

ANGOLA WAR FLARES

contact

AGAIN

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— see page 3

SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY

Why Brookes Joined Liberal Party



"For a great part of my life I have had the reputation of being a responsible and sensible man. At the risk of perhaps forfeiting this reputation with some, I now gladly stand side by side with people such as Alan Paton, Peter Brown, Pat Duncan, Jordan Ngubane and others. Whatever some may think of them, I am satisfied that they are truly responsible.

"In the difficult circumstances in which we are placed every good South African and every good christian ought to take a clear stand on what he believes to be right, irrespective of the personal consequences. Few of us know what course will bring the best results, but each must choose in the clarity of full daylight. The results must, in any case, be left in God's hands," said

DR. E. H. BROOKES

in a statement
to "Contact"

(see also page 8)

contact

South Africa's non-racial
fortnightly

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

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

Let Anti-Apartheid Forces Unite

SOUTH AFRICA'S freedom movements are seriously disunited, and this disunity is perhaps the greatest asset that Dr. Verwoerd has. The time has come when it is necessary for all who love freedom and equality, and all who hate racism, to stand together in one powerful movement that can finish off apartheid.

What is the main obstacle in the way of union? In our view it is the stubborn refusal by the Congress Movement

to be truly neutral. Whether "communist-dominated" or not, it is a fact that in ten years the Congress Movement has done nothing in the international field to displease Moscow, while it has constantly criticized America and Western Europe. To act like this is to bring the cold-war into Africa. To act like this is to be un-neutral.

To act like this is also to be foolishly short-sighted. Non-alignment is now the rule in Africa. By being aligned the Congress Movement puts itself out of step with Africa. By being aligned the Congress Movement makes co-operation impossible with movements like the Pan-Africanist Congress.

To choose "the East" against "the West" does not pay: remember the Congo, where the United States supported the great majority at the United Nations, and paid for the U.N. forces in the Congo. As a result Soviet policy there has suffered a humiliating failure, and those Congolese who trusted in

help from the communists have been defeated.

For South Africans to choose "the East" means, too, that when the moment comes for the world to move in, the world may be partly paralysed.

Only if the U.N. is united on the question of Angola, South West Africa, and so forth, will it be able effectively to bring freedom to this race-torn sub-continent. Only if the U.N. is united will it be able to protect the many minorities who fear for their future. But if, in Southern Africa, the freedom forces are partly aligned towards the East, the United Nations will be disunited and partly paralysed.

If apartheid is to be speedily dealt with, then the anti-apartheid forces, both at the United Nations and inside South Africa must work together.

A heavy responsibility rests on those in South Africa who like the Congress Movement have hitherto stood in the way of unity by refusing to be fully and honestly non-aligned.

China, Russia and New Age

ONE of the world's greatest newspapers, *The Observer* of London, reports (18th March):

"The bitter ideological dispute between Russia and China is having far-reaching and very damaging effects on China's economy. The Russians have left China without credits, with immense and pressing bills for past loans and — with disastrous suddenness — without Soviet technicians. The bitterness of the dispute is shown far more clearly in these effects on China's economy than in any of the acrimonious exchanges between Moscow and Peking."

What has this bitter dispute got to do with us in South Africa? Plenty. For *New Age*, the mouthpiece of the Congress Movement, has for twenty-five years told its readers that the communist world is utopia. Yet now that the communist world is split *New Age* hides the truth from its readers. Not only has it not told its readers which side is utopia, but it has not even told them that there is a dispute.

If *New Age* continues to be silent on this important question it will lose the confidence of its readers. And then they will begin to disbelieve *New Age's* principal propaganda fairy-tale: that African freedom can best be won through communism.



Blueprint for the Future

3. Liberal Party says "Security for All"

THE LIBERAL PARTY aims to provide adequate social welfare facilities for all South Africans who need them. Its policy embodies the idea of the "welfare state", in which the government takes the responsibility for ensuring that no citizen need feel anxiety about what might happen to him in case of illness, unemployment or old age.

As the basis of its social welfare policy, the Liberal Party accepts these three extracts from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

1. "The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by Society and the State."
2. "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services, and the right of security in the event of

employment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control."

3. "Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection."

The Liberal Party aims to build up, stage by stage, a complete system of social security in South Africa, including free medical services. Private welfare organizations will be encouraged; however, the state will ensure that adequate services are provided, and will itself provide all services which private organizations cannot or do not provide.

All benefits, pensions, workmen's compensation and unemployment payments, and so on, will be provided on a completely non-racial basis, members of all racial groups receiving exactly the same amounts on the same conditions.

The party will stress that govern-

ment policy should help build up families and keep them together, rather than separate them and treat their members in isolation. Where children are not being properly cared for, the aim should be to improve their parents' living conditions and capacity to look after them, rather than to take the children away to institutions.

BLUEPRINTS

BLUEPRINT FOR THE FUTURE
officially outlines Liberal Party policy. The third Blueprint discusses social policy. Other Blueprints will deal with other aspects of policy.

Family Health Centres will be established — places which can provide advice about proper food to maintain health, and room to play, as well as give medical services. They should promote a policy of preventing disease as well as curing it.

The party will ensure that all segre-

gation in housing and land ownership is abolished, whether it rests on laws such as the Group Areas Act, on restrictions on title deeds, or otherwise. This is likely to mean that housing for non-Whites will be provided by private enterprise to a greater extent than at present. Nevertheless, the government will have to ensure that adequate housing, at a reasonable cost, is available to all, and that families can be housed satisfactorily without too large a proportion of the breadwinners' wages going in rent. Low-cost building methods will be investigated, and those who wish to build their own houses, assisted with loans. A special department of state will be set up to deal with housing matters.

In general, the Liberal Party's social policy has two aims: full social security and complete non-discrimination. No country can enjoy satisfactory economic growth unless the fruits of growth come to those whose labour makes the growth possible. The grinding poverty, the constant anxiety and insecurity, which haunt the lives of so many South Africans, must be removed forever. We must create a future in which all, of every race, can feel easy in their minds, and be given the opportunity to advance towards new and more satisfying goals of achievement.

ANGOLA WAR FLARES AGAIN

By "Contact" Staff

AFTER months of inactivity in northern Angola the war of liberation against the Portuguese has flared up again. In the Portuguese newspaper A.B.C. (Luanda 13th January) four clashes with

nationalist forces were reported. The *Cape Argus* (29th March) reports that fighting between government and rebel forces continues on a wide front.

And, in Weekly Bulletin No. 1 of

21st March, Holden Roberto's Union of the Populations of Angola (U.P.A.) reports twelve attacks by their forces on Portuguese troops between 7th and 18th March. In these clashes, which took place over a wide area, thirty-six Portuguese soldiers were killed and

many were injured. Most of the clashes took place in the North of the country, but one took place in the suburbs of the capital, Luanda.

U.P.A. Fights M.P.L.A.

In the meantime Mr. Roberto has ordered the soldiers of his Union of the Populations of Angola to turn their guns on to the soldiers of the rival movement, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (M.P.L.A.). One unit of the M.P.L.A., consisting of 21 men under the command of Major João Pereira, has been wiped out by soldiers of the U.P.A.

This was announced in a communiqué issued by the M.P.L.A. chief of staff, Major Marco Cassanda, from his office in the Congo, reports *The Observer* (18th March).

Nearly all the fighting in Angola so far has been under the direction of the U.P.A. A year ago the M.P.L.A. tried to "horn in" on Mr. Roberto's successes, but he refused any co-operation, on the grounds that the M.P.L.A. was controlled by communists. The M.P.L.A. then set up its own office in Leopoldville, the Congo capital, and sent its own men into Angola. Early this year the M.P.L.A. boasted that its men were working in groups of about twenty soldiers in rebel-held territory. But their achievements can never have been big, for Mr. George Houser of the American Committee on Africa, who visited rebel-held territory during January, found none but units of the U.P.A. in control (*Contact*, 22nd February). It is even probable that the M.P.L.A. had only one such group—the group that has now been wiped out.

The M.P.L.A. must have been fighting at a great disadvantage, for they have little support among the Bakongo people, while the U.P.A., though non-racial and non-tribal, receives most of its support from the Bakongo, the only big ethnic group in that area of Angola.

By defeating the attempt of the M.P.L.A. to squeeze into Angola, Mr. Roberto has probably saved the struggle for liberation from disastrous divisions.

First in South Africa

LIBERAL PARTY USES SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION SYSTEM

From "Contact" Correspondent

PIETERMARITZBURG: A striking feature of the Natal Provincial congress of the Liberal Party held here on 24th March was the dual translation system which was used for the first time in South Africa.

The system, similar to that used by the United Nations, facilitated simultaneous translation of both English and Zulu (the languages used at the congress). Delegates have earphones which can be plugged into a sentence-for-sentence translation of speeches.

Members of the Liberal Party acted as translators throughout the proceeding. The main burden of the translation was borne by Mr. Eliot Mngadi.

The value of the system was immediately evident since all delegates, especially those who had previously been unable to understand half of the proceedings, were brought into the discussions directly. Further, the time taken to carry out proceedings was cut by half: although the congress was



Delegates at the Congress listen through earphones to a simultaneous translation of a report by the Liberal Party's Natal provincial treasurer Mr. J. Macquarrie.

forced to begin an hour late in the morning, the session ended well on time, having got through the full agenda plus an address.

It was also evident that more speakers "from the floor", particularly Zulu-

speaking delegates, were participating verbally in the discussions.

The system, which will now be used at provincial and national congresses of the party, can cater for the simultaneous translation of three languages.

Personal Files

APPROACHING the "report stage" is the House of Commons' South Africa Bill, which will formulate the new "foreign" relationship between Britain and South Africa. Eleven Labour members, including John Strachey, who brilliantly attacked Tory "softness" towards apartheid in the earlier stages of the debate, Creech Jones and Fenner Brockway, have tabled a

motion timed for the present mood of White militarism in South Africa. They seek to lay down that "defence agreements between the United Kingdom and the Republic shall exclude the provision of arms or personnel for service in internal disputes". This is not just to embarrass the Tories but to try and stop what may otherwise actually happen; British troops, or arms, used to keep Verwoerd in power.

THE SECOND Transkeian Territorial Authority Recess Committee meeting, at Pretoria, was neatly stage-managed. At the end Mr. de Wet Nel, in one of his lyrical moods, said that delegates had appreciated "Dr. Verwoerd's complete sincerity and frankness and everyone had been struck by the goodwill which had pervaded the talks". There was talk of appointing a State President for the self-governing Transkei, which may reflect the wish of some delegates to put Chief Victor Poto over Chief Kaizer Matanzima because of the latter's indelible quisling taint. Chief Poto, paramount chief of the West Pondo, is a cultivated man, who in his youth stood up to the government on several occasions. In his early seventies, he is tired and unwell, and will certainly shrink from office. He was silent in the Independence debate and withdrew from election to the Recess Committee last year.

THE South African Foundation's next bunch of overseas visitors who pay for their conducted tour of South Africa

by saying when they get home that Verwoerd isn't so bad, includes Mr. R. J. Mellish, of all things, a Labour M.P. But this isn't his first slip-up. In December last year he accepted a directorship of a London firm which advises management on labour relations. In March he resigned from it because of the fury of a number of Labour Party branches at this compromising action. He may yet have to choose between the South African Foundation tour and his parliamentary seat. The Labour Party's experts know that the Foundation is more and more obviously supporting much of Verwoerd's policy. Sir de Villiers Graaff is believed not to approve of it, since it represents a major sell-out by business to the Afrikaner Nationalists, by-passing the parliamentary opposition, with which British Labour has close ties, is its open enemy.

THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT WHIP in the Nigerian House of Representatives, Mr. Mallam Aminu Kano, is understood to be tabling a private motion that Nigeria become a republic by 1964. The subject was not mentioned in governor-general Azikiwe's speech from the throne on 21st March. "Zik" dealt mainly with a six-year development programme aimed to give Nigeria true independence through a diversified economy, by 1960. Great stress was placed on agriculture and education. Other items were plans for the R140-

million Niger Dam, and for establishing a second Nigerian university, at Lagos, in 1962.

A NEW South African monthly newspaper appeared in March. It is the 16-page *L'Echo du Monde*, in French, edited by M. Freddy Lambert, from Stellenbosch. Among historical, literary and fashion articles, it feeds its Belgian (ex-Congo), French and Swiss immigrant readers with anti-U.N. and anti-Afro-Asian polemic. The appearance of a whole page of Eric Louw's October, 1960, speech at the U.N., with more of it promised for April, suggests links in that direction.

BEFORE GOING TO take up the vice-chancellorship of the 1,000-strong University of Ghana at Legon, Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, ex-U.N. chief in the Congo, told a Ghanaian interviewer that "the feeling that an Irishman really has in his bones for what a national movement is and ought to be . . . gives me an instinctive sympathy with Africa today". At 44, Dr. O'Brien has a long career ahead of him. Free Africa could profit by his scholarship and administrative ability. When he resigned his Congo post, he accused Britain of giving "all aid covertly possible to the secessionist regime in Katanga, while paying lip service to the unity of the Congo".

By Jacob Bam

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GOVERNMENT TO FORCE BANTU COUNCILS ON JOHANNESBURG TOWNSHIPS?

JOHANNESBURG: The government's urban Bantu Council system is to be imposed on Johannesburg's African townships

Swaziland Whites Like Tribal Constitution

From "Contact" Correspondent

MBABANE: White settlers are busy holding meetings up and down Swaziland to decide their attitude towards the report of the constitutional committee.

Not surprisingly, the bulk of Whites are giving it their enthusiastic support — because under the constitution, the territory's 10,000 Whites will directly elect 50 per cent of the legislative council, while the 250,000 Africans will elect the other 50 per cent by indirect "traditional" methods.

At a recent meeting in Mbabane, attended by a multi-racial crowd of 300, a handful of Whites who objected to the report as being unfair to Africans, were bitterly criticized by other White settlers. Dr. A. P. Zwane, president of the Swaziland Progressive Party, also attended the meeting. He stressed the party's unequivocal demand for a non-racial constitution based on "one man one vote".

— even though residents have shown their clear opposition to it.

The city council, backed up by the Department of Bantu Administration, has been trying to get the Joint Advisory Boards — the city's 11 advisory boards meeting together — to ask for the introduction of Urban Councils.

This has not succeeded — because Board members say that residents in their areas reject the government's "urban tribal authorities".

One more attempt will be made early in April to persuade the Boards to implement the system. If this fails, then it will be left to the individual Boards to ask for an Urban Council to be introduced in their particular area — that is, the system will be introduced piecemeal.

All Pretence Discarded

If this also fails, it is likely that all pretence at consultation will be discarded and that municipal authorities will simply use their powers to set up Urban Bantu Councils throughout Johannesburg.

The Urban Councils issue first arose in Johannesburg last October when the Joint Advisory Boards had a "preliminary discussion" about them. Meetings of residents were immediately called to register protests, but nothing official was heard again until February when the Orlando Advisory Board became the first to approve the system. This decision was later emphatically rejected by a mass meeting of Orlando residents.

On 1st March the Joint Boards again met and agreed to take the issue "to the people".

This was done during the next three weeks at a series of public meetings held in most of the townships. The clear result: residents did not want Urban Councils.

On 19th March, the Joint Boards had their next meeting. Senior officials of the city's Non-European Affairs Department and of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development were also present.

According to reports, the board members were "confused" about the implications of Urban Councils. They were also obviously nervous about the feelings of township residents.

Members told the meeting that residents opposed the system because they had not been consulted about it before it was passed by parliament, and because they saw it as an extension into the urban areas of tribal authorities.

"Think Again"

After several hours debate, they decided to go away and think it all over again.

The Joint Boards will meet once more early in April. They will have senior municipal and government officials in attendance to help with any difficulties they may have.

But it is likely that if the boardmen do not ask for Urban Bantu Councils voluntarily, the system will still be introduced.

THE BIG LIE

MR. CAS GREYLING, perhaps the loudest-mouthed Afrikaner Nationalist of all, has said that the English press of South Africa has told thousands of lies. But when he was asked to mention only one of these "thousands", he stammered and was silent. He thus failed to prove his case.

But what of the Afrikaner Nationalist press? The racist Sunday paper, *Sondagblad*, carried, on 18th March, a hair-raising account of all the preparations being made against apartheid by the free countries of Africa. In this account are several obvious lies. Here are a few:

- that several states have already 550,000 men under arms to "force the White man to surrender".
- that secret information shows that "practically all the West African states are communist through and through".
- that Ethiopia is one of the countries that are "being trained by communist agents, officers, and technicians". Two of these ridiculous statements are refuted by Mr. G. Mennen Williams, American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, who said that "there is no indication that any African nation was under communist domination". (*Evening Post*, 26th March).

And the third is obvious nonsense.

Thus do some Afrikaner Nationalists copy their racist predecessors, the nazis, by using the technique of "the Big Lie".

Let loud-mouthed Mr. Greyling, if he is so anxious to keep lies out of newspapers, turn his attention to papers like *Sondagblad*.

DE KLERK'S STATEMENT:

White Sportsmen Face Total Isolation

By a Patron of the South African Sports Association

LIKE a punch-drunk boxer Interior Minister Jan de Klerk has thrown away the fight to keep all-White South African sports teams in the main international competitions.

As is known, the South African Sports Association (Sasa) and its supporters have for years put forward the thesis that unless South Africa is prepared to send non-racial teams overseas, then South African teams must not be allowed to compete.

As is known, Sasa has met with tough opposition, not only from White supremacist South Africa, but also from overseas bodies interested in sending teams — and making money — even at the cost of accepting apartheid.

Sasa has been extraordinarily active, on behalf of its 70,000 members, in many fields such as soccer, tennis, table tennis, cricket, rugby, even chess. But Sasa has always regarded the Commonwealth and the Olympic Games as being the big issue.

When the Union became a republic it was forced to leave the Commonwealth Games, though there were not wanting "friends of South Africa" who did their best to keep the all-White teams in.

Pressure on Olympic Committee

As to the Olympics, the struggle over the 1964 Tokyo games has been recently

warming up. Sasa has been bringing pressure on to the International Olympics Committee, but has been gravely hindered by the fact that though everyone knew very well that the government did not wish mixed teams to go abroad and represent South Africa,

and though the all-White South African teams knew very well that this was the government's policy, the government had never categorically said so. Dr. Dönges's important 1956 statement nearly, but not quite, said so. This enabled South Africa's non-governmental sports bosses

to tell the overseas authorities that teams were all-White because the non-Whites were not good enough and to slide out of Sasa's accusations that there was a governmental bar on sides chosen on merit alone and not colour.

De Klerk does Sasa's work

This gap in Sasa's attack has now been filled, thanks to Senator de Klerk's clumsy and foolish statement. His actual words are:

"As regards the participation of mixed teams from the Republic in world sports tournaments or competitions, the government cannot approve of teams from the Republic being composed of Whites and non-Whites. And conversely, foreign teams so composed cannot be permitted to enter the Republic."

The statement was issued on 30th March.

Will be Banned

General H. B. Klopper, president of the South African Olympic and National Games Association, was clearly appalled. He said: "Not only will South Africa be banned from the Olympic Games, but this decision may mean the end of our country's participation in all branches of international sport."

The full meaning of this momentous incident is this: that Sasa will probably now have its simple, logical and right policy accepted, that is to say, that teams representing South Africa will either be non-racially selected, or they will not be allowed to compete in world sporting events.

SASA'S Steady Campaign

SASA's recent activities have included:

- a letter to "the sportsmen and all people in Japan who . . . are opposed to racial discrimination in sport" pointing out the many absurdities connected with the recognition of Japanese here as "White" and with the recent tour of Japanese swimmers, and calling for Japan to oppose the presence of a racially-selected South African team of the 1964 Tokyo Olympics.

- an appeal to the members of the British Lions to withdraw from their forthcoming South African tour as they will "play against teams from which non-White South Africans have been excluded because of their colour, and on grounds where non-Whites will either be completely excluded or given inferior segregated seating."

- a letter to the president of the Pakistan Cricket Board of Control "congratulating you . . . on your fine stand in opposing the inclusion

of White South African cricketers in the Cavaliers touring team".

- a meeting between Sasa's dynamic secretary, Mr. Dennis Brutus, and Mr. Gordon Leggatt, manager of the all-White New Zealand cricket team touring South Africa, in Port Elizabeth, on 15th February. In this conversation Mr. Brutus firmly prevented Mr. Leggatt from passing the blame for this racially-exclusive tour on to the Imperial Cricket Conference and showed him how New Zealand's cricketers, by condoning apartheid, had strengthened the hands here of the racists. During the conversation Mr. Leggatt said: "There has been no material support from the non-Whites. They have not attended our matches. This tour is going to show a loss. . . . Has your group got anything to do with this. Mr. Brutus confirmed that this was probably due to the success of Sasa's "Operation Sonreis" (Support Only Non-Racial Events in Sport).

PRETORIA GROUP AREAS REMOVALS

LIBERALS LEAD HOUSING BATTLE

From "Contact" Correspondent

PRETORIA: People are expected to live in council-built houses that do not comply with council building regulations. This is one of the many serious complaints brought by those people of Pretoria who, under the racial segregation policy of the Group Areas Act, are being compelled to move out to the "Indian" area of Laudium and the "Coloured" area of Eersterust/Derdepoort.

A memorandum containing seven complaints was presented to the Mayor's secretary on 26th March by a Housing Committee, speaking for the hundreds of people who had signed it.

The Housing Committee was set up after the Liberal Party had called two meetings on the question of housing. The second meeting, on 15th March, was attended by some 350 people.

Other complaints brought to the attention of the mayor were:

Other complaints

- oppressive conditions in the deed of sale, for instance that the council may at any time increase the rate of interest to be charged on loans
- a condition that no one outside the tenant's immediate family may live in a leased house
- Coloured people and Indians are to

pay different amounts for what are virtually the same houses

- although the council's own building regulations stipulate that outside walls must be at least 9 in. thick, these houses, built by the council, have outside walls which consist merely of two 3 in. brick-on-edge skins with a 3 in. cavity between.

The Liberal Party intends to follow up the memorandum in the following ways:

- The second meeting asked the party to draw up a questionnaire to discover what rents the people could afford to pay, what sized houses were wanted, and what present housing conditions were like. The questionnaire has been circulated, and results are expected in a few days.
- an exhibition will be put on later in the year in the new party office by the Housing Committee. The exhibition would give people an idea of what is being done abroad to house people, and what can be done with a little money.

In the meantime the Housing Committee is being swamped with work. Not only is the committee dealing with the memorandum, which took a great deal of work, but is receiving complaints about housing quarrels, frantic appeals for averting ejection from municipal houses, and so forth. It is clear to all concerned that the setting-up of such a committee is long overdue.

ALGERIAN LEADERS RE-UNITED



REUNITED with his colleagues in the Algerian Provisional Government (G.P.R.A.) after six years in captivity in French prisons is Mr. Mohammed Ben Bella (third from left) prime Algerian nationalist leader and vice-premier in the Provisional Government. He was kidnapped by the French in 1956 while on a flight from Tunis to Morocco. In this photograph he is seen with King Hassan of Morocco (fourth from left) and, from left to right Messrs. M'Hammed Yazid (G.P.R.A. minister of information), Moroccan minister Guerida, G.P.R.A. prime minister Mr. Benyoussef Benkhedda, Moroccan minister Balafrej and Mr. Krim Belkacem, G.P.R.A. vice-premier and principal negotiator during the talks with the French government which resulted in the cease-fire on 19th March. —A.F.P. Photo

World Bank Aid for S.A. Railways Apartheid

THE South African Railways have in recent years been lent over R100,000,000 by the World Bank, money that is needed all over the world for reconstruction and development.

Contact has already pointed out many times how much of this money is

wasted on works which are technically unnecessary, but which are called for by the government's apartheid policy.

It has now become known (letter in the *Cape Argus*, 29th March) that the railways have introduced repulsive racial clauses in their agreements with contractors. A recent notice calling for tenders to build an overpass at Retreat, Cape, contains the following words:

Shifting unemployment

"Tenderers must state whether skilled work will be carried out by White or non-White labour. Preference will be given to contractors who use skilled White labour."

Thus by all possible methods is the burden of present unemployment shifted from White to non-White shoulders. And these things are done with international money, because the World Bank does not seem to care whether its money is used for genuine development, or for buttressing apartheid and race discrimination.

"How to Hit a Kaffir"

"WAIT, let me show you how a person hits a kaffir," a White man was alleged to have said before lifting an African to his feet and bumping his head against the ground. Thus a witness, Simon Schule testified at Krugersdorp, Transvaal, on 28th March, in a preparatory examination in the magistrate's court into the death of his brother Andries.

Three Whites, Stephanus Lodewyk van Zyl (29), Andries Lubbe (25), and a third boy of 16 years of age, appeared on a charge of murder.

The examination arose from the death of Andries Schule, an African worker.

Mr. Simon Schule said that Lubbe, Van Zyl and the youth arrived after Andries and one Jeremiah had begun to quarrel.

Lubbe and the youth chased Andries. The youth tripped him. Both began to hit the witness's brother. Lubbe hit him in the stomach with a piece of wire rope as he lay on his back. The youth hit him in the face and kicked him.

"Van Zyl came to me and hit me in the face before he followed the others," Simon testified.

While Van Zyl was hitting Andries with his open hand in the face and on his head, Lubbe said: "Wait, let me show you how a person hits a kaffir."

Lubbe then lifted Andries to his feet and bumped his head on the ground. The Whites then went away while Andries remained lying on the ground. He was later identified in the police mortuary.

—From "Die Burger", 29th March.

Non-Racial School 250 Miles from Johannesburg

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: A non-racial school is to be established in Swaziland. Mr. Michael Stern will be its first headmaster.

Provisionally known as Waterford School, the new foundation has the support of the Swaziland government and of the Swazi nation. Mr. Stern feels "A non-racial school needs no justifying: it is for those who oppose the idea to justify their views." The school will be open early in 1963 on a 24-

acre site four miles from Mbabane, 250 miles from Johannesburg.

Mr. Stern came to South Africa at



STERN

the request of Father Huddleston to act as headmaster of St. Peter's the Anglican school for Africans in Rosettenville which was closed under the Group Areas Act. One old boy of St. Peters, Mr. Nathaniel Mase-mola, who is now in London has entered his two sons.

Also on the staff will be Mr. Gordon Milne, D.F.C., who has been teaching in Johannesburg, and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Richardson, both formerly of St. Augustine's Mission in Zululand.

During 1962 15 boys will be selected to enter Standard IV or V next year, and another 15 will be added each year till the total reaches 120-150.

So far R30,000 of the necessary R40,000 capital has been raised, and six bursaries have been promised. There have been about 25 applications for places, about 12 of them for 1963.

Capital donations, bursaries, and applications for admissions are invited. They should be sent to Mr. Michael Stern, c/o St. Martin's School, Rosettenville, Johannesburg. Suggestions for a suitable Swazi name for the school should be sent to him also; a reward of R5 will be paid to the first person to send in a name which is chosen.

YOUTHS FLOGGED IN PRETORIA MARKET

From "Contact" Correspondent

PRETORIA: Flogging and beating of African youths in the Pretoria market is commonplace these days.

Young Africans, often referred to as "picannins", are employed by market stallholders to carry customers' goods to their cars. These youths are of schoolgoing age, but because of economic pressure, they have to abandon school and take work. In the market their wages are about 75c a week.

Consequently they are tempted to steal, and if caught, instead of being handed over to the police, they are taken to a special locked office in the market where they receive whippings. On several occasions I have been outside that office and heard the beating and cries for mercy.

Thus do the market officials take the law into their own hands.

Shorts . . .

- Television is to be started in the Ivory Coast and will be used principally as a medium of education. 85 or 90% of the population of Ivory Coast is illiterate, but experts hope that education through television will set the matter right in ten years ("Jeune Afrique", 26th March).
- A delegate from the Chinese People's Republic (communist) to the Conference of Afro-Asian Writers held recently in Cairo, is reported in "Jeune Afrique" (26th March) to have declared: "All Europeans are the same, whether they be Frenchmen, Americans, Russians or Poles. We people of colour, we must erect a common front against the White world."
- The United Nations denied on 28th March the allegations of atrocities by U.N. troops in the Congo. The allegations were made by Professor van den Haag, who arrived in Katanga 20 days after the "atrocities" were alleged to have taken place. ("Cape Argus", 28th March.)

Group Areas Act Threat to "Mixed" Suburb

From "Contact" Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH: An air of uncertainty hangs over the future of South End, a racially mixed suburb of Port Elizabeth, as people there await the proclamation by the Group Areas Board which will say whether it is to be a "White" or "Coloured" area.

For years, Whites and non-Whites have lived, played and worked together in South End. Malays and Indians have been living in South End for close on 80 years, and the area has a history of racial harmony. At one time the Dom Pedro Angling Club had White and non-White members and officials. Indian, White and Chinese businesses stand next door to each other. In the Catholic and Baptist churches, people worship together. Every Sunday dozens of Whites watch the soccer at the Schaefer grounds and up to last season, several Whites played in the Sunday non-White league.

But now no one is certain of the future. No new building or even renovation is taking place.

As reported in *Contact* (22nd Feb-



South End children in Sprigg Street.

ruary), strong protests have been made against zoning the area for either Whites or non-Whites.

NEW POLICE ATROCITY IN S.W.A.

PYGMIES BEATEN, FORCED TO HAVE SEX RELATIONS

ALLEGED to have beaten three Bushmen (pygmies) with a hosepipe and then forced one to have relations with a Bushman woman, a White police sergeant, Karel Burger, a White constable, John Brits, and an African constable, Seth Gougrob, appeared in the Grootfontein (South West Africa) Magistrate's Court on 27th March, reports the *Cape Argus*.

The men had been stationed at the Tsintsabis police station north of Tsumeb.

A witness said in evidence that before Christmas last year the three men took him and five other Bushmen to a spot outside the police zone in the vicinity of the Okavango, where the sergeant stopped near a large anthep and a tree.

At that spot they pitched camp. The sergeant asked him whether he would be satisfied if Mishe (a Bushman man) had relations with his wife Kauna Gausshawe. He said "No".

The witness said his wife, her father, Mistename and Kunjna (another Bushman woman) were then arrested and handcuffed to one another.

Constable Brits started hitting him with a piece of hosepipe. He also hit the witness's father-in-law.

"We received many blows. We fell into a state of unconsciousness".

Sergeant Burger took the hosepipe and continued hitting them. Then Constable Gougrob took a knob-stick and started hitting him across the back.

Constable Gougrob told him that they were beating him because they

could not find his brother-in-law, for whom they were still searching.

After they had been beaten Sergeant Burger again talked about others having relations with his wife.

"Sergeant Burger took my wife by the arm and took her away to a tree. Constable Brits took the handcuffs off Mishe and took him to my wife."

Mishe was instructed to have relations with the witness's wife. He did this.

Sergeant Burger called his wife's father and gave him the same instructions. He refused. The witness added that he was then ordered to have relations with his wife. He refused.

The witness said two other Whites, whom he did not know, witnessed the scenes.

The hearing was adjourned.

BANDA MEDAL NOT LIKED BY S.A.R. OFFICIALS

From "Contact" Correspondent

PRETORIA: A woman returning to South Africa from a holiday in Nyasaland ran into trouble with railway officials at Mafeking last month because she was wearing a medal bearing the picture of Dr. Hastings Banda, Nyasaland's leader of the Malawi Congress Party.

The woman was Mrs. M. Maleka and she was returning from Limbe where her husband came from originally and where her elder daughter is at present living. She was given the medal by Dr. Banda himself during a Malawi Congress Party rally and he pinned it on her apron. Mrs. Maleka still wears it proudly.

At Mafeking she was sworn at by railway police and ticket examiners who saw the medal.

WOMAN AND CHILD

By Peter Motsoane

A BUNCH of washing on my head,
My youngest daughter on my back;
I set forth to my casual employer's place
To deliver their clothing; And in my company
Was my younger daughter aged eight who had
To come with me having been turned away
From school because the law says the schools
Are full.

WE WALKED and walked a thousand yards,
Each time careful not to hurt the little one
On my back; each time careful not to dirty the
Washing of the White people lest they ward
Off my services. Then suddenly on the way we
Came across the play grounds of the European little ones,
And my heart began to turn dry for I knew what
My little one would say, and how I would feel
For the joy of youth has been assaulted in my little one.
What was I to say to my child?

UPON SEEING the European children at play, asked my
Daughter: "Mama, who are those people?" Said I: "They are
The children of the missus and the baas." More and more my
Daughter wanted to know. "What are they doing there?"
"They play, my darling." I tried to be kind and sweet to lessen
Her disappointment. And she would ask again: "They play?"

I would say: "Yes little one."

"Like children?"

"Yes my sweetheart." She would say: "I am a child too mama.
Can I play with them too?" I would say: "No, my nana,
The law does not allow." She would say: "You are lying to
Me mama, I know it." I would say: "Shhh! Don't say such things nana,
For I am not the law and I would you to be happy and play.
You will grow up and see the world yourself one day."

"THEY PLAY NICE mama. They are strong and happy and healthy;
Why can I not be?" "Because you have kinky hair and dark pigment
Therefore you must suffer." "But mama, I want to be happy."
"I know dear. But the law does not allow." "The law and not
The baas and the missus?"
"No darling. The baas and the missus they vote for the lawmakers
Who say you cannot play there and be happy."
And my daughter would weep openly and I would weep within
My heart. And the little baby on my back would also weep.

WE WALK ON AND ON and on. And crying over, my daughter
Starts again. "Mama, that malome* in there, is he also playing?"
"No little one. That malome is a big man. His playing days are
Over. He only works in there and cleans the place."
"He only works in there?" Then she would say: "So if I work
I will also play in there?" I'd say: "No child. If you work you
Can contact the Whites. That is what they want, your labour
And when that is over you must leave immediately."
And then she asks no more. We walk and walk and walk.
But do tell me friends, if your child asks you such questions
How would you answer? Tell me friends. Tell me.

*Malome is a Sepedi word for uncle.

READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS . . .

Violence or non-violence

SIR,—Non-violence is the subject of my comment in this letter. What is the political significance of non-violence? Has it proved, historically, an effective weapon of struggle? Does history show us more bloodless and fewer bloody revolutions or the other way round? Is non-violence justified, in so far as its results are concerned more by its moral weight than by historical evidence?

The following are a few of the revolutions or bloody struggles without which no freedom would have been won by the countries concerned:

- The unification of Italy—a struggle against oppressive Austria.
- The English Puritan revolution—a struggle of the commons against the "Divine Right of Kings" policy.
- The American Revolution—a struggle against foreign domination.
- The American civil war—a struggle against the enslavement of human beings.
- The French Revolution.
- The Russian Revolution—a revolution against serfdom.
- The Algerian revolution now taking place.

Each of these countries is today free, and has an honourable position among the nations of the world. The oppressed people of South Africa have no less claim. They have as much a sacred struggle as each of the above.

To say that the oppressed in Southern Africa can achieve freedom by non-violent means, in spite of what we have seen already, is, to me, negative thinking. Such a policy is no more than appealing for a change of heart in the oppressor. The maintenance of White

"APPEAL TO PROGRESSIVES TO RE-THINK"

SIR,—In your editorial (*Contact*, 8th March) you recommend to the Progressives a platform of "equality, non-racialism, democracy and economic pragmatism". We certainly stand for equality in law and of opportunity, and would effectively outlaw all racialism. We claim also to stand for democracy, if that concept is understood to include personal liberty, toleration of opposition and participation of minorities in government. Our economic policy is based not on mere pragmatism, but on planned mobilization of the national human and material resources in the interests of full employment and with the objective of the conquest of poverty. We do not advocate adult suffrage because we consider that, in the conditions of South Africa, it would be most unlikely to promote equality, non-racialism, democracy and economic prosperity.

Indeed, historically, the conditions in which adult suffrage has resulted in the promotion of any of these objectives have been rare. It certainly has not done so in the past over most of the Continent of Europe, even in demographically homogeneous countries where personal liberties and democratic procedures were constitutionally entrenched. The case of Germany between 1933 and 1945 comes most readily to mind, but this is only an extreme example of a very general tendency.

The Progressive Party recommends a qualified franchise as one only of its proposals for a reformed constitution for South Africa which it considers potentially capable of receiving a sufficient measure of acceptance among all races and of promoting social stability and progress. But our franchise proposals cannot be divorced from our

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
- Please keep your letters to the Editor short and
- Remember that there is a prize—"Contact" free for a year—for the writer of the best letter each fortnight

supremacy in South Africa, as evidenced by statements and successive re-elections of the White supremacists to power, is a life and death struggle.

Can non-violence lead us anywhere?
OBSERVER II,
Kanye, B.P.

"No co-operation"

SIR,—Many Africans are arrested here for pass offences, and these measures have the effect of preventing African youths from continuing their education; they will be compelled to go to the mines to earn a living.

Nat. ministers preach co-operation between Whites and Blacks. Viewing the circumstances as they are, no co-operation can originate between a master and slave, between the oppressor and the oppressed.

Let us work conjointly for our father-

constitutional policy as a whole. The qualified franchise would be accompanied by constitutional guarantees to the unqualified of opportunities to qualify, to all of their fundamental human rights and liberties, and, above all, through the medium of our Senate proposals, to electoral minorities of active participation in government.

Naturally, so long as we have a constitution that permits an electoral minority to be penalized by discrimination and denial of human rights and of any effective voice in government, the Black majority will demand adult suffrage. And rightly so, for thus alone can they protect themselves, even if dictatorship, not democracy, be the result. Equally, naturally, will the White minority resist such demand. And rightly so, since its effect would merely be, as they see it, to substitute Black for White domination.

This issue, once irrevocably joined, will not be capable of settlement, as you seem to think, by "non-violent pressures", but only by devastating violence. The relative numbers of the White minority, and the permanence of their involvement in South Africa's economy and society, render conditions here radically different from the "liberated Colonial world" to which you look for a precedent.

DONALD MOLTENO,
Cape Town.

We have regretfully had to shorten this letter.

The writer does not deal with the main issue in our editorial which was that however good the Progressive Party's policy may be, there is now no hope, through the voting process in an all-White parliament, of their ever putting it into practice.—EDITOR.

land. This is our country and why should Africans fear to die for it?

W. Z.,
East London.

Proposals for Swaziland

SIR,—Swaziland belongs to the Swazis, and it is their right to choose the kind of constitution they want. The leaders of the Swaziland Progressive Party must advise them on the proper way to make a better constitution which will bring success and a great future to the generations of today and tomorrow.

My immediate proposals are these:

1. School together with the Whites.
2. Social events and sports with Whites.
3. The same Christianity with them.
4. Travel in the same buses and trains.
5. We must all vote together.
6. The Paramount Chief of the Swazis must be King and Ruler of Swazis.
7. A Swazi graduate must be Governor—not a White man.

CECIL MAVIMBELA,
Mhlambanyati.

PRIZE LETTER

BORN FREE

SIR,—Man is born free, but is everywhere in chains in the Republic of South Africa. To all the requests of the Africans the government's only response has been to give the people liquor.

Many innocent children have to suffer by leaving school and starting to build their own future because their fathers earn insufficient wages.

I am convinced that unless emancipation is granted to Africans peace will never reign in South Africa. Mr. Apartheid must be driven out.

J. X.,
Middelburg, Tvl.

Wage colour bar must go

SIR,—We are thankful that the Swaziland government is trying to minimize colour discrimination in the territory. It is a big step towards progress.

The only thing that now deserves criticism is pay for Africans which is far below the bread line. Most Africans are paid R6.00 per month and yet they have families to support and children to educate.

S. M.,
Tshaneni.

Help wanted from readers

I SHALL BE VERY grateful if you can supply me with the photos of all the African leaders who are fighting for freedom. If possible I should also like to have the names of their parties and their mottos—for instance Dr. Nyerere says "Uhuru na Kazi".

I should also like to have a list of all the free countries with dates of their independence, and those that are still under White domination.

My purpose is to compile a manuscript which will probably develop into a book.

Your assistance will be highly appreciated.

YOUNG SOUTH WESTER,
Okahandja, S.W.A.

Any readers who are able to help Young South Wester (he is a student) should write to him c/o "Contact", P.O. Box 1979, Cape Town. We will forward the letters.—EDITOR.

South West African Iron Curtain

SIR,—I would like to put some questions before the sons and daughters of South West Africa in connection with conditions of life in the reserves. What plan of action shall we adopt to do away with the screen that was put up by the old German régime and now being made into an iron curtain by South African imperialism?

It has been a long time that we have been engaged in the struggle for freedom for our people, but behind that iron curtain the old system of slavery is going on in a prosperous way, more especially as run by Swans (the South West African Native Labour Association), the favourite of the government in S.W.A.

Truly our people behind the iron curtain or the Siberia in South West Africa are violently deprived of all kinds of human rights.

JOHANNES FROM S.W.A.,
Johannesburg.

The "Vast Mining Kingdom"

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to the article "Vast Mining Kingdom" in your edition of 22nd March. Hitherto I believed it would be below your editorial dignity to use a bold-printed sentence like "Because the South African press is part of its financial empire and therefore never refers to it" if you have not ascertained the facts. The remark merely shows that the writer of the article never reads the respective newspaper columns or periodicals or that he wants to throw an undeserved blemish on the South African press.

What you have carefully culled from overseas publications is general knowledge to the readers of the business columns in the South African press, and the list of directors appear from year to year in the *S.A. Financial Year Book* edited by me. There is no reference, of course, to a king of the "kingdom" which, I suppose, is a figurative expression of yours.

All the large mining developments in Southern Africa during the last 75 years of their history were instigated by the interlocking groups mentioned in your article, and a lot of social and educational progress has gone with it.

M. M. Tshombe has not yet been appointed a director of the leading companies, nor has Lewanika or somebody like that. But apart from their personal security *vis-à-vis* the ardent nationalists, it is still the practice outside South Africa that persons in high political appointments should not hold private directorships. I believe that some Africans have recently been appointed to the boards of (British) West African companies. It is, in my opinion, only a question of time—and not of principle—that Africans will get such positions also as private persons in the "mining kingdom". Their government officials naturally would sit on semi-public companies.

E. LANDSBERG,
P. O. Box 11, Cape Town.

In our view the vast influence of these companies, for good as well as harm, is a fact of importance to all in South Africa. Judging by the interest that our diagram and chart have aroused the degree of interlock is not yet appreciated by the public.

As to the South African press, let Dr. Landsberg try to get a large South African daily to print an article which criticizes the gold mines!—EDITOR

Brookes Joins Liberal Party (SEE FRONT COVER)

From "Contact" Correspondent

PIETERMARITZBURG: Mr. Alan Paton, addressing the opening of the Natal provincial congress of

the Liberal Party of South Africa in Pietermaritzburg on Friday, 23rd March, said: "I bring a present to the Congress tonight, and that is the news that already at this meet-

ing we have one new member. His name is Edgar Brookes.

"He tells me that he is proud to join the party. I tell him that the party is proud to have him. This news comes at a good time. When some people are thinking of moving into a White laager, here is Edgar Brookes affirming his faith in a common society and a non-racial future."

Later, Dr. Brookes, professor of history and political science at the University of Natal, ex-senator and present president of the Natal Convention Continuation Committee, said in a statement that he had decided to join the Liberal Party because he believed in what was right and he believed that the colour bar was wrong.

He said that, at a time when the government was rapidly moving towards what many thought to be disaster, it was good for citizens to take a clear-cut decision and express their own point of view.

In South Africa's Interest

"Having to make that decision, my own personal feelings lie with the Liberal Party. The reputation of South Africa abroad depends now almost entirely on its citizens who are known abroad taking a clear-cut line against apartheid. I believe in doing so we serve South Africa's interest.

"But, of course, the fundamental reason is that I am standing for what I believe to be right and with all my heart I believe the colour bar to be wrong."

It was Dr. Brookes who, presenting his presidential address to the Natal Convention last year said: "We need a fighting spirit, but we must fight the real enemy.

"The real enemy is greed and complacency and laziness, malnutrition and disease, ignorance and wrong indoctrination, tyranny and injustice.

"Every person is a human being first, a South African second, and only thirdly, if at all, a European, an Indian, a Coloured man or an African."

SIXTY DELEGATES ATTEND NATAL L.P. CONGRESS

From "Contact" Correspondent

PIETERMARITZBURG: Sixty delegates from all parts of Natal attended the Liberal Party's Natal Provincial Congress in the City Hall, Pietermaritzburg, on 23rd March.

Strong resolutions were adopted against various aspects of the apartheid policy.

In his chairman's address, Dr. Hans Meidner discussed internal party organization and education.

There were now 40 branches in Natal, said Dr. Meidner, and membership had shown an increase over the past year.

He added: "We have suffered from intimidation by the police and outright prohibition in some areas such as the Transkei. During the year, Peter Brown, our national chairman, together with Selby Msimang, Jordan Ngubane and Bill Benghu all fell foul of the authorities.

"The only reply to intimidation by the authorities is a greater determination not to be cowed," said Dr. Meidner.

(See also report on page 3.)

PATON OPENS CONGRESS

The Congress was opened on 23rd March by Mr. Alan Paton, the party's national president. He declared that a universal franchise by itself did not mean a solution to the problems of South Africa. It was for this reason, he said, that the Liberal Party advocated a controlled constitution, an entrenched bill of rights and an independent judiciary to interpret the constitution.

He emphasized, at the same time, that a renunciation of the colour bar was not sufficient: "it is only a beginning—when we get rid of the colour bar in our minds, then we start thinking constructively about a new South Africa.

"Real Increase in Wealth"

"What we need is a real increase in wealth, and that we shall achieve by an extensive expansion of industry and technical training . . . the creation of new opportunities, the raising of wage levels, the improvement of housing and social services.

"If you study the economic policy of the party you will realize that it has ceased to be a mere anti-colour bar party and is certainly not an upholder of economic laissez faire. I cannot describe it as socialist, but it has certainly moved in that direction.

"Another indication of the evolution of the party is to be seen in our land policy. We are the only party in South Africa which envisages both a redistribution of the land and an increase in productivity. (The more forcible re-division of land would mean that in a year South Africa would be starving.) The policy provides for the encouragement of productive agriculture, taxation to discourage over-holding, the sale to the State of unused or under-developed land, and generous assistance to those who are willing and able to put this land to good use."

Mr. Paton further bluntly rejected the proposal that "White supremacist immigrants from Algeria" be brought to the country.

"HOW LONG SINCE YOU CAME OUT OF GHETTO?"
— NAT. LEADER

By a Reporter

CAPE TOWN: The hidden anti-Jewish feelings of the Afrikaner nationalist party were revealed in an incident here on 30th March. The occasion: a Liberal Party forum on South West Africa.

The speaker was Mr. J. von S. von Moltke, Nationalist M.P. for Karas, leader of the Nationalist Party in South West Africa, and close confidant of Dr. Verwoerd.



VON MOLTKE

In the audience were South West African members of the Liberal Party and also members of the South West African People's Organization.

Mr. von Moltke spoke at length about the Ovambo people, and criticized their way of life. He said that they were barbarians. They lived in pondokkies and didn't like meat. When they were given meat they hung it in trees and it became covered with flies and went rotten.

Mr. B. Zackon, a Cape Town Liberal:

"Surely there is nothing wrong with living in pondokkies and hanging meat in trees. Surely the trekboers used to do that?"

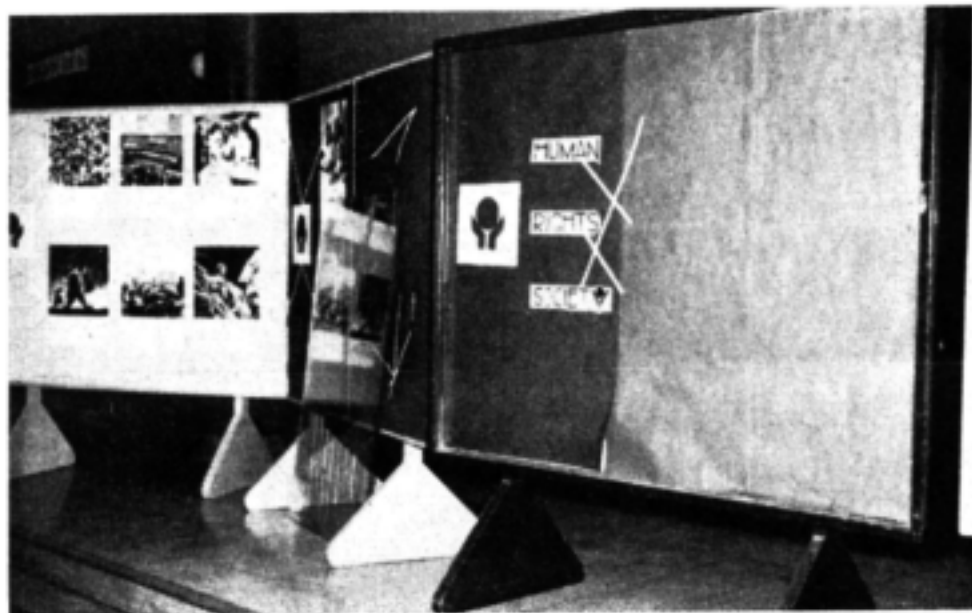
Von Moltke: "So you are insulting my people!"

Zackon: "I was not, I was just pointing out that . . ."

Von Moltke: "Are you becoming insulting? Because if you are I can be insulting too."

Mr. von Moltke turned and faced Mr. Zackon and pointed at him and said, "How long is it since you came out of the ghetto."

There was an uproar.



UNIVERSITY PULLS DOWN SHARPEVILLE PICTURES

From this notice-board the University of the Witwatersrand pulled down photographs, including some of Sharpeville, which showed how South Africans had suffered as the result of White supremacy.

The photographs had been put in the foyer of the University's Central Block as part of an exhibition by the Students' Human Rights Society, and were attracting considerable attention.

When the university's action was queried the assistant registrar, Mr. H. van Huissteen, said "We can do as we like without having to explain all our actions."

SWAZILAND TRADE UNION REGISTERED

From "Contact" Correspondent

MBABANE: The new Swaziland Pulp and Timber Workers' Union was successful in registering itself with the Swaziland Government here on 26th March.

The union, which started six months ago, is the first of its kind in the territory. It will have its headquarters in Mbabane and has a membership of four hundred.

The aims and objects of the union are to represent the interests of all pulp and timber workers in Swaziland. The union is non-political. The union will negotiate with employers on rates of pay, conditions of service and all other matters relating to and affecting its members. The union will keep the government's labour department fully informed as to its activities, and will consult with it on all legislation affecting the welfare of its workers. Though the union prizes its autonomy, it will enter into negotiations with other unions in matters of common interest. The union envisages a time when all

unions in Swaziland will join in a Swaziland federation of labour and it will work towards a formation of such a federation. The union reserves the right to affiliate to any international labour organization.

Membership of the union is open to all workers in the Pulp and Timber industries, regardless of position or race. People engaged in other industries can become associate members of the union.

The following are its officials: Messrs. A. W. Nxumalo, chairman; H. Dlamini, vice-chairman; A. Mdluli, secretary-general; W. Lukele, vice-secretary; P. Shongwe, treasurer; F. Mbelu, development adviser; M. Dlula and N. Mabizela legal advisers.

Committee members are Messrs. J. Mabuza, M. Dlamini, S. Simelane, L. Shongwe, M. Nzima, A. Camp and S. Phelile.



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