaner nationalists. The Bowkers were 1820 Settlers of the British upper-middle-class, who have produced some talented descendants (the best collection of butterflies in the South African Museum is the work of a Bowker). Mr. Tom Bowker, on the other hand, has devoted most of his energy in recent years to collecting support for the erection of a huge stone monument to the 1820 Settlers. It is to be unveiled this Settlers Day (6th April) by a man after "Oom" Tom's heart, the State President, Mr. C. R. Swart. As a further earnest of the cementing of English-Afrikaner relations, the State President is to be given an honorary degree at Rhodes University in Grahamstown after the unveiling.

Perhaps the Tom Bowker type is acceptable to Afrikaner nationalists because of a shared view of the African people. The great Cape Liberal of the eighteen-sixties, William Porter, christened an early member of the family "Springbok" Bowker, after a notorious speech in which this man, John Mitford Bowker, reminded Albany farmers of "the day that our plains were covered with tens of thousands of springbok, and how these plains are now covered with tens of thousands of merino sheep. . . . Yet I must own that when I see two or three of these graceful creatures of the wide veld, and know they are the last of their race, I do regret that

so much innocence and beauty needs to be swept from the earth. My feelings towards the kafirs are not of that stamp and I begin to think that they too, as well as springboks, must give place—and why not?" The shared desire today is to rule and exploit, not, one hopes, to exterminate.

The Settler monument should be to the black and white frontiersmen whose blood was shed in the clashes out of which the South African nation was born. But neither Mr. Bowker nor Mr. Swart sees it like that.

THE present writer described Swapo as "a less vociferous mouthpiece of African nationalism" in South West Africa than Swanu in this feature on 22nd February. Mr. Mburumba Kerina, chairman of Swapo writes that he "read with great surprise (Jacob Bam's) comments . . . regarding the degree of positiveness of Swapo and Swanu", and thinks the present writer "a little misguided . . . in this respect". The writer had meant to compliment Swapo on being less vociferous. "Vociferous" means "noisy", and has nothing to do with "positiveness". Since writing, Swanu has become several mouthpieces, having split, vociferously, over an internal quarrel. Swapo may certainly be more "positive", having thousands of followers, and a written programme. To the best of my knowledge, Swanu has neither.

MR. RONALD SEGAL, late of *Africa South*, is editing a series of books on Africa for Penguin, London. He has commissioned Miss Ruth First, editor of *Fighting Talk* and Johannesburg *New Age* staff member, to write a book on South West Africa. Miss First has just returned to Johannesburg from a visit to Windhoek. Mr. Segal himself is off to China to write a book on that great country.

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Langa

RESENTMENT AT RAIDS, PASS LAWS FLARES INTO VIOLENCE

By a Reporter

CAPE TOWN: Violence broke out in Langa township on the night of Friday, 16th March, when six African policemen and a White police driver were attacked, and a patrol van set on fire and overturned. Five of the policemen and the driver escaped although they received injuries. Sergeant Michael Moyi (47) of Langa was killed.

Background

The incident occurred in Zone 18 of the township on a tarmac road with barracks for single men on one side, and sandy bush-covered land on the other. According to one version of what occurred, several men were waiting in the bushes for what has become an almost routine raid by uniformed policemen in that area, and, during the scuffle, a petrol bomb was said to have been

thrown at the van setting it on fire. Another version is that people emerged from the barracks and attacked the police in sudden angry reaction against the raids.

It is apparent from all accounts of the incident that a potentially dangerous situation had been developing in Zone 18 for some time, and that this was the result of constant interference in the lives of the people living there. Many of the men in the barracks are married, but because of the Pass Laws and the application of them by the Cape Town municipal authorities, they cannot have their wives with them in Cape Town. They are also not, apparently, allowed to have any women in or near the barracks, and one of the objects of the raids has been to arrest women found in the Zones. Dozens of women have been arrested recently and have been charged, fined or gaoled, and often sent out of the Cape Town area.

Described, with considerable exaggeration, as a "riot" in the daily press, the incident lasted only a short period. It occurred at about 10.45 p.m.

Atmosphere Tense and Explosive

Officials say the raids in Langa are routine but the men I spoke to say they are "fed-up" with them. These raids usually occur in the Zoned areas and the flats of Langa. Most of the men who live there are married but their wives are some hundred miles away in the Transkei. They are not allowed to bring them to Cape Town.

Subsequently the area is frequented by female companions and it is usually these women who are arrested during the "routine raids".

The atmosphere among the men is tense and explosive.

One of the men told me:

"The cause of this incident is because we have been deprived of the right to leisure, to enjoy the company of women and to drink. If any drink is found on the premises we are arrested. Drink is not allowed. Nothing is allowed that will give us pleasure, here in the Zones and at the Flats."

No one wanted to say exactly how the attack on the police occurred and who and what instigated it.

Petrol Bomb Thrown at Police Van

Constable Thompson Gweli, one of the injured policemen told me in hospital on Saturday night (17th March) that they had been called out to investigate an illegal meeting in the Zone area.

While driving through the area a "Molotov cocktail" was thrown at their police van. They immediately jumped out and found themselves in the midst of a hail of stones. They were immediately attacked in the dark. They turned and fled.

An African shop-owner said that about 10.45 p.m. two policemen ran into his shop followed by a crowd. The policemen jumped over the counter and ran to the back while he went and blocked the mob at the door. When they dispersed he drove the two policemen, who were now disguised in dust-coats, back to the charge office.

ANTONIO SALAZAR—DICTATOR OF A CRUMBLING REALM

THE prime minister of Portugal is Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, and he has been in office since 1932. He is now 72 years old, and is beginning to see both his government and his overseas empire crumble. But for 34 years he has ruled Portugal with fierce efficiency.

Salazar is the son of a farm worker, and after a struggle became a student at Coimbra University near Lisbon, Portugal's fine university. There in the 1920's he became the leader of a group of right-wing Catholic intellectuals who despised the attempts of Portugal's first democratic government to cope with the problems facing it as a result of the First World War which had ended but a few years previously, and as a result of attacks from the supporters of the monarchy recently deposed. Salazar began to write and soon became widely known for articles and lectures in which he put forward his "serious idea" for solving Portugal's economic problems through the establishment of an authoritarian state.

In 1926 an army junta took control of Portugal, and suppressed parliament. But it found that it was not able to rule, so it turned to Salazar who was then professor of economics at Coimbra. He was quick to see that he could only

carry out his ideas as minister of finance if he had complete control of all government policy. In 1928 the junta accepted this, and in 1932 Salazar became prime minister. The *Novo Estado* (New State), with its fascist ideology, was born in Portugal.

In his *Novo Estado*, Salazar has ruled by force and terror for more than thirty years. There are 3,000 political prisoners in the dungeons of Caxias and in the gaols at Lisbon, Oporto and Peniche on the coast.

Salazar uses the P.I.D.E. (International Police for the Defence of the State) to maintain power—a secret political police force provided by the army and the Portuguese legion. Torture and brutality are common in the political prisons.

Big Business Benefits

The harshness of Salazar's rule has not been softened by any great improvement in the living standards of the people of Portugal. The only group to benefit directly are the big businessmen and landowners. A few large economic concerns control most of the country's economic life. The total effect has been to create a small and very wealthy controlling group while keeping the mass of workers and peasants in poverty.

Portugal's standards of living are still among the lowest in Europe. Her national income per head is R132 a year (South Africa's is R240). The tuberculosis rate is the highest in Europe, and 40% of the people can neither read nor write. There is no free education for children over 11 (and no child can write his school leaving examination unless he belongs to the *Mocidade Portuguesa*, Salazar's Fascist youth movement).

Portugal is a country of peasants but there has been no land reform and little irrigation. Four landowners between them control 235,000 acres, as much as is owned by 50,400 peasants. Industrialization lags behind even the poorest European countries such as Greece and Spain.

But the poverty of Portugal is



SALAZAR

balanced by the money she makes out of her colonies. For example, the revenue of Angola is as great as Portugal's, and is paid into Portugal's bank account, because all the colonies are "integral parts of Portugal".

But the pressure on the Salazar regime is growing: both inside Portugal, in the colonies and in the world at large there is growing opposition: Angola is in revolt, Goa and the other Indian colonies are lost, rebellion is brewing in Moçambique and Portuguese Guinea, America and Britain have withdrawn their moral support from Salazar, Brazil has written Salazar off.

The only substantial support Portugal receives from overseas is from a British group with large investments there.

The major question is not whether or when Salazar will fall but who will succeed him. Will it be another fascist, such as those that surround him at the moment—men such as the Minister for Overseas Territories **Adriano Moreira**, the Army Minister, **Mario Silva**, who promised no quarter to the rebels in Angola and slaughtered 100,000 Africans there to keep his word, or **General Santos Costa** of the General Staff, who cultivates British friends and is an arch fascist—or will it be one of the exiled opposition such as the democrat **Henrique Galvão** or the communist **Alvaro Cunhal**; or will it be one of the 3,000 political prisoners in Portugal's gaols?

(Observer)

VAST MI

ONE of the world's greatest concentrations of financial power exists in Southern Africa, from Katanga to the Cape. Tremendous power is concentrated in a few hands yet surprisingly little is known about it. Why? Because the South African press is part of this financial empire, and therefore never refers to it.

This concentration is an association of mine owners, whose interlocking empire stretches from Cape Town to Katanga. This group of men controls assets of over \$5,000,000,000 (R1,500,000,000). It consists of a large number of the major mining companies joined together by a system of interlocking directorates

SYSTEM OF INTERL

Societe Generale de Belgique	Union Miniere du Haut Katanga	TA C
Gillet	Gillet	Opp
Van der Straeten	Van der Straeten	Van
Devillez	Devillez	Rob
Bonvoisin	Selborne	Selb
Robiliart	Robiliart	Rob
Dubois-Pelerin	Guillaume	Guil
de Spirlet		de S
Marthoz	Marthoz	Hud
De Merre	Hutchinson	Hut
Wallief	Wallief	Stra
Smits	Blaise	Coc
Nokin	Terwagne	Dick
Lambert	Alexander	Alex
Renders	Sengier	Pint
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Pass Law Tragedies

By a Reporter

CAPE TOWN: A woman was cautioned and discharged in the Observatory Bantu Commissioner's court for failing to renew a permit.

She claimed in defence that she had been confined to hospital to give birth when her permit expired.

Immediately after leaving the dock her new-born baby died in the corridor of the court. She had taken the child with her to court and held it in her arms as she gave evidence.

The mother and child were taken to the police mortuary at Salt River.

This is one of the tragic stories that came to my notice when I made investigations at the Observatory Bantu Commissioner's Court.

About twenty rent and permit cases are heard each day at the Observatory court. Those who are in arrears with their rent or have not renewed their permits for residence in Cape Town are placed in the cells and sentenced as ordinary criminals.

The defaulters are usually Langa housewives, many of whom are pregnant. During this month two women started to give birth in the cells and had to be removed hurriedly by ambulance to hospital.

They were on permit charges.

SHARPEVILLE STAMP

SPECIAL commemorative stamps, not of postal value, have been issued in Accra, Ghana, to commemorate the second anniversary of Sharpeville.

The stamps, not intended for sale or to raise funds, will be to keep the date of Sharpeville in the minds of freedom-loving people.

This was announced at a press conference in Accra by Mr. Peter Molotsi, representative in Ghana of the banned South African Pan Africanist Congress.



Mrs. Devereux, Mr. Herman and Mr. E. Wentzel, Transvaal Liberal chairman at the Coronation Hall meeting. Mrs. Devereux is a leading member of the Coronationville Women's League. An action committee on housing was formed at the meeting.



ABOVE: Good houses are bulldozed because the owners are disqualified under the Group Areas Act, but people (BELOW) have to live in appalling conditions because of shortage of houses.

Liberals Take up Coloured Housing Issue on Reef

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: The Liberal Party moved into a new field of activity as a result of a public meeting held in Coronationville, a "Coloured area" in Johannesburg on 12th March. Serious housing problems affect the people there, and the Liberal Party is to undertake a survey of the situation.

Some 250 people attended the meeting which was held in the Coronation Hall.

Main theme of the meeting was housing; speakers in the audience told how Coloured people were living in shameful conditions in Johannesburg

and some Reef towns and Mr. M. J. Pretorius of Krugersdorp said their plight was entirely due to their having no representation in Parliament, Provincial or City Council.

Permit System

The meeting demanded:

- Full municipal voting rights for all ratepayers regardless of race
- The scrapping of job reservation and
- Equal pay for equal work and free choice of employment "in accordance with the Declaration of Human Rights".

It was also resolved to demand the

abolition of the system in force in Krugersdorp and other Transvaal towns whereby visitors to Coloured townships are required to get visiting permits from superintendents.

The chairman, Mr. Ernest Wentzel, asked Coloured people to reject the idea that they were second-class citizens and to demand ordinary human rights.

A questionnaire on housing was distributed to enable the Liberal Party to make a survey of Coloured housing and at the suggestion of Mr. P. Herman, a leading resident of Coronationville, an action committee was formed to collect questionnaires and to undertake a Liberal Party membership drive.

MINING KINGDOM FROM CAPE TO KATANGA

The group has a high degree of control over metal mining in South Africa, virtually total control in Rhodesia and Katanga. It has almost absolute control over diamond mining in South Africa, South West Africa, Angola (Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is a director of Angola Diamonds—Diamang), and Tanganyika. It controls the railways in Katanga and Kasai and also the Benguela railway which links Katanga and the Copperbelt with the Angola port, Lobito.

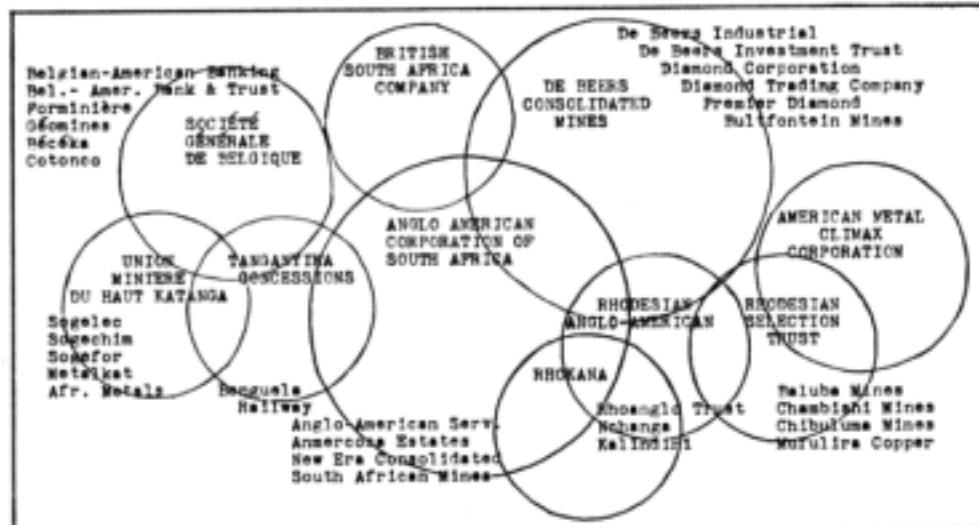
Chart on the right gives an idea of how the companies forming the group interlock, while the Chart below shows in detail how the directorates are connected.

As the struggle for freedom rages in and around Southern Africa one hears of the Bandas, Welenskys, Lutulis, Verwoerds and Patons. Hardly ever are the interlocking directorships of the group mentioned. Yet they wield tremendous influence, as the case of Tsombe proves.

The information in these charts and in the text is to be found in the following publications: "Mining Yearbook", compiled by W. E. Skinner (1961); "Banking and Finance Manual" and "Industrial Manual" (Moody's); "Standard and Poor's Register".

Research on the subject was done by Mr. Alvin W. Wolfe of Washington University, St. Louis, U.S.A.

An article giving the above facts appears in "Toward Freedom", an American monthly dedicated to the peaceful elimination of colonialism.



LOCKING DIRECTORATES IN THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF AFRICA SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR

TANGANYIKA	British South Africa Company	Anglo-American Corp. of S.A.	De Beers Cons. Mines	Rhodesian Anglo-American	Rhokana Corporation	Mufalira Copper Mines	Chibuluma Mines	Roan Antelope Copper Mines	Rhodesian Selection Trust	American Metal Climax Inc.
Oppenheimer, H.	Oppenheimer, H.	Oppenheimer, H.	Oppenheimer, H.	Oppenheimer, H.	Oppenheimer, H.	Oppenheimer, H.	Hochschild, W.	Hochschild, W.	Hochschild, W.	Hochschild, W.
Stratton	Wilson, A.	Wilson, A.	Wilson, A.	Frames	Rowlandson	Hochschild, H.	Hochschild, H.	Hochschild, H.	Hochschild, H.	Hochschild, H.
Robins	Robins	Robins	Robins	Krogh	Seys	Bradford	Bradford	Bradford	Bradford	Bradford
Annan	Annan	Clark	Clark	Clark	Clark	Clark	Moore	Moore	Moore	Dean, A. H.
Emrys-Evans	Emrys-Evans	Emrys-Evans	Joel	Newson	Newson	Newson	Newson	Newson	Coalbaugh	Coalbaugh
M. of Salisbury	Hagart	Hagart	Hagart	Hagart	Taylor	Taylor	Taylor	Finn	Finn	Childs
d'Erlanger	Wilson, W.	Wilson, W.	Wilson, W.	Wilson, W.	Wilson, W.	Goudie	Goudie	Goudie	Goudie	Goudie
Berry	Oppenheimer, P.	Oppenheimer, P.	Oppenheimer, P.	Bennett	Bennett	Lascelles	Lascelles	Lascelles	Lascelles	Bunker
Grenfell	Albu	Compton	Compton	Richardson	Richardson	Richardson	Richardson	Irwin	Irwin	Irwin
Malvern	Coulter	Rudd	Rudd	Beckingham	Beckingham	Prain	Prain	Prain	Prain	Burden
Kiek	Beckingham	Forsyth	Forsyth	Forsyth	Forsyth	Beckingham	Kirkpatrick	Kirkpatrick	Kirkpatrick	Mudd
Hambro	Smith	McHardy	McHardy	McHardy	McHardy	Peterson	Peterson	Peterson	Thomson	de Neufville
Robson	Koch	Leeper	Leeper	Leeper	Leeper	Murphy	Murphy	Murphy	Murphy	Loeb
Hawksley	Harrison	de Villiers	de Villiers	de Villiers	de Villiers	MacLaren	MacLaren	MacLaren	MacLaren	MacGregor
Baring	Baring	Crokaert	Crokaert	Crokaert	Crokaert	Buch	Buch	Buch	Buch	Searls
Rochschild	Rochschild	Rochschild	Rochschild	Rochschild	Rochschild	Tucker	Tucker	Tucker	Tucker	Szold

GZECH JOURNALIST REVEALS

Communism fights Pan-Africanism

By a Reporter

LONDON: One of the latest refugees from communism is Mr. Anthony Buzek, till recently chief correspondent in London of the Czechoslovak News Agency. Shortly after deciding to remain in Britain he wrote an article exposing the manner in which communist governments twist the news to suit their wishes. He showed how hostile

communism is to pan-Africanism. His remarks on Asia and Africa have particular interest and are here quoted in full:

"The greatest stress," wrote Mr. Buzek, "on slanting and deliberate distorting is applied to news and facts concerning Africa and Asia. The anti-imperialist slant and all the old clichés have to be put on thick even at the cost of making the agency or newspaper seem quite ridiculous. At the end of last January the Czech press carried a dispatch of the C.N.A. asserting that the prisons in Kenya were overcrowded with jailed Kenyan patriots, that the list of arrested and executed patriots was enormous and that the country was on the verge of an anti-colonial uprising. The same information was contained in an article printed around that time by the Soviet government paper *Izvestia*. A representative of the Kenya African National Union refused to comment on the dispatches as 'too nonsensical' to be worth discussing. But the readers in Czechoslovakia and in the Soviet Union, of course, were never told about this, and many of them actually believe that the blood of Kenyan patriots flows in streams.

"The African states and their leaders are strictly classified according to the official line and instructions from the

ministry of foreign affairs. Reporting on them must follow this line and in fact no editor would publish an article or send a correspondent to these countries without first getting from the ministry the latest political line on the respective country or its problems.

Instructed Thoroughly on Party Line

"The problem of pan-African unity is, for example, one where the party line is firmly laid down and where the communist journalist has to tread warily. I visited Africa on several occasions and was instructed thoroughly in this respect. The official communist line, and this applies to the activities of diplomats as well, it to show outward sympathy with pan-Africanism, but indirectly to discourage all pan-African tendencies. In instructions to diplomats and journalists going to Africa it is, indeed, stressed that preventing pan-African union is one of the most important tasks, because such a union (like pan-African activities generally) turns the minds of Africans towards African nationalism and hinders the spread of communism."

HARD TIME FOR URBAN BANTU COUNCILS

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: Urban Bantu Councils are having a hard time here. To be enforced, they must be accepted by the Advisory Boards—and board members, aware of widespread opposition to the government's scheme, are fighting shy of it all.

So far, only Orlando, where Mr. James Mpanza is the big chief, has given its approval to Urban Councils. But since taking this decision, board members have been attacked and reviled.

Circulars against them have been distributed, and when Mr. Mpanza tried to explain his stand at a public meeting he was shouted down.

Eastern Native Township, it was first announced, gave its approval "in principle". But faced by public opposition, there has been some doubt on what this means.

Pimville has come out solidly in rejecting the Urban Councils.

"To the People"

That leaves eight other Advisory Boards in Johannesburg which have still to make up their minds. The Joint Advisory Boards met on 1st March, but after debating for several hours, could not reach a decision.

But members unanimously agreed to take the issue "to the people". Advisory Boards are now holding meetings of residents in their areas and will come together again for final consideration.

STONES GREET M.R.A. SPEAKERS

From "Contact" Correspondent

PRETORIA: A storm of hostility and stones thrown through windows greeted Moral Re-Armament speakers at the Community Centre, Atteridgeville on 10th March. Stones were thrown as Dr. W. N. Nkomo introduced Mr. P. Q. Vundla and described him as "the most powerful African leader in South Africa and one of the most feared".

M.R.A. is held in deep suspicion here because its speakers are always given permits to hold meetings in the townships while anti-apartheid organizations such as the Liberal Party are refused.

The M.R.A. gospel that if someone treats you badly it is your own fault because the fault is in you, was greeted by a stone breaking a window. The speaker, a German

general who said he had been wounded six times during the war, called the stone-throwers "communists".

Another window was smashed when a speaker said that if you keep on saying somebody is bad, you may be ten times worse. The speakers were asked whether this meant that if White supremacists treated Africans badly the Africans were themselves worse than the White supremacists, and also whether Africans who were oppressed were themselves at fault. The answer was that M.R.A. is not interested in politics.

Most of the people at the meeting had come only to pass the time and see the film *Hope* that was shown, and to hear music provided by the Colwell Brothers, a visiting American group.

SWAZILAND PROGRESSIVE PARTY REJECTS PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

From "Contact" Correspondent

MBABANE: The Swaziland Progressive Party has condemned the draft constitution for the territory made public on 2nd March, as starting off "with the wrong foot of multi-racialism instead of the right foot of non-racialism". It has now launched a campaign to build up mass support for its "one man, one vote" demand.

The party says: "Swaziland holds the key to the solution of the problems of the entire continent south of the Limpopo.

"It is absolutely essential that a non-racial democracy be established in this territory, not only to boost the morale of the 12 million fellow-Africans who labour under apartheid, but also to encourage all those, whatever the colour of their skin, who pant for freedom in other parts of Africa and the world."

The draft constitution was prepared by a constitutional committee on which the S.P.P. did not have direct representation.

Its report recommended the setting up of a Legislative Council with equal representation given to Swazis and Whites. But while the Whites would be elected by normal Western democratic means, the Swazis would be "elected" according to tribal tradition—probably by "acclamation".

The committee also said that all forms of racial discrimination should be outlawed, and that all citizens should be protected by a Bill of Rights.

Britain's Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Reginald Maudling, stated his reservations to the proposals about traditional election methods. He suggested that a common roll was perhaps necessary. (See *Contact* 8th March.)

In a statement, the Progressive Party has stated its condemnation of the draft constitution. The "manifest defects" it points out are:

"Manifest Defects"

● It is "unhealthily racial because communal representation is a cancer in the body politic which will perpetuate racial thinking in Swaziland and do harm in souring race relations".

● Under the scheme, King Sobhuza II—the Paramount Chief—will have to face the world "with only the more tribalized and often less educated part of the tribe behind him. In this age of complex laws and rapidly evolving science, vested interests would be able

Shorts . . .

- The Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation has started its foreign service to present the Nigerian point of view to Africa and the world. It is at present conducting experimental broadcasts using two 10 kilowatt transmitters, but in August it will be using three 100 kilowatt transmitters, which will make it possible to hear the Nigerian radio all over Africa. Director of the N.B.C.'s foreign service is Mr. Chinua Achebe, Nigerian novelist and author of "Things Fall Apart". Asked to comment on the foreign service he said, "Telling the truth is the only way, in the long run, that you get listened to. . . ." (Reported in "West Africa", 24th February.)

[We will keep readers informed about this new African radio station.]

- Twenty-five representatives of the seamen's unions of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, at the Scandinavian Seamen's Conference held recently in Gothenburg, Sweden, adopted a resolution strongly condemning racial discrimination in South Africa. The text of the resolution was sent to the South African embassy in Stockholm. (I.C.F.T.U., 8th March.)

to run rings around the King's nominees".

● No provision is made for modern democratic elections among the politically aware Swazi—and there can be few countries in the world today which would even contemplate an omission of this kind.

● At one jump, the White settlers will be given "an enormous accession of power", while they already have overwhelming economic power. Numbering barely 10,000, they will rise from a position where their present advisory council has little power, and then only affecting Whites, to one where they will have great power over everyone.

"Common Loyalty"

● The Swazi members of the Legco appointed in the traditional way will in effect be appointed by the Paramount Chief and his Councillors. There may therefore be obstacles to the free expression of independent views.

The party says that Swaziland needs the encouragement of the growth of "a common Swaziland loyalty". But the constitutional report "encourages the development of two nations under one national roof".

It adds: "All those who believe in a non-racial democracy will be consoled to hear that King Sobhuza is ready to negotiate. By calling the great indaba of 27th February he has shown that the door to change is still open.

"The next two months will be critical for the future of Swaziland. The S.P.P. has the great task of leading the chiefs and the King of the country along the road of non-racial democracy because the chiefs must be convinced that it is the only road to success.

"Outside this road is darkness, chaos and disaster."

READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS . . .

TRUE CHRISTIANITY CONDEMNS COLOUR BAR

SIR.—In an attack on "White Christian apartheidists", Mr. C. Mlokothe (*Contact*, 8th March), finds it difficult to understand the reason why Christianity "tends to be the religion of oppression, exploitation, and discrimination".

It is necessary to point out that the "Christian apartheidists" who control the government of our country, consist, mainly, of people with the religious belief that human beings, from the moment of their birth, are segregated into two separate categories—the one predestined to everlasting bliss, the other to eternal damnation. In apartheid, the effects of the faith of these people are manifest for all to see. It is precisely because of their belief, which is held by but a small minority of Christians, that the World Council of Churches so soundly denounced racial discrimination as being contrary to the teachings of Christ. Indeed, it is contrary, too, to the teachings of Judaism and Islam.

We must not follow the religious example set by the Nationalist Party. Instead let us turn for leadership to those men who have undoubtedly proved that they live by the faith which they profess. Have we forgotten the sacrifices made for the cause of freedom by Bishop Huddleston, Rev. Michael Scott, Archbishop de Blank, Bishop Reeves, Rabbi Ungar and others? "The road to Freedom is via the Cross," declares Chief Lutuli. "The price of freedom is to serve God under the law," states Prof. Cowen.

We must join hands and march to our common goal of non-racial democracy together. Only in unity and with

the help of God will it be possible for us to reach our destination.

ALLAN GREENBLO, Plumstead, Cape

SIR.—In the hope of helping Mr. C. Mlokothe to get a more balanced view of the Christian religion, I quote from a leaflet describing some of the activities of The Society for the Propagation of the Faith, the Pope's world missionary society and a body that assists Catholic mission priests, doctors and nurses.

"We are dependent on your sacrifices to maintain over 68,530 works of charity. 1,900 Orphanages; 6,000 Hospitals and Dispensaries; 280 Homes for the Aged; 350 Leprosaria; 60,000 Schools—aiding in all 85 million aged, sick, orphans and lepers throughout the world each year, regardless of race, colour or creed. (Italics mine.)

"We dedicate ourselves to the destitute of the world through our 135,000 unsalaried workers in leprosaria, hospitals, schools and orphanages. They speak the language of the poor and the sick and live among them for life. We aid these missionaries who are thoroughly trained for a particular service. Among them are doctors, nurses, dentists, teachers, agricultural experts and scientists, ready for every possible need in Asia, Africa, the Americas, Europe, or Oceania."

If some people in South Africa do not understand the true teaching and practice of Christianity, we should not on that account condemn the world-wide Christian religion.

V. G. DAVIES, Camps Bay, Cape.

"NATIONAL CONVENTION WILL NOT SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS"

SIR.—Would the calling of a National Convention solve our problems? The answer is definitely, No!

Why? The White population would, *en masse*, refuse to allow such theoretical agreements to become practical.

They have been reared on the assumption that a "White" skin heralds superiority and never, regardless of what political party, be it Nationalist, United Party or Progressive, will they be able to remove this conviction from their minds.

Most, at present, feel neither shame nor sympathy for the sufferings of the people who work to give them their fine clothes, expensive cars, large modern houses filled with excellent furniture and plenty of money to spend. But the main issue is equality. Can Whites adopt themselves overnight to the simple announcement that the non-White is and must be accepted as an equal.

For the majority such recognition is out of the question. Miracles might or might not have taken place in the past but it would indeed be a miracle if the non-Whites were given full equality and accepted as such.

What then must be done?

Firstly it is essential that all political, i.e. White, parties now in existence be dissolved. Complete dissolution of these groups wipes away the spearhead of the supremacy ideology. Be their supporters Afrikaans-speaking or English-speaking the vague claims of "peaceful and workable policies" do nothing more than favour the White man.

Secondly it must be made amply clear that these former members of the dissolved groups do not form or give support to new or other organizations.

This then leaves us with three possibilities.

1. Complete take-over by non-Whites.
2. Forceful or peaceful intervention by an international organization.
3. The possible amalgamation of Whites and non-Whites whose ideas and thoughts are far in advance of those who defend superiority. Unfortunately there are so few Whites in this state of mind that in all probability this could not materialize.

In dealing with the first possibility one can visualise what events will take place beforehand.

Civil war must and will be the forerunner of what is likely to become an inevitable eventuality.

Such drastic measures will mean that ten of thousands of innocent non-White people shall perish.

This "last ditch" stand by the White supremacists is known to be a reality. But by using force the result will mean a bloody mess for all, and the finale of White dominated rule.

Therefore in view of the unsoundness of both the first and third possibilities only the timely intervention by an international organization seems likely.

This will mean, to the White population, an act of aggression but it is doubtful if force would be used against it. Forceful resistance by the Whites would in fact place them in the role of aggressors, and from this would stem the setting up of a government worthy of the country and its people.

Resistance would be quickly destroyed and the racialists would find themselves in somewhat peculiar surroundings.

Thus it is that a National Convention can serve no purpose whatsoever for the advancement and freedom of our people.

DUNCAN MAHLANGU,
Springs, Tvl.

TO ALL READERS OF "CONTACT"

- Have you thought of becoming an agent selling "Contact"? You spread the word of freedom and earn good commission. Write and ask for details to The Manager, P.O. Box 1979, Cape Town
- Write and give us your views on Mr. Mahlangu's views on a National Convention.
- Please keep your letters short and
- Remember that there is a prize — "Contact" free for a year — for the writer of the best letter each fortnight

Freedom and life not won by violence

SIR.—The primary fundamentals in our modern world can be stated to be the right to life and freedom. A guaranteed bare existence is not enough. The denial of political freedom and freedom of expression cannot be much longer accepted.

The use of violence, either to obtain or deny these two fundamentals, corrupts democracy. When used by a majority to oppress a minority it is illegitimate. It becomes usurpation if violence is used by a minority to bend a majority to its will.

The repudiation of human rights with violence, overt or covert, produces sooner or later a chain reaction that ends in a sadistic domination by the party that uses the maximum violence. This, in itself, will make a tranquil society impossible for many generations.

More frightful than the gall and wormwood outcome of violence is the inescapable degradation of the whole people. Murder, torture, and blatant intimidation become excusable and admissible. Algeria is an example.

This is one of the many reasons why Gandhi denounced violence in its many forms. Freedom and life can be had only through non-violent means, although not without many sacrifices. The wide open road of violence leads to dishonour, unhappiness for the many, and, not least, to frustration.

T. KLOPPENBURG,
Durban.

"The long, long night is over"

SIR.—The Basutoland Congress Party has broken the locks of the Imperialists and opened the door and told Basuto that the long, long night is over! And I assure you that though victory may be delayed or obstructed, it can never be snatched away. And it is for us, patriotic sons and daughters of the motherland to see that nobody closes the door and tells us that it is still night.

Basutoland is our own God-given land. It is not an empty land whatever interested parties may say to the contrary. Therefore it is our sacred duty, sons and daughters of Basutoland, to see that it is not flooded with outsiders—whether they be obstructionists, oppressors, land-stealers or soldiers of fortune. Basutoland as well as Africa must be liberated!

A. MOFFAMERE,
Maseru.

Sleeping dogs have woken

SIR.—As far as I can see when looking at how Government servants are treated, it seems to me that the government is only for Whites here in Swaziland. Even an insect could tell that Swazis are less considered. We are described as people as shortminded as our hair—which is a God-given part of our body.

In Swaziland every White in the government service is supplied with a house and its furniture complete. But as far as Africans are concerned we find that a married man is sometimes supplied with a one-roomed house or nothing at all. Is that justice?

The Whites themselves think that they apply apartheid in a decent way. This mainly occurs at Piggs Peak. When the republicans come to Swaziland they come with the idea that Swazis are fools and practise Verwoerdism.

But what they should bear in mind is that they have wakened the sleeping dogs by practising apartheid against Africans.

So, sons of the soil, let's stand on both feet now or never!

P. P. PHUNGWAYO,
Mhlambanyati.

PRIZE LETTER

HONOUR TO SHARPEVILLE VICTIMS

SIR.—We are two years from Sharpeville and that cold-blooded massacre which shook the whole world, is still vivid in our minds. So to all Pan-Africanists, I sent the following message, in memory of the victims of that historic event:

"Honour to them who will return no more. We shall not see their faces again. In the service for their freedom and their country, they have undergone the sharpness of death, and sleep the eternal sleep. Their places, their friends and their trigger-happy murderers will know them no more, for they will never return to us, as we knew them, but in a nobler and higher sense. Have they not returned to us today? They have returned to us with a message of duty, of courage and of unity. They return to us with a memory of high duty faithfully performed; they return to us with the inspiration of their example. Peace then to their dust, honour to their memory. Izwe lethu!"

Yours for Pan-Africanism,
M. M.,
Pretoria.

To live with all South Africans

SIR.—I am a Liberal student and reader of *Contact*. I want to say something about the maintenance of "separate development". The rulers of South Africa are maintaining "separate development" while we are demanding freedom.

We don't want separate development. We want freedom to live peacefully with all people in South Africa.

I can see, as a result of "separate development" nothing else but the total disunity of sensible South Africans.

LIBERAL STUDENT,
Kokstad.

Have you subscribed
to
CONTACT?
See page 2 for
rates

SWAZILAND**S.P.P. Branches in S.A. Support Zwane**

From "Contact" Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG: South African branches of the Swaziland Progressive Party have declared their support for

Dr. A. P. Zwane who was elected president of the S.P.P. at a special party conference at Kwaluseni on 24th and 25th February.

The conference followed a split in the S.P.P. between the then president Mr. J. J. Nquku and Dr. Zwane who was secretary general (see *Contact*, 22nd February).

But two days after the special conference Mr. B. Simelane, who was vice-president under Mr. Nquku, issued a statement discharging Dr. Zwane as general secretary. The statement, signed also by three other members of the old executive and nine other persons, said that the special conference was an "unconstitutional meeting" and that those who had attended it were not Progressive Party members.

South African Region

Now the South African region of the party — which has a substantial proportion of the membership in its ranks — has issued a statement denouncing Mr. Simelane and his "disruptive satellites".

The region says that the special conference was completely representative of the party's branches, that Dr. Zwane's election was legal and that the party "still remains solidly united".

In the meantime, Mr. Nquku is still overseas.

HEAVY SENTENCES IN BASUTO RIOT TRIAL

From "Contact" Correspondent

MASERU: The public violence trial in which 22 members of the Basutoland Congress Party were involved ended in the Basutoland High Court on 14th March. The trial arose out of the riots which shook Maseru last year.

All the accused were found guilty and the sentences were heavy.

Mr. Jack Mosiane, former B.C.P. propaganda secretary, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment with hard labour. A similar sentence was given Mr. Samuel Mapetla, a B.C.P. member. Mr. Phoka Chaolana, chairman of the Maseru District Council of the B.C.P., and Mr. Mofelehetsi Moerane, B.C.P. youth league president, got nine years each.

Eighteen-year-old Mr. Peter Sekhonyana of the Basutoland Workers' Union got six years, and Mr. Majoro Tsiu, five years with hard labour.

The rest of the accused were given suspended sentences.

DURBAN PEOPLE REJECT BANTU COUNCILS

From "Contact" Correspondent

DURBAN: Advisory Board men here have accepted Urban Bantu Councils "in principle", but the people they represent are not amused. They want to know who gave the Advisory Board men a mandate to accept without consulting their constituents.

● At Lamontville a meeting was called in which the very concept of Bantu Councils was completely rejected and the Advisory Board members told that the people did not want to have anything to do with the councils.

● At Chesterville, residents are organizing a meeting to discuss the actions of the Board and have invited the township manager to it.

NON-RACIAL THEATRE GROUP PRESENTS CONTROVERSIAL PLAY

By a Reporter

CAPE TOWN: New Theatre, the first thoroughly non-racial theatrical organization here, will present Jean Genet's explosive drama, "The Blacks", in the Claremont Civic Centre, on 22nd, 23rd and 26th to 30th March.

Production is by Charlotte Pretorius and the mixed cast consists of Owen Pegram, Nandi Jordan, Sylvia Titus, Alexander du Toit, Andrew Mackrill, William Curry, Colin Wynn, Aziza Dollie, Horace Milunsky, and Florence Petersen.

The play deals with the problem of White and Black relations, and is presented by the author in a manner which is completely new. A group of "Blacks" are staging their nightly performance for a group of "Whites" and they perform for them what "Whites" think "Blacks" are. So they

murder, rape, steal and fornicate to satisfy this image which the "Whites" have of them. It is charged with hatred, viciousness, cruelty and scandal. "It is a strong, hard, scandalous and utterly fascinating masquerade. It is also one of the most original theatre pieces of our day," is how the eminent American critic, Harold Clurman, has described it.

It has been staged in Paris, London, New York, Amsterdam and Warsaw. In the U.S.A., where it has been performed over 300 times, it has been awarded the Obie Prize for "the best play of the year". New Theatre obtained special permission from the author to stage the play in Cape Town.

Tickets are obtainable from Show Bookings, Adderley Street, Cape Town, at 50 cents all round.



Mr. Stanley Mabizela (right) addressing the Port Elizabeth meeting called to protest against the transfer of "Coloured" education to the Coloured Affairs Department. Mr. Mabizela attacked the Bantu Education system which he described as "a political weapon aimed at crippling the minds (of African children) to strengthen White domination". Mr. S. Tobias (left) was chairman of the meeting and Mrs. M. Brutus secretary.

Protest against Transfer of Coloured Education

From "Contact" Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH: A meeting to protest against the proposed transfer of "Coloured" education to the Coloured Affairs Department was held here on 12th March. A resolution was passed unanimously condemning the proposed transfer.

A speech by Mr. Dennis Brutus, who is banned from attending gatherings, was read to the meeting.

Mr. Brutus said that the process of placing Coloured education under the control of the government was more than an attack on the minds of the children by substituting indoctrination

for education. It was also an attack on the aspirations of the people.

When the transfer took place the system of educating Coloureds to an inferior position would be cemented and made more efficient.

"If the Coloured people — parents, pupils and teachers alike — are vigilant and resolute in their opposition to indoctrination and the tribalizing of education, the system can be made to fail."

The meeting passed a resolution condemning the government's plan to transfer Coloured education to the Department of Coloured Affairs.

ANTI-SALAZAR LEADERS ARRESTED IN DURBAN, GAOLED IN LISBON

From "Contact" Correspondent

DURBAN: Two Durban men who were top-ranking members of the anti-Salazar underground movement with headquarters in Durban have been gaoled by a Lisbon, Portugal, court.

They were charged with offences against the security of the state and are alleged to have:

- Entered and left Mozambique secretly from South Africa
- Organized anti-Salazar political movements
- Issued "subversive" pamphlets

The men, Thomas Barlowes and Dennis Titus Moodley, ran a mail-order agency in Durban and lived as middle class Coloured businessmen. They arrived in South Africa late in 1952.

On the morning of 15th May last year, two members of the Special Branch in Durban, one of them calling himself "Swart", arrived at their offices and started a thorough search. They arrested Mr. Moodley.

Returning for a second visit they asked Mr. Barlowes for his papers, and also arrested him.

Since then nothing was heard of them — until a surprise announcement during one of Springbok Radio's lunch-time news bulletins last month that the two men had been charged before a Lisbon court.

A report in the London *Times* (3rd March) confirmed this news. The *Times* reported that Mr. Moodley had been sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment and Mr. Barlowes to three years.

Both men were placed under security restrictions and are deprived of civic rights for 15 years.

The two men's real names were Dinis Moujane, alias Moodley, and Tomas Betulane Nhantumbo, alias Barlowes.



Published by the Proprietor, Sciencia Publications (Pty.) Ltd., 47 Parliament Street, Cape Town. Printed by Linsey & Watson (Pty.) Ltd., 36 Albert Road, Woodstock, Cape Town.

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