

contact

Vol. 4 No. 20

5c (6d)

5th OCTOBER 1961

Registered at the G.P.O.
as a Newspaper

**“S.A. MUST HAVE
AFRICAN GOVT.”**
— SAYS KGOSANA

— see page 3

SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY



S.A. out of
World Soccer



DENNIS BRUTUS

Honorary Secretary of the S.A. Sports Association; one of those who according to *Die Burger* has acted with “great determination and cunning”, in the battle against racialism in South African sport. On page eight he writes on White South Africa’s suspension from the Federation of International Football Associations.

contact

South Africa's non-racial
fortnightly

47 PARLIAMENT STREET
CAPE TOWN

P.O. Box 1979 Phone 2-4524

Telegrams:

CONTACT Cape Town

Editor: Patrick Duncan
Asst. Editor: T. Holmes
Manager: J. C. A. Daniels

CORRESPONDENTS

Johannesburg, Pretoria, Pietersburg,
Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Dundee,
Port Elizabeth.

Windhoek, Maseru, Mbabane,
Palapye.

Salisbury, Bulawayo, Lusaka,
Blantyre.

Dar es Salaam, Cairo, Lagos.

London.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

African Postal Union:

R1.40 (14/-) per year.

R0.70 (7/-) per half year.

Airmail:

R2.70 (£1.7.0.) per year.

R1.35 (13/6) per half year.

Elsewhere:

R1.70 (17/-) per year.

Airmail:

On application.

Shorts . . .

● The "forgotten emergency", the ten-month-old suspension of the rule of law in the whole Transkei, is still proving a handy means of crushing opposition to the Government. Four men are reported to have been in Willowvale gaol, without charge, trial or even legal advice, since 20th July, in connection with destruction of dipping tanks. Mr. Lite Msutu and his three companions, the men concerned, are from Kakazana location, where damage to government dipping tanks was reported in June.

● "The missionaries regard themselves as ambassadors of the 'Boerenasie' (Afrikaner nation) when they go among other race groups in South Africa and elsewhere in Africa . . . Whatever happens we are and remain sons of our 'volk' (people), missionaries of the 'Boerenasie'." — Dr. C. H. Badenhorst, Chairman of the Union of Missionaries of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk (Dutch Reformed Church) in South Africa, 27th September 1961.

● "The most sensational stories from the Cameroons, it is true, emphasize that the rebels are either 'Pekin trained' or led by 'Pekin trained' leaders. Though no doubt there is a long connection between some U.P.C. (Union of the People of Cameroun) people and China, to dress up as purposeful communist operation a rebellion which is largely tribal in its nature, and appears to be now without ideological content, is preposterous."

—West Africa, 9th September, 1961.

● Hundreds of people attended a meeting in Mbabane called on about 19th September by the Swaziland Progressive Party to report on the draft constitution for the country proposed by the party and Professor D. V. Cowen. Throughout the meeting people interjected shouts of "We want the vote".

Comment

WE WANT NEHRU

WHO will succeed Dag Hammarskjöld as Secretary-General of the United Nations? The answer to this major question should be found at the current session, which opened so soon after the fatal air crash in which he died.

It was difficult enough for the world to agree on his election in 1953. But the tension between the East and the West is worse now than it was eight years ago, and it will be still more difficult to elect his successor.

There is not even agreement that he ought to have a successor, for the Russians have put forward a plan for there to be a team of three men, one communist, one from the West and one from Afro-Asia. This plan Mr. Khrushchev calls his "troika" plan, and although the uncommitted nations that met at Belgrade did not like it, and although the West is determined that the usefulness of the Secretary-General shall not be destroyed in this way, the Russians can be expected to do all they can to block any scheme which is not theirs.

There is really only one way of winning enough support for the election of a single successor, and that is for a man so unbiased, and of such impressive stature, to be elected that no power, however great, could oppose him without isolating itself.

Put this way the choice is obvious: Prime Minister Nehru. Mr. Nash of New Zealand and the *Observer* in London have both already proposed his name. He himself has commented that he would not wish to take on the job. But his answer might be different if the invitation were to come from an overwhelming majority of the human race.

Of course it is unprecedented for a great prime minister to take on the job. But then the job itself is unprecedented. Mr. Hammarskjöld had to create precedents all the time: that is why a small man, small enough to be unobjec-

tionable, simply could not carry the responsibility.

The terrible strains of the United Nations' caretaking in the Congo have menaced U.N.'s future existence. From today the organization will either go down in a succession of disasters, or it will seize the opportunities of the difficulties and grow ever more powerful.

Only Prime Minister Nehru can rise to the heights of authority necessary for the survival and growth of the world body. For Africa's sake, and for the sake of the whole human race, the United Nations must not fail. May it therefore be wise enough to draft as its new Secretary-General Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the greatest world-citizens.

The next 10,000 years

A MONTH ago the "foul winds of war" were blowing strongly across the world largely because of the Soviet decision to begin exploding atomic bombs in the atmosphere, and because of the Berlin crisis.

To-day the winds have abated a little. Largely responsible for the improvement is the great peace plan put forward by President Kennedy personally at the United Nations. This plan contains six main points. They are:

1. No more testing of bombs
2. No more nuclear explosives to be

DAG HAMMARSKJOELD

"Contact" mourns the death of Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations, who was killed while serving Africa and the world.

made, and none supplied to non-nuclear states

3. No nuclear weapons to be handed over to non-nuclear states
4. No nuclear weapons to be sent into space
5. Conversion of existing nuclear weapons into peaceful fuels
6. Testing of rockets, etc., to be halted, and stocks to be gradually destroyed.

President Kennedy gave the world a terrible warning: and the next ten months may well decide the fate of man for the next 10,000 years.

Let Prime Minister Khrushchev meet these great human proposals in the spirit in which they have been made, and let negotiations on disagreements that might lead to war begin as soon as possible.

The Kidnappers

THE cartoon below shows how we regard the kidnapping of Mr. Anderson Khumani Ganyile.

Although the Security Branch has often sneaked into the High Commission Territories in the past, this is the first time that it has used piratical force to "arrest" its opponents on British territory.

Britain and the Basuto dare not try to pretend that the crime did not happen. For if they allow the arrogant armed servants of apartheid to get away with the seizing of Ganyile, then no one knows whose turn it will be next. The honour of the High Commissioner, Sir John Maud, is at stake, and the value of British protection itself is in question. There is only one course open to the British authorities: to find out at all costs where Ganyile is, and to insist that he be sent back to Basutoland.

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.



Not "the long arm of the law" but a long arm of aggression reached into the Basutoland Drakensberg at 10.30 p.m. on 26th August. At that moment six members of Verwoerd's Security Branch illegally invaded peaceful British Basuto territory and shanghaied freedom fighter Anderson Khumani Ganyile and two friends.

Kgosana Declares—"S.A. Must have African Government"

From "Contact" Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanganyika: A declaration that South Africa must be free by 1963 under "African rule" was made in an exclusive interview with Michael Fernandez, *Contact* correspondent in Dar es Salaam by two Pan-Africanist leaders, Mr. Philip Kgosana and Mr. Lawrence Mgweba, who fled Cape Town early this year and are now touring the world in an attempt to mobilize world opinion against the South African Government.

Guests of Government

Both Mr. Kgosana and Mr. Mgweba spent seven days in Dar es Salaam during September as guests of the Tanganyika Government which placed at their disposal a government Mercedes Benz car and thus raised their status in the eyes of refugee politicians from other parts of Africa who are now planning the liberation of their territories under "colonial" rule.

Speaking with the approval of Mr. Kgosana, Mr. Mgweba told me: "We want the independence of South Africa under African rule. This means we want a government of Africans for the Africans by the Africans. The word 'African' includes everyone of every colour or race who has made South Africa his or

her home—brown, black and white.

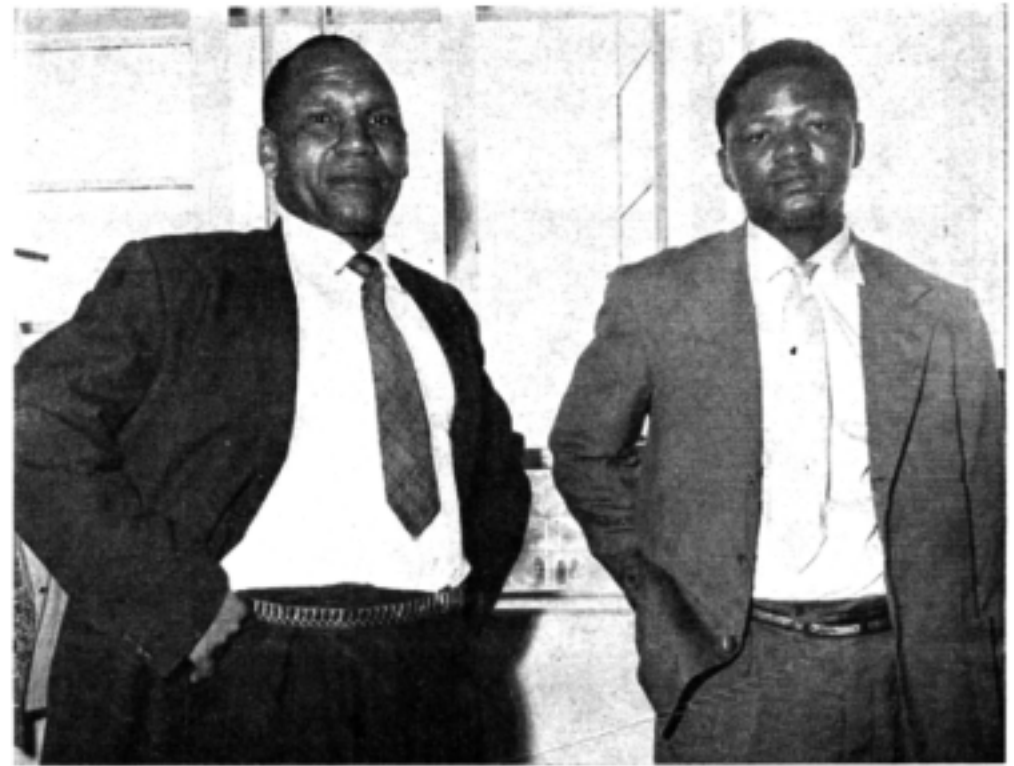
"We do not recognize the government of settlers that is ruling us now. Independence will be achieved from outside as well as from inside. We are going to launch attacks on South Africa both internally and externally—in fact from all sides," Mr. Mgweba said.

The two exiled Pan-Africanists who make no secret of their dislike for other African political organizations such as the South African United Front and the African National Congress, made it plain that the struggle in South Africa is a "battle of African nationalists".

Question of Independence

"The question of independence in South Africa is a task of the African nationalists. It is not the task of multi-racialists," Mr. Mgweba declared. "The multi-racialists are not fighting for independence. They are fighting for better conditions and more wages. These conditions of wages and better conditions are out of the question as far as we are concerned. We are not looking for a good White government. We are looking for a government of Africans by the African people. And all those people who support a Black government in Africa, irrespective of their colour or creed, and who support the democratic rule of the African majority, are Africans as far as we are concerned."

Speaking of their exploits and experiences ever since they left Dar es Salaam last July for Ghana, Togo-



Two Pan-Africanist Congress leaders—Mr. Lawrence Mgweba (left) and Mr. Philip Kgosana pictured in Dar es Salaam when they spend seven days in Tanganyika as guests of the Tanganyika Government.

land, Dahomey, Nigeria, Liberia, United Arab Republic and Ethiopia, the two men said that in each of these countries they met the top leaders and have acquainted them at first hand with the South African situation. "All the independent African states we visited are prepared to give us their moral and material support in our struggle," Mr. Kgosana interjected.

Mr. Mgweba continued: "We are out to mobilize world opinion against South Africa including the boycott of South African products bearing in mind

that this will not bring the South African Government to its knees since both Britain and America have not joined in the boycott."

Mr. Kgosana said the time was coming when both Britain and America will be asked to make up their minds to join with other nations in boycotting South African products otherwise "they may both lose all their investments in South Africa".

They told me that they were on their way to countries behind the Iron Curtain to try to rally support for their struggle.



Victor Niedermayer with daughters Siegrid (left) and Ruth.

GERMANY ASSISTS DEPORTED TEACHER

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: Mr. Victor Niedermayer, the young German schoolteacher recently kicked out of South Africa because he was a non-racialist, has had his boat fare home paid by the German Government. He has also been given funds by that government to help him re-establish himself.

Mr. Niedermayer, a sportsmaster at the German school in Johannesburg, achieved prominence last year when two of his children were found living with their African nurse in a kraal near Standerton, Transvaal.

He explained that his children loved their nurse, and were being well looked after by her family. But the South African government took a different view, and Mr. Niedermayer was told that his visa allowing him to remain in the country would not be renewed when it expired in June.

In newspaper interviews before he left South Africa, Mr. Niedermayer warned that South Africa was going the same way as Nazi Germany.

In a letter to a friend in Johannesburg this week, Mr. Niedermayer said that West Germany's Social Democratic Party—the largest Opposition group—was doing much for him and his family. The party, he explained, was "very strict in race questions".

Describing his boat-trip to England from South Africa, Mr. Niedermayer said he had met some Coloured people going to live with relatives overseas.

They were shunned by the other South Africans on board the boat, "so we sometimes sat together as a group of displaced people".

He said that when the boat docked at Southampton, there was a large swastika painted in chalk on a pier-head. "So that the ships coming from South Africa stand close to it. This was a bad welcome in England for the South African Nats."

"EXPEL WHITES FROM S.W.A."—Kozonguizi

THE *Windhoek Advertiser* ("The only English newspaper in South West Africa"), carries a front page report (21st September) of a statement said to have been made by Mr. Jariretundu Kozonguizi, President of the South West African National Union to the United Nations Committee on South West Africa in the Ambassador Hotel, Accra, on 22nd June this year.

Mr. Kozonguizi is alleged to have said:

"A climate of peace and security in South West Africa can only be restored by the withdrawal and departure of all the Whites from the Territory of South West Africa. We feel, and that is borne out by experience, that there can never be peace as long as the White Settler remains boss in our country. You can never create peace among confirmed foes.

"It is quite clear, therefore, that the only way to restore a climate of peace and security in South West Africa is

by removing, lock, stock and barrel, the creators of the oppressive rule and their laws—in short, all the Whites must be ejected from South West Africa, and it is in this that we have requested the assistance of the international community who brought them there as our 'civilizers'."

This astonishingly racialistic statement appears to conflict with the policy of S.W.A.N.U., which claims not to be hostile to the Whites.

In commenting on communism, Mr. Kozonguizi said: "We have a very clear stand regarding communism. We only have to remind the United Nations that in its very midst it has die-hard communists," the President of S.W.A.N.U. said.

Addressing the same session of the Committee, Mr. Mburumba Kerina, Chairman of the South West African People's Organization, is reported as having reiterated his organization's belief in non-racial democracy.

Sobukwe's Portrait Alongside Nasser's, Lumumba's

From "Contact" Correspondent

CAIRO: Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe is frequently mentioned here whenever South African politics are discussed. And his portrait hangs today with those of President Nasser, Patrice Lumumba and Joshua Nkomo in the office here of the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia.

In conversation Mr. Sobukwe is often linked with the late Patrice Lumumba and the Algerian Prime Minister-to-be, Mohamed Ben Bella.

The head of the United Front office in Cairo is Mr. Mzwandile Piliso, until the time of Sharpeville a medical

student in London. He is assisted by Mr. Vuzumsi Make, a Pan-Africanist. Piliso belongs to neither P.A.C. nor A.N.C., preferring to serve as a go-between in the P.A.C.-A.N.C. rift.

On the situation in South Africa, Mr. Piliso said to me, "Dr. Verwoerd lacks foresight. He seems to think that South Africa can be isolated from the world and able to conduct her affairs in complete secrecy. This type of thinking is very misleading, for South Africa under the present regime can never survive amid independent Africa. One day things are bound to come to a full stop in South Africa and Dr. Verwoerd will have had it. Pity the Afrikaners who are misled to believe that their kingdom has come to stay."

S.A. POLICE AT WORK IN BASUTOLAND

Although it is illegal, members of the South African Security Branch are working quite openly in Basutoland.

From "Contact" Representative in Maseru

GANYILE KIDNAPPED

IT is now certain that Mr. Anderson Khumani Ganyile, the exiled Pondo leader, was kidnapped from his lonely hut high on the Basutoland mountains, inside British protected territory.

I have formed this view after seeing high government officials and other residents of this town. I have formed this view despite the official statement that "Inquiries so far made indicate that it is most unlikely".

I shall investigate this act of international piracy during the next few days. (See also page 2.)

S.A.P. WORK OPENLY

THE kidnapping of Mr. Khumani Ganyile is only one example of a growing insolence on the part of the Union's Security Branch who are operating more and more openly on their own inside Basutoland.

Legally, South African police cannot operate as police inside Basutoland territory unless they have authority from the Basutoland government.

In the old days the South African police scrupulously respected the law and would not have thought of operating without the permission of the Basutoland police.

A series of happenings has shown,

however, that the S.A.P. no longer respect the law and are operating more and more freely inside the territory. Examples are: (1) At the time the departure of Phillip Kgosana was expected, three Security Police travelling in motor-car ON 1707, used to wait day after day at Maseru airfield watching for Mr. Kgosana's aeroplane; (2) Bloemfontein Security Branch police travelled into Basutoland in car OB 1913 on their investigations; (3) After the arrest of Mr. A. B. Ngcobo, a detective-sergeant travelled from Pretoria to search for a friend of Mr. Ngcobo in Maseru and searched for him at his place of employment, without being accompanied by Basutoland police. (See following story.)

A.B. NGCOBO ARRESTED

MR. A. B. NGCOBO, former member of banned P.A.C., one of South Africa's most prominent political leaders, on bail pending appeal, who had taken refuge in Basutoland, was arrested on Saturday night, 23rd September, in Bethlehem, O.F.S.

He was believed to be on his way from Basutoland to Swaziland, where he had been accepted as a resident.

This was revealed to me by one of his companions—Mr. D. P. Bolofo, a distinguished ex-teacher from Pondo-land who fled to Basutoland in April 1961. Mr. Bolofo is the brother of one

of the people kidnapped with Mr. Ganyile. Mr. Bolofo succeeded in escaping arrest and returned from Bethlehem to Maseru where he has a post as one of the Hansard translators attached to the Legislative Council.

The same day that Mr. Bolofo returned, a police party consisting of one White detective-sergeant and one African detective in civilian dress, arrived in Maseru from Pretoria in search of Mr. Bolofo. So far as is known, they did not pass through the Basutoland police channels, but made independent enquiries, a procedure which is completely illegal.

As a result of these happenings, it is not surprising that refugees in Basutoland are feeling apprehensive and wondering what value British protection has.

REFUGE IN MOUNTAINS

THREE prominent leaders of the now banned P.A.C., resident for many months in Maseru, who had been granted asylum here, took refuge over this week-end in the Maluti mountains of Basutoland.

"We have decided to move temporarily to the mountains," they told *Contact*, "because we do not feel safe in Maseru."

They were referring to rumours going about that S.A.P. are planning further kidnappings on the lines of the Ganyile case.

One of these leaders received an anonymous letter on Tuesday, 26th September, postmarked Johannesburg, containing a warning that he should be careful as he is the next on the list after Ganyile.

LEADER AGAINST COLOUR

From "Contact" Correspondent

SALISBURY: 27-year-old "Pioneer" and leader of the N.D.P. "Freedom Sitters", Mr. Lovemore R. Chimonyo, has told our Correspondent that he was glad because of a 95 per cent success in his campaign against the colour bar in hotels, restaurants and buses. Africans who work in White suburbs or wanted to go there used to walk for miles, for there were no buses provided. Now they can use any bus.

Mr. Chimonyo who is also an executive member of another independent non-racial body (which includes professional people and university lecturers), the Citizens Against the Colour Bar Society, has put the blame for the colour bar squarely on to the government as the "chief culprit" for not having taken any steps to remove the colour bar by means of legislation.

Not Opposed

He said this was revealed when he and his party entered some restaurants. Some proprietors told him that they were not opposed to having Africans in their cafes, but were afraid that their businesses would be forced to close down because some of their White customers would not want to mix with "natives", "unless the Government were to legislate as has happened in Northern Rhodesia".

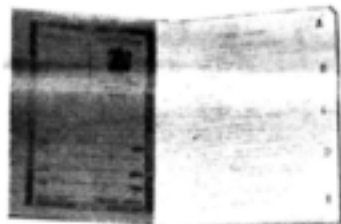
Political Pri

LIKE all manifestations of social life, judicial administration in Communist East Germany was constructed on the Soviet pattern. Law is whatever the Communist Party wants. Everything must be subordinated to its all-embracing claims, regardless of whether family rights or constitutional law is involved.

The hand of an inhumanly harsh legal administration lies heavy on East Germany with its population of sixteen millions. Each individual lives fearfully under the ever-watchful eyes of an ingeniously devised system of informers and agents—and all that happens takes place beneath the banner of humanity and fraternity, friendship and solidarity! *Nineteen-fifty saw the first political trials to be held in East Germany. It was indicative that their first victims were members of the Jehovah's Witnesses. Its intensive recruiting policy had made this religious community a particular thorn in the flesh of the Communists. Jehovah's Witnesses were accordingly branded as an organization of imperialist agents and their most active members sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment ranging from eight years to life. Subsequently, over 1,400 adherents of the sect were placed behind bars for "incitement to boycott and war".

FURTHER WAVE

A further wave of arrests was directed mainly at private traders. On the pretext that they would sabotage the building of socialism, they were sentenced to up to fifteen years' penal servitude and their property confiscated. In Potsdam, for instance, the proprietors



The Evils of Influx Control

By SIS MOYA

TAKE the case of James Fumane, a young man wanting to be a journalist. He lives in a country town where nothing worthy of making news ever happens. Early this year he was offered a job as a reporter with a Johannesburg newspaper.

When he arrived there the authorities told him to get back home and apply to the local Employment Officer for the necessary clearance to transfer to Johannesburg to take up work. This he did, and was told to wait for the permit from Johannesburg. Days, weeks and months passed by. After waiting three months he was told to apply a second time. He applied a second time. Nothing happened. With his third application came the reply that permission could not be granted because the job had been taken by someone else. So James Fumane stands no chance of getting work in Johannesburg legally. He told me, "This transfer business is a subtle means of restricting you to one area. I just can't find suitable work here. I do not know what to do."

Thousands Like Him

There are thousands of men like him; idling because they are refused permission to leave their home towns even if they have jobs elsewhere. Some of them have children on the verge of starving, others have old parents to support, but the Influx Control has no mercy on them.

But when you want to go to work in a mine, you don't need a transfer. When you are helping the government achieve its aims, you don't need a transfer. Your mere approval of the deeds of the government is a passport to move from city to city, from town to town without hindrance.

While our brother in the country is putting his hands to his head and muttering, "Yah, I am defeated", a friend in the city moves about with his nose in the air, canvassing for customers for his business.

"Ag, man," he says, "Why do things legally? Come one, the Dutch folks aren't so clever!"

Mr. Canvasser

Recently our brother from the country met our city friend, the canvasser. He explained his trouble, and Mr. Canvasser took his reference book* and threw it on to the floor. "Bring benzine, petrol or paraffin and set it alight!" he cried. "It tells the Dutch folk your sins. It is too heavy for our pockets. What did they tell you at the Influx Control?"

"They said I must go to the Bantu Commissioner at home," answered James, our country brother.

"Nonsense," protested Mr. Canvasser, you are not going to do that. You'll get back there and wait for your pass to Johannesburg until you grow horns. We are the men here; we'll fix you up if you have the bucks."

The following day James was given a piece of paper by Mr. Canvasser. It read "James X is a bona fide resident of Y township and he wishes to be issued with a Reference Book". For this piece of paper, which had been duly signed by the location superintendent, James paid R4 (£2). He then bought a birth certificate (forged) from a preacher around the corner for R2 (£1). From there he was passed on through some offices until he reached the Pass Office.

After paying, his papers were fixed in this way: the C26 card and an application form were filled in. Then followed the fingerprint card. Because his fingerprints are filed at the Reference Bureau

in Pretoria, the operators in this illegal business have evolved a formula—the index and middle fingers are left out and someone else's substituted for them.

New Reference Book

After three weeks James received his new Reference Book, complete with City of Johannesburg tax identity numbers!

I asked the operator about his business. He said, "This is just a way of making ourselves secure. It's not bad at all since we are helping our brothers who suffer at the hands of those who have power and coerce the weak."

Other victims go so far as to buy their transfers from go-betweens in their home towns. One victim got so intrepid as to steal a date stamp and a rubber stamp with these words on it: "Authorised to proceed from..... to..... to take up employment." So he opened his own, unofficial Bantu Commissioner's office and sold transfers to his clients.

I asked several leading citizens their opinion of the Influx Control.

A minister of religion said, "Our people are living in a world of restrictions where man is even barred from making use of his natural talents. Whites rule the African masses through an unjust, evil law called Influx Control."

A social worker described Influx Control as "a problem from which can surely spring the seeds of violence and revolt."

While Influx Control achieves its aims, hungry stomachs are talking.

*Top left, men's reference book.
Top right, women's reference book.

THE BAR

Asked to comment on some hotels which have strongly closed their door to non-Whites here in Salisbury, Mr. Chimonyo said that he was asked by the Hoteliers' Association to shelve his invading plans for a while because they were holding discussions to see whether all hotels can go non-racial. "If this doesn't succeed," said Mr. Chimonyo, "I shall see to it that we invade these 'stubborn' hotels every day indefinitely at the rate of four to five people every half an hour, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and their job will be to chase them," he said. Mr. Chimonyo warned the Dutch Reformed Church, which does not want even to see a "shadow" of a black man nearing it, and said that there would be a "declaration of logical war".

Prison Discrimination

This bearded "freedom sitters" leader also blamed the federal government for preaching partnership in various aspects, but one of the interesting bodies that did not practise it was the Prisons Department. He said White prisoners had better facilities than their African counterparts. "How will you invade that?" *Contact* asked Mr. Chimonyo. "Well," he said, "we have drafted a very big scheme which is going to be



CHIMONYO

very effective. And the day I shall be arrested and sent to prison, that will be the day. I shall organize all the prisoners, and have a sit-down strike until Africans are given better facilities."

Land Apportionment Act

Mr. Chimonyo said that after most of the discriminatory practices are gone, the final one in his programme will be to defy the Land Apportionment Act*. *Contact* asked again: "Are you going to buy houses in White residential areas?" "No!" said the director of operations, Mr. Chimonyo, and continued, "We are going there to build ourselves 'pole and mud' huts . . . I mean the traditional way."

*Southern Rhodesia's "Group Areas" and "Land Act" combined.

soners in East Germany

By SIEGFRIED IHLE

of twelve butcher's shops were arrested virtually overnight, merely to gain possession of their businesses.

The ensuing years saw the systematic annihilation of one free enterprise group of interests after another. Owners of businesses large and small were followed by innkeepers and peasants.

Those arrested were sentenced almost exclusively under Article 6 of the East German Constitution, which states that incitement to boycott, all actions which militate against equality of rights, militaristic propaganda, etc., are crimes within the meaning of the penal code. This provision flung wide the gates to tyranny.

Anyone who expressed himself against communism, verbally or in writing, stood condemned as a "criminal". During the years between 1950 and 1960 tens of thousands of victims of this policy received brutally heavy sentences and disappeared behind prison walls.

One still need only express criticism of government functionaries to find oneself prosecuted for defamation of the State. Incitement and espionage activities, for example, are proved if an East German citizen invites friends or relatives to his house to watch a West German programme on his television set.

10,000 POLITICAL PRISONERS

There are still more than 10,000 political prisoners in East Germany today, of which a large proportion has already served between five and ten years in gaol.

Prison conditions in East Germany are

an insult to human dignity. Petty misdemeanours such as speaking to another prisoner outside the cells are severely punished, and those who commit them are often sentenced to as many as 21 days in close confinement. This means that the offender gets one hot meal every three days and the chance to sleep on a sack of straw for one night in three. The remainder of the time he spends on bread and water and sleeps on a plank bed with only two blankets, regardless of whether it is summer or winter.

CROWDED CELLS

All the penal institutions are overcrowded, and prisoners live three or four to a one-man cell. They get half an hour of "recreation" daily, during which they are forced to march round the yard with military precision.

ONE LETTER A MONTH

The prisoners' working day is usually set at eight-and-a-half hours, but shift and Sunday work is very common. A detainee may write and receive one letter from home each month, but the mail is strictly censored. He is allowed to read *Neues Deutschland*, the official communist newspaper, and books by authors from the Eastern Bloc. All prisoners have to attend the political lectures which are held every month whether they wish to or not.

MALTREATED

Although the communists waste no opportunity to extol their "humane penal administration", political prisoners are still being maltreated in East Germany today, and as recently as the autumn of last year detainees were provoked and beaten up in the prisons at Torgau and Waldheim.—*Forum Service*.

Durban Municipal Workers Press for Recognition

From "Contact" Correspondent

DURBAN: Councillor J. C. Bolton, a hot tip for the position of deputy-Mayor, and Secretary of the registered Garment Workers' Union and the Furniture Workers' Union, has become a key figure in a dispute between the Council and the unregistered African Municipal Workers' Union.

Both the Furniture and the Garment unions are members of the ultra-respectable South African Trade Union Congress (S.A.T.U.C.). The A.M.W.U. is affiliated to the South African Congress of Trade Unions (S.A.C.T.U.). It has been pressing for recognition by the Durban Municipality for several months, without success.

Instead Mr. Bolton has become chairman of a Council liaison committee with African municipal workers. The Africans on it are appointed representatives. This is a direct contravention of a cardinal principle of trade unionism — that on any negotiating body the worker representatives should be elected by the workers.

There has been correspondence between the A.M.W.U. and the City Council on the matter. The Councillors were also invited to a mass meeting of workers. They did not attend.

Nor did they attend a meeting of citizens called by the Union to present its case.

And meanwhile Mr. Bolton has remained chairman of the stooge liaison committee.

Considerable play has been made of the fact that after the committee was formed a R1 weekly increase of African workers' pay was made (bringing wages

to R6.89 a week). Little has been said, however, of the equally pertinent fact that the increases were recommended by the municipal Economy and Efficiency Committee several months ago. The machinery is slow and the matter only came before Council for final ratification in the past month. It had nothing to do with the Liaison Committee.

A non-racial committee has been formed to assist the A.M.W.U. press for recognition. Some Liberals are serving on the committee.

The A.M.W.U. has sent circulars to garment and furniture workers calling on them to make Mr. Bolton resign from either the liaison committee or the union secretaryship. He is, the circular states, "either a bosses' man or a workers' leader. He cannot serve two masters at the same time".

S.Rhodesia

N.D.P. to Discuss Constitution

From "Contact" Correspondent

SALISBURY: The National Democratic Party Congress which is due to open somewhere near the great Zimbabwe ruins soon has got two major issues before it. They are: Whether the Party should take part in the new constitution, and, if not, what action to take; the question of Mr. Nkomo's leadership.

Indications are that people are still not interested in anything less than one man one vote (see *Contact*, 10th August). Mr. Robert Mugabe, National Publicity Secretary of the Party, told

Contact in an interview that many branches including the main City Branch, Salisbury (which represents people of all races) has already passed a resolution that it is going to recommend to the Congress not to take part in the forthcoming election under the "Sandys-Whitehead" constitution, as have other branches in Salisbury, including the Youth Councillors.



MUGABE

New Political Movement

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: Direct representation for Africans, by Africans, in municipal councils is the immediate goal of a new political movement which has been launched on the Rand.

It is called the Franchise Council, and has the support of thousands of township Africans according to its Secretary, Mr. Madume Tshikane.

Recent meetings in the townships have demanded "the immediate replacement of beer halls by schools, clinics and crèches" and a reduction in train fares.

Mr. Tshikane says that the Franchise Council will not have anything to do with Advisory Boards or anything which is "Bantu- or Muntustan".

According to members, the Franchise Council will not clash in any way with the goals of political organizations organized on national lines. It merely seeks to help keep township Africans on the Rand politically active.

Pretoria Taxi Petition Fails

From "Contact" Correspondent

PRETORIA: Yesterday (26th September) it became plain that the petition to the Mayor of Pretoria (*Contact*, 8th October, 1960) and all other appeals made by the Liberal Party and the Taxi Associations to the City Council and Traffic Department had failed. The non-White taxi ranks were moved.

Just a year ago an item in the press about the proposed removal of the ranks started the action by the Liberal Party and other interested persons. The petitions and letters to the Council proved beyond any doubt that the people most closely concerned with the taxis — the owners, drivers and users — did not agree with the proposed move and asked for discussions with the Council. The discussions were refused but the Council twice returned the recommendations to the Works and Traffic Committee for reconsideration. Eight months after the move was first recommended it was passed by the Council, but the ranks remained where they were.

But on 26th September this year the taxi ranks were moved.

Pre-election S.B. Visits

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: African members of the Security Branch have been visiting the homes of Liberals and ex-members of the banned A.N.C. and P.A.C. in the last couple of weeks.

They told the people they visited: "We have been instructed to check up and see whether you are at the same address."

The move is believed to be connected with the general election on 18th October.

Now "Bantuized" Education for Coloureds?

From "Contact" Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH: Speaking at the Strand (*Cape Times*, 26th September, 1961), the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr. P. W. Botha, issued a warning to Coloured teachers who are "abusing the advantages afforded them by the government's policy of a parallel system of education for the Coloured people, and who are trying to undermine that policy". "They will soon find out," he said, "that they are not dealing with people who have feet of clay."

"PURGE" OF TEACHERS

Observers see this as a threat to any Coloured teacher who speaks out on political issues, as a threat which will be fulfilled when the education of Coloured children has been transferred from the control of the provincial administrations to that of the newly created Department of Coloured Affairs. The transfer will probably be implemented next year, and is expected to be followed by a purge of teachers similar to that which followed the passing of the Bantu Education Act.

It will be remembered that large numbers of teachers in African

schools then were dismissed or else resigned. The number in the first few months was 116, and this has now risen to a total of about 360.

With the transfer many changes are expected, on the analogy of what happened when the Bantu Education Department was set up: First, all teachers who wish to remain in schools under the control of the Coloured Affairs Department would have to enter into new contracts. Some teachers would be told that they are no longer wanted and their contracts would not be confirmed; others would be dismissed by not being offered contracts.

NEW AIMS, NEW SYSTEM

The most far-reaching change would be in the aims of the new system of education, which, like Bantu Education, would fit the children for a subordinate place in society, emphasizing

group differences, and making them accept a separate "Coloured" identity.

The shift in the aims of the education would be reflected in changed curricula, with emphasis on handwork, farming and training for menial and semi-skilled work.

ALREADY TRANSFERRED

Already certain institutions for Coloured people are being placed under the control of the Coloured Affairs Department acting through the Union Council for Coloured Affairs (U.C.C.A.). Special schools (for those blind, deaf, dumb and disabled children) have already been transferred to the Coloured Affairs Department.

Mr. P. W. Botha announced on 26th September that the Coloured University College of the Western Cape has been transferred from the control of the Department of Education to that of the Department of Coloured Affairs.

Angola

NATIONALISTS TO TRAIN WITH ALGERIAN ARMY

WITH the approaching end of the dry season, the Angolan nationalists now have the opportunity of launching a new offensive against the Portuguese which will enable them to re-occupy lost positions. However, the shortage of arms, mortars and grenades in particular is a serious handicap to them.

The party conducting the war, the

Union of the Population of Angola (U.P.A.), led by Mr. Holden Roberto, is in search of war materials. Up till now, the only government (apart from that of the late Patrice Lumumba) which has supplied the U.P.A. with arms has been the government of Tunisia.

The government of Ghana which had pledged its support to Mr. Roberto, stopped giving it when the Congo crisis developed.

Mr. Roberto, who was in Leopoldville to direct the war in Angola could not leave the Congo to visit Ghana without having difficulty with the Congo government of the time (that of the "college of commissioners" which forbade travel to any of the "Casablanca" countries).

Mr. Roberto was also hindered by the activities of certain pro-Portuguese groups in Leopoldville, which did everything in their power to persuade the government either to expel him from the Congo or to imprison him.

Adoula

However, with the accession of the Adoula government the atmosphere has changed. Mr. Adoula is a personal friend of the U.P.A. leader. After the election of Mr. Adoula as prime minister of the Congo, the leaders of the U.P.A. sent him a telegram of congratulation.

In order to improve the military knowledge of officers in the Angolan nationalist army, the U.P.A. is to send a group of young Angolans for training at the military colleges of the F.L.N. (Algerian liberation army) and the Tunisian army.

It is hoped that this will strengthen the Angolan "Army of National Liberation" which suffers from a shortage of officers trained in guerrilla warfare.

After some time, the U.P.A. has reappeared on the international scene. It sent a delegation of the J.U.P.A. (Jeunesse de l'U.P.A., U.P.A. Youth League) to the World Assembly of Youth seminar held in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, during August this year.

Mr. Roberto himself attended the Belgrade Conference of non-aligned states which was held in Belgrade from 1st September. He headed a five-man U.P.A. delegation, and it is believed that he put his visit to good account in obtaining material aid for the war against the Portuguese.

—*Afrique Action*, 16th Sept., 1961.

Cape Town U.N. Association — First Newsletter

FOR years the only South African branch of the United Nations Association was in Johannesburg. Recently, however, a group of Cape-tonians established a Cape Region of the Association in Cape Town. And now the Region's Honorary Secretary, Mr. Brian Francis Bishop, has produced the first issue, for September, of a 3-page newsletter. Interestingly written, it reflects news from outside and inside South Africa.



Mr. Bishop is 26, a Roman Catholic and a fierce anti-communist, with a son and three daughters. ("I don't lose any sleep over the skin colour of the men they may one day marry.") He is a mountaineer and swimmer, and has played for Western Province at Basketball.

Some years ago he joined the Cape Non-European Night Schools Association and became principal of their school in the Harbour Compound.

He has believed in the United Nations for years. He says: "I have formed the Cape Town Region of U.N.A.S.A. to help people to know about the U.N., to understand that chaos would result if the U.N. were destroyed."

L.P. Election Campaign—

"Change in Public Opinion"

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: Mrs. Mary Walker has "moved in" to the election committee rooms in Hillbrow so that she can concentrate night and day on the election. A large section of a large old house in Pretoria Street has been hired by the Liberal Party for the election. Members have painted the outside of the house, erected a canopy and paved the front garden, where chairs, tables and an umbrella are placed to encourage passers-by to come and talk and read the Party literature. Informal meetings are held in the committee rooms for the constituents. Election propaganda is distributed to voters by members and posters and stickers are plastered round the constituency at weekly "Sticker Parties".

Mrs. Walker is opposing Dr. Louis Steenkamp in Hillbrow.

Canvassers have found a significant change in public reaction to the Liberal Party. Reception from the public is better than ever before.

The old "don't split the vote" arguments have faded away and people are recognizing the need for strong opposition voices in Parliament.

MRS. NGOYI BANNED

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi, the president of the South African Federation of Women, has been banned under the Suppression of Communism Act from attending meetings for a period of five years.

Mrs. Ngoyi is the former president of the banned A.N.C. Women's League. Her last major meeting was the national conference of the Federation held in Port Elizabeth early in September.

Mongi Slim—new U.N. President



Nations is faced with the gravest crisis of its existence—the problems posed by the death of Mr. Hammarskjöld, the former Secretary General.

Mongi Slim is not just an ordinary Tunisian—he is neither an Arab nor a Berber. His grandfather was a Greek, a Christian and, at the age of twelve, a slave. His name was Kafkalas. At fifty, grandfather Kafkalas became Slim, and Slim became a Muslim and a Minister of State.

It was a rapid change, but being rapid made it no less profound. His grandson, Mongi Slim, like his three brothers, Hedi, Taieb and Bechir, was a fervent member of the Tunisian nationalist movement and was imprisoned many times by the French.

At the age of forty-six he revived the family tradition and became a Minister of State in the first government of the new Tunisia.

In negotiations with the French government under Mendès-France and Faure, which led Tunisia to internal self government, he began to make his name as a diplomat who could not be ruffled. In 1956 he took his seat at the United Nations. The representatives of the world began to get to know the man who was said to know the ropes in Manhattan.

With him they smoked his Tunisian cigarettes of which, according to his friends, he consumed an inordinate number, but they never managed to keep up with him in his daily marathon of forty cups of coffee.

—*Afrique Action*, 23rd Sept., 1961.

MONGI SLIM, of Tunisia, who last year led the attack on the South African government when its policies were debated in the Security Council of the United Nations as a result of Sharpeville, has been unanimously elected President of U.N.'s General Assembly. In his inaugural address he declared, to the annoyance of the South African government, "The people of South Africa must achieve their full rights in their own country".

The great honour of his election comes at a moment when the United

READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS...

Vote Liberal!

SIR.—This month the White population of South Africa is going to the polls to elect a new government.

The number of these voters is only 1,823,883, and they are to elect the government which is going to rule more than 12,000,000 voteless citizens.

We Africans, although our patience is being exhausted, are keenly watching whether the Whites will show any change of heart. They are given a chance, they can prove it, by voting for the two Liberal Party candidates.

Africans consider this general election as an important gauge. It will show if the Whites have noticed during the last thirteen years how dangerous the policy of racial hatred is.

The voters must understand that they can endanger the security of the White people by voting in favour of a government which holds an insulting attitude and forces ungodly laws on the Africans.

The South African Whites can act as good ambassadors. The continuing existence of the Whites in Africa depends on these voters.

With more arms you can shoot more Africans than at Sharpeville and Langa, but with a non-racial government you can be sure of permanent peace and security.

J. N. S. MCAPEZELI,
S-22, Nyanga East, P.O. Nyanga, Cape.

"African socialism"

SIR.—With reference to your report of Mr. Takawira's interview in Dakar (*Contact*, 7th September) it seems to me a great pity that the most interesting Bantu system of distributing and sharing wealth should find no more suitable name than "socialism". Mr. Takawira makes it clear that he does not mean Russian and Communist socialism, but unfortunately the word "socialism" in English has come to mean state ownership to most people.

As anyone who wishes can verify, only grazing and hunting and foraging lands were of common right in Bantu culture. Cattle and fields, the substantial productive wealth of the people, were appropriated to individuals and houses, and could be transmitted by inheritance. Although chiefs had a cover ownership of land in the name of the people, fields could not normally be taken away except for crime or misuse.

The wisdom of African institutions was to develop the system of making individuals responsible for their own upkeep, and in the governance and use of materials, without allowing it to

become too selfish and profit seeking. All a man's wealth was under servitude to his clan or village in use, when he assisted with lobola, when he supported his brother's widow, when others linked with him suffered loss. In the use of the products of wealth all was mutual.

This combining of personal responsibility with sharing in use was a very high value, and close to the traditional concept of the ownership and use of wealth in Christianity, which a recent commercial age has ignored. If Africa is to give a "third culture" to the world it might not be least in carrying the spirit of this wise adaptation into modern industrial problems, and so solving the individual-collectivist battle over wealth.

I am sure Mr. Takawira is referring to the same thing as I am. I wish a name could be found for it suggesting its flexibility better than the word "socialism". "Co-operative ownership", or "trustee ownership" would better suggest its true form.

F. SYNNOTT,

P.B. 541, Donnybrook, Natal.

—President Sékou Touré of Guinea uses the word "communaucratie" in place of "democratic" to describe his idea of African socialism.
—Editor.

Deplores "White Front"

SIR.—In the *Sunday Times* of 10th September an article appeared headed "A White Front formed in Natal". The article reports the existence of the political movement composed of apartheid extremists. The leader is Dr. David du Toit of Paulpietersburg. He and his followers stand for complete segregation and intensive application of the horrible, malicious, apartheid policy.

The whole policy of the "White Front" is disgusting. It is clear that Dr. du Toit and his followers would be glad to see the total and complete extermination of the non-White people from South Africa. Then there would remain "the White man for the White man". There would be no fear of "mixed marriages", "interbreeding" or "hybridization".

The idea is childish and lacks a wide view of the growth and development of Western civilization in this country.

His declaration goes on to call upon the Whites to "save South Africa for the White man" against the "threatening dragon of Black Nationalism". It is high time that Dr. Du Toit realized that no force of whatever nature will ever check the inevitable triumph of "Black Nationalism". His efforts to foil

TO ALL READERS OF "CONTACT"

- Keep on writing
- Send a photograph of yourself if you like
- *Contact* free for a year for the best letter of the fortnight

African Nationalism will be in vain.

No race has been chosen to rule other races and impede the exercise of their natural powers and rights.

I hope the leader of the "White Front" and his satellites will change their cynical and inhuman convictions.

DISGUSTED AFRICAN,
Zastron, O.F.S.

Doubt and fear

SIR.—You published a letter from A. G. M. Kecaikitse, of Port Elizabeth, under the heading "Unity is strength" (21st September). He states that "here in Africa," the Africans "are the bosses no matter what White supremacists do . . ."

Allow me to point out to Mr. Kecaikitse, and any other reader of similar thoughts to his, that the expression of the policy of "no Whites at all" will only engender doubt and fear in the minds of those Whites who are working towards non-racial democracy. And the Whites in South Africa are trying, many of them, to bring about the generally much favoured multi-racial representation which seems to be the beginning of logical handling of the racial situation here.

MICHAEL MORRIS,
Three Anchor Bay, Cape.

Prize Letter

EVEN IF WE ARE CRUSHED

SIR.—Whatever political changes may come to Africa, the name of Africa will remain unchangeable. Even if we are crushed to powder by atomic bombs, our remains and our ashes will still cry out for our rights.

It is impossible for one nation or race to rule the whole world.

I want world public opinion to be reminded whose children these people are who have brought, whether knowingly or unknowingly, Nazism here in Africa, and have mislabelled it apartheid, partnership, etc.

We in the Federation feel the present Federal government can easily be replaced by a non-racial and truly democratic system.

BALDWIN E. S. MSOWOYA,
Mufulira, N.R.

Please send us your full address so that we can send you "Contact" each fortnight for the next year.—Editor.

N.D.P. LEADER TO STUDY IN LONDON

From
"Contact" Correspondent

BULAWAYO: Mr. Don K. Naik, the financial secretary of the Bulawayo (City & B.A.T.) branch of the National Democratic Party left for England on 7th September, where he is to further his studies.

While at the London School of Economics, Mr. Naik will first take a diploma in Social Science and Administration. At the same time he will read for a degree in Economics. He will be away for three years. But he intends to keep in touch with events at home.

Mr. Naik is the only Rhodesian of Indian origin to hold high office in the N.D.P.

Before he left Mr. Naik was presented with a shaving set at a party held in his honour. Mr. J. W. Msiska, fellow



The presentation

politician and ex-detainee, made the presentation. "This will make him think of us every morning," commented Mr. Clement M'chachi, Chairman of Mr. Naik's branch of the N.D.P.

Oranjemund to Ovamboland where they were beaten by the headmen.

Lukas Pohamba" was beaten badly, 12 strokes on each buttock, and after he was released he tried to move from the area.

This ill-treatment must be stopped soon.

JOHANNES NANGOLO,
Francistown, B.P.

*Mr. Pohamba was previously reported to have been deported to Angola (see "Contact", 27th July, 1961)—Editor.

J.M. replies to Dr. Roux

SIR.—In *Contact* (7th September) Dr. Edward Roux voices some criticisms under the heading "Modern farming methods needed". May I draw the attention of Dr. Roux to the fact that it would need all the columns in *Contact* to expound on the hardships of the people, the cause of these and the failure of the B.A.D. to show signs of concern in the sufferings of, and in the lack of agricultural skill in the reserve people. Further, I assure our critic that Africans do not wish to bring back old traditions and cults. As even he is aware, it is the B.A.D. which strives to perpetuate backwardness.

Unadvanced Africans are in a dilemma, not knowing whether to accept modern culture or to revert to the culture of the kraal. This may be traced to the workings of "Western" native policy in South Africa, which policy aims at breaking tribalism and substituting no social system. It denies the Blacks full access to "Western" culture. Blacks have no stable social pattern of life.

Well, Dr. Roux is aware of the aspirations and views of enlightened Africans; but he knows also how rigorously such aspirants are persecuted, and how any traces of their teachings are rooted out under the banner of the slogans: "agitation", "communism".

Also, while Africans are initiated in "Western" civilization, the B.A.D. does not allow them to assume the responsibility due to ripe, enlightened people. Africans still have their future planned by B.A.D., like it or not. Therefore, if there is lack of skill in farmers, it is because the B.A.D. does not grant facilities for education and training such as our White neighbours enjoy. And we know what lack of training created in the Congo. Most of the Whites' children in these parts train at agricultural schools. The Blacks cannot afford this.

Yet mass education and training is a simple and legitimate duty of any democratic government, which duty our rulers have failed for more than 300 years to carry out.

Where the trust cancel system has not yet set in scientific farming is practised, although the poor contraptions and cheap manure here cannot compare with those of the wealthy Whites. In places like Moletsi one comes across such implements as harrows, rusty and propped against fences or forming gates. And it is a jest and sarcasm among the men that these cannot be used.

Let us focus our well-meaning endeavours on the grim problem: under any system of rule the B.A.D. has so far failed to improve the lot of the masses. What every African should cry for now is even distribution of land. This is time for mutual planning and building, and not for attacking minor issues.

A bad, unenthusiastic farmer, yes, must be removed from the land, not to be thrown in the street, but to be put to suitable practices in other arts. While we may not freely vent such opinions for fear of incurring unsavoury labels, South African press columns have repeatedly sounded the B.A.D.'s intention to turn these reserves into pure cheap labour reservoirs. For a living, these families without property cannot but resort to unsparing, hard labour under the contract system.

I say watch out in *Contact* for revelations of injusticed one to Africans.

J.M.,
Pietersburg, Tvl.

Headmen and politicians

SIR.—The politicians in Ovamboland suffer a great deal because the headmen are told by the so-called government officials that the politicians want to rule and that if they do, the headmen will never rule again.

This makes the headmen harm the politicians very much because the headmen are paid a small salary by the same officials.

On 1st September I met three Swapo members who were Lukas Pohamba, former Swapo secretary at Tsumeb, Franz Daniel and Petrus Haitembu. They said that they were deported from

"Whites only" S.A. Teams out of World Soccer

By DENNIS BRUTUS

ON the 25th September, the all-White Football Association of Southern Africa was expelled from the English Football Association: on the 26th it was suspended from membership of the Federation of International Football Associations (F.I.F.A.).

This suspension must be hailed as a further removal of racialism from our sport: there are other steps before victory is achieved: the final expulsion of this racial body and the admission of a non-racial one representing the whole of our country.

The latest development is the result of a great deal of work: on the 13th September the South African Sports Association wrote to the F.I.F.A. in Zurich stating that "the affiliated South African body has taken no practical steps to carry out your request that all bodies remove racialism from their organizations. We urge you to refuse the Football Association of Southern Africa membership of your international body for failing to comply with your request."

Numerous copies of this were sent to the S.A.S.A. representatives in London for distribution to the affiliated countries and their representatives. John Rogers and Antony Steel of the Campaign Against Racial Discrimination in Sport have been outstanding in distributing these and previous letters.

But the great burden of the work has rested on two men, and to them must go the fullest credit. They are George Singh, veteran secretary of the non-racial S.A. Soccer Federation, whose able and patient negotiations have been the basis of the entire fight, and Ivor Montague, president of the International Table Tennis Federation, who has acted as the S.A.S.F. representative for many years at F.I.F.A. congresses.



GEORGE SINGH

Turning Point

Probably the turning point in the fight against soccer racialism came in 1956. After years of appeal to F.I.F.A. which seemed to have no effect, the world

South African Sports Association

P.O. Box 2129,
Port Elizabeth, SOUTH AFRICA.
13th September, 1961.

The Secretary,
F.I.F.A.,
Zurich,
SWITZERLAND.

Dear Sir,

I write to you on behalf of the thousands of sportsmen who support our association in the work of true non-racial sport in South Africa, and particularly on behalf of the South African Soccer Federation - the most fully representative soccer body in the country and one pledged to the removal of racial discrimination in South African soccer.

In spite of the injunctions of your body, the affiliated South African body - the Football Association of Southern Africa - has taken no practical steps to carry out your request that all bodies remove racial discrimination from their organization.

We wish to state emphatically that the F.A.S.A. has made no effort to remove racial discrimination or to offer all soccer players equal membership.

We ask that you institute an investigation. We are convinced that you will find ample evidence for our statement. Pending such investigation, we must urge you to refuse the Football Association of Southern Africa membership of your international body for failing to comply with your request, and failing to make clear its opposition to discrimination.

Yours faithfully,

D. Brutus
D.A. Brutus,
Hon. Secretary, S.A.S.A.

Letter from the South African Sports Association to the Federation of International Football Associations.

body agreed to send out the Lotsy Commission which investigated the position and reported on the existence of discrimination in soccer and that there was no legal justification for it.

For the next four years, George Singh and his federation tried to crack the racial bar. In 1960 they scored a further success when the F.I.F.A. Congress at Rome issued a general directive calling on all its affiliates to remove racial barriers.

Now that there is evidence that the all-White body is not prepared to do so, suspension and expulsion are inevitable.

English Support

In its attempts to retain membership, the White body has been backed by the powerful English Association. Now that it has severed its links with the Commonwealth, it is deprived of this powerful shield and stands exposed - outlawed by the vast majority of soccer countries in the world.

The F.A.S.A. has defended its policy on two counts: that the rival federation is also a racial body, and that it is prepared to play against non-Whites outside South Africa.

In past years there has been some

truth in the charge of racial divisions among non-Whites, and it is here that S.A.S.A. has made its most valuable contribution. By its relentless campaigning against racialism of all forms in sport - particularly with regard to the Worrell and all-White All Blacks tours - it has accelerated the breaking down of racial barriers among non-Whites and fused them into single united sports groups. The case in defence of racialism therefore collapsed.

Three Major Projects

The willingness of our racialists to play non-Whites in other countries is no argument in defence of racialism: but it will be used again, in other codes of sport, and must be exposed everywhere.

S.A.S.A. is engaged in three major projects at the moment: the exclusion of South African racialists from the Commonwealth Games at Perth and from the Imperial Cricket Conference, and the expulsion of White South Africa from the world weight-lifting body.

In each fight, the first step may be simply a suspension: these suspensions must be welcomed as a stage towards the achievement of true sportsmanship for all South Africans.

S.A. PRESS COMMENT

THE suspension of the (White) Football Association of Southern Africa from the Federation of International Football Associations means that the White South African teams will not be able to play against any other teams in the whole world which wish to retain their membership of the F.I.F.A.

According to the *Cape Times* (28th September): "Even South Africa's very close links with her next-door neighbour, Rhodesia, were being broken by South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth and world opposition to her racial policies. . . Rhodesia was breaking away from South Africa at soccer, and if the Empire Games were held in Rhodesia (for the first time in Africa) in 1966, the Republic was more likely to be represented by spectators than by a team."

. . . in many other fields, including basketball and even rugby, sanctions against South Africa would be applied."

COMMENTING on the suspension of the South African Soccer Federation from the world body, *Die Burger*, Cape Town's Nationalist newspaper wrote (28th September):

"The movement to isolate South Africa in the field of international sports has achieved its second important success."

"The first was when the South African Table Tennis Organization for Whites lost its international affiliation, while the non-White organization (which, in theory, does not discriminate on grounds of colour) became affiliated."

" . . . The people responsible for the sports boycott against South Africa act with great determination and cunning. Let us also harness those qualities against our enemies who will bedevil sports and race relations worse than ever if they should have their way."

Non-Racial Cricket Board wants International Status

FOR the first time the non-racial principle has been established in South African cricket, with the formation of an integrated South African Cricket Board of Control which unites previously racial associations.

The Board of Control, which met in Cape Town early in September, reconstituted itself on a Provincial Federation basis instead of the previous basis of African, Indian and Coloured associations.

"Pursue Application"

Speaking to *The Graphic* (8th September), Durban, Mr. S. Bridgemohan, Chairman of the Natal Inter-race Cricket Board, said that the meeting resolved to pursue an earlier application for international recognition*.

He said that the Board's affiliation to the non-racial South African Sports Association was deferred for consideration at a later date.

The newly constituted Board will consist of seven centres. They are Transvaal, Griqualand, Eastern Province, Border, Western Province, S. W. Districts and Natal.

National Tournament

Arrangement for a National Tournament has been finalized to take place in Johannesburg. Mr. Bridgemohan said that the tournament will commence on Boxing Day and that all units have promised to take part.

*If the Board is granted international recognition White South Africa would be excluded from the international cricket world in the same way as it has been excluded from world soccer.

To be published on
12th October, 1961
Another volume
in the trilogy

XHOSA IN TOWN

The first full-scale study of the population of an African town population in South Africa - Duncan Village in East London. It is of intense interest to laymen as well as to social anthropologists R4.00

The Black Man's Portion

D. H. READER
Among the findings is the conclusion that the population of the locations was under-enumerated in the 1951 census by nearly half. Other topics discussed are influx control, the 1952 riots and the two commissions appointed. Methods of making both legal and illegal livings are examined. R4.00

Townsmen or Tribesmen

PHILIP MAYER
The much-discussed survey of the customs of the 'school' and 'red' Xhosa in town. R4.50

OXFORD
University
Press CAPE TOWN

AFRICAN AID ASSOCIATION PTY. LTD.

Monthly membership for advice on legal and personal assistance, including FREE life and burial insurance
P.O. Box 10853, Johannesburg

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT STUDIO
1st Floor, Zygmarsh House, Kruis / Marshall St., Johannesburg. Ph. 23-6829



Published by the Proprietor, Selenza Publications (Pty.) Ltd., 47 Parliament Street, Cape Town. Printed by Linsey & Watson (Pty.) Ltd., 36 Albert Road, Woodstock, Cape Town.