

State's Plans to Crush the **Freedom Movement**

contact



— see pages 2, 3, 4

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SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY

LEADING UGANDA TO FREEDOM



MR. MILTON OBOTE (left), leader of the Uganda People's Congress, became prime minister of Uganda in the elections held in April and will lead his country to independence on 9th October this year. His party, in alliance with followers of the Kabaka of Buganda, defeated the Democratic Party led by Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka, Uganda's first chief minister, and obtained nearly two-thirds of the seats in parliament.

Obote, who is 37, is described in "Jeune Afrique" as a professional politician. After graduating at Makerere University College in Uganda he wanted to continue his studies overseas, but was prevented by the authorities, and went to Kenya in the early 1950's where he worked in various jobs.

He came into contact with political leaders in Kenya — those who are today at the head of the Kenya African National Union — and became a foundation member of the Kenya African Union with Jomo Kenyatta and Peter Koinange.

He returned from Kenya in 1955 and organized for the Uganda National Congress in the Lango region where he was born; he became a member of the Legislative Council in 1957. Two years later he resigned from the party after a disagreement with the leadership, and founded the Uganda People's Congress.

In the 1961 elections his party lost to the Democratic Party, but Obote, as leader of the opposition, played so capable a part in the Uganda constitutional conference a few months later that he was able to isolate the Democrats and reach an agreement with the followers of the Kabaka of Buganda. This alliance led him to victory in last month's elections.

He has chosen a non-racial cabinet to rule Uganda, including four of the Kabaka's followers, a White businessman and an Asian lawyer.

contact

COMMENT

Your Paper is in Danger

THE government is now in earnest in wanting to smash the South African democratic press, the press that puts the constructive policy of equality before its readers. Your editor was given an order confining him to the Cape Town area, operative from 25th April. It is common knowledge that the government is planning savage new laws to strangle the voice of the true opposition. It is known that one law which may be expected is a law on house arrest, allowing the government to confine a person to his own house each night, and perhaps during the day too. Another law indicated is a law that can make it illegal for a person whom the government dislikes to write anything at all for publication, or to be interviewed by the press. And, last but not least, there is the Publications and Entertainments Bill which we describe on page 3.

Any of these laws could smash a newspaper like *Contact*, and the government will have three of them. These are in addition to laws such as the law under which your editor has been ordered to stay in the Cape Peninsula.

These threats mean that your paper is in danger. We on our side undertake that we will go on printing it as long as we are able. We have a duty to do this because South Africa needs the truth more and more, as the one-time independent press knuckles under to the government pressures.

In the final analysis apartheid is a wrong idea about the human race, and the most powerful weapon, the weapon that can and will bring apartheid down in the end, is the truth about the human

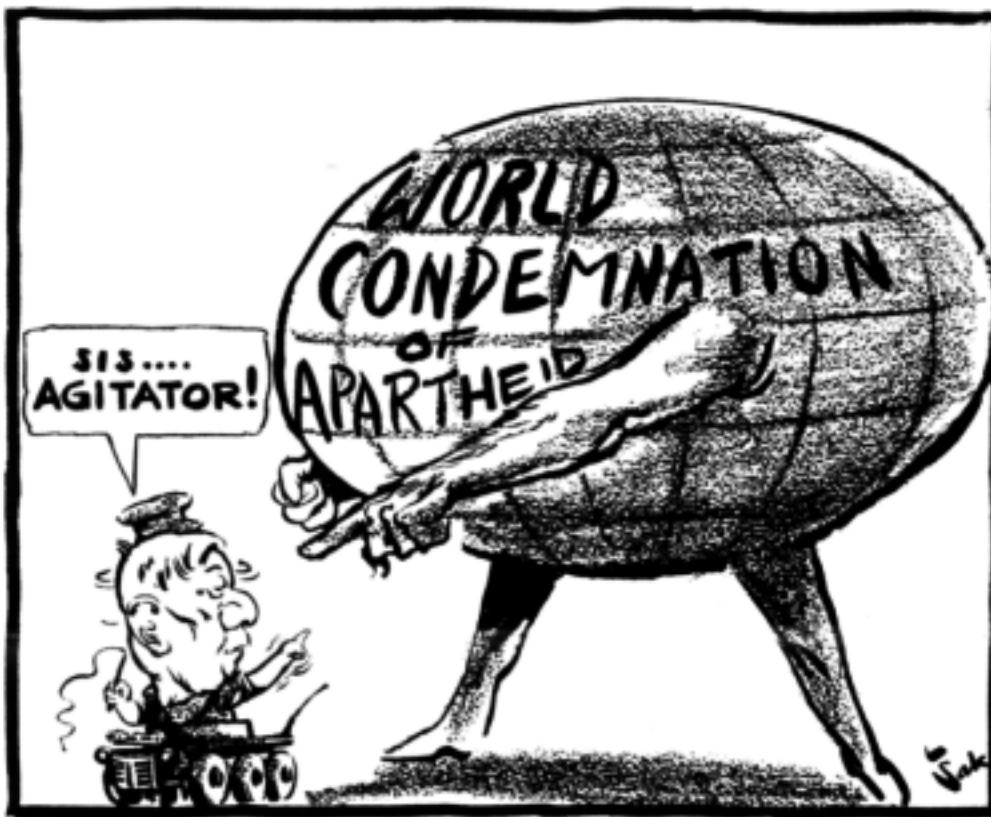
race. This is our task to speak the truth, and it is a task that we will fulfil right up to the end.

Now in fulfilling it we are taking certain risks. And if the truth is to continue to be told, then our readers and our agents must also take certain risks. We are going to need trusty and tried sellers, men and women who will continue to distribute *Contact* to the readers despite the worst that the police can do by their intimidation. They must know that the troubles of the past are small compared to what is coming. But they must know that if they fail in this task now, then apartheid will continue for years longer than it need. We do not believe that they will fail. We believe

that they will rise to the occasion magnificently, as they did at the time of Sharpeville, and as many have continued to do since then.

And we are going to need courageous readers, men and women, young and old, who will read *Contact* despite all penalties, who will pass their copy on till twenty and thirty people are able to read one copy, who will send in news to our headquarters so that the paper can continue to reflect the views of the people of South Africa.

If we, the editorial staff, are determined and efficient, if *Contact's* agents and readers are brave, then *Contact* can help to cut the vile dragon of apartheid short in its tracks.



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.

Blueprint
for the
Future

5. Liberal Party says 'Maximum Freedom'

THE Civil Rights policy of the Liberal Party is closely tied up with its Constitutional Policy, which will provide for a Bill of Rights and which will guarantee the independence of the Courts of Law. The Bill of Rights will be based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Liberal Party believes that the state has many responsibilities in the modern industrial world and its main responsibility is to make sure that it offers the best life possible to the greatest possible number of its citizens. It is the duty of the state to look after the welfare of its citizens but it must not interfere more than is necessary in their lives as individuals. The rights which affect each of us most closely must be guaranteed to us.

The first task of the Liberal Party will therefore be to repeal all laws which undermine those rights which the free world agrees that every person has the right to enjoy. For instance, the Liberal Party will do away with the Pass Laws and influx control because they prevent a person from looking for work where wages are best; it will do away with the industrial colour bar

and job reservation because they stop a man from doing the job of his choice and using his skill to the full; it will do away with restrictions on buying and occupying land, so that a person may live where he chooses and make a living from the land if that is the life he wants. This means that the Group Areas Act and the Natives Land Act must be repealed.

In addition to removing the kind of laws discussed above the Liberal Party aims to ensure that the right of a person to a decent home and a decent living are guaranteed to him. In a way, all Liberal policies are part of the Party's Civil Rights policy. They aim to get rid of existing restrictions, to open up all opportunities to all people and to give everyone the rights he should enjoy. But they will also aim to give people the freedom and security which come from a sound social welfare system which will look after them in sickness, old age and time of unemployment.

These aims of the Liberal Party are much the same aims as those of any good society, but there is one part of the Civil Rights policy which seeks to introduce a completely new idea into South Africa. Almost all governments today have great power and carry out

many tasks which affect the ordinary citizen very closely. Sometimes it seems to the ordinary citizen that a government official is abusing his powers. In such a case all that the citizen can do to protect himself is to take the matter to court and try to establish his rights there. But to go to court usually needs the help of a lawyer, and to employ a lawyer is an expensive business. So, to try to protect individuals against government officials who abuse their powers, the Liberal Party will appoint a special official whose job it will be to see that the government, through its officials, does not interfere in peoples' lives more than is absolutely necessary. This official will be known as the Public Protector and any citizen who feels that he has a complaint against a government employee will be able to make a report to him. The Public Protector will then investigate the complaint and take what legal or other action is necessary for the protection of the public.

Through its general policies, then, but particularly through the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, an independent judiciary and through this new post of Public Protector, the Liberal Party aims to provide the maximum amount of freedom to every South African.

Shorts . . .

- Mr. Solomon Mifima, formerly chairman of the Cape Town branch of the South West African People's Organization, is now studying trade unionism in Hamburg, West Germany. Other Swapo members who are known to be in Europe studying are Messrs. Leonard Lidker, Paul Helmuth and Michael Shipanga who are at a technical college in Zagreb, Yugoslavia.
- The Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation's external service broadcasts daily for one hour in English at 7 p.m. South African time in the 31 and 41 metre bands (9.69 and 7.275 mcs.). The N.B.C.'s director of external broadcasting writes that they are planning a world-wide service with 100 KW transmitters possibly in October this year.
- A Kenya magistrate, Mr. A. Keller, sentenced Mr. Criston Karemi to three years imprisonment for stabbing a police dog. The dog did not die. The magistrate said: "In some ways police dogs are just as important as human members of the force."
—(Cape Argus, 5th May)
- Next year the University of East Africa will come into being—the result of the amalgamation of the present three university colleges in East Africa: Makerere University College, Uganda; Royal College, Nairobi, Kenya; University College of Tanganyika, Dar es Salaam.
- The second vice-premier of the Angolan government in exile is Monsignor Manuel Joaquim Medes Das Neves, vicar-general of the archdiocese of Luanda.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS:

AFRICAN POSTAL UNION

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Airmail:
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Airmail:
On application

Censorship Law will try to Smash all Freedom Publications

SEVERE penalties await South Africans who commit any offence under the Publications and Entertainments Bill now before parliament. This Bill, if it becomes law, will try to stifle all radical newspapers and periodicals in the country, and will try to prevent the importation of books, magazines, newspapers and periodicals of which the government disapproves.

The proposed law will try to make impossible the publication of newspapers like "Contact", "New Age", "The New African", "Fighting Talk" and the newsletters, pamphlets, and general literature of radical political organizations such as the Liberal Party or the Congress Alliance.

The penalties for contravening the law will be as follows:

1st offence: Fine of R200 minimum, maximum R500 and/or maximum 3 months imprisonment

2nd offence: Fine of R1000 minimum, maximum R2000 and/or maximum 6 months imprisonment

3rd and subsequent offences: Fines of R2000 minimum and/or minimum 6 months imprisonment.

"Publications and Objects"

The stated purpose of the Bill is "To provide for the control of publications, cinematographic films, entertainments and certain objects . . . and to provide for certain other incidental matters."

"Publication or object" is defined as including:

- (a) any newspaper not published by a publisher who is a member of the Newspaper Press Union;
- (b) any book, periodical, pamphlet, poster or other printed matter;
- (c) any writing or typescript which has in any manner been duplicated or made available to the public or any section of the public;
- (d) any drawing, picture, illustration, painting, woodcut or similar representation;
- (e) any print, photograph, engraving or lithograph;
- (f) any record or other contrivance or device in or on which sound has been recorded for reproduction.

"Undesirable"

If any of these "publications or objects" which have been declared undesirable or thought by the government to be undesirable are printed, published, manufactured, made, produced, distributed, displayed, exhibited, sold or kept for sale or offered for sale, the person who does so will be guilty of an offence.

"Undesirable" is defined as

- (a) indecent or obscene or offensive or harmful to public morals;
- (b) blasphemous or offensive to the religious convictions or feelings of any section of the inhabitants of the Republic;
- (c) bringing any section of the inhabitants of the Republic into ridicule or contempt;
- (d) harmful to the relations between any of the inhabitants of the Republic;
- (e) prejudicial to the safety of the State,

the general welfare or the peace and good order.

"No Criticism"

The parts of this definition which will affect anti-apartheid publications are (d) and (e). It is possible to understand them to mean that no criticism of the government or of government policy will be tolerated in any "publication or object"—in any democratic newspaper, in any pamphlet, book, poster or oneed newsletter.

Blanket Censorship

Not only does the proposed law seek to control publications in South Africa—it imposes a blanket censorship on the importation from outside South Africa of any "publications and objects" with a paper back unless its price in the country of publication is 50 cents or more. This includes all periodicals, newspapers, magazines, etc., except the most expensive, as well as all paperback books which in South Africa sell for less than 90 cents. The government may give permits for the importation of "publications and objects" in this category if they are not "undesirable". The permits will last for a year only.

The government can also give a blanket permit covering certain pub-

lishers, certain types of publications or publications on specific subjects. Subscribers to publications which do not have government favour will have to get permits to receive their copies and to renew their subscriptions.

The decision as to whether books and "publications and objects" are undesirable will be made by a Publications Control Board which will consist of nine members, three of whom will form a quorum, appointed by the government.

Appeals from the decisions of the Board can be made to the Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court rules against the Board, the Board can appeal against the judgement to the Appeal Court.

Cinema, Theatre

The same stringent conditions will govern cinema and theatre entertainment; while this will have little effect on the cinema, already heavily censored, it could mean the end of much good South African theatre entertainment—such as the barbed political satire of Joan Blake and Adam Leslie.

Although the new law will prevent the publication and circulation of obscene and pornographic literature, one of its main purposes is clearly to silence those newspapers.

EAST LONDON WORKERS CHEATED OUT OF JOBS

From "Contact" Correspondent

EAST LONDON: While many East London men are workless,

Basutoland Industrial Venture is Off

From "Contact" Correspondent

MASERU: The Basutoland Industrial Development Corporation venture is off. A group of Union businessmen, led by Mr. Ugo Bergamasco of Cape Town, planned to set up industries in Basutoland. One of the published purposes of this venture was to "beat the boycott", i.e. to make goods within the Southern African economic field which were yet made outside the borders of the Union. Another was, of course, to use more fully the unexploited resources of Basutoland.

Although Basutoland needs industry desperately the deal is, for the moment, off. The businessmen asked for adequate security of tenure and a definite answer on the taxation question. All that the government was willing to grant was leases of twenty-five years. On the tax issue the government declined to commit itself.

It would be unusual to find businessmen prepared to put up factories which would have to be abandoned after only twenty-five years, or to put up factories till they could predict their tax liabilities.

This was how the businessmen felt, and they are now packing to return to the Union.

workers have been brought to the city from Kingwilliamstown to fill vacancies at lower wages than normally paid to East London people.

On 2nd February many East London work-seekers were at the gates of Baker King's textile factory as vacancies had been advertized. Unexpectedly, a busload of people arrived from Kingwilliamstown and took the jobs.

Police Arrive

The East London people waited to put questions to the manager, but the police arrived and ordered them to disperse and leave the gates of the factory in five minutes.

The crowd, of some forty people, went away.

I have subsequently found out that the immigrants from Kingwilliamstown have taken the work on these conditions:

- Lower pay
- A contract
- They have to live in barracks.

Expelled from Location

Meanwhile, 19 people have been expelled from Juliwe location by the city council for failing to pay their rent (R2.50 for a one-room house, R3.50 for a two-room house).

These people are out of work. Their houses were immediately filled by people from other locations. In an interview with the Mayor, he promised them accommodation in the as yet unbuilt location of Mdantsane.

'I WILL DIE WITH YOU', SAYS KAUNDA

From "Contact" Correspondent

LIVINGSTONE: Following Sir Roy Welensky's threats to maintain the Federation by Force, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, president of Northern Rhodesia's 600,000 strong United National Independence Party, held a mass rally here. He declared: "The moment Welensky makes the first shooting in Northern Rhodesia so that he can preserve his Federation, that very moment will I declare a government in exile. When I do that, I will not leave the country. If I be killed, I will die with you."

Speaking on Sir Roy's statement that he intends to declare the Federation independent, Mr. Kaunda said: "The moment Welensky declares the Federation independent, I will declare the sovereign state of Zambia (Northern Rhodesia)."

After the meeting, I questioned Mr. Kaunda on his attitude towards the South African government. He declared: "I do not believe in apartheid at all. I am interested in the liberation of the whole of Africa: the unification of African states. There should not be any extension of Europe in Africa. The sooner South Africa is free the better."

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O X F O R D University Press CAPE TOWN

Vorster Bill

STATE PLANS TO CRUSH ALL RADICAL OPPOSITION

By a Special Reporter

CAPE TOWN: The most vicious of the many laws designed to harass the radical opposition in South Africa is now before parliament and is likely to be passed before the end of May. This is the notorious Vorster Bill, expected for some months and hinted at again and again in the Nationalist press.

To be known as the General Law Amendment Act of 1962, it has already been misnamed the Sabotage Bill by the press. In fact only the 21st of 21 sections deals with sabotage; the rest of the Bill amends the Suppression of Communism Act, the Riotous Assemblies Act and other political laws to extend the already wide powers of the minister and his police.

Nazi Influence

It has been said that existing laws already give enough power to the minister to do most of what he indicates he would like to do under the new Bill. But the racial dictators of South Africa seem to thrive on new laws passed by their willing majority in parliament. And so we have this "achievement" of minister of justice Vorster—the most thoroughly evil and cynical piece of legislation ever to come before parliament. It is the product of a man whose lust for uncontrolled authority over people who oppose him is exceptional even in the Nationalist Party, and it is the clearest indication yet that the Nazi influence still has a compelling hold on the men now ruling South Africa.

Under Section 21, "sabotage" becomes a capital offence and can be regarded as similar to high treason. A man found guilty can be

hanged and the courts are obliged to send him to prison for at least five years. The trial must be before a judge without jury in the Supreme Court and there is no preparatory examination; and the onus is on the accused to prove his innocence.

Definition of Sabotage

The Bill defines "sabotage" as injuring, damaging, destroying, rendering useless or unserviceable, putting out of action, obstructing, tampering with, polluting, contaminating or endangering; public health or safety; law and order, any water supply; supply or distribution of light, power, fuel, food-stuffs, water, sanitation, or medical or fire extinguishing services; postal, telephone, telegraph, or radio services or installations; free movement on land, sea or air; and any property.

People can be charged for attempting, conspiring for, instigating, inciting, commanding, aiding, advising, encouraging, or for being an accessory after the fact, in any of the acts listed above.

To convince the courts of his innocence, a person accused of "sabotage" must prove that "objectively regarded" his alleged offence was not calculated and that he did not intend to: *cause or promote general dislocation, disturbance or disorder; cripple or seriously prejudice any industries or undertakings; hamper seriously or deter any person from helping to maintain law and order; cause, encourage, or further insurrection or forcible resistance to the government; further or encourage any political aim, including bringing about social or economic change; cause serious injury to or endanger any person; cause substantial financial loss to anybody or to the state; cause or encourage hostility between different sections of the population; interrupt*

seriously the supply or distribution of light, power, fuel, water or sanitary, medical or fire-extinguishing services; embarrass the administration of the state.

The irony of Section 21 is that its main victims are not likely to be the determined saboteur or organized group committed to this course of action. The example of the last war showed that the worst reprisals and laws failed to stop violent resistance. The most likely victims of this new law may be people driven by despair caused by bad government to some desperate and inefficient action. Other victims may be people who have no intention of unleashing bombs or poisoning dams, but whose activities may fall under the wide scope of the Bill.

Excuse for Extending Powers

What stands out in Section 21 is not what the minister of justice wants to do to prevent acts of violence, but how far he is prepared to use recent mild cases of sabotage as an excuse for extending his powers.

This Section, however, is only one of the objectionable features of the Bill. In the preceding sections various political laws are amended to:

- Hinder the starting of new anti-government newspapers.
- Drastically increase the restrictions on banned people.
- Widen the definition of actions which can earn banning under the Suppression of Communism Act.
- Make it easier to ban almost any meeting, of any organization, in any place.
- Extend the 12-day Detention Act for another year.
- Make it easier to convict any person who goes abroad without a passport and returns.

Swaziland:

VICTORY FOR 4,000 WORKERS

From "Contact" Correspondent

MBABANE: It was victory for about 4,000 African workers at the Bunya Usutu Pulp Mill, Sawaziland, when they went on strike for three days on 6th, 7th and 8th April. The Company complied to their demands for higher wages and the re-instatement of two men who had been dismissed.

The trouble started with the dismissal of Mr. Francis Mbelu, chief chemist, and development advisor to the newly formed Usutu Pulp and Timber Workers' Union, and Mr. Clement Dlamini, member of the union.

Workers said that the two men were dismissed because they helped in the formation of the union. The workers wrote a letter demanding the re-instatement of the two men within 24 hours and a minimum wage of R30 each.

Workers' Complaints

The following are the complaints as explained to *Contact* and repeatedly forwarded to the management of the company without favourable reply.

"We the workers of the Usutu Pulp Company declare for all our country and the government of Swaziland to know that we have these grievances against the Usutu Pulp Company.

shockingly underpaid while White workers receive record salaries.

"(2) We are indecently accommodated.

"(3) At the Mill in spite of our endeavours to throw in our lot in co-operation with management, we are constantly referred to as 'foolish lazy Swazis'.

"(4) Mr. G. H. Mitchell, has introduced a new term of address by calling us 'bastards'.

"(5) Usutu Pulp Company operates on the principle of divide and rule. A staff member who associates himself with labourers and discusses points of common interests, e.g. low wages, shortage of accommodation, etc., is dismissed on grounds that he is the enemy of the company, because he enlightens the Swazis. Mr. Francis Mbelu was dismissed because he associated with labourers.

"(6) Anyone who proves himself eloquent in meetings between management and labour is summarily dismissed on grounds of being an agitator. Mr. Clement Dlamini and two others were dismissed.

"(7) If it is true that the Colonial Development Corporation has a hand in this concern, the company would

encourage young men who wish to further their studies through correspondence. But the young men are told that there are only two courses open to them: either to work in the Company and forget about studies or leave the Company and go back to school.

"(8) When we are engaged we are given titles, e.g. Operators, but as soon as we start working we are called operatives and never operators.

"Toothless Bulldog"

"(9) The machinery which has been provided by management to submit our grievances (the African Consultative Committee) is a toothless bulldog, a puppet of the management.

As a result of the strike the company raised wages to 50c a day and reinstated both Mr. Mbelu and Mr. Dlamini. The former has been sent to England for two year's study and research and the latter was placed in another department.

The workers decided to accept 50c a day although it is far below their demand for R30 a month because the government rate is 40c and the rate on the new railway 50c for unskilled workers.

'Do not fear', says Z. K. Matthews

PROFESSOR Z. K. MATTHEWS, former vice-principal of Fort Hare, left South Africa on 13th April to take a post with the World Council of Churches in Switzerland. Before sailing he said at a farewell gathering given in his honour in Cape Town:

"I hope that the government will not succeed in so intimidating the different groups that they will not continue to fight for the rights that are theirs.

"I hope this fear of governments and what they can do to our bodies will not affect our spirits and our souls.

"We must continue to fight for the whole of South Africa, not some little corner of it in Pondoland or Sekhukuneland."

We have had several examples of the excessive use of banning orders under the regime of the present minister of justice. From a restriction against attending meetings, these now almost always include a confining order.

Under this Bill, if the minister "is satisfied" that any person:

"(1) Advocates, advises, defends, or encourages the achievement of any of the objects of communism, or any act or omission which is calculated to further the achievement of any such object; or

"(2) is likely to advocate, advise, defend, or encourage the achievement of

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

LEBALLO: RELEASED, BANISHED

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Minutes after being released from jail after serving a two-year jail sentence, Potlako Leballo, former national secretary of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress, was in custody again — and on his way to exile in a Natal rural area.

Mr. Leballo, 37, was one of four former top leaders of the P.A.C. released from jail on 3rd May.

When he left Pretoria jail early in the morning he was re-arrested almost immediately, taken to the local police station, then back to jail and then sent into exile.

Saw Wife Briefly

His wife, Elizabeth Kesebone and their four-year-old child saw him only briefly before he was taken away.

The banishment order was served in terms of the Native Administration Act of 1927. It operates for an indefinite period — it could be for life — and confines Mr. Leballo to Ubombo in Northern Natal.

Like the other P.A.C. men, Mr. Leballo was sentenced for incitement following the Africanists' anti-pass campaign of March, 1960, the Sharpeville and Langa shootings, and the declaration of the State of Emergency.

To Basutoland

Last month, a few weeks before he was due for release, Mr. Leballo received a letter from the Department

SOUTH WEST AFRICA:**“The Days of Apartheid are Numbered”**

From “Contact” Correspondent
PRETORIA: Two Transvaal Liberal Party leaders spent 35 minutes with the members of the United Nations Special Committee on South West Africa and declared immediately afterwards: “We have never been more confident that the days of apartheid are numbered in South West Africa.”

The leaders were Transvaal chairman Ernest Wentzel and Pretoria secretary Adelaide Hain.

Non-White Deputation

While they interviewed the U.N. member, Mr. Vittorio Carpio and Dr. de Alva, in the first floor suite of their Pretoria hotel, a drama was played out on the ground floor as a deputation of non-White leaders was ordered to leave the hotel.

Later, the group of nine non-Whites was allowed in to see the U.N. committee members—after the committee's secretary, Miss Y. Yarrow, took the hotel manager into an office and spoke to him.

Letter from Wentzel

The invitation to the Liberal Party to call on the committee came as a result of a letter written by Mr. Wentzel

offering “assistance” on the question of South West Africa.

When Mrs. Hain and her husband, Mr. Walter Hain, tried to hand the letter to Mr. Carpio when he arrived at his hotel from overseas, a Security Branch detective intervened, grabbed the letter from them and hustled them out of the way.

An official of the Department of External Affairs later promised that the letter would be delivered.

When Mrs. Hain accompanied Mr. Wentzel to the interview, Mr. Carpio smilingly told her that he knew she was the person who had tried to hand him a letter. He said it had reached him.

Deep Faith in U.N.

After their interview, the Liberals issued a statement reading: “In our experience, the people of South West Africa have a deep faith in the United Nations. After our interview we share this faith.

“We believe that all the people of S.W.A. have a right to a democratic say in their own destiny. We know that the United Nations shares this belief and will secure it for the people.

“We are confident that these two astute observers will readily distinguish the difference between apartheid in theory and in practice under which S.W.A.'s Africans have no political rights and suffer from the most cruel poverty.

“We have never been more confident that the days of apartheid are numbered in South West Africa.”

The invitation to the non-Whites came after the Transvaal Indian Con-

gress wrote to the committee. A T.I.C. executive member, Dr. A. B. Kazi, was telephoned the day after the letter was delivered and asked to make non-White leaders available to the committee.

The group of non-Whites, led by Dr. Kazi and Mr. Walter Sisulu, a former secretary-general of the banned African National Congress, arrived at the hotel and sat down in the entrance hall.

A few minutes later, the manager walked up. “You must leave the hotel,” he told them. When the non-Whites protested that they had an appointment with the U.N. members, the manager replied: “I don't care. This is my hotel. You must go.”

The group left the hotel. While they waited outside, two of them ran to a nearby telephone and contacted the committee. Miss Yarrow spoke to the manager and the group was re-admitted to the hotel.

The leaders told the U.N. committee that the only solution for South West Africa lay in giving its people immediate self-determination. They said the various groups in the territory could only live in harmony if full democracy was extended to all.

“Great Sympathy”

After their 15-minute interview they said: “We were cordially received and everything we said was accepted with great sympathy.”

This was by far a more representative cross-section of African, Coloured and Indian opinion than the few Africans seen by Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld on his visit in January last year. The deputation was drawn from leaders of political and trade union organizations.



LEBALLO (left) and Sobukwe in 1960

of Bantu Administration and Development stating that he was to be deported to Basutoland.

Mr. Leballo challenged the right of the government to do this. He said he was a South African national, and asked the B.A.D. Department to give further details of the reasons for its proposed action.

Mr. Leballo's Johannesburg attorney, Mr. G. M. Pitje, also took up the matter with the Department.

But the government dropped its deportation attempt, and instead, banished Mr. Leballo.

In terms of the law, no appeal against the banishment order is possible.

Others Released

Also released from jail on 3rd May were Mr. Zeph Mothopeng, Mr. Selby Ngendane and Mr. Jacob Nyaose.

And still in jail with another year's imprisonment ahead of him is Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, the former P.A.C. president. He is the only member of the organization still in jail.

PORTUGAL, ANGOLA, MOÇAMBIQUE**Hope of Freedom as Salazar Threatened**

From “Contact” Correspondent

AS the war against the Portuguese colonialists continues in Angola (see last issue of *Contact*), gravely threatening the economy of the territory, and keeping 30,000 Portuguese troops in active service, serious rioting and other signs of discontent have erupted in Portugal itself, where the Portuguese people have for 34 years been deprived of their freedom by fascist dictator Antonio Salazar, now 72 years old. The main opposition is from Liberal Democrats and Communists.

Most Dangerous Months

Three factors combine to make the coming few months the most dangerous the Salazar regime has faced:

- The uprising in Angola has not been crushed, and is now entering its second year. Its leaders have established international contacts and have formed a government in exile. Their prestige is now higher than ever
- The loss of Goa, Damão and Diu, Portugal's Indian colonies after 450 years, and the failure of any of the

major powers to support Portugal in the brief war with India

- Growing discontent in Portugal, aggravated by increased prices and taxation to pay for the fruitless campaign in Angola and for large troop reinforcements stationed in Moçambique to prevent an “Angola” there.

Strikes, Demonstrations

Students in Portugal went on strike on 1st May because the government banned May Day demonstrations and rioting took place in Lisbon; on 6th May police throughout the country were placed on the alert and demonstrations have been banned. 250 people have been arrested since the beginning of May.

Rioting took place in the mining town of Aljustal early in May and on 8th May police opened fire on demonstrators in Lisbon and at least four people were wounded. 500 students were arrested.

Earlier in the year a symptom of the unrest was a demonstration by about 5,000 people in Oporto, Portugal's second city; the demonstration was broken up by police gunfire and 19 demonstrators were injured.

There are growing reports of soldiers

refusing to leave Portugal for service in Angola.

Even in Luanda, Angola, soldiers are refusing to serve in the jungle in the north where the war against the African nationalists is being waged. (Reported in *Portugal Democratico*)

Aims of Angolan Exile Government

In a statement in its official organ, *The Voice of the Nation* (30th April), the Angolan government in exile, established in Leopoldville, declares that the aim of the Angolan revolution is “to lead Angola, once independent, towards the installation of a democratic and representative government which will respect the Declaration of Human Rights, and which will enact a constitution which will guarantee the rights of all.”

Freedom for Colonies

The fall of Salazar in Portugal, and the replacement of the fascist government by a democratic one, could lead to the speedy emancipation of Moçambique, Angola, and Portugal's other colonies such as Timor and Macao.

S.W.A.P.O. LETTER TO CARPIO

THE Cape Town branch of the South West African People's Organization has sent the following letter to Mr. Vittorio Carpio, chairman of the United Nations Committee on South West Africa, at present in South West Africa:

“We, the indigenous people of South West Africa, welcome you to our country, and we want to make it clear that we do not want anything else but for you to carry out the United Nations resolution of December, 1961, in full. All we need and all our desires are contained in it.

“Furthermore, we want to stress this—that the chiefs in Ovamboland you are likely to meet are not the spokesmen of our people: they are the South African government's servants.

“We suggest a few of the many places you should see and form your own conclusions:

1. Grootfontein, the headquarters of the [contract labour] recruitment company, called the South West African Native Labour Association.
2. The Ovambo compound at Windhoek and Tsumeb. See the farm workers at nearly every railway station.
3. See the hospitals and schools in the so-called police zone, and in the reserves like Ovamboland.
4. See the people's leaders: at Luderitz: Erastus Mbumba of S.W.A.P.O.
5. Windhoek: S.W.A.P.O. representative and the Council of Chief H. Kutako.
6. Ovamboland: Toivo ja Toivo, Simon Kaukungua and Adolf Eila.
7. Walvis Bay: Maxuiriri Nathaniel of S.W.A.P.O.

“We reject any ‘solution’ based on partitioning our fatherland in the form of apartheid, or in any form.

“Finally, see our people and leaders in Cape Town on your way home.”

Algerian Premier-to-be BEN KHEDDA

Determined Course to a New Algeria

BEN YOUSSEF BEN KHEDDA, Prime Minister of the Algerian provisional government and destined to be first prime minister of a free Algeria was born to a moderately prosperous family in the town of Berrouaghia, just south of Algiers, in 1920. He is thus of the generation which has given the Algerian revolution its most important leaders. Ben Khedda and his contemporaries are radicals, distrustful of political parties and democracy in the Western sense, and firmly convinced that the anti-imperialist revolution is only the first step towards the social revolution.

Ben Khedda is a revolutionary by faith, a man of amazing physical courage and resistance, always the complete master of himself. He listens rather than speaks, and when he does speak every word is weighed. He is an intellectual of Marxist formation for whom ideas and actions could not remain separate. This explains the paradoxical image of the bookish ben Khedda directing a bomb-throwing network.

Politics hit ben Khedda while he was a student at high school at Blida. At 12, he was already scribbling "République Algérienne" on walls. At Blida he was the fellow student of Mohammed Yazid, the present G.P.R.A. minister of information, and of Saad Dahlab, the present minister of foreign affairs. At the Université d'Alger, he studied pharmacy. Ben Khedda immediately gravitated to the most extreme nationalist party of the time, Messali Hadj's Parti Populaire Algérien.

The War Starts

Suddenly in 1954, as if from nowhere, an appeal for unity and armed insurrection was sounded. Those responsible, for the most part, were scarcely known in Algiers. They resolved to move forward at any cost. Their goal was to destroy the system rather than reform it. Their means were direct military action. This was the genesis of the F.L.N. During the summer of '54 this group, directed by nine men now known as the rebellion's historical leaders and including such figures as Ahmed ben Bella and Belkacem Krim, was busy

training guerrilla bands, stealing and storing arms, and searching for support from the independent Arab states. By early autumn, ready or not, the group had fixed a date for the launching of the revolution. At midnight on 1st November, 70 simultaneous attacks on French posts in widely scattered parts of Algeria set off the war.

The French authorities were astounded; they had been expecting nothing of the kind. Nor, however, had most of Algeria's Moslem politicians. Ben Khedda had got wind of what was afoot, but viewed the resort to armed insurrection with the gravest misgivings. In the mind of the future Algerian provisional

government's (G.P.R.A.) prime minister, the revolt was premature, ill-planned, destined to fail.

"Peace and Harmony"

Having next to no idea who the organizers of the revolution were, the French Administration struck blindly. Moslem politicians and leaders were arrested who were as ignorant of the revolt's nature as they were innocent of participation in it. For the second time ben Khedda was put behind bars. Yet on the day of his arrest, ben Khedda, while complaining of French repression in the columns of *Alger Republicain*, asserted the need for "future peace and

harmony between the two communities that must necessarily live together". He was at that moment by no means a disciple of direct action. In April, 1955, he was released from prison, probably through the influence of former European associates in Algiers.

Prison, or the crumbling of any middle ground in Algerian politics, or probably a combination of the two, drove ben Khedda toward the F.L.N., and shortly after his release he was in close contact with Belkacem Krim and other guerrilla leaders. His first responsibility for the revolutionary organization was the F.L.N. cells in Algiers. These cells were charged with

PREPARING TO HAND OVER



The first meeting of the Algerian provisional executive, consisting of French officials and Algerian nationalists which will prepare the way for an Algerian nationalist government. The meeting took place in April this year following the cease fire between France and the Algerian nationalists.

collecting funds, either by appeals to nationalist enthusiasm or by the threat of assassination; they were to develop the political consciousness of the masses and to channel this into blind loyalty to the F.L.N.; and finally, they were to spread terrorism, sometimes indiscriminate, sometimes not, to increase tension and insecurity, demonstrate to the Moslem population the impotence of the French, and to draw French Army units from the countryside in order to give the F.L.N. field units a breather.

Before long ben Khedda was an equal of the rebellion's founders. His new status was officially recognized at a congress of rebel leaders held in an abandoned forestry station in the Soumman Valley in August 1956. This congress elected an executive committee of five members which was the nucleus of power within the F.L.N. for the next two years. Though theoretically responsible to the Conseil National de la Révolution Algérienne (C.N.R.A.), the F.L.N.'s parliament, the executive committee was in fact sovereign. Along with Krim, Saad Dahlab and two F.L.N. leaders since killed, ben Khedda served on this committee for slightly over a year.

As the F.L.N.'s politico-military chief for the autonomous zone of Algiers, one of the six rebel military districts and the most active, ben Khedda lived under the constant threat of a death likely to be preceded by torture.

Communists Rebuffed

One interesting and little known phase of his career as F.L.N. chief in Algiers is his contact during this period with the communists. Early in 1956, when it seemed that peace negotiations with the French were on the verge of starting, the Parti Communiste Algérien (P.C.A.) was searching desperately for a way to attach itself to the revolution and to have a voice in the peace talks and a decisive role in determining Algeria's



BEN KHEDDA.

future. Up to May, 1956, the F.L.N. had refused all contact with the communists. By then, however, the rebels needed all the help they could get and were anxious to see how the P.C.A. might be useful. The Communist Party chief, Dr. Saddock Hadjares, proposed in secret negotiations with F.L.N. representatives that the F.L.N. already representing several groups, be enlarged to include the P.C.A. Ben Khedda, who was instrumental in conducting these negotiations, not only rejected a common front, but even maintained that individual membership in the P.C.A. was incompatible with membership in the F.L.N. By July, 1956, after the P.C.A. had turned over to the F.L.N. an important shipment of stolen arms and the use of its explosive laboratories, ben Khedda's position softened. While still rejecting a common front, he permitted individual communists to join the F.L.N. For propaganda reasons Dr. Hadjares was extremely anxious to publish this accord so as to show the Algerian masses that the P.C.A. had at least something to do with the revolt. Ben Khedda refused, and when Hadjares went ahead anyhow, the F.L.N. flatly denied the authenticity of the accord, even going so far as to assert that the F.L.N. had never received any aid whatsoever from the communists. Since then, relations between the P.C.A. and the F.L.N. have been cool.

Neutrality not Communism

The incident is instructive, especially since it has been so glibly asserted in the French press that the G.P.R.A. chief is a crypto-communist. Ben Khedda is no communist, but as these events show, he has been willing to use the communists for his own ends. What he has fought for with so much energy, courage and ruthlessness is an independent and socially modernized Algeria.

But if ben Khedda is no communist, he is certainly a "progressive", strongly influenced by socialist ideals and Marxist thought. In September, 1957, the Conseil National de la Révolution Algérienne, assembled in Tripoli, heard him defend the theses according to which the F.L.N. should devote more attention to the mobilization and organization of the peasant and urban masses, that the precise social goals of the revolution should be stated and stressed, and that the F.L.N. should adopt a policy of neutrality in international affairs. From this line ben Khedda has not since varied.

At the C.N.R.A. meeting held in secret last August in Tripoli, ben Khedda again defended the views to which he had so tenaciously clung. The C.N.R.A. accepted his views, and with the support of Krim he was elected prime minister.

The communique of the Tripoli session, despite its vagueness, reflects the ideas that ben Khedda had expressed ever since his entry into the F.L.N. The following two points of the text distributed immediately after the meeting,

(continued on page 8, col. 1)

O.A.S. TERRORIST WRECKAGE



Wreckage caused by bombs exploded by the Secret Army Organization (O.A.S.) in the port area of Algiers. The O.A.S. is trying to keep Algeria under European domination.

READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS . . .

"Whites are losing their reason"

SIR.—In the area of Zambia which the early White settlers named Northern Rhodesia after the founder Cecil John Rhodes, the White man in spite of his privileged station in life is losing his reasoning power and is allowing himself to resort to the rule of the jungle kingdom. And the reason for all this panic is that the days of the Rhodesian Federation are numbered.

Federation has only benefited Whites, not Africans; White immigrants flock to the Federation while Africans go overseas to settle. The Africans of Northern Rhodesia have been opposed to Federation from the start. About 99 per cent of them support Kenneth Kaunda as their national leader.

Northern Rhodesia awaits an election which may give Africans a majority in the Legislative Council. An attempt to impose an unwanted constitution in June, 1961, on the African people failed. Arms were used to impose that constitution, but the power of African nationalism destroyed the morale of the Federal and Northern Rhodesian security forces.

Peace can only be achieved in Zambia if colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism in all their manifestations are eradicated. The chains of oppression are breaking down everywhere in Africa and Zambia cannot be an exception. There is a ferment of African nationalism in Northern Rhodesia and no one need pretend there is not.

But the Africans live in servitude in a country that is their own. He starves in the midst of plenty.

The African people must now rise in disgust and resentment against this inhuman treatment meted out to them for the past seventy years. We have languished under the heel of imperialism and colonialism for too long and we cannot be patient any more.

The gods of Africa will deal with all unpopular constitutions; we shall deal with them also. We want our Kwacha (Freedom) now and make mistakes rather than remain in the hands of the cruel White oppressors and their foreign governments.

RENFORD LUBASI,
Livingstone, N.R.

ASHAMED TO BE A WHITE S. AFRICAN

SIR.—Mr. V. G. Davies, in his letter in *Contact* (3rd May) repeats a well-worn argument which bears little weight but is the chief stock-in-trade of everybody who tries to defend the South African government.

He says Africans are better off in South Africa than in other parts of Africa and that "where conditions in a country are bad, as in communist East Germany, people try to get out; where conditions are comparatively good, as in South Africa, people try to get in." He points to the million foreign Africans who continue to come to work on the mines.

Granted—but has it ever occurred to Mr. Davies that South Africa, as the richest and mostly highly industrialized nation in Africa, ought to be able to offer its peoples a far higher standard of living than any other nation in Africa? Does he consider it morally right that in this richest nation there should be such a shocking, and in most cases unbridgeable gap between the earnings of Whites and Africans?

Has Mr. Davies ever considered that surveys conducted by highly qualified experts of the Institute of Race Relations and other bodies have found that

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- Keep your letters short and
- Remember there is a prize—"Contact" free for a year—for the writer of the best letter

No place for discrimination

SIR.—Freedom fighters and lovers of democracy in our beloved country Bechuanaland must dedicate and pledge themselves to expose and unmask the shackles of imperial bondage and to stand solid and united as men and women capable to decide the destiny of a future non-racial democratic Bechuanaland in which the proper rule of law, justice, freedom, harmony and respect for man by man shall have the first priority—where discrimination, injustice, inequality, colonial and imperialist oppression and exploitation by capitalists will find no place.

P. D. MARUPING,
Leshibitse, B.P.

Swaziland myth

SIR.—It appears that there is a great deal of propaganda about Swaziland, to tell the world that things there are

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changing fast—that colour discrimination is being abolished.

The fact is that that is only theory. Discrimination is practised even by the authorities who should be setting an example to other concerns in Swaziland, such as mines, farms, businesses and other projects.

Salaries are in two grades—those for Whites and those for Africans. One is inclined to think that the principles of apartheid are being put into practice.

The only fast moving thing in Swaziland is the exploitation of the country's wealth.

The time is now ripe for Swazis to be sent for training to learn how to work the newly-established railway as station masters, foremen, engine drivers and so on. It is becoming clear that those posts are to be given to Whites and the Swazis will do all the unskilled work. When I say Swazis I mean the Blacks and Whites of Swaziland; they must be trained alike now so that it is not necessary to recruit railway staff from outside.

LILENGE,
Hlatikulu.

I greet the sons of Africa

SIR.—I think it behoves me to greet the sons of Africa in the four corners of the continent. It is really with gratitude that I learn of African states that have taken the initiative and liberated themselves from colonialism. The course of their suffering now reads like a romantic story.

W. Z.,
East London.

Prize Letter

OPPRESSION: HOW LONG MUST IT LAST?

SIR.—Throughout the universe the black man's lot is a very sad one. His plight is unimaginable and intolerable.

Under guardianship his position amounts to that of a semi-slave. He is a hewer of wood and a drawer of water only. He is a beast of burden.

He is despised and is regarded as a menace, a problem and an unwanted alien who in the government of the country is voiceless and without representation.

He is denied self-determination and his progress is impeded by artificial barriers. He is refused the right to plan his destiny as he pleases, except with the express consent of the rulers.

He is being exploited to the extreme with very little protection from those who profess to be his trustees. He is a beggar who is economically oppressed and lives under intolerable conditions of squalor and poverty.

Politically, he is denied elementary human rights, which the rest of mankind enjoys.

He is regarded as a political child for whom the ruler must think, act and do as he pleases. In this earth of ours he is denied security in any form and lives under fear.

He lives in hovels whereas the rest of the community lives in great comfort and in glass houses. The dog sleeps in a cosy kennel, the cat on a sofa, but he, a human being made in God's own image, hardly finds a place to lay his head.

His daily ration is mealie-meal pap whilst the animals, the dog and the cat, enjoy niceties. He carries a badge of slavery, the pass for his identification.

Justice and democracy demand that

WOMEN OF AFRICA HAVE A MISSION

SIR.—The women of Africa have a mission to fulfil. They have to create better conditions of life for their sons and daughters and therefore must work hand in hand with their men to end colonialism and imperialism.

Womanhood is playing a most glorious part in the struggle for freedom. They are solidly behind the African revolutions guided by their political organizations.

They must realise that men alone cannot complete the gigantic task. The time has come when the women of Africa and of African descent must rise up in their millions to join the African crusade for freedom.

TELLO MONGANGANE,
Teyateyanong, Basutoland.

"Be careful of the wolves"

SIR.—We must be very careful of the wolves. The whole of South Africa is opposed to Bantu Authorities, but the police-chiefs of the Transkei are not aware of this. What they know is that they are born chiefs, nothing else.

You African people, I told you that you can't be led by blind people, a thing like that must not happen. There are people like Sobukwe and Chief Lutuli, men who can reason things out.

Just look at a man with B.A. degree who believes that South Africa is only the Transkei. But in spite of my education I know pretty well that South Africa is composed of four Provinces.

You must be very careful too about Matanzima's places of heaven as they are burning hell.

G. M. QINISILE,
Cape Town.



redress be made so as to alleviate the black man's plight. It is the duty of every Christian, irrespective of race, to declare open war against the enslavement of mankind because of colour.

Sons and daughters of Africa, let's all remember our freedom fighters, brothers and sisters who are killed and jailed for the good of us all. And our late brother Patrice Lumumba who gave his life forever for Africa's sake.

Finally we ask: How long, O Lord our almighty God of the oppressed nations? How long, O Lord, how long will the plight of the black man be tolerated?

Africa! Africa! Africa! Ayibuye!
M. M. HLOPHE,
Manzini, Swaziland.

CHIEFS' "PATHETIC FAILURE" TO OPPOSE

Transkei "Self-rule" Through Against People's Wishes

From a Special Reporter

UMTATA: The annual session of the Bunga has always had a similarity to the pantomimes put on at Christmas-time to amuse and entertain the young. The 1962 session was the closest to it yet, enlivened as it was by a new thrill, the independence debate, in which over a hundred Black and White government officials pretended to be a parliament pretending to debate independence.

The high note was reached by the Commissioner-General Mr. Hans Abraham who spoke as if the debate were over, the self-government phase were dispensed with and independence had actually arrived: "Your state and your nation will claim great sacrifices of you. You have a fine and beautiful country abounding with promise. . . ." He added that self-determination would have to come gradually, "on the instalment system".

Expected Opposition

The expected opposition to the Matanzima constitution scarcely materialized. Hopes were raised when the group of dissidents were seen to sit together, with Paramount Chief Victor Poto at their head. They put in an early bid to adjourn so that the Recess Com-

mittee could meet again and hear the reports of the tribal meetings that had been held. (Both the West Pondo and the Tembu meetings had unmistakably rejected the constitution.)

The acting chairman, Mr. C. W. Monakali, overruled them, and after this spirited beginning, they sank back in defeated silence. A short argument over the numbers of chiefs that should be in the legislative assembly as against the number of elected members brought the dissidents back into momentary activity, but defeated again, all fight seemed to have gone out of them.

Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo was the exception. Having been misled procedurally into thinking that discussion would follow the reading of the constitution, he kept silent while some of the clauses to which his people had objected most strongly were passed.

Perhaps he then felt it would be futile to oppose later clauses and give the appearance of having approved the earlier ones. He introduced the few notes of reality to be heard in the whole debate, by saying:

- that he had signed the Recess Committee report because he was obliged to do so as a government servant, and
- by making it known that the Tembu people did not want the constitution the Recess Committee had adopted.

Pathetic Display

But for the rest the debate was a pathetic display of ignorance, credulity, self-interest, and plain cowardice on the part of the big majority of councillors. Such clay were they in the government's hand that there was little attempt to

keep up an appearance of dignity or self-respect at the meeting. The obvious signs of the latter were:

- White visitors were given the best seats, and their names read out first, in the welcoming speech, while the African chiefs brought from elsewhere sat in the back row, and were welcomed last.
- The usual mayoral function and chief-magistrate's reception were held in Umtata, for Whites only. Not even the supposed future prime minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was invited.

"Tense and Unhappy"

The atmosphere outside the Bunga House was tense and unhappy. Police and informers were everywhere; the Umtata Special Branch cars, CCY 727 and 1115, drove around day and night. Crowds of watchers around the Bunga gave what little feeling of support for their idol, Chief Sabata, as was possible under the watchful eyes of the police.

Visiting diplomats, pressmen and other observers found the timidity of the chiefs and people hard to understand, and had expected far more vigorous stating of views and demonstration. But sixteen months of Proclamation 400 of 1960 have done their work, leaving Black Transkeians justifiably fearful of deportation, jail and ruin, without charge or defence.

As usual, the attitude of the rank and file was hard to define. Certainly many thousands in their ignorance believe they are about to be freed from White rule, and from all it means in terms of inferiority, coercion and humiliation. But many more have probably absorbed the oft-repeated charge, emblazoned in many places by the eve-of-session poster campaign, that this is "Bantu Authorities under another name". And Bantu Authorities — *maziphathe* — is hated everywhere.

TOP TANGANYIKA POST FOR RHODESIAN LAWYER

A 39-YEAR-OLD Southern Rhodesian barrister, Mr. Herbert Chitepo, is to assume office as director of public prosecutions in Tanganyika on 1st June the minister of home affairs, Mr. Oscar Kambona, announced on

behalf of the minister for justice, Chief Abdullah Fundikira at a press conference in Dar es Salaam on 7th May. The attorney-general, Mr. Roland Brown will continue to act as the principal legal adviser to the government.

Mr. Chitepo, who was called to the English Bar in 1953, set up in private practice in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, after reading in the Chambers of Mr. Dingle Foot, Q.C.

Part of an Overall Plan

"The appointment of Mr. Chitepo as director of public prosecutions," said the minister, "is part of the overall plan of the government for the Africanization of the legal and judiciary services. Chief Fundikira has already announced that the Nigerian government has agreed to second to Tanganyika, on most generous terms, three experienced resident magistrates."

Mr. Kambona who was accompanied at the press conference by the attorney-general, said that at present the attorney-general also carried out the duties of the director of public prosecutions. This arrangement was adopted last year as a temporary expedient because of the difficulty of recruiting qualified African lawyers.

At the University College in Dar es Salaam, seven Tanganyika students were just about to complete the first year of their degree course and approximately another ten Tanganyika students would be starting at the University in July. The Tanganyika students who eventually acquired a degree in law of the University of East Africa, would in accordance with the declaration of policy already made by the government, be recognized as having a basic qualification for practice in Tanganyika.—*Tanganyika Information Service.*

Vorster Bill: (Continued from page 4)

any such object, or any such act or omission; or

"(3) engages in activities which are furthering or may further the achievement of any such object;

"then that person may be prohibited during any period so specified from being within or absenting himself from any place or area mentioned in such

notice or, while prohibition is in force, from communicating with any person, or receiving any visitor, or performing any act so specified."

One interesting rider to this section says that the minister may require a magistrate to warn a person to refrain from engaging in any activities calculated to further the objects of communism.

State Prisoner

Under this section, therefore, a banned person could become a prisoner of the state in all but name. He can be subjected to house arrest, be forbidden to use his telephone, and told who may visit him and who may not.

But, as if these powers were not enough to impose intolerable restrictions on a banned person, the Bill also seeks to force him to report at a police station at times specified; to report any change of address or employment; and to refrain from printing, publishing, or disseminating any speech or statement. And in another section, any speaker at a meeting reading a speech, or statement, from a banned person, or quoting from a speech or statement, is also guilty of an offence.

Perhaps the only slightly subtle provision in this crude hammer of a Bill is an amendment to the Suppression of Communism Act which says that no certificate of registration shall be issued under the Newspaper or Imprint Act of 1934 in respect of any newspaper unless the proprietor deposits an amount not exceeding R20,000 with the minister of the interior. The minister may, however, certify that he has no reason to believe that the newspaper is likely at any time to be banned under the Suppression of Communism Act and so exempt it from paying the deposit. If the amount is deposited and the paper is banned, the money is not returned.

ALGERIA:

(Continued from page 3)

plainly show this: "On the exterior, decisions have been taken to extend the action of the Algerian revolution, which manifest themselves in a policy of non-alignment."

The same attitude is reflected in the message ben Khedda sent to Chou En-lai during the second half of February of this year. "We are fully conscious," he wrote, "of the difficulties and the size of the struggle that remains for us against the forces of neo-colonialism and imperialism, and for the consolidation of our independence and our economic and social liberty."

How the leftism of ben Khedda and his political allies will now be translated into concrete action remains to be seen. But it would be surprising if the Algeria to which ben Khedda will return does not eventually look more like Egypt or Ghana than like Nigeria or the Ivory Coast.

(Story from "The New Republic", Washington, D.C. Photos: A.F.P. and Algerian Provisional Government.)



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Basuto Communists Go Underground

From "Contact" Correspondent

MASERU: The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Lesotho has issued a directive to all "cells" that the party operate underground.

This startling statement — startling because the party is not banned in the territory — was made to me recently by Mr. John Motloheloa, the secretary-general of the Communist Party. Mr. Motloheloa was replying to my enquiry why the party's inaugural congress was not held in March as earlier announced. But two factors seem to explain the stand taken by the communists to go into secrecy:

- The discovery by the Basutoland Congress Party of a communist conspiracy to overturn the Congress Party's organizational apparatus for the furtherance of communist aims and the subsequent purge of communists from the B.C.P.
- The increasing ferocity of the attack on communists by the B.C.P.

During the past few months the Congress Party has warned its supporters against the "evil activities of certain personalities in the Communist Party" and that they were exploiting the acute poverty and pulsating discontent among the masses of the Basuto.