

# contact

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## ALGERIA PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR ANGOLAN REBELS

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### SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY

## Protest Banners

## Greet Swart

By a Reporter

CAPE TOWN: The Liberal Party in Cape Town planned to mark the opening of Parliament on 19th January with a public meeting on the Grand Parade. The meeting was to have protested about unjust legislation enacted by parliament or prepared for the next session. The meeting however was banned by Cape Town's Chief Magistrate in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The posters which were to have been used at the meeting were strung together, and as the State President, Mr. C. R. Swart, drove up Parliament Street in his open car for the official opening of Parliament, they were unfurled from the window of *Contact's* office on the 4th floor of Parliament Chambers, an office block.

There was an immediate reaction from the crowd filling the pavements to watch the pageantry of troops, naval bands, cavalry and marching police. One particularly excited woman, on seeing the long banner with its slogans such as Pass Laws Destroy Family Life, Abandon Pass Laws, Legislate Against

Poverty, Vorster Must Trek, Leave Our Lawyers Alone, Curb Vorster's Power, End Apartheid and Baasskap, spent ten minutes pulling faces and putting her tongue out at Liberals holding the banners.

When the police noticed the banners, a Captain, four constables, followed by three Security Policemen, were sent to get them down: they charged up four flights of stairs, and when the people in the room from which the banners hung refused to open the door, they smashed it open. The two people inside, Miss Sheila Robertson, Liberal Party Secretary in Cape Town, and Mr. Ebrahim Abrahams, *Contact's* circulation manager, were placed under arrest. As the police pulled the banners in the crowd cheered loudly (some remarked that the banners attracted more attention than Mr. Swart himself).

The police marched Miss Robertson and Mr. Abrahams through the crowd and into the middle of the open street, and took them to the Caledon Square charge office. As they were marched along Parliament Street, people became restless and some shouted "HANG THEM".

The two Liberals were released after questioning.



The banners hanging from "Contact's" window in Parliament Street. When the Cape Chairman of the Liberal Party, Mr. Peter Hjul, pointed out that no law was being broken by hanging the banners from the window, the police captain said: "You should not do these things. Why don't you have a meeting?"

## LOOKING-GLASS POLITICS

By T. V. R. Beard

THE 1963 parliamentary session has begun. More oppressive and discriminatory legislation will no doubt be enacted.

The battle in parliament will continue—a sort of Tweedledum and Tweedledee affair of Politics Through the Looking Glass, remote, and in an important sense, unreal. Real insofar as many of the laws will add to the already painful burden which the majority of people have to bear—unreal in that what is said in parliament will for the most part be quite irrelevant to the burning problems which engulf South Africa.

The real political struggle is carried

on outside parliament. The real political struggle is that which goes on between the voteless—together with a handful of people whose votes, to all intents and purposes, are worthless—and the forces of apartheid and domination. This is a struggle which has become more intense, more bitter, and more vital with each passing year. More bitter as the Black Man's burden becomes more and more unbearable, more vital as the struggle becomes increasingly one of life and death.

It is, for example, a matter of life and death when voteless people demonstrate their antagonism to the pass-laws—this can be sabotage. It is a matter of life and death when people showing the slightest interest in politics are endorsed out of the urban areas to a jobless limbo, with families unfed and often starving. It is a matter of life and death when people are forced to choose between following bands like Poqo and obeying the hateful laws of the state. To follow the former means jail if caught, and to follow the latter can

incur the wrath and vengeance of embittered people.

What does parliament do about all this? Its laws make the choice more difficult, more dangerous, and steadily reduce the possibilities of the dominated masses remaining politically uncommitted. Each oppressive act forces more people to commitment and draws them into the political struggle. It is this perhaps more than any other factor which guarantees the downfall of apartheid and racial domination. It is almost as if the government were plotting its own downfall—the terrible logic of the situation has long since stood revealed and has often in the past been predicted—the more the government legislates to stifle opposition, the faster, the more bitter, and the more determined do the forces in opposition grow. The tragedy is that the stage is now set for violence. How many people will risk death in terms of the Sabotage Act for an ineffectual non-violent protest? There are people who are willing to lay down their lives in the struggle, but

who but a fool would willingly do so unless he felt that he was achieving something? The government is forcing more and more people to doubt the efficacy of non-violent forms of struggle and while this means in some cases that people are disheartened and defeatist, in other cases people are beginning to believe in certain forms of violence.

Parliament could reverse the oppressive totalitarian trend since 1910 and legislate for peace and security.

What parliament could do and what it almost certainly will do are, however, two different things. Alas, the government is unlikely to alter its course and the tragi-logic applies—the very logic which has led conservative newspapers like *The Times* to prophesy bloodshed and chaos in South Africa. When the government so blindly leads us all to disaster, and when the bulk of the parliamentary opposition accept apartheid except for a few details, can people be blamed for regarding the parliamentary fight as a kind of Politics Through the Looking Glass.

# 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, Luaka,  
Blantyre.

Dar es Salaam, Accra.

London.

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### AFRICAN POSTAL UNION

#### Surface:

R1.40 (14/-) per year

R0.70 (7/-) per half year

#### Airmail:

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#### Surface:

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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

# KATANGA — A BARRIER REMOVED

WITH the United Nations defeat of "President" Tshombe of Katanga, and the latter's reluctant decision to re-integrate the province with the rest of the Congo Republic, an important barrier between southern, White dominated Africa, and the rest of the continent has been removed.

The railway lines and roads that run north and east from Elisabethville to form links with Tanganyika and the rest of the Congo make this clear enough. Elisabethville is also joined to southern Africa by a rail system that runs from Northern Rhodesia to Cape Town.

The most immediate effect of Katanga's new status will probably be felt in Angola which shares a lengthy frontier with the province. It is already reported that the Portuguese authorities have stationed troops along the Angola-Katanga border in preparation for an expected attack by the Angolan Nationalists at present confined to a narrow area in northern Angola. With Katanga becoming part of the Congo again, the front in the Angola war will be considerably widened, and the weapons the Angolans are receiving from Algeria will be able to be used with more telling effect.

The opening of a second front in Angola will bring the conflict considerably nearer the borders of South West

Africa, which shares a long frontier with Angola.

Apart from these implications for the political future of southern Africa, the Katanga victory has a significance reaching to every capital city of the world, for it has shown that the United Nations can, in spite of major obstacles, perform a task imposed upon it in the interests of de-colonization. The obstacles placed in its way were many: the refusal of the Soviet Union and communist countries to support the Congo operation, the refusal of France and other countries to do likewise; the shifty role of Britain as revealed by Mr. Connor Cruise O'Brien; the interference of mercenaries, of mining companies, of big business interests in London, Brussels and Johannesburg.

Despite these considerable obstacles, the U.N. has survived its task, thanks principally to two factors: the whole-hearted support given it by the United States, and the unselfish service of troops offered by many uncommitted countries like India, Tunisia, Nigeria, Ghana, Indonesia and Malaya, not to mention Ireland, Sweden and Canada.

It would be wrong though to assume that the capitulation of Tshombe will bring any immediate relief to the problems of the Congo as a whole: the mineral wealth of Katanga will certainly

be shared with the other provinces, and the economic development of Katanga, by far the richest part of the country, will be to the benefit of the state as a whole. But the work that lies ahead for the Congolese government is vast. The country is faced with an excess of all the problems that bedevil underdeveloped countries, and it will be up to the Congolese people to solve them. The re-unification will make the task easier, but will not make it easy.

## S.A. Soccer Discrimination

THE visit of Sir Stanley Rous to South Africa on behalf of the Federation of International Football Associations (from which the Whites-only Football Association of South Africa was suspended last year) has been carefully stage-managed by FASA, and press reports indicate that Sir Stanley has been taken in by the apparent co-operation between the White body and the non-White "affiliate" soccer organizations. The FIFA conference last year was not deceived by this trick, and Sir Stanley's visit here is intended to make it possible for FIFA to get the clearest possible picture of the position of soccer in South Africa.

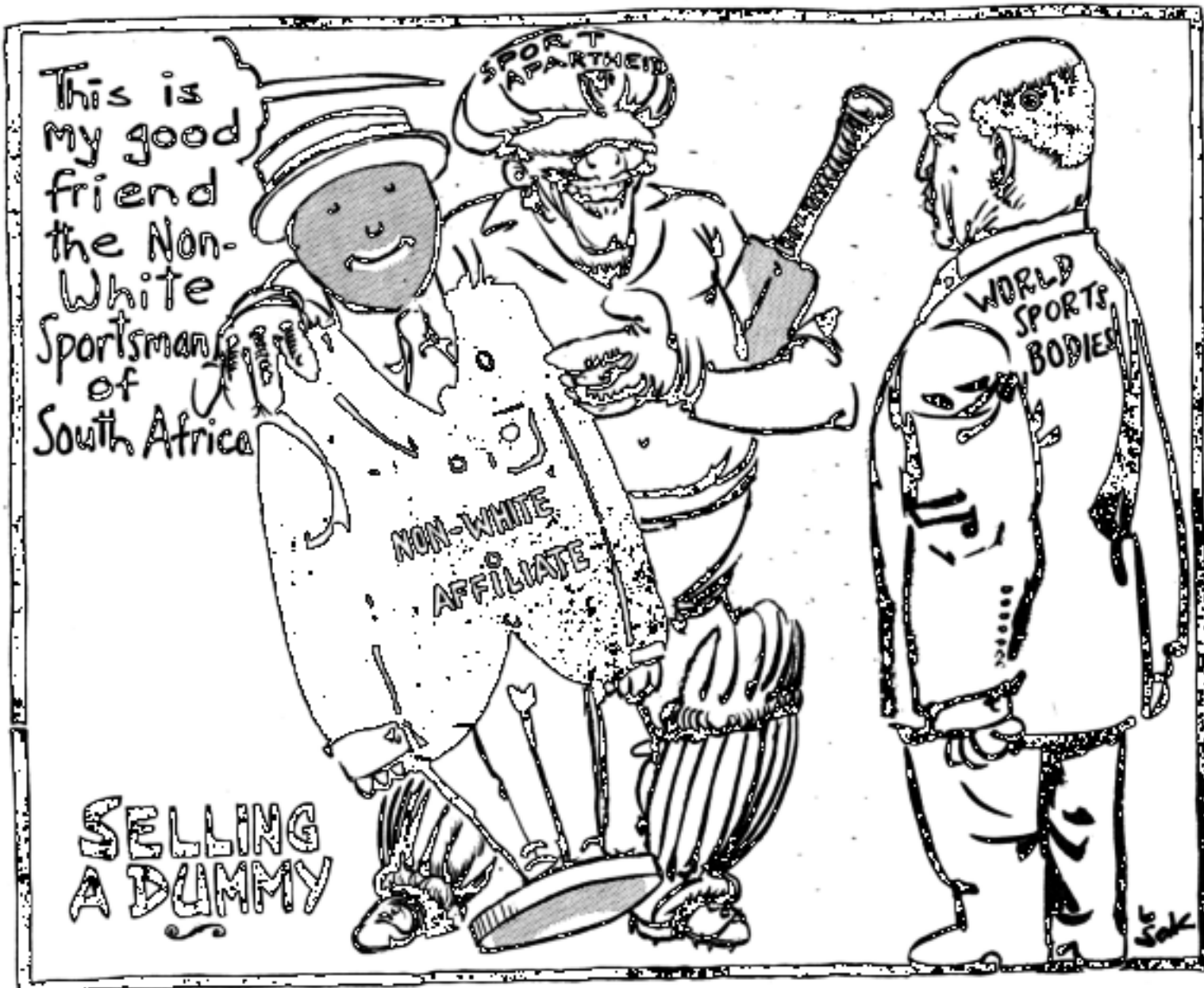
What Sir Stanley must remember is that fine football stadiums (like that at Orlando) do not make for equality, that (apparent) separate-but-equal status is a subtle way to disguise blatant discrimination, and that the constitution of FIFA does not allow racial discrimination. If Sir Stanley tries to persuade FIFA at its next executive meeting that racial discrimination does not predominate in South African soccer, and that therefore FASA's suspension should be lifted, we shall have no recourse but to regard him as a man without integrity who has betrayed the spirit of sportsmanship to which he is presumably dedicated.

## Blood on Their Hands

WE hope that the appalling spectacle enacted in Kitega, Burundi, during the past week will never be repeated. Five men were hanged before a clapping crowd of 20,000 on gallows hastily erected in a public place. They had been sentenced for the part they had had in the murder last year of Crown Prince Rwigasore, Burundi's Prime Minister-elect in the elections held in the former Belgian Trust territory before its coming to Independence in July last year.

A Belgian court had sentenced them to imprisonment for lengthy periods, and the person who actually fired the shot that killed Rwigasore was executed. After Independence, the Burundi authorities decided to re-try the accomplices, with the unhappy result we have referred to above.

There were apparently blatant irregularities in the second trial, but despite that, together with petitions for mercy from many governments and organizations throughout the world, the Burundi government went ahead with the executions. The impression given is one of revenge-murder, and we fail to see how it can benefit anyone, least of all the people of Burundi. It does not bode well for the future when a country enters the ranks of independent nations with blood on its hands.



## SWAZILAND

# Parties Line up for Hard Constitutional Battle

From "Contact" Correspondent

MBABANE: Perhaps one of the weirdest alliances in Africa today is the line-up between the Swazi National Council and the European Advisory Council on the eve of Swaziland's constitutional conference which is due to open in London on 28th January.

The two councils claim to represent nine-tenths of the people of Swaziland, and they are to push for the much-discussed 50-50 constitution for the territory. Under this scheme, Whites and Africans would have equal representation in the proposed Legislative Council.

The British government has surprised observers here by granting both councils four representatives each in the Conference. In striking contrast, the other political organizations in the territory are being allowed one representative each. They are the Swaziland Progressive Party, Swaziland Democratic Party and Mbandzeni National Convention. An additional member is a missionary of 30 years' standing in the territory, Mr. David Hynd.

### "Conservative Bodies"

A powerful background influence will be that of the territory's Administration—the officials who have been running Swaziland for nearly sixty years.

Both the Swazi National Council and the European Advisory Council are conservative bodies—the former speaks with the voice of Swazi traditionalism, of tribalism; the latter with the voice of settler farmers, traders, investors and mining interests. Neither of the two groups wants to see any quick change in the present political and economic situation in Swaziland—the former perhaps because its leaders see the growth of popular participation in



BRIAN MARWICK, Swaziland's Resident Commissioner, head of a forward looking Administration.

government, of modern methods of farming, of land tenure, of outside influences, working for the eclipse of the tribal system: the latter because it is a privileged group (largely South African by origin) which wishes to retain its privileges.

There are about 260,000 Africans and 9,400 Whites in Swaziland. The 50-50 system would thus tend to entrench the Whites in power, and with them the tribalists. Under the 50-50 system, there would be universal adult suffrage for Whites, who would elect members of the Legco by secret ballot. African representatives would be chosen by the traditional method of "chiefs' appointees".

### Liberal Whites

It would be a mistake to assume that all Whites feel themselves represented

by the E.A.C.: there is a small but growing liberal group, part of which has been associated with the formation of the Democratic Party. Many members of the Administration are believed to oppose the 50-50 plan and to insist on a more democratic start in Swaziland's constitutional life.

Neither can the Swazi National Council be said to speak for the whole Swazi nation. The young, outward-looking, articulate and politically conscious were furious when the 50-50 plan was announced. They feel that the plan is a constitutional trick behind the façade of which the system of White supremacy would continue to work, especially in the economic field.

The Administration, while not being over-enthusiastic for the politically-active, radical Africans, feels that the educated young men and women that their training has helped to produce should be engaged more and more in the affairs of the country. Administration feels that to give power to backward-looking traditionalists and self-seeking settlers is not in the best interests of Swaziland.

### Political Groups

Of the three political parties which will be represented in London, the Swaziland Progressive Party is the oldest, founded in 1960. During 1962 it has been wracked by a split in the leadership said by observers to have been engineered by a combination of settler-Administration interests which saw in its potential strength a threat to the maintenance of cautious, if forward-looking, conservative rule in the territory. This split has not yet healed, but it is expected that the Party will be represented in London by Dr. A. P. Zwane, the President. The S.P.P. wishes to reduce the power of the chiefs, while maintaining the position of Paramount Chief, who would be King of Swaziland. The Party calls for universal

## Is This Transkei Self-Rule?

THE police in Umtata, capital of the Transkei, have warned that the 11 p.m. to 4 a.m. curfew in the town will be strictly applied from now onwards. This means that any African seen on the streets between these hours will be arrested unless he has a note from his employer explaining why he is on the streets. They have appealed to all employers to co-operate and see to it that none of their servants are out between these hours without signed notes.

adult suffrage and is pledged to non-racialism. It is determined to carry out land and social reform when it comes to power, and is committed to socialist solutions to Swaziland's problems.

The Swaziland Democratic Party, whose leader is Mr. Simon Nxumalo, is non-racial, and is supported by a group of White liberals. Their policies tend to be reformist but not socialist, and they call for universal adult suffrage. The Democratic Party was founded shortly after the split and consequent near-collapse of the S.P.P. Observers here believe that there may be some link between the two developments. The S.D.P. will have no truck with the 50-50 plan in London.

The Mbandzeni National Convention is led by Dr. George Msibi, trained in India, who declares emphatically that his movement is not a political party at all. He says that it is a national organization for the reassertion of Swazi sovereignty, and the catching up in nation building in all aspects of life and society—political, economic, educational, health, nutritional, the lot.

### "Never Lost Independence"

He told *Contact*: "The Swazi people have never lost their independence or sovereignty, and there is a convention signed by Queen Victoria in 1881 which affirms this undeniable fact. All we are fighting for is that the Swazi people should take over the instruments of government and get on with the great business of improving the nation, to stand with strength, our strength, in the

(Continued on page 8, column 1)

## Personal Files

THE declaration of Dr. Terence Ranger, a Prohibited Immigrant in Southern Rhodesia, looks, at this distance, like an act of petty spite on the part of the new Field government, to be read with their swift action in putting to an end the life of that fearsome monster created under the Whitehead Administration—the mixed swimming bath. Dr. Ranger is perhaps popularly known more for his participation in the campaign to desegregate swimming baths (he hit the headlines when he got pushed in by a lout during one such "swim-in"), than for his excellent work at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland or his vigorous and crystal-clear writings on Federation questions. He was one of the three joint editors of that remarkable monthly, *Dissent*, Salisbury, and was a member of both the N.D.P. and its successor, ZAPU, being placed under restriction when Sir Edgar Whitehead banned ZAPU on 20th September, 1962. Students of the U.C.R.N. have protested against the Prohibited Immigrant order served on him. No news of staff protests: two likely to protest would be John Reed, associated with Ranger in

much of his political work, and Clive Wake, formerly of Cape Town, a lecturer in French, with special knowledge of "French" West Africa. Both are at present doing a vacation tour of the Malagasy Republic.

REMARKS ON THIS page about the disappearance of South African authors' names from English publishers' lists, where they used to cluster near the top ten years ago and onwards, have brought a sharp rejoinder from correspondents in London. Bloke Modisane has a book coming from Thames & Hudson in 1963, and is working on another; Kenneth McKenzie, now with *The Times*, London and once *Drum* manager in Cape Town, has two books due this year, a novel and a combination of two short novels. A new edition of some of the late Herman Charles Bosman's writings is to be published by Anthony Blond in March, with an introduction by Lionel Abrahams. I am also told that Lewis Nkosi's first novel is nearly finished.

LAST month the Transkei and South Africa were robbed of two of their noblest sons, one at the end of a long and useful life, Mr. Tennyson Makiwane (Gambo), aged 70, editor of *Umthunywa*, and the other Mr. Derrick Nobuzana, aged 30, at the beginning of a promising career as a rising young community leader. Both died in the Umtata hospital on 16th and 27th December respectively. Mr. Makiwane, of whom a full obituary was published

in the *Umthunywa*, Umtata, was one of the most revered and admired of our citizens, for his wide knowledge, cool judgment, and patriotism. Those who were honoured to call him a friend, and a wider circle who only knew him by sight as the "grand old man" of the Transkei, mourn him deeply. He is to be succeeded as editor of *Umthunywa* by Mrs. Mabel Sigodi, who often assisted him on the paper, and partly ran it for him during his two-month illness. Mrs. Sigodi must be one of the few South African women, from any of our communities, to sit in the editor's chair on an ordinary newspaper. I know of no other. Mr. Makiwane, a champion of progress, would have applauded such a victory for the advancement of women.

Derrick Nobuzana's death has been reported in *Imvo Zabantsundu* and an obituary by one of his friends will appear in *Liberal Opinion*, the Liberal Party quarterly. He and one lady passenger were killed when his tractor overturned while towing a trailer-load of churchgoers from a Christmas Day service at Engcobo, Transkei. Derrick's education, at Nyanga, Cape, was cut short when his parents died, yet he overcame all handicaps to play a leading role, for one so young, in the affairs of his area.

THE INQUIRY into the Paarl riot of 22nd November, 1962, has caught public imagination in the Cape. Two who were to provide a focus of it were Mr. A. H.

Broeksma, representing the S.A. Institute of Race Relations and the "non-Whites of Paarl", and Mrs. Anna Pearce, a Wellington housewife and Black Sash Chairman of the area, who has tried to reveal the true condition of the location, Mbekweni, from which the rioters marched five miles to Paarl. Advocate Broeksma had retired from the bar and was farming near Paarl when he accepted it as his duty to appear in the inquiry. It is well known that he gave up his brief because of the ruling that Messrs. De Wet Nel and Vorster had not committed contempt of the commission by their open comments on its subject. The strength of Mr. Broeksma's convictions can be shown by his action as a young man, when he declined the offer of a Rhodes Scholarship because of his deep opposition to Rhodes and all his works. Mrs. Pearce, now married to an executive in a shoe factory at Wellington, was born Anna Patrick, daughter of a Port Elizabeth shoe manufacturer, who has since returned to Northampton, English footwear centre, from which much of the South African industry developed. Her mother, Mrs. Joy Patrick, is a medical practitioner, now retired. Mrs. Pearce received part of her education in England, and has been living in Wellington for five years, during which time she has involved herself bravely in the lives and hopes of the African community of the area.

By Jacob Bam

## DURBAN

# KWA MASHU TENSE OVER HIGH RENTS, EVICTIONS

From "Contact" Correspondent

DURBAN: The so-called "model Bantu Township" of Kwa Mashu, on the outskirts of Durban, gets tenser by the day. The three main grievances of the people there have received scant attention from the City authorities.

The three complaints have been lodged in several memoranda submitted to the authorities. They are:

1. The inhumanly high rents.
2. The continuous ejections of those in arrears and of widows from Council homes.
3. The bad transport system.

Fuel was added to the tension last week when the fortnight-old Kwa Mashu train was involved in a crash

in which close to 100 Africans and Indians were hurt. There were no deaths.

The people maintain that this accident would not have occurred with so many victims had there been ample transport for all concerned.

Meanwhile as news of the accident spread through the sprawling township none of the authorities was able to furnish any information or details about the accident. Normally the S.A.B.C. is the first on such occasions to flash the news and announce the names of victims. Instead Radio Bantu broadcast its jolly music over the newly-created F.M. and later announced the names of two of the victims as having been hurt.

Officials state that there are more than 50,000 families in Kwa Mashu. Of

these more than 80 per cent are in arrears with rents and the figure involved has been estimated at between R20,000 and R30,000.

Some City councillors here have come up with suggestions that the rents be payable weekly, as the average Kwa Mashu resident gets paid weekly.

Another school of thought here maintains that if the government took over Kwa Mashu and converted it into a "bantustan" these problems might be solved.

Others maintain that higher wages would solve the tension, but Mr. I. St. Bellelay-Borquin, Manager of Bantu Affairs, states that "it would be an oversimplification" to suggest that an increase in wages would solve the rents problem.

## U.S. Military Planes Delivered to S.A.A.F.

By a Reporter

FIVE Lockheed Hercules transport aeroplanes have been delivered to the South African Air Force. They will be used to supplement the Dakotas already in use.

Transport planes such as these play a vital part in the internal defences of any country, enabling the government to move troops and military supplies from place to place with ease and speed. During the Pondoland revolt in 1960, for example, Dakotas were used to move troops. The more modern Lockheeds will greatly increase the efficiency and mobility of the South African defence forces.

The defence forces in South Africa form an intimate part of the system of White supremacy, and are used to deal not only with rioting and violence, but

also with the suppression of peaceful campaigns, and it was with this in mind that the United States delegate at the United Nations declared that his government had placed an embargo on the sale of American military equipment to South Africa. BUT THE LOCKHEED IS AN AMERICAN PLANE, AND OPPONENTS OF WHITE SUPREMACY IN SOUTH AFRICA WANT TO KNOW HOW THE KENNEDY GOVERNMENT ALLOWED THE LOCKHEEDS TO BE SOLD TO VERWOERD.

Contact asked the United States Information Officer in Cape Town why the U.S. government had allowed the Lockheeds to be sold to South Africa. He said that the deal was a private one between the Lockheed company and the South African Air Force, and that if Contact wanted to know any more about it, the Company or the S.A.A.F.

should be approached.

When asked whether the United States government had no control over the supply of military equipment to foreign powers, and whether or not permits had to be obtained from the State Department before such deals could go through, he said that the only control was over deals with "Iron Curtain countries".

The Information Officer said that he knew nothing of the declaration forbidding arms deals with South Africa.

## Swiss Medical Aid For Tanganyika

THE Rector of Basle University and Director of the Swiss Tropical Institute, Professor R. Geigy, spent the 1962 long vacation in Tanganyika. His visit was part of a technical assistance programme financed by the Basle chemical industry to the tune of about R25,000 per year. Professor Geigy's task was to direct a training course for 38 Tanganyikan senior medical assistants at the hospital of Ifakara, about 250 miles south-west of Dar es Salaam.

Ifakara was chosen because in 1962 a Swiss-financed training centre directed by a Swiss doctor was set up there under the auspices of the Tropical Institute in Basle. The first course was for simple medical aides and these are now all working in various Tanganyikan hospitals and dispensaries.

Professor Geigy's course was more advanced. Thirty-eight participants were chosen with considerable thoroughness by the Tanganyika government. Minimum qualifications were 8-10 years' schooling, a certain

degree of prior medical training and experience in a rural dispensary or medical centre. They were aged between 32 and 40 and some of them already had more than ten years' experience.

The training they received in Ifakara was in the spheres of general medicine, pathology, public hygiene, treatment of epidemics and laboratory techniques. Lessons were both theoretical and practical, and the latter took place in the hospital or in dispensaries in the surroundings of Ifakara. Among other things they studied the development of the tsetse fly—which is the origin of sleeping sickness, a deadly menace to life in Tanganyika.

The course ended in October and the participants have already dispersed throughout the country, many to the dispensaries they served before. A similar course is to be arranged in the coming summer and in 1964 training in agricultural techniques is planned.

## CATO MANOR GROUP AREAS VICTIMS

From "Contact" Correspondent

DURBAN: The recent sitting of the Group Areas Board in Durban under the presidency of its local Chairman, Mr. F. Wessels, has clearly mirrored the plight of the 40,000-odd Indian residents of Cato Manor.

Several leading members of the Durban Indian community gave evidence before the Inquiry. Their theme was that Cato Manor should be left alone on the following grounds:

- The Indians have lived there for over half-a-century.
- There is a total amount of R200-millions involved in properties, homesteads and businesses in the area.
- The White community of Durban has already indicated that it was not interested in buying any houses in Cato Manor.

Mr. Douglas Shaw, Q.C., who represented the Durban City Council pointed out that the City Council at any rate was unable to offer any suitable accommodation should the Indians be moved out of Cato Manor.

Unlike at previous sittings of the Board at which some Indian Rate-payers' groups recommended that certain areas in Durban should be zoned for Indians only, there was a spirit of unanimity in this sitting. This was summed up by Mr. N. T. Naicker, a Durban attorney and Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress: "The Group Areas Act is anathema to us."

The findings of the Commission have as yet not been made public.

## TRANSKEI ARRESTS

FOLLOWING the attempted murder of Chief Maseko Dalasile in the Engcobo district of the Transkei, several people have been arrested. Chief Maseko is a government-supporter, and is reported at present to be living with Headman Yengwa of Baziya, another government supporter.

Those arrested and accused of murder (in the attempt on Chief Maseko's life, his uncle, a councillor, was killed), are:

- Chief Dumile Dalasile of Luhewini.
- Lewis Majija, a former school teacher and one of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's advisers.
- The daughter of Headman Sandy Majija; she is a school teacher in Matyila's area. (She was released the following day.)
- Chief Mtawelanga Joyi.

Mr. Lewis Majija and Miss Majija were arrested just before Paramount Chief Sabata was to leave for Cape Town to see the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. De Wet Nel. Mr. Majija was to have accompanied him.

All are being detained under Proclamation R400 of 1960 (the Transkei emergency regulations). When their solicitors, Messrs. Leppan and Blakeway, saw the prisoners in jail, they were told by the authorities that they could be kept in jail "for up to 10 years" under the proclamation.

### Appeal Fails

The appeal of Mr. Nokangelo Maseko against a deportation order issued by Chief Kaizer Matanzima, has been rejected by the Chief Magistrate of the

Transkei. Mr. Maseko is a peasant in the Xalanga district.

He believes that he was served with the deportation order because he was thought to be a "trouble maker" and because he refused to attend government-sponsored meetings. The deportation order, in terms of Proclamation R400 of 1960, was issued on 6th October, 1962, and commanded Mr. Maseko to move from his home with his family, livestock and movable property to Qamatapoort Location for an unspecified period. He may not leave that location without permission from Chief Kaizer. (See Contact, 1st November, 1962, which prints a photograph of the deportation order.)

## BASUTOLAND CO-OPERATIVE BANKING UNION LTD. 'BONHOMME HOUSE'

The Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union Ltd. Building called "Bonhomme House" is now ready for use.

Anybody seeking offices for hire in this building should submit his application to the Secretary, B.C.B.U., P.O. Box 146, Maseru, Basutoland, and he will furnish the applicant with information regarding rent payable and other conditions of hire.

## "Southern Africa in Transition"

THE crucial factors in the struggles for African independence in southern Africa will be considered at the Fourth International Conference of the American Society of African Culture (AMSAC). This meeting will be held at Howard University, Washington, D.C., from 11th-13th April.

Entitled "Southern Africa in Transition", the Conference will deal with such troubled areas as the Portuguese territories of Moçambique and Angola, the Congo (Leopoldville), South Africa, South West Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the High Commission Territories. The crucial problems faced by Africans in these countries will be examined and analysed by African leaders and other conference participants.

"This Conference will not only consider the problems of each specific area," said Dr. John A. Davis, AMSAC President, "but will discuss and evaluate the techniques being used in the present struggle."

He went on to say that such techniques include passive resistance, armed force, boycott, propaganda, collective international action, and regional Pan African action through organizations such as PAMFECSA (Pan African Freedom Movement for East, Central and Southern Africa).

# TEMBUS CALL ON SABATA TO VISIT CAPE TOWN

By a Reporter

TWO meetings of Cape Town Tembus have been held to discuss Transkei developments during the past fortnight, the first on 13th January and the second on 20th January. Both were held near the main barracks in Langa township.

The first meeting discussed the proposed visit to Cape Town of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo of the Tembu who intended to see the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. De Wet Nel, and place before him his objections to the proposed constitution for the Transkei.

About 2,000 Cape Town Tembus attended the first meeting, which had been called by Mr. Hammington Majija so that he could deliver a message from the Paramount Chief. This message concerned the proposed visit to Cape Town.

A large number of people at the meeting proposed that the Chief be given the biggest welcome ever seen in the western Cape. At this stage a member of the All African Convention (part of the non-European Unity Movement) attacked Mr. Majija, saying that he was a member of the Liberal Party and that "they" did not want to hear anything from him. The A.A.C. man was shouted down and accused of being a "sell-out" and an "agent of Matanzima". Some



MAJIIA

angry speakers grabbed the microphone which Mr. Majija held, the better to be able to speak down the A.A.C. members. When it came to the vote only five people opposed the welcoming of the Paramount Chief.

In the course of the following week it was learned that Mr. De Wet Nel had changed his mind about seeing the Paramount Chief. The Minister said that he was too busy to see him as arranged on 17th January. The Paramount Chief was informed of this decision at home by Mr. Hans Abraham, Commissioner General for the Xhosa,

and cancelled his trip.

When it was learned what had happened, another meeting was called in Cape Town to discuss what steps should be taken. The meeting was called for 20th January by Mr. E. Mlambo, Chairman of the Tembu Committee in the Western Cape, and was attended by about 300 people. Mr. Mlambo was the chief speaker at the meeting.

Another speaker, Mr. Nkohla, suggested that the Paramount Chief be called to Cape Town to meet his people. All agreed except the few members of the A.A.C. who were present.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That a letter be written to the following members of parliament: Mr. De Wet Nel, Mrs. Helen Suzman (Progressive Party), Sir De Villiers Graaff (Leader of the Opposition), Mr. T. Gray Hughes (United Party M.P. for Transkeian Territories), asking them to see that the Bill concerning Transkei self-government is not dealt with before Paramount Chief Sabata has seen Mr. De Wet Nel.
2. That the Paramount Chief come to Cape Town to meet his people. The meeting, which had lasted about three hours, then came to an end. At the request of Mr. Mlambo, the letters to M.P.'s will be drafted by Mr. Majija and Mr. Pongwana.

## Tension as Zanzibar Approaches Freedom

By ROBERT GABOR

ABOUT twenty miles off the coast of Tanganyika lies the British Protectorate of Zanzibar, comprising two islands, Zanzibar and Pemba. Their combined area is slightly over 1,000 square miles, and the population is about 300,000, of which 230,000 are Africans, 47,000 are Arabs, 19,000 are Indians, and about 500 are White.

The Africans are divided in two elements—the indigenous Shirazi, who date from ancient times and were conquered by the Persians from Shiraz in the eighth century A.D., and the "immigrants", who are Africans descended from slaves imported by the Arabs into Zanzibar. The Arabs are the aristocracy of the Protectorate, the Indians are the merchants, and the Africans work the land. The Arabs have lost much of their power and wealth but not their dignity or their faith; the Arab cultural influence is still very strong.

### System of Government

Zanzibar and Pemba, known as the Spice Islands, produce together about 80 per cent of the world's cloves. Coconuts and copra are the second industry. Although no White man owns clove properties, the industry is managed by the British Clove Growers' Association.

Zanzibar is governed by a Sultan, no longer an absolute ruler, and administered by the British. The government itself is multi-racial, and the Legislative Council (Legco) has a majority of popularly elected members with a minority appointed by the British Resident. In this multi-racial context,

nationalism has taken on a complex character; the racial factor has moved into politics, where it is a brake on the development of a stable and independent Zanzibar.

### Political Moves

The first to move into the political arena were the Arabs. In 1955, the Zanzibar Nationalist Party (Z.N.P.) was formed out of the Arab Association. The Z.N.P. leader is Sheikh Ali Muhsin Barwani. For all its claims to being non-racial and nationalistic, the Party cannot escape that many of its leaders are Arab and that it is supported by most of the Arab community. Nasser at one time was very popular among the Zanzibar Arabs, but today many of them feel that he has split rather than unified the Arab world. African, not Arab, nationalism is now the more popular concept among the Arabs of Zanzibar.

Ali Muhsin, realizing the weakness of his position as representative of the Arab minority, has been quick to accept support from outside powers. The newest and most dangerous outside source has been communist China. Peking, eager for a foothold in Africa, makes Zanzibar a main target. Large amounts of Chinese communist literature are sold openly in Zanzibar; a number of scholarships for study in Peking and free trips to China have been given to Z.N.P. members.

African political development started after the Arab. The Shirazi Association and the African Association, actually incipient trade unions, were formed in response to the Arab Association with the main purpose of protecting squatters and labourers. Julius Nyerere, now President of Tanganyika, visited Zanzibar in February, 1957, and succeeded in effecting an understanding between the

Shirazi and African Associations. Thus was formed the Afro-Shirazi Party (A.S.P.), which got off to a good start by winning five of the six elective seats on Legislative Council in the 1957 elections. However, the demagogic Abeid Karume, leader of A.S.P. and of the African Association, was not trusted by the Shirazi leaders, and the Party split in December, 1959. Muhammed Shamte, leader of the dissident Shirazi group, took with him two of the elected Legco members and with them formed the Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party (Z.P.P.P.). Z.P.P.P. is supported primarily by Shirazis, although, like the other two Parties, it claims to be non-racial.

### Racial Rioting

The 1961 constitution provided 22 elective seats in the Legco; elections in January gave the A.S.P. ten seats, Z.N.P. nine, and Z.P.P.P. three. Z.P.P.P. split, two for Z.N.P. and one for A.S.P., giving an 11-11 division between A.S.P. and Z.N.P. New elections were called for June, and an additional elective seat for Pemba was provided in order to avoid a deadlock. The bitterness of the pre-election campaign erupted on election day into bloody racial rioting, which resulted in 67 dead, 320 injured, and 1,205 arrested. However, 94 per cent of the electorate went to the polls, giving the Z.N.P. ten seats, the A.S.P. ten, and the Z.P.P.P. three. A Z.N.P.-Z.P.P.P. alliance formed the new government, with Z.N.P. definitely the dominant Party. Due to the rioting, Britain called an emergency in Zanzibar.

The A.S.P. bitterly denounced the election outcome as the result of vote-fixing and gerrymandering (the A.S.P. received 1,092 more popular votes than did the Z.N.P. and the Z.P.P.P.

together). Othman Shariff, deputy leader of A.S.P., declared a policy of non-co-operation with the new government and demanded new elections before the introduction of self-government. He claimed that British refusal to hold elections in 1963 would be simply a means of keeping the majority of Zanzibar's people in bondage. Z.N.P. claims that too many elections cause tensions. Tensions are rising in any case. The United Nations Committee on Colonialism appealed to Britain to end the state of emergency, which was actually done at the end of 1962. This perhaps eased the situation, but the real problem is the bitterness between Parties and racial groups.

Zanzibar's greatest problems are racialism and communist influence. The Pan African Freedom Movement of Eastern, Central and Southern Africa recently passed a resolution pointing out to the Zanzibaris "the dangers inherent in the development of a government based on the system of a ruling minority"; the resolution also requested Britain to authorize immediate general elections in the protectorate. It would be best for Zanzibar if the political parties and racial groups would unite for the time being and form a coalition government, but this appears to be an impossibility.

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# ANGOLANS TRAIN IN CONGO

## Further Attacks on Portuguese

**M**R. HOLDEN ROBERTO, leader of the Angolan National Liberation Front, said in an interview in Tunis on 15th January that the Front would send between 5,000 and 6,000 well-trained troops into Angola from the Congo in a few months' time. Mr. Roberto said that there would be "an intensification of our military and political effort inside Angola in 1963". (*Cape Times*, 16th January.)

The training of Angolan soldiers has been taking place in the Congo, and that this has been possible is an indication of the support the Angolan Nationalists are receiving from the Congolese government. Another source of support is Algeria, which is sending arms and ammunition for use by the Front.

### Military Base

The Congolese government has gone far beyond its initial support for the war against the Portuguese—the granting of asylum to refugees from Angola—and has placed the military

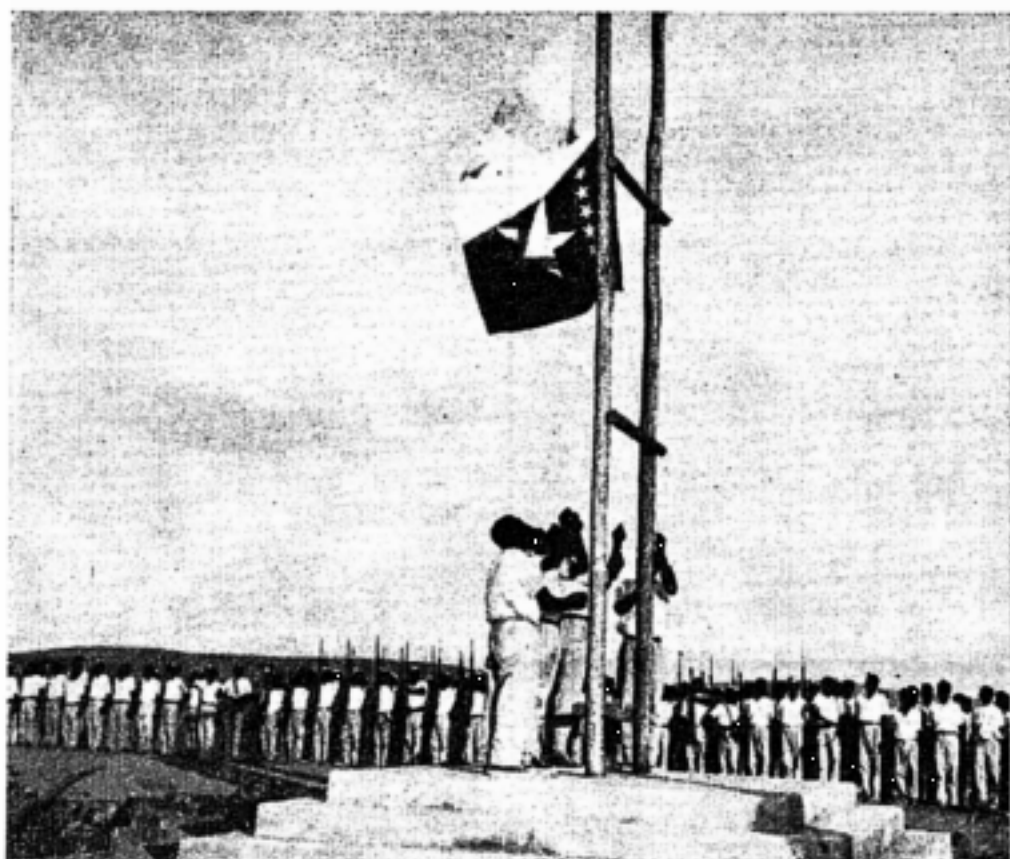
base at Kinkunzu at the disposal of Mr. Roberto and his troops. A reporter from *Jeune Afrique* visited the base recently, and reports as follows:

"We were able to visit the base a month ago in the company of Mr. Roberto, who was going there to take the salute at the first passing-out parade. He was accompanied by the Minister of Armaments in his exile government, Mr. Taty, the man directly responsible for the base; by Mr. Neto, Minister of Information; by Mr. André Massaki, chief of the National Council of the Revolution, part of the Front.

### Takes the Salute

"We travelled about a hundred miles along the road from Leopoldville to Thysville, and then took a side road to Kinkunzu. The base is placed on high open ground, and covers about 300 square miles. It was used in 1957 by the Belgians to train troops to deal with 'Congolese rebels'. Today it is used by about 900 Angolans, among them 43 officers, some trained by the Algerians, some in Cuba, others in Morocco.

"When we arrived we saw the battalions lined up under a blistering sun: they saluted the members of the Front who took their place on the dais over



The flags of the Angolan Liberation Front and the Congo Republic go up at the Kinkunzu base. (Photo: *Jeune Afrique*)

which fluttered the flags of the Congo and of the Front.

"Commandant Kulundungo, officer commanding the base, presented Mr. Roberto to the troops. Speaking impeccably Portuguese, he declared happily that 'the fraternal government of the Congo has placed this base at the disposal of fighting Angolans: here we will study the secrets of the implacable struggle that colonialism has imposed on us.'

"The Commandant congratulated Mr. Roberto on the manner in which he had

shouldered the tasks placed on him, and then Mr. Taty spoke, exhorting the troops to courage and determination.

"Mr. Roberto then spoke again: 'It was only after we had tried all peaceful methods that our people took up arms to fight for freedom,' he said.

"After the parade, we were given tea in the officers' mess, and then returned to Leopoldville."

Radio Tunis, quoting a despatch of the Tunis Press Agency (10th January),

(Continued on page 8, column 1)

# U.N. MOVES IN KATANGA

**W**HAT appears to have been a decisive United Nations action to end the secession of Katanga from the Congo, has shown how flimsy was Tshombe's card-house government. Our pictures illustrate important phases of the U.N. operation.

**Top Right**—Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs, reports to Secretary General U Thant (left) on his return from the Congo early in January. He had refused to see Mr. Tshombe on the grounds that the time for discussion had passed.

**Bottom Right**—U.N. troops entering Jadotville, key mining town north-west of Elisabethville.

**Bottom Left**—Jadotville's Chief of Police shakes hands with UNO Brigadier General Noronha, chief of U.N. forces in the Congo, after U.N. troops had occupied Jadotville. (A.F.P. Photos.)



# READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS . . .

## Position of SWAPO

SIR.—We would like to make clear the position of SWAPO regarding the strike at Tsumeb. There is no doubt that although SWAPO did not call the strike, the strike has a political background. Africans have for years been struggling for equal rights, better educational facilities and wages because they rightly feel that as citizens that have contributed by their labour to the welfare of the country. Without African labourers most industries and mines would stop. Africans are absolutely essential to the welfare of the country, but we find in all spheres that Africans receive much less than Whites. In fact they have become third-class citizens in the land of their birth.

Laws are made without the Africans being consulted, and the prime purpose of these laws is to keep the Africans in an inferior position, and this keeps the supply of cheap labour intact. Through the pernicious contract system, Africans are recruited to work in the mines and factories at extremely low wages; they are separated from their families for months at a time, with the result that their family life is broken up. Can we blame the Africans for having scant respect for the Whites?

That is the background of the strike, whatever its immediate cause. The position of SWAPO is quite clear. We are the biggest non-racial organization with a large African membership and we stand fully behind the Africans in their struggle for equal rights. We fully support the stand taken by the Africans involved in the strike.

Recently a meeting of SWAPO was banned. We want to make it clear to the authorities that we are a lawful and non-violent organization but if our meetings are continually banned and our work hampered, then we must seriously think of changing our tactics and methods.

NATHANIEL MAXURILI,  
South West Africa People's  
Organization, Walvis Bay.

## Prospects for 1963

SIR.—The trying year 1962 is over, and what do we expect from 1963? That will remain a problem and Vorster can solve it. Is he going to solve it by imposing house arrest orders, calling people names like "communist"? He will not solve it that way, and will only be courting trouble for himself. Anti-communist, anti-apartheid as I am, I think it is high time for Vorster to realize that "no power in the whole world will ever keep a nation from being free". The moment people are restricted, the more trouble will exist in this sunny south of ours.

My appeal to all sons of this country is that we all unite and strive for our rights. Our leaders in jail (for these people are our leaders) left us the responsibility, and every African must feel that he or she has a role to play for the liberation of this country. Let us unite and face this cruel, inhuman, oppressive government.

To my fellow oppressed who think that it is wise to sell their nation for being called "goeie man", I say do not promote the interests of the Nationalists, join the masses. Take no part in spying on striving people, instead destroy in any way you can the superstructure of the oppressors' domination forthwith and create a democratic society with African majority rule. We expect every mouth to cry *Vive l'Afrique!* and regain what we have lost to the Nationalists.

TEBALO MAKATE,  
Johannesburg.

## TO ALL READERS OF "CONTACT"

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

## Freedom Fighter Lost

SIR.—I write to tell the sons and daughters of Africa a sad report that we have lost one of our brave freedom fighters, Peter Modiba, who died in a car accident in Swaziland.

I am worried because we have lost a man who was really a fighter for freedom. But, comrades, these things happen, so let us not be discouraged, let us fight for independence, let us join up knowing the bad things that have happened to all of us.

For our recovery from these conditions caused by law, fellow freedom fighters, let us go forward, let us push our freedom faster because we are really in a hot oven.

GABRIEL JEROOLE,  
Swaziland.

## PRIZE LETTER

### "PREACH THE GOSPEL"

SIR.—Let me remind my fellow Africans what is happening to us. Africans of Africa, let us show the Whites the bad things they are doing to us. During the early days of Christianity, the spirit of burning Christians, stoning them and jailing them prevailed. This gave the Christians power to preach the gospel.

Africans, it is time for us to preach the "gospel" to the Whites. Like the saints we have to stand for the truth and face every punishment we are given by the evil-doers. Let us unite and fight physically or politically for our land.

DANNY LANG,  
Potgietersrust, Tvl.

## "Barking up Wrong Tree"

SIR.—Mr. H. Mjaliswa (*Contact*, 27th December) is barking up the wrong tree. Liberal Party government means Black rule, and therefore the Whites will never put the Liberal Party into power. Let's try to be sensible about this thing. We have got to find a solution by means of evolution, not revolution, and it would require a revolution to get the Liberal Party into power.

By means of the United Party we can evolve a multi-racial government for this multi-racial country and thus solve our problem without revolution. You cannot have non-racial democracy in a heterogeneous country such as this, but you can have multi-racial democracy, and that is precisely what the United Party will give us once it is returned to power.

"COMMON SENSE",  
Cape Town.

## Rejects Western Civilization

SIR.—I believe that the time is ripe for us the Africans to do away with pipe dreams and pleasant illusions. There has been lull and lethargy in South Africa since the banning of any form of political expression by the Africans. What I envisage is a cultural organization, the purpose of which will be the re-emergence of the African Personality. This organization will be established with the following principles:

1. Rejection of western civilization with its concomitant evils because truly speaking it has done nothing for the Africans except to bring terror, death, oppression and degradation.
2. Rejection of the Bible because it does nothing for the Africans except stupefy their intelligence. In fact the Bible is an instrument of oppression and that is why the Nationalists like it so much.
3. Let us return to our pre-European era and worship our ancestors and gods.
4. Strive for the revival of our culture which we have lost as a result of over three centuries of White domination.
5. Let us not be black Europeans but Africans. Europeans are proud of their culture so why can't we be proud of ours?
6. This cultural body will abolish tribalism and replace it with a broad nationalism wherein tribal cultures will be transformed into a national culture.
7. Rejection of western, eastern and middle eastern ideas and a steadfast and unremitting allegiance to Africa.

CHRISTOPHER MVUYO YOKWE,  
Durban.

[Considering that the language of your letter, and the alphabet you use to write it are both products of "western" civilization, not to mention the machines that make the ink and the paper you write on, and that make it possible to print a newspaper or book, it would be very unwise to reject "western" civilization as a whole.

Considering that ideas such as "culture" and "nationalism" originated in the "west", your cultural body would have very little to discuss if it rejected "western, eastern and middle eastern ideas".

Cultural apartheid will not free anyone from the darkness of oppression.—EDITOR.]

## "TRUTH IS ENTIRELY RELATIVE"

SIR.—The more I read political propaganda, whether to Right or Left, the more I come to the conclusion that truth is so entirely relative that it is practically non-existent in any paper that has a political *raison d'être*.

*Contact*, that calls itself non-racial, strikes me as being entirely racial (so that only Black is White): almost as much as *Die Burger* (in which only White is human).

Why for instance does *Contact* seldom give credit where credit is due? The *Cape Times* may have as one of its most important directors Clive Corder—who may be and probably is all you say he is—but up to date he doesn't seem to have succeeded in influencing the Editor and the writers of the leading articles to become other than fair-minded and to my mind far more "liberal" than *Contact*. *Contact* seems to be becoming purely a Black nationalist paper judging by such things as the map of Africa

## REPLY TO LEBALLO

SIR.—In Mr. Leballo's answers published in *Contact* (27th December, 1962) there appears a passage which reads:

"My own attitude to other national groups . . . is that any individual of any national group who owes his only allegiance to Africa and is prepared to accept the democratic rule of an African majority is an African and will be acceptable in African Society as such without prejudice."

My reaction to this type of political philosophy is to question the correctness of the assertion that in a democracy majority rule to be valid must in a country like Africa be on the basis of an African majority.

To me such a definition is a contradiction of the principle of "one man one vote" which presupposes the existence of an integrated society bound together by a common allegiance to the country. In such a society all voters will be registered on a common roll and the election of candidates for parliamentary honours would be based on merit, integrity and ability. To talk therefore of an "African majority" is to discriminate against other races or race groups comprising the common society. To my way of thinking, it is misleading and confusing.

It at once frightens those who dread a Black man's rule. It also destroys the belief that in an integrated society the election of parliamentary representatives would be conducted purely on merit, integrity and ability irrespective of the race group a candidate may belong to. I concede that on the principle of one man one vote Africans on the voters' roll might be in the majority but that where goodwill is the very essence of integration, the Africans might return to parliament one who is not of their race, as I would, for instance, vote for Peter Brown at all times and against all other racial groups, including my own.

If we should have as many of Peter Brown's calibre who would go to parliament on the strong support of African voters, I wonder if Mr. Leballo would consider that an "African majority"? In that sense he would be right. But why particularize in such a manner as to suggest that the existence of a common society rests or is founded on doubtful principles to necessitate emphasis being placed on a particular racial majority?

H. SELBY MSIMANG,  
Pietermaritzburg.

calling itself the Freedom map. It may be freedom from European tyranny, but I should hardly call the government in the Congo, for one instance, "free". To exchange one tyranny for another is not to exchange slavery for freedom.

I'm sick of politics and politicians and nationalism whether it be Black or White or Yellow. They all seem to be tarred with the same brush—thirst for power and self-aggrandizement.

FANIA POCOCK,  
Clovell, Cape.

[Many other people have disagreed with us, including Black Nationalists, White Nationalists, Christians, Moslems, Liberals, Progressives, members of the United Party, pro-communists, anti-communists, White haters and Black haters: in this welter of disagreement it is indeed difficult to pin down the "truth".—EDITOR.]

## Swaziland

COLOURED WANT  
NON-RACIAL  
CONSTITUTION

From "Contact" Correspondent

MANZINI: Thirty delegates from the Coloured community in Swaziland met in the Courthouse, Manzini, on 5th January and elected Mr. A. Sellstroom, Chairman of the Swaziland Coloured Association, to represent the community at the Constitutional Conference in London later this month (see page 3).

They told him that he should press for a non-racial constitution for the territory. Mr. David Stewart, a member of the Stegi executive of the S.C.A. was elected to accompany Mr. Sellstroom.

Mr. Sellstroom initially argued that if Coloured people pressed for a non-racial constitution, being a minority, they would stand no chance of being elected to the Legislative Council. He said he was in favour of a multi-racial or "federation" constitution.

Delegates were unanimous that Mr. Sellstroom should press for a non-racial constitution, and he finally agreed to do as they asked.

## NORTHERN RHODESIA

New Legislative Council  
Meets for First Time

From TITUS MUKUPO

LUSAKA: Never before has a meeting of the Legislative Council in Northern Rhodesia attracted so much interest and enthusiasm as the present sitting—known officially as the twelfth session. When it opened on 15th January, thousands of people of all races gathered outside the Council building to see their leaders go in and later come out after the official opening.

A large crowd of African National Congress supporters waved and put up their "thumbs up" salute for their leader, Mr. Harry Nkumbula as he left the building, walked to his car and drove off. A few moments later chanting and shouting reached its peak when the leader of the United National Independence Party, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, accompanied by the Southern Rhodesia leader, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, walked to the Ministerial cars waiting in front of the building.

Inside the Legislative Council Chamber, as members gathered shortly before business commenced, an official remarked: "I have never known Members so punctual before." Everybody was in time for prayers. For some time before business started the new members on the government benches sat looking at the predominantly White (United Federal Party) Opposition on the other side.

Two days before all this, Kaunda and Nkumbula had addressed a joint press conference to explain the line they were



Outside the Legislative Council: Mr. KAUNDA (2nd from left) acknowledges cheers from the crowd. With him are Mr. Reuben KAMANGA (left), Minister of Mines, and Mr. Joshua NKOMO, Southern Rhodesian leader.

going to take and to restate their solidarity as a coalition government. It was generally believed that the present session of the Legco would expose the uneasiness of the coalition between the two nationalist groups. What is surprising is that in fact first signs of uneasiness in the coalition were felt not between the A.N.C. and UNIP parliamentary groups but between the African nationalist groups and the Official Ministers who are the third leg in the "troika" coalition.

I gather from reliable sources that Official Ministers could not agree on the wording of the two motions on consti-

tutional advance before Mr. Butler's visit to the territory this month. Mr. Kaunda was to move the motion reading: "That this Council condemn the constitution of Northern Rhodesia as undemocratic and unacceptable; and affirms the right of the people of Northern Rhodesia to free and unfettered control of the territory through a government chosen by the suffrage of all men and women; and call upon Her Majesty's Government to enact a new constitution for Northern Rhodesia forthwith based on the foregoing principles."

The other motion to be moved by Mr. Nkumbula condemned and rejected Federation and called for the immediate secession of the territory from the Federation. It called on the British government "to take the necessary legislative action to this end at once".

However, it is certain that these two motions are bound to come up in one form or another during this session of the Council. Both the A.N.C. and UNIP are looking forward to getting a new constitution which will give complete self-government. The interim constitution which UNIP will ask Britain's First Secretary of State, Mr. Butler, for is being worked out in detail. Its main features are that while retaining the Governor, all Ministries should be held by elected members. There should be a Prime Minister with a Cabinet. There should be an increase in the number of M.L.C.'s and a widening of the franchise. It is also intended to ask the British government to improve the representative character of the House of Chiefs which has been established. UNIP would like to have, if possible, one chief to represent each administrative district of the country. There are some 40 districts. The present size of the House of Chiefs is 26 members.

## SWAZILAND

(Continued from page 3)

twentieth century and the centuries plus-twenty."

He despises the 50-50 plan, and will do his best to shoot it to shreds in London. But his real passion is to bring the Swazis into their own again and to help them build a nation.

His theories might easily have placed him among the traditionalists, for they claim to be doing what he most desires. But he considers them incompetent and simple-minded, and says that they have lost all passion for Swazi development.

Much is at stake in the London talks, and the battle over the constitution will be a hard one.

## ANGOLA

(Continued from page 6)

reports widescale fighting in northern Angola. The report, as broadcast, reads:

## Clashes with Portuguese

"Intense military activity has been taking place over the past few days in the north of Angola, where the Nationalist forces are engaged in battle with the Portuguese army. According to Commandant José Kulundungo, at least seven engagements have taken place between 29th December and 7th January. Most of them occurred near the villages of Buela, Noqui, Quimpeze, Kinzau, Bembe and Nambuanguo. On the 1st January, an Angolan patrol attacked a Portuguese military convoy on the outskirts of Ambriz, and a number of soldiers were killed. Ambriz is near Luanda, capital of Angola."

Commandant Kulundungo added that on 27th December Portuguese military planes caused the death of about forty people, among them women and children, who were trying to reach refuge in the Congo.

## Arms from Algeria

A member of Mr. Holden Roberto's executive, at present in Tunis, writes to Contact:

"Late in 1962 we had talks with President Ben Bella of Algeria, whose government has given us 200 tons of weapons (mortars, rifles, machine guns, cannon, grenades, etc.), and ammunition, explosives, uniforms, shoes, etc., for the Angolan Liberation Army."



African National Congress leader Harry NKUMBULA (right) addresses a press conference two days before the opening of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council. Mr. KAUNDA (left), UNIP leader and he announced the published texts of the motions they decided to put before the House. One called for the breaking of Federation, the other for a new, more democratic constitution for the country.

'VOICE OF UNITED NATIONS'  
REPLACES 'RADIO KATANGA'

By a Correspondent

RADIO KATANGA is no more: the station which has been broadcasting pro-Tshombe propaganda for close on two years in a half a dozen languages, has been taken over by the Congolese National Radio, following the defeat of Tshombe by the United Nations forces over the past month. Reception is good—the Elizabethville transmitter is one of 100 kilowatts, the same size as Ghana's or Lourenço Marques Radio.

A feature of the new regime is special United Nations programmes:

daily at 8 a.m., 1 p.m. and 8 p.m., the "Voice of the United Nations" is on the air. It comprises African music, European and Arabic recordings and news bulletins in French, Swahili and English. The U.N. programme calls on "all Katangese, and we mean all, to forget the past, wipe the slate clean and co-operate."

The news bulletins give up to date information of U.N. operations in Katanga, and news of United Nations activities throughout the world.

The Elisabethville transmitter of the Congolese National Radio can be heard clearly on 25.26 metres.

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rates