

contact

FOR UNITED NON-RACIAL ACTION

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CAPE MASS TRIALS SEND 171 MEN TO GAOL

THE series of mass trials following the arrests earlier this year of alleged members and organisers of the Pan Africanist Congress or of Poqo had by the end of August brought prison sentences, ranging from one year to 15 years, on 171 Africans in the Western Cape alone. After spending periods up to 4½ months in prison while awaiting trial (no bail was allowed) 132 men had been acquitted or had the charges against them dropped. And an estimated 150 or more men had still to appear in court.

According to the Cape Town Branch of the Defence and Aid Fund, which has had so far to find legal defence for no less than 23 cases, only two of the trials have been under the General Law Amendment (Sabotage) Act.

In the others the men have appeared, usually in large groups of up to 45, in special Regional Courts sitting in Cape Town, Malmesbury, Worcester, Goodwood, Robertson and Stellenbosch.

The charges against them have alleged that they furthered the aims of or were members of a banned organisation. Sentences have been from one to three years.

In two cases of sabotage heard in Cape Town 12 men have been sent to prison for five to 15 years.

PAARL

From May to July this year, in eight trials arising from the Paarl riots in November, 1962, 125 men were charged: five were found guilty of murder and were sentenced to death, three were sentenced to death for sabotage, 32 received sentences of five to 18 years for sabotage and 55 were sentenced on banned organisation charges.

By the end of August political trials arising out of the P.A.C. - Poqo scare, which panicked Parliament into passing the second Vorster General Law Amendment Act with its detention without trial clause and was used to

alarm whites throughout the country, had resulted in more than 500 men being convicted.

Hundreds of others are still waiting to be tried, and many of nearly 300 released have lost their employment and suffered in many other ways through the long periods they have



JAMES MCAPAZELI

been locked up as waiting trial prisoners.

TYPICAL

Typical of the type of mass trial now being heard in the Western Cape was that involving Mr. James Mcapazeli and 24 other men, most of them from the Nyanga townships.

Mr. Mcapazeli, an executive committee member of the Defence and Aid Fund in Cape Town, was arrested

in May as he left the D. and A. offices in Parliament Street.

VARIOUS GAOLS

Like hundreds of others he disappeared into the gaols, first being sent to Bellville and from there to the police cells a few miles away in Durbanville. With several other men, he was later remanded to Worcester and sent to prison there. From Worcester, he was taken to Wynberg, sent to the Claremont police cells, returned to Worcester and was finally tried in Worcester and later in Robertson when the court transferred to that town.

He and 24 others were charged with being members of or furthering the aims of the P.A.C. Eleven, including Mr. Mcapazeli, were sentenced to three years, six received two years (one year suspended), and eight were released.

BALLET CANCELLED

By a Reporter

CAPE TOWN: A performance by the University of Cape Town Ballet School which was to have been given before a whites-only audience at the Alhambra Theatre has now been cancelled. Traditionally the School has always played before integrated audiences and the reason for this apparent reversal in policy is not known. However "Contact" understands that the performance was cancelled because David Poole, one of the company's leading male dancers, refused to appear before a segregated audience and was also prepared to protest if the show went on under those conditions.

contact

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VIEWPOINT

Those Political Policemen

FROM dominating the lives of most of South Africa's citizens, the police have now moved into the more speculative realm of national and international politics. Statements by senior police officers on the dangers of integration and on what they fear from Bechuanaland have caused a flutter in the press.

But surely leader writers of newspapers opposed to the Nationalist Government know enough of what is happening in their country not to be surprised? For years now an officer in the Security Branch has had all the power he needs to stifle the expression of political views and to suppress political parties and politicians. True, his name does not appear on the bans on people, parties or meetings. But the signature of a Minister or a magistrate is only the

symbolic final act in the process of suppression started and carried out by policemen.

When they pronounce on the problems of the country, police officers have behind them power beyond anything Mr. Eric Louw or all his colleagues, except Mr. Vorster, can command.

Colonel van den Bergh, who warned of the dangers of Bechuanaland, can, by signing a flimsy piece of paper, place all the alarmed journalists who criticized him into prison for 90 days recurring. For detention without trial has become one of the grisly facts of politics in South Africa. It needs only the order of a police officer to close the prison doors for months and years behind those who obstinately object to the mess Dr. Verwoerd, Mr. Vorster and their over-powered administrative arm are making of South Africa.

No wonder the Van den Berghs, General and Colonel, feel free to speak as well as to act.

RESISTANCE IN S.W.A.

From "Contact" Correspondent

WINDHOEK: Anti-government moves are being intensified in various African reserves here, as the government is rushing full speed to implement the recommendations of the Oddendal Commission. This is done at such speed, that in certain areas where resistance has not reached momentum, the government has gone ahead of the Commission to start with its surreptitious scheme, leaving the Commission with the sole task of only endorsing government action.

In the Herero Reserve, the annual meeting between the tribal representative and government officials has been called off this year by Chief Hosea Kutako and all other Headmen there. The reason given to the authorities is

that while the case of South West Africa is pending before the International Court, there is no need to have any consultations with the South African Government.

In Waterberg Reserve — the largest of Herero territory — public opinion is so tense that the government has been forced to discontinue its "improvement" of school buildings in the area.

Already in Nama Reserve, a spokesman for the tribe has indicated if there is to be any tribal meeting this year, "it will be only an inter-tribal conference to discuss common problems and no government officials will be allowed to participate nor be admitted as observers".

The greatest problem for freedom fighters in South West Africa, however, is how to rally all anti-government elements into one united front. But two liberatory movements, SWAPO and SWANU are fast sinking their differences and in all important matters there is now good co-operation.

At the coming National Conference of SWANU, due to start on 12th October this year in Windhoek, the dominant issue will be national unity between various anti-government groups and a united front with SWAPO. The conference will formulate a clear programme on the basis of unity with other groups in order "to marshal all the liberatory forces with unity of action and purpose against South African administration."

Democracy and Justice

This poem was written by a 90-day detainee while in detention. A former schoolmaster in Johannesburg, and now living in London, he was deported from South Africa after being detained for 28 days. A long satire of his, which was also written while in prison, will appear in the 21st September issue of *The New African*.

*A Minister benevolent
Found Parliament irrelevant
And hampering to Government.*

*After much deep meditation,
He conceived an innovation
Obviating legislation —*

*Just a Bill with no sub-section
Leaving all to his selection
— Never need a new election.*

*After further contemplation,
He evolved this formulation
— Limitless incarceration.*

*No more need for litigation.
Prosecutors? Long vacation.
Judges? Superannuation.*

*These men need never feel the draught,
There's scope for them to ply their craft
— The Special Branch is understaffed.*

VAUGHAN STONE.

GERHARD COHN

PROFESSIONAL
PHOTOGRAPHER

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Johannesburg

Racial Bias in Churches says African Minister

From "Contact" Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH: The Rev. Gladstone Mxolosi Ntlabati, 27, who was refused admission at Natal University to take an M.A. course in theology, criticised his church and others in an interview with Contact.

Mr. Ntlabati was attending the 18th annual conference of the Interdenominational African Ministers' Federation at New Brighton. He is due to leave for the United States

next month to do advanced studies in theology.

He spoke strongly against the lack of facilities for theological training for non-white ministers at university level. African ministers, he said, received theological training at seminaries while White ministers enjoyed university education.

"Our ministers will never rise to the level of White ministers. Their White colleagues will always regard them as inferior," said Mr. Ntlabati.

He feared lack of advanced theological training at university level would keep the standard low. African ministers would not be able to give the high standard of Christian teaching obtained in White churches.

Mr. Ntlabati said while Protestant churches opposed the government policy of apartheid there was evidence of racial consciousness and racial prejudice in the church.

Senior positions were closely guarded and reserved for White members of the church.

Non-White ministers earned lower stipends than White ministers. In almost all aspects of church administration and conditions White members were more privileged.

DEATH OF FATHER OF PAN-AFRICANISM



WILLIAM EDWARD BURG-HARDT DUBOIS, one of the greatest leaders and scholars America has ever produced, died in Ghana last week.

DuBois, who was 95, dedicated himself to the betterment of the Negro people everywhere and at the time of his death was working on an *Encyclopaedia Africana* to be completed during the next decade.

It is through him that Pan-Africanism gained reality from the dream of Henry Sylvester-Williams of Trinidad. He gave body and soul to Sylvester-Williams's idea and broadened its perspective.

Detained for 60 Days

By a Reporter

PAARL: The latest victim of government repression to be released under the 90-day clause of Vorster's Act is 24-year-old Miss Lydia Kasi. She was held for sixty days at the police cells in Paarl.

Miss Kasi, who is secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, said in an interview with Contact: "It is clear that the detention of persons under the 90-day clause is only to intimidate individuals and organisations."

Two members of the Special Branch who came from Cape Town to question her told her that the Food and Canning Workers' Union was being used by the Communists for their own ends and did she not know this.

She was then asked to assist them in their efforts to fight communism by giving them the names of people active against the government. She was assured that any information she supplied would be treated in the strictest confidence.

She refused to co-operate with the police in any way.

"I would and could not help them for anything in the world", Miss Kasi said.

They further alleged that Sactu was a communist front and wanted to know what she was doing at their meetings and also those of the Coloured People's Congress.

While she was in gaol she was forced to sleep on a concrete floor with only a mat and two blankets to protect her. For the first number of days she was given nothing to eat except half a loaf of brown bread three times a day.

Miss Kasi was one of four women detained under the 90-day clause in the Western Cape. She is expecting a baby in January.

More Aware of Politics

From "Contact" Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH: The general trend of discussions at the 18th annual conference of the Interdenominational African Ministers Federation stressed a closer and more practical approach by ministers to political problems of their congregations.

Delegates referred to political unrest, arrests, detentions and the flow of political refugees from the country to other parts of Africa and overseas.

A resolution from the Natal African Ministers' Association said: "Notwithstanding the fact this meeting is against the arrest and detention of people without trial this meeting urges the Minister of Justice that these detainees be allowed food,

reading material, tobacco and visits by their parents, wives, husbands and children and ministers of religion."

The Rev. A. L. Mncube, secretary of IDAMF, said in his annual report the way to neighbouring British Protectorates had been blocked.

Travellers to these places had to carry passports. There were difficulties in getting them.

He mentioned that the government refused to give him a passport to attend the All Africa Church Conference in Kampala recently.

The ministers said time had come for people of all races to worship together. The church was itself responsible for many divisions among Christians. IDAMF sought to bring churches together in a single and common system of worship.

Abrahams Out. But How Was He Arrested?

IF what Minister of Justice Vorster says is correct and the South African Police had nothing to do with the abduction of Mr. Kenneth Abrahams, Mr. Andreas Shipango, Mr. Paul Smit and Mr. Herman Beukes from Bechuanaland to South West Africa, then the four men have been the victims of a singularly suspicious arrest.

The three men held in Gobabis at the end of last week confirmed what Dr. Abrahams alleged in his *habeas corpus* application to the Cape Town Supreme Court. They were removed by force by a gang of white men from a truck taking them from Ghanzi to Lobatsi in Bechuanaland. This gang of kidnapers then drove them back to South West Africa. Dr. Abrahams was flown out from Gobabis in a "large aeroplane" and they were locked up in the town gaol.

POLICEMEN

Dr. Abrahams and his companions insist that some of the men who abducted them were policemen. Mr. Vorster said in a statement to the Cape Town Supreme Court: "On the information before me it appears that no member of the South African Police was in fact concerned in the alleged episode."

He admitted, however, that "civilians" might have been involved.

What is not explained is the link between the removal of the men from Bechuanaland and the formal stage of their arrest by the South African Police.

FORCE

After their dash over the border

into Bechuanaland on 25th July, the last thing any of the four men was likely to do was return willingly to South West Africa. Only force could have brought them back. And, in the dusty little Kalahari town of Gobabis, even the most obtuse of men could hardly have overlooked the obvious circumstances of their presence there; or are we going to be asked to believe that the four men walked on their own into the local police station saying: "We have come back. Please arrest us."

"CIVILIAN"

But that would be the only explanation not involving the police in their abduction. If they were handed over by a "civilian" gang, they must have protested. If this was the case, then the police had a duty to investigate



Abrahams

Shipango

what was very clearly a serious offence committed over the border in a foreign country. Yet days after their arrest the Minister of Justice described allegations of kidnapping as "absolute nonsense".

Mr. Vorster's statement was ridiculed by the *Rand Daily Mail* as amounting in effect to "The S.A. Police were not involved—at least not officially." Another interpretation might be "We didn't steal the goods, but just to show we're good chaps, we're giving them back." Such jokes don't really make anyone laugh any more.

The subsequent release of the four men and their return to Bechuanaland may remove the Abrahams case from the front pages of newspapers. But there are many explanations still due from Ghanzi, Gobabis and from the far too reticent Department of Justice.

Charter Plane



TWENTY-EIGHT South African refugees from the Republic and flying by charter

One of them is Mr. Vivian Ezra, Rivonia, Johannesburg, where Mr. and arrested on 12th July. On the same day banned African National Congress was

Asked if the Verwoerd Government as was rumoured in East Africa, Mr. Ez

The South African security police round-ups so far". On 11th August Mr police headquarters in Johannesburg. N Ezra disclaimed all knowledge of their

P.A.C. Wants

From "Contact" Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM: The Pan Africanist Congress wants world opinion to support it in an armed revolt against South African white domination. This statement was made recently by a group of PAC party leaders in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Matthew Nkoana, a former Vice-President of PAC, said they intended to organise positive action against the Republic. A proposal would be submitted to the African liberation committee of the Organization for African Unity by which positive action between the PAC and the ANC could be effected. This is in line with the call for African unity made at Addis Ababa. The Organization for African Unity has R4 million at its disposal.

A network of centrally-controlled publicity agencies, based initially in Cairo, is soon to be established by

D.R. CHURCH FIRE

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: Two days before the South African Police were due to hold their annual church service in Alexandra Township, the Dutch Reformed Church there was destroyed by flames. Sabotage is suspected.

The church, soon after its recent renovation, was made a target by political slogan painters. Now only the tower, surmounted by a cock, survives. At about the same time, part of the Native Commissioner's Office just outside Alexandra also went up in flames and thousands of records were destroyed. Officials claim that it is the African people who will suffer and that it will be some time before their records are in order.

Brings Refugees



ees landed in Dar es Salaam after escaping
r plane from Francistown in Bechuanaland.

claimed to be the owner of the house in
Mrs. Arthur Goldreich and others were
Ar. Walter Sisulu, formerly secretary of the
'so arrested.

was conducting a campaign against the Jews
t said: "They are anti-anything radical."

aimed this as "one of the most important
Goldreich and three others escaped from
ne of the four was on the plane and Mr.
'hereabouts.

Revolt in S.A.

the PAC with the object of mirroring
South Africa to the rest of the world.
Men previously connected with Radio
Bantu in South Africa — and there-
fore trained for the job — will handle
the broadcasting aspect, while many
prominent South African journalists,
among them Bloke Modisane, will
be responsible for a wide range of
journals to be printed and circulated
in a number of countries.

Among the radio stars is Stanley
Nkosi, formerly of the S.A.B.C. and
Radio Bantu, who arrived here last
month from Swaziland.

Meanwhile, news of the South
African struggle overseas is increasing
again. After South Africa's departure
from the Commonwealth, there was a
distinct slackening in interest in Britain
and America. The Goldreich-Wolpe
escape, however, has put South Africa
back on the front pages with a bang
and will make the new network's
task much easier.

For Lasting Freedom

STRENGTHEN

THE problem of altering the
existing South African govern-
ment or achieving a revolution is
not simply one of attacking the
rulers. *The primary responsibility falls
on the majority of the population,
without whose submission and co-
operation the system would collapse.*

The achievement of change in
South Africa thus depends on how
to increase the strength of the non-
whites, predominantly the Africans

Even if the present Afrikaner
Nationalist government is abolished
by external intervention and white
domination is thereby ended, if there
is no strengthening in the process of
the people as a whole, then the suc-
ceeding government, no matter what
its colour, will be at least as tyrannical
as the present one.

TERRORISM

Terrorists and guerrilla movements,
however, often recognize the im-
portance of withdrawal of co-opera-
tion and consent from the Govern-
ment — often the terror is directed
not against the "enemy" but against
one's own people to force them into
resistance. But the kind of society
which is thereby produced is of
questionable worth.

There is evidence that non-violent
action can significantly assist in in-
creasing the strength of the oppressed
people. True, increasing Government
repression makes it much more diffi-
cult to organize non-violent resist-
ance, which is illegal, but it is no
easier to organize violent resistance,
which is also illegal.

Only through determined efforts
being made to work out wise non-
violent strategy and tactics can a real
alternative to terrorism and guerrilla
warfare or military invasion gain a

— suggests Gene Sharp

THE PEOPLE

serious hearing. In doing so, five
major factors need to be considered:

1. The present condition of (a) the Govern-
ment; (b) the present and potential White
opposition; (c) the non-White activities and
organization; (d) the potential non-white
resistance; (e) the remainder of the population.
2. The technique, dynamics and requirements
of non-violent action and possible relevant
experience elsewhere.
3. How to reduce or
remove present weaknesses among the non-
whites by (a) casting off fear and unwilling-
ness to persist in resistance despite repression;
(b) how to increase knowledge and ability of
how to resist most effectively in specific terms;
(c) how to gain confidence in their ability to
change the situation.
4. How best to split
the white population from support for the
Government.
5. How to stimulate the maxi-
mum international resistance and how to use
it most effectively through: (a) news, en-
couragement, resistance plans, communicated
by literature and radio from outside; (b)
better publicity and educational campaigns
aimed at the rest of the world; (c) more
effective economic pressures; (d) more effec-
tive diplomatic and cultural pressures; (e)
cutting off of all supplies of arms; (f) with-
drawal of all foreign investment except where
the industries concerned abandon apartheid
practices; (g) application throughout the
world of various types of non-violent action
to achieve these objectives.

The alternative is probably a long
terrorist campaign and guerrilla
struggle or major international inter-
vention — all highly dangerous,
especially where the East-West power
struggle would become involved and
where the conflict could degenerate
into a nuclear war.

STILL HOPE

At this late stage the odds are
frankly not great that the struggle
will shift to a more effective applica-
tion of non-violent resistance, inter-
nally and externally. There is still,
however, the hope and the oppor-
tunity. *If these are seized, the future
might yet be bright for an unhappy
land.* And the world may be given a
lesson in how to deal with tyranny
and simultaneously establish genuine
and lasting freedom.

(Adapted from *Peace News*, London.)

Mrs. Mapheele Out: S.A.P. Wives in

By a Reporter

PAARL: Six African constables
who were transferred to Paarl
after last November's disturbances
now have their wives staying with
them.

This is clearly contrary to the
Government's own regulations
governing urban areas. Mrs.
Mapheele is unable to stay with
her husband but policemen's wives
are apparently treated differently.

The Government even went as
far as paying the fare of one of
the women from Pietermaritzburg
to Paarl.

Mr. Rautenbach, the acting
superintendent of Bantu Admini-
stration in Paarl, confirmed that
the women were illegally in
Mbekweni location. He said:
"This is only a temporary thing
and they will soon be going."

Col. Carstens, the District Com-
mandant of Police in Paarl denied
any knowledge of these women.
He stated emphatically: "Bantu
constables are definitely not al-
lowed to have their wives with
them in the Paarl location."

In spite of these denials, the
women are there, as is con-
firmed by Mr. Rautenbach.

THE LONG VIEW

— by Peter Brown

There is No 'New Deal' Over the Pass Laws

SOUTH AFRICA has gone backwards in many ways since Sharpeville but there was one direction in which the impression had been created, at least in the minds of many white South Africans, that she had gone forward. This was towards a more "reasonable" application of the Pass Laws.

Now the illusion has been shattered. Figures which became public in July show that, since Sharpeville, there has been an increase each year in the number of African people who have suffered under these laws. The statistics show that in 1962 well over a thousand people were convicted each day for pass offences. They do not show how many were arrested, accosted or insulted in the course of the enforcement of the Pass Laws.

The figures show something else. They show beyond all argument that a system as rotten as the pass system cannot be improved. The then Commissioner of Police announced three years ago a "new deal" in the police treatment of pass offenders. The

present Commissioner has just told us that the new deal is still in operation. But it hasn't produced any improvement at all and the truth of the matter remains that the only way to improve the Pass Laws is to abolish them.

XHOSASTAN

As we all know, however, the Pass Laws are one of the pillars of apartheid. Without them the whole machinery to enforce apartheid would collapse. The Government know this very well and it has no intention of abolishing these laws. The continued application of apartheid requires that there should be more, and not less, rigid control of African movement and it is precisely



National Chairman of the Liberal Party of S.A.

in order to achieve such control that the Bantu Laws Amendment Act was passed last session. Whenever it feels it necessary, and very likely next session, the Government will pass another Bantu Laws Amendment Act aimed at still further controlling African freedom. Why is the Government so anxious to take over the administration of "influx control" from local authorities if it is not to make quite sure that, in the future, no illegal immigrant from Xhosastan or Zulustan or Sothostan slips through the net into "white" South Africa.

MOUNTING TENSION

When Paramount Chief Sabata was stopped in Johannesburg and asked for a passport the incident was passed off as the foolish act of an officious policeman. What it really was, however, was a logical step in the application of apartheid. Sooner or later every African from every Bantustan is going to need a passport to get into "white" South Africa. If he comes without one he will be arrested. The number who do come without them will almost certainly increase as the Bantustans grow in population but not in area or viability. Paramount Chief Sabata's experience is a dramatic example of what the future holds. The prospects for such "international" incidents and consequent mounting tension between the "Bantu homelands" and the "white" republic are limitless.

For years the apartheid theorists have been telling us that "positive" or "Bantustan" apartheid is the answer to South Africa's race tensions. For years we have insisted that "positive" apartheid will sharpen those tensions quite as much in the future as negative "pin-prick" apartheid does now. It seems we are going to be right.

Air Ban Will Eat up Profits

THE most striking feature of the full-page advertisements in which South African Airways announce its new over-the-seas service round West Africa was not the fulsome appeal to see Las Palmas or the Cape Verde Islands. It was an oddly flattened map of Africa, distorted to conceal the great extra distance that "patriotic" patrons of S.A.A.'s Boeings will have to fly to avoid the continent now closed to them.

In the viciously competitive business of air travel the S.A.A. has been dealt a body blow not only to

its prestige but also to its not overfull pocket. Despite Mr. Ben Schoeman's confident-sounding "we will carry on" boasts, the long way round Africa is going to eat heavily into the profits of the airline.

Answering a question in Parliament last session, Mr. Schoeman said that the S.A.A.'s Boeing services — introduced in 1960 — had yielded a profit in 1961/62 of R3,088,780. In the same year the profit of all the services of the S.A.A. was R1,077,162, indicating that part of the earnings of the Boeings had gone to meet losses on other services. In 1962/63 intensive competition in world airlines reduced the profit to R1,301,098, but this again must have been a valuable contribution to an airline whose surplus was only R541,000.

Now, not only will the S.A.A. have to meet extra costs on its new route, but it certainly will not have the appeal of the airlines on the more direct routes. Less passengers at greater cost is the prospect before the S.A.A. But no doubt Nationalist pride will keep Ben's Boeings flying and the nation will pay.

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P.O. Box 1979, Cape Town

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No. 5

ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT

A policeman, manager of a location, pass officer, chief or headman can arrest a person without a warrant if the official reasonably suspects that person of having committed the offence of treason, sedition, murder, rape, robbery, assault in which a dangerous wound is inflicted, or theft, house-breaking or fraud. There are also many other offences for which a person can be similarly arrested. It is therefore safer to go along with the official if he makes the arrest, rather than resist the arrest. If the arrest is unlawful the person so arrested can sue for damages as I shall show in a later article.

If a private person sees any of the offences I have just mentioned committed in his presence or he knows or suspects that any one of them has been recently committed, he also can arrest without warrant the person who has committed such offence or whom he reasonably suspects. He can also arrest a person engaged in a fight.

The person arresting must tell the arrested person why he is being arrested, and must bring him to a police station as soon as possible. The arrested person may not be kept for more than 48 hours without being brought before a magistrate for trial or for an order for further detention until the trial.

A policeman can call on any man between the ages of 16 and 60 to assist in any arrest and if the man refuses, without proper excuse, he can be fined R40 or be sent to prison for a month.

BY A LAWYER.

Honono in Tanganyika



Refugees Honono, Gool and Tabata pictured above soon after their arrival in Dar es Salaam whence they had fled from South Africa via Swaziland. Tanganyika Minister for External Affairs, Oscar Kambora, told them that he hoped that their stay in Tanganyika—which they should regard as their country—would be a happy one. "This is what African unity means," he added. Mr. Tabata is leader of the South African Convention and A.P.D.U.S.A. (African People's Democratic Union of Southern Africa). All three are officials of Unity Movement and Mr. Honono, who broke a house-arrest order to go to Tanganyika, is president of the All Africa Convention.

LAW MEETING IN DAR

From "Contact" Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia have not been invited to the first African Conference on Local Court and Customary Law to be held in Dar es Salaam from the 9th September.

This was disclosed at a Press Conference held here by the Secretary General of the Conference Secretariat, Mr. P. J. Nkambo Mugerwa.

The co-sponsors, the Tanganyika Government and the Dar es Salaam

University College, have extended an invitation to all independent African states—Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, the Somalia Republic, Sudan, Nigeria, Ghana and Ethiopia—to send delegates in the belief that the problems of development of local courts and customary law are common to the whole of Africa and that an exchange of information between African states would be of great value.

Invitations to send observers have also been sent to all countries maintaining diplomatic missions in Dar es Salaam. It is not yet known how many countries have accepted the invitation.

The delegates attending the conference will pay their own passages to and from Dar es Salaam as their contribution towards the cost of the conference. Accommodation and other expenses will be met by the Conference Secretariat from the contribution of £10,000 made by the Ford Foundation towards the conference's expenses.

Fishes Out of Vorster's Net

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: "There can be no doubt that two of the big fishes have got away," was Minister of Justice Vorster's comment on the Goldreich-Wolpe escape. The two men have eluded probably the most intensive manhunt ever mounted by the South African Police.

"We are closing in," the police claimed, and for 17 days Goldreich and Wolpe sat tight in Swaziland while every available policeman was engaged in a search concentrated mainly in and around Johannesburg and on the roads leading to

Bechuanaland and Basutoland.

Since the mid-July swoop on Goldreich's Rivonia home, the police have led the public to believe that the underground movement was smashed. The facts would seem to indicate otherwise.

Who helped the men out of Marshall Square? Who helped them get the car that took them across the border? Who provided them with money? Who organized the flight? Only Goldreich and Wolpe have the answers to these questions. But in the words of Mr. Vorster, "Their escape was a great loss in the campaign against subversion".

Readers MAKE CONTACT

Radio Apartheid

ONE of the most offensive of the propaganda techniques of Radio South Africa is its habit of attaching *Time*-like epithets to African leaders and others unpopular with the Nationalist Government. Thus Southern Rhodesia's Joshua Nkomo becomes "black extremist leader Nkomo"; and Amnesty, (see *Contact*, 26/7/63) the international movement for freedom of opinion and religion, which has fought as hard for victims of communist oppression as it has for those in South African gaols, becomes "the leftist movement Amnesty" in Radio South Africa parlance.

But perhaps the most glaring examples of blatantly inaccurate epithets used in this news service to mislead its more gullible listeners have been those applied to Mr. Patrick Duncan.

Mr. Duncan's strong anti-communist views are very well known in South Africa. Yet, when it was reported that he had been taken by aircraft out of Basutoland, Radio South Africa described him as "the well-known communist Patrick Duncan".

Some weeks later he became "the well-known communist and supporter of violence". Then, when he gave evidence to the United Nations committee investigating apartheid, he was described as "the leading communist and supporter of violence Patrick Duncan".

Sea Point.

H.P.

Reject Timidity

RECENTLY major church bodies, such as the World Council of Churches in Montreal and the National Conference of Catholics in Chicago issued strong condemnations of racialism. What is more important, they agreed on various lines of action to protest against racialism.

What are the religious leaders and their followers doing in South Africa?

We have had occasional statements of protest, and even suggested lines

of action. But what has happened?

Apartheid still exists in church bodies and among congregations. A survey of the practices in churches would reveal the astonishing extent to which clergymen and churchgoers voluntarily practice apartheid in their churches and church organisations.

It is time that this was stopped. It is time that the churches embark on a vigorous campaign to prove—in daily life and daily practice—that they TRULY believe in the brotherhood of all men.

The time has come for the churches to reject tame submission to racial prejudice and shameful hypocrisy.

Mbabane.

"Julius Caesar"

P.A.C. Acclaimed

I was interested in your special report on the state of the (Freedom) movements in South Africa (*Contact*, 9/8/63) but felt that your reporter, perhaps without realising it, was denigrating the P.A.C.

I can't for a moment agree that Sobukwe is the only man of stature

Readers!

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

they have produced. Mahomo, Molotsi, Make, Nkoane, and others, are widely admired. Here in London a very experienced and quite detached correspondent on African affairs considers Mahomo one of the most impressive politicians he has ever met in Africa, and some Northern Rhodesians at the Tanganyika independence celebrations spoke with warm admiration of Molotsi.

I am not interested, as no one sane is, in taking sides. But if one is supporting unity, it seems unfair to ignore some of the best brains—or at least one should give equal attention to all sides.

London.

M.B.

The Country's Strength

WHAT are the workers? They are the backbone of every country's economy. Without African, Indian, White and Coloured workers there could be no industry. Who would



work in the wineries? Who would work on the farms?

The S.P.C.A. prevents cruelty to animals and anybody who ill-treats a dog is liable to punishment. Sheep and cattle are well

treated too because they produce milk, wool and meat which is for the benefit of the country.

Why then are our fellow workers so unfortunate? They too have feelings and even produce much more than the other animals.

Zorah Mehlomakulu

Secretary,

S.A. Distributive Workers' Union,
Cape Town.

Change of Govt.

"ONE hundred families ejected from their homes." "Inch by inch starvation." "Young woman arrested on Immorality charge." "Police carry out nation-wide raid on vagrancy." And so it goes on.

These are headlines depicting the South African scene (to arouse the conscience of those who never experience such lives.) One hears pity from many in sympathy with the victims of the above headlines. Others work or contribute greatly towards the eradication of such misery. But this sordid life remains on the *non-White* scene. In fact, many have already come to accept such an existence as part of their destiny.

Not that they like it. Oh no! Not one inch of it. But the people have become frustrated. All through the years they have witnessed organisations striving for their dignity as human beings. And at the same time, they have seen the implementation of laws which have made it impossible for these organisations to achieve their aims.

And as leaders are neither gods nor demons; and in pursuit of logic, they have at times been disfavoured by the people because the chains of bondage do not break.

In short, Mr. Editor, Justice Snyman's "message of Paarl" is not sufficient to heal the wounds inflicted through various legislation of the Verwoerd regime. What is needed is not only a change of attitude but a change of government. One which will be representative of all the people in the country, regardless of race, colour or creed.

Kroonstad.

"Observer"