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SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY

BECHUANALAND:

B.P.P. FOILS TAKE-OVER BID

Mpho Expelled

FRANCISTOWN: The two-year-old Bechuanaland People's Party has just come through its first major crisis by thwarting a Communist plot to take over the Party.

Following a series of events which in the past few weeks almost split the Party into two factions, the main trouble-makers have now been routed by the Party leadership with the expulsion of seven men including Mr. Motsamai Mpho, the Party's Secretary-General.

The expulsions have received the approval of the Lobatsi branch, the main trouble spot and national headquarters, which took the lead by passing a motion of confidence in and pledging unequivocal support for the leadership of the Party's President, Mr. K. T. Motsete and the Vice-President, Mr. P. G. Matante.

All public meetings held so far, starting at Lobatsi, have unanimously endorsed the action of the leadership in taking prompt measures against what has been described as a "clandestine attempt" by Communists to "gain a foothold in Bechuanaland".

Special Committee's Report

A secret plan for a leadership coup has been disclosed in the report of a special committee of inquiry set up by the Party to investigate alleged sabotage activities in a number of town and village branches. The report says that these activities follow the same pattern as those which plagued the Basutoland Congress Party prior to the formation of the Communist Party of Lesotho.

The report, signed by Mr. Motsete himself, says that Communists operating from the Republic of South Africa through agents within the Party have for some time been planning a leadership coup as the first step towards capturing the Party.

In an interview with *Contact*, Vice-

From "Contact"
Representative
R. MOTHAPO

President Philip Matante said that in spite of the Party's declared Pan-Africanist stand Mr. Mpho, the expelled Secretary-General, had always displayed his anti-African Nationalist attitude.

Background to Crisis

Dealing with the background to the crisis, Mr. Matante said that ever since Mr. Mpho returned from Johannesburg where he had gone for medical treatment as a guest of the S.A. Congress of Democrats and allied bodies, he had abortively attempted to oust the President by sponsoring unsuccessful motions of no confidence in him at National Executive Committee meetings.

Mr. Mpho had also failed to co-operate with the President in various ways, and had even gone to the extent of styling himself President of the B.P.P. in certain circles.

Mr. Matante said that Mr. Mpho's allegation in the 12th July issue of *New Age* that his expulsion was an attempt to avoid having to account for an R18,000 grant to the Party by the Tanganyika Government was "absolutely false". To start with there had never been such a grant.

What money there had been had been used in the purchase of three Land Rovers for the Party, and in any case this mischievous talk about R18,000 was an "old story" cooked up by some



MATANTE

Lobatsi branch members who have since been expelled.

Regarding the *New Age* allegation that "all branches condemn Mpho's expulsion", Mr. Matante said that this is also untrue.

Misuse of Refugee Money

The report of the committee of inquiry says that money collected ostensibly for the sole purpose of catering for political refugees has been used partly for commencing the building of a block of offices at Palapye for housing the banned African National Congress of South Africa and providing for a future Communist Party.

Two events in particular highlighted the crisis in the Party. The first was an

unsuccessful attempt by the Mpho group to seize a Land Rover which had been posted at Lobatsi for the President's use. While the President was away on a mission to Ghana the ignition key of the vehicle was forcibly taken from those left in charge of it.

The second happened just before a public meeting was due to take place in Lobatsi where both the President and the Vice-President were to speak. The Mpho group used a Land Rover over which Mpho had charge and, driving through Lobatsi location, by loudspeaker blurted out abuse against the President and Vice-President and ordered people not to attend the meeting.

On hearing about this leaders and

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Contact is independent. It works for non-racial democracy based on adult suffrage. It is against all forms of totalitarianism such as fascism, communism and apartheid.

COMMENT

WORKERS OF AFRICA MUST NOT ISOLATE THEMSELVES

ONE of the most foolish cries heard nowadays in Africa is that the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is tied to the "capitalist" or "imperialist" world, and is only interested in defeating communism. This foolish cry is also dangerous, for if a majority of Africans were to believe it it could mean that Africa, alone of all the continents, would have no voice in the world's workers' international councils.

The truth is that the I.C.F.T.U. is not aligned in the cold war. Africa does not therefore endanger the policy of non-alignment by affiliating to the I.C.F.T.U. If a government, western or eastern, helps the cause of world trade unionism, that government gets praise from the I.C.F.T.U., and vice versa.

Let us look for proof at a recent issue of the I.C.F.T.U.'s fortnightly publication, *Information Bulletin* (No. 11 for 1st June). Here is a list of all its articles which have any bearing on the cold war:

- "Support grows for Spanish strikers". In this article news is given of the recent strikes against Franco, together with news of a huge new fund collected for the strikers. The I.C.F.T.U. itself contributed R10,000, and other friendly unions have given some R80,000.

- "I.C.F.T.U. denounces anti-democratic Bill in South Africa". This article attacks the Sabotage Act.

- "Nedzynski (I.C.F.T.U. Secretary) attacks anti-strike law in Okinawa". The title is self-explanatory. Okinawa is a part of Japan occupied by the United States.

- "I.C.F.T.U. deplores Japan's failure to ratify I.L.O. Convention".

- "I.C.F.T.U. writes to Brazil". The letter in question expressed the hope that a Bill guaranteeing the right to strike would soon become law.

- "I.C.F.T.U. protests against violence

in Southern Rhodesia". The violence was the violence of the police.

- The Asian Region protested to President Kennedy against his decision to resume nuclear testing.

- "Steelworkers protest at deaths of Portuguese strikers".

Thus, in this routine issue of the Confederation's news sheet, it happens that there is not one item which criticizes any communist government, although several items criticize non-communist governments. In other issues, of course, communist governments are blamed, when they have acted in a way that harms the cause of world trade unionism.

Surely all this shows clearly that the I.C.F.T.U. is neutral in the cold war. Yet this is the organization which is constantly and bitterly attacked by the Communists and fellow-travellers especially in Africa. What can the reason be?

The reason is simply this: that communism fears freedom more than any other thing. And the I.C.F.T.U. is truly a company of free trade unions. In what does this freedom consist? It consists in this: that these trade unions believe in the right to exist, with or without the permission of the government; they believe in the right to strike in defence of the cause; and they believe in the right to negotiate with the employers from a position of strength. None of these rights exist in the communist world, where unions are mere puppets appointed by the government, where strikes are illegal, and where there is only one employer—the government. And because the government is the only employer the workers are almost powerless for (1) no worker can change employers; (2) opposition to the employer is sedition, because it is also opposition to the government; and (3) the government has more power in dealing with the workers than the most

powerful capitalist company or combine.

We have seen, thus, that the I.C.F.T.U. is neutral. We shall now see that it is also representative. A majority of Asian, African, and Latin American workers, not to mention North American and European workers, belong to the I.C.F.T.U. and only a small minority belong to the communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions. The idea which is being put about Africa by the agents of the communists, that the I.C.F.T.U. is a European organization, is thus seen to be lacking in all truth. The truth is that the I.C.F.T.U. is the only representative world organization for the world's workers.

It is right that workers should have their world organization, for only thus can their power be co-ordinated on the world stage. This is where the present drive in Africa to disaffiliate from the world organizations is mistaken. Why should African workers alone be prevented from having their say in the world councils of the workers, when workers from all the other continents have their say? Surely to press for an African Trade Union Federation, disaffiliated from the world bodies, is to cut Africa's workers off from the more advanced parts of the world, and to help to keep Africa poor and isolated.

If the communists wish to continue their campaign against the I.C.F.T.U., they will have to produce a factual and logical case for disaffiliation. In the face of the truths which we have quoted above they will have to do more than just scream that the I.C.F.T.U. are imperialists and capitalists.

But it is unlikely that they will succeed. It is far more likely that the I.C.F.T.U. will continue its steady growth, in Africa as in the rest of the world, and that the communist plan, which is only harming Africa, will fail.



Shorts . . .

- **ANGOLA:** It is announced that a gift of R16,000 has been donated by the American Ford Foundation to the "Swiss Friends of Angola", a private organization formed last year to help exiled Angolans and create the foundation for friendly relations between Switzerland and the Angola of the future. The money will be used to provide scholarships for Angolan students who have no possibility of receiving a higher education in their own country. Eight Angolans have been in Lucerne, Switzerland, since last February attending an introductory course on Swiss civilization and democratic institutions preparatory to being enrolled at one of Switzerland's universities. With the aid of the Ford Foundation's gift others are expected to arrive soon. — *Swiss Press Review*.

- **TANGANYIKA:** A pilot scheme for game cropping and marketing of the meat is to be launched by the Tanganyika government during the coming year, the Minister of Lands, Forests and Wild Life, Mr. Tewa, told the Tanganyika National Assembly. — *East African Standard*, 22nd June.

- **"SPEARHEAD":** *Spearhead*, monthly political review published in Dar es Salaam and edited by Miss Frene Ginwalla, has been banned in South Africa.

Peter Motsoane tells his Story:

"NEXT TIME I WILL JUST HAVE TO GO TO GAOL"

● PETER MOTSOANE, Pretoria journalist, has been in the news because his reference book was stamped "tsotsi" by a Pretoria municipal official. In this article he describes how that happened and tells of continuing police interference in his life.

THE PRETORIA Municipality has a salaried employee designated "Tsotsi-Beampte" (since changed to "Article 29-Official"). This man's duty is to advise "tsotsis", defined as "young unemployed Bantu", on how to get employment. I know of forty-year-old men who've been dealt with by him. "Tsotsi" generally means a villain.

Some people he has "advised" tell me that his office at the Labour Bureau is at time a court where "vagrants" are gaoled for 1½ years. I could not prove this. However I know that he's the man who has gaoled hundreds of Africans for being "tsotsis".

Get Work or Go to Gaol

When I called at the Bureau for a work-seeking permit, I was whisked over to his office. He personally was surprised that he did not know me, as he claimed to know all the location rogues. Next time I won't escape him, he said. He gave me only three days to get employed or be gaoled for two years for vagrancy under Section 29. When I got my pass book, I saw that it had the endorsement "Tsotsi-Beampte" above the permit stamp. Some employers who accepted me questioned my character when they saw the endorsement. They



MOTSOANE

may have taken me for a location "Al Capone" or a pay roll robber. They could not be blamed for thinking I was a "tsotsi ring-leader". The Olifantsfontein Peri-Urban authority refused me a permit because I had fled from "baas X who knows how to deal with the tsotsis".

From that day I had decided not to sleep at my Atteridgeville home because of my knowledge of the official's tactics from what people told me. I slept with different neighbours every day to stop their neighbours from talking and to avoid a 2 a.m. raid at my home where the Municipality wanted rent from me every month under one of its laws!

Special Branch Attention

Meanwhile the Special Branch's African members were paying particular attention to my associates as well as

my movements. Some girls fear my company because I'm "in trouble". S.B. men would point me out amongst people and create an atmosphere that something was wrong. Most people here fear the S.B. I saw their green car wherever I went.

The day after a local paper (*Pretoria News*) ran a front-page story of my persecutions, an old friend of mine was taken for questioning by the S.B. The same day I learned they wanted me. They collected me on Friday the 29th June and took me to their headquarters.

They wanted to know who I had seen before I went for a lawyer. Why did I go to the press? It was not because of my pigmentation that I was suffering and did I know that there were 16,000 unemployed Whites? Why did I tell lies that the S.B. was "hounding me like a dog?" (I never used those words and I've checked with the papers.) A piece published by *Contact* was the type of poem that could provoke people into clashing with authority, I was told.

"Not Just Another Job"

Unofficially, but I feel with the backing of the bosses, African S.B. were telling me that the police job "was not just another job". It had pension, driving licences and such nonsense. The S.B. White chief kept calling me a "geleerde man" suffering from a "guilt complex". I was told the S.B. had nothing against me since *Contact* was registered. I asked them if *Contact* was to be banned and was told that I've been reading the "wrong papers again". Attempts to turn me into an informer indirectly (I know somebody who was paid for spying on me) failed and the S.B. assured me again that they had nothing against me, and hoped I got a job.

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South West Africa:

SWAPO, SWANU TO UNITE?

By a Reporter

AFTER years of enmity and rivalry, there is now a strong likelihood that South West Africa's two major anti-apartheid political movements, the South West Africa People's Organization and the South West Africa National Union will come together to form a united opposition to South African rule of the territory.

Exiled leaders of the two movements, who exert considerable influence on policy, met in Ghana when they attended the second Freedom Fighters' conference from 30th May to 4th June at Winneba. There they issued a joint declaration calling on SWAPO and SWANU within South West Africa to take positive steps towards unity.

The declaration was signed by Mr. Jariretundu Kozonguizi, President of SWANU, and Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, and other leading members of the two movements.

First Major Step

The declaration, which is at present being circulated among SWAPO and

SWANU branches in South West Africa for approval and implementation is regarded as the first major step towards unity in the South West African freedom movement.

The declaration states: "We would like to make it clear that we do not propose interference with the respective policies and identities of organizations except insofar as the two organizations together may determine what aspects of policies or programme can be commonly pursued or implemented."

Working Relationship

The document then outlines the type of working relationship the signatories envisage. There should be:

- A central consultative committee consisting of the members of the national executive committees of the two organizations with headquarters in Windhoek.

- Consultative committees consisting of local executive members where branches of the two organizations exist.

- An external consultative committee of representatives of the two organizations abroad, which will take its instructions from the central consultative committee in Windhoek. It will draft

policy and a programme based on instructions from headquarters, to be carried out together.

The declaration calls for an immediate stop to recriminations and attacks between the two organizations both in public and in private, and concludes:

"Finally we should once more emphasize the danger of one section of our people being used against the other if there is no unity whilst the two organizations continue to exist as separate entities."

Swapo Letter

A joint letter from the President and Secretary of SWAPO, Messrs. Sam Nujoma and Jacob Kuhangua appeals to all members and sympathizers of SWAPO to study carefully the possibilities of union with SWANU, for unity is essential in the face of the "great enemy" the South African Administration.

The appeal states that the SWAPO leaders at Winneba had agreed to form a united front with SWANU, but that this could not be done until the national executive in Windhoek had agreed.

3,000 African Students in U.S.A.

MORE THAN 3,000 African students are studying in various colleges and universities in the United States of America. The Institute of International Education has compiled a list showing how many students there are from individual countries. The state with the greatest number of students in the U.S. is Egypt with 923.

The following list shows where the students come from:

Algeria 15; British Cameroons 7; Congo (Brazzaville) 57; Egypt 923; Gabon 1; Guinea 58; Libya 46; Mauritius 12; Niger 1; Ruanda-Urundi 1; British Somaliland 1; Sudan 135; Togo 17; Zanzibar 12; Angola 6, Cameroun 10; Congo (Leopoldville) 39; Ethiopia 176; Gambia 1; Kenya 180; Malagasy 7; Morocco 78; Nigeria 552; Sierra Leone 94; South Africa 256; Swaziland 1; Tunisia 39; Basutoland 2; Chad 1; Dahomey 7; Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 145; Ghana 201; Liberia 180; Moçambique 5; Portuguese Guinea 1; Somalia 35; South West Africa 4; Tanganyika 149; Mali 3, and Uganda 102.

The list was compiled at the beginning of the 1961/62 academic year but is not complete as some institutions did not answer the I.I.E. questionnaire upon which the figures are based.

R60,000,000 Aid for Basutoland

From "Contact" Correspondent

MASERU: It seems likely here that Basutoland will receive over the next five years or so, foreign aid amounting to approximately R60,000,000, in addition to various United Nations schemes.

Aid is coming under various heads. Firstly, aid from Britain's Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The current programme comes to an end on 31st March 1963. Over the following five years aid totalling R15,600,000 has been applied for, and is likely to be granted.

Then there is direct government-to-government grants-in-aid. Over the years 1963-68 a total of R19,800,000 has been asked for from Britain.

Then there is a plan to send an Economic Mission to Europe and North America. This mission will ask for aid amounting to R20,800,000 for various schemes. In addition Basutoland has had a nutrition survey and an immunization scheme under the World Health Organization of the United Nations and, in operation now, a tuberculosis control scheme and a nutrition scheme. These latter two are jointly financed by the Basutoland government, the W.H.O., the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, and the United Nations International Emergency Children's Fund. A further 18 schemes for 1963 and 1964 have been submitted to the United Nations.

Thus Basutoland is likely to receive the best part of R56,200,000 plus twenty-two United Nations schemes. Spending at this rate cannot fail to prime the economic pump in Basutoland, and can hardly fail to attract industries. This side is being taken care of by the Basutoland Factory Estate Development Company, the aim of which is the attraction and proper handling of private enterprise light industry.

TOM MBOYA writes on

Press and Government in Independent Africa

WHAT attitudes or relations are created between the press and the new governments of Africa will depend to a large extent on the part played by the individual press organs during the period of nationalist struggle. The most important factors include such questions as the following: Was the press hostile or sympathetic to the nationalist cause? Was it reactionary or progressive? Was it identified with the imperialist forces and money interests in the former master-countries? How far is it still regarded as a tool of foreign penetration and an agent for neo-colonialism?

Freedom of the press is a matter which immediately arises as we analyse the re-orientation of the press to the new Africa. Can this freedom include license to say absolutely anything, even if this runs counter to our efforts at consolidating independence and at re-constructing our economies? Does this press in Africa recognize that in our

special circumstances it has a duty to Africa and that, in fact, we expect it to make its own constructive contributions towards our general efforts?

Reactionary Press in East, Central Africa

In many parts of the world, the press has traditionally upheld the principle of self-determination, freedom in all its forms, and the dignity of man. However, in most African countries, especially those of East and Central Africa, independence was attained or brought within early reach only despite a general press hostility. This attitude of the established press in Africa had shown itself in three principal ways.

Firstly, the proprietors and editors showed a fundamental dislike of change. Change was distrusted by all those who

the advantages of having a free and professionally competent press, carrying out an informative, critical, and sometimes educational function.

What we look for, as a not unreasonable ambition, is a national press that is in every sense rooted in the country of its publication and is not an organ or an echo of interests overseas. Basic capital establishment of the modern press in Africa has generally depended, like that of other industrial enterprises, on investment from overseas. Public companies, independent of the government of the day, could approach their task more effectively if their whole lives and prospects and rewards were welded into the country, and if they themselves had to live with the outcome of their proposals or their condemnation.

Problem of Personnel

Of course, apart from finance, this is a problem of personnel. Newspapers and reviews have too often been staffed with recruits from overseas, carrying the International Federation of Journalists card, and in that sense competent. But some of the journalists have had no real interest in or knowledge of Africa and have not even known the language of the people: some of them come here thinking that a two or three-year contract in Kenya, or wherever it might be, would be amusing; some of them are glad to get the job after Fleet Street has waved them goodbye.

In view of this personnel situation, the standard of objective reporting has generally been low. At times, it has been slanted: using material out of context, seizing on an ill-timed word, preferring a story about failure or fear to a story of achievement or endeavour, stressing every day the personality angle rather than common purpose and dogged advance.

Africanization

The problem is not easy to resolve. We have not, as yet, produced our own experienced journalists such as professional editors would be eager to engage. But this must come. Africanization would be helpful, bringing to the newspapers the boon of first-hand knowledge. Instead of contempt in our press, we would have honest criticism, and the papers would protect instead of undermine, the values which we are trying to develop. The established newspapers and reviews in East Africa can be confident that they need not be suppressed or absorbed into some government propaganda machine. But they will have to find their feet. What they are facing now is not really a political challenge but a business dilemma.

If, as business enterprises or as editors responsible for conducting such enterprises, the press does not meet the basic needs of accurate and comprehensive news coverage and fairly-based comment, it will simply be put out of business by people who can and who will. The press must respond to the African challenge constructively. It must recruit and train local people rapidly, and it must identify itself with African aspirations, understand and share our anxieties, and join us in the task of nation building.

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TOM MBOYA
is Minister of Labour in
the Government of
Kenya

"IMPERIALISTS DIVIDE AND RULE", SAYS UNIP LEADER

From "Contact" Correspondent

LIVINGSTONE: The Deputy President of United National Independence Party, Mr. Reuben C. Kamanga, told a crowd of over

3,000 people here that it has become the policy of imperialists to divide the people they rule so as to prolong the power of imperialism in the country. This is the greatest weapon imperialists use besides a gun.

Mr. Kamanga was addressing his first public meeting in Livingstone since he came back from Cairo where he was UNIP representative for two years.

Commenting on police brutality in ruled countries in Africa Mr. Kamanga said: "Our fellow African policemen have been taught to look at us like savages by their White masters here. They have been taught cruel methods of treating an African: Yet when we visit independent countries, police are the best friends of the public. This brutality will go after the October elections."

Speaking on Pan-Africanism, Mr. Kamanga said that it was UNIP policy to co-operate with other African countries for economic reasons as well as nationhood.

"We shall completely break the Tshombe-Welensky alliance when we come to power because this alliance smashes national union and promotes capitalist power in Africa," said Mr. Kamanga.

The wealth of Africa must be for the Africans, who are tired of being "hosts" of foreign countries whilst sons and daughters of Africa are left in poverty, he added.

"We are being shot for the wealth of our country, being misgoverned because of this; we must unite against these oppressors and reach our goal. We have reached this goal provided you cast your votes rightly." Mr. Kamanga pointed out that the independence of Zambia is inevitable, gunpowder or no gunpowder.

UNITED STATES AIDS ALGERIA

From International Feature Service

ALGIERS: Unknown to almost everyone but the desperate Moslem population of Algeria, the United States has been sending thousands of tons of food and medical supplies to them in carefully concealed operations during the past three months.

Shipments began soon after 18th March when the Secret Army Organization opened up its campaign of terror in Algeria to prevent the granting of independence. During this period, which ended on 1st July, hundreds of thousands of Moslems became jobless and many were tormented with the problem of finding food and medicine.

The United States was unable to supply food openly for fear that the shipments would be sabotaged by the O.A.S. which had destroyed millions of dollars of cargo unloaded in Algerian ports.

Now that her aid programme can be made public, the United States has despatched a group of doctors, nurses and technicians who will serve the Algerian population without pay. Their expenses are being covered by private organizations in the U.S., and they will replace French surgeons and personnel who have long since fled the country.

shied away from new ideas, and by all those to whom Africa was the area of a carefully-stratified society, the right clubs, home leave every two years or so, and the natives permanently in their place. Change was an alarming concept to those whose business interests were attuned to a *status quo* and who could not or would not respond to new forces, new needs, new markets, and new competition.

Secondly, the established press has professed to be shocked that the African people should demand such outrageous things as self-determination, freedom in all its forms, human dignity, and human rights. Astonished resentment has arisen when we spoke of a move away from privilege and towards equality, away from racial injustice and towards fraternity. Carefully-designed bewilderment has been the reaction when we met palliative measures with impatience, strategy with better strategy, intrigue with rebuff.

Thirdly, the press had conducted a campaign designed to show that the people of Africa were unready for self-determination, incapable of controlling and enjoying freedom, inherently unaware of, or indifferent to, the dignity of man. In tones varying from despair to ridicule, the press has submitted that democracy would lead to the collapse of administration, industry, agriculture, marketing structures, communications, social services — indeed the whole fabric of an ordered society. There is little doubt that these constant gloomy predictions have contributed greatly to the uncertainties of African life, to lack of confidence both here and abroad, and to the flight of capital.

"Peculiar Relationship"

As a result of all this, there is now in Africa a peculiar relationship between new or emerging governments and the press. There is some heart-searching on both sides. The press has been forced to accept, however, uneasily, that we have arrived at a new future. It has concluded that it must accept new values. This is a state of mind which we must watch and discreetly encourage. For, on our part, we realize full well

BASUTOLAND POLICE WORK FOR VERWOERD

From "Contact" Correspondent MASERU: Do Basutoland Police in the High Commission Territory collaborate with the Security Branch of the South African Police in political matters? In "Contact", 28th June, the Basutoland government Information Officer stated that there was no such police collaboration, but the head of the Basutoland Police has now told a different story.

In the absence of the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner of the Basutoland Mounted Police, Major Peter Williams, told "Contact" on 20th July that liaison did in fact exist between his department and the S.A.P. Security Branch.

Replying to a question by a "Contact" reporter, he said that the Basutoland Police exchanged information with the S.A.P. concerning political refugees in Basutoland. His department, he clearly stated, gave and received information about refugees. This procedure, Major Williams added, was quite normal procedure between the two countries.

"Contact" told Major Williams that it had been approached by a refugee who complained of frequent night visits by members of the S.A. Security Branch who were trying to get information. To this Major Williams replied: "It could never have happened in this way as the S.A. Police would receive any information they needed from the Basutoland Police."

At least one new African informer has recently been planted in Maseru. He is active collecting information about all opponents of apartheid who are now living in the territory.

AFTER U.N. COMMITTEE'S VISIT:

Renewed Attack on S.W.A. Freedom Movement

By a Reporter

THE brief period of open political activity which occurred in South West Africa during the visit of the United Nations Committee on South West Africa to the territory this May has come to an end.

During the visit of the U.N. Committee to South West Africa, observers were surprised by the revealed strength of such movements as the South West Africa People's Organization and the ability of the South West Africa National Union to organize poster demonstrations and state their case to the U.N. Committee in all places it visited.

Clamp-down

Reports reaching Cape Town during the past week indicate that the South West Administration is beginning to clamp down again on freedom leaders.

● Mr. Stephen Nicodemus, Secretary of the Keetmanshoop branch of SWAPO was arrested in April on a political charge (incitement), and sent to Uptington for questioning. He was taken to Windhoek and released when the U.N. Committee arrived in South West Africa. He has now been re-arrested and awaits deportation to Ovamboland.

● Mr. Erastus E. Mbumba, Secretary of the Luderitz branch of SWAPO, was

deported to Ovamboland on 1st July. Mr. Mbumba was one of the first non-White leaders in South West Africa to meet the Carpio committee. He journeyed from Luderitz to Keetmanshoop to do so. When he met the Committee the group he was leading carried placards one of which read: "After your leaving our leaders will be banned." Mr. Mbumba has been living in Luderitz for many years and his wife was born there. He has declared that he is going to fight the deportation order in the courts.

Walvis Bay

● SWAPO leaders in Walvis Bay are being charged with holding an illegal meeting (a public meeting held last week at which leaders from Windhoek spoke). The Windhoek men, some of them members of SWAPO's national executive committee have also been charged.

● In Windhoek, SWANU leaders who led a demonstration to the Adminis-

tration offices have been charged with holding an illegal procession. The demonstration, on 20th July, was broken up by the police who used tear gas to do so. Among those arrested are Messrs. W. H. Mamugwe, Hitjevi Vei and John Muundjua. The demonstration, to protest against removals from Windhoek's Old Location to the apartheid township Katutura, followed a public meeting held by SWANU in the Location the week before. More than a thousand people attended, and the case for freedom in South West Africa was strongly put.

When the U.N. Committee visited South West Africa in May, the South African government gave an assurance that leaders who gave evidence before it would not be victimized. All those mentioned above who have been arrested and deported played a prominent part in presenting the truth about South West Africa to the U.N. Committee.

'CONTACT' CHARGED WITH SUBVERSION

THE state of emergency which has existed in the Transkei for nearly two years has been used to bring charges of subverting the authority of the state against two directors of *Contact* and a National Deputy Chairman of the Liberal Party.

These charges arise out of two short reports published in *Contact* on 28th December, 1961, and on 25th January this year; and Mr. Patrick Duncan, Mr. Peter Hjul, and Mr. Randolph Vigne have been summoned to appear in the Umtata Magistrate's Court on 15th August.

According to the first charge, Mr. Duncan and Mr. Hjul, as directors of *Contact*, contravened Section 11 (a) of Proclamation No. 400 of 1960 in that they did "wrongfully and unlawfully make a statement in writing" a report under the heading of "Home Guard Terror".

This, says the charge, was intended or was likely to have the effect of subverting or interfering with the authority of the state and/or officers in the employ of the state, and/or a headman, namely Headman A. J. Yengwa, *Contact* having been circulated in the Umtata district, a "place within the Transkeian Territories".

The second charge is made against Mr. Duncan, Mr. Hjul and Mr. Vigne under the same section of the emergency Proclamation No. 400 and relates to an article headed "Transkei Tyranny".

According to this charge, the short report mentioned was intended or was likely to have the effect of subverting or interfering with the authority of the state, its officers, and/or a chief, "namely Chief Matanzima". Again the charge is made because *Contact* was circulated in a district in the area covered by the state of emergency.

These accusations under the Transkei emergency regulations are a sequel to a search made by political police of *Contact's* offices in March this year when documents were seized.

SASA to Become S.A.'s Official Olympic Committee?

IN order to by-pass the South African Olympic Committee (all-White) and present the International Olympic Committee, which controls the Olympic Games, with a clear alternative to it, the South African Sports Association plans to convert itself into a South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC) which will seek recognition from the I.O.C. at its meeting in Nairobi in October, 1963. If recognized by the I.O.C., SANROC would become the body controlling the selection of South African teams for the Olympic Games — and these teams would be non-racial. A resolution submitted to SASA's executive on 10th July reads:

1. That subject to the written consent of the bodies affiliated to the South African Sports Association, SASA be dissolved in October, 1962, and a South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC) be set up and apply for membership of the I.O.C. at its meeting in Nairobi in October, 1963.
2. That all affiliated and supporting bodies be instructed to affiliate to SANROC.
3. That an interim governing committee for SANROC be elected in October, 1962, to hold office until January, 1963, when elections will take place.
4. Constitution of the governing body to be based on that of SASA until January, 1962, when a constitution based on lines drawn up by the I.O.C. will be adopted.
5. Membership of the governing committee of SANROC to consist of representatives of the national bodies plus other sportsmen and sport administrators in their individual capacities as nominated by SASA and its affiliates.
6. The functions of those nominated to serve on the governing committee to be:
 - (a) To promote the functions of SANROC;
 - (b) to propagate its ideas and to secure the affiliations of national bodies to SANROC;
 - (c) to assist in setting up local committees in their areas to further the work of SANROC;
 - (d) if it is the wish of the national bodies affiliated to the South African Sports Association, SASA can continue to serve as an independent co-ordinating body. It is understood that SANROC will in terms of the requirements of the I.O.C. be the supreme sporting body in South Africa.

LIBERALS STONED AFTER MEETING

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: African members of the Liberal Party allege that after attending a Party meeting at Phokeng, near Rustenburg on Sunday, 15th July, the lorry in which they were travelling home was stoned by supporters of a local chief and was heavily damaged.

Mr. Paul Mogodiri, Secretary of the Liberal Party in Rustenburg district, said the chief's supporters followed them in a tribally-owned lorry and forced them to a standstill, causing a

collision. Then the stones flew and the windscreen and two windows were smashed. Mr. Mogodiri was hit in the ribs by a stone which came through a window.

The collision caused the bonnet of the Liberal Party lorry to fly up and to see where he was going Mr. Mogodiri had to lean out of the cab of the lorry. In this way he travelled at breakneck speed to Leeuwkop, followed by the chief's men. There were about 15 of them in their lorry and only eight Liberals. At Leeuwkop they stopped and fled into the bush.

Mr. Mogodiri has made a statement to the Pilanesberg police and he made another statement to a Johannesburg attorney.

He alleges that the chief and his supporters, who are pro-government, are trying to bring about the collapse of the Liberal Party branch by intimidating members and that they are working hand-in-hand with the police and the Security Branch.

After the stoning incident, he said, a member of the Party was severely assaulted at Mabieskraal by men armed with sjamboks and others were also hit and were told to pay a "fine" of R10 "for attending a meeting". They refused.

The Party has about 400 members in the Rustenburg district. Despite threats and intimidation they continue to take an active part in Party work under the chairmanship of the Rev. P. Ramoroesi.

The meeting at Phokeng was addressed by Mr. Reg Mayekiso, Organizer for the Transvaal, and Mr. Russell Palmer, a member of the Provincial Committee. About 100 members were present.

GERHARD COHN
Photographer

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Johannesburg

Headmaster Threatens Students With Vorster "Slogan" Act

By a Reporter

A LETTER sent to parents and guardians of all students at the Healdtown Government Bantu High School near Fort Beaufort during the winter holidays gives a new twist to the recently promulgated Vorster Acts.

Disturbances at the High School during the previous term revolved around the unpopularity of a teacher of English, who was felt by the Form V (matriculation) students to be unqualified to teach them. Their protest had taken the form of writing hostile slogans in crayon on the walls of the school buildings, and of refusing to remove them when instructed to do so first by the Principal, Mr. G. D. H. Langley, and later by the Regional Director of Bantu Education for the Ciskei, Mr. Potgieter.

Such slogans as "Away with Mrs. M—! Kill her!", "She's unqualified! She must go to the Form I's", were written in various parts of the school.

They provoked this remarkable paragraph in the Principal's letter:

"I wish parents to know that when the school re-opens after the holidays no renewal of this appalling behaviour will be tolerated. Writing on the school walls such as we have had this session is a criminal offence under the recent Act of Parliament, and the strongest action—in the interests of the Institution as a whole will be taken against any student responsible for such disfiguring of the walls." (Contact's emphasis.)

As it is, three teachers—all

African men teachers—have been dismissed, and five students, four of them prefects and all of them due to write the matriculation examination at the end of the year, have been expelled. The students are Zamuzi Malgas (Stutterheim), Mncedi Sipondo (Matatiele), Sicelo Makhubalo (Nqamakwe), Nkululeko September (Port Elizabeth), Dabi Mrwetyana (Tinana).

The Act of Parliament referred to is, of course, the second of the Vorster

General Law Amendment Bills passed by Parliament this session, that dealing directly with the writing of slogans on walls. A penalty of "imprisonment not exceeding six months in lieu of or in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed" awaits people convicted of "placing any placard, poster, writing, word, letter, sign, symbol, drawing or other mark on any property, whether movable or immovable, of any other person or of the State, and thereby defaces or disfigures such property"

(General Law Further Amendment Act, No. 93 of 1962, Section 44). If over 18 years old the convicted person also has to pay for the removal of the defacement.

Parents and guardians of Healdtown students, like those connected with most Bantu Education institutions in the country, are used to such dictatorial and unpleasant circulars from school authorities. It is nevertheless a distinctly new experience to have their children or wards threatened in this way.

SWAZILAND STUDENTS CALL FOR POLITICAL UNITY

From "Contact" Correspondent

MBABANE: About three hundred students who attended the Swaziland Students' Union 3rd annual conference at St. Christopher's High School from 29th June to 3rd July unanimously passed a resolution calling on political leaders in Swaziland to come together and form a strong united front.

The students invited prominent Swaziland people to address them on a variety of topics. Speakers included government officials and political and religious figures.

Throughout the discussions the students told the speakers that they were opposed to the present Swaziland constitutional proposals because they were

framed on Bantustan lines. They are contrary to non-racialism.

The following resolutions were passed by the students:

- That this Union, perturbed by the multiplicity of the political parties which Swaziland now has, and aware that all these Parties irrespective of name or slogan strive for peace and prosperity of the same country, Swaziland, and realizing that these Parties by their number, will inevitably divide the nation, stifle the progress of the country and embitter relations, calls upon all the Party leaders to strike a compromise and unite their forces.

- That this Union feels time for educational restrictions like the age limit has not come in Swaziland and therefore urges the Department of Education to suspend it until such time as (a) the Department has schools in

every part of the country, (b) education is compulsory in Swaziland.

- That this Union, believing in life across the colour line, feels strongly that White and Coloured students be invited to join this Union as they also form part of the student population of this country.

- We of the said Union acknowledging our responsibility in the leadership of our people do hereby resolve to form a Work-Camp Organization club.

- That this Union greatly perturbed by the impurity with which the local Portuguese corrupt our African women, and the misery that results from such corruption calls upon the Swaziland government to take positive action to stop this social corruption.

- That this meeting requests the executive of the Union to take a more active interest in finding employment for students during the holidays.

Personal Files

WHERE is vanadium pentoxide produced and who exports it to Britain? Whoever has been getting away with this, may not do so much longer? A letter to *The Guardian*, London, from Mr. John U. Hurst of the Ferro Metal and Chemical Corporation of London points out that vanadium pentoxide, used for steel hardening, is imported from South Africa by Britain completely duty free and in substantial quantities. "Not only has preference over British manufactured goods been abolished in South Africa but . . . it is unfair in view of the present political implications that a material manufactured in a country which has severed its Commonwealth ties and is not favourably disposed towards us should enjoy preference", writes Mr. Hurst. The motive for this little crusade in the metals field is to be found in Mr. Hurst's statement that he had sought to import vanadium pentoxide from Finland but found it was impossible to do so because of the heavy duty levied, which protected South African products able to enter the British market duty free.

THE GUARDIAN also carried on 6th July a profile by Myrna Blumberg of "South Africa's all-powerful Minister", Mr. B. J. Vorster. Miss Blumberg characterised her subject as "dedicated to White supremacy, pragmatic, tough,

much given to monologues and boyish humour". He is not, she said, either "the bitter or simple man of popular legend but is typical of the new efficient men Dr. Verwoerd has gathered around him". *The Guardian*, formerly *The Manchester Guardian*, is one of the newspapers most kindly disposed to the democratic movement in South Africa. We lost a similarly valuable ally in *The News Chronicle* which went out of business in 1961. On his South African tour early in 1960, Mr. Harold Macmillan replied to grouses from South African officials about *The News Chronicle's* constant criticisms of apartheid: "Oh, I shouldn't complain too much. After all, they backed you last time". Mr. Macmillan's ambiguous phrase "last time", was a reference to the Anglo-Boer war in which the liberal *News Chronicle*, championing the underdog, strongly supported the Republics against the British Government, as did the liberal *Guardian*.

MUCH press publicity attended the hanging of the large Crucifixion canvas, said by *Die Burger* to depict Chief Lutuli as the black Christ, with Dr. Verwoerd and Mr. Vorster as Roman soldiers and with a Coloured Mary and Joseph, in a Cape Town Anglican church. It coincided with a striking remark made by Mr. Jordan K. Ngubane, guest speaker at the Liberal Party meeting held in Rondebosch on 13th July and reported on another page. Mr. Ngubane, in a brief departure from his notes, illustrated the anathema that is apartheid by quoting a remark of his host at dinner that evening: "These people call themselves Christians, yet they crucify 13 million of us every day of our lives". No such publicity attended Ngubane's important policy statement at Rondebosch. Anti-African prejudice must

explain the failure of the *Cape Argus* either to quote the speech, or even to mention Mr. Ngubane's presence at the meeting in their report.

A FLEETING VISITOR to South Africa this month was Professor De Kiewiet, now retired from the rectorship of Rochester University in the United States. Professor De Kiewiet, a South African by birth, was last in this country in 1960 to attend Durban's National Conference on Education and other top-level educational sprints. He is now occupied with a massive project to set up universities in many parts of Africa with American aid. He and his party briefly visited the Pius XII Catholic University College at Roma, Basutoland. From this University College comes a serious report that the University of South Africa does not wish to continue examining Roma students any longer.

AN informant from England tells me that Mr. John Lang, formerly of Johannesburg and now living in London, won a moral victory in his submission to the British Press Council that an advertisement in a London newspaper by the South African government should not have been accepted. The Press Council decided that *The Times*, the newspaper concerned, was right in regarding the statement of a case which the advertiser had put forward as legitimate advertising, despite Mr. Lang's itemizing of erroneous facts and figures contained in the advertisement. No answer was given to the second part of Mr. Lang's question: "Was it proper for a newspaper to abet political policies that stood condemned 'as a breach of the United Nations charter'?" The feeling in South African-minded circles

in Britain is that Mr. Lang succeeded in spotlighting the dishonesty and falsifications in South Africa House advertising in an effective manner even though his submission to the Press Council was rejected.

PRO VERITATE, the monthly magazine recently published for the first time by the Dutch Reformed Churches in Johannesburg, is seeking material that will put forward controversial views, in its quest "pro veritate", for truth. In its editor, Ds. C. F. Beyers Naudé, acting Moderator of the Southern Transvaal Synod of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, largest of the Dutch Reformed Churches, *Pro Veritate* has a distinguished and striking personality, who came into prominence outside his own church at the Cottesloe conference in December 1960. On the editorial board are the Rev. E. E. Mahabane (younger brother of the A.N.C. leader of times gone by, Rev. Z. S. Mahabane), the man who conducted the funeral service for the victims of Sharpeville, and a Coloured dominee, the Rev. J. W. Wessels. Both partial and complete apartheid have been rejected in articles by such writers as Ds. G. P. Geertsema and Ds. S. O. Skeen. To add further significance to these stirrings in the thinking on race problems of which *Pro Veritate* is a symptom, the editors will have to seek material from critics and observers in South Africa who will not feel drawn to submit material in a journal connected with institutions for whom they can have felt little friendliness or trust until the most recent times.

By Jacob Bam

READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS . . .

ARE WE TO GIVE UP?

SIR,—When, late in 1954, a relatively little-known politician named J. G. Strijdom succeeded Dr. D. F. Malan as Prime Minister many people asked if this might mean a change for the better. Would he take a more moderate line on racial policy, severance of the ties with Great Britain, and other matters?

The answer is: Strijdom was more of a fanatic than Malan. He was colder, younger and more passionately inflexible. The difference between the two men is almost that between Hindenburg and Hitler.

White South Africans are not Nazis, but the Strijdom government was grounded on three of the most unpleasant of human characteristics: fear, bigotry and intolerance. It was based without qualification on the principle of unmitigated White supremacy, i.e. suppression of four-fifths of the population of the country, and it was the ugliest government I had ever encountered in the free world. What about today?

He was what had been described as the most dangerous kind of fanatic, a man with a hot mind and cold heart. Strijdom had two main lines of thought:

First, he stood not merely for apartheid but for something much more fixed and final, BAASSKAP. He believed in the master-slave relationship.

Secondly, he wanted a republic, but believed that was not likely for at least three years.

You can compare the present and the past, my dear reader. Among other things Africans are not permitted to own their homes in cities. To allow them to own property would, many observers think, be the best of all means for averting revolutionary turmoil, because it would give them a genuine permanent stake in the community. But one of the major tenets of apartheid doctrine is to keep Africans from having a secure foothold anywhere.

Blacks and Whites were all created and each one needs the help of the other. To take away one from another, the unbenefited group will be wiped out. You cannot dig out a tree from the ground and expect the tree to survive, as the soil and tree go together. Apartheid is just like my last example. From what I have said do you think we had better give up or not?

I do not want to see freedom brought about by revolutionary means because revolutions have a tendency of eating up their creators.

H. S. MAJJA,
Cape Town.

SONS OF AFRIKA ARISE

by P. A. Digniteè

*WHO EVER thought of calling us Ham's sons
Bears us malice and harbours against us insults
Intended to malign us, and more than that
Has hatched a neat, adroit conspiracy
To clear the ground for exploiting us,
Giving us little less than a dog's name
To justify our daily execution.*

*WE WERE NEVER the sons of condemnation.
We revere the fatherhood of our ancestors,
Respect the mark of our parentage
Whom we idolize, supplicating them in prayer
Immortalizing the dead who have brought us
Living in our midst but celestially raised
Making rain, forging prosperity, building peace.*

*BLACKNESS is not a symbol of cursedness,
Nor is whiteness the insignia of purity.
How can we forget so soon?
Our blackness is our ebonian refinement.
How could we have been, because of our negroidness,
Assigned to perpetual servitude on God's strength?*

*COULD GOD create us and then condemn us
To be the victims of machinations and intrigues?
Ah! it is thus that we are not,
Indeed and again, we are not contriving's sons.
We are the world's pearls of glossy coal
Graphite folding into brown gays of shale
Full of fire, heat, determination and power.
Hold no mistaken conceptions about us;
We are yet to surprise the wicked world.
We teach the descendants of plunder
That brotherhood is God's sacred order.
Let those who grind sharp the swords of war
Know that in Afrika, we mean it,
We mean to pursue the paths of security and peace.*

*SONS AND DAUGHTERS of the soil
Rise up and defend your honour
Afrika's hour of glory is now.
Soar as a cruising eagle above the fields of oppression
Loose your mental Hamian shackles
Break with the order of exploitation's umbilicum
Join the ranks of the soldiers of liberty.
For, in Freedom lies your dignity
In Unity lies your strength,
In Independence your guarantee of Peace.*

TO ALL READERS OF "CONTACT"

- This is your page, for your letters, for your opinions
- Write on any subject you like but
- Keep your letters short
- We have not given a prize this time, but write in and you may win "Contact" free for a year if you send the best letter.

Praise for Liberal Education Policy

SIR,—May I be permitted to say how much I appreciated your school plan in your feature "Blueprint for the Future" (Contact, 3rd May). Involved as I am in the study of American history in which education plays such a large part, I am heartened to hear you spell out the terms of future South African education, which is a fundamental matter, in such clear terms.

I make my judgment on the basis of the American system of education which, with all its faults, especially the one concerning race, has provided 80 per cent of the science and scholarship of the entire Western world in the last two decades. I see similarities between your plans and those existing in the United States, which is not allowed to fall into a rut because of the continual criticism of men of stature.

It is in this spirit that I wish to

compliment you on a well thought out plan for educational reform in your troubled country.

W. G. ALEXANDER,
South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A.

(The "Blueprint for the Future" to which Mr. Alexander refers outlined the Liberal Party's education policy.—EDITOR.)

A Foreigner must be Ruled

SIR,—I, as an African, believe that it is politically right for a foreigner to be ruled. It does not matter if a foreigner has more experience in running a government than the land lord.

In Europe it is a European who rules. In Africa an African does not rule but he wants to rule as his forefathers as well as his ancestors ruled. A European blocks the way for the African to become a ruler once more though on his own soil.

Here, in Africa, we see Europeans trying to interfere and when we resist their interference they arrest us, they shoot us, they challenge us. All this is nonsense on the part of Europeans, who are foreigners in Africa.

It is better, therefore, to have an African dictator in Africa than a European democrat and worse still a European dictator of which we have many.

If the activities of Europeans in Africa were done by Africans in Europe all Africans would have been dead or imprisoned or just swept out of the continent. Africans will never do this because they are Godly born.

I, as an African, become sick and shiver when I hear a European on the African soil talking ill of the African nationalist leaders.

Although the Israelites were a feeble people God helped them to conquer the mighty tribes who never feared Him because the Israelites feared Him.

God will do the same in Africa where the settler rulers are trying to make themselves artificial land lords.

L. T. C. NYIRONGO,
Rumpi, Nyasaland

Won't Trust the B.P.P. Leader Any More

SIR.—I speak to the sons and daughters of Africa. I shall not hide the danger which may exist at any time from now in the Bechuanaland People's Party due to the fact that the leader of the Party is causing great confusion and misunderstanding. He disturbs the organization. Lobatsi branch is mixed up and Mochudi and all branches. He forces some branches to do as he likes, but being unconstitutional he even goes to the extent of exterminating branches in order to please people who bribe him so that they can be given positions. He does this by issuing unconstitutional instructions. People have been dismissed from the Party for the reason that they do not believe and follow his misleadership.

The B.P.P. is aiming at unity of all people and all races as one Bechuanaland nation based on equality. Collecting money from the people and chasing them away within a short period of time is not our motto.

We do not regard education as all-important: we regard as important the sense that contains facts and truth.

The B.P.P. leader has given us a shock by what he has done to the



Secretary-General, Mr. Mpho. We will not trust the B.P.P. leader any more.

S. R. TLADI,
P.O. Box 168, Mochudi, B.P.

(See the article on the B.P.P. crisis on another page.—EDITOR.)

MOTSOANE:

Continued from page 3

The unpleasantness I have experienced during the past six months shows just how the authorities can corner a person they've marked. The Bantu Commis-

sioner said it was a "mistake" but I'm still without a job. The Olifantsfontein tile firm who offered me work has since hired someone else. When I reported there I got the impression that they didn't like the publicity I got. Meanwhile I am still in Pretoria, and if arrested again I'll just have to go to gaol. I am now sleeping at home.

Ngubane Outlines Action for the Future

By a Reporter

CAPE TOWN: Speaking at a public meeting called by the Liberal Party in the Rondebosch Town Hall on 12th July, Mr. Jordan Ngubane, National Vice-President of the Party, stressed the great responsibility which lies with the African people of South Africa to maintain democracy and bring about a non-racial society: the Africans formed the majority of the population and would in time form the majority in government.

But no solution to South Africa's problems, he said, would succeed unless it is acceptable to all the people of South Africa.

Mr. Ngubane went on to outline the "dark and uncertain future" that faces the democratic movement in South Africa: the rulers of South Africa have the most powerful army on the whole African continent, they control the country almost completely through their police force, the economy is sound, and at present there seems to be no way in which to shake them.

But in all their power and strength, said Mr. Ngubane, there is one fatal weakness—the denial of justice to the non-Whites of South Africa.

"It is fatal for any minority to regard itself supreme," he declared.

In time, he said, this minority would unite all the Black people of Africa against it in an active way—it would be only a question of time before they declared war on the White supremacists of South Africa.

War Not Solution

Mr. Ngubane stressed that neither the Liberal Party nor he himself believed in war as a solution to the country's problems, and that Liberals had a responsibility to prevent South Africa drifting towards war.

He then went on to analyse the nature of the clash in South Africa and defined

it as a clash between those who hold the Christian democratic outlook on life and those who hold the group to be the major value in life. In his first category he included the majority of the African people who over the centuries had been won for the Christian democratic outlook through the work of the missionaries and their schools and institutions; in his latter category he included not only the majority of Whites (predominant among this majority the Nationalist Afrikaners) but also a minority of Africans—those who looked to the tribal past and sought, with the help of the government to maintain tribalism today.

What To Do

These people, said Mr. Ngubane, fear the freedom that democracy entails.

What then must we do to bring freedom? asked Mr. Ngubane: he declared that we

- must be clear on our goals
- must hold to the truth
- must oppose apartheid firmly and intelligently.

He then amplified these points, declaring that we "must fight for the right of every citizen". We must not be afraid of freedom he said, but we should realize that when universal adult suffrage had been won, the majority would be African.

No Exchange of Tyrannies

"At present," said Mr. Ngubane, "the majority of Africans does not want to expel the Whites" and Liberals must work now to ensure that when majority rule comes, South Africa does not exchange one form of tyranny for another. It is the duty of Liberals and all those who believe in freedom, to work as hard as possible to maintain and broaden a non-racial base in South Africa: this could be done in many ways, but it must be done so that when freedom comes it would be possible for

the country to move into a democratic system of government.

"In spite of the provocations of apartheid we stand for these truths," said Mr. Ngubane after declaring his belief in non-racialism and democracy.

"We don't want a Kenya, we don't want an Algeria," he said.

Appeal to Afrikaner Nationalists

Mr. Ngubane concluded by stating that Liberals must make their appeal for freedom and democracy to the Afrikaner Nationalists and convince them that their security lies in a society based upon race equality and government by consent, and not in a society based upon injustice and race privilege.

Other speakers at the meeting were Messrs. N. Ross, J. R. Vigne and E. Daniels.

Mr. Vigne stated that sooner or later one man one vote would come to South Africa either through violence or peacefully, and that it was the duty of everyone to help produce a non-racial electorate by "action across the colour line".

Chairman of the meeting was Mr. Peter Hjul. About 150 people attended.

Basutoland Unemployment

50 MEN GIVEN WORK AFTER SECOND DEMONSTRATION

From "Contact" Correspondent

MASERU: A second demonstration by unemployed men led by Chief Leabua Jonathan and Chief George Bereng marched to the Government Secretary's offices here on 19th July. The first demonstration was reported in *Contact*, 28th June.

On 19th July, Chief Leabua Jonathan and Chief George Bereng led 250 unemployed men. They carried placards declaring: "GIVE US WORK", "RE BATLA MOSEBETSI", "STOP PRISON LABOUR". Ten yards from where the men assembled, women convicts were busy cleaning windows of government offices.

The demonstrators arrived at the offices at 9.30 a.m. and remained there until 3.30 p.m. when the District Commissioner Mr. Howard and Mr. Hunt (Labour Officer), came to talk to them.

Chief Leabua Jonathan, leader of the Basutoland National Party, addressed the District Commissioner and other government officials who had come to talk to the 250 unemployed men waiting on the lawn in the premises of the Government Secretary. In his speech Chief Leabua attacked the Basutoland government for giving a false report to Great Britain on the serious unemployment difficulties facing the territory. Said Leabua, "I shall continue to lead such demonstrations tirelessly until this government employs the hundreds who

WELENSKY HELPS VERWOERD

By a Reporter

WELENSKY'S OFFICIALS have again acted as agents of Verwoerd's apartheid. On 4th July Mr. S. Themba Ngendane, recently released from a South African gaol after serving a two years' sentence, was arrested in Nyasaland by Federal police and sent back to South Africa. Mr. Ngendane was a former member of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, and was accompanied by two friends who were arrested and deported with him.

It is not known whether the Federal authorities had the right to do this, nor whether they had a warrant of extradition. It is believed that Mr. Ngendane left South Africa without a passport and thus contravened the Departure from the Union Act. But this contravention, being a political crime, is not extraditable, and the Federal authorities should not have sent him back if this were the only reason.

However, readers will recall that on another occasion Welensky's men have acted with questionable legality. On 19th January, 1962, Mr. Bransby Jordan was sent back to South Africa instead of being deported to the Bechuanaland Protectorate, from where he had entered the Federation, and this was done merely because the South African authorities had told the Rhodesians that Mr. Jordan was wanted in South Africa.

Bechuanaland: (Continued from page 1)

Party enthusiasts drove to the location in the other two Land Rovers and hijacked the offending vehicle and captured it. Mr. Mpho was immediately suspended, and a few days later expelled from the Party, in view of his "continued subversive activities".

The Mpho struggle for power has been going on for some time. In April he picked a quarrel over the Presidential choice of Mr. Matante for the U.S.A. as a petitioner before the United Nations Committee on Colonialism, contending that he as Secretary-General should have been sent there.

Soon after this his supporters at Lobatsi set up three committees without official knowledge and independent of the local branch. Through one of these, the Action Committee, led by National Executive Committee member Sebolao among others, a campaign of vilification against the leadership was launched.

On his return from Ghana in June, and as part of a campaign to undermine his leadership, the President was snubbed by Keitseng, Sebolao Monakoe and Mlonyeni who as leading members of the Lobatsi branch deliberately stayed away from a welcome public meeting organized by the branch in honour of the President.

Instead they all attended a secret meeting elsewhere in the Protectorate together with Mr. Mpho where they conferred with two visitors from the Republic. It was at this stage that a plan was made to stage bogus elections for the overthrow of the leadership scheduled for the week-end of 29th June-1st July at Lobatsi.

The plan misfired because in the same week the Party machinery was geared into action by the leaders, bringing the crisis to a head. Strong contingents of Party leaders and followers, one of them led by the Vice-President from Francistown, converged on Lobatsi from various branches. Hence the showdown that led to the expulsions.

To the outside observer a strong bias has always been apparent for Mr. Mpho in certain South African circles. In the columns of *New Age*, for instance, it has always seemed that the B.P.P. was Mpho and Mpho the B.P.P. The President, the Vice-President and other leaders have been overshadowed in an obvious effort to build up Mpho.

Among the expelled, apart from Mr. Mpho are Messrs. M. Mlonyeni, P. Sebolao, F. Keitseng, P. Tshane, M. Monare and O. K. Menyatso.

Mr. P. Maruping has been appointed Acting Secretary-General.



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