

contact

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SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY

Police Brutality Worsens

— Silence from Press and Bench?

THE alleged use of violence by police on Messrs. Vandeyar, Nanabhai and Naidoo has highlighted the growing evidence that, especially since Minister of Justice Vorster's "destroy Poqo" statement of 21st March, members of the South African Police are using third degree methods with apparent impunity.

The three young men, sentenced to 10 years each by Mr. Justice Bekker in the Rand Supreme Court on 13th May, complained through their counsel of brutal police beatings, through which they had sustained broken limbs and ribs. Mr. Justice Bekker's response: "It is unnecessary for me to return a verdict on the alleged assault as it is not relevant to the issue and it is impossible to state from the evidence that the accused were assaulted by the police after their arrest."

Press reports have been slender, even in those centres where accused's complaints of brutal police methods are likely to be noted by a press reporter. In the Transkei, stories are rife of what *Contact's* Umtata correspondent, in a perforce unpublished dispatch, called a state of "undeclared war" on the inhabitants of Mputi location, scene of the Bashee Bridge murders. But the daily press are silent despite the facilities of an Umtata Argus group office and Sapa service.

Among many reports received in Cape Town — some of which led to the attempt by Mr. Terence Beard, Liberal Party Cape vice-chairman, to obtain sworn statements from assaulted persons, ending in his week-long detention, with three other senior Liberals in Umtata — have been those of the alleged shooting of Mr. Maslungele Ncanywa, and the suicide, after alleged police beatings, of his

nephew Mr. Mbabane Gova.

○ The late Mr. Gova was said to have been badly beaten by police when questioned about the Bashee Bridge murders on 6th April. He told relatives that the police had threatened to return and beat him again. After visiting friends near his kraal, he disappeared, and his body was later found hanging in the trees near the Baziya Mission. *Contact* has not been able to investigate this story. When some sort of freedom of action is restored to this area, it is hoped that Mr. Gova's suicide will be probed.

○ Mr. Maslungele Ncanywa [photographed, right, in Sir Henry Elliot Hospital, Umtata, showing his banded wound] told *Contact's* correspondent that he was shot by police, at the door of his hut, when emerging to see the cause of a "savagely hullabaloo" made by a police raiding party. Neighbours were ordered to carry him on a ladder to the nearest police vehicle, in which he was taken to hospital.

Though insisting that he had been shot by police with no provocation, and subsequently ordered by them to reveal whom he was hiding, Ncanywa found that he was accused of attacking the police.

Among the more than 2,000 men and women held without bail since Mr. Vorster's reign of terror on Poqo and sabotage suspects began, there

have been many reports indicating a similar pattern to that in the Transkei: a combination of "tough" investigation methods, with long confinement without legal advice, and an all-out bid to get "confessions".

The denial of access to lawyers is cardinal to this new Vorster-approved police practice, because in the first place lawyers will warn clients not to make statements or confessions (police under the new Vorster Act no longer have to tell arrestees that they need not make statements), and in the second because they often do not see their clients until bruises and swellings from beatings have disappeared.



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VIEWPOINT

UNITY - The Challenge

A PARTHEID is "morally abominable, intellectually grotesque, spiritually intolerable", said an otherwise right-wing Englishman, Mr. Patrick Wall, at the United Nations last year.

A referendum of the world's people would reveal an astonishing unity of agreement with this definition.

In expressing this unity, the United Nations reflects the true views of the peoples it represents. If on nothing else, the world's peoples are united against apartheid. And in Africa 1963:

- ⊙ *At Moshi, in March, the Afro-Asian nations were united against apartheid.*
- ⊙ *At Addis Ababa, from 25th May, one point above all will be agreed upon, that apartheid and its upholders must go.*

The world and Africa are all but entirely united against apartheid. Their unity is marred by the other anachronism — Portugal and her colonies, and by South Africa itself.

Yet in South Africa itself there is unity of a kind.

UNITY IN DEFENCE OF WHITE SUPREMACY.

It reached its highest point when the United Party supported Vorster's latest Nazi Bill in Parliament. This unity is growing wider and stronger as the days pass. And with it apartheid grows rougher and more vicious.

WHAT IS LACKING IS UNITY AGAINST APARTHEID.

With the world and Africa, united on one side but with pro-apartheid South Africa united on the other, apartheid can survive.

With apartheid's enemies in South Africa united for freedom, apartheid cannot survive.

THIS UNITY IS A CHALLENGE — A CHALLENGE TO SOUTH AFRICA'S FREEDOM MOVEMENTS TO BURY AND FORGET THEIR PAST QUARRELS. From left-wing ex-Congress through to right-wing Progressive, joining hands with "neutrals" in the Church, in commerce, and in the Bantustans, a united non-racial opposition to apartheid must be built up.

WITHOUT UNITY THERE WILL BE NO FREEDOM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WILSON: 'RELEASE SOBUKWE'

(Continued from page 3)

Talk' have been banned. 'Contact' and 'Forward' are struggling for survival."

Mr. Wilson then added a strong protest against what he called the "intolerable co-operation" of the police in Basutoland with the South African police.

"The choice before Africa — and all of us are involved in this choice — is a choice between the racial bloodbath towards which the policy of the South African Government is driving, or racial peace by negotiation. I want peace by negotiation. Africa today is marching to freedom and this march can equally be a

march to unite all peoples of Africa."

Mr. Robert Resha, for the A.N.C., was the first African speaker. His speech was brief, but he emphasised: "We in the A.N.C. will not rest until Sobukwe is released." He then threw in some abuse of other P.A.C. members. The meeting, however, moved briskly on despite the noise made by four hecklers.

Mr. Nana Mahomo, for the P.A.C., calmly gave a scholarly analysis of the anti-apartheid history in South Africa and his assessment of Sobukwe's place in it.

WILSON: "RELEASE SOBUKWE"

From "Contact" Correspondent

LONDON: When M.P.s from the three major British political parties speak in agreement from the same platform, as they did earlier this month when calling for the release of Robert Sobukwe and other South African political prisoners, it is a clear expression of the widespread abhorrence here of South African racialism.

Mr. Harold Wilson, leader of the Labour Party—and most people believe he will be Britain's next Prime Minister—was joined on the platform by Mr. Humphrey Berkeley, Conservative M.P., and Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, Liberal M.P., and all were resoundingly cheered by the audience of over 400 who packed Church

'Persecution' in Maseru

IN a statement released to P.A.C. representatives abroad, and made available to "Contact", Mr. Z. B. Molete, secretary to the P.A.C.'s Department of Publicity and Information, Maseru, describes the action of Basutoland Mounted Police since the "raid launched on the offices of the African News Agency on All Fools' Day" as "a persecution offensive against P.A.C. men in Maseru".

Dawn raids, questioning, charges based on technicalities of laws relating to residence permits—these are used to persecute the P.A.C. men. Fraud charges, on these technicalities, "are based on information obtained from South African police, who are eager to have these men returned to South Africa . . . for indefinite detention."

"The authorities here realise that it would be an international scandal to refuse these men political asylum, and are therefore invoking technicalities of the law to get the men declared prohibited immigrants. An inspector of police actually told the men this."

Hall, next to the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Nana Mahomo, with Mr. Patrick Duncan (former executive member of the Liberal Party of South Africa), spoke for the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr. Robert Resha for the A.N.C., and Mr. Dingle Foot, Labour M.P., was in the chair.

At the very beginning of his speech Mr. Wilson spoke of the trial of the Rev. Arthur Blaxall and said that "the chain of prayer for him will spread to many people in Britain".

Mr. Wilson continued: "The situation in South Africa is in sight of being a threat to the peace. And if Dr. Verwoerd challenges that then let him stop the massive arms build-up in South Africa. And let me repeat what I said in Trafalgar Square. Let me say again to Mr. MacMillan: 'Stop supplying Dr. Verwoerd with the weapons of oppression in South Africa'. . . . Let me say also that we shall work with might and main in the U.N. and with our allies to ensure that the bar we enforce is honoured on an international scale."

"The situation in S.A. is getting worse week by week. The Government has at its disposal all the instruments of oppression. What I find especially odious is the attempt to find legal and moral justification for each new Act which is imposed. The Bantu Laws Amendment Act gives to the Government absolute control over African workers. It violates many of the conventions of the International Labour Office. But the General Law Amendment Act is even more repressive."

He expressed astonishment here at the way the U.P. first attacked this Bill and then voted for it.

"This new law means that Robert Sobukwe, due for release on completion of a three-year sentence, will be kept in prison. Sobukwe is a young man who has gained great respect as a courageous political leader. He is the founder of the Pan Africanist Congress—one of the two main African political parties, though both of them are of course illegal."

"We vehemently protest against his continued detention and the legislation which permits it."

"In Pretoria Prison also is Nelson Mandela, one of the leading members of the A.N.C., sentenced to five years imprisonment for his leadership of the May 1961 strike and for leaving his country illegally. Countless others are held without trial in the Transkei and people are being arrested every day. Apart from these, there are people like Helen Joseph who are held under humiliating house arrest."

"The Government has also set about the extermination of the free press. 'New Age' and 'Fighting

(Continued on page 2)



ON ROBBER ISLAND . . .



MRS. VERONICA SOBUKWE HURRIES ASHORE from the Robben Island ferry after visiting her "lebenslang" detainee husband, ex-P.A.C. leader Mangaliso Robert Sobukwe, on 4th May.

Mr. Sobukwe's removal to the desolate little island in Table Bay was accompanied by a fanfare from the S.A. Information Service — who organised the visit to Mr. Sobukwe by two M.P.s and two journalists. They also took the only photographs allowed, and authorised the journalists' press reports on their interview with Mr. Sobukwe. Their masterpiece was the phrase "a prison with a view" to describe the scrub, cold grey sea, and distant Table Mountain seen from Mr. Sobukwe's creosoted wooden hut. The conclusion of pressmen who tried to speak to Mrs. Sobukwe before and after her visit to Robben Island was that she had been allowed to see her husband *on condition* that she spoke to no newspapers.

PEACE NEWS

the international weekly for non-violent action against war and tyranny, carries articles and news about the struggle for freedom in Africa, and has carried exclusive information about Britain's arms deals with the South African Government. In addition, *Peace News* reports on the non-violent movements for racial integration and for peace in all parts of the world.

Contributors include Lewis Nkosi, Michael Scott, Lionel Morrison, Jariretundu Kozonguizi, Bertrand Russell and A. J. Muste.

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5 Caledonian Road, London, N.1

In Police-ridden Umtata

T.T.A. Meets in 'Shame'

By a Reporter

THIS week in tense Umtata, the Transkeian Territorial Authority is to begin what will be its last session — *unless*.

The *unless* depends on the few T.T.A. members who have expressed the views of their people, while the T.T.A. as a body, and its masters, Dr. Verwoerd's Government, have contemptuously scorned them. And the views of their people are known to be solidly *against* Dr. Verwoerd's Bantustan scheme.

These main opponents of the creation of a Transkei "pigsty", in Chief Sabata's phrase, are:

● Chief Sabata himself, Paramount Chief of three-quarters of a million Tembu throughout the Republic, who are united behind his rejection of Bantustan, and apartheid as a whole.

● The West Ponds Paramount Chief Victor Poto and his heir Chief Tutor and nephew Chief Douglas Ndamase, with Chief Sandy Majeke, and a few other critics of the scheme. They have thus far stopped short of the total rejection expressed by the Tembu Paramount.

A fighting speech by Chief Sabata, a demonstration of united championing of their peoples' opposition by all the anti-apartheid T.T.A. men — these may still hold up the process which will otherwise end in the State President's signing the Transkei Self-Government Act before the end

of May. Such is the view of optimistic observers.

A more cautious view held in the Transkei is that clearly expressed opposition — the *people's* opposition, as all know it to exist — will ensure that Africa's first unwanted "self-government" will be born in an atmosphere of shame and subjection which Dr. Verwoerd's propagandists have struggled unavailingly to conceal.

Meanwhile, in police-ridden Umtata, political organisers have told *Contact* there is an uneasy calm: described in the daily press as "less pre-session activity" than in previous years. Bans, confinements and house arrests to Transkeians and others have seen to that. And a Liberal Party meeting, to take place on 13th March — the session's eve — was banned by the Umtata magistrate — because it would be "multiracial".

Undercover lobbying there is perhaps the last in the cause of peaceful politics in the Transkei. The chiefs in the T.T.A. do not apparently differ from the people in expecting violence to follow "self-government". There is the usual motion among the 44 on the order paper, this time from Tembuland's pro-government chiefs, asking the Government "to issue firearms to all chiefs and headmen".

MIXED COUPLE IN DAR POSER

From "Contact" Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM: A couple who were recently forced to leave South Africa because of its race laws, were declared Prohibited Immigrants on their arrival here last week.

They are Michael Fisher (23), an Englishman, and Koolsin Marjorie (Panker) (23), a non-White South African. Their arrival here was after travelling for nearly three weeks through the two Rhodesias.

Their entry into Tanganyika was made possible through the assistance of officials of Kenneth Kaunda's United National Independence Party (UNIP) and the Tanganyika African National Union.

Having no valid documents to be in the country they were ordered to leave Tanganyika within 24 hours.



Mrs. and Mrs. M. Fisher with their 3-year-old son.

Should they dare to return to South Africa, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher would face trial under the country's "Immorality Act".

After dodging South Africa's race laws for three years, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher had finally got married in Lusaka.

THE LONG VIEW

— by Peter Brown

Parliamentary Opposition: Final Surrender



IF A historian should ever consider it worthwhile to write the story of South Africa's White Parliament, one of the most unsavoury chapters in a generally unsavoury tale will be the one about the debate on the 1963 General Law Amendment Act.

Our historian would see that the people who found their way into the South African Parliament fell mainly into three groups. One—small, able and vocal—which expressed views compatible with the best traditions on which the Parliamentary system is based. At the other extreme would be a group notable for the viciousness of its racial attitudes. In the middle would be a group distinguished only by its more-than-ordinariness.

In 1963 the first group has shrunk to the point where it has only one voice in Parliament, that of Helen Suzman. The racialist group, which contains all Nationalists and a fair number of United Party members, gets a new infusion of strength at every election. The centre group comprising most of the United Party members which never stood for much, now stands for nothing at all—except perhaps for getting back into Parliament at the next election.

The 1963 General Law Amendment Act is the most indefensible security measure with which the South African Parliament has ever been confronted. It abolishes habeas corpus, introduces secret trials, plays into the hands of the potential torturer and deals a death blow to the Rule of Law. Yet only one member of Parliament could be found to fight it.

Many tributes have been paid to Mrs. Suzman for her magnificent, lonely fight in the House of Assembly. She has deserved every single one of them. But Mrs. Suzman is not the only person who has been praised for the part she played in the Assembly debate, and it is these other praises which show just how sick White South Africa is and how abject is her official Parliamentary Opposition.

In the Senate debate on the General Law Amendment Act, Sena-

tor Pilkington Jordan of the United Party commended Minister Vorster for his patience and courtesy in the Assembly. But what reason was there for the Minister to be impatient or discourteous when the only other Parliamentary Party of any size had thrown in the sponge before the

"If the United Party believes in Vorsterism—white supremacy at all costs—why doesn't it join the Nats.?" asks the National Chairman of the Liberal Party.

debate on his Bill had even started? Mr. Vorster knew that he could rely on Senator Jordan and Sir de Villiers Graaff and the rest to see that his Bill would be through in time to prevent Robert Sobukwe leaving Robben Island and going home to his wife and family—and so he treated them kindly.

Senator Jordan went further. He said that the Minister had promised not to abuse his powers. He, the Senator, regarded this guarantee "as one of the highest value". Senator Jordan must forgive those of us who are more familiar than he is with the ways in which Mr. Vorster uses his powers, if we regard this guarantee as being of absolutely no value at all. Mr. Vorster has a background of National Socialist sympathies, the laws he passes are National Socialist laws, and he passes them because he likes to use them.

Senator Jordan spent his share of debating time praising the Minister. His colleague, Senator Sutter, spent his attacking people who were opposing the Minister. He attacked the Press and the Black Sash in the best Nationalist back-bench style. He said Black Sash members were running around like a lot of broody

hens protesting against something they knew nothing about. The Black Sash knew very well what it was protesting about. It was protesting about a Nazi law. Senator Sutter's Party probably knew this too, but it hadn't the courage to say so. Instead, by attacking anyone who did have the courage to say so, it tried to create a diversion which would hide from the eyes of the world the fact that the poor old United Party was down on its knees before the Nationalist jack-boot.

For years now the guiding principle of United Party policy has been to win Nationalist votes at all costs. The cost has been the jettisoning of virtually every principle worth having and the return has been an increased Nationalist vote at every election. If the Party thought this latest and most complete surrender would win new support perhaps the overwhelming vote of no confidence passed in Sir de Villiers Graaff by the Stellenbosch students will already have shown it that it has miscalculated again.

The only excuse for the United Party supporting such a law is a belief in the maintenance of White supremacy at all costs. The Nationalists do believe in this. It is their policy. If most of the U.P. believes in this too, then they should join the Nationalists.

But if the United Party does not believe in Vorsterism—in White supremacy at all costs—it should realize that the three, main, long-term forces in South Africa at work against Vorsterism are Pan-Africanism, Communism and Non-racial Democracy—and it should make up its mind which it prefers.

The Churches Face up to Modern Africa

ON 30th April, at Makerere College, in Kampala, Uganda, ended one of the most significant and exciting gatherings ever to have been held in Africa. This was the view of a young Cape Town economist, Mr. Francis Wilson, who was an official delegate among the 450 people representing 100 denominations from all over Africa, who gathered to discuss the task of the Church in Africa today and to set up a permanent Council.

This Council would not only set up a forum for discussion and contact between the churches: it would also be able to do things which all the churches wished to do together.

In an exclusive interview with *Contact*, on his return to Cape Town, Mr. Wilson said:

"This was not a conference attended by missionaries and a few 'good Natives' to show what the missions are producing," said Mr. Wilson. "This was a conference of Africans, led by Africans, to grapple with the problems facing Africa. At such a conference I was proud to call myself an African."

On Unity

Discussion at the conference ranged over an enormous field—the necessity for more Evangelism, more Bible study, more indigenization of the Church, less emphasis on denominations and more on Unity and a dozen other topics relating to the Life and Mission of the Church in Africa today.

Mr. Wilson commented on the emphasis given in all the talks and discussions to the urgent necessity for the Church to get involved in the life of the continent and not to hold itself isolated and aloof.

"The role of the Church and its teaching, on unemployment, economic development, violence, nationalism, and nation building were as central to the thinking of the All African Christian Council as was the question of prayer," said Mr. Wilson.

○ The group which discussed the use of violence, was divided between those who believed that Christians should refuse violence under all circumstances and witness only through suffering, and those who believed that in certain cases the use of violence is legitimate as an ultimate course of action.

"But all were agreed that the indiscriminate use of violence for the

achievement of collective vengeance or personal ends is never justified.

The same group also analysed 'Nationalism' and distinguished between its various forms, pointing out that each type, good though it may be, is in danger of evolving into an ideology of totalitarian character.

○ "The responsibility of the Church in the field of Economic Development was carefully considered and it was agreed that the Church has much to do not only in helping people to make the transition from the old rural small-scale society to the new large urban way of life but also in initiating schemes for economic development. In the feeding of the 5,000, Jesus found what

resources he had at his disposal, organised the people (Make them sit down by fifties—Luke 9: 14), gave thanks to God and then got his disciples to feed the people."



Dr. Saiman (l.) and Prof. Snyman (r.), observers from the Dopper Church, Potchefstroom, with Rev. Gabriel Setiloane, Methodist youth leader from Natal, who was appointed Youth Secretary of the All Africa Church Conference.

First 90-Day Men Gaoled

By a Reporter

THE witch-hunt is on—and will continue. No sooner had Vorster, Minister of Justice, replied to Mrs. Suzman in Parliament that no people suspected of having information about offences connected with the "safety of the state" were detained in terms of the General Law Amendment Act, when hardly 24 hours later, 14 people were arrested under the 90-day clause of the Act.

With their newly-acquired two-week-old power, the police can hold the arrested persons almost perennially in detention—depending on whether their answers satisfy the inquisitors. A further encumbrance to the detainees is the fact that even the institutional reflection of justice—the courts—have no right to intervene where they are detained under the "No Trial Act".

Friday night saw the beginning what will obviously be South Africa's *de-luxe* emergency regulations with Vorster's new trump card.

By Monday 17 people were detained.

Our Pretoria correspondent reports a tense atmosphere existed in Pretoria's barbed-wired location, Vlakkfontein, where Samuel Ngwenya was arrested over the weekend. Arrested about the same time were Maurice Matsemela and Andries Seome of Lady Selborne. The last reported arrest was that of Johannes Phahla, also of Vlakkfontein.

The four men are all believed to be former members of the now-banned African National Congress.

New Focus on S.A. Affairs

A NEW, free news-service, "Focus '63", has made its appearance in Cape Town. In its April releases, on "Vorster — the Time, the Place, the Man", and "Mr. Vorster's Equation", opposition views are expressed forthrightly. The first article, subtitled "How the Minister of Justice Rose to Power", suggests that Dr. Verwoerd "is beginning to relax in the grandfather chair while Vorster assumes the role of father figure . . . in terms of the development of the Nationalist movement, Vorster is the obvious successor". "Focus '63" invites reprint of its articles with the permission of the Editors, P.O. Box 69, Rondebosch, C.P.

B.D.P. STAND IS NON-RACIAL

IN a statement to *Contact*, Mr. Q. K. J. Masire, National Secretary of the Bechuanaland Democratic Party, points out that in a recent letter of his, in which he had invited and urged Europeans to help to work for an independent democratic non-racial Bechuanaland, he had evoked some unfavourable criticism from some of his colleagues.

He reminds these "short-sighted" critics that discrimination is immoral whatever the colour of the people it is imposed upon, and he particularly emphasizes the economic role that the White people and outside capital has played in the economic development of the territory.

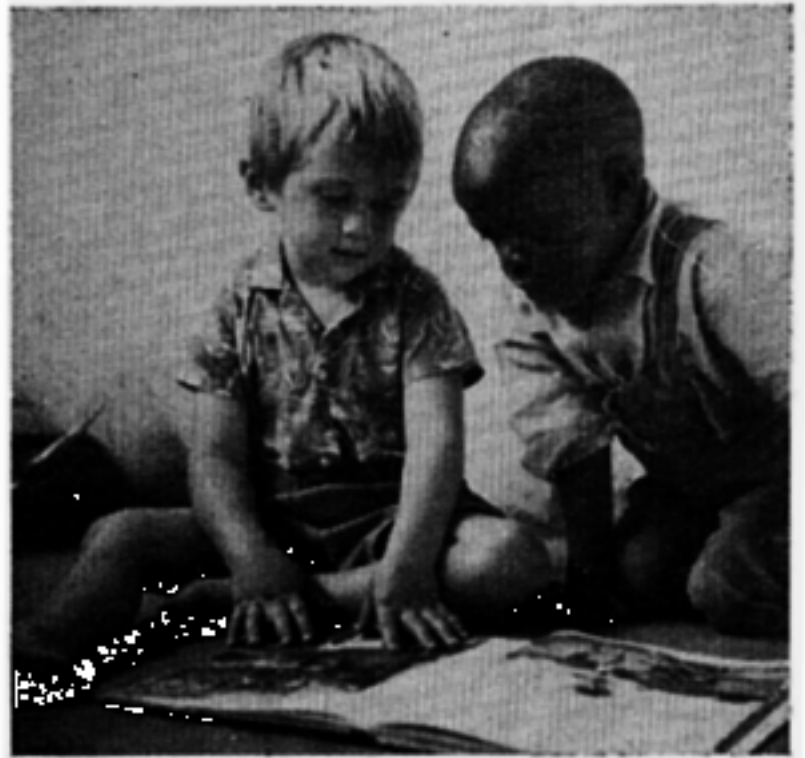
Mr. Masire denied Vorster's statement that independent African majority states on the borders of the Republic are a deadly threat and a base for undermining the security of the Republic. Rather, they have all the more reason and duty to mould a harmonious multi-racial society to convince their neighbour of the solubility of race problems.

In the face of the latter challenge, the people of Bechuanaland in their totality have a responsibility not only to themselves, but also to Africa and the world in the interests of international peaceful relations, and, above all, regard and sacred respect for human rights and dignity.

The statement further adds that this has been and remains the spirit of the Bechuanaland Democratic Party in their immense struggle to build a nation, i.e., a non-racial democracy.

THEIR FUTURE TOGETHER

WHILE Verwoerd's government is making preparations for the schooling of the Coloured section of the population to be transferred to the Coloured Affairs Department, the rest of the world is sanely moving towards integrated schooling and upbringing. In this picture, David Lowe and Charles Pfuka, two four-year-olds in the Pre-School Play Group at Chikore Mission, Southern Rhodesia, pore over a picture book together. In this group they are learning one another's language, games and customs; they are also learning about the wider world in pictures and books.



'You'll Lick Kid Apartheid'

— SAYS ARCHIE

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: "Don't be discouraged in your fight with Kid Apartheid — he's been licked before in other arenas and he'll be licked in South Africa too."

That's the message from former world light-heavyweight boxing champion, Archie Moore.

Moore was sent a report from South Africa recently which published his refusal to fight before segregated audiences.

Writing to the Johannesburg sports paper *Parade*, Moore said: "This has always been and will always be my stand.

"I am deeply sorry that apartheid prevents me from boxing in South Africa.

"I have a keen interest in Africa and Africans and it is my intention to visit the land of my ancestors one day.

"But," says Moore, "I'll never come as a performer as long as segregation exists.

"I hope one day soon to be able to box before my South African friends. I will be very proud when that day comes.

"Don't be discouraged in your fight against Kid Apartheid. Stay in there."

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READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS . .

Causes of Poqoism

SIR, — May I through the courtesy of your columns be privileged to repeat what Dr. Jan Steytler recently said in Johannesburg.

He said: "It isn't heavy sentences, tortures and more repressive laws that shall create friendly terms between the Government and the Black people; nor shall it necessarily mean that they will be loyal. Only equality and the realization of their daily need shall make them content."

No wonder United Party M.P. Mr. Marais Steyn said: "The more progress the Government makes with its repressive laws, the more Poqos will arise."

Now even those who were anti-Poqo become pro-Poqo because of laws reminiscent of Hitler's Germany.

I suppose and bet that the Roman Emperors were never in possession of blacker hearts than the ones of our Cabinet ministers.

What the Government has sown has come out and the crop it shall reap is unspeakable. Consequences that follow bad deeds are never nice.

"Mastermind",
Port Elizabeth.

"Group Areas" in Swaziland

SIR, — The Group Areas Act of the Republican Government in South Africa is being incorporated into Swaziland.

Recently, four families from Emangwaneni were summoned to appear before the Mbabane District Commissioner who told them to move away from their present homes to an area unidentified. For the first time the D.C. explained to them that they were "squatters" here and this area has been proclaimed Crown Land or better said an "Urban Area" — when, in fact, one of the homes is even older than Mbabane.

After provocative instructions, the only ray of hope assured them was that they might be allocated plots at about R80.00 each at the now not surveyed Msunduzi extension. This may happen at an indefinite future, but at the moment, they may move

"somewhere to the other side", the D.C. imagined.

These families feel very much victimised and inconvenienced financially, spiritually and mentally because the eviction is done at their costs — not considering the expense of moving these people from their only homes to the one pointed at random.

"Onlooker",
Mbabane.

TO ALL READERS OF "CONTACT"

- This is your page, for your letters, for your opinions
- Keep them short and topical

Let there be Unity

SIR, — The foundation of the Bechuanaland People's Party is important. It is for this reason that it has gained the greater support of the people. But, should the Party compromise itself on matters affecting the welfare of the country?

At the moment, the people are concerned over the leadership towards the country's independence.

This is a trifle. The best would be to have one Party — such as the B.P.P. — backed by all other Parties in concentrating their respective efforts by lending support to a main Party. This was the march towards independence will be hastened.

B. N. Ngwako,
Cape Town.

"Man in Africa"

SIR, — We are shortly to have an exhibition on "Man in Africa" in Johannesburg. It will be held in the City Hall. Does this mean that non-whites will be excluded?

It will not be the first time that an event of "universal interest" is

arranged — with the largest proportion of mankind in our country excluded on the convenient pretence that they do not exist.

It must be remembered that our City Council, while loudly protesting (on the right occasions) its opposition to apartheid, has ardently espoused this inhuman policy and vigorously applies it in most civic matters — e.g. in sport, culture and housing.

Would it not be better for the organisers of this worthy exhibition to arrange it at a venue where the ugly shadow of racialism will not mar the exhibits? The University Great Hall, for instance, might be a preferable alternative — one of the few remaining graces of our University Council being that they at least permit the use of the Great Hall for some non-segregated events, though not graduation balls, in spite of the implied insult to their own graduands.

"Curious Man",
Johannesburg.

Mixed-up

SIR, — It's a surprise to me seeing myself assured unconsciously of the "Peace Disturbing Assurance" (Disturbing peace loving citizens like myself) represented by Lieut.-Col. Comdt., Sergeant, Constable Dr. Cleopags Augustinus Amapindi M.M. degree (Doctor in Confusion and Master in Mix-up).

He shadows me wherever I go, with no sense of duty. Sometimes I wonder is he (the more learned the more mix-up) in the infirmities of old age while he is so young.

In my argument, he is somehow confused between me and some criminal he is looking for. If I happen to be the criminal, why doesn't he arrest me and take me to his Headquarters? Or is he also mingled so that he doesn't know where his Headquarters are?

I have been trying a dozen times to find out why he is looking for me in order to give myself to be tried. But that is in vain. What I only get to the answer of my question is his brown-brushed teeth looking like Angola mealies thrown away by the Minister Vorster.

Oscar T. Norich,
S.W.A.