

FIGHT AGAINST WHITE SUPREMACY CONTINUES

contact

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SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY

Parliament's Lone Voice Against

Vorster Bill



AT THE BEGINNING of the debate in Parliament on the Vorster General Law Amendment Bill, Mrs. Helen Suzman, Progressive Party M.P. for Parktown North, proposed that "the Bill be read in six months' time", a polite way of saying the Bill should be thrown out. Among all the opposition members not one was prepared to second her motion, so it fell way. Since then, she has been the only Member of Parliament consistently to oppose the Bill in principle, and in doing so she has moved more amendments and made more speeches than any other member in the debate—speeches often made against a background of ill-mannered Nationalist interjection and shouting.

Mrs. Suzman deserves great credit for the way in which she has become the only person in Parliament to speak out clearly and unequivocally against apartheid and racialism, and the only member to keep the interests of the voteless and voiceless majority of South Africans before the government in Parliament.

Formerly a member of the United Party, she resigned in 1959 and helped form the Progressive Party, and she is the latter's only Member of Parliament.

**MRS. HELEN
SUZMAN**

contact

COMMENT

WHAT ARE THE NEXT STEPS?

NOW that the Nationalist government has taken powers to declare any opponent a communist, and to silence him, and to condemn him to "civil death", it is clear that democrats will have to change their methods of opposition.

It is now fairly clear that the old methods of opposition, such as public meetings and placard processions, are no longer of much use. In future, in place of frequent public meetings, one must visualize small gatherings of about a dozen people, meeting at regular intervals, formed round some activity. This activity might well be a radio listening club, listening to some voice of truth and encouragement from outside and discussing the ideas broadcast.

These listening clubs would of course be linked with each other. Their activities would not be limited to listening. Fruitful other activities would be the distribution of free literature and sport and cultural boycotts and all possible anti-apartheid activities too many to be mentioned here.

What ought to be the main policy lines for these clubs? We suggest the maximization of internal oppositional political consciousness and externally the cutting off of all international recognition of the apartheid regime and the transfer of this recognition to the growing non-racial democratic move-

ment. This principle could apply to all activities including governmental activities and logically should climax in the withdrawal of recognition of the apartheid government by all the governments of the world and the disappearance of all trade, cultural, and sporting links between apartheid and the rest of the world.

Weak Position of Nationalists

One of the major tasks of democrats now is to proclaim optimism. At the moment, with all the big talk of the Nationalist leaders, it is difficult to realize just how weak their position really is. They are attempting to set up a neo-Nazi state based on the racial idea. If they had a homogeneous population and a reasonable line of frontier they might have hoped to keep apartheid going for some years. But they have neither. In place of a homogeneous people they are less than one-sixth of a mixed nation. And in place of a simple frontier they have a line already heavily breached by the forces of African freedom. In place of a simple frontier what do they have in reality? In the west there is the internationally-owned, apartheid-occupied mandate of South West Africa. The time has come when its true owners are asking for the ending of the "theft of a mandate" to quote *The Times* of London.

In the north there is the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The Bechuana have now stirred and have woken from their sleep and are on the path of freedom with the blessing of Britain. The Bechuanaland Protectorate is not now

giving under-counter assistance to apartheid the way Welensky does and the future will see it assisting the opposition to apartheid that is in the best interests of the Bechuana and the U.K.

In the east Swaziland is in much the same position as Bechuanaland. In the centre, right in the strategic heart of the apartheid empire, lies Basutoland. Basutoland is already half-free and is in the process of giving birth to full freedom and a new constitution.

In these circumstances for the Nationalists to try to set up a neo-Nazi state is hopeless. Even Hitler would have failed in the nineteen-thirties if five-sixths of the population had been Jewish and if there had been a great island of non-Nazi territory in the middle of Germany.

Hitler had a run of twelve years but in the end he failed, as Salan and Jouhaud have failed in Algeria and as in much the same sort of transaction Verwoerd and Vorster will fail.

But human folly seems to know no limits, and the certainty of failure will not deter our Nationalists. To maintain their Party and personal power they are willing to plunge our country into the night of dictatorship.

But as we move into darkness we do not forget that the people of South Africa must and will have the light of liberty, that even within our High Commission Territories, that the northern sky is lightening and that day is moving south. Deliverance will come. Nothing is more certain than that it will come and that everyone can even now do his duty to help it to come sooner.

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.

Shorts . . .

- A U.N. and UNESCO mission has been in Blantyre discussing technical assistance for education with the Nyasaland government. The mission is led by Mr. George Ivan Smith who as head of U.N. operations in Katanga last year was assaulted by Tshombe troops. His visit to Nyasaland is expected to result in greatly increased U.N. aid in the form of experts. — "Malawi News", 25th May.
- ★
- The application of the Tanganyika Communist Party for registration has been refused in Dar es Salaam because the Party failed to meet the minimum membership requirement of 12 persons. Only seven submitted their names. In its application the Communist Party stated that its aims included the removal of all foreigners from the civil service, commercial life and religious bodies. — "Southern Cross", 6th June.
- ★
- Louvanium University, Leopoldville, is to become bilingual this year. Up to now it has taught exclusively in French, but from October, lectures in certain subjects will be given in English. An English department will be opened next year. The university, which has 1,000 students (mainly Congolese), hopes to attract others from East, Central and South Africa — regions where English is an official language. — "Southern Cross", 6th June.
- ★
- A Cultural Agreement was signed by the five Casablanca states following a three-day conference in Cairo from 20th - 22nd March. Ambitious plans were laid for the revival of African culture and art through courses in schools, the exchange of scholarships, frequent exhibitions, the inauguration of an African Cultural and Sports Festival, and printed translations of cultural works published by member states. The five Casablanca powers are Morocco, Ghana, Mali, Guinea, and the United Arab Republic. — I.F.S.



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SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Outcome at World Court can Depend on Russians

SHORTLY before he left South Africa on 5th June, Mr. Vittorio Carpio, Chairman of the United Nations' South West Africa Committee, held a press conference. In the course of it he declared: "My government (Mr. Carpio is a Philippines diplomat) is one of the sworn enemies of apartheid".

He also declared that he had had no hand in the joint statement issued by the South African government and the visiting members of the U.N. Committee. (In this statement, which was a preliminary report on the visit of Mr. Carpio and his vice-chairman, Dr. Martinez de Alva to South West Africa, no mention was made of apartheid and various friendly things were said about Dr. Verwoerd and the situation in South West Africa.)

Mr. Carpio has now gone to Cairo, where he is Philippines ambassador to the United Arab Republic. He said that the full report of his visit would be available in about three weeks' time.

Indecisiveness

It is possible that the U.N. Committee's indecisiveness on its visit to South West Africa is because it is awaiting the outcome of the case against South Africa in the International Court. This

case will be heard this year, and in it Liberia and Ethiopia claim that as South Africa has not fulfilled the terms of the mandate over South West Africa which it received at the end of the 1914-18 war, the mandate should be revoked.

If the Court upholds the Liberian-Ethiopian case, it would be for the United Nations itself to decide on a course of action—and what that course would depend on a great extent upon the outcome of another case in the International Court which has just been heard.

Must U.S.S.R. Pay Congo Expenses?

In this case, the Court must decide whether the U.N.'s expenses in the Congo—to which the U.S.S.R. and other communist countries have refused to contribute—are part of the expenses of UNO under Article 17 of its Charter (this Article defines the duties of member states regarding payment of dues).

If the International Court rules that the Congo expenses are "expenses of the U.N. organization" and the Russians still refuse to pay, the authority of the Court will be considerably weakened. In this case, South Africa could fairly

safely ignore any International Court decision against herself over South West Africa. The Court's decision would probably not have enough moral weight to precipitate international action to detach the mandate.

"Authority Confirmed"

But should the Russians bow before the Court ruling and pay up, the Court's authority will be markedly confirmed. In addition the U.N. and the U.S. would be heavily committed morally to act on the next decision of the Court, especially as it concerned another African and U.N. matter.

In such circumstances, South Africa would realize that any defiance by her of a Court ruling virtually rescinding her mandate over South West Africa would find the West as solidly ranged against her as the East, and the Afro-Asian powers. In the event of the Russians accepting the Court ruling on dues, South Africa would only be left with delaying tactics.

Delaying Tactics

The first step for Dr. Verwoerd would be to keep the International Court case going as long as possible. However, legal opinion is that it would not be possible to lengthen the proceedings for long—certainly not longer than a

LIBERAL'S PASSPORT NOT RENEWED

By a Reporter

CAPE TOWN: Mr. Randolph Vigne, national vice-chairman of the Liberal Party and co-editor of *The New African*, has been told that his passport will not be renewed. Mr. Vigne was to have attended a conference of African writers at Makerere College, Uganda, this month. The conference is organized by the Congress for Cultural Freedom and the Mbari Writers Centre (Nigeria).

Mr. Vigne is prominent in Cape Liberal circles, and has travelled extensively in South West Africa and the Transkei where he has many friends among anti-apartheid leaders. He was Liberal Party candidate for Constantia in the 1961 General Election.

year, if that. The previous case before the Court over South West Africa has cut possible legal diversions to a bare minimum.

The only other way, short of a surrender by Dr. Verwoerd, to prevent an absolute confrontation between the U.N. and South Africa leading to the use of force, is to keep talking. This, apparently, is the course decided upon by South Africa—to keep talking until the U.N. collapses, as long forecast by

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Personal Files

SOUTH African exiles like Lewis Nkosi, Alfred Hutchinson, Bloke Modisane, Zeke Mphahlele are meeting at Makerere this week, to confer on African writing in English with writers and critics from Africa, Europe, Asia and the United States. Langston Hughes, V. S. Naipaul, Colin MacInnes will be there and, from South Africa, Neville Rubin for *The New African* (in place of Randolph Vigne—see story on this page), Philip Segal for *Contrast*, Bob Leshoi of Union Artists, and James Matthews, Cape Town short-story writer. Richard Rive and the banned Alex le Guma were both invited but were unable to attend.

Leshoi will be the only delegate who also attended the "Bantu Authors Conference" held at Atteridgeville, Pretoria, in 1958. He was then still Principal of the Lady Selborne High School, which has bred a number of outstanding young South Africans—Philip Kgosana among them. The speed of events since 1958 is recalled by the fact that at the Atteridgeville Conference, Bantu Education and D.R. Church poohbahs debated with literary men like Jordan K. Ngubane, E. L. Ntloedibe and Mangaliso Robert Sobukwe. The gulf has widened.

TELEPHONE TAPPING has been discovered! The daily press is excitedly reporting what is old hat to all radical politicians. This writer knows of two telephones on which a supersonic bang and whirring noise were heard in the middle of a conversation after which the speaker heard his last sentence come back to him. One telephone belonged to a prominent Cape Town liberal, and was being used by a friend, the call being made to the latter's sister on a country line. No affidavits were made, for personal reasons. Three others have actually been interrupted by the police-

man monitoring the call before recording it. One of these, a left-wing journalist, was being asked to a multi-racial party when the voice said: "Sies, jou blerry m---", more in envy than in anger, perhaps.

ANOTHER example of the daily press's refusal to express what is common knowledge outside the Whites-only world is the continued references to "the emergency in Pondoland". Proclamation R400 of 1960 applies to the entire Transkei and has done so since December 1960, effectively suspending the remnants of human freedom in the whole territory. Were this not so, the story of T—'s sufferings in gaol could be openly told, as were Mr. Elliott Mfaha's Ciskeian experiences in last *Contact*. T— spent several months in a Transkei gaol, more than half of the time in solitary confinement. For the first month he never left his cell—no washing, no sunlight, no fresh air, and, worst of all, alive with fleas. The combined dirt and flea-bites often made sleep impossible, his worst spell of insomnia being seventy-two hours of continuous acute itching. He was not allowed out even to clean his lavatory bucket, nor to talk to the warder who put a hand through the door each morning to take it away. He was not charged or tried, simply held under Proclamation R400. He told me this story, most of which I must omit, last month, when he had been free for some weeks. His health was improving but he had aged by far more than the two years since we had last met. I should add that his troubles did not end after the first month, later experiences being even worse.

OFFICERS among the troops lined up for the opening of Parliament in January were warned to expect a possible assassination attempt on the State President. The State President's entourage are very much on their toes, though they are more remarkable for their numbers than anything else. Mr. Swart had nearly as many bodyguards as Chief Botha Sigcawu has when he recently visited Oudtshoorn, and that is not a place noted for political hysteria. There is perhaps more of a call for

bodyguards in the "Reserves". It is a fact that to find out which chiefs are pro-government, you need only find out which chiefs have what Mr. De Wet Nel calls "homeguards", an unsuitable term with its pleasant Mrs. Miniver overtones.

THE ARCHBISHOP of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Joost de Blank, told a New York congregation of the "struggle for the soul of Africa", which was "in danger of being swallowed up by atheistic communism or Islam". He noted that Moslems could point to the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa, which stood for enforced segregation, and say that this is "the religion of the White people".

AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES PRESS, Nigeria, is a new publishing company with a board of distinguished Nigerians plus the independent London publisher, Mr. Andre Deutsch. But in Cape Town Mr. Deutsch has also jointly published a book on South African libraries by the Cape's Director of Library Services, Dr. Th. Friis, who is the architect of library apartheid in the Cape and founder of the new Whites-only Cape Library Foundation. Perhaps Mr. Deutsch didn't know this, and neither, I am sure, did his Nigerian fellow directors. Publishers simply cannot have both the lucrative South African market by "playing ball" with Verwoerd and yet pioneer their trade elsewhere in Africa. Longmans, Green & Co., rumour has it, are regretting having formed a South African company, having felt the reaction in their valuable central African market.

ON 22nd February I said that Dr. J. de V. Graaff believed in the idea of separate Black and White states. A reader points out that Dr. Graaff does not believe in South African states divided on a basis of colour, but rather in two states, one mainly Black and one mainly White. I was writing about the pro-partition magazine since announced under the name *Newscheck*, of which Dr. Jan Graaff is to be a director.

By Jacob Bam

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KORSTEN BASKET MAKERS GO

How Nats. Destroyed a Happy Community

From "Contact" Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH: The Mashona "Basketmakers of Korsten" knew for nearly two years that arrangements were being made for their repatriation to Rhodesia.

But the community living in shacks in Korsten, Port Elizabeth's worst slum area, did not expect to be awakened at 4 a.m. one morning by armed police-

men and government officials, with preemptory orders to pack.

In Korsten and the city itself people are wondering why there was this show of force in the evacuation operation. And why the secrecy and lack of notice to the Mashonas? It is against their religion—the Apostolic Church of God—to meet force with force. If they had been warned a few days beforehand, they would have quietly packed up their belongings.

The entraining of the community of nearly 2,000 men, women and children could have been supervised by a few officials.

But more than 100 non-White policemen cordoned off the settlement on the shore of Korsten's foul-smelling "dry lake".

Police officers and officials of the Department of Bantu Administration warned reporters and photographers away. The Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr. P. J. van Aswegen, and the municipal manager of Native Affairs, Mr. C. T. Boast, said they could make no statements.

But the banishment operation, over several days, went on without incident.

Passively, unemotionally, the men, assisted by their white-robed women, packed their scanty possessions and watched their electric power generating machines being loaded by crane on to railway trucks on the nearby branch line.

End of 14 Years' Industrious Life

This was the end of nearly 14 years industrious life in Port Elizabeth—the eve of a new, unknown existence in distant Plumtree in Rhodesia.

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. De Wet Nel, has said that the Mashonas "clandestinely infiltrated" into Korsten. But when they came in 1947 there were no influx control regu-



A Mashona basket-seller has a last try at selling his wares—the day before he was deported.



Mashona women washing their linen the day before they were sent back to Rhodesia. The photographer was ordered away by the police and took the picture from a moving car.

lations in Port Elizabeth. (Those came only five years later when the City Council responded to pressure from the government.)

The Mashonas will long be remembered. There is hardly a Port Elizabeth, Walmer or Uitenhage home that does not have a basket or two or a riempie stool produced by this hard-working, self-supporting community. They were no parasites, and their influence was nothing but for good. Liquor and tobacco were forbidden. Crime was unknown among them, and they were strictly ruled by their chiefs.

Another sad aspect of the compulsory move to Rhodesia is that scores of Port Elizabeth Africans, who joined the sect because the religion appealed to them, were not allowed to go to Rhodesia. Government and municipal officials declined to say what is going to happen to them, when asked if they were to be moved to New Brighton.

COMMENT

Vorster's Nazi Bill

LIKE some evil thing sliding through the dark, Vorster's Nazi Bill is going through its last stages in Parliament. Soon it will be another of the repressive laws of South Africa ready to be used against those who the Minister of Justice deems to be followers, friends, dupes or accidental acquaintances of what he believes to be "Communism".

Nationwide and even worldwide concern over what this Bill means and over what can be done with it have had little influence on Balthazar Johannes Vorster and his Party. In the Committee Stage the few changes made to the Bill have done nothing to alter its character. It remains an instrument for suppressing radical opposition disguised not very effectively as a weapon against Communism.

Back to Primitive Times

With this Bill—used in conjunction with the Suppression of Communism Act, the Riotous Assemblies Act, the Unlawful Organizations Act, and other measures—South Africa will move even further back to primitive times. And Mr. Vorster and his minions may be fairly compared with those equally narrow-minded men who stifled all progressive thought in the days of the Inquisition or the others who sought out and burned witches. Now the

malady to be found and exorcised is Communism, which the racists of this country believe has infected all whose thinking is a little broader and more in line with that of the rest of the world than their own.

We do not expect, however, that the United Party—in its futile existence as the President's loyal opposition—will get the "cure" . . . yet. It may also not have to be applied to political conformers or to the complacent thousands who do not quite conform but who have shut their eyes to what is happening around them.

To the many thousands more who are not so docile, the "cure" is nearly ready to be applied. And, like so many other "cures" before, it will fail. Some will suffer: new martyrs will arise to inspire and strengthen those who take on their burden; and new ways will be found of bringing democracy to our country. For the fight against White racialism is no mere exercise in political tactics, or Party rivalry to be stopped with the threat of a Vorster Bill or by pious warnings from *Die Burger* which last week described the extra-parliamentary campaign of protest against the Bill as a "propagandistic nightmare".

"Some of the propagandists," said this Nationalist Party newspaper, "people who should have known better, carried on in a way which was simply scandalous." It went on to say that such action was to be expected of Communists, but in the case of non-Communists

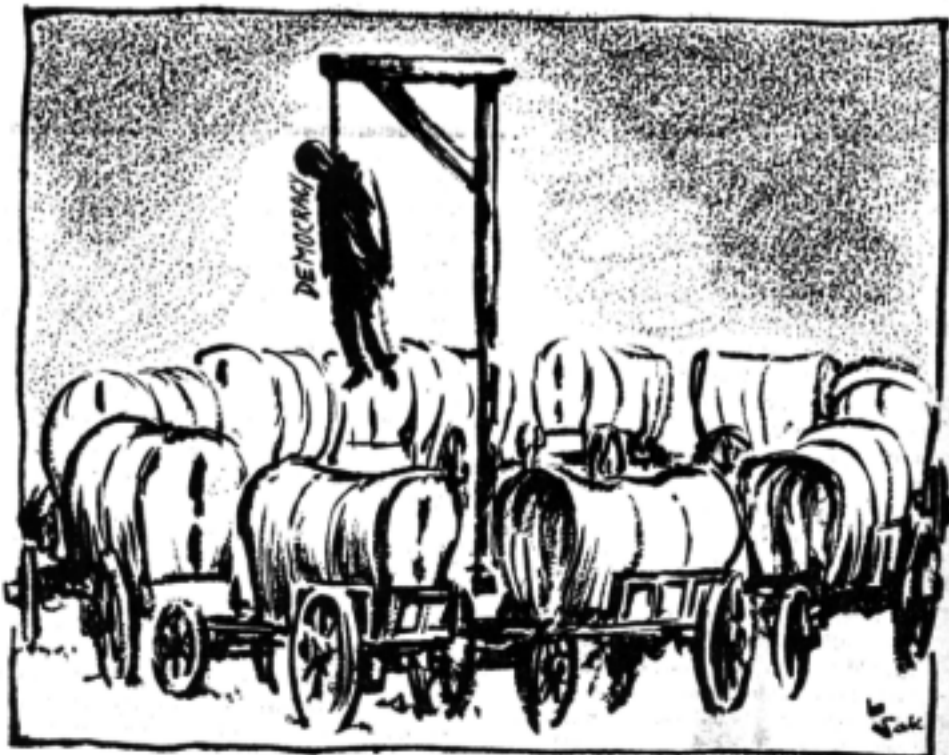
like the members of the Black Sash, "it is nothing but surrender to the dark and disrupting forces from our past which are bent on destroying our growth into nationhood".

What does *Die Burger* expect? The system it supports is a reversion to a way of life long ago rejected with disgust by civilized people. Its government rules South Africa by force against the wishes of most of our people; and it has introduced Nazi-like methods to strengthen this rule and to crush all who talk and act against it. It has inflicted the insult of apartheid on millions and has reduced them to a state of miserable despair, and it has

debased our country in the eyes of the world to a symbol of grasping racialism. With all this as a goad, it is hardly surprising that the Vorster Bill should have provoked such vigorous protest; and that many eminent South Africans should have said in terms clear even to Mr. Vorster what they think of him, his crackpot ideas and his Government.

These protests are an indication that in spite of anything the Nationalists may do against those who oppose them, the fight against apartheid will continue until democracy is achieved in our country.

(See also Editorial on page 2)



'BASUTOLAND SHOULD HAVE ARMY' SAYS PARAMOUNT CHIEF

From "Contact" Correspondent

IN an exclusive interview with *Contact* the Paramount Chief of Basutoland, Moshoeshoe II, stated that Basutoland should have military organizations on both a permanent and semi-permanent basis. The Paramount Chief was replying to a question put to him on what his attitude was towards a motion adopted by the Basutoland Legislative Council at the close of its session a month ago. He said:

"For the last two years I have pressed hard on Her Majesty's Government that we should have military organizations in Basutoland on both a permanent and semi-permanent basis. Basutoland must have her own army to protect herself, even though she may enter defence alliances with other nations."

The following are *Contact's* questions and the Paramount Chief's answers:

● Recently your Highness paid a visit to Witzieshoek which is the Southern Sotho ethnic group in the Bantustan arrangement of the Republic of South Africa. Would your Highness comment on this visit?

My visit to Witzieshoek has been postponed but I am looking forward to the day when I shall go there. I am very much concerned about the Witzieshoek Basotho because they belong to us but it rests entirely with them whether they want to fall within the Bantustan arrangement or not.

But I wish to make it clear here that we here in Basutoland are completely opposed to the principle of Bantustans as it is the implementation and perpetuation of apartheid. The whole world is opposed to apartheid and we in Basutoland abhor it.

The Witzieshoek people can be assured of my sympathy and I have their well-being at heart. I have already met the Chief from the area and as soon as negotiations between them and

the South African Minister for Bantu Affairs are concluded, I shall meet him again—but the decision lies entirely with the Witzieshoek people.

Relations with South Africa

● Would your Highness comment on the attitude Basutoland has to adopt in view of the changed relationship with South Africa? Your Highness will have in mind that several hundred thousand Basuto now employed in the Republic have contributed a great deal to the development and advancement of that country.

The relationship of Basutoland and the Republic of South Africa is a matter of considerable concern to me. The constitutional developments in our respective countries need not cause hardships to our peoples if there is goodwill and a desire to live happily together as good neighbours in recognition of our mutual interests. I must repeat what I have already said before on numerous occasions that Basotho—now taken as aliens—deserve as much credit and reward as their fellow Africans in the Republic, because they together have contributed much more than any other race to the development of that country; and that it is my policy to do everything in my power to speak on behalf of our people there, so that their well-being and interests are safeguarded.

● There has been great talk about industrialization in Basutoland in the past few months and six businessmen from Cape Town had decided on starting industries in Basutoland. But now these men have decided to drop this venture and have since returned to Cape Town, because they could apparently not agree with the terms of land lease offered by the Basutoland government. Would your Highness kindly comment on this matter, having in mind the problem of unemployment in Basutoland?

It is our policy to build up the economy of our country through industrialization; and it is hoped that the "Basutoland Factory Estate Development Company" will provide the necessary attraction to businessmen. The terms of the letter of allotment, granting land rights to this company, which the Member of the Executive Council for Commerce presented to the Basutoland National Council at its last meeting, offer a 50 years' lease; and this the businessmen you are referring to found acceptable. To the best of my knowledge, they have not dropped "this venture"; they have only temporarily closed their offices till the groundwork has been prepared. The delay has been caused by Her Majesty's Government's slowness in providing the necessary initial capital.

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Neo-Colonialist Threat in N. Rhodesia

By a Reporter

WITH the United National Independence Party, led by Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, growing daily in strength and influence in

Northern Rhodesia, the rival African National Congress (led by Mr. Harry Nkumbula) is trying to make its position more secure by seeking help from Mr. Moise Tshombe, President of Katanga. All Northern Rhodesian political leaders are busy canvassing for support because of the general elections to be held later this year.

It is believed too that Tshombe is trying to use his influence on some Northern Rhodesian chiefs to help the A.N.C. win the forthcoming elections.

Northern Rhodesia and Katanga are neighbours, and they share the Copperbelt. Some tribes have been split by the border between Rhodesia and Katanga. In Katanga, Mr. Tshombe is supported by large mining interests which are linked with mining interests in Northern Rhodesia. There have been persistent rumours that the A.N.C. has been receiving funds from mining interests in Northern Rhodesia, to enable it to win the forthcoming elections, or at least to prevent UNIP from gaining a clear majority.

Decisive Influence

If the voters can be sufficiently split between the A.N.C. and UNIP, the latter, a Party of half a million members and determined to end the Federation, will not be able to have a decisive influence in the Federal Review conference due after the elections, and which will decide the future of Federation—because UNIP will not have a majority in the Legislative Council. The future of Northern Rhodesia could then be decided constitutionally by minority groups; and even if the Federation were dissolved (one of Nkumbula's aims too), Northern Rhodesia, like Katanga, would remain in the hands of a neo-colonialist government.

This government would have the support of the A.N.C. and certain chiefs, as well as Tshombe, United Federal Party supporters and the mining interests; and Northern Rhodesia, with Katanga, would come to be a stronghold of foreign domination in the heart of Africa—and in one of the wealthiest parts of the continent.

UNIP BLOCKS COMMUNISTS

"THE Communist method of ruling is quite alien to our people and we will have no part of it," said Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of Northern Rhodesia's United National Independence Party in an interview with *The Leader*, a Lusaka weekly.

A firm stand is being taken by UNIP, at its highest level, to prevent Communists from infiltrating its ranks. Leaders of UNIP are aware of Communist manoeuvres to infiltrate, and they intend to combat them in ways they think best.

Mr. Kaunda himself is watching the removal of influences alien to pure Nationalism, and is confident that he will steer his Party and the country into a form of independence which will not be an easy object of Communist infiltration. This he made clear in his interview with *The Leader*.

UNIP is maintaining strict secrecy about its methods of dealing with infiltration.

"Too Sensible"

Mr. Kaunda told *The Leader*, "It is wrong to call people Communists without knowing they are actually trained and dedicated members of the Party organization. I believe many Africans who talk of Communism do not understand what they are saying. It would be very wrong to make them Communists by labelling them as such."

"I believe also that the African people are too sensible to want Communism once they know what it really means."

"We want our country to come to independence and to be strong enough to keep out influences which could harm the people."

TANGANYIKA TO BECOME REPUBLIC

TANGANYIKA is to become a Republic this year, with a constitution providing for "strong" Presidential rule.

Addressing members of the press at his news conference in Dar es Salaam on 31st May, the Prime Minister of Tanganyika, Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, declared:

"This is a very important occasion in the history of Tanganyika. On 9th December last year, Tanganyika became independent and we took our place as a fully sovereign state in the community of nations. Today, the government publishes its proposals for a Republic and we take another big step forward. If these proposals are approved by the National Assembly, a new constitution for a republican Tanganyika will come into effect on the 9th of December 1962, the first anniversary of our independence."

"As you will see from the White Paper, the proposals are intended to provide an entirely new constitutional structure. In working out these proposals, we have looked critically at every aspect of the existing constitution and have not felt ourselves bound by any particular precedents. Our object throughout has been to make proposals which are right for Tanganyika as an independent African state with an important role to play in world events. We have been particularly concerned to ensure that the new constitution will be of a kind which can be easily understood by our people against the background of their political experience and traditional ways of thinking about government."

"It is with this consideration in mind that we have proposed that the President of the Republic should be invested with full executive authority."

"The proposal to have an Executive President does not, of course, mean that

Tanganyika will be ruled by a dictator or that the Rule of Law will be abandoned. You will see from the detailed proposals contained in the White Paper that the greatest care has been taken to preserve, unimpaired, the sovereignty of Parliament. The government believes that it is through Parliament—freely elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage—that the voice of the people can best be heard."

The man most likely to become Tanganyika's first President is Mr. Julius Nyerere, who earlier this year resigned as first Prime Minister to reorganize the Tanganyika African National Union, the political party he founded and which led Tanganyika to independence.

SWAPO LEADER WINS CASE

From "Contact" Correspondent

WINDHOEK: Mr. Gottlieb Nathaniel, acting President of the South West Africa People's Organization, has won his appeal against a deportation order served on him in February this year. He was ordered to leave Walvis Bay for Ovamboland.

The authorities alleged that Mr. Nathaniel was a "tribal" Ovambo with no right to be in the Police Zone (the part of South West Africa south of the three major African reserves in the north—Ovamboland, Okovango and Kaokoveld).

Mr. Nathaniel stated that he had been in Walvis Bay for more than 15 years and consequently had acquired the right to live there. The Court upheld Mr. Nathaniel's appeal because the State had not proved beyond doubt that Mr. Nathaniel had lived in Walvis Bay for less than 15 years.

ISRAEL AIDS FREE AFRICA

ISRAEL is playing a leading part in helping the development of free Africa, and the hard lessons learned in developing Israel from ruins to the most prosperous state in the Middle East, are now being applied to help African states overcome the difficulties they have inherited from the past—shortage of trained men and women to run development programmes, shortage of technicians, shortage of teachers and doctors.

The extent to which Israel is helping Africa is shown in an article by a South African, Mr. Joe Kuttner, who is now living in Israel (published in the *Evening Post*, 4th June).

At this moment there are 900 Israeli experts in 32 African countries passing on technological know-how, initiating scientific projects for newly emergent African states, or acting as medical, technical, economic or social welfare advisers.

In addition, there are 1,000 Africans—ranging in status from diplomats to postal workers—undergoing advanced training in various fields in Israel, at Israel's expense.

No Strings Attached

And since the Programme for Co-operation with Developing Countries began three years ago, 3,000 Africans have benefited from it in Israel at courses ranging from poultry husbandry to public administration.

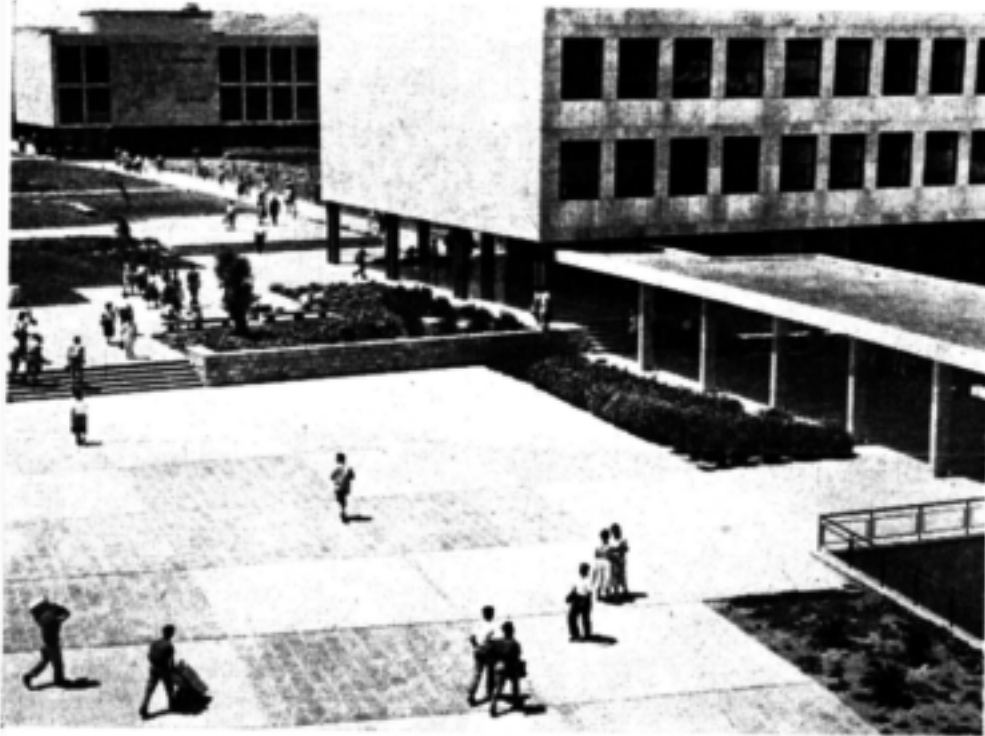
There are no strings attached to the aid so freely given. There is just a hope that the African states will not join blocs hostile to Israel, and may even become loyal friends of Israel.

The programme for technical co-operation between Israel and developing countries is organized by a special department of the Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Students Trained, Experts Sent

It operates in three ways:

- It trains students from those countries in basic and advanced courses which may last for as short a period as three months—or go on for six years (as in the special Hebrew University course for African medical students. This has been organized in English, unlike other courses at the university, which are, of course, in Hebrew, and it has attracted 16 Africans—one from Basutoland, one from Ethiopia, two from Rhodesia, two from Kenya, two from Liberia, five from Nigeria and two from Sierra Leone).
- It sends experts, instructors and survey missions to countries that ask for them; and
- It sends Israeli teams into developing countries to undertake training programmes with the assistance of local



THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY in Jerusalem where special facilities have been created for students from Africa.

personnel who were previously trained in Israel.

Twenty-two courses have been arranged in Israel this year. The language of instruction varies between English and French. In every case, tuition fees, living expenses and some pocket money are provided by Israel.

Agricultural Training

Thirty trainees from the Central African Republic are studying agriculture at the Kfar Galim Agricultural School near Haifa. A group of 15 young men from the newly-independent state of Sierra Leone have joined seven Liberians in the Jordan Valley for their agricultural training. Twenty Ethiopians and ten Congolese are on settlements in the north.

The Ruppin Agricultural College has started a special course for agricultural instructors. It has attracted 42 men and women from Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda. At another end of the educational field, a group of officials from the Congo have been attending a course in public administration—and serving in various Israel government offices at the end of their theoretical studies, so as to gain practical experience for the task ahead of them in the Congo.

East Africans, especially, are being attracted to this year's courses—especially those for instructors in metalwork, electricity, carpentry and farm mechanics, and the international course for municipal officials.

Not all the participants are men. There is Mrs. Julius Nyerere, for instance, wife of the former Premier of Tanganyika. She is now almost through her course in rural community development work at the recently opened International Training Centre at Haifa. African leaders who come to Israel are eager to have Israel's assistance in their own countries.

Israeli doctors spent a year in Ethiopia planning the Haile Selassie Hospital in Massawa, which the Emperor recently opened. Its first director is an Israeli on loan to Ethiopia—so is its first chief surgeon.

Experts

The eye clinic of Monrovia, Liberia, is also the result of plans laid by an Israeli specialist who responded to the invitation of President Tubman to make a survey of Liberia's eye diseases. Another Israeli ophthalmologist is now the director of the clinic. He has an Israeli assistant. His wife is in charge of the optical department—and is also

busy training Liberians to take over this section when the Israeli teams leave. In addition, all the Liberian nurses serving the clinic were trained in Israel.

Israel has lent Dar es Salaam a Chief Public Health Officer to train local personnel.

It has sent fisheries experts to Tanganyika, dairy industry experts to Kenya, naval and air missions to Ghana, a team of telephone and telecommunications engineers to Nigeria; high school teachers to Togo and Guinea; geologists to Brazzaville; the Deputy Government Printer to Nigeria to organize a printing industry; and an economic planning mission to Tanganyika, Ethiopia and Kenya.

Social workers have been sent to Nairobi; agricultural experts to the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Chad, Dahomey and Mali; the head of the Israel Customs and Excise Department to Togo, to advise the local authorities on new ways of raising revenue; town planners to Sierra Leone and Nigeria . . . and a football coach to Nigeria, and experts in organizing national lotteries to Sierra Leone.

United Nations

The United Nations is also making use of Israel's know-how in Africa. It uses Israelis in its specialized agencies: for instance the U.N. Technical Assistance Operation has sent an Israeli census expert to Ghana; the World Health Organization has sent an Israeli expert testing insecticides in Nigeria; the Food and Agricultural Organization has Israeli hydrologists, plantation experts and advisers in community development and settlement in Africa; the International Civil Aviation Organization and UNESCO have asked for Israeli radio technicians (for the Congo) and specialists in teaching science (for Liberia).

Israelis are building model training farms in Togo, the Ivory Coast and Senegal, helping establish colleges in Eastern Nigeria (secondary school teachers' training colleges), and Ethiopia and Mali (in the latter for vocational guidance teachers).

Professors from Haifa's famous Technion have taken over the Technical College of Ethiopia; Israeli doctors staff the government hospital in Accra; 25 Israeli experts have been invited by Senegal to help establish an agricultural training centre; and an adviser on marine and harbour affairs and fisheries has just taken up his post with the Ethiopian government.

Freedom Fighters for South Africa?

ANGOLAN guerrilla fighters, on their way to the Portuguese territory, said they hoped to fight in South Africa after the liberation of Angola.

The guerrillas were among a group of 24 who returned from Tunis under the command of Mr. Holden Roberto.

The men have just completed an eight-month course in guerrilla warfare with forces of the Algerian National Liberation Front (F.L.N.) in Tunis.

Mr. Roberto, leader of the Angolan government in exile, said the men were experienced fighters.

They had formerly served in the Portuguese Army, and they had fought with the F.L.N. forces against the French on the Tunisian border.

They would train other Angolans in guerrilla warfare, and several had been picked to conduct F.L.N.-style commando raids. They would cross into Angola from the lower Congo.

Mr. Roberto told reporters the movement was receiving arms from Tunisia.

Some of the men said they would fight oppression everywhere, and hoped to continue in South Africa after the liberation of Angola.

—*Evening Post*, 4th June.

SOVIET AID GOES TO WASTE IN GUINEA

From International Feature Service

CONAKRY: Although Guinea is very badly in need of economic help, much of the Soviet equipment delivered to the country has been lying abandoned in the port of Conakry. It appears to be a case of too much, too soon, or too much of the wrong thing. Some of the equipment cannot be used because there are no technicians to assemble and operate it; a sawmill, which is still unassembled, cannot be transported to its destination in the interior because the roads are too bad; some equipment is ill-suited for the economic conditions of Guinea, and much of the equipment does not stand up to the ravages of the climate. The waste involved runs well over R600,000. Guineans admit that this situation reflects Soviet ignorance of this part of the world, and the fact that Russians stand behind Americans in technical know-how.

Guineans have turned to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and asked for membership and, in another bid to the West for help, Guinea has signed several aid agreements with the United States. A member of the Guinean mission to the U.S. termed American technical aid "the best in the world".

Nasser's 'Arab Socialism'

From International Feature Service

CAIRO: The long-awaited draft constitution defining President Gamal Abdel Nasser's programme of Arab socialism was made public at a meeting of the National Congress of Popular Forces in Cairo on 21st May.

President Nasser's brand of socialism appeared to veer sharply away from the communist point of view. He renounced class struggle as a revolutionary principle, and defended the private ownership of land and property.

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Photographer

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Johannesburg

READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS . . .

Freedom CAN be won peacefully

SIR,—I feel I must write in answer to two of the letters published in *Contact* (31st May).

Mr. D. Albino asked: Is a Socialist Party the answer? The answer to this question can in my eyes only be No.

Where does Mr. Albino think he can get the supporters for such a Party? A Socialist Party can only get support among the underprivileged. It happens here in South Africa that those people are usually non-Whites. Very few Whites would join such a Party, otherwise the South African Labour Party would still be in existence.

J. X. of Kokstad puts the question: Can freedom be won peacefully? The answer is Yes. But to make this possible it is first of all necessary to unite the real opposition forces and not to split further. Secondly we must all be prepared to make sacrifices and support the leaders. Unluckily in this beloved country of ours there is far too much disunity among the fighters for freedom.

That freedom can be won by peaceful means can be seen in India where a mighty empire was forced to grant independence to shackled and downtrodden people.

So let us unite and be prepared to make the necessary sacrifices.

Forward to Freedom!

OTTO GOK,
Cape Town.

TO ALL READERS OF "CONTACT"

- This is your page, for your letters, for your opinions
- Write on any subject you like but
- Keep your letters short and
- Remember there is a prize—"Contact" free for a year—for the writer of the best letter

Independence 1962

SIR,—We want to be independent in this year 1962 for we have been under the apartheid government long years and we do not like it. We are tired of seeing the government of the republic in South West Africa and we would like to see the United Nations expel it.

The time has passed for the South African government to deal with the indigenous people of South West Africa. Who, if any, are the Africans who support the policy of apartheid?

We say to UNO, do not leave this year to go by without giving us independence.

KAMUE TJOZONGORO,
Windhoek.

Two Parties with one name is nonsense

SIR,—In view of the situation in Swaziland's political affairs, I feel compelled to make a statement on behalf of the Pulp and Timber Workers' Union. In reality, the Union has been challenged, and it now replies through me.

It should be crystal clear in the minds of the readers of *Contact* that the Union does not fall to either of the two Swaziland Progressive Parties. If can only affiliate to a Party of its own free will. Even if it does so, the Union can tolerate no domination of any type from the Parties.

To the Parties concerned, the Union wishes to make it clear once more that it sides with neither of them.

What I wish to express is that at this juncture Swaziland's fate is in their hands. Due to their antagonistic contradictions which cannot be reconciled easily by any other means save antagonistic struggle, they have given the Imperialists a chance in the Constitutional talks, and this has placed our country in a bad situation.

They have divided themselves into many Parties based on tribalism. Let me give them a warning. The question of tribalism will only lead to the inevitable tribal war. Instead of progressing, the Parties have taken the other course and are retrogressing. How could a blunder like this occur? No wonder our Union does not want to involve itself in this confusion where two Parties use one and the same name. Let one Party die a natural death and then things will work well.

The Union looks forward to the time when Swaziland will be ruled by Africans who will feel for the working class which at the moment is faced with difficulties. The working class is faced with the Imperialistic monopoly and pitifully low wages. The results of both these things are malnutrition, subjection to oppression and unlawful insults and dismissals. There are many things that face the workers to-day.

Those who fight for the rights of the people fight ceaselessly, and the same for those who fight for the rights of the workers, for what must be remembered is that rights are not privileges, but God-given.

Unity is strength!

H. D. DLAMINI,
Chairman, Swaziland Pulp and Timber Workers' Union.

PRIZE LETTER

WORKERS MUST UNITE

SIR,—I am a reader of *Contact* and other newspapers. Since I started reading newspapers my knowledge has increased.

Every year the cabinet holds its Parliament in Cape Town, and oppression increases. The laws they pass in Parliament are designed so that we will be thoroughly oppressed. How does it happen that there is a misunderstanding among us here in South Africa? We are all human beings and we have got the same blood, therefore there should be equality. This government is not fair, and we have felt its oppression which is still continuing and will never stop if we do not oppose it. We must have unity and courage.

My suggestion is that we must face them now: "Procrastination is the thief of time". Everybody must be prepared and must have the same thought as all of us. Those people working in industry and on the farms doing hard work and earning little money must be approached first, and they must be told clearly about this form of government which is oppressing us.

The Africans working on mines, farms and in industries will understand us and their minds will be open and they will discover that all the Africans here in South Africa are "dead-alive". From that stage we will unite and have one thought and then we will be able to act.

WILLIAM ZUNGU,
Richmond.

SWEDISH VIEW OF APARTHEID



APARTHEID—seen by the Swedish cartoonist EWK, reproduced from "Stockholms-Tidningen".

Second coat of oppression

SIR,—All men who claim to be enlightened, all who have ears to hear and eyes to see, should be on the alert for the following danger. The story of the Congo which we read in the newspapers as a story might soon be realized for the Transkeians. If out of hundreds of minds, only one could see the devised deceitfulness of Verwoerd's so-called independence! Observing the constitution as it is, it sounds as if a straw has not been taken from our backs but rather added.

Ah! JONGUHLANGA! Try your best to remove the second coat of oppression that is being plastered on your people.

G. G.,
East London.

The Tree of Apartheid Must be Felled

SIR,—Nebuchadnezzar was also a King and he ruled, just as the South African government rules. One day Nebuchadnezzar was at rest in his palace and all things were going well in his great house. He saw a dream which was the cause of great fear in him, and he was troubled by the images in his mind.

As he lay in bed he saw a vision: there was a great tree in the middle of the earth, and it was very high and the tree became tall and strong stretching up to heaven and to be seen from the ends of the earth. Its leaves were fair and it had much fruit, and in it was food enough for all. The beasts of the field had shade under it, and the birds of heaven rested under its branches.

In the vision in his head as he lay on his bed, Nebuchadnezzar saw a watcher, a holy one coming from heaven and crying out with a loud voice, and this is what he said:

"Let the tree be cut down and its branches broken off. Let its leaves be taken off and its fruit and sent in every direction. Let the beasts get away from under it and the birds from its branches."

Also Like a Tree

The South African government is also like a tree. The tree has become tall and strong and stretches to heaven, and is seen from the ends of the earth. It is the South African government which became great and strong for its power is increased and stretches up to the United Nations. The beasts and the birds which had shade under it are the South and South West African people. Now let the tree be cut down and its branches sent in every direction or given over to destruction, so that the sons and daughters of South and South West Africa get their freedom, and be placed under the United Nations where they can be safe.

N. S. KONDOSON,
Oranjemund.

FORWARD MOVE FOR BASUTO TRADE UNIONS

From "Contact" Correspondent

MASERU: A significant forward move in Basutoland trade unionism is foreshadowed in the visit to the territory of Mr. K. T. T. Maripe, a leading trade unionist and representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels.

Increasing Interest

Mr. Maripe is spending about six months in the territory where there are signs of increasing interest in trade unionism. Already two national trade union centres have been set up, the Basutoland Federation of Labour, based on Maseru, led by Mr. B. M. Masilo, with Mr. Shakhane Mokhehle (brother of the President of the Basutoland Congress Party) as secretary. Five unions are affiliated to the federation, as already reported in *Contact*.

There is in addition the Basutoland Congress of Trade Unions, based on Mophale's Hoek. Only one union, the Basutoland Workers' Union, is affiliated to this centre.

Neither centre has yet succeeded in getting world affiliation, though *Contact* learned at Mophale's Hoek that the sympathies of the Congress at Mophale's Hoek were with the communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions.

One of its members told *Contact* two weeks ago that a delegation of ten

members of the Congress would be travelling to Moscow in July for nine months' training.

Mr. Maripe's trade union experience began on the Rhodesia Railways. He was general secretary of the Railway African Workers' Union for six years and president of the Southern Rhodesian Trades Union Congress for the years 1957-60. His visit is of great importance not only to Basutoland but to the whole of Southern Africa. It may well result in closer world links for trade unionism in the High Commission Territories as well as in the Republic.

U.N. Aid for Basutoland

From "Contact" Correspondent

MASERU: Mr. G. C. Clark, the Food and Agriculture Organization's regional officer for Africa arrived in Basutoland early this month. He will tour the country to see the work planned under a joint F.O.A. - UNICEF nutrition scheme.

He is particularly interested in agricultural projects carried out in areas such as Maseru, Mophale's Hoek and Buthe-Buthe. The nutrition scheme is doing tremendous work fighting hunger in Basutoland.

Both the F.A.O. and UNICEF are agencies of the United Nations.

BASUTOLAND COMMUNISTS ISSUE NEW PROGRAMME

From "Contact" Correspondent

MASERU: The foundation congress of the Communist Party of Lesotho was held in Maseru on

5th May in secret, and despite much talk that they are now operating openly, the Basutoland communists have still not made public the membership of the Central Committee and Political Bureau which they say they have formed.

The only name they disclose is that of Mr. John Motloheloa who is secretary of the Central Committee.

Their Congress issued a revised programme (an improvement on the programme they issued some months ago).

Contrary to the criticisms that the leftist newspaper *New Age* has levelled at the Basutoland Congress Party and its leaders, section 7 of the Programme reads:

"For many years, led by organizations like the Lekhotla la Bafo and the B.C.P., the Basuto have been carrying on a brave struggle in the traditions of Moshoeshoe I to maintain and extend the independence of the country. Throughout their struggle the Basuto have received valuable help from progressive organizations in South Africa. Individual Communists as members either of Lekhotla la Bafo or the B.C.P. have made significant contributions to the struggle in the last thirty years, long before the Communist Party of Lesotho was established. The Communists are

no strangers to the masses of Basutoland."

Asked by *Contact* to comment on this statement, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, national president of the B.C.P., said: "As far as the B.C.P. is concerned Communists are strangers. It is not true to say they are not strangers to Basutoland."

Commenting on the Communists' claim of support from Lekhotla la Bafo he said: "The Communists have always wanted to have controlling influence over Lekhotla la Bafo and Mr. Josiel Lefela always rejected them as his Party is nationalistic in outlook."

"No Help"

Said Mr. Mokhehle, "The B.C.P. has never received any valuable help from the so-called progressive organizations in South Africa—either materially or organizationally. Our first knowledge of the Communists was when certain individuals were discovered in the B.C.P. where they were engaged in disruptive activities. Perhaps this was valuable in the eyes of the Communists. When we disciplined them they broke with the B.C.P. and called themselves Communists."

Among the resolutions taken at the secret Communist congress is one to open Party offices in every district in Basutoland and to issue a newspaper called *Mosebetsi (The Worker)*.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA:

(Continued from page 3)

Afrikaner Nationalist leaders, or until the international situation alters radically.

First of a number of propositions

Interview:

(Continued from page 5)

● Recently your Highness paid a visit to the United States of America and your Highness was reported to have appealed among other things for financial aid for the development of the Territory. May your Highness explain why your Highness did not appeal to Great Britain too for financial aid? What is your Highness's attitude toward Great Britain's silence on this matter of the industrialization of Basutoland?

It has become quite clear that Britain herself cannot do everything nor move with the required speed. Appeals to countries other than Britain are intended to supplement what Britain herself can offer, and so develop the country rapidly. Britain's silence on the economic development and future of Basutoland is a matter of great concern to me. The High Commissioner, who is now in London, has promised to put this point to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

● Reports that have appeared in the press that in future people visiting Basutoland from the Republic of South Africa should have passports have aroused great anxiety among the Basuto. What is your Highness's comment on this matter taking into account that many of your Highness's subjects working and living in the Republic will be highly inconvenienced in such arrangements?

No official information has reached us about such an arrangement. We hope with the return of Sir John Maud from the U.K. we will have a clear answer on such a move by the South African government—but I must make mention here that I will defend the interests of my people, the Basuto, at all costs.

that can prolong negotiations, consultations and references is a proposal for partitioning South West Africa. The U.N., for example, would be offered trusteeship control of the Ovamboland, Okavango and Herero reserves, containing most of the Africans. South Africa would propose to control the rest—containing all the diamonds, mineral reserves, cattle and Karakul ranching areas, and the wealthy coastal fisheries.

Qualified Franchise

However, there is evidence that doubt is growing in the territory about the continuance of the South African presence there. Once farmers used to leave the Karoo for the lush cattle ranching areas north of Windhoek, but now the trend has reversed. Business is sagging in the territory. Civil servants are not eager to sign on for a new tour of duty in South West Africa because they feel a real career is no longer possible there.

A significant move has been the announcement by the United South West Africa Party, the White Opposition group to the Nationalists in the territory adopting a policy of qualified franchise for every person regardless of race.

Mr. Percy Niehaus, leader of the Party, is among those who have long believed that the territory's future may not always be linked with that of South Africa—nor even that it is healthy that it should be.

SWAPO

But the territory's major political organization, the South West Africa People's Organization, which has the support of Chief Hosea Kutako of the Hereros, Chief Witbooi of the Namas, and the majority of the 300,000 Ovambos in South West Africa has already made its clear demands for the future of the territory—one man one vote and independence. This is demanded too by the smaller South West African National Union, led by Mr. Jariretundu Kozonguizi.

Preparing New Basutoland Constitution

From "Contact" Correspondent

MASERU: The next phase in Basutoland's constitutional development is now engaging the attention of the territory's leaders. A constitutional committee of the Legislative Council has been set up, broadly representative of all Parties, under the chairmanship of the speaker, Mr. Walter Stanford (once a Liberal member of the South African Parliament representing the Africans of the Transkei).

This committee has invited interested people to submit memoranda showing their opinions of what the new constitution ought to be. More than nine-hundred have already been received, and more are to come, for none of the big Parties have yet submitted theirs. Observers are astonished at this number, and regard it as showing a very high degree of democratic interest and par-

ticipation by the people in their future constitution.

It is understood that circles supporting the chieftainship have put forward proposals which would concentrate a great deal of power in the chieftainship. And it is expected that the big Parties will put forward proposals that would allow for a democratically-elected majority in the legislative council. All representative bodies are expected to call for a decisive devolution of power and sovereignty from the United Kingdom to the Basuto. And it is understood that a British Cabinet Minister has already indicated that if the Basuto want responsible government in 1963, Britain will not stand in their way.

The Basutoland Congress Party is committed to calling for full independence. Its leader, Mr. Ntsu C. Mokhehle, has just returned from the United Nations. While there he called unmistakably for full independence. But it is likely that even he would accept responsible government on the clear understanding that it was for the shortest possible period.

