

VORSTER TURNS WOMAN'S HOME

contact



INTO A PRISON

Vol. 5 No. 21

— Page 4

5c (6d)

Registered at the G.P.O.
as a Newspaper

18th OCTOBER 1962

SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY

ELECTIONS IN NORTHERN RHODESIA



Kenneth Kaunda

Rides Ahead

With All Races

In A Crack

Election Team

Story on Page 5

UNIP Leaders
(l. to r.) Kapwepwe,
KAUNDA, Kamanga

contact

47 PARLIAMENT STREET
CAPE TOWN

P.O. Box 1979 Phone 2-4524

Telegrams:

CONTACT Cape Town

CORRESPONDENTS

Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban,
Pietermaritzburg, East London,
Port Elizabeth.

Windhoek, Maseru, Mbabane,
Francistown.

Salisbury, Bulawayo, Lusaka,
Blantyre.

Dar es Salaam, Accra.

London.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

AFRICAN POSTAL UNION

Surface:

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

Airmail:

R2.70 (£17/0) per year
R1.35 (13/6) per half year

ELSEWHERE

Surface:

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

"MAN, THERE'S TROUBLE IN THE LAND"

One Cape Town motorist who was stopped on the Foreshore asked a policeman, "What's going on?"

"Man," said the constable, "there's trouble in the land." — *Cape Times*, reporting the "security check" on main road traffic into the city on 9th October.

THE policeman who made the remark we have quoted above probably had in mind the activities of those who have resorted to violence in order to change the government of South Africa, for on the previous night attempts had been made in Johannesburg and its suburbs to blow up power lines and petrol dumps.

Those like our policeman who believe that the "trouble" in South Africa is caused by the wielders of petrol bombs and dynamite would do well to look at the "trouble" which the government itself either instigates or condones. In order to help, here is a list of a few of the major dislocations of human conscience directly attributable to the Nationalist administration of South Africa.

- Widespread starvation among the inhabitants of the drought-stricken and eroded "Bantu Homelands" of the northern and eastern Transvaal, areas in which a major portion of the wealth of South Africa is produced; similar conditions in Zululand and on a smaller scale in the other provinces; in the cities of South Africa one of the highest kwashiorkor death rates in the world (and kwashiorkor is a disease caused solely by malnutrition—the polite word for starvation). With these conditions at home, the government is selling meaties at a loss to countries overseas (a recent consignment of 27,000 tons left Durban for China). And like cynical tanta-

lizers, government spokesmen, in order to assure White voters that all is well, maintain a ceaseless chant about unparalleled prosperity and soaring gold and dollar reserves. Meanwhile the government spends less on famine relief than was spent in Tanganyika when that country faced serious famine last year, and Tanganyika does not possess one-twentieth the wealth of South Africa.

- The government plans to remove from their homes about 200,000 people and to place them in a poverty-stricken place where they will have no opportunity to earn a living; this is being done in order to prove that apartheid is a feasible policy for South Africa, and for no other reason. Now those Africans have contributed mightily by their sweat and hard work in the development of the western Cape they are to be moved, forbidden to enjoy the fruits of their labour. Pass laws are being enforced ever more strictly, and the daily toll of broken homes, wifeless husbands and husbandless wives, parentless children and homeless families grows greater; and we are told that these things must be done because they are "government policy".

- The creation is almost complete of a system of education which forms children to know, from the day they enter school, the place they are to

have in South African society; that White children are superior and have a right to their superiority, that Black and Brown children are inferior and must be prepared to stay that way, for such is the order of things.

- Apart from the almost innumerable laws and byelaws purposely drafted and enacted to ensure the permanent domination of one-fifth of the population over all the rest, laws which have deprived people of the right to vote or to live where they wish, to engage in collective action to better their lot in mines and factories, or to do the jobs they are able and willing to do, there are laws now whose purpose and declared intent is to punish with the supreme punishment those who seek by any effective means to change an evil and corrupt society.

Is it any wonder then that there is trouble in the land and that the people weep, and will it be any wonder if that weeping turns to a gnashing of teeth and a spilling of blood? For who in a land and in days when it is a mortal crime to organize a strike, might not turn, reluctantly, to other means of bringing relief from such oppression?

Kruger Day Snippets . . .

SOME OF THE THINGS said on Kruger Day, 1962, as reported in the press:

- "It should be remembered that it is a doomed nation which neglects its philosophy and culture.

"I do not wish to praise the philosophy of nazism, for instance, but I wish that South Africa could grasp some national aim like nazism to attain greater unity."

—Dr. W. Nicol, former Administrator of the Transvaal, speaking at Paarl. (*Cape Argus*)

- Frank Chalmers, 26-year-old petty office of the frigate S.A.S. President Kruger, left Dover today on his 22-mile surfboard crossing of the English Channel.

Chalmers said: "It would be great to do a successful crossing on this day—Kruger Day." (*Cape Argus*)

- "The Boer women and children were not placed in the concentration camps to die, but the fact remains that they were treated in such a careless way that only one thing could follow—that which we see here today.

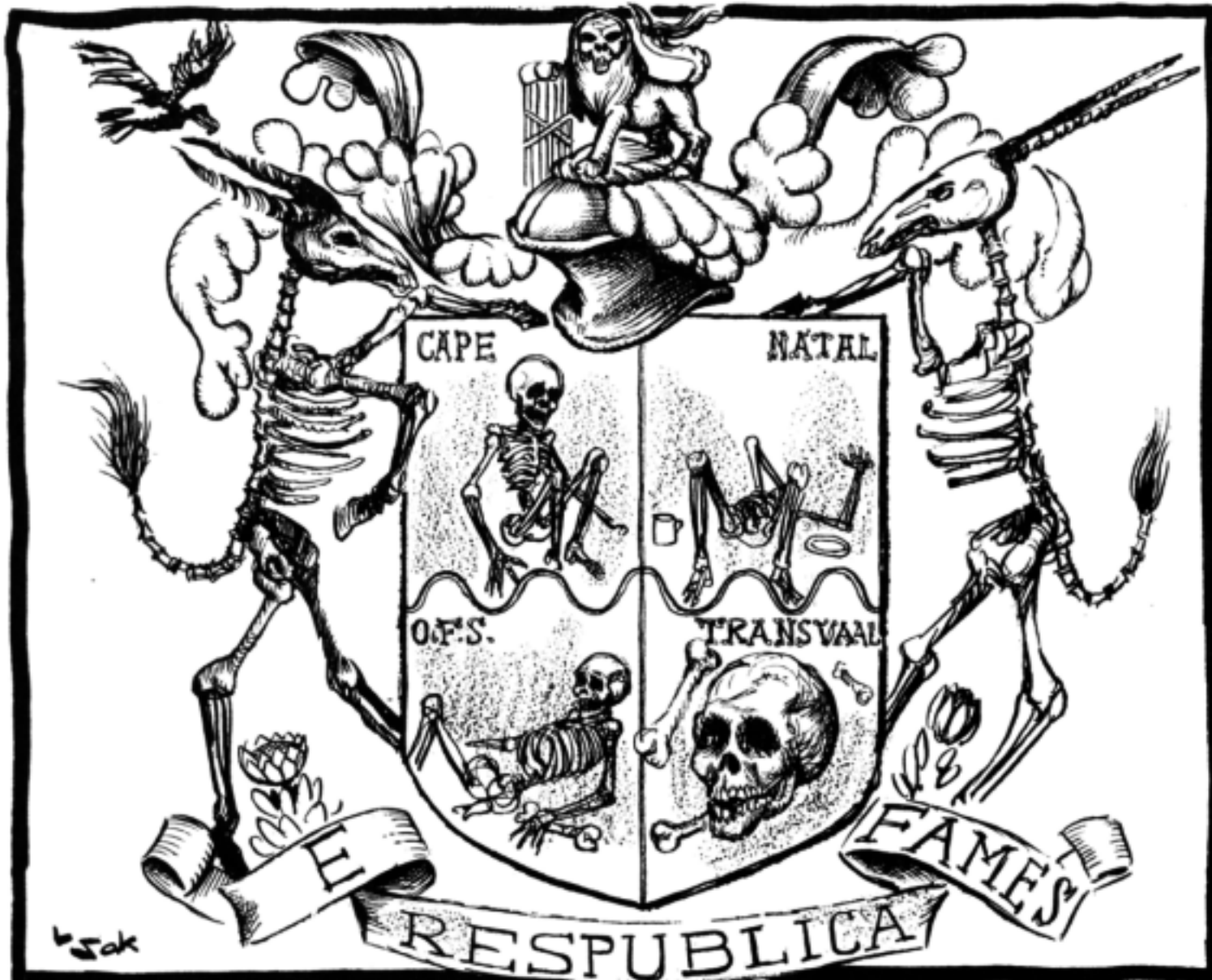
"Similar times may come again. If they do, there will again be people who act in the same way.

"However, in spite of what happened, the descendants of Boer women and children did not become race-haters."

—Mr. B. J. Vorster, Minister of Justice, speaking at Turffontein. (*Cape Argus*)

- "Accurate teaching of history is vitally important in South African schools."

—The State President, Mr. C. R. Swart, speaking at Krugersdorp. (*Cape Argus*)



Coat of arms for the Republic of Hunger.

"COLOURED" EDUCATION TRANSFER

"A Year ago it Wouldn't Have Been Possible"

By a Reporter

A TEACHERS' Conference to discuss the Transfer of Education to the Department of Coloured Affairs was held in the University College for "Coloureds" at Bellville South near Cape Town on 1st and 2nd October. The Chairman was Dr. J. G. Meiring, former head of the Cape Education Department and now Rector of the apartheid Bellville university college. With him was Mr. Kobus Louw, Director of Education in the Coloured Affairs Department.

It was the culmination of sixteen conferences in the Cape Province—eight of them held in Cape Town alone—at which teachers were brought together to discuss, or make suggestions about, the coming centralization of the education of Coloured children—heretofore dealt with by the same provincial bodies that administer the education of Whites.

"Complex Impressions"

Among the complex impressions gained of the conference, one point stands out clear: *a year ago it wouldn't have been possible.*

For the conference has taken place not so long after the *toenadering* toward the "Coloureds" by the Cape Nationalists after the fury aroused by Dr. Verwoerd's "granite wall" speech in which he cracked down on this trend, and the *once-promising* non-racial National Convention move spearheaded by "Coloured" leaders in 1961.

But in the months of inactivity that followed, the apartheid juggernaut has moved on, and most of the 200 Coloured school principals who listened so respectfully and spoke so modestly at the Conference seemed to have had the last sparks of that Convention spirit blotted out. The accent throughout was on their being "Coloureds" and not just

people, *ons volk* and *ons volk se kinders* were referred to, with warped Nationalist terms like *nasietrots* (national-pride) and *volksrespek* thrown in.

The humbug of the Afrikaner Chairman's phrases, "our (meaning Coloured) children", "our schools", provoked no rebuke from teachers who knew that the child of a White Afrikaner would receive vastly better treatment than those in their own schools.

Teachers' Organizations

Of the major teachers' organizations, the Teachers' Educational and Professional Organization, of which the Convention leader, Dr. R. E. van der Ross, is an executive member, was represented by its President, Mr. C. C. A. Loriston. He spoke in conciliatory fashion, T.E.P.A.'s attitude being one of disapproval but willy-nilly acceptance of the transfer. The Teacher's League of South Africa, the militant, Trotskyist organization, kept away and almost nothing has been heard from them, except in their own internal literature. There have been scarcely any spokes in the C.A.D.'s wheel, and fewest of all at the Conference.

So the education of "Coloured" children is to become Coloured Education, and the deep fears of a similar fate like that suffered by the Africans under Bantu Education come nearer realization. Always the poor relations of the "White" schools, schools to which the "Coloured" children are relegated will in due course be run by the Coloured Affairs Department under Minister P. W. Botha. His bullying attack on the pathetic Elandsbloof marchers last month, and, nearer home, his threat to dismiss "undesirable (i.e. anti-apartheid) elements" among the teachers he will shortly rule, give a clearer indication of his attitude than does the "soft sell" of Mr. Kobus Louw and the permanent officials of the C.A.D.

The swing-over to the acceptance of

"Coloured" separateness and agreement with the differentiated treatment of the children was highlighted in two speeches:

● Mr. C. B. Golding, Elsie River High School (and announcer of the S.A.B.C.'s Proteaklub programme for Coloureds) spoke on Coloured self-help, said he was against the issue of free books to schoolchildren and against "spoon-feeding" in general.

● Mr. Februarie, of T.E.P.A., urged that children be taught agriculture in place of other handwork subjects, so that they could be taught "to love the soil", that "it was no scandal to work with one's hands", and to work the land in "the sweat of one's brows". He even seriously suggested that the growing of vegetables by children at school could combat malnutrition and that children too poor to buy clothes could do so on the profits of the school gardens. Mr. Februarie was vigorously applauded.

"Economic Misery"

If acceptance of enforced Coloured separateness was one keynote of the conference, acute awareness of the economic misery of the Coloured people of the Cape was the other. Yet there were positive demands for the future as well, above all for compulsory education, and the proper enforcement of it. Children should not be allowed to leave school until Std. VIII or 16 years of age, said one principal, and another urged the C.A.D. to set down a date even if a few years off for the introduction of compulsory schooling.

But on this point as on all the others, Mr. Louw was evasive. And so it went on. The meeting broke up with an atmosphere of a neat bit of White-Coloured "consultation" well handled, with no doubt as to who was *baas*. And the feeling that a year ago it wouldn't have been possible . . .

Another Elandsbloof?

By a Reporter

WITH the Elandsbloof episode apparently ending (though the community still clutches an unconquerable hope that they will somehow come together again, as the government has "promised"), future Elandsbloof tragedies are already casting their shadows before them.

At the Coloured Education Transfer Conference held at Bellville South on 1st-2nd October (see elsewhere on this page), principal van Rooyen of the mission school at Wupperthal near Elandsbloof asked for an assurance that children of such communities would not be scattered, when the Coloured Affairs Department controlled education. Having had no reply, he raised the matter firmly a second time. But Mr. Kobus Louw, Director of Education in the C.A.D. sidestepped him with the excuse that he was not yet in control and that, in any case, he would not "judge" in this matter.

It is believed that Wupperthal itself is threatened, and residents believe that in a few years they may lose their homes. As usual, they are told nothing by those in authority. Similar beliefs exist at the Zoar mission, in the Ladismith district.

A knowledgeable article on Elandsbloof in the right-wing *Cape Argus* referred to "all sorts of machinations in the background, by shadowy figures and pressure groups that have never emerged into the open" and it must be presumed that these are involved with Wupperthal and Zoar.

A further indication of the conditions of rural life for Coloureds came from the Conference, when a principal from the Ceres district, Mr. Wyngaard, related how two farmers had quarrelled and one would not allow the children of his Coloured labourers to attend the school on his enemy's farm. He gave no names but said both were prominent citizens. Mr. Wyngaard was given no answer to his request that such cases be dealt with by the C.A.D.

Personal Files

MR. CHAWANDA KUTSE, whose adaptations of medieval English plays for African Theatre on the B.B.C. have been described here, has also, according to the *Evening Post*, Port Elizabeth, written original dramas which have been broadcast over the African and General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. in African Theatre. A play by Alfred Hutchinson, *Treason Trial* escapee and author of *Road to Ghana* is to be broadcast on African Theatre early next year. The B.B.C. is inviting more plays from African playwrights, to run 30 minutes (20-30 pages double-spaced foolscap), with simple plots and up to seven "African-speaking parts". (Scripts should be sent to African Theatre, B.B.C. African Service, Bush House, London, England.)

What with African Theatre scripts and the Mbari Short Story competition entries being for (black) Africans only, and Mr. Kanyama Chieme allegedly allowing only (black) African footballers to represent Nyasaland against Ghana, Mr. de Wet Nel's ideas of "By Bantu for Bantu" seem to have their echoes further north. Not that the loss to White writers or sportsmen is serious.

They are unfairly favoured elsewhere. The danger of "Black-only" literary competitions and sports is that they automatically presuppose a different and, let's face it, usually lower standard. The use of African actors in African theatre is another matter. For an American play American accents are best and the same applies to African accents if one wants to create an African atmosphere over the air.

DEVOTEES OF "OLD CAPE" antiquities are agitating against the rumoured demolition of Bishop's Court, formerly Protea and before that Boschheuwel, home of Dr. Joost de Blank and of Archbishops and Bishops of Cape Town since 1851. Their worry is that some of the walls may date back to the 17th century, to a later owner than its first, who was Jan van Riebeeck, founder of the Dutch settlement at the Cape in 1652. It would be a pity to see the old house disappear, but it seems a bad time to tackle Dr. de Blank, who recently suffered a severe cerebral thrombosis, and is, in any case, not able to dispose of the house on his own initiative. Though cold and uncomfortable (Dr. de Blank's predecessor, the revered Dr. Geoffrey Clayton suffered badly from the damp), Bishop's Court is a rarity even as an 18th century house in modern Cape Town.

Another point of interest is that its second storey was added by H. C. D. Maynier, the most maligned figure in the South African national myth. Maynier was the man who, as commissioner

at Graaff-Reinet, protected the Khoisan people from ill-treatment and exploitation at the hands of the cruder of the Dutch frontiersmen, at the end of the 18th century. He became the arch-villain of school history for his pains. Maynier retired to Boschheuwel, which he renamed Protea but, ironically was ruined in his old age by the loss of his slaves under the Emancipation of 1833. As Dr. Phillip has had his champions in recent years, so is Honoratus Maynier slowly finding his.

A Contact reporter describes the Bellville South teachers' conference on this page. Apart from its educational import, the comfortable relationship between Afrikaner Nationalist politics and business interests was much in evidence.

The Mayor of Bellville, Councillor Mike Pienaar, was patron at a reception given for the delegates by the Nat. publishing firm, Nasionale Boekhandel Bpk., legitimately looking for text-book orders. But Mr. Pienaar happens to be connected with Nasionale Boekhandel, as well as being on the board of governors of the Coloured apartheid university at Bellville South. Furthermore, the Department of Information actually "organized" the function, according to the programme. Mr. Pienaar tied up this education-business-politics occasion a bit too tightly with a speech to the 700 guests in which he attacked anti-apartheid teachers: "It is a disgrace that State money is being used to enable agitators to conduct a

campaign of sabotage and indoctrination. My council will apply government policy to the letter."

Cordiality was restored by a glowing thank-you over the S.A.B.C.'s "Coloured" programme, *Proteaklub*, by one of the guests, Announcer C. B. Golding.

The Principals were also given folders and other hand-outs by the Shell Co., and an eight-page booklet defending the Sabotage Act, by the Department of Information.

LEADER OF THE delegation sent by Chief Kaizer Matanzima to "discuss" the Transkei Bantustan with Emigrant Tembus in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth was Mr. Thembekile kaTshunungwa. It was he who spoke for the delegates, chaired the unsuccessful meetings, saw to it that the other delegates were not led astray. Mr. Tshunungwa had experience of being "in the dock" against attacking opponents, but it was a real dock, and an occasion for pride. He was in fact in the *Treason* cage, as an A.N.C. leader. After a childhood at the Matanzima home, Tshunungwa became a teacher, but threw up teaching for politics. He was Cape Provincial Secretary of the A.N.C., but the financial ruin of the *Treason* Trial blighted his career in politics. Now aged 40, he seems to have found a billet inside the apartheid camp.

By Jacob Bam

COMMENT

House Arrest for Helen Joseph**VORSTER TURNS WOMAN'S HOME INTO A PRISON**

BECAUSE a certain White racist named Balthazar Johannes Vorster is "satisfied" she has been "engaged in activities which are furthering, or are calculated to further, the achievements of any" of what he believes to be the objects of communism. Mrs. Helen Joseph of Johannesburg has been ordered for the next five years to spend every night, every Saturday afternoon and Sunday and every public holiday in her home. On the days she is allowed out, from 6.30 in the morning to 6.30 in the evening, she must report to the police at Marshall Square. She must remain within the Johannesburg area, and may not visit any so-called African area or any factory. She may not communicate with any banned person, and only her doctor—if he is not on the banned list—may call at her home.

If Mrs. Joseph breaks the rules imposed on her, she can be sent to prison for several years. And there will be enough of those defenders of "White civilization" in South Africa using their peculiar talent for hiding in bushes or behind trees or for sitting hours on end in parked motor cars to watch and wait for their chance to arrest her.

Latest Victim

This latest victim of the Vorster-style new order in South Africa, is a quiet-spoken, tireless and absolutely dedicated opponent of the tyranny he represents. She was a leading member of the banned Congress of Democrats and also endured four years as one of the accused in the Treason Trial. But Mrs. Joseph is a woman moved more by a deep compassion for the sufferings of millions of her fellow citizens than by any particular political ideology. Her courage has earned her the respect of all South Africans engaged in the struggle against apartheid and her work in such organizations as the Human Rights Welfare Committee have won her the affection of hundreds of victims of Nationalist oppression. Earlier this year, when a five-year banning and confining order

expired, she set off immediately to visit people banished by government decree to remote parts of South Africa. Over the years she had written to and assisted these lonely people and as soon as she was able she travelled thousands of miles to see them. Her report of that tour is a blistering indictment of what happens when political fanatics combine with petty officials to suppress men with spirit enough to oppose them.

For Mrs. Helen Joseph, as for many others, life in South Africa has now been reduced to existence under the scrutiny of the surly guardians of apartheid. But stronger and more able men than B. J. Vorster have tried through the ages to rule by force and to stifle the call for freedom: they failed, as he will fail, and are remembered only for the misery they inflicted on others in their brief abuse of power.

MANDELA ON TRIAL

DESCRIBED BY THE London "Observer" as "a responsible, intelligent and resourceful man, a lawyer who in any free society would surely have won the utmost distinction", 44-year freedom fighter and former Secretary General of the banned African National Congress Nelson Mandela has spent the past two months in South African gaols. He was arrested in August on a charge of incitement after police had been hunting for him for more than a year, and his trial was due to resume this week.

Born into the Tembu royal house, Nelson Mandela is related to Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo. But he has risen to prominence outside the Transkei to become one of the toughest and most able of leaders in the struggle against White supremacy in South Africa.

Since his arrest, many thousands of people have supported demands for his release, and fear of demonstrations in Johannesburg has made the government move his trial to Pretoria.



Minister of Justice Vorster also imposed a ban on all meetings concerning the Mandela case on Sunday and Monday, 14th and 15th October.

"I Looked for Work but Went to Jail"

IN June this year Pretoria journalist Peter Motsoane experienced what happens to thousands of Africans every day in South Africa. He was arrested and charged with a pass offence. Because his occupation was not understood by the type of official in a pass office his pass was over stamped "Tsotsi-loafer".

He was arrested again this month. "On Monday, 8th October, I was again arrested for being a loafer and sentenced to R4 or 20 days. I was to be sold to a farmer in Ermelo, I understand.

"This time I was arrested outside a firm that has just opened and had promised me a job there. While waiting at the gate for the personnel officer to supply me and some other Africans with engagement documents, the Kwela Kwela arrived and I was picked up for looking for work without a permit. Four of my colleagues were left free.

"I was taken to the Marabastad police station with more than 30 others where I was fined R4. As I didn't have it, I spent a very unpleasant time there. I was given a heavy clap for not being 'sharp' when called to lead a line of prisoners. I was told this is not my mother's home.

"We were all searched and those found with knives had extra charges added to them. I was arrested at 9.35 a.m. and had my first meal of badly cooked, tasteless, stiff porridge when it was only dark. The porridge was dished out on our bare hands and it was take it or leave it.

"We spent the night without blankets and used our remaining clothes as cover. We were only provided with mats and there was a latrine bucket in the cell.

"The last meal before we went to court was dished the same way the next day. An Influx Control policeman kept beating us with a cane for being slow. My back is aching right now.

"At the Bantu Affairs court on 9th October I received a sharp blow from a constable and as a result my right eye drips with tears. I was told I was a small man, and the police were not afraid of me—whether I had a B.A. or matric, they'll put me straight.

"I spent a week in hospital recovering and I've asked the people who paid my fine to wait until I get employment before I repay the debt. I still don't know what will happen to me. I've committed no crime except to try to get work."

Qwati Chief Flees to Matanzima

By a Reporter

SEUQUEL to the Qwati tribal meeting held in the Engcobo district of Tembuland on 22nd August has been the disappearance of the Regent of the tribe, Chief Mayeza Dalasile.

The chief, who has long been unpopular for his siding with the government, whose Bantu Authorities system and land betterment schemes are detested in the Transkei, called a meeting at which Mr. R. N. Harvey, chief supervisory officer to the Territorial Authority, offered funds to the tribe—reported to be R1600—to launch Bantu Authorities in their area. The Qwatis refused the money, believing it to be an inducement to get them to accept Bantu Authorities, and also a means of getting them to turn against Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, whose opposition to the Transkei Bantustan they wholeheartedly support.

The disappearance of Chief Mayeza Dalasile has now been accounted for, as he is reported to have taken refuge in neighbouring Emigrant Tembuland, where he can expect protection from Chief Kaizer Matanzima. In his absence his Great Place has been attacked, and huts burned.

But the protection of Chief Matanzima is apparently not enough. While the Emigrant Tembu delegation was unsuccessfully trying to put across the Bantustan plan on behalf of Chief Kaizer Matanzima in Cape Town, the kraal of one of their number, Mr. Robin Msengana, was burnt out in a night attack.

FOOTNOTE: The Qwati chief for whom Mayeza Dalasile is acting is a high school pupil at St. John's College, Umtata. The Qwatis are of Xesibe origin, and though independent of the Tembus, they acknowledge Chief Sabata as their Paramount.

S.B. SHOW HOW THEY DO IT

From "Contact" Correspondent

DURBAN: A young Cambridge student in Durban for a holiday learnt at first hand last week how the Police operates.

The student was staying the night at the house of a member of the Liberal Party. In the afternoon while this member was at work the Special Branch raided. While the student watched, fascinated, two S.B. men removed a copy of *Contact* (the Party member is a *Contact* correspondent), an article written for *Contact*, a half-finished article for the *New African*, a notebook containing shorthand, a copy of revisions of a book about South Africa written in 1955 and in need of updating; and a letter about items which have, and were to appear, in *Contact*.

The political policemen then questioned the student about his stay in South Africa. They also looked through his haversack—the student is a keen climber and only detachedly interested in political questions—and examined his passport.

They then left taking about 40 pages of typescript.

The student was interested to note that the search warrant permitted the men to seize matter connected with the Liberal Party and the Congresses—yet the report for *Contact* dealt with two non-political organizations.

SÉKOU TOURÉ

(Continued from page 6)

the Ivory Coast, Camerouns and several other countries has alienated him from the ruling circles of large portions of the continent. The Casablanca group has repeatedly demonstrated its inability to further Pan African aims.

Touré now seems to be aspiring to modesty: he has revised the original scope of the Three-Year Plan, abandoned collectivist experiments and thrown open Guinea's doors to international private enterprise once more. His relations with the countries of the West are now largely devoid of emotionalism and resentment, and, though he bore De Gaulle a long-standing grudge for snubbing him in autumn, 1958, the Franco-Algerian settlement would shed its "radiance" on the future relations between Guinea and France, said Touré.

Whether or not these words are backed up by deeds, Guinea and Sékou Touré seem determined, at the end of the first four years of independence, to avoid precipitate changes of course, shrill reactions and ill-considered actions. The African visionary appears to have become an African realist.

(A Forum Service article)

NORTHERN RHODESIA ELECTION DAY APPROACHES

KAUNDA EMPHASIZES HIS NON-RACIAL POLICY...

By TITUS MUKUPO

LUSAKA: The United National Independence Party led by Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, is paying particular attention explaining its non-racial policy to the electorate during the present election campaign. The Party is making use of every available opportunity to do so. The election will be held on 30th October.

In his series of meetings throughout the country, Mr. Kaunda has been assuring Whites that UNIP will not worry about their colour when in power but about their character. Mr. Kaunda says:

"Time and again we have made it clear that the colour of a man does not count. What counts is his behaviour. It is stupid of men to quarrel about their colour—in as much as it is stupid to quarrel about their tribes."

Mr. Kaunda says that UNIP's stand is that if Whites want to stay in this country, they should be allowed to stay because they are fellow human beings and not because the country needs their technical know-how and their capital.

"Immoral, unjust, inhuman"

"If it were not so," Mr. Kaunda says, "their stay in this country can only be temporary. It would mean that immediately Africans acquired sufficient knowledge and had some other source of capital, they would be justified in asking the Whites to leave."

According to UNIP, that would be "immoral, unjust and inhuman".

In support of its non-racial policy, UNIP has included among its 40 candi-

dates for the forthcoming general elections, eight Whites, three Eurafricans and one Asian.

Election Team

Campaigning in the Southern province, one of the White candidates—a graduate businessman—Mr. John Hunt—asked a large audience at Monze:

"Will you reject me just because I am White?"

The crowd roared back: "No!"

All the time emphasis is on returning to the Legislative Council a UNIP government as distinct from an African government.

Mr. Kaunda has repeatedly said that if UNIP were to be racial in its outlook, it would be committing the same offence for which it has always criticized the United Federal Party of Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister.

Another White candidate to speak at the Monze meeting was a farmer who has known Mr. Kaunda since 1958 and has since followed and admired him. At the meeting Mr. John Anderson told the crowd that the way Mr. Kaunda has led his people during the crucial

years since 1958 was "admirable". United National Independent Party is Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, the 79-year-old elder statesman. Once Mr. Kaunda introduced Sir Stewart to an audience in the United States by saying: "Here is Sir Stewart who has been in Africa longer than I have." Mr. Kaunda is 37.

"Most Prominent"

At the meetings on the Copperbelt, Sir Stewart has been telling the Whites that since an African government is inevitable and is due to come fairly soon, the change must be made now while there is still a lot of goodwill between the races. He says:

"There can be few intelligent inhabitants of this country—White or Black—who do not appreciate the fact that sooner or later the demand for Black government is to prevail.

"This being so, it is surely common-sense that the change should come now when it is still possible to bring it about peaceably and while both races are willing to co-operate in affording each other the assistance needed to overcome the many difficulties and dangers with which we are likely to be faced during



PRINCESS NAKATINDI, UNIP's candidate for the Zambezi national seat gives the Party's "chisokone" greeting at an election rally at Monze.

the next few years."

Sir Stewart, 79, with a distinguished war record behind him, a former leader of White unofficial members of the Legislative Council and later representative of African interests in the Council, and living comfortably on a large estate in the Northern province, can have joined UNIP for nothing other than a great conviction that UNIP has the right policy and has the ability to run the country for the benefit of all.

... WITH A CHAMPION TEAM

From "Contact" Correspondent

LUSAKA: The UNIP team in the October general election includes some of the country's most outstanding citizens.

Among the 40 candidates are lawyers, teachers, professional men, diplomats, farmers, hereditary leaders and trade union chiefs.

The top UNIP officials taking part are: Kenneth Kaunda himself, National

President; Reuben Chitandika Kamanga, the Deputy National President; Aaron Milner, Deputy National Secretary; Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe, the National Treasurer; Sikota Wina, Publicity Chief; Arthur Wina, Secretary for UNIP's International Affairs, and Solomon Kalulu, the National Chairman of UNIP.

Labour Movement

From the labour movement are Mathew Mwendapole, Secretary-General of the 75,000-strong United Trade Union Congress of Northern Rhodesia, also his deputy Wilson Chakulya, and John Chisata, President of the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Union, and Ditton Mwiinga, General Secretary of the Mines African Salaried Staff Association.

Members of the royal families included in the list are Elijah Mudenda, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.A., former Agriculture Officer and son of Chief Macha in the Southern Province; Princess Nakatindi, daughter of the late Paramount Chief Yeta III, O.B.E., former Paramount Chief of Barotseland; Mbilshi, brother of the Chief of the Lovale in the North-Western province.

Farmers, Teachers

Farmers: John Anderson, a farmer in the Central Province, and Harry Gardener, from the Eastern Province.

Teachers: Mubiana Nalilungwe, B.A. (Hons.) Economics, M.A., B.Ed., who was a lecturer in Economics at Munali High School, Lusaka; Wesley Nyirenda, former Principal of Monze Secondary School, and 26-year-old Henry Thorni-

croft; former principal John Mwanakatwe who resigned his London post as Assistant High Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia to join UNIP.

Merlyn Temple, a Methodist minister, who has been an outspoken figure in UNIP since 1960; John Shaw, a Chingola accountant, and James Skinner, a Lusaka lawyer are also candidates.



HARRY GARDINER

ARTHUR WINA

Dr. Mashakwa Nalumango, the second African doctor in Northern Rhodesia, at present working at the Bancroft Mine Hospital, has been named as one of the candidates.

"Keep UNIP Tight"

UNIP has pride in having among its candidates William Nkanza, a former member of the Liberal Party in the recently dissolved Legislative Council.

But the Party is determined to keep active as a Party; those remaining out of the elections to keep UNIP tight during the next bitter struggle in the Legco for a better constitution are Mainza Chona, the National Secretary, and Nalumino Mundia, the Deputy Treasurer, who was released from prison on 1st September, and Dingiswayo Banda, the Director of UNIP's Youth Movement. New arrivals in the fold of the staff at UNIP headquarters are Unia Mwila, former lecturer at Makerere College, and Daniel Lisulo, B.A. (Hons. History), LL.B., Barrister at Law, who recently returned from India after nine years there.

"WILL YOU REJECT ME just because I am White?" asks JOHN HUNT through an interpreter. "NO," roared 2,000 voices at a mass rally in Monze. John Hunt is UNIP's candidate for the Livingstone Upper Roll seat in Northern Rhodesia's forthcoming general election.



SÉKOU TOURÉ OF GUINEA

'AFRICAN REALIST'

PRESIDENT SÉKOU TOURÉ, President of Guinea, was born to a life of poverty and lack of opportunity. He was one of the dispossessed, but he still preserved some of his ancestors' turbulent pride (his grandfather, the great Samory, was the last leader to resist the French conquest of Guinea in the 1880's).

During his early years as an unskilled worker and junior post office official he never abandoned hope, and when he was compelled to leave secondary school he devoted himself, with the fierce energy characteristic of the self-taught man, to the French sociologists, to Marx, Engels, Lenin and the writings of the Pan African visionaries and prophets. France became his spiritual home even before he first visited it after the Second World War to attend a course at a school run by the French Trade Union Congress, and he still speaks of it from time to time with nostalgia and a blend of love and hatred.

He owed his first introduction to politics to Frenchmen, left-wing intellectuals and communists who discovered his dynamic, active qualities and furthered his education by discussion and training. Touré himself has always regarded this dependence on France and the French as a tragic phenomenon and a step on the road towards alienation from the African masses. Addressing the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London in 1959, he declared:

"Education brought us into contact with other cultures. A certain number of us adopted the civilization of other countries, and the result has been the cultural dichotomy of Africa. May I quote a personal example? I feel more at home in the



SÉKOU TOURÉ

company of French friends than of my elder brother, who has never been to school. Colonization meant a chance of advancement for a small African élite, but at the cost of a deep gulf between us."

Touré has made several such remarks. They are always accompanied by a sort of inward cry of protest, always followed by demands for a return to "African dignity" and affirmations of the "African personality". The passionate enthusiasm with which he harps on this vision of a new Africa with his own scale of values is the true motive power behind his policy and the thing which brands him in many eyes as a radical and extremist.

Such charges were to be heard even before independence, for Sékou Touré was the first African party leader to take

up arms against the old tribal system, a struggle which, with the help of an erstwhile French High Commissioner in Guinea, Jean Ramadier, he brought to a successful conclusion in 1957. In Sékou Touré's eyes rule by chiefs was totally unsuitable instrument for the emancipation of his country. He replaced it in more than 4,000 villages by his own brain-child, the Parti Démocratique de Guinée,* which became the best and most efficiently organized political party in the whole of tropical Africa—not least because of the organizing ability and talent for agitation of its leader and Secretary-General, Sékou Touré himself.

Organizing Ability

Once this Party had brought the trade union organization and Guinea's "League of Young Pioneers" under its aegis and once these organizations and, through them, the administration were committed to "Democratic Centralism" and the principle of criticism and self-criticism, Touré was at liberty to do what he liked with the country. Months before the referendum of 28th September, 1958, a French official stated in a confidential report to Paris that Guinea was a "territory no longer controlled by the French Republic". Thus the result of the referendum in which Guinea voted "no" to continued association with France, and declared itself independent, hardly came as a surprise.

"We have a grave and pressing need: our dignity," said Sékou Touré. "But there is no dignity without freedom, for any subjection, any coercion dishonours the man who submits, deprives him of part of his humanity and arbitrarily turns him into an inferior being. We prefer poverty in freedom to wealth in slavery."

Propaganda for Performance

At the time President De Gaulle of France dismissed these proud words as a high-flown gesture, and France followed his example by refusing to take Guinea's declaration of independence seriously. De Gaulle was convinced that Guinea would be forced to change her tune quickly enough if subjected to a certain degree of pressure. The results were catastrophic. France's months-long refusal to grant diplomatic recognition and the withdrawal of most French officials, doctors, teachers and technicians, together with tacit gestures of solidarity on the part of other Western powers, led directly to Guinea's involvement with the East. This becomes all the more understandable when one recalls that the Eastern Bloc came forward immediately with massive offers of assistance.

It is indisputable that, apart from Cuba, no other place in the world of the "have-nots" has offered the Eastern Bloc such an opening, yet the Eastern Bloc threw it away. It did so because it disregarded the theme which most frequently recurs in Touré's speeches: that of dignity. Guinea's dignity was infringed when the communists, after a preliminary phase, substituted propaganda for performance and abandoned the country to starvation. Her dignity was infringed, above all, when communist envoys and observers came to see Sékou Touré as a figure who could be "satellized", turned to good use and subordinated to their own communist ends.

Forceful Manner

This misunderstanding—not to overstate the case—was inevitable. Touré and his most intimate associates had

*Guinea Democratic Party (P.D.G.)

"End All Colonialism"

PRESIDENT SÉKOU TOURÉ of Guinea on 9th October urged the United Nations "resolutely to speed up the process of decolonization by ensuring the liberation of Angola, Moçambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea, the Rhodesias and so on".

He also called on the U.N. to set 24th October, 1963, the 18th anniversary of the creation of the world body, as the final date for the transfer of independence to all colonies.

He told the General Assembly that Africans could never tolerate that one race should be dominated by another.

"Never will we admit that a foreign minority should impose its will on a national majority," he said.

No Date Yet

"For us, what is important is the interests of our people, not the interests of the West or the East, the fate of Portugal or Spain or the Afrikaners, that are at stake here. It is the fate of the world, of humanity as a whole."

South West Africa, Angola, Moçambique, Portuguese Guinea and the Rhodesias were still under the yoke of foreign domination and no precise date had been determined to put an end to this humiliating situation, President Touré said.

This was why it was imperative at the present session of the Assembly to adopt a resolution "setting down 24th October, 1963, the 18th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations, as the final date for all colonies to achieve national independence".

nurtured it on numerous pro-Eastern statements, and it had been further facilitated by the casual way in which the Guinean leaders entrusted the training of Guinean administrators to communists. Even so, the communists might have avoided it if they had studied Touré and his ideas, which seemed so similar to communist ideas, with more care. Instead, they took the identical—or similar—interpretation of concepts such as colonialism and anti-colonialism, imperialism and anti-imperialism, peace and war, as evidence of complete ideological identity.

Yet Touré had stressed on more than one occasion that the whole class-struggle ideology of communism was repugnant to him: "No classes exist in Africa, let alone antagonistic classes." He entertained, and still does, an equally scant regard for atheistic materialism. Marxism-Leninism, he declared during an informative interview, affords an excellent method of interpreting economic and social conditions, but it also denies the existence of God:

"Now you will not find a single man or woman in the African territories who does not believe in God. Even if someone says that he does not believe in God or is a fetishist, he is a believer."

It is Africa alone that dominates the thoughts and feelings of this man, who, with his athletic figure and forceful manner, seems anything but reflective and sentimental but is so to a marked degree. Touré's theme is Africa's future and unity, not the future and unity of any world proletariat or Socialist International. He has approached it in his own individual fashion, encountering more failure than success on the way. The union which he founded with Ghana and Mali and saw as the nucleus of a United States of Africa still exists only on paper. The support which he has given to radical groups of rebels in

(Continued on page 4, col. 1)

ALGERIA PLEDGES SUPPORT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA



MR. AHMED BEN BELLA (left, with his Minister of Defence, Colonel Boumedienne) Prime Minister of Algeria, addressed the United Nations General Assembly for the first time on 9th October, shortly after the admission of his newly independent country to the world organization.

In his address, Mr. Ben Bella pledged his support for the freedom forces in southern Africa: in Angola, South Africa, South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia. He declared:

"Our own experience has made us understand the natural solidarity which binds us to these peoples.

"The liquidation of colonialism, whether under its classic or disguised form, will be the credo of our political and diplomatic action. Whether it is Angola, Rhodesia, South Africa or South West Africa, Algeria will give unconditional support so as to hasten their final and total liberation.

"As to the resolution on colonialism, the Algerian delegation's first task will be to ask for this resolution to be accompanied by concrete measures against those states who refuse to implement it."

Mr. Ben Bella demanded that U.N.O.'s resolution on colonialism be accompanied by concrete action.—A.F.P. Photo

READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS . . .

"AFRICAN NATIONALISTS REJECT RACE DOMINATION"

SIR.—Sons and daughters of Africa, I reply to Mr. M. Ntuba's letter (*Contact*, 4th October).

As I was attacking all forms of foreign domination, I was bound to include communism as well. We who believe in African nationalism view communism as a religion of false promise. Its travellers go to the poor and oppressed people and tell them: "Follow me and I will build a new world for you and your children, a world from which hunger and cold have been banished; where war and pestilence are mere historic memories, a world without exploitation of man by man, a world without racial animosity and discrimination, where there is peace and plenty, a world of brotherhood, liberty and justice."

Small wonder that this appeal has been irresistible to people like Mr. Ntuba.

The communists' chances of success are made greater by the stupid attitude of the Verwoerd government in con-

tinuing to brand all freedom fighters as communists.

But where there is communism there is no democracy. While we reject White supremacy, we reject Black domination as well. Our fight is on the basis of African nationalism, not colour.

Pan African states are at liberty to accept aid wherever it comes from if it has no strings attached to it. Our policy is that of non-alignment: we are not prepared to co-operate with anybody at the expense of that policy.

Forward to a democratic United states of Africa!



J. N. S. MCAPAZELI,
Nyanga, Cape.

PRIZE LETTER

"Non-Racial Society Will be a Reality"

SIR.—The most significant thing about the atomic age is the new and unbounded sources of energy which are released for the use of mankind. All of this will create new markets in new fields of enterprise for Africa.

A fresh outlook and unforeseen affluence will follow in their train. It is most important for the future of this country that people of various races face these changes together with mutual understanding.

While I was on holiday in America I witnessed a boxing match between a so-called White and an African boy. At the end of this sporting event the two boys shook hands and stood together to be photographed. To me this symbolized

the partnership between different races which I am convinced is the only condition for peace and prosperity.

In turn I believe that the non-Africans of Africa have a duty to work wholeheartedly for the countries of their adoption, to play a full part in building up their economies and to live their lives not as a separate race but as part and parcel of the national community. If they succeed in this, the concept of a non-racial society will become more than an idealistic dream: it will become a reality which will have an incalculable effect on the development of all Africa.

With humility, tolerance and respect for each other by honest work and straight dealing you will earn the true friendship of your fellows. It does not matter whether you are wealthy or poor, whether you are in business or the professions, whether you work with hands or brain, your spiritual obligations are the same.

By the way you conduct your daily lives, by the compassion you show to your fellow men and women, and above all by your faith in God we will ultimately be judged.

I am 17 years old.

ADAM BAWA,

Good Hope Bazaar,
Military Rd., Steenberg, Cape.

"CAPITALISM IS WRONG"

SIR.—Let me speak to the African youth through your non-racial paper. I salute you, sons and daughters of Africa wherever you are.

In my opinion capitalism went wrong when it divorced wealth from its true purpose. The true purpose of wealth is to satisfy man's needs: need for food, for shelter, for education. The purpose of wealth is the banishment of poverty.

But capitalists do not use wealth for this purpose. They use it for acquiring power and prestige. The aim of socialism was to remove this sin of capitalism and to return wealth to its original use. But it seems to me that "socialist" countries are committing the same crime as the capitalists!

Sons and daughters of the soil, communism is a crime against African nationalism and Pan Africanism.

C. MOFAMMERE,
Maseru.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Will the following readers please send us their full addresses:

Mr. Duncan Mahlangu
of Springs

Miss M. B. Somkwitshi
of Pondoland

Z. J. of Windhoek

TO ALL READERS OF "CONTACT"

- This is your page, for your letters, for your opinions
- We like short letters on any topic
- A prize — "Contact" free for a year — is given for the best letter of the fortnight.

Bibles and Land

SIR.—The missionaries preached the word of God while the merchants traded dishonestly. Their government falsely claimed to civilize our children. Oh poor Africa! Today we have their Bible and they our land. Is this the civilization they taught us, this civilization with which we find ourselves locked in mortal combat with exploitation and oppression? This was the starting point of racial discrimination, humiliation and injustice. This was the basis on which such civilization was based.

If I may be permitted to extract a few words from Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address when he had succeeded in freeing those who were taken on ships to unknown destinations as slaves:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our forefathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

After all our endurance of hardship in calmness (for we had a hope that one day all things would come right) the topical news of the day among patriotic Africans is total independence. At this news the vampires begin to shake with fear. They arm themselves to the teeth. But the torch has been lighted and Africa is awake and will sleep no more. Everyone hears the volcanic crushing power which breaks the chains of oppression everlastingly.

DEKE MIZA,
Tatitown, B.P.

Teach This to White Children

SIR.—I would like to stress the significance of this advice: "We must take trouble to teach African children not to consider themselves lower than Whites" (letter in *Contact*, 20th September). It should be not only a duty but an honour and a pleasure for anyone, Black or White, to promote this good advice with the hope that in the near future a larger section of our population will see daylight and our efforts will prove of great value as a foundation for future life.

Likewise it is imperative that White children be taught the fact that they are not superior to non-Whites. I feel that in this connection an African language taught in White schools would serve as a stepping stone for contact between the different races. The coming generation must be prepared for the future. Things are not going to remain as they are.

M. M.,
Johannesburg.

Settlers Must Hear

SIR.—For the sake of freedom for our country should we not all get just one drop of the perfume of our beloved land, Africa? In the eyes of the world and in the name of the Almighty I claim Africa as my only seat and nowhere else. I want the settlers in South West Africa to hear this, as well as those in Angola.

Almighty Lord of Lords, release our people from the oppressive laws of Verwoerd and Salazar. Let freedom come to Africa and away with imperialism in South West Africa.

K. HAMATUL,
Francistown.

[See Mr. Hamatul's story in the last issue of "Contact".—EDITOR.]

A Bad Life

SIR.—I am a member of SWAPO. We are leading a bad life here in South West Africa under the South African government. I hope that God will hear our prayers and relax the bonds of slavery.

ZILIA JACOBSON,
Windhoek.

For and against Mpho

SIR.—We of the Cape Town branch of the Bechuanaland People's Party do not recognize Mpho and his group. As far as we are concerned there is only one B.P.P. whose President and Vice-President are Mr. Motsete and Mr. Matante respectively. These honourable men are true leaders of the people, they are fighting for the rights of the people and not just for themselves.

As for Mr. Mpho, we feel very sorry for him. We always thought greatly of Mr. Mpho and his political stand for he was once a member of the African National Congress and in the Treason Trial and he should have experience in politics. But he has proved himself to be politically immature and a hothead.

A meeting of the B.P.P. branch in Cape Town was held recently to denounce Mr. Mpho.

The following are the names of our executive committee: K. Moesi (Chairman), F. Marumo (Deputy Chairman), F. Molai (Secretary), J. Nakedi (Assistant Secretary), J. Makgweng (Treasurer), J. Dube, J. Majakono, S. Maifala (committee members).

Long live Motsete and Matante!
Freedom in our lifetime!

J. M. NAKEDI,
Cape Town.

SIR.—Having read Mr. R. Mothapo's article "Bechuanaland Tension" (*Contact*, 6th September), I have come to the conclusion that he has broken the record for inaccurate and misleading reports.

He states that 17 branches of the Bechuanaland People's Party in the territory, and five in Johannesburg support Mr. Matante. It is only in Francistown and in confused branches like Cape Town that Mr. Matante enjoys (temporary) support. I challenge him to name these branches.

During his 18 months' membership, Mr. Matante has failed to make any contribution to the B.P.P. constitution.

The peoples of Bechuanaland will soon bow down their heads to the man, Mr. Mpho, through whose selfless efforts and labour their freedom will be gained. In unison will they all rejoice and say: *Long live Mpho the Messiah of Batswana.*

Mothapo must mend his ways. He must report the truth. Reporters who do not do so are often brought to shame.

UTLWANG KEHAKGAMETSE,
P.O. Box 1, Serowe.

[This letter has been shortened to remove libellous allegations against Mr. Motsete and Mr. Matante.—EDITOR.]

SPEARHEADS AGAINST SPORTS RACIALISM

Outside South Africa — SANROC At Home — SASA

From "Contact" Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH: Mr. G. K. Rangasamy, President of the South Africa Sports Association, said here on 11th October that SASA would continue the fight against racialism in sport in South Africa. His announcement follows the creation in Durban on 7th October of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee.

SANROC was formed at a special conference called by SASA, and it will

apply immediately to the International Olympic Committee for recognition.

Should SANROC be recognized by the international body, the immediate result would be that it would become solely responsible for the selection of South African teams for the Olympic Games: Whites-only sporting groups in South Africa would thus be effectively isolated from this international competition, and South Africa would be represented by non-racial teams.

Mr. Rangasamy said at the conference that there were indications that the I.O.C. was sympathetic to SANROC's attitude. Papers and information were sent for study at the conference by Mr. Otto Meyer, Chairman of the I.O.C. In addition the present South African

Olympic and National Games Association is all-White.

Mr. Alan Paton, National President of the Liberal Party said it was "very unlikely" that South Africa would again be represented at the Olympics by an all-White team.

Mr. Dennis Brutus, formerly Secretary of SASA, was elected president of SANROC.

Speaking in Port Elizabeth, Mr. Rangasamy said that SANROC could do what was impossible for SASA — claim membership of the I.O.C. and represent South African sportsmen internationally. Meanwhile, SASA would continue fighting against racialism in sport in South Africa, and strive for the recognition of all sportsmen in South Africa.



RANGASAMY

"CONTACT" REPORTER RESTRICTED

Mr. John C. Takurah, who has been *Contact's* correspondent in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, for two years, has been placed under restriction. He was taken by police from his home to Enkeldoorn after spending a day in the cells in Bulawayo, one among scores of leaders placed under restriction following the banning last month of the Zimbabwe African People's Union.



He writes from Enkeldoorn: "I was released from the cells (in Bulawayo) on Wednesday, 26th September, and taken to my room and told to collect the few things I could fit into the police jeep, and left for Enkeldoorn. When we left Bulawayo, I was handcuffed to the back of the driver's seat . . . I am now staying with relatives. . . . I have no money."

South West Africa

SWAPO MEMBERS GAOLED IN PASSPORT CASE

From "Contact" Correspondent

WINDHOEK: "The government has to guard against irresponsible persons leaving the country and spreading false allegations that people are being killed here, therefore, before a person leaves, he has to apply for a passport and the police must be satisfied that such a person is fit to leave the country," said Mr. Hager, the Chief Magistrate of Windhoek, passing sentence on Mr. Eliander Muatale, a member of the South West Africa People's Organization, on 10th October.

Mr. Muatale was charged together with Mr. Lucas Pohamba with leaving the Republic of South Africa without a passport.

Both Mr. Pohamba and Mr. Muatale fled from Ovamboland last year to east

Africa, fearing persecution by the headmen for their political activities: they later decided to return and "face the consequences".

Mr. Muatale was sentenced to six months (with compulsory labour) without the option of a fine. After sentence was passed, he shouted "Thank you!" and saluted spectators in the court.

Earlier, Mr. Lucas Pohamba appeared on the same charge before Mr. De Vos, additional Magistrate. He received a similar sentence.

Headman Cross-examined

Under cross-questioning by Mr. Pohamba, Headman Nehemia Shivareka admitted that he and three other head-

men summonsed Mr. Pohamba for meetings he had held: he was brought to court two days before the trial and tied to a pole while he waited.

The Headman further admitted that Mr. Pohamba was sentenced to 24 cuts with a palm branch and ordered to quit the area. He, however, denied that he ordered Mr. Pohamba to leave the country.

Before appearing in court in Windhoek, Mr. Pohamba and Mr. Muatale had completed a 40-day prison term for being in the "police zone" without necessary identification papers and passes after they had been deported by Rhodesian authorities and handed over to the South African police, while on their way back to South West Africa.

PASSPORTS NOT NEEDED FOR BASUTOLAND

From "Contact" Correspondent

MASERU: Rumours have been circulating here that the Basutoland government is strictly enforcing the Basutoland immigration laws so that anyone entering the Protectorate without a passport or permit would be liable to prosecution.

The matter was given prominence in the *Rand Daily Mail* (3rd October): this Johannesburg daily carried a story in which anxiety was expressed that South Africans would not be allowed to enter Basutoland without passports. It was pointed out that Basutoland legislation has for the past few months made it necessary for South Africans to carry passports when entering the country. The *Rand Daily Mail* declared that the law would now be enforced.

Since the days of the state of emergency in South Africa in 1960 there has been a steady flow of refugees into Basutoland.

The Basutoland Entry and Residence Proclamation of 1958 requires that anybody entering the territory should apply for a residence permit within three months of entry. There is, however, no fuss made by the Basutoland government for people who come for short visits

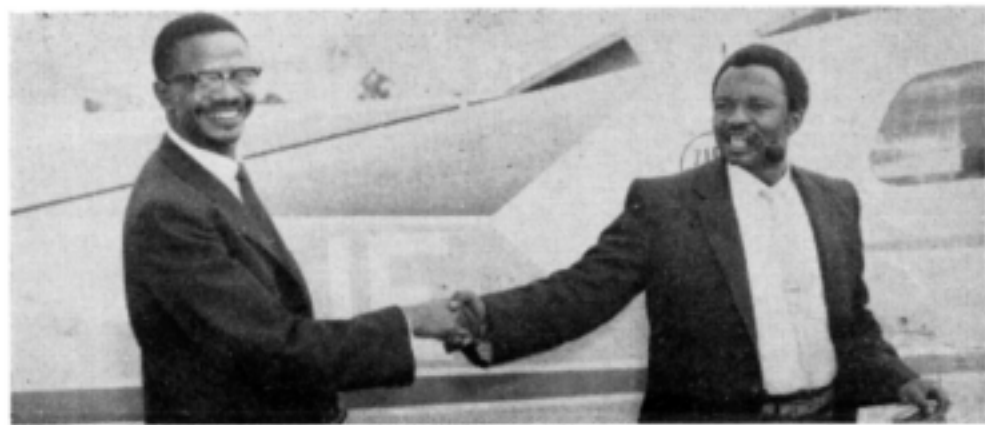
from South Africa.

Refugees now living in Basutoland are disturbed by the reports in the newspapers, and by the increasing visits to Basutoland of members of the South African Security Branch. The S.B. men and their informers spy on refugees.

Refugees Concerned at S.B. Visits

When Mr. P. K. Leballo flew from Maseru to the United Nations on 28th September in a specially chartered aeroplane, South African Security Branch men were at Maseru airport. Among them was Head Constable Bartman from Bloemfontein. It is understood that they were there without the knowledge or permission of the Basutoland government; when *Contact* asked the government information officer what the purpose was of Mr. Bartman's presence, he said that the Basutoland government did not know that Bartman was there. It is reliably understood that Mr. Bartman's visit to Maseru airport on that day has caused concern to the Basutoland government.

The entry of Mr. Bartman and other



Watched by South African Security policemen, Mr. P. K. LEBALLO (right), National Secretary of the banned Pan Africanist Congress is wished farewell by Mr. Elias Ntloedibe a few moments before his plane takes off from Maseru airport on 28th September on the first lap of Mr. Leballo's journey to the United Nations headquarters in New York, where he is to appear before the Committee on Colonialism.

S.B. men to spy on the movements of refugees in Basutoland is also understood to be receiving the attention of the High Commissioner's office.

Passport Regulations

Asked to comment on the position concerning passports, the Basutoland information officer, Mr. U. B. Tristram, said: "Since the 31st May, 1962, South African citizens have become aliens in terms of Basutoland laws and are thus legally required to carry valid passports or obtain a permit under the existing Entry and Residence Proclamation

before entering the Territory; but until the present discussions with the Republican government are concluded and the future position regarding the movement of persons between the Territories and the Republic is clear, South African citizens desiring to enter Basutoland for visits of three months or less will not in practice be asked to produce passports."



Published by the Proprietor, Selamela Publications (Pty.) Ltd., 47 Parliament Street, Cape Town. Printed by Lincey & Watson (Pty.) Ltd., 364 Voortrekker Road, Maitland, Cape Town.