

Tembu Constitutional Committee

contact



Declared Illegal

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SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY



MANDELA ON TRIAL

● See page 5 for a report of the trial of Mr. Nelson Mandela, on charges of incitement and of leaving South Africa illegally. Mr. Mandela was formerly President of the Transvaal division of the banned African National Congress.

PICTURES:

ABOVE: Mrs. Winnie Mandela (centre) and supporters. On the right is a cousin of Mr. Mandela's.

ABOVE (right): A view of the Old Synagogue in Paul Kruger Street where the trial was heard. The building was also used for the Treason Trial.

RIGHT: The nearest our photographer could get to Mr. Mandela who is being driven away in a police Land Rover. Normal traffic was stopped for the police convoy.



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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

PAN AFRICANISM OR RACIALISM?

THE progress of the non-racial idea in various parts of Africa is producing several encouraging signs that people of different races on the continent will be able to settle down happily together. Perhaps the most spectacular of these is the manner in which the Northern Rhodesian United National Independence Party, the massive African nationalist Party built up by Kenneth Kaunda over the past four years in order to end the Federation and achieve independence for his country, has from its earliest days welcomed non-Africans to its ranks. A number of these non-Africans are standing as UNIP candidates in the general election which will be held at the end of the month. There are encouraging signs from Kenya too, a country where it has seemed for many years that a peaceful solution to race problems could not be found. There the veteran and much maligned African nationalist leader, Jomo Kenyatta, has announced that from now on non-Africans will be able to join the Party he leads, the Kenya African National Union, and will be able to play their full part in the work of the Party.

In the case of UNIP and KANU (and the banned Southern Rhodesian Zimbabwe African People's Union), African leaders are showing a true appreciation of the most important economic factor in the life of their countries — the interdependence of people of all races, and of the principles of Pan Africanism: the founders of the movement always envisaged a non-racial Africa, where people of many races and colours would become Africans, and mingle freely in a vigorous new African nation embracing not only the black Africans

of the tropical regions, but brown Egyptians, white Berbers of Algeria, pale skinned South Africans, the Asian peoples who live in east Africa, and the Indonesians of Madagascar.

Perhaps the years ahead will show that it will be possible for all the people of Africa to live together happily on a basis of the kind of equality envisaged by the founding fathers of Pan Africanism whether or not it ever becomes practical to create a single African state embracing the whole continent.

In multi-racial countries particularly, such as Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Angola, Mozambique, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, South West Africa and the Protectorates, there is no other way in which to assure good relations between people of different colours and cultures than by establishing as paramount the rights of the individual as laid out in the Pan Africanist ideology, and by casting aside all group concepts which seek to divide the people into different categories based on race, colour or creed. This means that there can be no privilege attached to belonging to one or other "group", but that these privileges forsworn will have their compensation in the security of individual rights.

We hope that Mr. Potlako Leballo, a leading member of the Pan Africanist Congress (banned in South Africa), who, according to press reports, wants to create an exclusively (black) African civil service for South Africa, and Mr. Kanyama Chiume, Nyasaland's Minister of Education, who would not allow non-Blacks to play in a national Nvasa-

land football team, will not betray the struggle against racial domination in southern Africa by falling into the oppressors' habit of "group" thinking; may they rather bear in mind the words of Kenneth Kaunda:

"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."

The call is for a non-racial Africa which not only promises freedom to the oppressed, but encourages the oppressor to loosen his grip by offering the security he believes can lie only in the maintenance of power and privilege.

JACKBOOT AND JAILER

IN BETWEEN his renewed threats against "liberalists", communists and newspapers he does not like, the Minister of Justice, Mr. B. J. Vorster, has reacted to recent sabotage attempts in South Africa by closing further avenues of open, non-violent opposition to White domination.

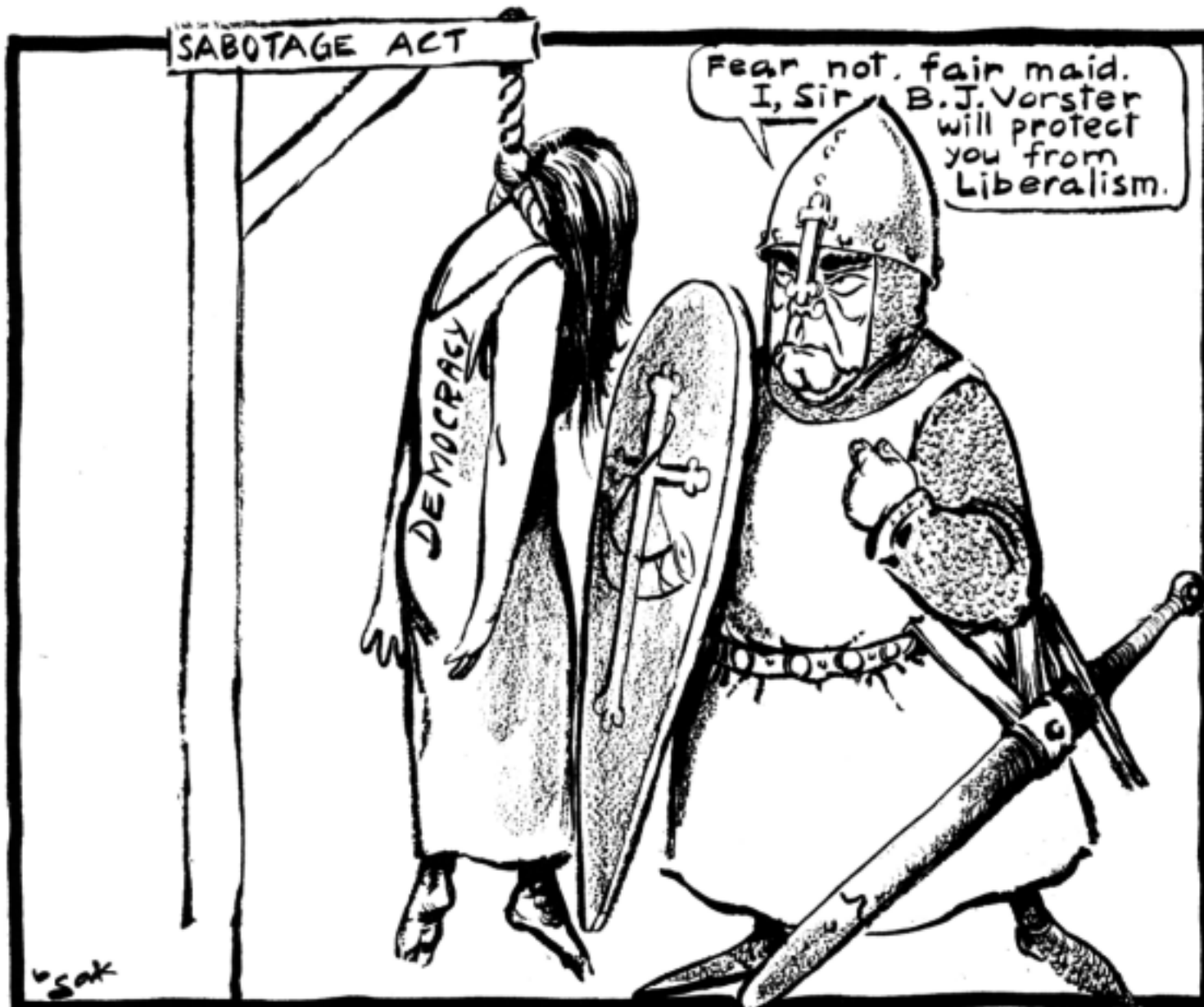
Sabotage, by his peculiar reasoning, is stimulated by some vaguely-defined liberalistic-communist individuals "who play with fire" and "must expect to get burnt". To protect itself the state must remove from these individuals their platforms, their gatherings and their newspapers.

Just how this stops sabotage we do not know. But we have become used to the rantings and the irrational actions of Nationalist Cabinet Ministers when they are faced with situations they do not know quite how to handle.

Events of the past few weeks have shown that oppressed people, deprived of all constitutional means of shaking off their oppressors, turn inevitably to other methods. For years the White racialists of South Africa have been warned that this would happen; and for years they have continued to reduce our country to a witches' brew of hatred, bitterness and glaring injustice.

To most South Africans Mr. Vorster and his colleagues represent a hideous travesty of the Western democracy they claim to defend. In their hands freedom has become license to suppress others in their own selfish interests. And when voices are raised against what they are doing to South Africa these are twisted and derisively rejected as the ravings of idealists, liberalists, communists or their fellow travellers. But this has not stopped the real opposition and so the voices which have not been shouted down are now being stifled one by one by the methods of the jackboot and the jailer.

Any day, at any time, this newspaper may be suppressed. The people it supports may be banned or harried in other ways. But, with the gloves off or on, with their police and all the other forces at their command, the racialists of South Africa will not kill the ideas which move and inspire us. Their régime, despised by the world and detested by those afflicted by it, will pass with the night, and thousands of South Africans will continue to struggle and suffer to hasten the inexorable coming of the dawn.



CALL FOR U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

By a Reporter

NEW YORK: The United States should take economic sanctions against South Africa at once, the American Committee on Africa* has recommended.

"The South Africa issue is symbolic of the last and greatest struggle for

freedom and equality in Africa. If the U.S. can take the leadership in ending the reign of apartheid, it will be the greatest possible step toward establishing the U.S. as the champion of equality and freedom," reads a document, *South African Crisis and United States Policy*, issued by the Committee on 16th October.

U.N. Debate

This year's apartheid debate has already started at the United Nations. In last year's debates, the U.S. censured

South Africa for her racist policies but opposed the imposition of sanctions and boycotts.

The American Committee on Africa bases its case for sanctions on the fact that the apartheid government is steadily growing in strength internally because it has met so little external opposition. American capital investments in South Africa have increased from R100,000,000 in 1950 to almost R350,000,000. "American companies have not been slow to establish themselves in South Africa or to expand their plants there in recent years", the paper further points out.

HANS ABRAHAM: "I'D KICK HIM IN THE PANTS"



ABRAHAM

IN an article in the Munich *Süd-deutsche Zeitung* (17th August) a German journalist, Mr. J. A. Elten, who visited the Transkei recently, reports an interview with Mr. Hans Abraham, the Commissioner General. "What will happen next year," I asked Mr. Abraham, "if an African enters a bar in the Transkei, claiming that his rights are guaranteed there, and orders a whisky?"

The Commissioner General smiled: "Naturally that is not possible. That is only possible in Rhodesia, where Whites and Blacks rub shoulders and bellies."

"If I were in a bar and a Black man entered it, I would kick him in the pants."

—Evening Post, 20th October.

ON THE FARM — SWEAT AND TEARS

● The stark life of labourers on South African farms is illustrated in this short article.

From "Contact" Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN: On 3rd October a man came to Grahamstown all the way from the Alexandria district (some 70 miles away). He had received a voucher worth R2.77 but he was not sure whether this was compensation for his son who was killed while working on the mines some time previously.

The policeman who gave him the voucher did not tell him what it was for and only said, "Take it and go".

He could not change the voucher in Alexandria so he came to Grahamstown to cash it.

While there he got in touch with the *Contact* representative who took him to see a lawyer who promised to write to the mine at which his son died to ask for compensation.

Interviewed by *Contact* about living conditions on the farm where he works, he said that with his wife

and seven children he is paid R3.00 a month; he added that sometimes the farmer delayed three or four months in paying wages. His younger son earns R1.00 a month with a ration of 10 1-lb. jam tins of mealies. The father gets 18 such tins a month. He said that this ration ends before the second week of the month.

Sunrise to Sunset

They go to work before sunrise and come back after sunset. The children go around naked and are suffering from malnutrition. One of the man's children has had to stop attending school because of shortage of clothes.

Contact's representative gave his old shoes to the man as well as food. The Secretary of the Liberal Party in Grahamstown gave him food and another person shoes for his wife.

The man said that when one of the farm servants is sick, he has to provide his own transport to get to the doctor, and pay the medical fees, receiving no help at all from the boss.

No "Bloodbath"

The document suggests that, while the forces of White supremacy in South Africa are strong, those of African nationalism are new, growing, and still nine-tenths hidden. The paper reasons that the type of showdown to be expected between the two forces will probably not be a "violent bloodbath".

"We imagine, over a somewhat lengthy period of time, a deterioration in law and order, increasing totalitarian efforts by the government to maintain itself, sporadic violent attacks in localized areas by Africans, a combination of planned and spontaneous uprisings, riots, action and counteraction, a mixture of violence and non-violence . . . the opposition will become better organized . . ." and there will be a "gradual deterioration in the ranks of the White minority which will weaken the government and force ultimate change to take place."

The document further reasons that, if this form of conflict is to come about, then "there is time to put programmes into operation which will at least minimize the violence and disorder. All efforts should be made to weaken the apartheid government so that it cannot stand long against the forces of change."

POLICE INTERFERE

Police tried to influence people against attending a Liberal Party meeting in Kensington, Cape Town, on 24th October, by pasting notices near the hall banning "protest against arrest" meetings.

for Indians in Durban, although Morally Re-Armed. Such jobs only go to men the Verwoerdist believe "safe". Men like Professor J. J. Ross of Fort Hare, who in spite of his reputation as a muddled, kindly paternalist in the hands of a *broederbender* Registrar, has exhibited another attitude when the occasion has demanded. When the converted Nic Olivier told the 1960 SABRA conference that delegates should put themselves in the place of the Africans when discussing apartheid, Professor Ross was one of those who exhibited the most obvious anger and disgust at such heresy. Olivier has been hounded out of SABRA but Ross is still there — backing with SABRA the "removal" of Africans from the Western Cape.

SO Chawanda Kutse of South West Africa (see *Personal Files*, past two issues) is really Tjaart Coetzee, from Pretoria. I had a letter from Mr. Coetzee telling me this, and then heard it on the S.A.B.C. news. This talented African Service producer and adapter of the Wakefield Cycle for Africa says that the African Service coined the South West name: "I think that people might be disappointed on finding out that, while an African, I am not quite as dark as my pen-name would imply," he writes.

By Jacob Bam

Personal Files

"WHAT'S happening to Hopkinson?" British and American pressmen visiting South Africa in the 1960 emergency would say after visiting Tom Hopkinson in his *Drum* office. Patrick Keatley, *The Guardian's* Commonwealth correspondent, who was one of them, supplies the answer in his review of Hopkinson's new book about Africa, *In the Fiery Continent*. He says it reveals that this distinguished British editor and author of eight books, has "gone native". It is not that he has fallen for the spell of Africa — biltong under the stars and all that — and become a good White South African in the Smutsian sense. He has become an African, identified with Africans, and, says Keatley, "his horizons now are all in Africa". *In the Fiery Continent* lacks not only pages 75-76, containing Lutuli's words, but also pages 274-283, "excised for certain political considerations", which (the pages and the considerations) relate to the ban on *Drum* imposed by the government of Ghana for a time. In Africa he will have to take the rough with the smooth.

"THESE ARE NOT HATS as other hats are," said two Africans who refused to remove their hats in a Salisbury restaurant (John Reed tells the story in *The New African*, October). Nor is the kaross Mr. Mandela is wearing in his trial as other karosses are. It is a nationalist symbol, as is Mrs. Mandela's blanketed and black-turbaned garb. The latter is that worn by pagan women in the Transkei today, and is presumably based on what the wives of the early English missionaries wore in the last century. A more traditional touch could be added by ochring the blankets, though I believe the red ochre (iron oxide) is partly imported from Scotland and, less-effectively, produced in Mossel Bay. Mr. Mandela's skin cloak is more like old times (I have a photograph of Krelu, who died at 80 in 1902, wearing one, but with bare torso and leopard tooth necklace. Collar-and-tie is a bit different). While writing these fashion notes, *Contact's* first ever, I might add that an African touch about the clothing always looks good, either those bright, striped bangles, or a beadwork pouch, the dignified Basuto blanket and hat. But though Victorian cultural pride is witnessed by the Xhosa *umbaco* (long skirt), *incebetha* (breast-cloth) and *iqhiya* (cloth headdress), which I saw on an educated Xhosa lady at the opening of an exhibition of African paintings in the centre of Cape Town, they are less happy when worn to arouse feelings of nationalism in others.

"WHEN the case began yesterday, Mandela (stated that) a White man's court could not let justice be done where the interests of Black and White clashed. 'I feel oppressed by the White domination around me in Court,' he said."—News report, 23rd October, 1962.

Sobukwe: "The law under which we are charged is a law made exclusively for the White man, and the officers administering the law are White men. We do not see how justice can be done in these circumstances."—News report, 5th May, 1960.

HAS JAPIE BASSON been converted again? He has flown to Japan to attend a conference at the Asian Centre of Moral Re-Armament there, and it will be interesting to see the results. His conversion from Nat. to left-wing U.P., via the National Union, is claimed as the result of a Leader Exchange programme visit to the United States, which is also supposed to account for Professor Nic Olivier's defection from apartheid.

Neither Basson nor Nic Olivier have strayed very far from the path. Basson couldn't even make it as far as the Progs. and he will find that M.R.A. converts do not have to say goodbye to apartheid and all its works either. Professor S. P. Olivier, brother of Nic Olivier, had no difficulty in accepting the principalship of the apartheid college

Tembu Constitutional Committee Declared Illegal

From "Contact" Correspondent

UMTATA: The Chief Magistrate of the Transkei, Mr. V. M. P. Leibbrandt is reported to have told the Paramount Chief of the Tembus, Sabata Dalindyebo, that the Tembus' constitutional committee could not meet since the meeting at which it was elected was illegally held.

Nine of the 15 members later came forward to act individually as advisers to the Paramount Chief on the constitutional question.

Great concern had been felt at the inactivity of the committee which was

elected by a meeting of the Tembus at the Great Place of the Paramount Chief, Sabata Dalindyebo, on 11th August. Fifteen men were appointed to draw up a document embodying the Tembus' own requirements if a new constitution were to be approved by the Territorial Authority.

Terms of Reference

Salient points in their terms of reference were that

- the constitution was to be entirely non-racial: all South Africans were to enjoy equal rights as individuals;
- it was to be for the whole Republic, not for the Transkei alone, since the

Tembus rejected the idea of a separate Transkei "Bantustan".

The Chief Magistrate's action followed two previous dealings with the committee's spokesman at which he had first

- shown anger at the Tembus' action in wishing to draw up their own document;

- then, later, accepted the position.

Further recognition of the committee's legality was expressed by the local police chief Colonel F. J. Rossouw, who issued a statement in connexion with the gaoling of Mr. Lewis Majija, Chairman of the committee, stating that his detention without charge or trial under Proclamation 400 was unconnected with his Chairmanship of the committee.

Advisers come Forward

Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, at his meeting with the Chief Magistrate at the end of September, informed him that he would have to call the committee together to tell them of the ban on their future meetings.

- At this meeting, which took place on or about 2nd October, nine of the committee members came forward as individuals to act as advisers to the Paramount Chief in the coming constitutional crisis. (Under the Proc. 400 meetings of ten or more are forbidden without a Magistrate's permission.)

The advisers will have to prepare the Tembus' case in time for the forthcoming Territorial Authority meeting at which it is believed the Matanzima constitution is to be finally approved before going to the South African parliament in its 1963 session.

The advisers, as well as pressmen and other political bodies and observers interested (such as the Liberal Party which has opposed the Bantustan trick through all its phases in the Transkei) are gravely hampered by the mystery surrounding the forthcoming meeting of the Territorial Authority.

It is known that a special short session is to be held in Umtata before the end of the year, but the date is being kept a closely guarded secret.

The forces opposing the Bantustan move believe that the secrecy is being maintained to hinder them in organizing their opposition to the best effect inside and outside the Territorial Authority.

SEARCH OF CHIEF'S CAR

From "Contact" Correspondent

UMTATA: Further information about the search of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's motor car reveals that the vehicle was being driven by the Paramount Chief's young brother, Mr. Rufus Mtirara. Mr. Mtirara, whose pocket-book was confiscated by the police, was taken to the Umtata charge office where he was questioned by Security Police on certain Cape Town addresses in his pocketbook.

A petition complaining of this action was drawn up by Mr. T. Mbuzo, signed by 1,000 Tembus and handed to the Chief Magistrate in Umtata.

"We Will Continue to Speak Out"

COMMENTING on last week's ban on meetings of protest against the arrest or detention of politically active people, the Liberal Party's National Chairman, Mr. Peter Brown, said:

The Minister of Justice has used this last weekend in characteristic fashion. First, he has imposed new restrictions on individuals and on the holding of certain protest meetings. Second, he has made wild allegations against Liberals and against the English-language press, particularly the "Rand Daily Mail".

In reply, I should first like to protest against the imposition of house arrest on two more persons and the six months' ban on protest meetings. Both are signs of a sick society.

With regard to Mr. Vorster's continuing attacks on Liberals and his attempts to identify them with communists, Mr. Vorster knows quite well that the things to which Liberals stand committed—individual liberty and effective democratic government in which all adults participate—are as foreign to communists as they are to his government.

If by making these attacks at such a time Mr. Vorster is trying to imply a connection between the Liberal Party and recent outbreaks of sabotage, I repudiate the implication completely. The Liberal Party has consistently opposed and condemned violence whether it has come from the side of the government or its opponents. It does so now.

We will continue to speak out for what we believe to be right in South Africa, whatever threatening postures Mr. Vorster may adopt. We will do so with others who share our views. We are confident that those sections of the press which Mr. Vorster finds particularly objectionable will do the same.

SASA Welcomes Court Decision

MR. G. K. RANGASAMY, President of the South African Sports Association, has said in a statement to *Contact* that SASA welcomes the court declaration that there is no law forbidding integrated sport in South Africa. This declaration by Mr. Justice Milne, Judge-President of Natal, this week, confirms SASA's own often repeated statement.

"We hope that this decision will be the signal for more multi-racial sports events being organized," he said.

"I call on all sportsmen to work actively for this.

"Now is the chance for those sportsmen who have claimed that they are opposed to racialism in sport, but who say that they are restricted by law, to prove their sincerity and help to build up non-racial sport in our country, and in so doing help to remove the danger of isolation now threatening our sportsmen."

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DEPORTATION ORDER FROM MATANZIMA

In terms of Regulation 12(1) of Proclamation No.R.400 of 1960, I have, by virtue of the powers vested in me under the said Proclamation, to order you to remove with the members of your household livestock and moveable property from Upper Mtingwevu Location in Xalanga District to Qanata's Foort Location in St.Mark's district, and to remain in the lastmentioned location for an unspecified period.

It is ordered that you should report to me at the Great Place at Qanata not later than thirty days from the date of service of this order upon you or at your place of ordinary residence.

It is ordered further that your movements will be restricted within Qanata Foort location and that you will not visit any other place outside Qanata Foort Location while this order is in operation without my prior consent. You will also report to Chief Tanbekile Matanzima once weekly.

REGIONAL CHIEF OF EMIGRANT TEMBULAND.

Dated at Qanata this 6th day of October 1962.

Headman ~~Rufus Pasiya~~ Rufus Pasiya,
Upper Mtingwevu Location,
P. O. Manzimhle, Cala.

Forwarded for your information.


REGIONAL CHIEF OF EMIGRANT TEMBULAND.

THE above Order was served on Mr. Nokangela Mshego on three occasions, and he is at present awaiting the outcome of his appeal to the Chief Magistrate of the Transkei, who has sole discretion to set aside the Order.

Mr. Mshego is a peasant in the Xalanga district (which with the district of St. Mark's falls under Chief Kaizer Matanzima).

He believes he was served with this "Deportation Order" because Headman Rufus Pasiya accused him of being a trouble-maker and of refusing to attend government meetings. The headman then reported him to Chief Kaizer Matanzima, who issued the order in terms of the "state of emergency" Proclamation R400 of 1960.

Physical Violence

Subjects of Chief Kaizer Matanzima who are believed by the Chief's men to be in sympathy with the followers of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo in their anti-apartheid stand are apparently being dealt with by physical violence as well. Complaints have been filtering out of Emigrant Tembuland that Emigrant Tembus from Cape Town are marked out for especially brutal treatment. *Contact* has been informed:

"Cape Town's Emigrant Tembu on returning to the country are being blamed for the failure of the delegation led by Chief George Matanzima to 'sell' the Transkei Bantustan to Cape Town Tembus (a petrol bomb exploded in the house they were occupying in Langa and their only Cape Town meeting ended in ten minutes with a walk-out of the entire audience—see *Contact*, 4th October). They are asked if they attended the meeting at Langa, and if they say 'no' they get it hard from the Chief's men. If they say 'yes', they also get it hard for 'walking out with the rest'."

A grave complication in the opposition to apartheid in Emigrant Tembuland has been the emergence of unrecognized splinters of the former Pan Africanist Congress, preaching race hate and destruction, and likely to find a following among desperate peasants in the area. A "pogo" group were sentenced to gaol in the Cofimvaba Magistrate's court recently for taking part in illegal meetings.

MANDELA ON TRIAL

From "Contact" Correspondent

PRETORIA: The trial of Mr. Nelson Mandela, former Transvaal President of the banned African National Congress, on charges of incitement and leaving the country illegally, closed on 25th October, and judgement will be given on 7th November.

The trial, which has taken place in the Old Synagogue in Paul Kruger Street, Pretoria (the same building in which the Treason Trial was heard) opened on 15th October, was adjourned until 22nd October and closed on the afternoon of 25th October.

In the course of the trial, Mr. Mandela, who defended himself, advised by Mr. B. A. Hepple (who replaced Mr. J. Slovo), asked twice for the Magistrate, Mr. W. A. van Helsdingen, to recuse himself on the grounds, firstly, that justice could not be done in a case affecting the interests of Blacks in a White South African court, and secondly that Mr. van Helsdingen was alleged to have "created the impression that the court had associated itself with the state case" by the Magistrate's "communicating" privately with officers of the Security Police. Both applications were refused.

"I am Not Guilty"

In the course of the trial many documents were produced which related to the 1961 stay-at-home strike organized to coincide with South Africa's republican celebrations. Mr. Mandela is alleged to have incited Africans to go on strike. Among those to give evidence were the Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr. J. F. Barnard, and an official of the Bantu Administration office in Uitenhage who admitted opening letters addressed to location residents without their permission.

When the State Prosecutor closed his case on 25th October, Mr. Mandela said that he would not lead any evidence: he said simply, "I am not guilty of any crime." The Magistrate asked him whether he had anything else to say, and Mandela answered: "With respect to your Worship, if I had had anything else to say I would have said it."

"Calm and Confident"

Mandela remained calm and confident throughout the trial. He was

pleasant — almost friendly — to witnesses, often in the face of strong provocation. Some of the police witnesses were anything but polite to him, seeming to dislike being questioned by an African.

An illustration of this is the behaviour of a police lieutenant in the witness box: Mandela questioned him on certain aspects of the republican referendum. The lieutenant pretended not to understand Mandela's pronunciation of "referendum" and appeared to be trying to embarrass Mandela.

A little later when he was answering a question he himself, after three

attempts could not pronounce "constitutional". Mandela said, "Don't worry, lieutenant, you are just having a little of the difficulty I had over referendum." The spectators sniggered and the Magistrate promptly asked the interpreter to tell them that they would all have to leave if they were not quiet!

"No Crime"

From the form of his questioning of witnesses it appeared that Mr. Mandela was basing his case on the fact that he had committed no crime in the eyes of civilized people. He constantly brought out the discrimination against Africans and non-Whites generally; he showed how they could not rise to high positions and how they were pushed out of townships and made to carry passes, etc.; they were not allowed to strike for higher wages and were altogether oppressed. He made it plain that there was no alternative but for non-Whites to protest in the way they did last year in May.

Mr. Mandela made it plain that the non-White citizens of South Africa have



MAGISTRATE VAN HELSDINGEN

a right to a share in the government. He emphasized that they have a right to demand this share if it is not given to them, and that he will not be stopped from fighting for these rights. At one point in the trial he said: "I will continue to fight for freedom until we get it — or until I die."

Verwoerd's Secretary Gives Evidence

THE Private Secretary of the Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, Mr. J. F. Barnard, was called by the State to identify two letters before the court which Mr. Mandela wrote to the Prime Minister as Secretary of the All-in African Council in April and October last year.

Mr. Barnard said the letters were put before Dr. Verwoerd.

Asked by Mr. Mandela in cross-examination why he had not been advised of the receipt of the letters by the Prime Minister's office, Mr. Barnard said that "the whole tone" of the April letter caused it not to be acknowledged.

Mandela: *Would you agree that in most civilized countries a Prime Minister would reply to a letter affecting the vast majority of his country's citizens?*

Mr. Barnard said that Dr. Verwoerd had taken cognizance of the letter written in April and had referred it to the department concerned.

Mandela: *And which department was that?*

Barnard: *The Department of Justice.*

—Cape Times (23rd October)

Trial Sidelights:

- The galleries were thick with plain clothes and uniformed policemen, many from outside Pretoria, who passed remarks all the time about the proceedings. One Security policeman was heard to remark agitatedly "If that chap gets off the whole place will be on fire" — he looked surprised when he found that he had been talking to an official of a foreign Embassy and not one of his colleagues.
- On 25th October, the last day of the evidence and a day when wellwishers most wanted to enter the court, police were stopping spectators at the gate and saying that the court was full. But in the well where African spectators were accommodated at least three benches (which would hold at least ten people) were empty.
- After the day's proceedings the crowd filed out singing. Many of the women were swaying to the music and humming, and as the spectators from the court met up with the huge crowds who had been unable to get in it was an impressive sight. There was a rush of policemen to the railings and about 30 swarmed over to "fall in" about 20 yards from the crowd, as if a riot was expected.

What Future For English?

AN unexpectedly frank and outspoken address to the English Academy in Johannesburg on 19th October by Professor Guy Butler has spotlighted once more the potentially explosive situation vis-à-vis South Africa's two official languages.

The opinions of Professor Butler, head of the English department at Rhodes University, have often been referred to by leading Nationalists as representative of English South African thought on cultural matters.

Professor Butler made these points:

- In South Africa the English language, with its liberal flavouring, was distrusted by Afrikaner nationalists. The liberal English tradition was regarded as more dangerous than communism. English was seen as the carrier of ideas which were a threat to the Afrikaner's way of life.
- No government would abolish English as a "contact" language in South Africa — it would survive as a kind of *lingua franca*, a "useful thing", but only among executives and professional men. For the rest it would die. He did not see it surviving as an official language.

Professor Butler made the point also that to the Africans English and Afrikaans were becoming symbols. Afrikaans had become the symbol of apartheid. English had become the symbol of protest and emancipation. African leaders had already said

they would adopt English as the official language when they took over.

"Mother-Tongue Instruction"

Elsewhere it appears that apathy is not the mood of Africans concerning the English language, even among those implementing "government policy":

- The Bantu Education Department has been shamed into setting up a commission of three African members, two of them government servants and the third, Mr. B. B. Mdllele, known to be sympathetic to the government if not to its language policy.

The main job of the commission is to report on the suitability of "mother-tongue instruction" for African children, but many authorities giving evidence to the commission are also echoing the words of the Transkeians of all political complexions who have attacked the concentration of Afrikaans to the detriment of English.

- The opening of the new Ciskeian Territorial Authority was the occasion for a fresh demand for English, from councillors in this new body, which was inaugurated at Zwelitshia near King William's Town on 23rd October. A motion was proposed asking for English to be the medium of instruction in higher primary schools (at present Xhosa is the medium to Standard VI).

Investors Will Not Be Fooled!

AS part of its drive to convince the world that South Africa is a land of peace, prosperity and progress, the government is sponsoring a series of films about the country. Their intention is to show South Africa in its "true light".

One of these is *Workshop of a Continent*, which tries to convince viewers that South Africa, the "industrial giant" of Africa (there are constant comparisons between production of certain goods in South Africa and the rest of the continent) is a safe and booming prospect for investors (principally American, since all money values are quoted in dollars). The title of the film derives of course from the 19th century nickname for heavily industrialized England, "workshop of the world".

Filed in colour (at times unrealistically glowing), the picture is a sequence of short looks at the major industries of South Africa — mining, textiles, agriculture, steel, electricity, fruit canning, motor assembly — and effectively gives the

impression of wealth, progress, and a good investment.

South Africa is described as a multi-racial country, where all the inhabitants of all races, work together for the benefit of all (no mention is made of apartheid, border industries, removals from the western Cape): where a skilled labour force has been built up over the years through special training (no mention of job reservation, of the "White labour" policy; of migrant labour).

The point of the film's title is that South Africa can supply the industrial needs of developing Africa (the commentary suggests that it does, forgetting the closing of most of the African market by a boycott which has sent Cabinet Ministers and trade delegations scuttling round the world looking for new trade outlets).

The film presents a misleading picture of South Africa which will not deceive investors who read such influential (British) papers as *The Times*, the *Financial Mail*, the *Economist*, or their American equivalents.

BOOKS

LEADERS TO ASCENDANCY

"In eight years a young nobody called Tom Mboya has become one of the foremost African leaders in Kenya."

ALAN RAKE'S sympathetic biography* sets out to trace the humble beginnings of Tom Mboya's career as a "very average sanitary inspector" (Mr. Mboya seems to have been dogged by the adjective "average" all through his school and college days) up to his present-day position as "young man of new Africa" and Kenya's Minister of Labour.

After hard work building his career in the trade union movement, in March, 1957, Tom Mboya became



MBOYA and wife

the first African to be elected to the legislative council. His first utterance in the Council was "shame" . . . but within weeks Mboya and his colleagues had shattered its sedate atmosphere. So began Mboya's vital drive to establish himself as leader of Kenya Africans and to try and force the government to accept his own uncompromising policy on constitutional change.

Between visits to Ghana, where he was given the Chairmanship of the All African People's Conference and the advice and friendship of Nkrumah, to Ethiopia and Nigeria, Tom Mboya sought to increase his political power. He withstood abuse, criticism and accusations from both Black and White . . . accusations such as "power is more precious to him than the African cause"; that he had negotiated with the government

*Tom Mboya (Doubleday, New York).

against Kenyatta's release. Throughout all Mboya stood firm saying that he believed unity was more important than his personal position and that he had always stood firm to the belief that Kenyatta was innocent of Mau Mau involvement.

In 1960 Mboya proposed the forming of a completely new Party called the Kenya African National Union, a Party which has become the strongest Kenya has known. He was elected Secretary General and Kenyatta President. Mboya continued to press for Kenyatta's release and in January, 1961, he began his second election campaign to the Kenya Legco. This inspired campaign, most excitingly told by Alan Rake, saw him once more on the council, elected by an overwhelming majority.

This election put African elected members in the majority for the first time, foreshadowing eventual independence.

Above all, a portrait of rather a lonely man emerges from Alan Rake's biography, a man dedicated to the cause of his people, believing in unity and democracy and striving unselfishly for their aims. He has a terrific capacity for hard work and is a logical and brilliant statesman but in spite of these qualities finds it difficult to win the trust and friendship of many of his colleagues.

Mr. Rake concludes by remarking that Tom Mboya "looks at the problems of the world and his own country with the broad view of a non-racist democrat". —S.M.

WITHOUT the loftiness of Lutuli, the messianism of Nkrumah, the bitterness of Du Bois, Kaunda, a great leader of dark-skinned people at the time of their coming ascendancy is revealed in his life-story, *Zambia Shall be Free*.* The essence of Kenneth Kaunda is the residue when the other common characteristics of lesser African nationalists are removed too. For he is also without the tone of political ranting and scowling which in the men who project it are so at variance with African characteristics of laughter, love and humanity. The journalists' bread and butter is more easily earned by dealing in stereotypes of

*Heinemann (5/- in England).



KAUNDA

national figures and Kaunda's is the "gentle extremist", toga'd, Gandhian, mystical. His White-supremacist enemies call him the "antithesis of sincerity, a power-hungry phoney pretending non-violence", and thus they reveal the corrupt vulgarity of the own minds. The press stereotype is nearer the truth, but the Kenneth Kaunda of the book has another set of qualities altogether.

One thinks of Hamlet's "the elements so mixt in him", but in Kaunda the mixture is one that has seldom come together so well. For he has combined the finest of African qualities—simplicity, human warmth and feeling, with the deep Christian conviction (his father, whom he revered, was a minister of religion) on which his adherence to non-violence is based. And they have survived the addition of a driving nationalism, up against a dying but still kicking imperialism.

Kaunda's book travels the long road from his election to the Northern Provincial Council in 1949 to the Secretary-Generalship of Harry Nkumbula's A.N.C. from 1953-58, through long jailings after the banning of the Zambia African Congress, to UNIP and the 1962 constitution. It ends with a glimpse of the dawn: "there is the grey light of dawn on the horizon and I know that Zambia will be free". If what Sir Stewart Gore-Brown says in his foreword is true that the point of view in Kaunda's book "represents the feelings of the great majority of sensible people, European as well as African, in Northern Rhodesia", this could be the dawn of the truest African freedom. And Kaunda would be the leader of its free men and women, not dark-skinned or light-skinned, but just men and women. —R.V.

HOW SALAZAR KEEPS GOING

HOW does Salazar keep himself in power in spite of growing opposition in Portugal plus the enmity of the Afro-Asian countries and the United Nations? How is he able to continue his campaign of extermination in the Portuguese colonies? One can put the question in another way: what are the interests, what are the hidden forces which keep him in power?

There are, of course, the giant mining companies in the Rhodesias, in Katanga, in South Africa which give money to political groups (and governing Parties) with policies of White domination for central Africa. But there are also certain foreign monopolies which derive considerable benefit from their activities in Portugal itself.

One gets an idea of the influence of these monopolies by looking at the net profits of the large electricity companies in Portugal: in 1960, Hidro-Electrica do Cavado made a profit of £1,175,637 on a capital investment of £8,875,000 and the Gas and Electricity Company a profit of £884,312 on an investment of £1,262,500.

Concessions for Supporters

Although the monopolies, among them the American company Standard Electric, with offices in Lisbon, are making these enormous profits, Portugal itself is going through a serious economic and political crisis. The government has had to raise taxation by £12,500,000 a year to pay for the colonial war in Angola and preparations for war in Moçambique. To help relieve the economic pressure on his régime, Salazar is trying to enter the European Common Market together with Portugal's colonies. He has declared that he is prepared to offer large concessions to foreign investors, provided they support his policies in Angola and the other colonies.

Western participation in Portugal's efforts to maintain her territories overseas speak for themselves. A West German consortium has financed, at a cost of £15,000,000, the mining of iron ore in Angola. The French are to establish an aluminium industry there. Americans are on the point of building a rubber factory costing more than a millions pounds.

In order to keep its bases on Portuguese soil (in the Açores Islands), the American government has offered the Portuguese 55 million dollars, and a group of American banks a further 20 million.

Portuguese Companies

The list can be added to indefinitely. But if the numerous foreign companies have an interest in the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Portuguese colonies, it goes without saying that the Salazar government receives strong support too from the large Portuguese companies which derive considerable advantage from the present position.

Companies operating in Angola have paid large sums to the Portuguese government under a special tax to help finance the campaign against the freedom movement in the territory, and the Angola Diamond Company (Diamang), an affiliate of De Beers, the South African diamond empire, has lent the Portuguese government £1,500,000.

There is little doubt that without the support he is receiving from large companies and corporations with interests in Portugal and Angola, Salazar would not today be Prime Minister of Portugal.

—Jeune Afrique, 28th October.

DEMOCRACY SPREADS IN NYASALAND

From "Contact" Correspondent

BLANTYRE: Ever since the Malawi Congress Party won the general election under Nyasaland's 1960 constitution, and its leader, Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda became Minister of Natural Resources and Local Government, efforts have been made to spread democracy in all spheres of public life.

The first major move in this campaign was the law, enacted last November, which made provision for the election of rural district councils. Under the law, district councils have been established in all districts of Nyasaland (Since there were no effective political parties to contest these elections, Malawi Congress Party candidates were returned unopposed everywhere.)

The government has announced, regarding urban councils, that they are to be reconstituted on a broader franchise. Under the 1931 Town Council Ordinance, Africans are not allowed to vote for urban authorities, but a Bill amending these regulations is to be introduced during the next session of the Legislative Council. If the Bill becomes law, people of all races will be able to stand for election, and every man and woman who has resided in the urban area for a minimum period of twelve months will be eligible to vote.

Remove Racialism

The Ministry of Local Government has announced that the Bill is designed to remove all forms of racial discrimination. A Ministry statement declares:

"The present Ordinance permits Town Councils to make by-laws for a wide variety of purposes, some of which are racially discriminatory and inappropriate to the circumstances of Nyasaland today. But the power to do so will be removed from the Ordinance."

The Minister responsible, Dr. Banda, is likely to be involved in disputes with certain White groups over the scheme, but he has said that he does not know of the reported complaints of White councillors and denied that he wanted dictatorial power.

"It is not my aim to Africanize but to popularize municipal councils," he said.

He also said that the permanent staff of the councils need not fear for the future under the new arrangements.

READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS . . .

"Malicious Satisfaction"

SIR,—In the unfortunate exchange of letters between Mr. Moonsamy and Mr. Bob Leshoi, Mr. Van den Berg is indeed wise in stating that the publishing of Mr. Leshoi's letter is unworthy of *Contact*.

Mr. Leshoi's letter made it obvious that his emotions had bettered him to the extent of failing to answer Mr. Moonsamy's valid criticism.

However, it would seem that *Contact* had derived a certain malicious satisfaction from the whole affair, and this is to be regretted. Readers of *Contact* are surely entitled to expect more in these already abbreviated columns than the airing of personal abuse?

M. HOFFENBERG,
Kenilworth, Cape.

[*"Contact" harbours no malice against any of the persons concerned in this dispute. But in a controversy such as that between Messrs. Moonsamy and Leshoi, we feel it our duty to publish the views of both, even if we do not like the presentation or the content of those views.—EDITOR.*]

Pan Africanism and Communism

SIR,—I refer to the letter from Mr. Ntuba (*Contact*, 4th October). In his letter Mr. Ntuba attacked Mr. Meapazeli for mentioning imperialism and communism in his attack on racial domination.

To answer Mr. Ntuba's question: Are we oppressed by communists? My answer is we are oppressed by foreigners in our motherland, and communism is a foreign ideology. The African people have evolved their own ideology which is Pan Africanism. This suits the conditions in Africa.

Africans of this generation are careful and quick to check imperialism and foreign domination in whatever form or guise they may come.

H. A. MGXASHE,
Nyanga, Cape.

"All He Wants"

SIR,—If Mr. David Albino (*Contact*, 4th October) accepts the Progressive Party's qualified franchise in place of his I.Q. test he would have all he wants. Under the P.P. policy a large number of Africans, Coloureds and Indians would immediately qualify to vote.

Subject to the limitations that will be imposed on any multi-racial government in providing the manpower for education, every child born after the P.P. gains power will have a chance to be on the voter's roll at 21.

R. I. DARBY,
P.O. Box 1430, Durban.

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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.

Mpho's Party Not Wanted

SIR,—Mpho's Party is not wanted in Bechuanaland. Although he still calls himself the President of the Bechuanaland People's Party he is not. He was wrongly elected President. In the near future he will not be needed in B.P., not him nor his supporters who have made fools of themselves by calling themselves the B.P.P. when they had been expelled from that Party. Mr. Mpho is really messing up the people of B.P. because there should never be two Parties with one name.

Africans, we must call for unity: unity is strength. Africa is ours, not for imperialists.

ANDREW KEEAIKITSE,
P.O. Box 118, Lobatsi.

A Bad Government

SIR,—As we see, this South West African government looks like the true government but at last everybody is beginning to realize that this government is not true because it governs with so much mendacity such as saying that they put money aside for all the Ovambos working in the mines or elsewhere but we have never seen that money and do not know where it is.

Especially the men who govern the native people are no good because they are not kind to the people. We know too that the person who is the citizen of South West Africa is the person who does not want the Africans to progress.

We call the South West African government a bad government! Let everybody know this.

ALUATAR M. MICHALAYS,
Oranjemund.

NEW COLONIAL SYSTEM

SIR,—I would like to issue a warning on the dangers of the new colonial system which the western world is introducing. This new system is much more dangerous than the one we know already. My warning is to beware of the money which the west is sending into Africa. They send the money for higher education and better agriculture while really all this money is to let the Africans be under their feet.

While Britain and America preach democracy, the only kind of democracy they want is the kind that suits them. Britain says she wants people to be free, but at the same time uses this new colonialism to bring the people back under her control.

D. K. MWANZA,
Port Elizabeth.

[*"Western" money is building the giant Volta dam in Ghana; producing aluminium in Guinea; building irrigation schemes in Morocco, factories in Nigeria, railways in Tanganyika; no one else has the money to do these things. Would you rather they were not done?—EDITOR.*]

PRIZE LETTER BEWARE OF PHARAOH'S WEB!

SIR,—On behalf of the indigenous people of South West Africa I want to state clearly our attitude towards the tactics of Pharaoh, Dr. Verwoerd, in our land. This man is clever and some people are beginning to fall into his web.

To the readers of *Contact* I want to say this: the government will in no way uplift our people but will retard our progress so don't be frightened to speak out to your companions in oppression.

Let me say to those who are being bribed with jobs in government departments: when you die will any of your White bosses turn up at the funeral? Will the office where you worked be closed even for one day as a mark of respect?

The contract labour system is being carried out by the chiefs in Ovamboland. The chiefs are being told that they must maintain the contract labour system so that the freedom fighters won't get a chance to destroy the chiefs' powers. We see clearly that we are being oppressed by our own people because the Whites don't want to do their own dirty work. They are using the Blacks against other Blacks. For example, when they send our people to the Portuguese in Angola, government officials simply say that they did not send the people there, they were sent by their own chiefs, or on the chiefs' instructions!

The South West Africa People's Organization is here to fight all those who pray to the gods of Baal, Dr. Verwoerd and his laws.

Come and join us in this freedom fighters' organization, whose membership is rising steadily.

NATHANIEL MAXUIRILI,
Walvis Bay.

BASUTO ROAD WORKERS

SIR,—The letter sent by "Cobra" headed "Poor Conditions for Basuto Road Workers" (*Contact*, 4th October) contains a number of inaccuracies.

I should be grateful therefore if you would publish the following facts:

- It is admitted that in the subsidiary maintenance camps, standards are still below those aimed at. Existing accommodation is gradually being replaced by better accommodation. As funds become available, every effort is being made to raise the standard of accommodation for casual labour.

- In the temporary camps nearly all the 350 iron huts are lined.

- The workers do not sleep on the hard ground but on double bunks.

- The labourers provide their own blankets. In the permanent camps there are kitchen and showers. During the winter there is a free wood and coal ration. Camp labour is provided to collect wood and cook meals.

"Cobra" alleges that the Basuto road workers' hours are the longest in the country. In fact they work an 8½ hour day in summer—7.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., and an 8½ hour day in the winter.

The writer says that wages are a couple of shillings a day. In fact, casual labour wages are at the rate of 5/- a day.

The conditions of labour and security of employment are as fair as anywhere in the world. Casual workers are on daily contracts with 24 hours' notice on

THANKS FROM FORMER NAT.

SIR,—In your issue of 20th September you were so kind as to publish my letter in which I stated that my conscience no longer permitted me to remain within the narrow, bigoted confines of the Nationalist Party. (I have since become even stronger in my convictions.)

You will no doubt be interested to learn that the response to this letter exceeded my most optimistic expectations by an overwhelming margin. I received letters from far and wide, the main theme of these being ones of congratulation, and, oddly enough, sympathy.

Even that great South African and humanitarian, Mr. Patrick Duncan, weighed in with a short note. I found this especially gratifying, as you will no doubt appreciate.

In writing to me he placed himself in doubtful company, as the opinions of the "other side" of the fence were well represented in my mail. Even though the Nationalist Party did not retaliate in its official capacity (which somehow grieves me!) its minions were unanimous in their horrified condemnation of the wind of change which has blown out every trace of Afrikaner racialism and hate from my heart and soul.

Permit me to express my deepest gratitude to the host of well-wishers who wrote to me, together with a request for them to do so more often. I want to assure them that their letters are a great source of comfort to me. You will appreciate this when I say that Klerksdorp, an excellent town in other respects, is not exactly Liberal-minded!

J. P. VAN DER MERWE,
P.O. Box 303, Klerksdorp, Tvl.

Addresses Wanted

Will the following readers please send us their full addresses:

Miss M. B. Sonkwitshi of Pondoland.
Mr. Duncan Mahlangu of Springs.
Z. J. of Windhoek.

Conditions of engagement and discharge are regulated by government directives. The new employment Bill will bring these directives under statutory law but will not alter the type of contract or the conditions attaching to discharges, dismissals, etc.

The workers are not paid while they are away from work during sickness—this again is common practice for daily paid labour throughout the world. The new Compensation Law, when it is enacted, will ensure the care of those injured while on duty.

Government employees are permitted to join trade unions. The new Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Bill will make it an offence for an employer to make it a condition of employment that a man is or is not a member of a trade union.

The three new labour Bills which will be presented to the Legislative Council later this year will afford statutory protection to the workers and the employer and will cater *inter alia* for contracts, discharges, conditions of service, compensation for injury on duty, and trade union matters.

U. B. TRISTRAM,
Information Officer,
The Secretariat, Maseru.

S.A. POLICE ATTEND SWAZI MEETINGS

ZWANE DEMANDS END TO RACIALISM

● Observers in Swaziland are puzzled, surprised and alarmed by the presence of South African Security Branch policemen taking notes of speeches at political meetings in the territory. The S.B. men attended both meetings addressed by Dr. Zwane in the last fortnight (see story below) and the meeting of the Swaziland Democratic Party in Mbabane on 17th October (reported elsewhere on this page).

From "Contact" Correspondent

MANZINI: On 20th October Dr. A. P. Zwane, President of the Swaziland Progressive Party, addressed a rally of about 500 people in the market square in Manzini. South African Security Branch

policemen took notes. Officials of the Farmers' Association had refused to allow Dr. Zwane to use the Agricultural Showgrounds or Hall for the rally.

This was Dr. Zwane's second successful meeting since his return from abroad. The first was held in the Msunduzi Hall, Mbabane on 3rd October, and was attended by more than 200 people in spite of the rain. South African Security Branch men also attended this meeting.

Demonstration

At Manzini a sensation was caused by a demonstration after the meeting—the first ever political demonstration in the town—which held up traffic. Posters were carried bearing such slogans as SWAZILAND IS NOT AN EXTENSION OF SOUTH AFRICA; VERWOERD HANDS OFF SWAZI-

LAND; WORKERS DEMAND HIGHER WAGES.

At the end of the meeting there was deafening applause and cheering as Dr. Zwane summarized his speech (regarded by observers as the most dynamic he has made since he entered politics) with the words: "We cannot wait any longer sending petition after petition to London about our land. What we want is representative government in 1963; self government in 1964 and independence by 1965."

Constitutional Proposals

Condemned

Speaking on the present constitutional proposals for Swaziland, he said that the saddest thing about them was that their philosophy was based on racialism. There is one man one vote for the White man, but selection under the trees for the Swazi. The S.P.P.'s view is that all people in Swaziland should be regarded as citizens: "Let there be no two racialistic standards," he declared.

White Supremacists Warned

Dr. Zwane said that he wanted to warn White supremacists that there would be no peace in Swaziland until the country had a constitution based on universal adult suffrage. The S.P.P. wanted to throw overboard all forms of White domination—every man must be free. The S.P.P. was a non-racial organization, he said, which accepted every White person who had decided to make Swaziland his home and renounced citizenship of any other country.

Concluding, he said that his Party envisaged a non-racial policy which would bring about the enfranchisement of all citizens of the territory irrespective of race, colour or creed. The Party demands the adoption by the country of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. The Party's aim was complete integration in every walk of life.

Basutoland

Cool Reception for "United Front" Call

From "Contact" Correspondent

MASERU: In political circles, the latest manoeuvre of the communists—operating through the Basutoland Congress of Trade Unions—in calling for a "united front" is thought to be dangerous for the future of Basutoland at a most delicate stage of its constitutional development.

Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, President of the Basutoland Congress Party commented: "We know the communists' tricks; they hide under the cover of the workers to promote their political activities. We are watching them."

The "united front" call follows a conference on 15th October of the B.C.T.U. at Mohale's Hoek, where it has its headquarters. The B.C.T.U. consists only of its one affiliated trade

union, the Basutoland Workers' Union.

A declaration by the conference calls for "the development of a national, democratic, collective leadership of talents to organize the freedom struggle in a planned manner", and for the creation of a united front of all political parties irrespective of ideological differences in order to demand national independence for Basutoland.

The Federation of Labour, led by Messrs. B. M. Masilo and Shakhane Mokhehle, and invited to become part of the "united front" has referred the invitation to the primary unions that are members of the Federation. In a letter, Mr. Mokhehle told the Workers' Union that as the invitation was from a primary union it should be discussed at primary union level, and not by the Federation.

SWAZILAND

Democratic Party says One Man One Vote

From "Contact" Correspondent

M BABANE: The Swaziland Democratic Party, which recently made political history in Swaziland by demonstrating against apartheid on South African Railway buses in the territory, held their first public meeting in the Queen's Theatre, Mbabane, on 16th October.

It was attended by a multi-racial crowd of about 300. Also present were Security Branch police from South Africa.

Mr. Simon Nxumalo, leader of the Party, said that it would press for universal adult suffrage when they go to London for the Swaziland constitutional talks. If the majority of Whites are hostile to non-racialism, he would tell the British government that the Party had extended the hand of co-operation but it had been spurned by most Whites.

"Is it realistic," he asked, "to offer the qualified vote when the African majority will get universal suffrage in a non-racial society? You can't have this without eventually giving the vote to everybody. You might as well give it when people want it and are ready to receive it instead of when they have turned their backs on the privileged minority."

He said that the Democratic Party has always stated as its final aim a society in which every citizen would have the vote and the right to stand for election to all legislative bodies in the land.

Mr. V. J. Rozwadowski, an executive member of the Party, said that the Party believes in a society based on social justice and the freedom and dignity of every man regardless of his colour. The state should protect the interests of both employer and worker.

Bechuanaland BOYCOTT CASE CONFUSION

From R. Mothapo

FRANCISTOWN: Confusion—in which it is claimed that a Bechuanaland court has acknowledged Mr. Motsamai Mpho as leader of the Bechuanaland People's Party—is being deliberately created to advance Mr. Mpho's bid for Party leadership.

The incident arises from the recent civil action brought against the Party, in which the firm of Levitt Bros. claimed R1,000 for damages suffered during a boycott of its six stores in Francistown. The action itself failed, the court finding that there was not sufficient evidence that the B.P.P. was a body corporate which could be sued.

At the hearing Mr. Matante raised an objection to the appearance for the Party of Mr. Douglas Lukhele, a Johannesburg attorney, who in correspondence had been notified by Mr. Matante that his services were no longer required.

Mr. Lukhele had originally been engaged by the Party through Mr. Mpho as Secretary-General before his expulsion from the Party. In a letter dated 15th July, Mr. Matante notified Mr. Lukhele that because of unsatisfactory service, including delay in entering an appearance for the Party, it had been decided to engage another lawyer.

In the meantime Mr. Matante had written to the Registrar of the High Court of Bechuanaland, who, on the 21st August, replied as follows: ". . . In the circumstances I am prepared to accept your letter as an Entry of Appearance to Defend in this matter. I note that you are instructing Messrs. Leo Baron and Hewitt."

Replying to Mr. Matante's objection in court, counsel for the applicant in the civil action complained of the long delay which had been caused and urged that the case be proceeded with. The magistrate ruled that in view of the delay and the fact that Mr. Leo Baron was that day unable to appear for the defence, he would allow Mr. Lukhele to appear so that the case could be proceeded with.

Although the question whether or not Mr. Mpho was competent to arrange for the defence as leader of the B.P.P. never arose in court and therefore no ruling on this made, *New Age* has strongly claimed that the court accepted him as leader of the Party.

In the court proceedings a practice which can easily lead to violence in Bechuanaland was disclosed: during the boycott of the Levitt Bros. in May the Bechuanaland Democratic Party acted as boycott-breakers in a manner which could have provoked B.P.P. pickets to violence.

The issue involved in the boycott was that Mr. Levitt, in an argument with Mr. P. K. Pudicphatshwa (of the B.P.P.) over service in his shops had allegedly said that all Africans were "thieves and criminals".

MINE LABOUR TO CONTINUE

From "Contact" Correspondent

MASERU: A delegation of the Select Committee on Labour Organization which held discussions with representatives of the Chamber of Mines in Johannesburg last week, returned to Basutoland "extremely delighted about the talks" a member of the committee told *Contact*.

The Chairman of the committee is Mr. S. M. Lepolesa, member of the Executive Council associated with Commerce, Industry and Public works.

The Chamber of Mines assured the committee that Basutoland would be allowed to continue to serve as a recruiting ground for mine labour.

Mr. Lepolesa told *Contact* that he could not comment at this stage as he has not reported back to the Legislative Council.

The government Information Officer said that he could not make a statement until the matter has been discussed in the Legco.



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