

contact

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FREDERICK MUTESA II
Kabaka of Buganda,
one of Uganda's four Kingdoms.
If the struggle between him and
the democratic forces can be
settled, the country will win its
independence on 9th October 1962.

—see page 4



contact

South Africa's non-racial
fortnightly

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Shorts . . .

● Radio Ghana, beamed to South Africa, Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Protectorates can be heard daily at 5 p.m. on 17.74 megacycles in the 16-metre band. Reception is good.

● *Contact* asked its correspondent in Salisbury what the reaction of the National Democratic Party was to the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister's announcement that he would abolish the colour bar and the Land Apportionment Act.

He writes: "To the N.D.P. and three million Africans it represents, it is not the removal of the colour bar or the abolition of the Land Apportionment Act that is the solution to our problems. It should be clearly understood that colour bars, the Land Apportionment Act, the Land Husbandry Act, the iniquitous Law and Order (Maintenance) Act are all but mere effects the root cause of which is the monopolization of political power by the Whites.

"To us the solution is nothing less than majority rule on the basis of one man one vote," the N.D.P. declares.

"No good intentions to outlaw race discrimination, short of the removal of the political colour bar which restricts the vote to Europeans on the principle of one White man one vote, will ever deceive us at this stage.

"We do not clamour to swim with the Whites in the swimming pools, but in Parliament, on the sacred principle of universal suffrage. In short, we demand to rule or misrule ourselves," states the N.D.P."

All political comment and headlining in this issue is unless otherwise stated by Patrick Duncan and Timothy Holmes, 4th Floor, Parliament Chambers, Parliament Street, Cape Town.

Comment

Wages to Rise?

IT is good news indeed that, meeting on 3rd October in the Johannesburg Wanderers Club, 150 of the top business brains met and agreed "that African wages must and can be raised substantially; that they had not kept pace with African productivity" (report in *Financial Mail*, 6th October).

They had met under the auspices of the National Development Foundation, and the conference was the culmination of years of effort by many, in particular by the Bantu Wage and Productivity Association.

Mr. G. C. V. Graham, president of the Midland Chamber of Industries, stated, and was not contradicted, that the wages of Africans had actually worsened since 1954.

The Prime Minister is in agreement with the business men. Speaking on about 25th September to the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut he said that "there must be greater prosperity and buying power for the entire population"—and in the context clearly included everyone, not just the Whites, in these remarks.

Since business is clearly not prepared to act on its own, it is clearly the duty of the government to act, and to decree higher wages through the wage boards. The need is urgent: let increases be ordered NOW.

What does Nkrumah want?

IN a democracy the leader of the Opposition walks the streets in freedom; under a dictator he languishes in jail. Ghana may have passed from one to the other last week. Dr. Danquah, leader of the Opposition, has

been arrested; so has Joe Appiah. Member of Parliament and son-in-law of Britain's post-war socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps; so has Kwame Addu, editor of the *Ashanti Pioneer*, the main opposition newspaper. Both in and out of politics these were three of the most respected men in Ghana. Loyal to the state, known for their personal integrity, regardless of their own well-being in the common cause, Dr. Danquah and his friends are statesmen in the democratic parliamentary tradition.

What of the man who has arrested them? What does Nkrumah want? At present it is hard to tell. It is not the first time that friends of Ghana all over the world have been disappointed. These arrests may mean calculated progress

towards dictatorship; or they may mean panic. There is a crisis in Ghana. It will not last long. If Danquah stays in prison more than a few weeks we shall know the answer to our question.

The years have shown that however hard dictators become they cannot resist for ever the force of world public opinion. The Ghana government must not be allowed to forget for a single moment that the world knows Dr. Danquah is in prison, and the world knows why.

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.



APARTHEID OR CHRISTIANITY?

CHURCH LEADERS CONDEMN GOVERNMENT POLICY

From "Contact" Correspondent

recently again come out with damning condemnations of apartheid laws.

A conference organized by the Catholics in Johannesburg recently on African family life, agreed that the insecurity of urban African family life stemmed from:

- The economic factor: "The great majority of African men do not get a living wage, let alone a family wage."
- Lack of freehold tenure in the township: "A family needs to have a property which it can call its own."
- Unemployment and its threat "constitute a problem of vast proportions in the townships to-day."
- No political representation: "Political representation, it is felt, would alleviate family insecurity."

The conference also criticized migratory labour and influx control, the lack of leisure activities because of the little time available, the little transport and the few facilities.

On Bantu Education, it said that because children were in school for only three hours a day, they were able to spend too much time in the streets while their parents were at work, while the use of the vernacular in schools "was often a language which the parents did not understand, a language thought up academically, and not in relation to life."

The conference called for the payment of adequate wages, the right of freehold tenure in the towns, families to be allowed to live together and the granting of political representation.

It also said that the participation

of Africans in trade unions and political organizations should be encouraged, job reservation should be removed so as to allow Africans free access to all occupations, and that there should be free, compulsory education up to Standard 6.

Separate Development

A Methodist leader, the Rev. S. P. Freeland, general secretary of the church's Christian Citizenship Department, has come out with a slashing onslaught on the government's policy of "separate development".

In a collection of his sermons, just published, he says:

"What a travesty of the gospel of Jesus is this doctrine of separate development! What a caricature of the universal offer of salvation which is at the very heart of that gospel!

"God forgive us that we have allowed such a false doctrine to be proclaimed in a land that calls itself Christian!"

He described separate development as this "evil dogma", as the "enemy" of the Christian faith, and as something "in direct and uncompromising conflict with the Christian gospel."

Separate development, he says, has led to "insensate discrimination" merely because of the differences in skin colour; it has torn families apart because of migratory labour, influx control, group areas and many other apartheid laws.

Mr. Freeland concludes: "Separate development or the Christian Gospel? Which will South Africa choose?"

JOHANNESBURG: Three major South African churches have been in the news because of disagreements with the government's racial policies.

The Nederduits Hervormde Kerk—second largest of the Dutch Reformed churches—has shown no signs of deviating from its oft-stated support for apartheid. But one of its leading members—Professor Albert Geysers, of the church's theological faculty at Pretoria University—after publicly and frequently challenging his own church's attitude, has been charged with heresy and with failing to obey a church order prohibiting criticism of its outlook.

Professor Geysers was a leading author of the book *Delayed Action*, published in November last year, in which 11 Afrikaans theologians condemned racial discrimination and called for new attitudes in the race question.

Heavily Attacked

At his church's synod in March this year, he was heavily attacked by delegates for asking that the church's Article 3—which bars non-Whites from membership—be tested in the light of the scriptures.

Professor Geysers's request was overwhelmingly defeated—but it did not stop him continuing to insist that there could be no colour bar in a Christian church. Now he faces a charge of heresy.

On the other side of the picture, the Catholic and Methodist Churches have

Victim of Laws

HE CAN LIVE NOWHERE LEGALLY

From "Contact" Correspondent

PRETORIA: The latest punishment an African gets under the many laws regulating Africans is to be refused residence in any part of South Africa if he dare oppose the government's apartheid policy. Such is the case of Mr. S. S. Maimela, who succeeded the late Dr. Peter Tsele as president of the militant Pan Africa Freedom Movement in Pretoria.

An ex-detainee, he was recently freed on a charge of having used "hostile and inflammatory language" at a meeting he addressed in Lady Selborne. He had been under constant watch by the security police before they acted against him.

Endorsed Out

In April he was "rubber-stamped" out of the municipal area of Pretoria under the Influx Control regulations. He was deported to his "homeland" Sekhukhuniland.

The influx regulations exiled him in Sekhukhuniland also, for the local Bantu Affairs Commissioner described him as a "threat to security and good administration amongst the Bantu here". On the 26th August he was endorsed out of his "homeland" and provided with a police escort to take him to the bus stop. Mr. Maimela faces a three year gaol term since he is opposed to Bantu Authorities and his stay in Sekhukhuniland is illegal. He is said to have supported the recent upsurge by tribesmen against Bantu Authorities there.

Not knowing what to do, he tried to

join his family at Hammanskraal, his wife's "homeland". He cannot get a permit to reside there and faces imprisonment if he should enter. As the situation stands he is not wanted in any part of the Republic except perhaps in prison or in his grave.

No Passport for Him

In July he appealed to the Ministry of Interior for a passport to emigrate to one of the African states—Ghana, Liberia or Ethiopia, countries which were prepared to have him and his family since they could not live as they pleased in the Republic. He was refused

a passport and told to go to his "homeland" provided he first reported to the Bantu Commissioner there.

Meanwhile City Council officials admit Mr. Maimela is in a difficult position. They "sympathize" but are not doing anything about it.

Mr. Maimela is still in Lady Selborne, Pretoria. He is risking arrest as his stay here is illegal, but he has no other home. He has appealed to the Ministry of Interior again to reconsider its decision.

Some people believe he will be banished.

15,000 PEOPLE MUST LEAVE THEIR HOMES

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: Fifteen thousand Johannesburg Africans are about to receive the "benefits" of apartheid—whether they like it or not. It will, of course, mean that they will have to make some sacrifices—they must leave their homes of years' standing, they must move eight miles further away from the city—and they must accept that their monthly living costs will soar by up to 20 per cent.

All this is the result of the removal of the African residents of Western

Native Township to Moroka in the city's south-west townships.

Western Native Township was founded in 1919 and is Johannesburg's oldest African area. But it is near "White" and "Coloured" areas, and as far as the Government is concerned, is therefore a "black spot". So, under the Resettlement Scheme which has already destroyed adjoining Sophiatown, it must go.

Long Waiting List

About 1,200 houses are being built in Moroka for the Western Native Township families—at a cost to the country of £261,000. Hundreds of other families will be accommodated in existing houses in the south-west townships—where there is already a long waiting list, running into thousands, for houses—while others will build their own homes.

At present, Western Native Township residents live only five miles from the city, and their transport costs to and from work are 17s. 3d. a month.

When they go to Moroka, they will be 13 miles from the city—and their monthly rail season ticket will cost £1 2s., with possibly more to pay for buses to get to and from stations.

Increased Costs

The poorest will be the worst affected by having to move. Those who earn below £20 a month now pay 17s. 3d. a month for rent.

In Moroka, they will pay a flat sum of £2 18s. a month.

To receive apartheid's "benefits", the estimated 2,000 to 3,500 African workers of Western Native Township will have to pay out at least 13s. and up to £3 12s. 9d. a month—20 per cent of what some of them earn.

Realizing this, the Johannesburg City Council has taken the extraordinary step of sending letters to the workers' employers—asking for pay increases to be given to offset the increased cost of living.

"Compensation"

They are occupying houses basically the same as the thousands of others built during the past ten years—but as "compensation", to use the term coined by Council officials, for having to move, they have certain "extras" which the other houses do not have.

All the floors of their houses will be hardened (instead of only the kitchen), the inside walls will be plastered, and inter-leading doors will be provided.

The "black spot" is being removed—but South Africa and 15,000 individual Africans will have to pay for it.

Lutuli to Receive Award

PORT ELIZABETH: The presentation of the first Christopher Gell Memorial Award will take place here on 20th October. The award, in the form of a statuette in bronze by a Port Elizabeth artist, Mr. H. Strachan, will be presented by Dr. Edgar Brookes of the University of Natal, to Chief A. J. Lutuli who was elected on a ballot.

Among those taking part in the ballot were Archbishop de Blank of Cape Town, Mr. Anthony Sampson of the *Observer* in London, Bishop Trevor Huddleston, Mr. Patrick Duncan and Christopher Gell's widow, Mrs. Nora Lydall.

Permission to Attend

The presentation, which will take place in the Crispin Hall, was scheduled for 31st May, but had to be cancelled because of the ban on meetings. Chief Lutuli was refused permission to travel at this time "because of the disturbed conditions". He is making a fresh application for permission to receive

the award. If he is refused, his daughter, Dr. Anna Lutuli, will receive the award for him and deliver his Memorial Address.

The Award will be made annually "For an outstanding Contribution to Social Justice in South Africa", and was created to commemorate the memory of Christopher Gell, journalist and fearless fighter against injustice, who spent eleven years in an iron lung, crippled by polio. The award is financed by contributions to a Memorial Fund. Mr. Dennis Brutus is the secretary of the Memorial Award Committee.

Portuguese Like Tshombe

THE Portuguese forces are reported to have set up a cordon along the whole frontier between Angola and the Congo (*Cape Times*, 9th October). But the Portuguese authorities are worried about events in Katanga, according to *Afrique Nouvelle* (4th October).

Position Will Change

In Luanda it is said that the transfer of Katanga to the central Congolese government of Messrs. Adoula and Gizenga will have the effect of "considerably lengthening that part of the Angola frontier which has to be patrolled to prevent incursions by U.P.A. partisans."

With Mr. Tshombe in power in Katanga, there is no danger of the U.P.A. operating from here, but as soon as the seceding province is restored to the central Congolese government, the position will be changed, and the U.P.A. will be able to work from as far south as the Northern Rhodesian border.

Church and People Fight Group Areas



HURLEY

From "Contact" Correspondent

DURBAN: A campaign to block the total removal of more than 4,000 Indians from the "dormitory suburb" of Queensburgh, near Durban, is steadily gaining in strength.

● A petition is planned in both the White and Indian sections of the borough and the Catholic Archbishop of Durban, Dr. Denis E. Hurley, who is also chairman of the Institute of Race Relations in the Coastal Region, has promised his support for the Queensburgh Indian Ratepayers' Association.

● A meeting to be addressed by the Archbishop is already being planned. It will probably take place in late October.

● Some White members of the conservative Queensburgh community have offered to help the Indian community.

● The Institute of Race Relations has sent a memorandum to the Council of the Group Areas Board.

● Members of the Liberal Party have already pledged themselves to help the Ratepayers' Association. Several months ago Mr. Alan Paton, president of the Party spoke at an open air meeting with members of the association, Mr. J. N. Singh, a well-known leader, and Mr. A. M. Moola, president of the Natal Indian Organisation. Liberals have inspected the area, and written letters to the papers. And Miss Ann Clark, a resident of the area, has acted as a liaison between the party and the association.

Seventy-five Years

Mr. R. K. Naidoo, spokesman of a deputation to the Council, told councillors that about 5,000 Indians and about 600 families, many of which had been in the area for 75 years would be affected.

"Unique Violation"

Indian property and land is valued at more than R1,000,000.

The Council has also been told that there is plenty of room for White expansion in the area without removals. Large plots of land are for sale in the area.

The Council has replied that it "does not consider it expedient to have such (Group Areas Board) decision altered at this juncture".

The Institute memorandum to the Council, signed by Archbishop Hurley says the Institute believes that the Queensburgh action is "unique in its violation of fundamental rights to a section of the community who have been pioneers in the area and rate-payers of the local authority".

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Uganda

INDEPENDENCE 1962?

UGANDA, the British Protectorate lying between Kenya and the Congo, is to become independent on 9th October next year "provided that the necessary discussions are completed and arrangements made by that time".

These words probably refer to the difficulties that have arisen between the

the vote, hoping to retain his supreme authority in an independent Buganda.

The British Government, however, took no notice of the secession move, and at the Uganda constitutional conference which ended on 9th October, it was decided that Buganda would be a federal state in a single Uganda.

Chief Minister

The Chief Minister of Uganda (he will be Prime Minister on 1st March, 1962) is Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka, leader of the non-racial Democratic Party. (There is a large Asian minority in Uganda, mostly of the Ismaeli Muslim faith; their religious leader, the Aga Khan, has urged his followers not to seek group representation in the Uganda legislature but to throw in their lot with African nationalists.)

Mr. Kiwanuka, who is 39 years old, served during the 1939-45 world war in the army, reaching the rank of sergeant and after the war he became an interpreter in the High Court. In 1950 he came south to study at Pius XII University College in Basutoland. He was there until 1952 and then went to London University where he obtained the LL.B. degree. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in February 1956.

He has travelled extensively in Europe and the United States.

He became Chief Minister in June this year. He believes in a united Uganda, and has given favourable consideration to proposals that Uganda enter an East African Federation comprising his country and Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The Kabaka is opposed to this, seeing in it a further threat to his traditional authority.

The future of Uganda, a country rich in agricultural potential, with the fine University College, Makerere, and blessed with cheap electricity from the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme on the River Nile, depends very much on the outcome of the clash between the Kabaka and the traditionalists on the one hand, and Mr. Kiwanuka and believers in democracy on the other.



KIWANUKA

Kabaka (King) of Buganda (one of Uganda's four kingdoms) and the leaders of the rest of the country.

The Kabaka has till now been supreme ruler in his part of Uganda, under the British. Now, with independence coming, the country is to have a parliamentary government in which the main power will be wielded by a Chief Minister. The Kabaka does not wish to surrender power to a Chief Minister—hence the difficulties.

Last year the Lukiko, Buganda's parliament, voted for the secession of the kingdom from the rest of Uganda. It is thought that the Kabaka influenced

Ovambo Chiefs Want U.N. Rule

FIVE chiefs and headmen from Ovamboland want South West Africa placed under United Nations trusteeship.

The five men, Messrs. Nehemia Shovaleka, Johannes Shekudja, Ushona Shiimi, Silas Ipumbu and Gabriel Kautuima, expressed their wish in a letter to the *Cape Times* (13th October).

They said they were all members of the South West Africa People's Organization which was the political home of all Africans in Ovamboland and in South Angola.

"We could not do this before as we are all employees of the government. But at this juncture we find it necessary

to state clearly that we stand close to the ideas of self-determination for our people and of freedom for all the inhabitants of our great country, S.W.A.

The men said: "We want our country placed under UN trusteeship in order to establish a democratic form of government and prepare us for full independence . . . We do not want bloodshed in this land of ours. We want peace and security for all peoples of SWA. Everyone, whatever his or her colour, should live in harmony.

"We know that our country is big enough for all of us and for people of all colours to live in and develop if the government is one voted by all citizens of South West Africa.

"To the government of South Africa we say: Hands off South West Africa."

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FOR RATES SEE PAGE 2



FIGHTING MOOD

Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole (right), treasurer general of the National Democratic Party, in fighting mood. He was addressing in Highfield, Salisbury, one of a series of meetings called by the N.D.P. He warned of divisions which had appeared in the democratic struggle, and spoke in particular of the Zimbabwe National Party which recently broke away from the N.D.P. A Z.N.P. meeting on 7th October was attended by only 20 people. The speakers were not given a hearing. There were shouts of "No divisions".

The Boys Go to Work on Contract

TUESDAY 19th September saw Tus at the Bochum labour bureau. The Bantu Administration Department yard was crowded that day. It was busy as a hive. A requisition for contract labourers had brought together the crowds from various corners of Bochum—hundreds of young men. Nine out of every ten faces were so young they could hardly convince one they were contract labourers. Indeed they could better qualify as schoolboys going on picnic.

The requisition came from the Modderfontein explosives factory, and it needed only 50 boys to be given a free passage, and to earn every month R14.52 (£7 5s. 2d.). The period of the contract is indefinite. Typical of contract labourers, they were herded into a special bus and would share a common ticket for the train, entrusted to a chosen leader.

Second Batch

It was the second batch of fifty to be sent away from Bochum since the year began. Early in the year one batch was taken by a bricklaying firm in Olifantsfontein. However, most of the Olifantsfontein contract boys are back at home already. It's too heavy, they say. Perhaps these are the "lazy boys" of South Africa. But working at bricklaying is no small task for a teenager. These boys now swell the ranks of those who queue every Monday morning at the labour bureau, waiting for nine o'clock and, the unpleasant news that there is no requisition.

Away from Shame

They were excited, you say! Well may they be: some of them had spent a year at home after returning from northern Johannesburg where they worked for only six months on a golf club contract job. Some would experience working for the first time. But the general desire among them was just to have somewhere to go; to be away from the shame of home and the patched trousers; to avoid the many

scuffles and injuries incurred at drinking bouts; to escape from the languor and awkwardness, for a loitering, aimless chap appears foolish and loses everybody's respect.

This is the only way work-seekers here can ever obtain permission to go to any town to work. The same happens in all South African



"... herded into a special bus . . ."

reserves. Should the job slacken, the contract expires and all the contract boys are told to return home to wait for a fresh one. Whoever remains and attempts to seek a job in town does so at his own peril.

Now in the cities of South Africa hundreds of these country fellows, ex-miners, fired factory hands, are arrested every week, endorsed out of town. To ensure that they actually clear out of town, such are conveyed home in municipal lorries if they are many. One or two may be handed to a policeman to see them safely off to the reserve.

Good Education

Among these contract fellows are some with a good education. Many have passed Std. VI, while quite a good number have obtained the Junior Certificate or are of J.C. standard. These J.C. boys are always a cause of amazement and gossip among the queuing boys, who do not understand why educated people should join contract teams when normally such people never struggle to find a good job.—J.M.

LUTULI URGES "VOTE LIBERAL"

DURBAN: In a dramatic eve-of-election appeal to the White electorate Chief Albert J. Lutuli threw his weight in, on 13th October, behind the Liberal Party. In a statement received in Cape Town Chief Lutuli expressed the hope that voters would support the Liberal Party's candidates in the Cape and the Transvaal. He said he feared that race discrimination was leading to such bitter antagonism that "a terrible race conflict threatens us all."

"I deplore the exploitation of race, fear and prejudice by the two major parties. Each manifestation of White

determination to hold on to privilege and power is a cause of deeper non-White resentment and non-White determination to secure the abolition of White privilege. And each new manifestation of this non-White resentment provokes greater fear and hardening of attitudes among many Whites.

Non-racial South Africa

"South Africa desperately needs every individual act which may help break this vicious circle. Such an act is a vote for a candidate in this election who shows faith in a non-racial South Africa.

"I hope that the Liberal Party candidates in the Cape and the



LUTULI

Transvaal, with their belief in a society whose opportunities are open to all, will receive good support from the White electorate."

CLEAR CALL BY MOKHEHLE

THE session of the Basutoland National Council which ended on 5th October saw Paramount Chief Bereng Seeiso (Moshoeshe II) and Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, President of the Basutoland Congress Party, grow in political stature and influence.

Initiative Seized

On a government-supported motion, the Council asked the High Commissioner to authorize the Paramount Chief to appoint a committee to review the Constitution and make recommendations for the next instalment of Constitutional advance. But the motion carefully avoided any positive committal on policy—it was neither for nor against the immediate establishment of an elected majority in the Legislative Council, responsible government with a Chief



MOKHEHLE

Minister, and the recognition of Moshoeshe II as Head of State. The initiative was seized, and rightly seized, only by Bereng Seeiso and Mr.

Mokhehle. In a dramatic speech the Paramount Chief stated firmly that he should be recognized as Head of State. Mr. Mokhehle was not content with vague generalities; he asked specifically for:

- the Paramount Chief to be Head of State
- Responsible government
- An elected majority in the Legislative Council, and
- A court-enforced Bill of Rights.

Mr. Mokhehle's motion did in fact accurately reflect the views of a large majority of the members of the Legislative Council. The fact that it was not carried was due to successful pressure exercised by the Administration. The initiative remains with the B.C.P.

L. P. Manifesto

"BE LIBERAL OR PREPARE TO LEAVE S.A."

By a Reporter

CAPE TOWN: In his manifesto to voters, the Liberal Party candidate in the Constantia constituency (Cape), Mr. Randolph Vigne gives the following reasons for voting Liberal:

● To give concrete proof to non-White people and to the whole world that thousands of Whites do not condone discriminatory legislation—and the denial of rights to the great majority of South Africans

● Give the lie to the charge that race conflict in South Africa is inevitable because no significant number of White South Africans is ready to share rights with others



VIGNE

● To reject the claim that sharing of rights means the end of the Whites. People who believe this to be so should get out now: this is no country for them because rights will be shared by all and soon.

In her manifesto, the Liberal Party's candidate for Hillbrow (Johannesburg), Mrs. Mary Walker, declares: "By voting Liberal on October 18:

● You can build the non-racial democracy that will guarantee your future well-being.

● You can show the world that you are awake to Africa of the 60's."

"CONVENTION MOVEMENT"

Big Step Taken Towards National Conference

CAPE TOWN: One hundred and eight delegates from 26 organizations and 56 observers attended the Cape Provincial Consultative Conference of the South African National Convention Movement (which grew out of the Malmesbury "Coloured" Convention) held in Cape Town on 14th October.

Among organizations represented were: The Liberal Party, The Institute of Race

Relations, The Congress Movement, The Black Sash, The National Union of South African Students.

The first speaker was Mr. Peter Brown, National Chairman of the Liberal Party, and representative at the conference of the Natal Convention (held in April this year).

After outlining the processes which led to the calling of the Natal Convention, Mr. Brown ended by saying: "I believe that the mere fact of coming

together over several days would have the inevitable and highly desirable effect of swelling the ranks of the growing body of non-racial South Africans . . . and the larger that body of opinion the sooner the end of apartheid."

Professor Matthews

Professor Z. K. Matthews, formerly Acting Principal of Fort Hare University College, was unable to deliver his paper personally. It was read for him by Mr. Thomas Ngwenya of the African General Workers' Union.

Professor Matthews discussed the National Convention of 1909 when the Union's constitution was agreed. He said that in neither this Convention, nor in the so-called National Referendum in 1960, did the non-Whites of South Africa take part.

"The Hour is Late"

In the course of his speech he said: "The hour is indeed very late but I feel sure that the non-Whites are still prepared and ready to co-operate with their White fellow-citizens in creating and building up a South Africa in which the legitimate rights of all sections of the population are adequately and effectively protected, on condition that they are given an effective share in that creative process.

Mr. Dennis Brutus spoke on the immediate tasks of the Convention Movement.

Speaking on "What is meant by a National Convention—and is it practicable to call for a National Convention in South Africa?" Professor Denis V. Cowen, Professor of Comparative Law at the University of Cape

Town, said one must distinguish between a sovereign National Convention empowered to draw up a binding constitution, and a Convention which suggested a constitution.

The first kind, which was what he was dealing with, could only be set up by the legal government, or by a successful revolutionary government.

No Chance

Speaking of South Africa, Professor Cowen declared that there was "absolutely no chance at all of the existing government summoning a National Convention".

On the other hand, there was no prospect of successful revolution in South Africa because the forces of the state were completely adequate to deal with any attempt to overthrow it.

It should be possible, Professor Cowen said, to build up a pressure group which would put forward the demand of most South Africans for a new deal.

But, Professor Cowen added, the people doing this should be quite clear as to their basic principles. They must accept the total abolition of the colour bar in all its forms whether they be restrictive covenants on property or exclusive segregated schools, and subscribe to the principle of one man one vote.

Before the meeting separated a Continuation Committee of 28 was elected, with instructions to negotiate with other similar movements in other provinces and to seek to call a National Conference.

P.A.C. TO LEAVE UNITED FRONT?

By an Observer

IT is probable that Mr. Mangaliso Robert Sobukwe, former leader of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress, has issued orders from gaol that his followers must withdraw from the South African United Front, an overseas organization in which they have hitherto co-operated with the Congress Movement.

Signs of strain inside the Front have appeared from time to time recently: the P.A.C. and the A.N.C. differed over the plan for a stay-at-home at the end of May; Mrs. Oliver Tambo publicly criticized the P.A.C. for this; Mr. Ronald Segal, active in Congress movement circles, prophesied a United Front break-up shortly after Mr. Robert Resha's arrival in Britain; Mr. Kerina, chairman of the South West African People's Organization, recently withdrew from the Front; and the Pan-Africanists have felt increasingly restive at the presence in the same organization with them of Dr. Yussuf Dadoo, and at the influence of Mr. Segal.

None of these factors, it is believed by observers, would have meant the end of the United Front. But recently, from Central Prison, Pretoria, Mr. Sobukwe sent orders that P.A.C. principles must be respected overseas as strictly as they were respected inside South Africa.

Talks Held

As a result talks were held in Dar es Salaam between the two sides on 20th August, and in London at the end of August when a full meeting was held. It is understood that the presence of Dr. Dadoo was the main point at issue. At the London meeting it was decided that a further full meeting would be held six weeks later (about this time, in fact) and that during the six weeks attempts would be made to reach a formula agreeable to both sides. If such a formula could not be found, then the Front would be broken up.

Both sides are approaching the question with care, as neither wishes to be held responsible for the break.

Britain Avoids her Obligations as Protecting Power

By the Editor

IT is almost certain that three refugees, Mr. Anderson Khumani Ganyile, who had applied for asylum in Basutoland, Mr. Paul Bolobo, and a Mr. Majola, were kidnapped at about 10.30 p.m. on 26th August by agents of the South African police on British territory in the mountains near Qacha's Nek, Basutoland, badly beaten up and handed over to the South African authorities for imprisonment.

There is already a *prima facie* case that the kidnapping happened. If the case were to be conclusively proved, then the British authorities would have a clear duty to demand the return of the three men from the South African authorities, and to ask for assurances that no such acts will again happen. The case can only be proved if the investigations are pressed on with, and if the best available evidence is called. The British have a clear duty to do both these things.

BUT . . .

1. THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAVE IGNORED GOOD EVIDENCE ALREADY IN THEIR POSSESSION.
2. THEY HAVE TOLD UNTRUTHS.
3. THEY HAVE TRIED TO SUPPRESS IMPORTANT CLUES ALREADY FOUND. AND
4. THEY HAVE SHOWN NO WILLINGNESS TO CALL THE BEST EVIDENCE—THE EVIDENCE OF MR. GANYILE AND HIS TWO FRIENDS.

These are the conclusions that I have been compelled to come to after investigating the matter myself, on the spot in Maseru, Johannesburg, and Qacha's Nek.

Chapter and Verse

Let me produce chapter and verse for my accusations:

1. THE BRITISH HAVE IGNORED GOOD EVIDENCE ALREADY IN THEIR POSSESSION. The authorities were told on Friday, 15th September, that the lonely hut in which the refugees lived was open and empty and that "the clothes, groceries and other property of the occupant" were "strewn all over the floor. Boxes were overturned and the contents thereof were also on the floor. On two of the three beds in the hut were blankets with large stains of what appeared to be human blood." (From an affidavit by Mr. Jackson Nkosiyan, friend of Mr. Ganyile.) They knew, on about 18th September, of a letter smuggled out of Kokstad gaol, written by Mr. Ganyile, saying they had been kidnapped. Yet the Government Secretary of Basutoland said on 22nd September "that the Executive Council was not aware of the alleged incident". (*Cape Times*, 25th September.) And, "The Basutoland police sent an officer to investigate the alleged kidnapping, but 'no corroborative evidence' has been found" (*Observer*, 24th September). And Mr. A. G. T. Chaplin, senior British official in Basutoland, said that "investigations so far had disclosed that it was most unlikely that the South African police entered the protectorate to kidnap three political refugees" (*Argus*, 25th September).

"Manufactured"

Encouraged by this sort of statement White settlers and others in Basutoland were saying that the whole incident had been manufactured in order to put the South African government into difficulties.

Yet we know that the bloodstained blanket and other exhibits had been in the police hands for over a week when these statements were made.

What steps had the authorities taken then to have the bloodstains analysed?

2. I REGRET TO HAVE TO SAY THAT ON THIS POINT THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAVE TOLD UNTRUTHS.

On Tuesday, 3rd October, Mr. B. K. Lee, Superintendent of Police, Qacha's Nek, told me and two other persons in his office that the bloodstains had been sent to the South African Institute of Medical Research, Johannesburg, and that he was waiting for the report. He also said that he had been put in charge of all investigations in the case. Yet, when I visited the Institute in Johannesburg on 5th October, an official in the Medico-Legal section checked the books and reported that **no bloodstains of any kind had been sent to the Institute from Basutoland since 15th September for analysis.** What Mr. Lee said was thus untrue, unless it can be shown that the bloodstains had been dispatched from Basutoland, but had gone astray along the route to the Institute.

Embassy Comment

When I brought the above facts to the attention of the public, the British Embassy in Pretoria first said that "Mr. Duncan's accusation hardly merits comment" (*Rand Daily Mail*, 6th October) and then (*Argus*, 7th October) said that "the contents of the hut included a bloodstained blanket which the police sent to the Institute of Medical Research at Johannesburg where it was being analysed".

Perhaps, in the two days after my visit to the Institute, the blanket had been rushed up for examination. (If the British had been on their toes they would have done this immediately after getting the blanket, on or just after 15th September.) But I challenge Sir John Maud and his officials to produce proof that the blanket was ever sent before my visit on 5th October. If they are unable to produce such proof, then I think I am owed an apology, and

an admission that not only was my accusation "worthy of comment", but that it evoked lightning-like covering-up action on the part of the authorities.

3. THEY HAVE TRIED TO SUPPRESS IMPORTANT CLUES ALREADY FOUND. When I visited the lonely hut on 3rd October a member of our party found some pieces of bloodstained cardboard, which seemed to have been used as shutters for the windows. We took them with us, as well as a blanket with small bloodstains on it which Mr. Nkosiyan gave us. We took the cardboard and blankets up to the South African Institute of Medical Research. An official of the Institute agreed to examine the bloodstains if the High Commissioner's Office, Pretoria, would give permission. This permission was refused by Mr. R. Latimer of that office. He advised me to hand over to the police any evidence of value that I might have, but I pointed out that the best bloodstains were already in the hands of the police, and that they had not been sent to the Institute.

4. THE BRITISH HAVE SHOWN NO SIGNS OF CALLING THE BEST EVIDENCE—THE EVIDENCE OF MR. GANYILE AND HIS TWO FRIENDS. *Prima facie* we know that Mr. Ganyile and the two others were in Kokstad prison shortly after the kidnapping. It is most unlikely that they have since managed to escape from the clutches of the South African authorities. If they were in gaol anywhere but in the Transkei they would have to go before a court for remand. They have not gone before a court for remand. Therefore it seems likely that they are now in prison somewhere in the Transkei, where an eleven months' old state of emergency gives the government power to hold people indefinitely without warrants and without remands. If they are in prison in the Transkei, it is possible for a commission of the British government to visit them and to take their evidence. A demand for such a commission has come from the



The hut at Qacha's Nek in which Mr. Ganyile and his companions lived. The ridge in the background is the South African border.

Basutoland Freedom Party (leader Mr. B. M. Khaketla, who is also Member for Education and Health in the Executive Council, see *The Friend* of 3rd October) and from the massive Basutoland Congress Party (leader Mr. Ntsu C. Mokhehle, see *Rand Daily Mail*, 10th October). And Mr. Mokhehle went to see the Paramount Chief and the Resident Commissioner on 9th October to press for the setting up of such a commission.

Nothing Done

Despite these pressures, and despite the obvious need for such a commission, the British authorities have done nothing to appoint one. Nor have they departed from their earlier position denying that there is any proof that a kidnapping took place.

Every human being in the world is entitled to protection against foreign marauders. In Basutoland it is Britain that for nearly eighty years has been the protecting power.

IS BRITAIN NOW PREPARED TO CARRY OUT THE CLEAR DUTY WHICH LIES ON HER TO PROTECT THE BASUTO PEOPLE?

This is the simple question that the above facts posed to Sir John Maud, the High Commissioner, when he returned to South Africa a week ago from a long visit to Britain.

mittee which is considering constitutional advance.

Campaign

But the S.P.P. did not take the setback lying down. It called in Professor Cowen, who had so successfully fought for real political advances in Basutoland with the Basutoland National Council. Together Professor Cowen, the Eurafrikan Welfare Association and the S.P.P. produced a 34-page printed report.* And the S.P.P. campaigned up and down the country, enrolling thousands of members.

At first the government did not take the party seriously and Chief Sobhuza stated that political parties did not suit Swazi political life.

Situation Radically Changed

The triumphant meeting held on 7th October has radically changed the situation, and the S.P.P. can no longer be ignored as a lot of upstarts.

It is believed that the meeting has convinced highly-placed British officials, and will almost certainly convince Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, the adviser called in by the British administration, that there is no future in the "Sobhuza-Todd plan" and that it will be necessary for a much more democratic plan to be drawn up, if the approval of the British government in London is to be won.

*"Swaziland: A Report on Constitutional Reform", by D. V. Cowen (S.P.P.), 25c., obtainable from Swaziland Progressive Party, P.O. Box 6, Mbabane; Eurafrikan Welfare Association, P.O. Manzini.

SWAZILAND'S GREATEST POLITICAL MEETING

By a Reporter

THE biggest political meeting in the history of Swaziland was held under the joint chairmanship of Mr. J. J. Nquku (Swaziland Progressive Party) and Mr. A. Selstrom (Eurafrikan Welfare Association) at Manzini on 7th October when some 4-5,000 Swazi from all over Swaziland and some hundreds of Whites and Coloured citizens gathered to hear Professor Denis V. Cowen and Dr. R. E. van der Ross speak on constitutional plans.

"Plan" Will Fail

The meeting was the culmination of some three months' hard work by the sponsoring bodies and by Professor Cowen who has been appointed their constitutional adviser. In the view of well-informed observers it marked a turning-point. For up till the meeting it had seemed virtually certain that a particular plan for a new constitution would be accepted, while after the meeting it seemed virtually certain that the plan would fail, and that the future constitution would have to be based on a compromise between this plan and the demand for a fully democratic

system. This was the so-called "Sobhuza-Todd plan", named after the Paramount Chief (because it was he that put it forward at the beginning of the constitutional talks), and the leader of the White settler community, Mr. Carl F. Todd, who supports it.

Half-Half

Under this plan roughly half the members of the new Legislative Council would be nominated in a tribal way by the Swazi National Council, headed by Paramount Chief Sobhuza; and an equal number would be elected by Whites and a few Coloured residents voting on a common roll. There would be no democratic elections whatsoever for the Swazi, and no room for political parties.

Three months ago the White settler community, the chieftainship, and the British administration were united on this "Sobhuza-Todd plan". Only the Swaziland Progressive Party strenuously opposed it, calling for democratic elections on a basis of "one man, one vote". In order to steamroller the "Sobhuza-Todd plan" through, the representatives of the S.P.P. were forced out of the com-

READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS...

One mighty party

SIR.—In Northern Rhodesia there is one mighty party, the United National Independence Party, and in Nyasaland also one mighty party, the Malawi Congress Party and these two parties fight Sir Roy Welensky and his Federation because they think Federation is a hindrance to freedom and independence.

But the two minority parties, the African National Congress in Northern Rhodesia and the Christian Liberation Party in Nyasaland attack the former two parties. Are they sure that by fighting those parties they are gaining freedom, or do they only want to delay independence? The party leaders do not co-operate with each other. Why not, if they are fighting the same thing?

A. T. A. MANDA,
Chintech, Nyasaland.

Non-racial sport wanted

SIR.—Now that South Africa has been suspended from world soccer — after a fair warning — one wonders what the results will be.

Either the sport will stagnate in this country through lack of competition or — as I hope — non-racialism will enter

it. Soccer is probably the most popular sport amongst all South Africans. It is certainly more popular than rugby, which has only a sectional appeal.

One hopes that the powers that be in other sports will follow suit and suspend South Africa, thus forcing her into the line of just, free sport: NON-RACIAL SPORT.

The SONREIS campaign to "Support Only Non-Racial Events in Sport" deserves the support of all true South Africans.

Many prospective sportsmen have missed their opportunities because of a selfish minority who have not the courage to select genuine teams to represent South Africa non-racially.

YOUNG NON-RACIALIST,
Cape Town.

PRIZE LETTER

Badge of slavery

SIR.—As a peace-loving African, I become mad when I see the way Verwoerd and his boys are running the country of which I am a citizen.

Day after day our fellow Africans are chased like wild beasts only because

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

they failed to produce the badge of slavery, the dompas.

Now that our sisters, wives and mothers are carrying the same badge, what will really happen to my children if their mother is arrested for failing to produce the badge?

The crime wave is flourishing while the police are busy with the demanding of passes.

Dompas have broken hundreds of thousands of African families since they were issued. Why didn't the Nationalists try this nice badge on themselves before giving it away to Africans?

Surely they wouldn't like it; we don't like it either, because when you carry it you'll always be grabbed by the police who want to see it all the time.

Verwoerd's government gives you brandy and gin when you demand higher wages, so that you must be drunk and forget about higher wages.

We want bread for our children but not brandy.

MAXWELL J. MOTHIBA,
Johannesburg.

Victory is ours

SIR.—Sons and daughters of this soil, let's call for unity. We want a United States of Africa. White domination must cease. No matter if our brothers have been jailed and killed, victory is ours. Our freedom is coming just as the sun moves from east to the west.

Izwe lethu iAfrika!

NDALA NDLELENI,
Vereeniging, Tvl.



Deeply impressed

SIR.—I am deeply impressed by your way of fighting for a democratic government in which every human being will be unoppressed by the so-called civilized sophists.

What I know is, if the White man does not want the African to have his privileges, how will he allow his wife to swim with the African he hates?

SAMUEL J. CHIMONJO,
Salisbury, S.R.

S.A. STUDENT IN SALAZAR GOAL

By a Reporter

A YOUNG South African has been held in one of Salazar's political prisons in Portugal since April, despite several attempts to get him released. He is Christopher Lindi Payi, a 28-year-old Arts graduate of the University of Cape Town. Some time ago he was offered a scholarship in librarianship in Nigeria. His efforts to secure a South African passport were unsuccessful but he was apparently granted an exit permit subject to renouncing his South African citizenship. On this exit permit he obtained a Portuguese visa, and his passage money to Nigeria was paid by well-wishers in Cape Town. On arrival on the island of São Thomé in Portuguese West Africa, wishing to tranship to Nigeria, he found that his exit permit and Portuguese visa had expired. He was arrested as a destitute person and a suspected Angolan terrorist, handed to the P.I.D.E. (Internal Defence Police) and sent to Lisbon where he has been held virtually incommunicado in a political prison since April.

Consul's Visit

He finally succeeded in getting a visit from the South African consul in Lisbon who promised assistance, but this promise was apparently countermanded by the South African ambassador to Portugal on the grounds that, as Payi had renounced his citizenship, he was not entitled to help.

Most Difficult Position

Other interested parties such as the Nigerian university authorities, his friends in Cape Town and the diplomatic representatives of a friendly country have been trying to secure his release, so far without success. Payi's position is a most difficult one, as being a stateless person without papers or means of support he can now enter Nigeria only with the personal sanction of the Federal Minister in charge of immigration. This authority has not yet been granted.

It is understood that there are other refugees from South Africa who are in a similarly tragic position.

SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION IN "CONTACT" BOARDROOM

By a Reporter

CAPE TOWN Artist Miss Gladys Mgudlandlu recently held her first exhibition of paintings and drawings in *Contact's* boardroom, which is usually used for meetings and lectures.

The exhibition was highly successful, and all but a few of the pictures were sold. Most of the pictures were bought by people who had read a review of the exhibition in the Cape Town Afrikaans newspaper *Die Burger* (5th October).

The critic, F.L.A., praised Miss Mgudlandlu as a painter whose "fresh sincerity" was a rare quality, and urged *Die Burger's* readers not to miss the exhibition.

He wrote that he found in her work



Miss Mgudlandlu (centre) with visitors to the exhibition.

a true originality comparable to that of the French primitive painter "Douanier" Rousseau.

Miss Mgudlandlu is a school teacher who only started painting four years ago.

KIVUKONI ADULT RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE

Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika requires —

- (1) PRINCIPAL.
- (2) TUTOR.

Both posts require University degree or comparable experience in adult education, some knowledge of African Affairs. Subjects: Politics, Industrial Relations, Sociology, or International Affairs; subsidiary Applied Economics an advantage. Three year contracts with family passage. Provident Fund. Principal's salary minimum £1,500; Tutor's minimum £1,200.

Details available from Secretary, Ruskin College, Oxford, or Secretary, Tanganyika Education Trust Fund, P.O. Box 1976, Dar es Salaam.

Closing date: 15th November, 1961.

CRICKET NON-RACIALISM IN EASTERN PROVINCE



NON-RACIAL sport took another step forward when the Eastern Province Cricket Union was formed last week. Four separate unions in Port Elizabeth (African, Malay, Coloured and Indian) have dissolved to form

this new one. The first fixtures will be played on 21st October. Picture shows the new officials at work (from left to right): Messrs. A. S. Mpondo (recording secretary), M. Johns (vice-president), N. P. Umley (President), R. G. Doraswamy (secretary), G. Hendricks (match secretary), W. M. Ross (assistant secretary) and W. Yon (treasurer).

Wildlife Conservation

"A RICH AND PRECIOUS INHERITANCE"—Nyerere

AT Arusha, Tanganyika, on 5th September, was opened a conference that may profoundly influence the future of our continent. This was the International Wildlife Conference, at which, for the first time, scientists and specialists from many countries met to discuss nature and wildlife conservation in Africa.

The question of African freedom is a great question. So is the question of the relations between the African races. But there is an even greater, and in some respects a more urgent question: that is the question whether Africa's own, unique, animals and plants will survive, and whether man in Africa will succeed in achieving a harmonious balance with his environment.

"Be Fruitful"

The last ten thousand years have seen man establish himself as lord of the world. Before the advent of the city, man lived on a basis of equality with the animals, and shared the world with myriads of sorts of beautiful, varied beings. After the advent of civilization, about ten thousand years ago, man multiplied, in exact accord with the words of Genesis 1:28: "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth."

Man has obeyed this injunction almost too enthusiastically: in Asia, America, and Europe live nearly three billions of human beings, many of them at starvation level. To feed themselves they have massacred millions of animals, and have squeezed out most of the remainder by cultivating their grazing grounds. The vast herds of buffaloes of the North American plains are no more; the European bison is extinct, except for a few in Poland; Ceylon's wild elephants and the Indian rhinoceros tremble on the brink of annihilation. Everywhere the domain of the wild forests and the wild animal is shrinking, while that of man is spreading.

Is this desirable? Do we wish man to "replenish the earth" in such a

way that he is the only animal left, he, with his camp-following rats and dogs and cats? Is the forest everywhere to make way for the concrete pavement, the fish-and-chip shop and the garage? Surely to these questions we can only give "no" for an answer.

Now, if the answer really is to be no, then our beloved continent, Africa, becomes the centre of the world's stage. In all other continents man has already colonized the whole domain of the wild things: only in Africa does the original pleistocene environment survive. But it can only continue to survive if this generation of Africans supports a policy of wildlife conservation.

Gratitude of Human Race

If this generation of Africans is able and willing to support such a policy, and if action is taken in time to save all existing African species from extinction, and in time to save a fair area from human invasion, then Africa will have earned the gratitude of the whole human race, for all the aeons of time that lie ahead of us.

But if we, of this generation of Africans, were to fail to make this decision, then future ages will execrate us. They will call back to us, from their vantage-point far in the future, and they will say: "You in twentieth-century Africa failed in this great test. You, alone of all the peoples, came to awareness of this problem while there was still time. You alone had the technical means of acting to save what was left. The Asians, Europeans, and Americans did not realize what they were doing, but you did. You in Africa willingly and knowingly destroyed the richness and beauty of the wild, the heritage not of Africa alone, but of the whole world, and you destroyed it for all time."

Colonial Rule

For the animals the last twenty years of the rule of the colonial powers in Africa have been disastrously destructive. True, in many territories laws of game-preservation were made. But in many territories millions of buck were deliberately shot in an attempt to destroy nagana, the tsetse-fly disease; thousands of tourists were encouraged



(Courtesy: African Consolidated Theatres, from the film "Serengeti Shall Not Die".)

Trapped in a poacher's snare on the Serengeti plains, a young oryx is an example of the cruel destruction of Africa's wildlife.

to come from far countries to butcher game, sometimes in vast quantities; and tens of thousands of Africans lived by illegal shooting because the colonial governments were too weak to enforce the law.

Independence

And now that independence has come to most of Africa, new difficulties have arisen in a few areas: in the Kivu province of the Congo, for example, because governmental authority has collapsed, the great National Parks are not being properly maintained; and it is probable that the new, democratically-based African regimes will be sometimes slow to stop poaching through fear of unpopularity. In Kivu, for example, it seems as if the rare mountain gorilla has already been exterminated.

The destruction now going on is great. All the following facts appear in *Oryx* (Vol. vi, No. 3), organ of the Fauna Preservation Society: in Togoland dynamite is used by poachers to kill hippopotamus and fish; in the Eastern and Western regions of Nigeria no staff is specifically assigned to wild life conservation; in Tanganyika illegal meat hunting has become a large, highly organized profitable business which requires immediate control; in Uganda in the past 2½ years 28,000 animals have been destroyed in one district alone (Ankole) by tsetse control officers; in Somalia 400,000 dik-dik (a tiny buck)

skins were exported in one year, 1960, from the Southern Region alone; everywhere transport and the gun are allowing man to kill today where he could not kill yesterday.

Hopeful Aspects

Yet all is not dark: independence does not necessarily mean that government control of shooting breaks down; witness India, where Mr. Nehru's government has done more for the rare Indian fauna than the British Indian government did. In Africa there is space: our vast continent contains less than 250 million people, or 20 per square mile compared with 290 per square mile in India. And all over Africa are game reserves and national parks, many in English-speaking Africa, and perhaps even more in French-speaking Africa. And the Arusha conference put up several ideas which may revolutionize the co-existence of man and animal in Africa. Perhaps the most exciting idea, an idea which found general acceptance, was the idea that the game of Africa should be used in a planned way to provide meat for the people of Africa. Sir Julian Huxley, the world-famous biologist, believes that each acre of middle Africa can provide much more meat via wild animals than via cattle, and that, in fact, conservation is economically sound as well as being morally right.

Nyerere's Message

Most inspiring of all, Dr. Julius Nyerere, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, sent the following message to the conference:

"The survival of our wildlife is a matter of grave concern to all of us in Africa . . . in accepting the trusteeship of our wildlife we solemnly declare that we will do everything in our power to make sure that our children's grandchildren will be able to enjoy this rich and precious inheritance."

Sir Julian Huxley, commenting on this pledge, wrote (*Central African Examiner*, October 1961): "So far as I am aware (this is) the first declaration by any government in the world's history of solemn intention concerning wildlife conservation." Perhaps in this, as in other ways, Tanganyika is destined to give a lead to our whole continent.

The savage slaughter of Africa's wildlife began with the colonization of Africa by the European powers. Will free Africa be great enough to save what is left? That is the question that the Arusha conference has left with all the people and governments of Africa.

UNITED FRONT AGAINST PORTUGUESE

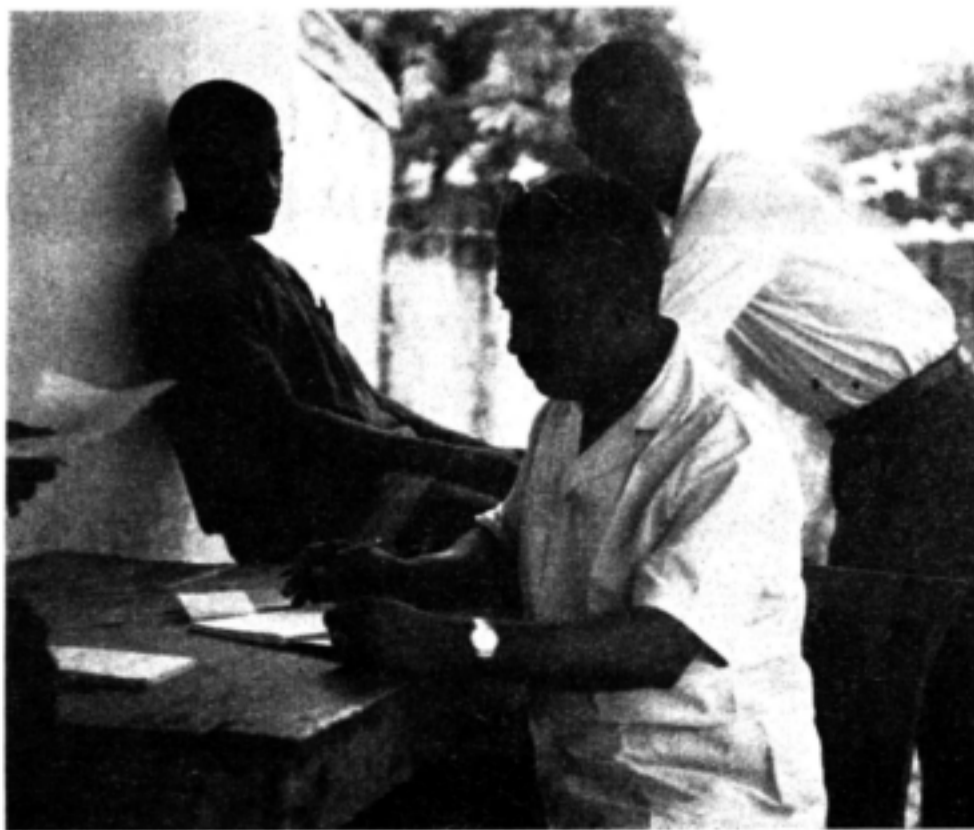
THE Portuguese governors of the west African colony of Guinea, lying between the independent republics of Guinea and Senegal, are now faced with a united Front determined to bring freedom to the people of the colony.

On 2nd July this year various freedom organizations fused to form the Front for the Liberation of (Portuguese) Guinea (F.L.G.). This body was formed out of the Movement for the Liberation of Guinea, led by Messrs. François Mendy, Balbino Dacosta and Pereira Victor; the Democratic Assembly of Guinea led by Mr. Doudou Seydi, and the Movement for the Liberation of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands.

The new Front has its headquarters in Dakar, capital of Senegal (which recently broke off diplomatic relations with Portugal in protest against that country's colonial oppression).

In charge of the Front's office in Dakar is Mr. Balbino Dacosta (seen at his desk in the picture). He was born in Dakar but his people are from Portuguese Guinea.

Story: "Afrique Action"
Photo: Eve Dessare



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