

contact

FOR UNITED NON-RACIAL ACTION

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CONTACT Reports

TRANSKEI ELECTION LINE-UP

WITH registration of voters going ahead in the Transkei, *Contact* has tried to find out what groups are likely to participate in electioneering, and what success they can expect.

There are three schools of thought. There are the few who keenly await the elections in the hope of personal gain, or, the tiniest minority of all, of African freedom; those — the bulk of the intellectual class — whose good opinion of the election wouldn't cover a postage stamp; and those, the great mass of the people, who are not aware of what is taking place, and are not worried about the fact. *It is this group which is registering in large numbers, mostly in ignorance of the purpose.*

The pro-election group is led by Chief K. D. Matanzima, whose manifesto is already circulating as far afield as Pondoland; the second by Paramount Chiefs Sabata and Poto, who see participation in the elections as a painful necessity, so that Matanzima's pro-apartheid clique shall not gain supreme power backed by the omnipresent S.A. Police with its helicopters and web of informers. Also in this group are Chiefs Tutor and Douglas Ndamase and Sandy Majeke, who are making efforts to put up anti-apartheid candidates, chosen from attorneys, doctors, and other independent personalities, most of whom are not prepared to involve themselves. **Their chief reasons: utter contempt for the entire Bantustan sham, and realistic fear of the result of electioneering under the grim threat of Proclamation R400 and R413.**

● Waiting passively are the uninformed mass, who will probably vote as their chiefs tell them.

● "Contact" learns that an independent, common-front, anti-apartheid group may emerge if sufficient candidates can be found to form it. Most will not risk standing as independents alone. But such a group

would form only a fraction of the 45 elected members. The rest will probably consist of pensioners and other "safe" chiefs' nominees. Nevertheless, with the emergence of Paramount Chief Poto as a contender for the Chief Ministership, other powerful chiefs may swing their voters in his favour, for fear of Matanzima's victory and its consequences.

Tembu Uproar over Majija's Arrest

Discussing registration of voters, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyabo said at a Tembu tribal meeting last week: "If you do not register that would have repercussions on me. Register so that I'm assured of at least four or five reliable representatives in the proposed Legislative Assembly".

The true facts of Transkei political life were shown up by Mr. Hammington Majija, Liberal Party leader visiting from Cape Town, who had said: "Mr. Abraham has come to the Tembus at the eleventh hour. He should have come when we wanted to tell him we did not want this constitution. Let us register and vote however. If we don't we shall be voiceless—we shall be collected one by one by helicopters. But if we are arrested after his meeting we won't vote . . ."

Uproar followed and a near-riot, as a White and an African Special Branch man arrested Mr. Majija. Eventually they were ringed round by angry Tembus and on the Paramount Chief's intervention Mr. Majija was released.



SABATA

VIEWPOINT

If there are no freedom candidates

TREAT TRANSKEI ELECTIONS WITH CONTEMPT

THE Transkei Constitution Act has been passed by the Republican Parliament and in November African men and women of Transkeian origin are to vote for 45 members of the Legislative Assembly set up under the Act.

The voters are now being called upon to register, wherever they are in the Republic, and soon candidates will be announced. The question must be answered: *What should Transkeians do—register and vote, or abstain?*

Contact considers the coming Transkei elections more likely, if fully supported, to strengthen the Verwoerd Government than to weaken it.

⊙ Look first at the new "parliament":

In a house of 109 members, 45 are to be elected and the rest are Government-employed chiefs. In the old General Council, which the T.T.A. replaced in 1957, 52 members were elected out of 108 members, and a high proportion of the 29 other African members were commoners and independent of Govern-

ment control. Yet where did the old General Council get the African people? *Precisely nowhere.*

The Legislative Assembly is to have no say in financial, foreign policy, police, military and many other matters, and its every act must be agreed to by the State President. What real power then could even an anti-Verwoerd majority in the T.T.A. wield? *Precisely none.*

⊙ Now look at the "elections":

They are to be held under the menacing threat of Proclamation R400 of 1960. Candidates are not to be allowed to stand other than in their "home" regions, and are not to represent constituencies, but their region as a whole.

What real chance will a significant number of anti-apartheid politicians have of beating these legally rigged methods? *None whatsoever.*

But like many progressive Transkeians, "Contact" does not believe in a total boycott, should strong anti-apartheid candidates stand, with the support of such powerful Paramount Chiefs as Sabata Dalindyebo and Victor Poto.

If the people look to such men to attack the Government from election

platforms, freedom will not be served by their men, leaving the field clear for sell-outs and stooges. We would only warn them that we shall all be the losers if they stand and are defeated. We would also remind them that their chances of survival in the Legislative Assembly, if they attack the Government like honest men, are as slim as were those of the expelled "Native Representatives" or of those of the threatened Helen Suzman in the Republican Assembly.

Finally, the exception we make for such candidates only applies to those who fight the good fight of full freedom for all in the Republic, and to none who make any gesture of acceptance of Bantustan or any other phony substitute.

Contact cannot deny Transkeians this small chance of voting for a freedom candidate. All we can say is "wait and see", and leave it to Chiefs Sabata, Poto and others to make up their minds. If they sponsor such men, let them organise support for them in their home regions. For the rest, and for those outside the Transkei, we say: "Treat the Transkei elections with the contempt they deserve."

— P.E.N. Resolutions in Full

U.K. Writers Attack S.A.

LONDON: Sixty delegates representing writers from twenty-seven countries have unanimously passed a strongly-felt resolution calling on world-wide support for those South African writers who have taken a stand against censorship.

The sixty delegates met in Brighton recently for the annual executive committee meeting of International P.E.N., the world-wide association of writers.

Among those present was Miss Rosamond Lehmann, president of the English P.E.N. centre, and Sir Compton Mackenzie, honorary president of the Scottish P.E.N. group, as well as representatives from Egypt, Canada, India, France, the United States and Scandinavia to mention only a few.

The resolution states: "International P.E.N. supports and endorses the efforts of the P.E.N. Centres in

South Africa to defend liberty of expression against increasingly repressive legislation, and welcomes the recent manifesto of 200 Afrikaans- and English-speaking writers of South Africa opposing the newly-enacted law which establishes a comprehensive literary censorship in that republic.

"Believing that where the voice of conscience is silenced the censors must suffer with the censored, and indeed that mankind as a whole is injured when the free interchange of ideas is prevented, International P.E.N. calls for world-wide support for the writers of South Africa in their present struggle to uphold the freedom and integrity of the printed word."

The resolution was submitted by the English Centre, which has taken a keen interest in the struggle for free expression in South Africa.

(See also page 3)



an independent fortnightly working for non-racial democracy through united action against apartheid and all forms of totalitarianism and imperialism.

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'Blackspot' Misery in Cold Snap

PIETERMARITZBURG: During last week's cold snap there were still well over 100 tents occupied by African families at Vryheid, four months after their ejection from Besterspruit, one of Natal's 250-odd "blackspots".

Those who had been promoted from tents had been moved into wooden prefabs, usually of one small room (R1.50 per month) or two (R2.50 per month). Some large families have moved from houses of up to six rooms, and will have to stay in these prefabs for at least another year before a house is available. Their prefabs have no floors and it is against regulations to make fire in them.

Similar hardships are starting to happen to some African families of Charlestown, from where "blackspot"-dwellers are being sent to Duck Ponds, some 40 miles away. From their self-built wattle-and-daub houses on a R1 a month site, they are moved to unfloored prefabs rented at R2.77 a month. Charlestown people have no idea when real homes will be available, nor whether they will be able to afford them. Charlestown had schools and shops, at Duck Ponds at the moment apparently neither.

The Government is trying to promote the illusion that the removals are "slum clearance". In fact the "blackspot" victims are going from tolerable conditions to intolerable ones. Stories of financial ruin, broken families, and desolation for the aged are innumerable among them.

More Cultural Blows . . .

AFTER observing that Dr. Verwoerd and the Nationalist Government had become an embarrassment to the Western world, doughty Progressive M.P., Mrs. Helen Suzman, delivered this frosty warning in Parliament on June 25: "We will be frozen to death like the old Eskimo grandmother who is put outside the igloo."

South Africa is gradually being isolated in the political, trade union and sports fields by nations which cannot stomach her race policy. Now comes a new form of isolation—cultural.

The 48 British playwrights who have signed a statement that they would not have their work performed before segregated audiences are now going to be asked to apply



Transvaal Indian schoolchildren have not shirked to stand up for their rights. Here they are supported at a demonstration by students attending the annual NUSAS congress in Johannesburg.

TRANSVALERS FACE RUIN

JOHANNESBURG: The first effects of the Government's Group Areas "speed-up" have passed, as thousands of Transvalers of Indian birth or origin (some families go back four generations), see their future in ruins and know there is now no way out. They now await firm Government action directed to getting them out of their homes and businesses.

Largely a trading community, especially in the country towns, they face certain ruin, in 90 per cent of cases, as they are to be moved miles from their present sites, into the open veld where their customers will dwindle away.

Machadodorp, Belfast and Dullstroom contain long-established Indian families of exemplary conduct and service. All have been told they must get out. At Machadodorp and Belfast the municipalities have even refused to provide other sites outside the municipal area.

Lydenburg Indians are to be sent miles out of the town. They are believed to be destined for the "Coloured" location, whence the "Coloureds" will have to uproot themselves.

Nystroom has 20 Indian homes and 12 shops, whose occupants have been given notice to get out in August.

Ventersdorp Indians have to get

out early in August and are to move two or three miles out of town.

All these ejections are based on Group Areas Board decisions, instigated by the strangely-named Department of Community Development. No appeals are possible. The only chance for these socially doomed citizens is joint action, and there is hope of forming a united committee to disseminate information here and abroad, based on a full survey, and to take whatever legal action may remain. This would take in the other doomed Transvaal Indian communities of Martindale, Sophiatown, Newclare, Pageview, and many others.

Another "Poster" Charge

By a Reporter

CAPE TOWN: Eighteen members of the Liberal Party are being summoned to appear in the Magistrate's Court here on 30th July, for holding a poster demonstration against the banning of former Cape Chairman, Mr. Peter Hjul, early in February, under the Suppression of Communism Act.

They are being charged for contravening a provincial ordinance by way of protest against the Suppression of Communism Act.

They are: A. M. Allen, E. Bowman, I. Ainslee, A. Tobias, S. Robinson, Peter Horwitz, Dorothy Lilian Howel-Cleminshaw, Jean Wisdom, S. Dick, M. Wilson, C. Grenbeek, David Russell, Diana Russell, Margaret Johnson, Hans Fransen, Ilse Zuideman, Margaret Rodger, Neil Ross.

Should the accused be found guilty they could be sentenced under the provisions of the General Law Amendment Act to a penalty of R600 (or three years) or both; or a fine of R600 and ten lashes or three years and ten lashes.

pressure on Equity, the British actors' organisation, to ensure that no Equity members play before segregated audiences.

At the moment there is a partial ban by Equity on performances in South Africa — some performances can be given before segregated audiences but others have to be presented to non-White or "mixed" audiences.

- The new move is to make the ban total—"mixed" audiences or nothing.
- The playwrights are also to be asked to ensure that films made from their plays are not presented to segregated audiences.
- A third move now being considered is to ask all important writers, novelists and poets in Britain to prevent their books from being sold in South Africa.

90-DAY TERROR DEEPENS

From "Contact" Correspondents

PORT ELIZABETH: A spirit of fear and restlessness has gripped African Townships in the Eastern Cape. Fear of unidentified police informers is widespread and political meetings have suddenly stopped.

This is because of the recent detentions of Sactu secretary, Mr. Caleb Mayekiso and Mr. Tommy Charlieman of New Brighton under the 90-day clause of the 'No Trial Act'. They were among the first victims in an early morning swoop here.

Detained during the same swoop and still under detention are Mr. Simon Tole and Mr. Zola Nqini of Uitenhage and Mr. J. Hlekani of Cradock. Mr. Hlekani is believed to be an asthma sufferer.

Relatives of the detained men in the city police cells at first had great difficulty in getting food and clean clothing to the detained men and were only granted this permission after the men had been detained for more than one month.

TRANSVAAL

In Johannesburg firm opinion is being formed over the recent detention of Mrs. Walter Sisulu who it is believed is being detained to reveal the whereabouts of her husband.

Mr. Sisulu, a former leader of the outlawed A.N.C., disappeared about two months ago while on R6,000 bail, pending an appeal against a six-year imprisonment sentence for leaving the country without travel documents and furthering the aims of a banned organization. Mr. Sisulu was also one of the first persons to be caught by the tentacles of Minister Vorster's house-arrest powers.

Mrs. Sisulu's detention was followed shortly afterwards with the

detention of her 17-year-old son, Max Jr., under the same clause of the Vorster Act.

This Act has sown the conviction more firmly that mother and son are being detained because of father's "cat and mouse" game with the political police. [See LONG VIEW, page 6.]

○ Of more than 130 persons being held under the 90-day clause thus far, at least three persons have been released—two on condition—and one through diplomatic pressure. Miss Bridget Mary Mellor, 25-year-old stepdaughter of British millionaire Mr. Wilfred Hill-Wood, was detained for ten days until finally released through the British Consul's intervention in the matter. She was arrested and detained with Mr. Eric Vaughan Stone, a science teacher at a Johannesburg school. Mr. Stone, a British subject, is also a member of the Liberal Party of South Africa.

They were arrested after returning by car from Bechuanaland. *Though Miss Mellor was subsequently released, deep mystery surrounds her detention.*

Also out of the country now are Mr. Leon Levy, Organising Secretary of Sactu and Mr. Wolfie Kodesh, former acting secretary of the South African Railways and Harbour Workers' Union. Both were banned persons. Both were released on condition that they leave the country for good.

NATAL

○ Other victims of Government repression in Durban recently include Mr. Fred Dube of Lamontville, who has been detained under the 90-day detention clause of the 'No Trial Act'. A member of the Natal University staff, Mr. Dube was formerly a member of the A.N.C. (before its banning) and a loyal member of its Lutuli wing.

His detention occurred on the eve of his wedding, which was to have been on 6th July. Guests were invited from as far afield as Cape Town to the wedding. It is believed that Mr. Dube is refusing to eat prison food.

Detained with him is Mr. Cennick Ndhlovu, an active Sactu trade unionist. Mr. Ndhlovu joins Mr. Stephen Dhlamini, a trade unionist detained earlier. Also inside is Mr. George Mbele, former member of the ANC, and a strong opponent of the Government.

NGUBANE BANNED



From "Contact" Correspondent

DURBAN: Mr. Jordan Kush Ngubane, National Vice-President of the Liberal Party, is the latest victim of the Government's accelerating campaign against its political opponents.

Relatives discovered a multiple banning order tacked to the door of Mr. Ngubane's home recently. In terms of the Suppression of Communism Act, Mr. Ngubane—who is at present in Swaziland on a writing assignment—is prohibited from:

- attending any gathering
- entering any African area other than the Inanda area to which he is confined for five years
- writing for journals or publications.

Mr. Ngubane is also required in terms of the Act to report to the Inanda Police Station every Monday.

Mr. Ngubane is a journalist. The effect of these bans is to make it impossible for him to earn a living.

Mr. Peter Brown, National Chairman of the Party, commented:

"Mr. Ngubane was banned not because he had anything to do with Communism, but because he criticised the authoritarianism and racialism of apartheid."

In a further statement to *Contact* Mr. Peter Brown says:

"Mr. Vorster has produced some ludicrous reasons for banning people in the past but to ban Jordan Ngubane for furthering the aims of Communism is quite ridiculous. Mr. Ngubane has been an outspoken critic of all forms of authoritarianism, including Communism, and of all forms of racialism, for years. He has not hesitated to criticise his friends if he thought they were being too tolerant of either."

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Police—Peasant Encounter— Deaths?

HERSCHEL: Local tribesmen at Jozana's Hoek are making plans to send a delegation to Pretoria. The trip would be in order for tribesmen here to be more clearly informed about the Land Resettlement Scheme which has been introduced with the Trust system.

This move follows a skirmish between tribesmen and the police in April when one man was reported killed and another seriously wounded by a revolver shot.

Trouble is said to have begun in the area when Chief Velaphi made actual claims on certain parts of the land, normally regarded as belonging to the community.

Contact's informants state that Chief Velaphi fenced in a part of the land and when eight head of cattle were found grazing on the field he ordered his men to impound the cattle.

AUTHORITARIAN

On their way to town where the cattle were to be impounded, Velaphi's men were stopped along the way by a number of women and young men. They demanded to know Velaphi's right for actions they considered authoritarian. A scuffle soon started.

Velaphi's men were made to take to their heels but before the peasant folk could rejoice over having retrieved the cattle, two van loads of White policemen encroached on them.

They immediately demanded to know who was the ringleader of the peasant group. This question was answered in the form of Mr. Lipoye Mjeza who stepped forward. The police tried to arrest him, but before anyone knew what was happening, Mjeza and another person were said to have been shot. This other person died on the spot, Contact was told.

ARRESTS

This followed the arrest of nearly 60 men and women who were detained for nearly two months before any charges were preferred against them. But they were soon released on their own recognisance. Some time later, charges against practically all those previously detained were withdrawn. But this time, Banana Mjeza was charged as being the leader of the group.

Among the men formerly held were some who were in Vereeniging at the time of the skirmish.



The African Liberation Committee of Nine was set up by the heads of African States at Addis Ababa last month. Opening address at its first meeting was given (left) by Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, vice-president of Tanganyika, the host nation, in Dar es Salaam. Algerian delegates pictured right are M. Sahnoun Mohamed, Director of the Division of African Affairs, Foreign Office; Dr. Nakkache (head of the delegates), Minister for Health; Capt. Bakhti of the Ministry of Defence; and M. Djoudi Noureddine, charge d'affaires at the Algerian Embassy, Dar es Salaam. The seven other member nations are Nigeria, the United Arab Republic, Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Guinea, Senegal and Uganda.

U.S. BREAKS COLOUR-BAR IN S.A. AT LAST

LONG damned for its kow-towing to South African racism by its colour-bar Embassy parties, the United States made a forthright break with an ignoble past on Independence Day 1963.

Ambassador Joseph C. Satterthwaite told the American Society in Johannesburg that the U.S.'s 105 Embassies and four legations throughout the world all held functions to which invitations are not affected by "the colour of the skins of the guests we wish to invite" — all that is except South Africa.

OWN COLOUR-BAR

And since this 4th July, South Africa is no exception either.

The colour-bar, a self-inflicted one at this time, worked the other way in Pretoria where all official Government guests stayed away from their own "whites-only" diplomatic function as a protest against the multi-racial party that was held the same afternoon.

AMERICANS DIFFERED

But Mr. Satterthwaite's view that "insofar as our Fourth of July receptions are concerned, we should from now on follow the customs of our own Government rather than that of the Government of South Africa" was not shared by some fellow Americans.

● In Port Elizabeth, long a centre of American industry, most of the American community stayed away. Nevertheless Consul Horace O. Byrne welcomed over 100 guests at Port Elizabeth's first official non-racial party. Port Elizabeth's Mayor attended, as did Pretoria's.

In Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban, non-racial receptions were also held, but from all of them Government representatives were absent.



THE LONG VIEW

— by Peter Brown

'Government has lost All Moral Sense'

— 90-day Detainees' Fates

BY the beginning of July over a hundred people were held in South African gaols for 90 days for "questioning". Two of them had been permitted visits by relatives. The only visits the rest had had, other than from prison officials, or policemen, were weekly calls by a magistrate.

The possibilities for abuse which this law offers are almost limitless. The mere fact of being kept in solitary confinement, relieved only by breaks for questioning, can have the most serious mental consequences for the victim. And who can be sure that even a weekly visit from a magistrate will prevent torture.

What happens to the average 90-day detainee we can still only speculate on, but there are certain things which we do know about how the law is being used which should be publicised as widely as possible.

● In Durban, Mr. George Mbele, a law student, having been allowed his law books initially, has now had them taken away from him. The reason, it is rumoured, is that Mr. Mbele has not been "co-operative".

● It was reported in June that on one day 53 persons had been detained for 90 days in the Zeerust area. No reason was given for the detentions — and it is almost impossible to believe that there are adequate grounds, even at the Government's level of assessment, for suddenly detaining 53 people in a single area on the same day. Zeerust has for long been a centre of opposition to Government policy. Is some local official now extracting a petty vengeance? Certainly the law as it stands gives full scope to local Special Branch men to do just that.

DIABOLICAL CASE

● But the most diabolical case of 90-days detention so far, one directly in the Nazi tradition, concerns the Sisulu family. Some time ago Walter Sisulu, on bail pending an appeal against a six-year sentence for prosecuting the aims of the banned A.N.C., disappeared. It was rumoured that he had left the country, but the rumour was never substantiated and

we must assume that the authorities think he did not. In mid-June Mrs. Sisulu was detained. In late June her 17-year-old son was detained. **The reasons for these detentions are almost certainly that the authorities think that they will help lead them to Walter Sisulu.**

Mrs. Sisulu is a qualified nurse. She is the mother of five children and her earnings are the family's only known income. She was detained at her work and so presumably was not able to see her children before she went to gaol. In gaol we can take it that she will be questioned about her husband's whereabouts and her son will be questioned about his father. It used to be a principle of the South African law that a wife could not be called to give evidence against her husband. Mrs. Sisulu is not being asked to give evidence against her husband. She is being asked to betray him.

SMALL-TIME HITLER

She has been put in this position by some perverted, small-time Hitler who has planned for her a situation where she does not know what is happening to her children and the only way she can find out is by betraying her husband — if indeed she knows where he is. Mr. Sisulu's position is that if he comes out of hiding to save his wife and family he faces the prospect of serving six years for a crime which would be no crime in a civilised country. He faces the further almost certain prospect that, at the end of the six years he will, to use Mr. Vorster's own phrase, be kept in gaol "this side of eternity".

A Government whose servants will use means as low as these to gain their ends has long since lost all moral sense.



National Chairman of the Liberal Party of S.A.

Tenth L.P. Congress

DELEGATES from throughout South Africa attended the 10th annual Congress of the Liberal Party in Cape Town last week.

Alan Paton was re-elected National President of the Party. The three national vice-presidents were Bill Bhengu, a Natal attorney, Jean van Riet, a Free State farmer, and Jack Unterhalter, a Johannesburg advocate.

In addressing the delegates the National Chairman, Mr. Peter Brown, spoke of the absence of prominent Liberals who had been prevented by government action from attending the congress. In this regard Mr. Brown mentioned a former National Vice-President, Mr. Jordan Ngubane, Mr. Randolph Vigne, a former National Vice-Chairman, Mr. Peter Hjul, a former Cape Chairman, and Mr. Joseph Nkatlo, a former Cape Vice-Chairman, all banned by Mr. Vorster, Dr. Edward Roux named under the Suppression of Communism Act, and Mr. Vaughan Stone, at present in gaol under the 90-day law.

Among many other decisions the Party confirmed that it would not put up candidates in the forthcoming Transkei election but "will not dissuade anti-apartheid candidates from making use of the elections to expose Transkei's self-government for the sham it is".

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Mbabane's Strike: Background and Aftermath

From "Contact" Correspondent

MBABANE: Swaziland is now looking back at the unexpected strike which caught Mbabane napping and paralysed the whole town from 10th to 15th June. The Swaziland Government had to call for help from the Gordon Highlanders in Kenya, yet there were no fatal casualties during the strike.

A number of incidents stand out in the crowded strike period.

The workers walked 22 miles in drizzling rain to Lobamba to ask for protection from the Ngwenyama, Sobhuza II. After the four-day meeting with the Ngwenyama which was attended by 2,000 people and some representatives of the Havelock Mine men still on strike, the Ngwenyama told the people to go back to their work and that he would talk with the Resident Commissioner as to what could be done about their low wages.

The general strike decision at Mbabane was taken on Sunday, 9th June, at a meeting in Msunduzi Hall which was attended by about one thousand people.

The meeting was called by the Ngwane National Liberatory Congress after they learned that the leaders of the strike at Havelock Mine were arrested. In the same week the workers at Big Bend came out in sympathy.

The strike at Mbabane was for R2 a day as minimum wage. The Bechuanaland police were withdrawn after the Gordon Highlanders arrived. On the first day of the strike the prisoners who had not been taken out because of the strike also tried to escape. Some escaped through the main gate when they attacked the warders and a sergeant was injured.

On Thursday, the same week of the strike, Mr. Dumisa Dlamini, secretary general of the Ngwane National Congress, was sentenced and sent to prison for other offences and Mr. MacDonald Maseko was also arrested the same day in court. Bail for Maseko was refused.

The following week after the people returned to their work all the leaders of the Swaziland Ngwane National Liberatory Congress were

arrested including Dr. Zwane, who, when he returned from Addis Ababa, found that the Mbabane strike was already on. This followed mass arrests of some of the people involved in the strike and many more are being arrested. I could not get the exact number of the people arrested including women.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

IN view of widespread political intimidation in the country at the moment, we are publishing a regular series of free legal advice items. Readers will profit by cutting out the advice in each issue and keeping it safely for reference.

No. 1. DO I HAVE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS?

Name and Address: *Certain persons may ask you for your name and address if they reasonably suspect you of having committed an offence or believe that you can give evidence about an offence. Such persons are police-men, managers of locations or hostels and their assistants, pass officers and other persons who ask for the production of documents, and chiefs or headmen. You may ask such a person to show you his card to prove that he is a policeman or other official.*

It is wiser to give your name and address because if it should happen that the court is satisfied that the official was entitled to ask you for it you could be fined R60 or sent to prison for three months, for not giving it. In any event as most of these officials can ask for your reference book or identity card and thus obtain your name there is usually no reason why you should not also give your address.

You must, of course, give your correct name and address, because if the official reasonably suspects that it is not true he may arrest you and detain you for twelve hours until he checks what you told him. If you refuse your name and address the official may arrest you immediately.

If you are in trouble, you or your family should consult an attorney at once.

BY A LAWYER.

THROUGH SONG AND PRAYER



MIRIAM MAKEBA

Miriam Makeba, South Africa's singing idol for years, has established six scholarships for young Africans from South Africa, to attend Haile Selassie University in the capital city of Ethiopia, reports "Malawi News", Blantyre.

The funds were derived from functions he held for dignitaries who remained in Addis Ababa after the marathon charter-drafting conference in May.

Miss Makeba has returned to the United States where she is currently the rave of supper clubs. She is pictured above in South Africa with the Manhattan Brothers.



M. L. KING

Dr. Martin Luther King, who was recently gaoled for leading the integrationist moves in Birmingham appealed to the United Nations "watchdog" committee last month for resolute action to bring about change in South Africa's racial policies.

Dr. King, who is president of the Southern Christian Conference launched one of the most effective civil rights campaigns with the Montgomery bus-boycott, and has since become the leading figure in the American Negroes' struggle for real equality.

Readers MAKE CONTACT

Infamous Act

THE tragedy and hardships caused by the Group Areas Act cannot be stressed sufficiently. Although the victims of this infamous Act have nowhere or no one to whom they can appeal.

A staff member of an Indian primary school in Johannesburg tells me that the school is next on the list for government removal to Lenasia. This will mean that 1,200 small children will be forced to travel over 40 miles a day. This recent Government move of closing down Indian schools is part of a diabolic plan to cripple the Indian community.

My point is: Why should little children suffer as well. **Valerie Wells**
8 Mareka Street, Atteridgeville,
Pretoria.

Fighting for Liberty

I AM a freedom fighter of S.W.A. as from 1954-1963 and have suffered for my country. Four times I have been bound with chains, and was taken to a far east wilderness between Ovamboland and Okavango. There I struggled for my release. I am fighting for the liberty of S.W.A., my country, in a well-organised group of SWAPO. These bonds and such



maltreatment have become my strength and delicious food for my life. I mostly anticipate the liberation of my country this year. Likewise

reckon you associate yourselves with the liberation of the indigenous people of South West Africa.

I. E. Tuhadeleni

Oshikango, S.W.A.

Robben Island

RE: Your article on Robben Island "A living hell" (*Contact*, 28th June). I wish to remind you that the thoughts of all freedom loving people go out to those imprisoned on that "political Alcatraz". That island will stand in the the not distant future as a monument to the George Peakes,

the Sobukwes, and all others who helped to throw off the yoke of oppression.
Wilfred Brutus
20 Shell Street, Port Elizabeth.

Join Organizations

THE resolutions at the Addis Ababa Conference regarding the liberation of the oppressed classes in South Africa have given new hope to the non-Whites and caused uneasiness in the ranks of the ruling privileged classes, but hope is not enough.

We, the non-Whites, should do more to throw off our chains! We should join organizations which will eventually increase the tempo of the freedom struggle. We cannot just sit back and look north for liberation. Something should also be done within the Republic. **Walter Jones**
30 Rabie Street, Port Elizabeth.

Thirsty for Education

MANY students have left South West Africa in search of a better education. Now the government has stopped this. We do not have a good

Readers!

- This is your letter page.
- Short and topical please.

standard of education here and we need it desperately.

As three young men who desire a higher education, we have placed all our hopes in SWAPO as the only organization that can free the people of this territory.

T. H. Ndakevondjo,
O. M. Mualukili,
S. Kaukungua.

South West Africa.

Glad Future

WHILE I sit and look at my two-year-old child, my heart is heavy, but, at the same time there is gladness in my heart.

The sorrow in my heart is there because I grew up in apartheid-twisted South Africa. My son is living in that same country today. My son brings me joy too for we know that his manhood will be lived in a changed land—a country in which there will be sixteen million South Africans sharing the riches and pleasures of our land.

Joan Meintjes
P.O. Donnybrook, Natal.

Let Us Break Our Chains

THE Bechuanaland People's Party is a Party for the peoples of all, as such we, the women of Botswana, should not let the men do the national work alone.

We are the people responsible for the entire lives of all our daughters and sons.

Before Europeans came to Bechuanaland, chiefs and their peoples were completely living together, people had to respect their chiefs because they were also respecting their people.



Chiefs were popular with their people, contributions, meat and corn and milk were to be given to chiefs every day and in most cases chiefs were not worried about protection and they had full support of their people. They

had some tribal battles and because of good following support of their people, they were usually successful in their battles against outsiders.

After the coming of Europeans, chiefs changed their attitudes towards their people; they began to listen more to the White man than to their people. Bomas were built after the agreement between chiefs and the so-called District Commissioners. Taxes were imposed on poor Africans and as a result Africans turned against their chiefs.

Now Bechuanaland People's Party is fighting for freedom under the leadership of our rulers. We want to be ruled by our Botswana rulers peacefully.

We in B.P.P. intend to have our chiefs being called kings not chiefs. We in Botswana People's Party will be happy to have our chiefs called kings. We would like to respect them more than we do with the so-called District Commissioners for there is not even one African who is ruling in any of the European countries. We advise our chiefs to be very careful.

Now are we to look and sit down letting our brother suffer like this? We must help him, we must pray to God to help our brother. I strongly urge all Africans of all Africa to come forward and join the struggle with B.P.P. and work laboriously in order to help our brothers in freeing Bechuanaland. **Tanks R. Ntebele**
Secretary, B.P.P. Youth,
P.O. Box 37, Malepye, B.P.