

# S.A. Army's Task — To contact Suppress Revolution

24. APR. 1962

Vol. 5 No. 8

5c (6d)

19th APRIL 1962

Registered at the G.P.O.

as a Newspaper

— see page 3

SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY

## CAPE TOWN'S AFRICA DAY



### Some Africa Day Messages

AMONG MESSAGES received and read out at the meeting were the following:

MR. LEOPOLD SEDAR-SENGHOR, president of Senegal: "The government and people of Senegal send you a fraternal message of sympathy on the occasion of the day of African independence. Senegal believes that Africa must be a land of brotherhood open to men of all races provided that they agree to live together on a basis of democracy".

DR. A. P. ZWANE, president of the Swaziland Progressive Party: "... Full support to eradicate colonialism and minority rule where it exists".

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT: "... Good wishes on the celebration of Africa Day, and best hopes for a brighter future".

MR. TOM MBOYA of the Kenya African National Union: "Your struggle is our struggle till all men are free and equal regardless of race or colour".

Speakers at the Africa Day rally, Cape Town, 15th April. See report on page 4.

# 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

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

# Verwoerd Makes a Concession

DR. VERWOERD'S invitation to the chairman and the vice-chairman of the U.N. committee on South West Africa to meet him in Pretoria is the thin edge of the wedge. Just as Britain yielded to the U.N. toe-in-at-the-door two weeks ago on the question of Southern Rhodesia, so Dr. Verwoerd is yielding to U.N. pressure over South West Africa.

Do not let anyone be deceived by the claim that it is "only a very little concession". For the nationalists have told us for years that the slightest concession would lead on to the greater concession, and on to the final concession of full equality and full democracy for all, within a united South Africa. They have said so, and they ought to know, for it is their policy. And, even from an opposed point of view, it is still almost certainly true.

This invitation is the first concession by Dr. Verwoerd to the gathering external anti-apartheid forces, just as the Transkeian vote is his first concession to the internal anti-apartheid forces. The man in the street might well wonder how it comes about that, so soon after Dr. Verwoerd has likened himself to granite, and announced that his policy is one of no concessions, such important concessions are made. To wonder thus is to show little knowledge of the workings of politicians' minds.

Whenever politicians say that they are not something, it is safe to assume that that is exactly what they are. One has only to remember protestations that one is not disloyal, that one is "utterly loyal", protestations that one is not anti-semitic, and so forth, to know what value to attach to a politician's words when he says that he is not this or that.

And so the "granite" yields, and the policy of no concessions turns out to have really been a policy of concessions. Freedom fighters must exploit this small

gap which we have torn in the opponent's defences. How can it be exploited?

At home it can be exploited by stepping up the demands for Transkeian democracy. Dr. Verwoerd's second constitution for the Transkei, giving 45 instead of 27 seats to the people to elect, is still a mockery of modern African colonial constitutions. The Transkeian people must, and will, step up pressure for a popular majority, and for the right to control the controversial justice department, to control not only the courts, but the police and security forces. This pressure can be stepped up in a short time.

And abroad, the gap can be exploited

in relentless pressure from the U.N. Not only must the chairman and the vice-chairman come, but the whole committee. And not only must they come to Pretoria, but they must come to Windhoek and to Ovamboland. And then, not only must the General Assembly send a committee, but it must actively prosecute the de-colonization of South West, and it must get the backing of the might of the great powers to do so.

Thus must this historical moment be used, used not to rest on any laurels, but to tear an ever-greater gap in the defences of Dr. Verwoerd and apartheid

Up guards, and at 'em!



## ITALIAN JOURNALIST SEES A NEAR-NAZI SOUTH AFRICA

AN Italian journalist, Dr. Angelo Del Boca, who during the war fought in the Resistance against the Nazis and Fascists, visited South Africa during 1961 and has written 15 articles for the Turin daily newspaper *Gazzetta del Popolo*, between 4th January and 18th February, 1962. The articles, which are to be published in book form, give as comprehensive a picture of South Africa as it is possible to get during one visit.

His tour took him from Johannesburg to Durban and Stanger, to Cape Town through the Transkei, East London and Port Elizabeth, then back to Johannesburg by way of Kimberley and Bloemfontein.

What sort of picture has he painted for his readers in Italy? It is a picture that shows up the rulers of South Africa for the oppressors that they are, that pours scorn on their racial pretensions, and that presents the case for freedom clearly and unequivocally.

Some examples of his view of South Africa:

● After describing the easy life of Johannesburg's rich Whites, he visits Orlando location: "Orlando suggests images that I believed could only belong to the world of concentration camps erected by the folly of the

Nazis . . . With its white cubes running in straight lines, it reminded me of Mauthausen and Belsen, it gave me the same feeling of agony."

● He visits a tribal dance in one of the mine compounds: it reminded him of a Zoo where the whole performance "does nothing but strengthen the conviction in the Whites that the Africans, befeathered and howling, are, and would remain, nothing more than beasts."

Dr. Del Boca devotes an entire article to the means by which the people of South Africa are oppressed, and analyses such things as race classification, the pass laws, group areas, influx control and the working of the labour bureaux, arbitrary arrests and detention, bannings, banishments, Bantu Education; he writes about these things in a way which shows that he understands the real nature of apartheid.

Writing about the leaders of the Nationalist Party, he points out the close affiliations many of them had with the Nazis. A lengthy description is given of the government's Bantustan policy, which Del Boca describes as a "joke". In Umtata he met Mr. Hans Abrahams whom he called "Gauleiter of the Transkei", and a caption to a photograph of Mr. De Wet Nel and Paramount Chief Botha Sigcawu describes the latter as "il 'quisling' negro". Del Boca gives a lengthy account of the Pondoland revolt of 1960.

Writing of political movements in

South Africa, Del Boca shows a perception often lacking in overseas visitors. He understands the basic aims of the Nationalists, of the United Party, of the Progressives, of the Liberals, of the A.N.C., the P.A.C., the Indian Congress, the Congress of Democrats. He met Chief Lutuli and Alan Paton, he writes sympathetically of Helen Suzman and concludes the series of articles with these two paragraphs:

"A single soothing image: that of an old man sitting on a stone on the border of Orlando . . . reading to his little niece the bible translated into Xhosa.

"A single friendly gesture: the handshake of Lutuli. This repaid us for all the bitterness, the disgust, the desire to scream, to protest, accumulated on a hundred occasions, in a hundred encounters with hypocritical, pharisaical, intolerant people I spoke to. It repaid us for the shame, felt so many times, of having a white skin: it took us into a world of human dimensions, for which we always felt the same need as one feels the need for air. It repaid us too for the complete weariness in retailing this long and bitter story. A story unique in our time. The story of apartheid."

And the story of apartheid he certainly tells, in all its bitterness and tragedy. That he has done so will make the Nationalist government exceedingly angry, especially when it sees that many of the photographs used to illustrate it are from the files of the South African Information Service!

## Shorts . . .

● "However, I would also like to refer directly to something else which some people have in mind and which in my opinion should not occur to anyone — once again, all things being reasonably normal: This is the idea that if, either under the mantle of U.N. or of their own volition, Afro-Asian states were to make an attack upon South Africa or South West Africa, they would receive support from the U.S.A. How on earth can people say such things?" — Dr. H. F. Verwoerd (*Hansard*, 29th March, column 3449.)

● Mr. Obed Musi, a journalist who has contributed to *Contact* and *Drum*, has been charged under the Transkei emergency regulations and released on R400 bail. The case is being heard in Bizana, Pondoland.

● The Johannesburg Sunday newspaper *Sondagblad*, 8th April, reports that General Raoul Salan, head of Algeria's White Mau Mau the Secret Army Organization, has made plans to come to South Africa if he is forced to leave Algeria. He is said already to have transferred several million new francs to South Africa in case the war against France has to be carried on from South Africa. But, as we pointed out in *Contact*, 5th April, *Sondagblad* is not always to be believed.

# S. A. ARMY'S MAIN TASK— TO SUPPRESS REVOLUTION

By "Contact" Staff

THE apartheid government has voted R120 million for next year's arms and armies. But no one quite seems to know the name of the enemy against which the arms are being bought. Under opposition pressure in parliament Mr. J. J. Fouché, minister of defence, refused to name the nations which were supposed to be threatening South Africa.

Waving aloft a sheaf of papers, as the *Cape Argus* told us, he said that he refused to reveal them because it was "top secret".

He also denied that his government was arming its supporters principally in order to "shoot down the Black masses" as has been more and more said here and abroad. Mr. Fouché has criticized people making this allegation. In his own words, it is "a lie out of hell".

Rubbing it in, he told parliament on 28th March this year that "nothing could harm South Africa more than to create the impression that the country was spending millions on defence only to guarantee internal security".

It is indeed probable that with the prospect of intervention growing larger Mr. Fouché's thoughts are more and more dwelling on the repelling of external forces. But if an impression has

been created that he is arming against his own fellow-citizens, then he and his colleagues are alone to blame. For up till a year ago he and Mr. Erasmus, an earlier minister of defence, proclaimed to the world that the main task of the armed forces was the suppressing of revolution by the oppressed peoples of our country.

## "Shooting Down the Black Masses"

It was Mr. Erasmus who actually used the phrase about "shooting down the Black masses". It is a phrase that has gone round the world. It was first reported in *Contact*, but our earlier report was not as full as it might have been. The full picture is as follows. Just before he left the department of defence in 1959, Mr. F. C. Erasmus visited Cape Town from Pretoria. He called a conference in the Castle, Cape Town, on 5th October.

To this conference were invited many senior army officers. "You must not think," he told his audience, "that we are arming against an external enemy. We are not. We are arming in order to shoot down the Black masses." He spoke in Afrikaans and rolled the words "om die swart massas neer te skiet" round his mouth with enjoyment.

He told the meeting that the Africans would be armed like the Algerian rebels, i.e. with light firearms and mortars only.

Mr. Erasmus further told them that his defence chiefs were studying the

Algerian war closely, and that at that moment two South African officers were serving with the French troops in Algeria and studying their methods.

Speaking some months before the march of the 30,000 into Cape Town at the height of the Pan Africanist disturbances of 1960, Mr. Erasmus told the assembled officers how concerned he was that large masses of Africans might think of assembling in the city centres of South Africa, and, without even fighting, paralysing those centres. He seriously put forward an invention of his own: a Saracen armoured car with trapdoors underneath. The Saracen would be able, he said, to reach the centre of such crowds, and the soldiers would be able to get out through the trapdoor and thus be more able to disperse the crowds.

[*Contact* reported the gist of this conference at the time. Our report has gone round the world. In recent days the South African embassy in London has denied its truth. But we stand by it. And in view of its importance we now give it in detail.]

## Their True Designs

Before the end of 1959 Mr. Erasmus was moved out of the department of defence, and the present minister, Mr. J. J. Fouché, took over. Between the two of them they have made the following statements which reveal their true designs:

● Mr. Fouché said (quoted in the



FOUCHÉ

government's *Fortnightly Digest* of 28th April 1961): "The maintenance of peace and order internally is the main requirement of any operation against aggression."

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

● In the *Cape Times* (2nd March, (continued on page 8, col. 1)

## SWAZILAND:

# S. P. P. works for One Man One Vote

## ZWANE TO SPEND MONTH IN GHANA

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: The Swaziland Progressive Party is conducting a vigorous campaign to get mass support for its "one man, one vote" demand—and to publicize its rejection of the recently-announced constitutional proposals.

That is what the party's president, Dr. Ambrose P. Zwane, told *Contact* in a special interview when he passed through Johannesburg earlier this month. Dr. Zwane has gone to Accra at the invitation of Ghana's Bureau of African Affairs. He will be there for about a month and may also travel to London to do publicity work for his party.

The draft constitution for Swaziland envisages a Legislative Council with the territory's 10,000 Whites directly electing half the members, and the 250,000 Africans indirectly electing the other half. A Bill of Rights for all is also proposed.

Dr. Zwane said: "Even if there had not been a Swaziland Progressive Party, the people themselves would have had enough sense to reject the proposals which are so bad that they are not worth the paper they are written on."

"It is a constitution of discrimination against Africans. It is based on race and will keep the territory's Whites and Africans apart. It also discourages the development of democracy among Africans.

"Any man who knows even a little arithmetic can see that he is being cheated by this '50-50' arrangement."

Dr. Zwane said that the S.P.P. was holding rallies every weekend throughout the country—"and massive support for our viewpoint is coming from the people".

## Rallies Every Weekend

The party's campaign was aimed at organizing support among Africans in preparation for the indaba which the Ingwenyama—the Paramount Chief, Sobhuza II—was to have called before 30th April, but which will now be held at a later date. The indaba will be held to obtain the views of the Swazi nation on the draft constitution.

"I am confident that we are winning," said Dr. Zwane. "A constitution cannot

be imposed on the people because it is wanted by a small group—it must be wanted by the people."

He added: "We are determined to reject the draft constitution. We will fight for a non-racial, democratic and modern constitution."

He was certain that the British government would have to call a constitutional conference before the end of the year—and unlike the committee which prepared the present draft, the conference "will have to represent all shades of political opinion, not only the 'traditionalist' views of the Swazi National Council".

## PLEASE HELP ME TRACE MY SON

THIS is a picture of Eric Brave Setzin, my son, who disappeared on 29th April 1961. He is believed to be in Cape Town. He is 23 years old, 5 ft. 6 in. tall, and well-built but with a slight stoop. He used to be an agent for *Contact*. Post information, please, to H. J. Setzin, Private Bag Maratiwa Store, via Mafeking, Cape.



## Thanks to Contact

IN HIS INTERVIEW, Dr. Zwane expressed his warm thanks to "Contact" for the support it has always given to the Swaziland Progressive Party.

"Contact" has been a major factor in building up the party," he said. "I do not know what we would do without it."

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## AFRICA DAY, CAPE TOWN (see cover)

# "Stand together in Freedom Struggle"

CAPE TOWN: More than four thousand people rallied to the Grand Parade, Cape Town, on Sunday 15th April, to celebrate Africa Day. The meeting was called by organizations opposed to apartheid and was presided over by Mr. Thomas Ngwenya.

Loud cheers greeted the speakers, who called on the people to stand together in the fight for freedom.

In his opening address Mr. Ngwenya asked the people to put all emotionalism and personal interest aside in the interests of achieving freedom.

The first speaker was Mr. Caleb Mase of the African General Workers' Union. He declared: "We have reached the most crucial time of the struggle and must go forward for the liberation of the people."

The speaker for the Congress of Democrats was Adv. A. L. Sachs. He said that the government was preparing the Whites for suicide. "They would rather destroy themselves than meet the demands of Africa."

Mr. Roger Jowell spoke on behalf of the National Union of South African Students.

After Mr. Jowell's speech the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Ngwenya, announced that one of the speakers, Mr. Charles Makohliso, had been arrested. A part of the crowd broke away from the meeting and moved towards the Security Branch cars. Traffic in adjacent Darling Street was brought to a halt as people gathered there, but they soon returned to the meeting.

After the incident, Mrs. A. La Guma addressed the meeting on behalf of the Federation of South African Women. She declared that the struggle of the African people and the Coloured people was one.

Mr. Peter Hjul, Cape chairman of the

Liberal Party, stressed the strength of unity in the liberatory movement and called for the abandonment of all party differences.

He declared: "We hear a lot these days from people like Mr. Fouché about 'defending South Africa'. What he really means is defending racialism. We from the Liberal Party want to tell him from this platform that we will have no part with defending his racialism. What is more we will actively fight to rid our country of his racialism."

The last speaker was Mr. G. Pajane, a former member of the banned Pan Africanist Congress. After a minute on the platform Mr. Pajane was challenged on the validity of his speech by a man in the crowd. Mr. Pajane had said: "The communists say we are oppressed because we are the working class. If that is so, why isn't the White worker oppressed? I say it is not so, though the communists want us to believe this. We are oppressed because we are Black . . ."

At this stage a group of people moved towards the platform and heckled Mr. Pajane, who left the platform without completing his speech.

The chairman then closed the meeting, calling on people to forget their party differences and work for the liberation of all.

FOOTNOTE: The way that the *Cape Times* handled this meeting indicates perhaps a new coldness on the part of the opposition press to the freedom movement.

● The crowd of over 4,000 was described as "200 growing to 1,000"

● The small incident became a headlined "NEAR-RIOT"

● No speeches were reported

● The *Cape Times* refused to give any preliminary publicity, even though messages had earlier been received from world-famous figures.



A group of Angolan nationalists drilling.

## ROBERTO FORMS ANGOLAN GOVERNMENT

MR. HOLDEN ROBERTO, leader of the rebellion against Portuguese colonial rule in Angola, announced at a press conference in Leopoldville on 5th April that an Angolan government-in-exile had been formed.

The government consists of leaders of the newly formed Front for the National Liberation of Angola (F.L.N.A.) which comprises the former Union of the Populations of Angola (U.P.A.) and the Angolan Democratic Party, a group strong in the north west of the country. This is reported in the *New York Times* (6th April).

In the course of the press conference, Mr. Roberto said that the government-in-exile would have its headquarters in Leopoldville, and had the approval of the Congolese prime minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula.

Mr. Roberto, who is the prime minister of the government-in-exile, declared that his government would seek recognition from independent African states, but at this stage not from non-African countries.

The government had a cabinet of ten, four of whom had been members of the Angolan Democratic Party, the rest of the U.P.A. The cabinet consists of the following:

Prime Minister — Holden Roberto  
1st Vice-Prime Minister — Emanuel Kunzika  
2nd Vice-Prime Minister — Manuel Dos Neves  
Foreign Minister — Jonas Savimbi  
Information Minister — Rosario Neto  
Minister of Interior — Dr. José Liahuca  
Finance Minister — Emanuel Ziki  
Minister of Social Affairs — Ferdinand Dombele  
Defence Minister — P. John Eduardo

## PORTUGUESE RAILWAYS "ALL AT BANDA'S DISPOSAL"

FOR sixty years White-controlled Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have enjoyed access to the outer world through Portuguese ports and over Portuguese railways. With independence approaching both these countries are likely to get governments (under Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda and Mr. Kenneth Kaunda) which are bitterly hostile to Portuguese rule. What effects will this political hostility have on the transport links?

The indications are, strangely, that transportation relations will be good. This likelihood emerges from a recent exchange between Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, Ngwazi of Malawi, and probable first free Prime Minister of Nyasaland, and Dr. J. Pereira Bastos, Portuguese Consul-General in Salisbury.

Addressing the local Portuguese association in Nyasaland on 30th March, Dr. Banda said: "I don't mind telling you that I am interested in Portuguese ports, and not only Beira, but Quelimane and others. If the Portuguese will not allow me to ship goods through their territory, I will go to Dar es Salaam."

Replying on 2nd April, Dr. J. Pereira Bastos said that provisional arrangements had already been made for Dr. Banda to visit Lisbon for discussions with the Portuguese Government on the handling and transport of Nyasaland goods to Mozambique ports.

"I cannot understand, in view of this, why Dr. Banda spoke of using Dar es Salaam," added Dr. Bastos, "it is obviously much more economic to use the harbours and railways of Mozambique and these are all at Dr. Banda's disposal."

In addition to Nyasaland's present link with Beira over Mozambique and Nyasaland Railways, another line is being built from the northern Mozambique port of Nacala to Vila Cabral near the shores of Lake Nyasa. "What better proof could there be that the Portuguese government wanted to cooperate fully with Nyasaland," said Dr. Bastos.

This preliminary Portuguese reaction to a prospective free Black state in Nyasaland is likely to set the pattern also for Northern Rhodesia.

Northern Rhodesia has more rail outlets to the sea open to it than has Nyasaland. Two of these links — through Southern Rhodesia to Beira or Lourenço Marques, or through Katanga and Angola to Lobito — end in Portuguese-controlled ports; another is the long way south through Southern Rhodesia to the South African ports; and only a route of limited capacity offers a way to Dar es Salaam. This line goes through Katanga to Lake Tanganyika where goods have to be off-

loaded, taken over the lake, and then loaded on to wagons of East African Railways whose metre gauge prevents their being used on the 3 ft. 6 in. Congo system.

However, Dar es Salaam, in friendly, independent Tanganyika, is a desirable outlet, and it is not surprising to hear that Mr. Kaunda's United National Independence Party has been looking into the dusty reports on the once-proposed direct rail link between Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika skirting the northern shores of Lake Nyasa.

This link is more than a fanciful suggestion, and in 1948 it was seriously considered in Rhodesia and in East Africa. In 1949/50 an E.C.A.-sponsored engineering and economic survey was made of the possible route. If built, the 1,100-mile line would start from the Rhodesia Railways system at Broken Hill and would link up with the East African Railways line to Dar es Salaam at Kilosa. In its October 1952 report the survey team found that the link was physically possible but that it would not pay for several years.

For the moment, then, it seems as though Portuguese imperialism is likely to do transportation business with Messrs. Kaunda and Banda for at least some of the time left to it in Africa.

## POLICEMAN PRISON

A witness said in the Ventersdorp (Transvaal) magistrate's court on 20th March that an African was given a mixture of tea and diesel oil to drink after a beating with a length of rubber hose.

Then, before he was lifted, half-conscious, on to the back of a lorry, his fingers were placed on a spark plug of the idling engine.

The witness, Mr. Kleinbooi Plae, said that he himself was beaten and kicked by four White men for refusing to hit the injured African.

Appearing at a preparatory examination of an allegation of murder are Frans Nicolaas van Deventer, a policeman; Ocker Johannes Oelofse, a prison warder; Willem Schalk Petrus Geldenhuys, a farmer, and Jan Benjamin Geldenhuys, also a farmer.

It is alleged that they killed an African prison farm labourer, Abele Matthew Mokwena (33), on 7th March after the suspected theft of R106 (£53) from Van Deventer's bedroom on his farm Varkenskraal.

Mr. Plae said that they searched a rondavel for the money. When they could not find it, they beat Mokwena and then gave him the mixture of tea and diesel oil.

"Van Deventer, Oelofse and Willem Geldenhuys then took Mokwena

# ORANGE RIVER SCHEME UNLIKELY TO BE BUILT

**D**R. VERWOERD'S colossal £225 million, thirty-year Orange River irrigation scheme is unlikely ever to be built in its announced form. But, if it should be built, and if it should succeed, it could be a powerful instrument for the integration and liberation of the peoples of South Africa. These are *Contact's* principal findings after a careful examination of the scheme.

## Reasons

The scheme as at present envisaged is unlikely to be built for the following reasons:

- Big dams should never be built in South Africa until erosion is stopped in the catchment areas. To build big dams on rivers heavy with silt is not only to throw away the construction money, but is also to destroy valuable dam-sites which could have been kept intact for later use. This mistake was made in the cases of Lake Mentz and Lake Arthur. Yet Dr. Verwoerd proposes to begin building the colossal planned dams almost immediately, while the Orange basin suffers erosion on a staggering scale. According to figures in an article by South Africa's foremost conservationist T. C. Robertson (*Evening Post*, 7th April), the Orange annually carries out to sea 72,000 acre-feet of soil (30,000,000 tons).

- The problem of alkali (brak) in the Northern Cape is still unsolved. Borehole surveys carried out over years by the Department of Irrigation in this area show a dangerously high incidence of alkali. Alkali is perhaps the toughest irrigation problem of all. Soils in alkali-rich areas should not be irrigated at all,

## Matseke has Left S.A.

From "Contact" Correspondent

PRETORIA: Mr. Robinson Matseke, a contributor to *Contact*, who earlier this year was awarded a scholarship to Addis Ababa university, being later refused a passport by the Union government, has fled the country secretly.

I have learned that he has turned up safely in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, en route for Ethiopia. He also has an offer of a two-year scholarship to do journalism at the University of Michigan, U.S.A.

Mr. Matseke is preparing a biography of his late father, who was on the executive of Clement Kadalie's Industrial and Commercial Worker's Union (I.C.U.) and was later a provincial president of the African National Congress.

When it was discovered that he had skipped, the Pretoria African townships experienced one of the biggest police raids yet experienced. The police said "they were searching for tax defaulters, pass offenders, and dangerous weapons".

## GERHARD COHN

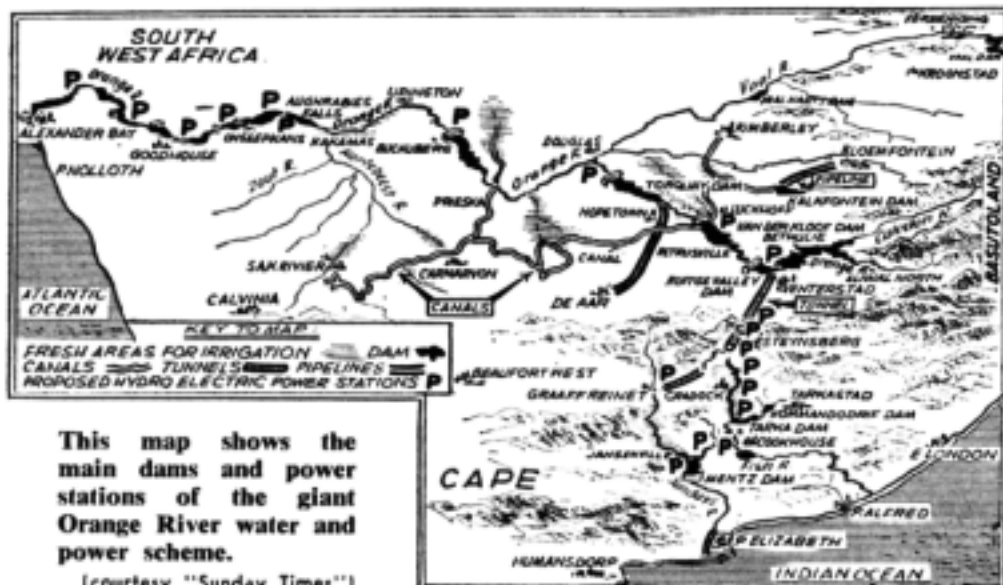
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This map shows the main dams and power stations of the giant Orange River water and power scheme.

(courtesy "Sunday Times")

as irrigation brings up the alkali and permanently ruins the soils.

## Evaporation

- The question of evaporation is paramount. In hot dry areas, such as the Northern Cape, colossal quantities of water are evaporated from dam surfaces. For this reason in California, and elsewhere in the United States, engineers are tending more and more to store water underground, by re-charging failing boreholes, thus avoiding evaporation losses. Should our precious floodwaters not be used for re-charging South Africa's failing boreholes? There is no evidence in the scheme that this vital question has ever been answered, let alone posed.

- Then there is the problem of finance. According to the *Financial Mail* (30th March) the government has already committed itself to £1,000,000,000 in the next decade or so for separate "Bantu" development and state industries. Can the state "guarantee that its share of the £225 m. for the Orange River will also be available?" asks the *Financial Mail*.

- Many commentators have raised the question of agricultural surpluses. It was *Contact* which for the first time this year told the public about the vast surpluses building up, surpluses in maize, bananas, cheese, butter and milk, while millions starve. Since the government cannot deal satisfactorily with what farmers are producing to-day, what hope would it have of distributing, in addition, the produce that should come from so colossal a scheme? Present-day farming in South Africa is so inefficient that its yields are amongst the lowest in the world. Since a small increase in efficiency could greatly raise our present yields per acre, why spend hundreds of millions on increasing our irrigated acreage?

## Not for a generation

The above formidable unsolved problems will in our view compel the government to re-think the whole scheme and, probably, to pigeon-hole it for another generation. Those land-speculators who have rushed in like vultures hoping to gorge on fat pickings may well regret their decision.

But we may be wrong. Let us assume now for the sake of argument that the scheme is built, and that it succeeds. Two consequences of the greatest importance would arise, neither of which has been touched on by the press.

## Create unity

Firstly, the scheme would tend to draw South Africans closer together, and to

discourage plans of partition. Any partition must leave the headwaters of the Orange, and probably of the Vaal, in African-ruled territory. White users of the water would thus be more dependent than ever on Africans. If the Whites were to quarrel seriously with the Africans—and partition could never happen except as the end-result of a racial holocaust—the Africans could easily divert the Orange into the Transkei. There are two points at which this could be done, at Qacha's Nek and at Seforong gorge.

Thus Dr. Verwoerd's water scheme, unlike his political schemes, would tend to keep South Africa united.

## Economic liberation

Secondly, if the scheme should ever come to anything, it could help powerfully in the economic liberation of the oppressed people. One of their greatest grievances is that they have so small a share of the land. The Liberal Party's land policy calls for the settlement of hundreds of thousands of Africans on their own farms. Implementing this policy will present serious social and technical problems. Great irrigation schemes, as proved in the Sudan and elsewhere, are the ideal solution. Not only do they offer high yields; they also offer the mutual help of group-settlement, without which it is difficult to settle farmers in an unfamiliar environment. This was proved in Israel.

Dr. Verwoerd's scheme, then, if it could succeed, would not only help to integrate White and Black: it might be an instrument for the return of the soil of Africa to all its sons and daughters.

## Policemen Punished

TWO of the three policemen who were reported in our last issue to have been charged with beating Bushmen and forcing them to have sex relations in public, have been convicted at Grootfontein, S.W.A., and sentenced.

Cons. John Thomas Brits was fined £40 and Serg. Karel de Wet Burger, £10.

An African policeman, Cons. Seth Goubrob, was found not guilty.

—Cape Times, 4th April.

## Personal Files, Blueprint

Due to pressure on space, *PERSONAL FILES*, by Jacob Bam, and the Liberal Party's *BLUEPRINT FOR THE FUTURE* have been omitted from this issue. They will appear next fortnight.

## FREE NMENT

The cabinet has its headquarters in Leopoldville, but plans soon to establish offices in liberated territory in Angola. The *New York Times* correspondent comments that it might be impossible to do so on account of the heavy fighting in progress.

Mr. Roberto proposes to submit his cabinet proposals to the people in liberated Angola for their approval. The cabinet comprises people from a wide variety of tribal, religious and regional groups.

As reported in the last issue of *Contact* (5th April) the Angolan nationalists are engaged in heavy fighting against the Portuguese over a wide area. This fighting will soon be substantially stepped up, for Mr. Roberto announced in his 5th April press conference that Angolans trained by the recently victorious Algerian Liberation Army would shortly return to fight in the war against the Portuguese.

## EN KILL ONER

into a room in the house where I saw them beating him again with the nose pipe.

"Van Deventer was crying, apparently with rage. Mokwena said: 'If you are going to kill me, then shoot me.'"

Mr. Plae said Oelofse told him to hit Mokwena. When he refused he himself was struck with a pipe and kicked about the head.

After Van Deventer and another policeman had left the farm, Jan Geldenhuys arrived with a sjambok and he heard Mokwena crying. He heard more blows being struck.

He was awakened about 6.30 a.m. the next day, when Oelofse and Willem Geldenhuys told him that Mokwena had died. They said: "If you say that we killed him we will beat you up." All four were committed for trial and pleaded not guilty.

—*Natal Mercury*, 21st March.

They were found guilty of assault in the Supreme Court, Pretoria.

Van Deventer was sentenced to 3½ years imprisonment and five strokes, and Oelofse was given the same sentence.

W. Geldenhuys was given 3 years and five strokes. J. Geldenhuys was given 18 months and five strokes.

—*Die Burger*, 13th April.

Photo: *Observer*.

## SEVEN NEWSPAPERS OPPOSE PRESS CODE

By a Reporter

SEVEN newspaper managements opposed the Press Code of Conduct when it was voted on at a special general meeting of the Newspaper Press Union in Johannesburg on 13th March, according to a report in "The South African Journalist", the organ of the South African Society of Journalists.

But the seven were "swamped" by the 26 votes accepting the proposals.

The newspaper gives these details of how some of the votes were cast: Against: S.A. Associated Newspapers ("Rand Daily Mail", "Sunday Times", "Sunday Express"); "Post"; "Drum"; "Wings" magazine.

For: The whole of the Argus Group (including "The Star", "Cape Argus", "Natal Daily News"); "Die Transvaler"; "Dagbreek"; "Die Burger"; "Die Vaderland"; "Sondagblad"; "Cape Times".

FOOTNOTE: "Contact" is not a member of the Newspaper Press Union.

## JOURNALISTS AND THE PRESS

# S.A.S.J. to Debate Code: Warns of Victimization

By a Reporter

THE South African Society of Journalists is carrying out a ballot among its members to find out their views on the Press Code of Conduct. This is being done in preparation for the Society's annual congress to be held in Pietermaritzburg in May.

The Society is the official body representing journalists in South Africa. No journalists on the Afrikaans newspapers are members (their newspapers do not allow it), while the organization does not admit non-Whites in order to main-

tain its official status as the representative "trade union" of journalists.

The ballot form now sent to all members says: "The whole subject of the Press Code will be debated at Congress and it is therefore unnecessary to gain an idea of the feeling of all members."

The ballot is secret, it "is purely a test of feeling for the guidance of Congress and Council (of the Society)", and it "is in no way binding on any member".

"By marking this ballot you do not commit yourself or the Society to any specific line of action."

The three questions which the ballot asks journalists to answer, by saying "yes", "no" or "don't know", are:

1. Do you intend to sign the Press Code?
2. Should members of the Society be asked by the Society to sign a declaration that they will not sign the Code?
3. Would you be prepared to sign such a declaration?

### "What Now?"

Meanwhile, a special issue of the Society's newspaper, *The South African Journalist*, says: "What now? That is the vital question facing every member . . . today."

"The Press Code of Conduct, conceived by the Newspaper Press Union in response to political pressure from the government, has been adopted in spite of vigorous and total opposition by the S.A.S.J. and a number of outspoken editors including Mr. Laurence Gandar

(*Rand Daily Mail*) and Mr. John Sutherland (*Evening Post*)."

The Society fought the issue throughout—"but the Code, amended only slightly, and in a way that does not vary its application, went through."

"The Newspaper Press Union is expected to move soon. To make the Code work, it will invite editors and journalists to accept it and the jurisdiction of the Board of Reference to enforce it."

How this will be done—whether papers will be presented to individual journalists for signing—is not yet known.

The newspaper warns that not all members of the Society will agree on what to do—and "some members of the Newspaper Press Union will do all in their power to exploit any such disagreement".

### Victimization

Press control is now a *fait accompli*, it adds—and journalists must decide what they are going to do about it.

It points out that, although the constitution of the Board of Reference says adherence to the Code by editors and journalists is "voluntary, it is clear that victimization of non-signatories could occur—and that such victimization could be so well concealed that it would be almost impossible to prove".

Also: "Those who refuse to sign will have world opinion on their side. Overseas comment on the proposals has shown that few, if any, journalists in other countries have been fooled about the Code's underlying motives."

## JOCK ISACOWITZ:

# Memorial Fund Established

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: A "Jock Isacowitz Memorial Fund" has been established with the aim of paying tribute to the memory of the Liberal leader who died earlier this year.

In a circular letter appealing for funds, Mr. Alan Paton, national president of the Liberal Party, says: "The part played by the late Jock Isacowitz in the development of Liberal thought and action in South Africa is well known to you."

"Those of us who have worked closely with him over a number of years feel that some permanent tribute should be paid to his memory."

Mr. Paton says that various suggestions have been made as to the form which the memorial should take. The one seeming to find most favour is that a prominent writer be commissioned to

prepare a book on "The History of Liberalism in South Africa".

The cost of producing the book would be about R5,000.

Trustees of the fund are Messrs. Paton, Peter Brown, Jordan Ngubane, Leo Kowarsky, Jack Unterhalter, Leslie Cooper and John Wilson.

- Contributions to the fund should be sent to P.O. Box 306, Johannesburg.

# PEKING WELCOMES AFRICAN STUDENTS— AND PUTS THEM IN A COMPOUND!

THE life of African students in China is described by an article issued exclusively to *Contact* by China Features, Peking, China. We

quote from what seems to be one of the least attractive prospectuses issued by any university:

"African students who come to Peking are indeed fortunate . . . Outside the city are the extensive grounds of Peking University and in this same general vicinity is located the Foreign Languages Institute where the African students live and work. Here the students have the company of their fellow Africans in a quiet atmosphere conducive to application and study. Within the walled compound of the Institute are all the amenities needed for a comfortable but not luxurious life . . . Institute classrooms and administrative offices are enclosed within the same compound."

### Big Brother

"The Institute is staffed by experts in the Chinese language whose thorough and patient teaching enables the students to acquire the language facility necessary to embark confidently on their chosen studies. Assisting the professors at the Institute are special interpreters for the many strange native tongues of the students . . . The interpreters are often referred to by the students as 'our friendly elder brothers' . . ."

"African students in Peking have a glorious opportunity for a truly broad education. After they have achieved a reasonable facility in the language they undertake specialized studies in line

with their own wishes and the recommendations of our trained advisers. The students are not confined to mere book learning, but also participate in the practical application of theoretical knowledge. In field or factory, as well as in classrooms proper, the students cultivate their skills by contributing actively to production . . ."

"They learn Chinese history and particularly the history of the revolutionary movement. They gain a rare insight into the thought of Mao Tse-tung . . ."

"African students at the Institute also take physical exercise and are encouraged to organize teams and competitions in their pursuit of suitable sports. They have occasional opportunities to meet, at Peking University, with other foreign students from the fraternal countries of Europe and from Asian and Latin American nations. With these fellow students, the African students join enthusiastically to welcome the many visiting delegations which come to Peking. They warmly support the colourful celebrations and when demonstrations are called for raise their voices for all the world to hear."

"African students have their own African Students' Union which promotes unity, organizes vacation work teams so the holidays may be passed meaningfully, vigorously promotes Sino-African friendship and establishes, under the guidance of the Institute authorities, satisfactory norms of behaviour for all African students . . ."

NOT

THIS SPACE IS PAID FOR BY SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE.

## Grand Snoek-Buying Contest

Open to all Coloured Nations. Three Fabulous Prizes!

All you have to do is to buy as much South African tinned snoek as possible before 31st May, 1963.

The nation sending in the largest number of snoek tin tops to the Ministry of Economic Affairs by the closing date will be declared THE WINNER.

### PRIZES

All citizens of the nation winning first prize will be classified as **AFRIKANERS**

YOU can ride on a Pretoria bus—become a Supreme Court judge—hire labour from farm gaols!

All citizens of the nation winning second prize will be classified as **ENGLISHMEN**

YOU can dine at Johannesburg's fabulous Rand Club—get a job with a mining house—send your son to Bishops!

All citizens of the nation winning third prize will be classified as **JEWS**

YOU can bathe at the world's most famous surfing beach—own a house in Lower Houghton—get it for yourself wholesale!

### RULES

1. The competition is open to all nations consisting mainly of Coloured persons as defined by the Group Areas Act, 1950.
2. Any competitor buying used snoek tin tops from the United Kingdom will be disqualified.
3. The State President's decision will be final.

# READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS . . .

## Strengthen our defences

SIR,—The recent "war-footing" scare, applicable to White South Africans only, shows how close we are to our goals. But the townships are still rocking with laughter at the ignorant reasons Fouché used for getting his "defensive" weapons.

Perhaps the government fooled the world but not the non-White masses of South Africa.

No matter the military build-up by our scared dictators, the result will never be in doubt. Blowing up and bombing of townships, mass shootings of as many non-Whites as possible and the use of Nazi-type concentration camps, reflects the cowardly means by which they intend fighting for that which is not theirs.

Fortunately we are not prepared to sit back and let those who have forced suffering and degradation on our strong bodies slaughter us as well.

But unfortunately the warm, sweet blood of many innocent men, women and children shall flow over the land like a raging river.

For our women and children we must strengthen our own defences, support our leaders and spread the flame of freedom into all corners of our country. By doing this we, the PEOPLE, have nothing to fear although those on the other side have everything to fear and nothing to gain.

DUNCAN MAHLANGU,  
Springs.

## Admiration for Muslims' militant stand

SIR,—As is to be expected, your well-known newspaper takes some time to arrive at University of Notre Dame library. I write to express my admiration for the militant stand of the Muslim community amongst whom I have many friends in Cape Town.

I, who have had the privilege of seeing the beautiful new mosque in Washington, D.C., and have had the chance to admire the gracious plurality of religious institutions in the United States, would

## 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

be saddened indeed to see the day dawn in South Africa of "Christians Only" or "Catholics Only". We all have a stake in new South Africa and new Africa. And to this *Contact* contributes mightily.

WILLIAM G. ALEXANDER,  
Notre Dame University,  
Indiana, U.S.A.

## "Love thy neighbour"

SIR,—There is something that displeases my soul and other poor Africans too. It is apartheid. Apartheid means separation between Africans and Whites.

God said, "Love thy neighbour as thyself." We Africans are neighbours of the Whites. But to my great surprise, I find that things work out the opposite way. Apartheid itself is against God. Apartheid does not fear the Lord, and we are afflicted by the chains of apartheid.

Today I cannot further my studies for education up to M.A. because my father's pay is R10 a month. But Whites' wages or salary are miles better than that. Why does it differ? All men are equal in the eyes of God.

ELIJAH,  
Middelburg, Tvl.

## "Our own laws"

SIR,—It is now about time that our leaders in Basutoland ("small island of freedom") woke up—or resigned. The whole year round they have not made even a single law. I would like to warn our leaders that they must not make arguments in parliament—we want to go forward not backward.

We want our own laws. Let us try by all means to get freedom now so that we can release our leaders who are now serving heavy sentences behind bars.

C. L. LICHABA,  
Transvaal.

## "Blind chiefs"

SIR,—Yes, we want freedom in the land of our birth and we hate nobody but injustice. Let us unite and be strong. We must show and make an example to blind Transkeian chiefs that here in Africa we are the sons and daughters of Africa and not Xhosas, Zulus or Gcalekas.



GRIMAS M. QINISILE,  
Cape Town.

SIR,—The alliance between the Bantustan chiefs and the police is becoming more and more apparent. When chief Kaizer Matanzima and his Recess Committee visited Pretoria recently, they were guarded by a strong police force with sten guns. The press and the public were not allowed. To us it seems clear that the Bantustan chiefs will have to depend more and more upon the armed protection of their natural allies—the Police Force.

LEO MAKANA,  
Port Elizabeth.

# Non-racial Unity—the only way to Freedom

SIR,—In my view the three points raised in Mr. Duncan Mahlangu's letter (*Contact*, 22nd March) need correcting otherwise they may lead to a lot of misunderstanding.

I shall take the three points as they appear in the original letter:

1. **Complete take-over by non-Whites**  
With the present set-up in the country everyone must surely agree that this is almost an impossibility, due to the fact that for 300 years the Whites have entrenched themselves politically, economically, culturally, and in countless other ways. The Whites in this country constitute the largest settled group in the whole continent of Africa—they have made their homes here. Therefore any policy whatsoever which does not take into consideration this fact is doomed to failure. The whole power of the state would be directed against any complete "take over" by non-Whites.  
In any case, the non-Whites would need the technical skill and "know-how" of the Whites to develop the country to its fullest potential.

2. **Forceful or peaceful intervention by an international organization**  
There is only one international organization in existence that could intervene, that is the United Nations. Intervention by U.N.O. is very remote because U.N.O. is guided by the wishes of the inhabitants of the state concerned. Therefore U.N.O. cannot intervene unless there is an overwhelming desire

## PRIZE LETTER

### KGOTLA OR "FREEDOM SQUARE"

SIR,—Mr. Lawrenson, the retiring government secretary of Bechuanaland, said at Lobatsi on 19th March that he hoped "the traditions of the Batswana people, particularly the altogether admirable institution of the Kgotla, would withstand the efforts of hot-heads in places called 'Freedom Square' to disrupt these traditions."

What's in a tradition? What is there in the system of the Kgotla that is worth preserving? Why is Mr. Lawrenson so concerned about the preservation of other people's traditions? Were his forefathers not up in arms against their kings and their "Divine Right"?

The British people are proud of the "glorious revolution" which ensured for them such principles of liberty as the Rule of Law, the Sovereignty of Parliament etc. Yet Mr. Lawrenson, who belongs to that heritage, would have us preserve the harsh and arbitrary system of the Kgotla, where the chief exercises, without reservation, the "Divine Right of Kings"; where a tribesman cannot reap his crops, no matter what imminent danger they are exposed to, unless the chief gives the word; where there is no fair system of leading evidence in a case; where the tribesmen are subject to taxes the expenditure of which may not be explained; where the tribesman is subject to regimental (forced, unpaid) labour to the total disregard of his own immediate business; in short, where the chief is the "be-all and end-all".

The truth is that the "hot-heads" must not be allowed to get "freedom now".

OBSERVER II,  
Kanye, B.P.

## FORWARD SWAZILANDERS!

SIR,—Forward Swaziland; forward to independence; forward to the establishment of a well developed nation; forward to self-determination, justice, joy and peace. Forward to the building up of a new nation. It is a challenge to everyone who calls himself a citizen of the country to take charge of this task.

Sons and daughters of Swaziland, let us not remain stagnant like a pool but let us rise and work together for the good of our dear country, so that our efforts may contribute to the development of a glorious future for Swaziland. Let us reveal to our old friends who have turned out to be political antagonists today that we are not against anybody but we are against the fruits of injustice which are oppressing us. We are tired of being degraded; now it is our time to break the chains of imperialism and live once more in freedom and peace.

PATRICK S. SHONGWE,  
Mhlambanyati.

SIR,—The Swaziland Progressive Party is facing the period ahead haunted by a sense of futility.

Swaziland is ours, it is not for fortune-seekers. We have the responsibility to preserve the treasures of some of the sons and daughters of Swaziland. There must be no break in the chain we were using before what has happened.

The problem we are facing is difficult. But its mastery does not lie beyond our capacities. There is no hazard that African intelligence cannot rise to. We are the architects of our own future rule.

Phambili S.P.P.!

E. SIMELANE,  
Manzini.

SIR,—In my opinion the low wages given by the Whites are the direct cause of delinquency.

Men work day and night to earn a living, but the merciless Whites give us, us Africans, little pay; just throw dust in our eyes instead of paying us. They give us what they are sure will always keep us below the bread-line.

The day Africans fully achieve their civil rights, the White men's privileges will collapse.

WORRIED,  
Mhlambanyati.

by all the state's inhabitants for intervention. Here again the full power of the state would be directed against U.N.O. intervention.

In any case U.N.O. has such a lot on its fork already with the Congo and other parts of the world, that it is highly unlikely that it would intervene voluntarily here.

3. **The possible amalgamation of Whites and non-Whites whose thoughts are far in advance of those who defend superiority.**

This is the third force. It has already been proved possible to the mutual benefit of both White and Black. Not only possible but highly advantageous, even in the race-riddled atmosphere of uncertainty which is prevalent in the country.

In fact, this is the only course left to us; Nos. 1 and 2 above can only be considered when this third force is blocked.

Before this will be achieved in South Africa, however, goodwill will have to be forthcoming from both Black and White.

Herein lies the advantage of joining and assisting a non-racial organization, such as, for example, the Liberal Party of South Africa, because here we already see the advantages of the amalgamation of all people working together irrespective of their skin colours.

R. A. COVENTRY,  
Box 116, Ladysmith, Natal.

# "WE WILL NOT MOVE" — SAY GROUP AREAS VICTIMS

By a Reporter

CAPE TOWN: A meeting of residents called by the Meyerhof (Cape Town) Vigilance Association on 4th April, decided to ignore completely a government proclamation of 10th February 1961 declaring Meyerhof a "White" Group Area. 60 of about 100 heads of families attended the meeting. The secretary of the Association said to *Contact*: "We will not move".

Meyerhof, which is a section of Plumstead, some seven miles out of

Cape Town, is an estate where mainly professional people and tradesmen live, all of them owning their houses which have municipal valuations of between R2000 and R5000. Some of the residents have been living in the area for thirty years. When they built their homes originally, it was with a view to providing security for their families and it was never envisaged that they would be compelled to leave their homes as the result of a Group Areas Act.

In a statement to the press, the Vigilance Association declares:

"Residents in the area are com-

pletely and unequivocally opposed in principle to the Group Areas Act and to the implementation of its provisions and this opposition was fully expressed at the time of the Group Areas Board investigations and reiterated at a public meeting of the affected residents held on 9th November, 1961. Despite this opposition the Department of Community Development has now instructed its valuers to establish the basic valuations of the properties owned and occupied by 'affected' persons, with a view naturally to having these persons removed from their homes. At a meeting of the residents held on 4th April, 1962, their opposition to the Group Areas Act was once again expressed and it was unanimously resolved that the residents, despite the low basic valuations placed on their properties, would not present any objections, because of their recognition that the fixing of these valuations was merely another administrative step in pursuance of the government's intention to remove them from their homes.

"Residents in the area are incensed at the total disregard of their rights and wishes in the important matter of where they shall live, and their threatened removal from an area in which they have lived in peace and harmony for many years."

## Hereros Invite U.N. Chairman

THE Herero people have reacted to the decision of Dr. Verwoerd to invite the chairman and vice-chairman of the Committee on South West Africa to meet him in Pretoria.

The chief-designate of the tribe, Mr. Clements Kapuuo, issued a statement on 14th April. *Inter alia* Mr. Kapuuo said:

"It is our desire that all the members of the committee come to South West Africa in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly last year.

"If they come for other reasons they may act like the three-man commission which came here in 1958.

"The commission acted very unfairly towards the Africans and we do not want a repetition of that."

Mr. Kapuuo said it would not serve any purpose if the chairman and vice-chairman came here under any government restrictions.

The Hereros were particularly keen to have the committee enter the territory as it had strong instructions to implement such things as universal franchise, a general election and the repatriation of South African military forces.

"But if the chairman and vice-chairman come without the committee and want to meet us, and are free to meet us, then we are not going to boycott them.

"We want them to see the reserves and the townships and to compare the dif-

ferences between the living conditions of the Whites and the Africans."

If the two men were given unrestricted freedom of investigation in South West Africa, the Hereros would regard it as a first step in the direction of the United Nations gaining some control here.

"We feel that sooner or later the United Nations must come in," said Mr. Kapuuo.

## NYASALAND STARTS "SEND THE STUDENT" FUND

By a Reporter

IN a bid to speed up the training of its people, Nyasaland has started a "Send the Student Fund" — to raise money to enable students to take up scholarships throughout the western world.

Many scholarships obtained by Nyasas in Britain and Commonwealth countries provide both for tuition fees and also for living expenses and the often high cost of getting to the country concerned.

But other scholarships are offered which do not include the transport

costs — and the purpose of the fund is to ensure that Nyasaland does not lose the educational opportunities of these bursaries.

In launching the fund, Nyasaland's minister of education, Mr. Kanyama Chiume, said that, out of the country's population of three million, there were only two African doctors, no engineers, no architects and few state-registered nurses.

"We must take steps to speed up the training of people of these types," he said.

"Demands on government funds are immense and I am asking people all over the country to dip into their pockets to help us take advantage of these scholarships."

The *Nyasaland Information Bulletin* reports that Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda has given his support to the fund.

He said: "There is no need for me to stress that one of our greatest needs is to train many more of our own people to take their places in the professions in our country.

"One of the ways in which we can achieve this aim is by sending our students to universities abroad and I appeal to all those who have the future of this country at heart, or whose interests lie in its prosperity, to contribute, no matter how little, to this fund."

Business firms and commercial interests have already contributed about R5000 to the fund.

FOOTNOTE: In a recent Press interview, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, leader of the Basutoland Congress Party, said that a primary reason for more Basuto students studying at communist universities than in the West was because the communist countries provided easier scholarship conditions — including full

## Police worry "Contact" Seller

JOHANNESBURG: One of *Contact*'s best selling agents, Mr. Fred Pule, of Johannesburg, was worried by the police on 5th April. On that day he was found by two uniformed African policemen at Johannesburg station selling *Contact* and other papers. They looked through all these papers and found the booklet *The Dominee and the Dom-Pas* among them. They told him that he was selling papers he was not supposed to sell.

He was arrested and taken to the nearest charge office. There the police told the officer in charge that they had arrested Mr. Pule because when they asked him to produce his pass book he showed them the booklet. Mr. Pule denied the allegation saying that the police did not ask him to produce his pass book. The officer then ordered that Mr. Pule and his papers be taken to the Security Branch.

The security men told the police to release Mr. Pule on the grounds that he was selling newspapers which were registered at the post office as newspapers.

None of Mr. Pule's papers were taken from him. He went straight back to his corner and started selling his papers as usual.

## S. A. ARMY:

(Continued from page 2)

1961), also uncontradicted, occur these words: "The Minister of Defence, Mr. Fouché, said yesterday that in the same way as world powers were continually preparing for war, so South Africa intended to be ready for internal trouble."

Later in 1961, in about June or July, Mr. Fouché's plans to buy arms in the United States were foiled. The Americans must have guessed the purpose for which these arms were needed, and with farsighted wisdom refused to supply them. That is why all the recent announcements of arms purchases have concerned France and Belgium. Strong resistance has been encountered also in Britain, while Israel (one of "South Africa's traditional friends") even prevented the Belgians from supplying the apartheid government with Israeli-patented automatic arms. (*Evening Post*, 25th November, 1961.)

### Sudden "About Turn"

These failures alarmed the apartheid government, and a sudden "about turn"

was made in defence policy. No longer were South African ministers to boast that they needed these arms in order to keep the oppressed peoples down. In future it would be said, by ministers, that the arms were needed against external foes. The difficulty that no external foes had yet threatened war, was got over by alleging that the information about the threat was so secret that it would not be given, not even to bodies like the United Party, which has pledged its full support for the arming of apartheid. Thus, speaking at the Free State congress of the Nationalist Party on 14th September, Mr. Fouché said: "... the allegations in Russian newspapers that South Africa is developing its Defence Force in order to shoot down the Blacks is a lie out of hell. . . . We are developing our Defence Force for the defence of our land from outside attacks." — *Die Burger*, 15th September, 1961.

From the above it may be easily deduced who is telling "a lie out of hell". The only matter for surprise is that Mr. Fouché is so naive as to think that his opponents have forgotten what he himself, and his accomplice, Mr. Erasmus, told the world so recently.

travelling costs for students to and from Basutoland.

Basuto parents preferred their children to study at Western universities — but usually could not afford the added expense.

## 8,000,000 lbs. Cheese

### NOT FOR THE STARVING

From "Contact" Correspondent

PIETERMARITZBURG: South Africa was not making the best use of its agricultural products — especially dairy goods — said Mr. Neil Alcock, a leading farmer from Donnybrook, Natal, when he addressed a meeting of the local branch of the National Council of Women of South Africa in Pietermaritzburg on 3rd April.

South Africa, he said, had about eight million pounds of cheese and 24 million pounds of butter in cold storage at the moment, but there were still vast numbers of people in the country who were starving and living below the bread-line.

Few people, said Mr. Alcock, realized the extent of malnutrition in the rural areas and the reserves.

In the urban areas, milk was available and welfare organizations did much to combat the problem of malnutrition. But the scope of their work could not be extended to the reserves because of shortage of resources and workers.



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