

contact

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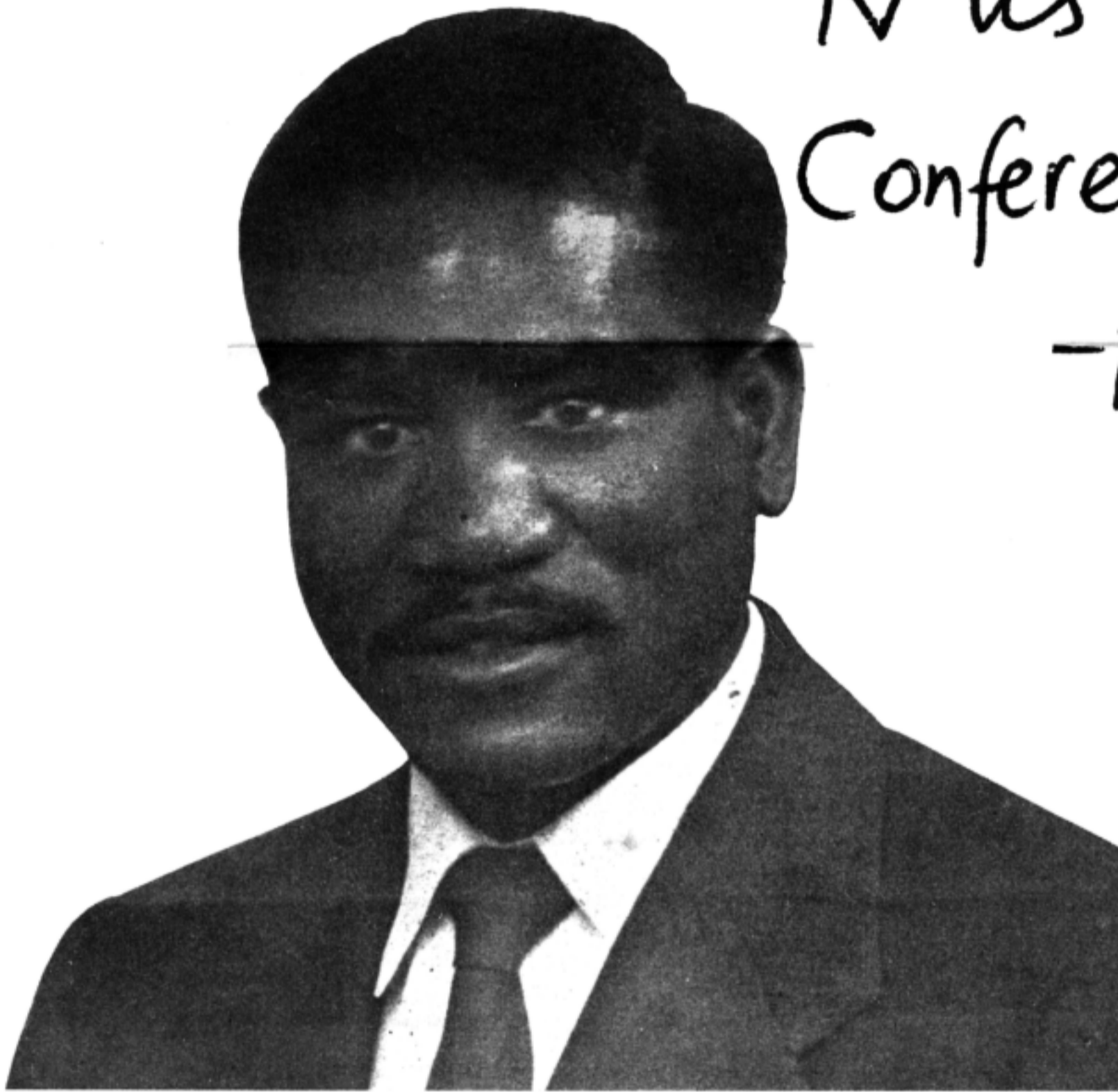
13th JULY 1961

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as a Newspaper

SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY

Coloured National
Convention held in
Teeth of Bars - p. 4.

News
Conference
- p. 5



Ja-Toiwo, Founder of S.W.A.P.O
- page 5

contact

Contact is independent. It works for non-racial democracy based on adult suffrage. It is against all forms of totalitarianism such as fascism, communism and apartheid.

The Mandate Must be Revoked

FOR thirteen years the people of South West Africa have called on the United Nations to help them in their oppression by the government of apartheid.

This territory was lent to the Union to administer in the interests of its inhabitants.

Instead of carrying out these terms, the Union has brazenly

1. virtually annexed the territory as a fifth province
2. introduced Bantu authorities and Bantu education
3. stationed military forces, in flagrant contempt of article 4 of the mandate
4. closed its ears to the United Nations.

The time has now come for action.

The U.N. must cancel the old mandate and remove the mandate from the Union, by force if necessary.

If it is not possible to give South West immediate independence, it should be governed as a Trust Territory by an African state.

No other settlement will meet the needs of Africa.

The I.M.F. Loan

THE International Monetary Fund has loaned £26½ million to the government of apartheid.

Contact regards the loan as shameful to the governments of the Western world, without whose blessing it could not have been made.

Not only are our *baases* given the means to buy arms with which to shoot down our people when they demand their rights; they are also given respectability and *time* with which to repair the rents made by Verwoerd's decisions on the Commonwealth and the Republic.

White supremacy in South Africa is entering its final phase. We agree in one respect with Minister Erasmus when he compares the present phase in South Africa with the Algerian struggle.

At such a critical moment we see the West lining itself up with the enemies of democracy, the enemies of Africa. We see the West once again preparing to back the losing side.

For South African patriots not ashamed to admire Western democracy it is an agonizing sight.

Welcome Home Michael Scott!

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT was declared a prohibited immigrant in the Union in January, 1952. Since then he has unselfishly laboured without ceasing for the peoples of South West Africa.

For many years he has longed to return to Southern Africa. Now, travelling in the wake of the United Nations Committee on South West Africa, he has arrived in Bechuanaland which is as truly a part of Southern Africa as is the Cape.

We say "Welcome to you, Michael Scott; welcome, and well done". For the arrival of the Committee is the vindication of his thirteen years old dream, that the plea of the South West

African dispossessed could, in the end, bring powerful intervention.

We pray that the rest of Michael Scott's prophetic vision will step by step be realized: that freedom will come to all South Africa through the door of South West Africa, that the umbrella of the United Nations will be unfurled over the whole southern end of Africa, to bring freedom to all, and to bring security to the minorities.

In particular the White people should look to the United Nations to save them from the worst consequences of their own folly, cruelty, and greed; they should realize that only under U.N. rule will they be able to become integrated peacefully with the majority on terms of economic and political equality.

Bechuanaland Betrayal

BRITAIN has played a cowardly double role in the negotiations with the United Nations Committee on South West Africa.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bernard Braine, the Under Secretary, assured questioners that no conditions had been placed on the visas which Britain, as a member state of the U.N., had granted to the Committee.

Yet, in a statement issued on Sunday, 9th July, the U.K. High Commissioner in Salisbury said that the facilities extended to the committee would be withdrawn if the chairman did not give an assurance that the committee would not enter South West by way of Bechuanaland.

Why does Britain protect South Africa like this.

WITH CAP AND GOWN

Campus Conservatism Booms

By a Reporter

CAPE TOWN: A number of Liberals were elected to the Executive Committee of the University of Cape Town Convocation (the body of past students numbering altogether about 13,000) at its annual general meeting on 20th June.

Mr. Clive Corder was elected chairman in place of Adv. A. H. Broeksma, Q.C.

At the same time, among the students, there has been a strengthening of the more conservative wing.

At the University of Cape Town there are two main parties in student politics: 'practice' and 'principle'.

Practice is what the outside world knows as conservatism: *principle* is liberalism, or as it is becoming known on this campus, radicalism. The 'practice' students say "No politics in the S.R.C.", but *mean* "Let us be conservative".

Since Sharpeville the opposition of these two viewpoints has rocketed into prominence. It is in fact a sign of the powerful conservative reaction that is taking place in all the English-speaking universities. It is not a simple reaction: it is not simply a shift from radicalism to conservatism, but a reaction from *apathy* to conservatism.

WINE AND WOMEN

Traditionally student politics at the English-speaking universities (and this applies to some extent to the Afrikaans ones too) have been controlled by a small group of politically-conscious students, generally radicals of some kind. The rest of the male students have been interested in little except drinking, women, sport and, on occasions, their work.

But last year's emergency shocked numbers of intelligent Whites into political consciousness.

That this consciousness is the sort that proclaims "what we need is White



Minister J. J. Fouché has gone to Britain begging for arms.

unity" may be regretted, but it cannot be denied.

Very few liberal students regret this reaction. Most believe that the unfortunate results are more than counterbalanced by the fortunate, for the simple reason that the step from conservatism to liberalism is easier than the step from apathy to liberalism.

FORT HARE

I do not mean at all that the radical students at U.C.T. have lost their power. They retain much power, if only by virtue of their superior organization. The Radical Students' Society (home of many Liberal students) has done a great deal of fine political work, such as its protests over Fort Hare last year, and its work for the end of May stay-at-home.

Another important fact is the return of the Leftist students to university politics. They had withdrawn entirely for more than a year—boycotted mass meetings, elections and societies. But now they are back.

The Cape Peninsula Students' Union (part of the non-European Unity Movement), which refuses to take part in any political activity but its own, has lost all but eight members and much support, probably as a result of the growing militancy of the radicals.

BAN ON POLITICS

At U.C.T. there is a complete ban on all party politics on the campus. This ruling, made by the S.R.C. and supported by the University Council, is mostly ignored. For instance, the Groote Schuur branch of the Progressive Party

has students for its chairman and secretary and some student societies have political affiliations; the Radical Students' Society is dominated by Liberals; the Modern World Society is dominated by Leftists.

INTEGRATION

In fact, the ban means only two things—that recruiting and canvassing on the campus must be done underground, and that one judges political groups, not by numerical support, but by organization and power. And there can be no doubt that the radical students are the best organized and most powerful group on the campus.

The influence of the radicals was shown in a recent random poll which showed that approximately 70% of some 200 students were in favour of social integration (20% were against and 10% didn't know). This is despite the attitude of the principal, Mr. J. P. Duminy, who has, in the guise of keeping the U.C.T. in line with the "customs and conventions of the community", banned all "mixed" social functions.

The S.R.C. however came out in support of social integration, and ruled that all social functions were to be thrown open, or not held. Whether Mr. Duminy or the S.R.C. will win this battle can not yet be said.

Both the men of 'practice' and the men of 'principle' can thus find matter for comfort in the position as it now stands.

NOTICE TO AGENTS

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Many thanks,
J. C. A. DANIELS
Manager.

PORTUGUESE BUILD-UP IN ANGOLA

IT is clear that Mr. Holden Roberto's nationalist movement, the Union of Populations of Angola (U.P.A.), has run into difficulties. The *Observer* (London) reports that the Portuguese now have 20,000 White troops in the colony. The report (2nd July) runs:

The liner *Vera Cruz* left Lisbon on Wednesday with 2,500 troops and the Tyne-built 20,000-ton *Principe Perfeito* left on her maiden voyage the same day with 1,200 soldiers and civilians, of whom 1,000 are believed to be troops for Angola.

The "peace-time" strength of the Portuguese Army comprises 2,821 officers on the active list and about 2,000 on reserve, with a permanent cadre of other ranks numbering 34,000.

UNION FEARS

Despite this build-up, the *Observer* reports from Windhoek that the Union authorities are worried. The Portuguese requests for military aid, cables the Windhoek correspondent are confronting the South African defence planners with a dilemma. All the indications are that the chances of recovering northern Angola are regarded sceptically, and a decision has been made to draw a defence line on the 1,000-mile-long South West African border.

In the past three weeks South African security forces have moved into Ovamboland, now taken over as part of the South West African "police zone". Aircraft operating from two airfields, one in the Caprivi Strip and the other at Ohopoho, in the west, have begun a patrol to watch for Angolan refugees and infiltrators.

GARRISON FOR BASE

Units of the mobile watch sent up from Potchefstroom, near Pretoria, are patrolling the ground in co-operation with the Portuguese police. Sixteen permanent police posts are being built, linked by wireless.

The Walvis Bay defence base, which is Republic territory though administered by the South West Africa Administration, is to receive a garrison of 1,500 regular troops in the next few months. Its airport is being enlarged to enable them to be flown to the Angola frontier in less than two hours.

The situation has made its impact on the civil population, and in Windhoek itself, with a European population of 20,000, there are now some 15,000 registered firearms.

NAPALM BOMBS

As reported in *Contact* (29th June) napalm bombs are being used. This report is confirmed by the *Observer* (2nd July). Frank Barber says:

There is a good deal of evidence that napalm is being used in Angola. Yesterday Mrs. David Grenfell, a Baptist missionary, told me how she and her husband had witnessed a napalm attack.

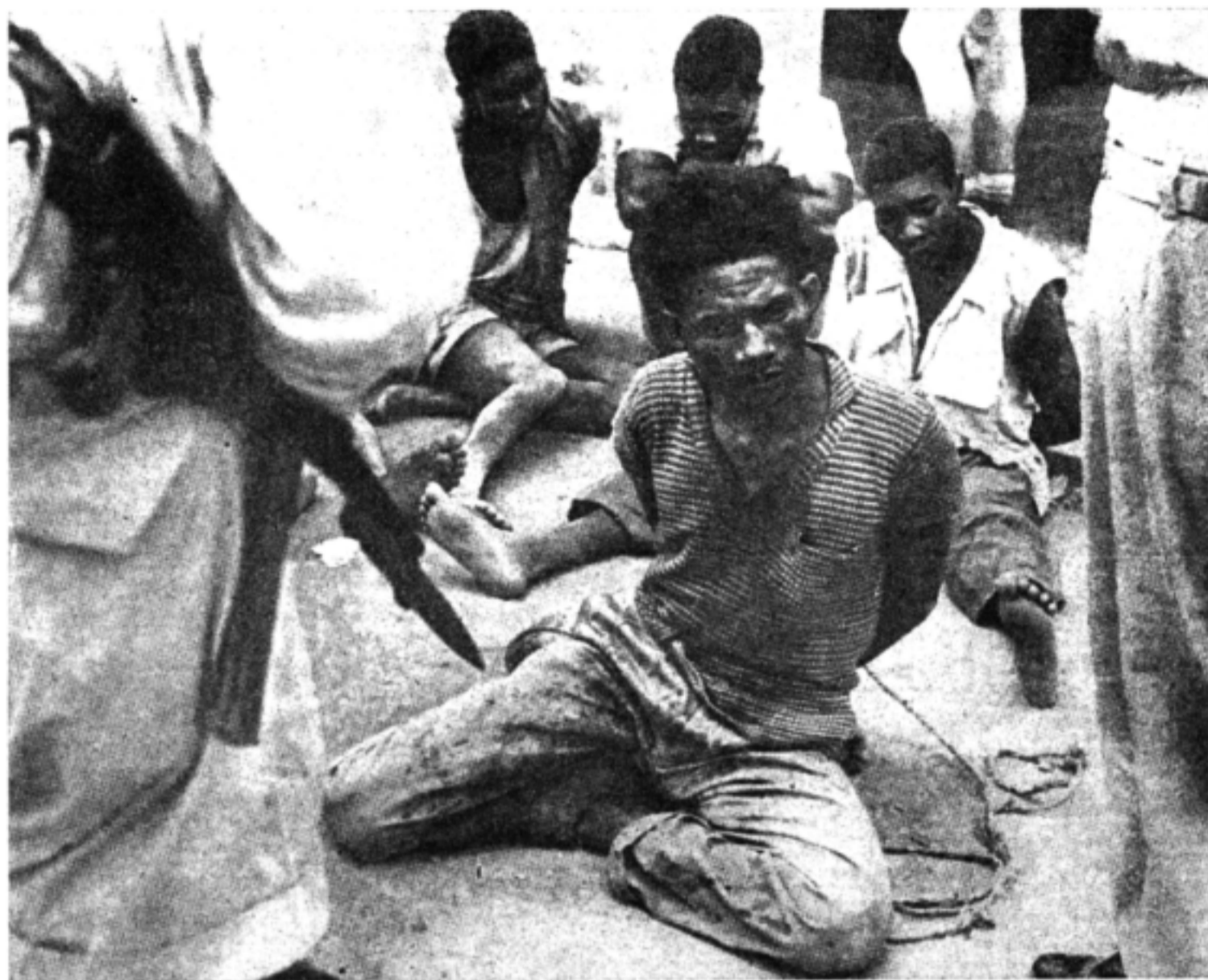
"The canisters looked like oil drums with tapered ends," said Mrs. Grenfell. "My husband went to bury one of our Christian workers who had been killed in the attack. He saw that the instructions on one of the canisters were in English."

The British Government was originally inclined to dismiss Labour protests against military supplies for Portugal. But for the past fortnight Conservative M.P.s have been receiving bundles of letters from clergymen, churches and missionaries taking up the Angola affair.



U.P.A. badge

AN INTERROGATION IN ANGOLA



Angolan villagers, their hands tied behind their backs, wait to be interrogated about the murder of a Portuguese civilian. More than a thousand Portuguese have died since the Angolan revolt flared up unexpectedly last March; and more than 20,000 Africans have so far been killed in

reprisals. An estimated 100,000 refugees have escaped across the Angola border to the Congo Republic, where they are being cared for by international relief agencies and mission societies.

(Photo: *Observer*)

On Eve of Constitution-making

SWAZIS DEMAND ONE MAN ONE VOTE

From "Contact" Correspondent

MBABANE: The Mbabane branch of the Swaziland Progressive Party held a meeting on 16th June, 1961, at Msunduzi Hall, which was packed to capacity by hundreds of Swazis, to cry out in one voice for their democratic rights and the restoration of human dignity and the African personality.

The main aim of the meeting was to have "one ear and one voice" for Professor Cowen who is at the moment advising the Swaziland Progressive Party in the constitutional talks now going on in the country.

Addressing the meeting, the leader of the S.P.P., Mr. J. J. Nquku, said that the coming of Professor Cowen of the University of Cape Town is of great significance in the history of Swaziland. "We do not blow our trumpet but the sight to victory is before us," he said. "What we say and present to the government to-day may be overlooked but truth shall, as it always does, prevail at the end. The battle before us to-day is the fiercest of any other battle that our forefathers may have fought before."

It must be understood that matters in Swaziland politics have come to a head and the Swaziland Progressive Party has been accused of "upsetting the old harmony between the tribal Swazi and the European masters who came to this country to teach them civilization and Christian morals".

Mr. Nquku told the audience that he

had recently been expelled from the Constitutional Committee because he had expressed a different point of view, opposed to that expressed by Mr. A. Hlope who works for the Swaziland administration and is also on the Committee. Mr. Hlope had said that he and some of his colleagues on Committee

are against political parties in the country. On being asked to withdraw his statement in which he bitterly attacked Mr. Hlope for his "irresponsible utterances", Mr. Nquku refused to do so and, for that reason, Mr. P. L. Dlamini, Secretary of the Swazi National Council, moved that Mr. Nquku be expelled from the Constitutional Committee.

The next speaker was Mr. D. Dlamini who endorsed Mr. Nquku's words and said that the duty of the African in Swaziland and in Africa in general is to restore the African personality which has been ruthlessly trampled underfoot by the oppressive rulers in Africa.

Since Professor Cowen had not managed to come, the meeting decided to pass two resolutions in his absence to register their deepest feelings. The resolutions read as follows:

1. This house unanimously denounces the undemocratic move of the oppressors by torturing Mr. Nquku for having expressed the wishes and aspirations of the people through the Swazi National Council in the Constitutional Committee and demands immediate direct representation of the Swaziland Progressive Party in the Constitutional Committee and its Working Committee.
2. This house unanimously resolves that the future constitution of Swaziland be based on the principles of democracy on the line of a non-racial policy and ONE MAN ONE VOTE.



NQUKU

Convention Held Despite Bans

HOW THE CONVENTION WAS HELD

By "Contact" Staff Writers

CAPE TOWN: That the "Coloured" people, traditionally regarded as allies of White against Black, will never again agree to be used as servants of White supremacy, has clearly emerged from the meetings of the South African "Coloured" National Convention, held near Cape Town during the week-end of 7th - 10th July, despite a ban by the Minister of Justice.

Other important facts to emerge are:

- that the "Coloured" people will no longer think in terms of a qualified franchise, but are now demanding full equality and adult suffrage
- that the "Coloured" people completely reject the view that they are a "race" or group apart, and regard themselves as people and South African citizens in the fullest sense of the word.

About 300 delegates, from all over the Union, made up what has been easily the most representative gathering of its kind ever held. At one moment, early on the morning of the 7th, it seemed as though the ban would make the Convention impossible. Officials were at first shocked by the ban, imposed as it was at the last moment, while many delegates were on their way to Cape Town. But, as soon as the large Planning Committee began to gather, they rallied, and almost immediately decided, with no opposing voices heard, not to go home tamely, and not to accept the ban. Such a courageous decision would have been unthinkable even twelve months ago.

HALF-HEARTED BANS

The full text of the two banning orders appear elsewhere on this page. In the event the bans merely acted as spurs and encouragements to delegates, and created a tremendous buoyancy and solidarity and a unity which otherwise might have been lacking.

The bans were curiously half-hearted. The first forbade any gathering of the Convention within the magisterial districts of Simonstown, Cape Town, Wynberg, Paarl, Wellington, Somerset West and Stellenbosch.

But there was no ban in the Malmesbury district, and in the event a meeting was held in the open air on the farm Dassenberg, near Kalabaskraal, about 30 miles north of Cape Town.

The second ban forbade any gathering of any of the Congress movements in the same areas, but did not ban Liberal Party meetings. In the event in place

of the opening meeting of the Convention that should have been held in the Claremont Civic Centre there was held across the road in an Anglican church hall, a meeting of the Liberal Party, urgently called at four o'clock on the same afternoon.

On Sunday, 9th July, delegates were busy with commissions. All, in the evening, attended a triumphant protest meeting held by Mr. N. S. H. Kearns, National President of the Coloured

"We Dedicate Ourselves to Destroy this false, separate Identity"

THE Convention should be allowed to introduce itself. In a booklet *Why a "Coloured" National Convention* the Planning Committee writes:

Many attempts have been made to define the Coloured people. Scientists have tried to do so by pointing to certain common physical characteristics, but this has failed. In law, we are defined as being what is left of the South African population after all other groups have been accounted for. This is not helpful either. When we look at the position to-day, we find that the one unifying factor, found to be common to all Coloured people, is the fact that we are discriminated against. We are a recognizable and significant group only in the sense that the people who have made laws for this country have singled us out as a separate group, differing from the Whites, the Africans and the Asians. We are not discriminated against exactly in the same way as Africans and Asians are discriminated against, we are subjected to

B.C.E.S.L. in the Anglican cathedral hall. Some 400 people were present, and the hall was packed with an enthusiastic crowd. When the crowd was told of the arrests of the eight delegates, they rose to their feet and roared "Nazis!"

Meanwhile the Planning Committee worked themselves almost to a standstill and almost through the nights to deal with the constant threat that further bans and arrests might halt the whole Convention.

that social type of discrimination reserved for "Coloured people", and it is in this sense that we are a separate "Coloured people".

We are organizing to meet in a Convention of Coloured people, precisely in order to remove those factors which make us a separate group, to remove the discrimination. It is in discrimination, although of another kind and degree, that we share common ground with other South Africans. We therefore have much in common with the Africans and Asians, who are also discriminated against: but we also have something in common with fair-minded White persons, whose sense of justice is outraged because they have to live in a country in which colour discrimination is practised.

Let nobody say that because we are organizing a Convention as a Coloured group, we are recognizing and accepting the fact that we are a separate group, or that we wish to be so regarded in the laws of the land. We repeat that we are a separate group by exclusion, by discrimination, by virtue of laws which we regard as wrong. And it is to destroy this false, separate identity that we are dedicating ourselves in this Convention.

COWARDLY ACT OF CAPE TOWN CITY COUNCIL

WHEN the Planning Committee of the "Coloured" National Convention took note of the government's ban, it cancelled its lease of the Claremont Civic Centre, a hall owned by the City Council of Cape Town.

Almost immediately thereafter the Liberal Party applied for the same hall, in order to hold a meeting to protest against the ban.

The Town Clerk, Mr. Jan Luyt, refused to let the hall unless the Party first obtained permission from the police.

Thus, to an ever-increasing extent, does the writ of our Gestapo run in all departments of our nation's life. City and university autonomy, the independence of the courts, all are being weakened, as the dread grip of the Secret State Police tightens.

Citizens Protest

A WAVE of resentment swept citizens of Cape Town when news of the banning broke, in banner headlines, in the Friday morning newspapers (7th July). It was widely felt that government had no right to muzzle the Convention, and that the manner of doing it was mean, for government had waited till the last moment, until many of the delegates were on their way to Cape Town.

A citizens' protest meeting was formed on 7th July.

Prof. D. P. Inskip took the chair at the formation of the committee and Dr. Sheila van der Horst was elected deputy chairman.

COMMITTEE

The others were: Miss Y. de Villiers, Mrs. Barbara Grieve, Mrs. N. J. Marquard, Mrs. Marie Grant, Mr. Harry Wright, Mrs. Mary Birt, Mrs. Marcelle Kooy, Dr. Zac de Beer, M.P., Mrs. D. Berman, Mrs. Molly Petersen, Mr. Donald Molteno and Mrs. Jacqueline Beck.

The meeting was planned for the evening of Monday, 10th July, at which Mr. A. van de Sandt Centlivres, a former chief justice, would take the chair.

It was announced that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Owen McCann, would be on the stage together with other leading members of the clergy including the Archdeacon of Cape Town, the Ven. C. T. Wood; the Rev. Basil Brown, chairman of the Christian Council; and Prof. H. M. Robertson.

The speakers would be Mr. D. B. Molteno, Dr. R. E. van der Ross, Mr. Leo Marquard of the Liberal Party and Dr. Zac de Beer, M.P.

Bans: The Full Text

The Minister issued two orders, in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent the Convention from meeting. Here is the full text:

FIRST ORDER

"Whereas in my opinion there is reason to believe that the achievement of objects of Communism would be furthered by the assembly of a particular gathering, to wit the 'South African Coloured National Convention', to be held at Claremont Civic Centre, in the magisterial district of Wynberg on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days of July, 1961; now therefore I, Francois Christiaan Erasmus, Minister of Justice, acting under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Suppression of Communism Act 1950 (Act No. 44 of 1950), hereby prohibit the assembly of the said gathering on any day from the 7th day of July, 1961, until the 16th day of July, 1961, at any place within the magisterial districts of the Cape, Bellville, Wynberg, Simonstown, Paarl, Wellington, Somerset West, Stellenbosch and Worcester."

SECOND ORDER

In a second banning order, Mr. Erasmus stated:

"Whereas in my opinion there is reason to believe that the achievement of the objects of Communism would be furthered by the assembly of any gathering of the 'South African Indian Congress' the 'South African Coloured People's Organization', also known as the 'Coloured People's Congress', the 'South African Congress of Democrats' or the 'South African Congress of Trade Unions', during the period July 7, 1961, to July 16, 1961, at any place within the magisterial districts of the Cape, Bellville, Wynberg, Simonstown, Paarl, Wellington, Somerset West, Stellenbosch and Worcester."

"Now therefore I, Francois Christiaan Erasmus, Minister of Justice, acting under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Suppression of Communism Act 1950 (Act No. 44 of 1950) hereby prohibit the assembly of any gathering aforesaid on any day from the 7th day of July, 1961, till the 16th day of July, 1961, at any place within the magisterial districts of the Cape, Bellville, Wynberg, Simonstown, Paarl, Wellington, Somerset West, Stellenbosch and Worcester."

CONVENTION WHO'S WHO — PERSONALITIES AND OPINIONS

Mrs. Mary Moodley, Benoni, Transvaal: "To hell with the ban."



Petrus Louw (Pearston): Could not raise enough cash to travel by passenger train. Came by goods train—took 3 days and 2 nights.



Stan Lollan (Tvl.): "Freedom must be won even at the price of life itself."



D. van der Ross, new National President of the Convention which made political history.



Dr. Dick (R. E.) van der Ross, Deputy President of the Convention: "Some neck—some chicken."



George Carr, Transvaal: "One man one vote—nothing less."



Godfrey Beck (Jhb.): "We are 1. Human beings first, then 2. South Africans and then 3. Coloured, African, White, etc., if we so desire."



Joe Daniels, Secretary General: "We will forge a new South African nation."



U.N. COMMITTEE ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Britain Capitulates to Eric Louw

AT the time of going to press there was a deadlock between Britain and the United Nations Committee on South West Africa, and the British government had just informed the committee that the earlier undertaking to give visas for Bechuanaland had been withdrawn.

Clear statements to this effect were issued in London by the Commonwealth Relations Office and in Salisbury by the United Kingdom High Commissioner, Lord Alport.

These statements came at the end of days of uncertainty, caused largely by conflicting statements, evasions, and vacillations by the British government.

In early May the General Assembly of the United Nations instructed the Committee on South West Africa to go to South West Africa with the co-operation of the Union government if possible, and without it if it was not forthcoming. This resolution was passed 84-0, Britain voting in favour of it.

Britain was thus doubly obliged to do all in its power to help the committee on its way because not only as a member-state of the United Nations is she bound by its decisions, but also because she voted for this measure.

Late in May the committee applied to Britain for visas to visit Tanganyika, the Federation, and Bechuanaland. Visas

were granted immediately for the Federation and Tanganyika, but not for Bechuanaland, on the ground that there were no refugees from South West Africa there. The committee had stated that there were in Bechuanaland some 15,000 refugees from South West Africa. The discrepancy was caused because the committee included in its count 15,000 Hereroes, driven out of South West by the German government nearly sixty years ago.

The committee continued to ask for visas to Bechuanaland, and, on 28th June, it was announced that visas would be granted. Mr. Eric Louw made an immediate protest, and the South African ambassador in London, Dr. Hilgard Muller, according to press reports, got an assurance from the British government that the committee would not be allowed nearer the South West frontier than Ghanzi, forty miles away.

On 5th July this report was contradicted by Mr. Bernard Braine, Under Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, who said that the visas had been granted without conditions.

The chairman of the committee, Professor Enrique Fabregat, announced in Ghana that the committee were determined to enter South West Africa, and the committee then travelled to Salisbury.

In Salisbury Lord Alport, United Kingdom High Commissioner, saw the committee, and asked for an assurance that the committee would not enter South West through Bechuanaland. He did not get this assurance. It was then announced, in contradiction to Mr. Braine's statement in the British House of Commons, that conditions had been placed on the issue of the visas and that, as the committee would not give the British government the desired undertaking, the visas had been withdrawn.

APPOLUS EXPELLED



APPOLUS

Well known to readers of "Contact", Mr. Emil Appolus, correspondent of "Golden City Post" and editor of the defunct "South West News", has been ordered to leave Tanganyika.

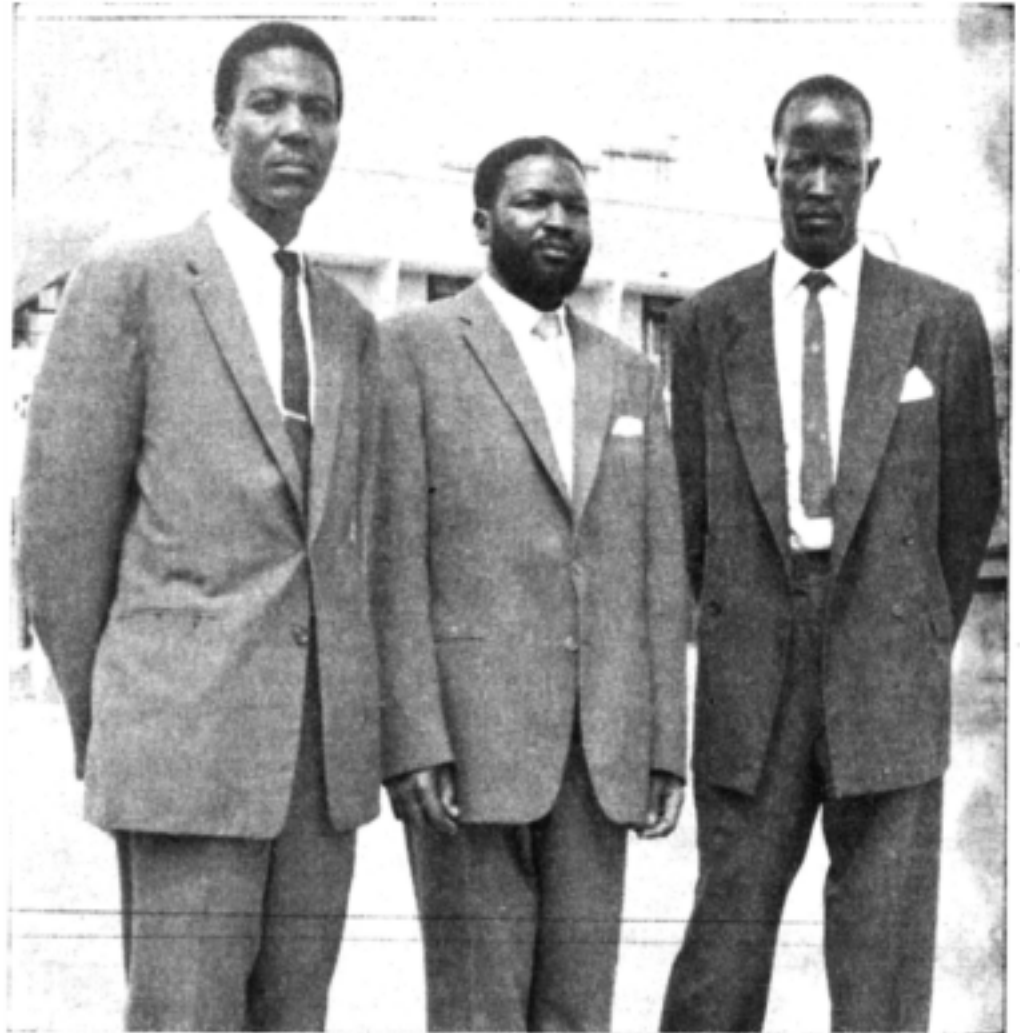
An immigration official in Dar es Salaam told the press that Mr. Appolus did not have a valid passport or entry permit.

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Left to right in the picture are: Mr. Zedekia Ngavirue, Mr. Daniel Munamava, a Herero leader from Bechuanaland, Mr. Nathaniel Mbaeva, photographed by "Contact" reporter at Dar es Salaam air port.

S.W.A.N.U. THERE TOO

From "Contact" Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM: Injustices suffered under the Nationalist Government of South Africa in its administration of the former League of Nations mandated territory of South West Africa will be exposed by a two-man delegation of the South West African National Union to the eight-member United Nations Visiting Mission on South West Africa which is due here on July 22nd to take oral evidence from South West African refugees in Tanganyika.

The two-man official S.W.A.N.U. delegation is led by Mr. Zedekia Ngavirue, political adviser to the Executive Committee of S.W.A.N.U. and Mr. Nathaniel Mbaeva, National Propaganda and Organising Secretary of S.W.A.N.U., who have successfully fled the South West

African capital of Windhoek and have been granted political asylum by the Nyerere government here.

Altogether there will be eleven South West African refugees who have been listed to give evidence before the Committee here.

It is likely that Mr. Kerina of S.W.A.P.O. will visit Dar es Salaam from Accra at the same time.

The S.W.A.N.U. leaders are accompanied by Mr. Daniel Munamava, a Herero leader from Bechuanaland. Mr. Munamava will tell the Committee of his tribe's intention to return to its native South West Africa.

Mr. Ngavirue fled the country by travelling on a donkey through dense bush with his wife and three children.

To all over 40

NU-CELL

ANDREAS DE PARE (SWITZERLAND)

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SECRETARY, NU-CELL LABORATORIES — P.O. BOX 819, DEPT. CON,
BULAWAYO, SOUTHERN RHODESIA

ja-Toivo, Founder of S.W.A.P.O.

— see front page

THIS fortnight's cover shows Hermann Toivo ja-Toivo, founder of the South West Africa People's Organization, the largest political movement in the territory.

Held in semi-imprisonment at Oshitayi, about six miles from Ondangua, capital of Ovamboland, and for this reason not occupying any formal position in any movement, Mr. ja-Toivo remains one of the big figures in South West African politics, and is revered by the members of S.W.A.P.O. (now given the popular Ovambo name of Oshiwapo).

In 1958 ja-Toivo (the name means son of Toivo, a Finnish name given to his father by neighbouring Finnish missionaries) was a simple factory worker in Cape Town. Respected by fellow-Ovambo workers in Cape Town, he had the idea of sending a tape-recorded message to the United Nations. At about the same time, in August 1958, he founded in Cape Town the Ovamboland People's Organization, a name that had to be changed later to S.W.A.P.O. as members of groups other than the Ovambo joined it, and to harmonize with the organization's policy of uniting all the people of the territory under the slogan of "S.W.A.P.O. for Unity, Freedom, and Justice".

As a result of his activity he was removed from Cape Town by governmental edict, and handed over to the chiefs of Ovamboland to be dealt with under what the government regards as Ovambo law and custom.

Born in Ovamboland 38 years ago, ja-Toivo was educated at St. Mary's School, Odimbo, trained to be a teacher. He failed to become a teacher, and instead went to Johannesburg where he worked for a few months in the mines before moving to Cape Town and taking a job in the furniture trade in a factory.

He is at present regarded with such awe as "Agitator No. 1" by the police of Ovamboland, that they do not dare to approach too near to his house at Oshitayi.

NORTHERN RHODESIA CONSTITUTION

U.N.I.P. Prepares for Clash with Britain

A TREMENDOUS collision will take place in Northern Rhodesia on 8th July, for it is on that day that the country's greatest liberation movement, the United National Independence Party, will react to Mr. Iain Macleod's constitutional plan. Its annual conference is due for that day, and observers expect that it will be the occasion chosen by President Kenneth Kaunda for launching his "Five Point Master Plan" in protest against the British plan.

President Kaunda has refused to divulge in advance what the plan is, but he has promised that it will be non-violent. This does not mean that the plan will be unimportant, as appears from the threat issued on 1st July by Mr. Jonathan Chivunga, President of the United Trades Union Congress, which has 11 African unions affiliated to it, including the powerful African Mineworkers' Union and the Mines African Staff Association on the Copperbelt. Mr. Chivunga has said that he will call a general strike in protest against the new constitution.

If the Copperbelt miners were to stop work, the second largest copper-producing area in the free world would be paralysed. Last year the Copperbelt produced over 600,000 tons of copper.

The spirit of the Copperbelt was well

shown at the largest political meeting ever held in Northern Rhodesia. This was a U.N.I.P. meeting held at Kitwe, on about 25th June. President Kaunda addressed some 35,000 people of all races, a crowd that was in deadly earnest, and that repeatedly shouted: "We want action now."

Speaking before television cameras and cine reporters Mr. Kaunda said that his movement would embark on an anti-Federation campaign in order to clip Welensky's wings "so that he can fly at an ordinary level", and called for the destruction of the Federation.

He announced, too, that Mr. Arthur Wina, U.N.I.P.'s representative in the U.S.A., had been ordered to solicit the help of the Afro-Asian nations at the United Nations.

Soon after the meeting Mr. Kaunda left for Ghana with Mr. Sipalo and Mr. Chitambala to consult with the African leaders gathered in secret conference at Winneba. From there he flew to London for talks with the British Government.



Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia. He seems to be saying: "out with the new constitution: no one but a mathematician or Sir Roy Welensky could possibly understand it". His actual words were: "The British Government have betrayed us and are treating us like pieces of dirt".

NEW CONSTITUTION —THE FRANCHISE

THE Progressives in South Africa have come up with some pretty complex constitutions. The existing Federal constitution is almost impossible for the man in the street to grasp. But nothing has yet been seen to rival Mr. Macleod's draft constitution for Northern Rhodesia. No one can quite understand it—that is possibly its fatal drawback—but it seems that it favours Sir Roy Welensky's United Federal Party because it will be much easier for the U.F.P. to collect 400 voters in the "lower" roll than it will be for the U.N.I.P. of Liberals to collect 400 (or 12½%) in the upper roll. And without these minima a candidate could not be elected.

We are indebted to the *African Mail* of Lusaka for this simple description of the new constitution:

Size of the Legco: The Legislative Council will consist of 45 members—15 elected on the lower roll, 15 others on the upper roll and 15 on the national roll.

Lower Roll Voters: The lower roll qualifications are to be extended to allow for up to 70,000 to register as voters. The 1958 constitution provided for a possible 20,000 voters.

To be a voter on the lower roll, a person must be able to read and write in English and have been receiving at least £10 a month for the past 12 months or own property worth £250.

Members of native authorities or courts, housing areas boards or headmen and specified pensioners may also vote if they can read or write in an African language.

Property qualifications for both lower

and higher rolls have been tightened up in one way. It is no more a qualification to **occupy** property of the required value—you must **own** it.

Upper Roll Voters: Qualifications for the higher roll remain virtually unchanged. The most significant change is that a person can qualify if he has only been getting the qualifying salary for one year instead of two years.

Women Voters: The first wife of a voter either on the upper or lower roll will automatically qualify. Others, if any, have to qualify on their own merit.

Single women will have to fulfil the same qualifications as men.

Constituencies: There will be 15 higher roll constituencies, 15 lower roll: one national constituency specially for Coloureds and Asians and seven other national constituencies each returning two candidates.

A delimitation commission to divide the country up into constituencies is to be set up.

National Seats: There will be eight "national" constituencies. Seven constituencies will elect two Legco members each. Thus every voter must vote twice in his national constituency.

In four of the seven "double" constituencies, one African and one European must be elected. In the other three "double" constituencies, candidates of any race can be elected.

For a candidate in a national seat to qualify at all, he will need to get at least 12½% or 400 votes (whichever is the lesser) of both African and European voters. It does not matter which roll the voters are on in this case.

As well as that, it will be necessary for the candidate to get at least 20 per cent of votes cast by one or the other of the rolls.

Asians and Coloureds: There will be a special national seat for Asians and Coloureds.

Barotseland: The White Paper does not say what the position of Barotseland will be in the constitution.

T.U. CONFERENCE AROUSSES BITTER STRIFE

By an Observer

TREMENDOUS disagreements have been stirred up by the recent trade union conference held during May in Casablanca at which the All African Trade Union Federation was set up.

The organization of the conference was largely in the hands of Ghana, Guinea, Mali and Morocco, countries that have been trying for some time to set up the A.A.T.U.F.

Mr. Sékou Touré, president of Guinea, provided part of the inspiration of the May conference. He is the founder and leader of U.G.T.A.N. (Union Générale des Travailleurs d'Afrique Noire).

President Touré was represented by Mr. Abdoulaye Diallo of Guinea (an ex-vice-president of the communist World Federation of Trade Unions). Among other conference leaders were Mr. Ben Seddik of Morocco and Mr. John Tettegah, Ghana's extreme left-wing trade union leader.

Before the conference started there were many complaints from nations outside the Casablanca bloc about the way in which delegates had been invited. The Christian trade unions in many African countries were ignored and the African Regional Organization of the I.C.F.T.U. also protested.

It was clear from the start that invitations to the conference were not fair. The eight founder members of the A.A.T.U.F., mostly from the Casablanca powers, were invited to send six delegates each while 18 other African countries were only allowed two delegates.

The Nigerian T.U.C.N.—the biggest and officially recognized trade union body—was not sponsored by the conference. The communist-inclined N.T.U.C. was chosen instead. Liberian trade unions were not invited. The recognized trade union centre in Gambia, the Gambia Labour Union, the unions of Sierra Leone and the Cameroons, were all not invited.

The patent rigging of the conference has led to

1. a bitter denunciation of it by the T.U.C. of Nigeria, and
2. a statement by Mr. Tom Mboya of Kenya that "African trade union centres will not be obliged to concede to the decision of the conference".

Once the conference had started the big argument came on the question of whether or not African trade unions would be allowed to affiliate to international trade union organizations.

In the past the unions in the "Casablanca" countries have been against any international affiliation. They have argued that neither the West nor the East should be allowed to meddle in African affairs, but many other African trade unions have seen the problem in another way. Most of these are among the 28 trade unions affiliated to the I.C.F.T.U.

This second group of unions agrees that African unions must not be controlled economically or politically from the outside, but they feel that Africans should not be afraid of getting help from workers in the advanced countries of the world.

Tom Mboya of Kenya has long expressed this view. At the conference he appealed to the universal solidarity of workers throughout the world.

Despite these arguments put forward mainly by the unions of Kenya, Tunisia, Nigeria, Liberia, Tanganyika and Southern Rhodesia, it was fairly clear that the voting power at the conference lay with the A.A.T.U.F. sponsors who wanted to prevent the unions of individual countries from affiliating with international bodies. By the time the question was put to the vote most

(Continued at foot of column 1)

(Continued from column 4)
of the opposing delegates had already packed their bags and left and the ban on affiliation was easily carried by 21 votes to 4.

Behind the argument on affiliation was the fear that the Casablanca powers were against the Western I.C.F.T.U. without being really against the Communist W.F.T.U.

READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS...

For unity

SIR.—No people will ever achieve freedom without unity; this refers especially to non-White South Africans.

Parliament, with no voice of the non-Whites is the key; and the policy of the oppressors is to divide and rule.

Non-Whites united will mean that Whites will sympathize and do justice to all South Africans as against the present position of Saracens and police vans persecuting the oppressed.

The above will not achieve freedom by blood and iron but by calmness, responsibility and unification.

Mc.F. M. MAGODA,
Bellville, Cape.

Priests and politics

SIR.—It is said that cowards will never enter the heavenly kingdom and if this is the truth I assure you that no Roman Catholic Christians will ever inherit the kingdom.

And if they do I will know that bibles are only the snares of imperialists to entrap other nations. Especially have these snares been brought to Africa and I know well that what is written in the bible is blue mendacity.

I am a member of the Roman Catholic Church, baptized and confirmed and given the name Cornelius; I know my creed so believe me in what I say about the priests.

Today the Roman Catholic White priests are revealing their reactionary manoeuvres. On Thursday of the Ascension we were badly cursed in the Catholic Cathedral here in Maseru by one of these Italians or Canadians who call themselves priests. He is the principal of the Catholic Training College here in Maseru.

He told the congregation in the church about Lumumba's "diabolism" and his diabolical deeds: that he murdered Roman Catholic priests and raped sisters. And after that he said there are Lumumba followers here in Basutoland and they are devils.

Among the congregation were grandfathers and grandmothers, mothers and fathers who said nothing about these maledictions; I know the reason which is that the priests converted our mothers and fathers by lies: they said they were infallible.

And again they speak of communism but they themselves are communists because they have no property of their own; everything belongs to the church.

A. MOFAMMERE,
Maseru, Basutoland.

Freedom spirit in Swaziland

SIR.—I am an agent for all the freedom papers and especially *Contact*.

It really gives me hope and relief to see my own, own country, Swaziland, being affected by the freedom spirit.

We in Swaziland want the right to vote, and when I say we I mean all of us in Somhlolo's country, black, white, yellow, blue, red and so on. The chief aim of us, the Swazis, is to stop this nonsense of race discrimination, educa-

tion discrimination, all sorts of discrimination, lots and lots of it. We all want equal rights.

However, we have a strong and active Party which we hope will straighten things in the country.

Congratulations to the leaders of the Swaziland Progressive Party!

SLAVE IN FATHERLAND,
Emlembe.

People don't perish

SIR.—It is quite fantastic and humiliating at this hour when the African atmosphere is simmering with political uncertainty to see the Sectionalist Government (it is Sectional rather than National) blindly surging forward in oppressing four-fifths of the population and forcefully gagging them so that they cannot voice their grievances. The lessons of May will never be forgotten by any liberal minded person. The Sectionalist Government went all out to intimidate people with sten guns and Saracens under the cloak of maintaining law and order. After mass arrests of our leaders and bread-winning individuals, the Sectionalist Government jubilantly claimed that the proposed demonstrations were a complete "flop", feeling satisfied that it had lulled everything to complete tranquillity. Grievances are still there, the feelings are still the same.

Like all Nazis, the Sectionalist Government lives on lies and deception. It lies when it says the Africans are contented with the Bantustan policy. It is deceived by those Bantustan chiefs who are rejoicing under the yoke of oppression and humiliation. I do not blame those poor souls, they have been treacherously deceived and are blind to it. What is more disgusting is to see educated government stooges like that individual (he is one of the leading intellectuals in the Transkei and for obvious reasons, I won't mention his name: we all know him). He is not aware that arrogance is suicidal.

The Sectionalist Government forgets that people are eternal. It is always striving to listen to its stooges with isolated and sectional ideas, rather than heed the people it governs. What the Sectionalist Government must not forget is that man is a fragile being who lives a few score years. He may therefore know the history of his nation and not be guided by it. But a nation, on the other hand, is an entity that is thousands of years old, a permanent organism in whose brain live all its greatest experiences and in whose veins the blood flows always equally red. Individuals can forget. Not so the nation. Individuals can disagree what was fine in the past. Not so the nation. Individuals may fail to see, or even not desire, a better tomorrow. The nation will always strive for a better future. Individuals can morally degenerate. Not so the nation. The nation can be afflicted in this way, but it will not go under. For leaders are mortal, leaders come and go, but people are eternal.

We are seed sown under the earth. That is our generation. That is what we call ourselves. Not all of us will germinate, not all of us will come up when the spring comes. Any one of those jackboots which stride over my head can tread us to death. It can crush us — by chance, out of fury, out of sheer delight in destruction, and we know it. And with this we live. But do not think that we fear this. Not all of us will come up, but not all of us will perish. This, too, we know, with this, too, we live. The rustling of the full grown corn will hide the trampling on the graves, they will be forgotten, everything will be forgotten, the anxiety and the sorrow — only the harvest will tell your generation on our behalf, whether we be alive or dead.

TSHOLOFELO T. SETWEEGA,
Queenstown.

TO ALL READERS OF CONTACT

- Write and express your opinion freely
- Tell other readers about your area
- Keep up your spirits, Verwoerd and Welensky haven't got much longer
- Keep your letters short and send a photo if you like

One man, one wage!

SIR.—I notice that we Africans are badly oppressed by Dr. Verwoerd's Nationalist Party and its branches throughout the country. But here in the reserve of Taung it seems that the people are even worse off as they are oppressed highly by the irrigation department with its seedbeds (calling them plots!), and also with limiting livestock to those who do not ply their time on similar plots.

I believe in one man one wage, so let us wake up and unite to oppose the troublous government of our land, which is going to oppress us even more now that 31st May has passed.

Let us join Mr. Sobukwe and Chief Lutuli's congresses and fight for a democratic government.

A. K. GAORAELEWE,
Taung, Cape.

WELLWISHER, Rock,
Cornwall, England.

We have sent on your donation.

Why no foreign news?

SIR.—I have noticed that your newspaper usually restricts itself to news and views concerning Africa alone. Is this by accident or design?

The modern world is divided into East, West and various types of neutralist countries. Isolationism is impossible for any country or continent. It would therefore be interesting to know the attitude of South African Liberals towards world events and problems, to know how a future Liberal South Africa would fit into the family of nations. To ignore this question is to invite insularity of outlook and a remoteness from the real world.

May I suggest that you should introduce a column dealing with such matters as Laos, Cuba and Berlin. Let us have your views on Fidel Castro and the future prospects of the British Liberal Party. While realizing the space limitations in a fortnightly, I am sure that a change of this sort would be extremely helpful and beneficial to those who are still trying to understand Liberal policy.

REV. T. N. W. BUSH,
Kimberley.

[You are the first person who has criticized us for publishing too few items reflecting foreign policy! — Editor.]

Free South West Africa

SIR.—S.W.A.P.O. are confident in the distinguished delegations at the United Nations and that they will have South West Africa placed under United Nations trusteeship. We all, including females and children, desire that South West Africa be taken over this year. May God well bless the new President of the U.S.A., mainly concerning South Africa's and South West Africa's independence.



TARAH A. JOHANNES,
Vice-President Secretary,
S.W.A.P.O., S.W.A.

New Play About Bataung



Photo: Gerhard Cohn.
One of a trio of plays presented last week in the Witwatersrand University Great Hall, Johannesburg, by Union Artists was "Morati of the Bataung" by B. L. Leshoal. In this scene from the play Morati (Cockey Thlothlolemaje), is talking to Seilatsatsi (Ella Gumbi).

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Paton Opens "Most Representative" Liberal Congress

DURBAN: The eighth national congress of the Liberal Party was officially opened by Mr. Alan Paton at the Orient Institute on Friday night.

In his welcoming address Mr. Paton commented on the anti-Republican campaign and the May stay-at-home. He said several lessons could be learned from these events. First, it was clear that the White opponents of the



PATON

Nationalist Government are unable to defeat apartheid by themselves; nor were Africans able to defeat apartheid alone. What is needed is a common opposition and common rejection of apartheid by a large, truly non-racial movement.

Dealing with the future, Mr. Paton said that change will never come about through parliament alone and the vote

of the Liberal Party was to continue to build up a third force by organization and hard work and by reshaping our policy as we hope to do at congress, particularly our economic policy.

"The Progressive Party," said Paton "is a very important element in South African politics. Their acceptance or rejection by the White electorate will show whether White South Africa will repent of its sins and mend its ways. Yet it seems a probability that White South Africa will reject them. The important question is what will happen if they do not succeed." He pointed out that although the Nationalists appeared stronger in each election "the fighters in the army of non-racialism are growing".

Other speakers were Mr. Ernest Wentzel and Mr. Drake Koka. Koka said "Society is built up of individuals and it is our job to see that the rights of every individual are not violated. Let us hope we will never turn our back on consultations and conferences".

In all, over 160 delegates from all parts of South Africa attended the opening of congress as well as some 300 members of the public. Delegates to this most representative congress ever held have come together from Transkei, Western Transvaal, Natal country districts, and from major centres in the Union. Among delegates are some 30 members of the Party who have recently served terms in prison for various political activities.

BIG BUSINESS, NON-WHITES GET TOGETHER

JOHANNESBURG: At a private meeting here on 1st July about 50 prominent South Africans resolved that an inter-racial consultation be held as soon as possible.

The gathering was held in the Northcliffe home of Mr. G. H. R. Edmunds, a distinguished leader of the Johannesburg business world, chairman of the South African board of the Standard Bank and of the *Rand Daily Mail*, *Sunday Times* and *Sunday Express*.

The gathering brought together a wider band of public opinion than any earlier similar gathering had done. Eleven Africans included Mr. M. B. Yengwa, representing Chief A. J. Lutuli, Mr. Thomas Ngwenya and other ex-members of the banned A.N.C., independent figures like Mr. Paul Mosaka, but no representatives of the banned P.A.C.

Well-known members of the following organizations were also present: The Liberal Party (Messrs. Ngubane, Paton, Brown, Wentzel, Cooper); the Congress movement (Mr. Yusuf Cachalia and others); the Black Sash; the Natal Continuation Committee, the Progressive Party, and members of the English and Afrikaner intelligentsia, big business and the churches.

No member of the S.A. Congress of Democrats was invited.

Three leaders of the S.A. Coloured National Convention, Dr. R. E. van der Ross, Mr. D. van der Ross, and Mr. J. C. A. Daniels, refused invitations as they were busy making preparations for their conference, due to be opened on 7th July and to be held on 8th-10th July.

The conference was called in response to the rising pressure from many quarters for "a new National Convention". Its purpose was to consider whether it would be possible to hold such a National Convention. It was

addressed by the Hon. H. A. Fagan and Dr. Edgar Brookes.

It is possible to guess that what has been decided is that an "indaba" on the lines of that held recently in Southern Rhodesia will be held.

The gathering probably decided not to hold a National Convention on the grounds that it will for some time not have the power to hold one.

[FOOTNOTE: *National Conventions are normally Constituent Assemblies, that is to say, bodies clothed with the power of the State, charged with drawing up new constitutions.*]

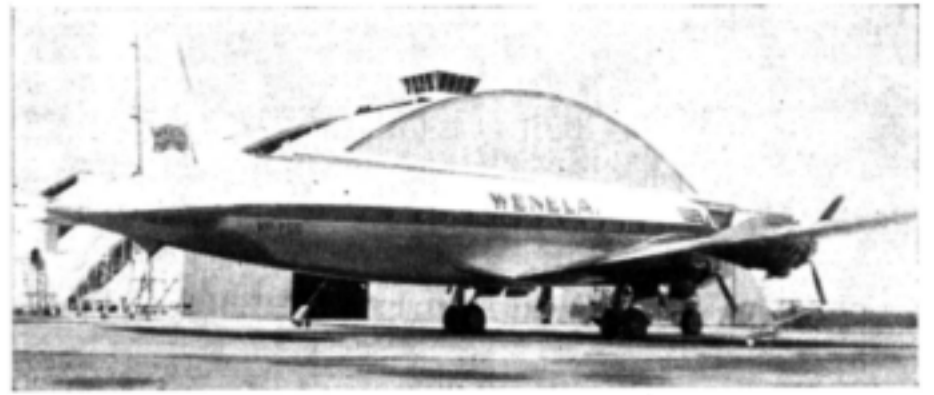
State of Emergency Continues in Transkei

From "Contact" Correspondent

UMTATA: After seven months a state of emergency continues in the Transkei and people are still being imprisoned without trial and without justification. For example Mr. Timothy Mbuso has been in Umtata gaol since the end of May without being charged and without being tried.

At the same time government is showing signs of wishing to woo supporters by various forms of concession within the Bantu Authorities system. For instance letters have been received by uncommitted prominent citizens of the Willowvale district calling them to a meeting with the magistrate to discuss the "objectionable features of Bantu authorities", but not, the letters stress, any suggestion that the Bantu authorities should be scrapped.

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PAID FOR BY POOR MINERS

LOOK at this huge 70-seater four-engined D.C. 4 aeroplane, standing outside the largest single-arch hangar in the southern hemisphere at Francistown, Bechuanaland!

It is a sign of the extraordinary way South Africa is ordering its affairs.

The government is spending millions on its influx control trying to prevent people from the northern countries coming to the Union to take work. Yet the owner of this plane, the Witwatersrand Native

Labour Association, is spending vast sums in flying workers from these lands south to the mines!

Gold mine workers are probably worth £60 a month each to the mine-owners. Yet their minimum wage is only about £4 5s. a month (plus board and compound-lodging).

Why, asks "Contact", not sell the aeroplanes, and raise the wages? For if wages were raised, there would be no need of the W.N.L.A. and its huge planes.

N.U.S.A.S. Congress Discusses Apartheid and Afrikaans Students

From J. Driver

DURBAN: On Monday, 3rd July, 265 delegates and observers from all over South Africa arrived at the 37th National Congress of the National Union of South African students, the non-racial body representing S.A. students internationally and nationally.

At the conference are students from the universities of Cape Town, Natal, Witwatersrand, Fort Hare, Rhodes, and students who were at Turfloop, the "tribal college" of the Northern Transvaal, and students from many teacher-training colleges.

For the first time for some years delegates from the non-European section of the divided University of Natal attended the congress. The Johannesburg Training Institute of Indian Teachers is also attending for the first time.

Also present at the congress are: the president of the National Union of Basutoland Students, Mr. F. Mthali; the vice-president of the Verband Deutscher Studentenschaften, Mr. Joachim Kumlin; a Cambridge student, Mr. D. Paton, and Mr. Magnus Gunther, of the Co-ordinating Secretariat of the International Student Conference.

Notable absentees from the congress are representatives from the Afrikaans universities, and from the Afrikaanse Studentebond. These were invited to send observers to the congress but have refused to do so.

Mr. Joachim Kumlin, thanking the President of N.U.S.A.S. for his invitation to the congress, said that German students had had experience of racialism, and stated that all German students supported N.U.S.A.S. in its fight against apartheid and racialism.

Mr. Alan Paton, president of the Liberal Party and recent winner of the "Freedom Award" in New York, opened the congress on the night of 5th July. In his address, which was widely acclaimed in the press and by the students, Mr. Paton said that he was glad to know that there was a National Union of South African Students in South Africa which spoke with such a clear voice for the things which he thought right and true. "You have a proud record," he said, "of cherishing, and maintaining, and publicly defending the values on which any decent human society must be based. . . ."

Mr. Paton also urged students to distrust extreme authority. He quoted the example of a man "who promised the people security if they would give him

power. So they gave him power, and he used it to murder in their name, six million human souls and to bring their country down to destruction and to make its name a name of reproach among the nations of the world."

Mr. Adrian Leftwich, president of N.U.S.A.S., said in his annual presidential address that South African students have a "tryst with destiny", just as India had had on the eve of independence. He said that although N.U.S.A.S. continually seemed to stand against things, such as the tyranny of the South African Government, it also stood for values and for human rights.

The main topics on the Student Assembly, which is the gathering of the delegates from the Students' Representative Council of the centres affiliated to N.U.S.A.S., have been relations with the Afrikaans universities and segregation within the universities. A motion was passed unanimously by the Assembly, which stated that N.U.S.A.S. was the only possible body which could represent all students in South Africa, since it was the only student organization that was based on common studenthood, and not on skin-colour, religion, or creed. The motion also appealed to the Afrikaans universities to join N.U.S.A.S. and to accept the ideas that all students were equal.

A motion deploring segregation within the University of Natal was also passed, after the delegates (representing the White section of the University of Natal, Durban) had walked out of the Assembly. However, when a clause in the motion stating that the fight against segregation had been largely due to the efforts of the non-European section of the university had been withdrawn, they returned, and voted in favour of the motion.

The congress will continue until the end of this week. To be discussed still are Bantu Education, Christian National Education, the tribal colleges, the closing down of Fort Hare, the call for a National Convention, and the attacks that have been made on N.U.S.A.S. by the Afrikaans centres.