

contact

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**CONGO—
SOON BACK
TO NORMAL**

— see page 6

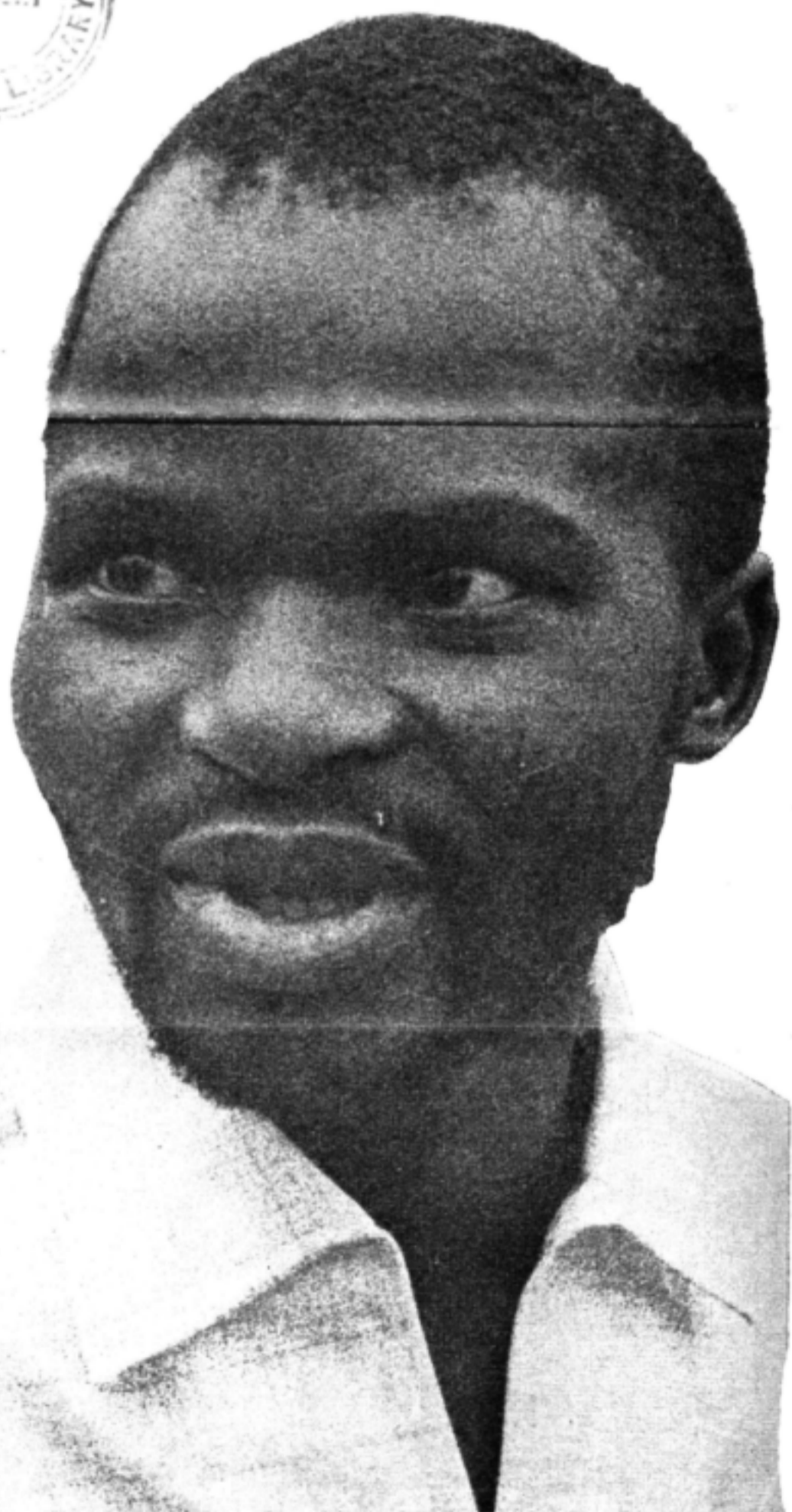
SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY

WHY GANYILE WAS FREED



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ANDERSON
KHUMANI
GANYILE



contact

South Africa's non-racial fortnightly

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On application

The Congo—A Preview of South Africa?

THIS fortnight we again bring our readers a report on the Congo. We do so for two reasons: firstly that the Congo is vitally important now for Africa and the world. And, secondly, because the Congo revolution may well be a preview of the South African revolution. For in some respects the parties struggling for influence and power there are the same as the parties which are likely to compete in South Africa, namely *African nationalists, White supremacists, Afro-Asians, communists, democrats*, and above them all the *United Nations*.

After eighteen months of chaotic struggle the Congo, as our report shows, is settling down to normality. And what is coming out on top is something very like the Liberal blue-print for South Africa. The government of the Congo is *non-racial* and *non-aligned*. It is based on political equality—i.e. *adult suffrage*. And the plans of the imperialists (to return) and of the communists (to set up another communist state) have both failed.

These plans, a year ago, presented a deadly threat to the new nation. In Katanga the Belgians nearly succeeded in setting up a Belgian puppet state, and in Orientale Mr. Gizenga was at one point well on the way to setting up a "people's democracy", obedient to Moscow.

Both plans failed, basically because the democracies of the world, led by the United States, were able to carry with them a majority in the United Nations. And, in the Congo, the strongest military forces were U.N. forces.

Many observers feared, during 1961, that the Congo had been won by the communists.

This was not the view of *Contact*, which consistently foretold the success of the leaders who are now coming out on top: the Central Government of President Kasavubu, General Mobutu, and (recently) Prime Minister Adoula and General Lundula.

What has happened in the Congo has

in fact been that the democratic influence has been far more successful than that of the communists and than that of the Belgian imperialists. This outcome is a good omen for South Africa.

It is an omen which encourages reasonable people to believe that in South Africa, too, the non-racial democratic forces, the forces of liberalism, will be tougher, more resourceful, and more successful than their opponents who may try to set up dictatorships, whether they be White supremacists, Black racialists or communists.



The Security Police Raid and Make SOME EXCITING FINDS

By
DENNIS BRUTUS

THE SKY WAS ALREADY paling when I finished working and lit a last cigarette in bed. My wife awoke to tell me of a nightmare she had had about the Special Branch (Security Police) and we talked of a possible raid.

About five I was awakened by continuous knocking and knew they had come, even before a quick glance through the window showed the familiar Volkswagen.

"All right, all right," I yelled irritably and made for the door.

I stood blinking at the burly figure in the grey light.

"Môre. Jy ken my."

"Ja," I said automatically. "Kom maar binne." It was only after I had switched on the light that I realized it was not Sergeant Minnie, as I had presumed, but Major Heiberg himself, the head of the Security Branch in our area.

"Jy weet wat het gebeur?" he said.

"Nee, wat?"

"Die bom-gooiery en die goete."

"Ja," I said, "ek het van hulle gehoor op die radio en gelees in die koerante. Dis al wat ek weet."

"Explosives, Detonators"

Heiberg switched over to English and made a carefully prepared speech (throughout we were both to switch to either language at will): "I have a warrant here to search your place. We have reason to believe that you were connected with the bomb explosions. I wish to search your place for explosives, detonators" (and a long list I've forgotten).

"Let me see the warrant." I was curious.

It was substantially the same as his speech.

"Good," I said, "then I'm going to bed. Carry on with your search."

"No," he said angrily, "how can you go to bed while I'm searching your place?"

"Well, this matter doesn't interest me. You must go on with your search. But I will stay if it is necessary."

Fritz and the other Coloured detective were already busily rooting among my books and papers. A wooden-looking Afrikaner, his hat thrust squarely over his eyebrows, stood around looking wooden.

I felt nothing at all. There are some

who argue that they're only doing a job. But it is of their own choice. And others who see them as personal enemies. But for me they only seemed cogs in an oppressive machine. Part of a system as determined to preserve itself as we are determined to sweep it aside. Opponents, if you like. But without anger.

Heiberg was studying papers they brought him, but his torch was still on, its powerful beam directed in my eyes, and over the edge of his papers he watched me.

This is probably some Nazi trick I thought and stood it out for a reasonable time. Then I gestured my irritation and he quickly turned it away, murmuring "Sorry".

Still glancing at his papers he asked me, "What do you think of your Lutuli now? After all this talk of peace, what do you think of this bomb-throwing?"

"What do you mean?" I asked

"You know well enough."

"What of Lutuli Now?"

"I don't follow your question," I said mildly.

He was angry in Afrikaans. "You work with the A.N.C.; you support them. What do you think of them now?"

"You are asking me to comment as if these people are guilty. How do I know they are?"

"Of course it's the A.N.C. I tell you that there is no doubt about it. I can give you my personal word."

"Then you must have evidence."

"Of course I have evidence."

"Well, I have no such evidence."

This record of our exchanges is not accurate—he said a great deal more, piling his statements one on the other: but this is the gist of it.

The papers were piling up in front of him—sports papers, a discarded

short story, *Muslim News*, an essay on Lutuli and the Convention, eleven essays on White and non-White understanding I had just finished, Convention correspondence.

Heiberg tried a new tack. (In Afrikaans.)

"Tell me truthfully. Do you really believe that there will be hope for the Coloureds after the 'Africans'—as you call them—have finished with the Whites? Do you think you will be safe? When you look at the Congo and Ghana, don't you see what will happen?"

"When I look at the Congo and Ghana I don't see the same things that you see."

"But you see what is going on there."

"Yes, but we don't agree about the causes."

"Causes are another matter. But you think they won't cut your throat after they have finished with the three million Whites?"

"I don't know of anybody who is trying to finish off three million Whites."

We went on like this, at cross-purposes, for some time.

Then they moved to the other rooms. The bedroom: the bathroom: the kitchen. Then the yard; the pile of wood; the dirt-bin.

I hung around.

A Find

In the yard, the concrete sharply chill in the dawn wind, they made what they thought was a find. A piece of wood, part of a broken bench, with whitewash stains on it. I peered at it, as usual knowing little about the recent painting. But I was sure it was innocent. But they fussed about it. Annoyed and cold I advised them to take it and

(Continued on page 8, column 1)



"... its powerful beam directed in my eyes ...".

Pretoria Coloured People Reject Advisory Committee

From "Contact" Correspondent

PRETORIA: The Pretoria Coloured Townships of Claremont, Highlands and Eersterust were proclaimed "White" under the Group Areas Act last year (together with the African townships of Lady

S.R. LEADERS BANNED

From "Contact" Correspondent

SALISBURY: Over 200 former leaders of the banned National Democratic Party throughout Southern Rhodesia have been issued with restriction orders banning them from going to tribal areas and from addressing or attending meetings other than sports meetings, religious gatherings or entertainments. They are not allowed to attend or address political meetings, and the bans will last three months.

Among the 200 people are 40 Salisbury leaders, including Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Herbert Chitepo. People banned in Matabeleland include Messrs. Kay Nkala, Isigodo Dube and Simon Muzenda.

COMMENT: The Southern Rhodesian government is using methods similar to those employed by the Verwoerd government in South Africa to silence its opponents and prevent the growth of democratic movements. That the Southern Rhodesian bans do not last five years but only three months does not make them any less cowardly.

Selborne and Eastwood) and the residents were advised to move to Derdepoort, the new area set aside for them.

Pretoria's Coloured community protested vigorously against the removals at the Group Areas Board hearings, but no notice was taken of their objections and the city council went ahead with the construction of houses at Derdepoort for sale to the dispossessed families.

"Coloured Advisory Committee"

Now the council wants the Coloureds to advise it on the running of the township. In October, 1961, it informed various Coloured organizations that it intended establishing a Coloured Advisory Committee to advise it on matters concerning Derdepoort. It called for nominations from Coloured Vigilance societies, from the B.E.S.L. and from the churches, stating that it would appoint nominees of its own and that the Chairman would be none other than the local government mouthpiece, Mr. Hansie Coverdale.

The Cape Reserve Vigilance Society is calling meetings in each of the Coloured areas to sound out the people's views. On Sunday, 14th January, the first of these in Claremont decided unanimously to reject the whole idea of an Advisory Committee, and to ask instead for democratically elected Coloured representation on the City Council proper. The feeling of the

meeting was summed up by one of the audience who said: "When they decided to move us from here they didn't need our advice and took no notice of our protests; when they built the houses in Derdepoort they didn't heed our advice. They did their own dirty work by themselves and now that everything is arranged they want an Advisory Board to take the blame, in the name of the Coloured people, for anything that goes wrong. We must have nothing to do with it."

WHICH SIDE IS HARRY ON?

Harry Oppenheimer's De Beers Corporation and Imperial Chemical Industries (British) are to build three ammunition factories in South Africa, one near Johannesburg, the others at Potchefstroom and Somerset West. They will also make tear gas.

De Beers's affiliate, Angola Diamonds, has lent the Portuguese government £1,500,000, which coincidentally was the Angola government's shortfall in military expenditure for Angola last year.

Chief Tells Police "These are my Rights"

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: Police tried their best to spoil a Liberal Party picnic held near Selonsrivier village beyond Rustenburg on New Year's day, but were foiled by the determination of the local leader, Chief Masilwane, to stick to his rights.

About 60 people from Johannesburg had travelled there by bus. Soon after they arrived, police came and asked for names and addresses, which were given. The police came back in the afternoon and demanded passes threatening to arrest all those who had left their behind. No arrests were made however.

In the evening the police came back again and demanded to see the written permission to hold the picnic at that place. They were told that the Chief had given permission: the police went to see the Chief and asked him whether the Bantu Commissioner had given a permit for the Johannesburg people to hold the picnic.

The Chief replied that it was his land the picnic was held on, and it was his right to allow people to come and see him and enjoy themselves there.

The police went away when he told them this, and the picnickers were left alone.

Personal Files

By Jacob Bam

A SOUTH AFRICAN success story is that of Colin Legum. From boyhood in the Free State dorp of Kestell, through left politics in the pre-war Transvaal to Fleet Street, where he is *The Observer's* top Commonwealth man, Legum has searched for truth and championed social justice. He was one of the earliest, most outspoken critics of the Federation (with his friend Michael Scott) and a sympathetic reporter of the development of Pan-Africanism, of which he senses the emotional affinity to Zionism. Such a career has equipped this genial, cigar-smoking expatriate to compile, at a handsome four guineas, *Africa—A Complete Handbook to the Continent* (Anthony Blond, London) due in February. Two striking chapters are on "South Africa" and "The Roots of Pan-Africanism". The latter is to appear in the February issue of *The New African*. In the former Legum re-categorizes the

South African opposition in a new way, thus: "The Conservative Opposition": the United Party, the National Union; "The Radical Opposition": The Progressive Party, the Black Sash, the Institute of Race Relations, "The Revolutionary Opposition": the Liberal Party, the Congress of Democrats, the South African Congress of Trade Unions, the A.N.C., the P.A.C., the South African Indian Congress.

Colin Legum is married to the daughter of Mrs. Peggy Roberts, staunch Black Sasher and Progressive. Margaret Legum is secretary of the Fabian Society's Commonwealth Bureau. Her work on *Labour in the Farm Economy* for the S.A. Institute of Race Relations is almost a lone title in this neglected field. In his autobiography, *Let My People Go*, which Collins are publishing in South Africa at the end of January, Chief Lutuli reveals the ignorance, apathy and servility of African farm labourers whom he met when electioneering in the 'forties. A third of the African population, they are our forgotten people.

IT WAS A PET THEORY of the Pan-Africanist Congress leadership that the South African government grossly underestimated the number of Africans in South Africa, in each census. The current official figure is just over 10 million, yet Mr. Peter Molotsi has just announced that the meeting of the P.A.C. executive at Accra from 19th to 21st January was to discuss "the speeding up of the P.A.C. programme of liberation in the interests of 12½ million oppressed Africans of South Africa". Ten to fifteen members were expected from East, and North Africa, the U.S. and Europe. Their other purpose was "the consolidation and co-

ordination of activities of leaders of the P.A.C. outside South Africa". With the passage of nearly two years since Sharpeville, the latter subject may have been specially requested by the African states, notably Ghana, which support this group, and the S.A. United Front as a whole, enabling them to travel around for this sort of purpose. Dissatisfaction with the P.A.C.'s membership of the United Front, expressed from Pan-Africanists in the Republic itself, is believed to be an undisclosed item on the agenda.

THE first issue of *Vanguard*, official mouthpiece of the South West African National Union, contains six pages. Four items in it are attacks on the other S.W.A. freedom movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, or on its chairman and president, Messrs. M. Kerina and Sam Nujoma. Other items include a message from "Dr. Stanciu Stoian, the secretary-general of the Rumanian League of Friendship with the People of Asia and Africa" (the message: "Happy New Year"). And the cry: "Why should we fight each other if we have a common enemy . . . ? Comrades let us forget our differences . . ." followed by "and join the mighty people's liberation movement, the S.W.A. National Union". While most African states had their fierce political rivalries before liberation, the dogfight between S.W.A.N.U. and S.W.A.P.O. seems especially silly and wasteful. It is said to be largely inspired by Mr. J. Kozonguizi's personal rivalry with Mr. Kerina, with tinges of old Ovambendero-Herero differences in the membership. A fairy-tale account of S.W.A.N.U. appears on Segal's *Political Africa* (January 1960: "10,000 members"), and it is difficult to assess

its real membership, which is small but articulate. S.W.A.P.O., which is based on the old Ovamboland People's Organization, linked up with the Herero Chiefs' council and Chief Samuel Witbooi, has superior representation at the U.N., but is a less vociferous mouthpiece of African nationalism in the territory. Yet despite Mr. Kozonguizi's verbal excesses, S.W.A.N.U. has recruited some top-class members, notably Mr. Zedekia Ngavirue, former Windhoek social worker and editor of the short-lived non-racial newspaper, *South West News*, who left the territory in 1961, to appear before the U.N. Committee in Dar es Salaam. Mr. Ngavirue crossed the frontier on donkeys, with his wife who is a Xhosa nurse from the Umtata district, and their children. He is now to study in Sweden, in succession to Messrs. Kaukuetu and Kauraisa, also of S.W.A.N.U.

THE LONDON TIMES's sandbagging of Mr. F. R. Waring, South Africa's new Minister of Information, was all the more lethal because of this mighty newspaper's previously tolerant attitude to apartheid. It was the last major source of world opinion to reject the Afrikaner nationalists' claims of good faith and intentions in apartheid. *The Times's* authority on South Africa is its assistant editor, Mr. A. P. Ryan, who is South African-born, and calls here regularly. A visit to Fort Hare and the Transkei early in 1960 finally made up his mind that apartheid was both unworkable and a swindle. *The Times* has been saying so ever since. There are other South Africans on the paper, like Kenneth McKenzie, who worked on South African newspapers, and *Drum* before emigrating to England in 1960 with his wife, another journalist, Myrna Blumberg of the *Daily Herald*. *The Times's* news coverage on South Africa is remarkable: it even printed in full the lengthy wording of the *Umkonto weSizwe* leaflet in its 28th December 1961 issue, ending *Afrika! Mayibuye!*

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TRANSKEI TYRANNY

From "Contact" Correspondent

UMTATA: Some examples of the suspension of the rule of law in the Transkei:

● I know that the Tsomo, Nqamakwe, Butterworth, Engcobo, Umtata, Ngqeleni and Umzimkulu jails contain from a few to a dozen emergency prisoners each. The majority have not even been questioned after six months in jail. The prisoners are mostly illiterate peasants unaware of the fate of their families, stock and crops after long unexplained captivity.

● In Matanzima's Tembuland, however, emergency imprisonment is only a small part of the legalized tyranny. The chief's court continually extorts fines of up to R40 (£20) for "disobedience", "disrespect" or even "failing to cater (kill a beast) for Chief George Mzimvubu Matanzima". I have seen the criminal summonses for these "crimes". An unknown number of such appellants and others have been deported to distant locations without their stock. Their homes were knocked down.

● Proclamation 400 of 1960 allows an appeal to the chief magistrate against a deportation order. I have seen such an appeal of five Tembus set aside in a ten-line letter from B.A.D. Information Officer Leibbrandt after six weeks' delay.

● Cofimvaba's additional magistrate Putter fined 21 undefended peasants R200 (£100) or twelve months for holding an illegal meeting; 11 who were defended were later acquitted, but four of these on leaving the court were seized under emergency regulations and jailed.

Non-racial Sport

Sasa has a Heavy 1962 Programme

By a Reporter

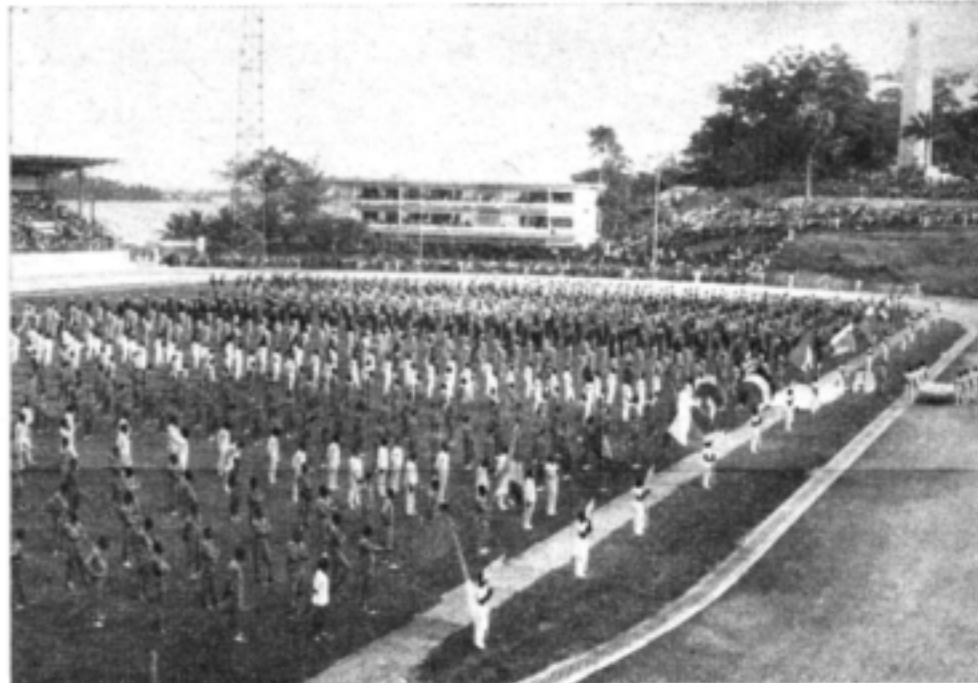
AT its December meeting the South African Sports Association (Sasa) set itself a heavy programme for the new year—basing its plan on the belief that we have entered the final round in our fight to remove racial discrimination from South African sport.

Main field of activity continues to be the Olympic Games and the following action has been taken:

- The president of the International Olympic Committee, Mr. Avery Brundage, has been asked to re-open the question of race discrimination in South African sport and to refuse South African entry to the Olympic Games at Tokyo in 1964 until the issue has been settled by the Congress of the I.O.C. at Nairobi in 1963.
- Sasa will be represented at this Congress and has asked permission to present written or oral evidence.
- All 99 countries affiliated to the I.O.C. have been contacted about Sasa's appeal to the president and have been asked to support it.
- All Sasa's affiliated and supporting bodies have been asked to back this move.

Recognition from international bodies

At the same time Sasa has agreed to work vigorously at getting recognition from the international sporting bodies,



The opening of the "Friendship Games" in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, on Christmas eve, 1961. Teams from many independent African states and from France took part. Apartheid makes it impossible for South African athletes of any race to take part in such sports events. —A. F. P. Photo

especially weightlifting and lawn tennis, where the non-racial national bodies are giving strong support.

"Lions" Rugby Tour

The British Lions rugby tour next year has been made a special target: letters have been written to the International Rugby Board and to the Welsh, English and Scottish Rugby Unions and vice-president Alan Paton has written to *The Times* (London) asking for the tour to be cancelled.

SOUTH AFRICA MISSED THESE GAMES

Special attention has been given to the changed strategy of the racial all-White bodies who are trying to split the non-racial bodies and to bribe others into accepting apartheid in sport.

It was agreed that the best method to counter this would be to concentrate on making the facts known to the international bodies to ensure that they would not be deceived into believing that racialism was being removed from South African sport.

World Trade Unionists Help S.A. Freedom Struggle

From "Contact" Correspondent

SALISBURY: The Southern Rhodesia African Trade Union Congress and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions jointly sponsored a 10-day course on trade unionism, held in Salisbury from 2nd to 13th January, the first of its kind in southern Africa.

Chief instructor at the course was 31-year-old Canadian, Mr. Don Taylor, lecturer in Trade Unionism at the Kampala, Uganda, Labour College.

The course was attended by twenty organizers from various workers' unions affiliated to the S.R.A.T.U.C.

New Labour College

The S.R.A.T.U.C. headquarters in Salisbury have announced that as soon as sufficient funds are available it intends to open a Trade Union college in Southern Rhodesia along the lines of the I.C.F.T.U. Labour College in Uganda, but initially on a smaller scale.

South Africa, Northern Rhodesia

I.C.F.T.U. is also doing what it can to help in South Africa and Northern Rhodesia:

● In a letter, the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu), has thanked the I.C.F.T.U. for its support and its protests against the South African government's arrest and trial of Mr. Leon Levy, Sactu president. The letter said, "Please accept once more our sincere appreciation of the strong protests sent by the I.C.F.T.U. We are sure that the volume of protests received



Mr. DON TAYLOR congratulates a young Union organizer who received a diploma at the end of the course on Trade Unionism in Salisbury.

made it difficult for the State to maintain the charge."

Leon Levy, who is banned from attending gatherings, was arrested in his union office on 24th September for the alleged offence of attending a gathering, held in jail for 48 hours, appeared in court twice and was finally acquitted on 1st December, 1961.

Immediately after Levy's arrest, Omer Becu, General Secretary of the I.C.F.T.U., cabled the South African Minister of Justice protesting against the arrest and demanding his release.

● In a letter to Sir Evelyn Hone, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, the International Confederation of Free

Trade Unions "finds it regrettable" that no progress has so far been made in changing the constitution of Northern Rhodesia. When three months ago the British Government announced its readiness to consider representations about changes in the proposed constitution, the I.C.F.T.U. stated that the only satisfactory solution would be one which enabled the African majority of the population to elect a majority of representatives in the legislature. In the same letter the I.C.F.T.U. stressed that "any further delay—in preparing a constitutional plan which would give to the people of Northern Rhodesia the right to govern itself on the basis of universal franchise—would be unjustified."

Tshekedi Khama of Bechuanaland

S. M. GABATSHWANE

A short paperback life of one of the most illustrious leaders of Southern Africa. It shows how he worked to bring the Bangwato and the Bechuanaland Protectorate into the new Africa and how he worked for the removal of colour domination. Because, unlike so many chiefs who also have a vested interest in the tribal system, he knew that Africa must become a world force, his life was full of spectacular clashes. The author tells of the Flogging Case, the rejection of the Proclamations of 1934 and of the marriage of Seretse Khama to Ruth Williams. He tells of Tshekedi's opposition to the incorporation of the Protectorate in the Union of South Africa. He tells of his work at the improvement of education and farming. An informative and fascinating book which makes Tshekedi live again.

Price in Southern Africa 50c/5s.

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Why Ganyile was Freed

By the Editor

THE announcement that the South African government had withdrawn all charges against Mr. Anderson Khumani Ganyile, Pondo leader who was kidnapped in Basutoland by South African police on 26th August, was made dramatically late at night on 17th January.

The announcement followed a late cabinet meeting. It is reasonable to assume that the decision was taken personally by the prime minister, for the very next day, in Grahamstown, a reply by the minister of justice, Mr. John Vorster, in the *habeas corpus* application, trotted out all sorts of reasons (sabotage, subversion, etc.) why Mr. Ganyile should not be released.

Seldom in recent years has the vicious machine of apartheid reversed itself. Why did it do so in this case?

Did Dr. Verwoerd release Mr. Ganyile for reasons mainly of mercy and kindness? Or did pressures build up here and abroad which compelled the prime minister to bend?

Let us look back at the pressures that were brought to bear. Here is a list of them:

1. **Pressures from Basutoland.** As announced in *Contact*, the Basutoland Freedom Party, the Basutoland Congress Party, and the Basutoland National Party all registered the strongest protests against the illegal arrest. And the Paramount Chief, in his statesmanlike exclusive interview with *Contact* (14th December) also voiced his concern.

2. **Pressures in the British House of Commons.** The question has been constantly raised in the House. The main credit is due to Fenner Brockway (Labour) and Jeremy Thorpe (Liberal). The government in all cases replied evasively, and never showed much concern for what had been an impudent invasion of British territory.

3. **Press pressures.** In South Africa constant pressure was maintained by *New Age*, *Contact*, and *Golden City Post*. With the exception of the *Evening Post* (Port Elizabeth) and the *Rand Daily Mail* the big papers could not have cared less, until they saw that the question was becoming international.

4. **The International Commission of Jurists, Geneva, Switzerland.** They sent Mr. Peter Charles, Q.C., down from Salisbury. (Mr. Charles was a member of the S.A. Liberal Party till he moved to Rhodesia, and once contested a seat near Cape Town for the party.) Mr. Charles's arrival in Umtata was followed smartly by the release of Mr. Ganyile's two companions who had been arrested with him in the hut near the border.

5. It is now known that the Pondo chiefs, alarmed by the unsettling effect that Mr. Ganyile's imprisonment was having on their people, also pressed the government to release him.

High Commissioner's Office

6. We are left with the **High Commissioner's Office**, the office that directly governs Basutoland. Did this office make an immediate protest when it received uncontradicted reports of this invasion of British Basuto territory?



GANYILE explains a point to Mr. PETER CHARLES, Salisbury Q.C. who has been appointed by the International Commission of Jurists and "Justice" to investigate the Ganyile case. Mr. Charles took a statement from Mr. Ganyile on Thursday 12th January.

As readers of *Contact* know, the High Commissioner's Office at no time did so. True, "our ambassador has asked the South African government for information and we are awaiting a reply" (House of Commons, 6th November). The South African government, it is now clear, knew all the facts at that time, yet no record of any reply exists, nor of any British representations calling for an apology.

One hopes that the British will do better next time.

Foreign; extra-parliamentary

It is noteworthy that for five months the South African parliamentary opposition said and did nothing in the matter. Such pressure as there was, was foreign and extra-parliamentary.

As time goes by it is likely that these pressures will become more and more effective.

"MAJORITY RULE BY DECEMBER" — S. RHODESIAN LEADER

From "Contact" Correspondent

SALISBURY: An enthusiastic crowd of about 5,000 cheered speakers at the first-ever public meeting of the newly-formed Zim-

babwe African People's Union (Zapu).

The meeting was held in Highfield, Salisbury, on 14th January in spite of heavy rain.

Main speaker, Dr. Tichafa S. Parerenyatwa (Southern Rhodesia's first African doctor). Zapu's national vice-president was heard appealing to all Africans to "keep away from registering as voters" under the new constitution.

"We are non-racialists and are therefore not interested in a franchise that delimits the people into Africans on one side and Whites on another."

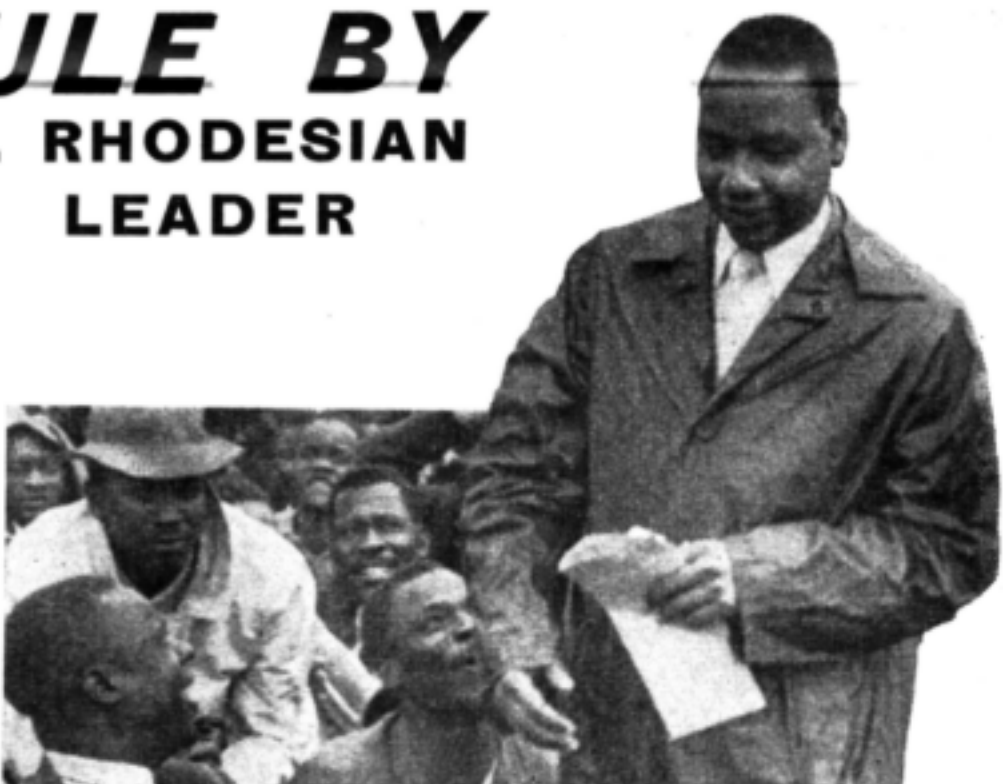
Outlining his party's main objectives, Dr. Parerenyatwa declared that Zapu would fight for "majority rule by December 1962."

He went on to say that Zapu was a Pan-African organization. "We stand for one man, one vote. We believe that everyone is entitled to the vote with the exception of people who are insane, criminals, or those under age."

Speaking on Zapu's foreign policy, Parerenyatwa said that he believed in non-alignment. He concluded by declaring, "We, all who stay in Africa, both black, white, yellow and what-have-you, are Africans, and must therefore agree with Pan-Africanism. To those who do not agree, even if it be Sir Edgar or Sir Roy, I would say they are not fit to stay here."

The governing United Federal Party opposes Zapu's call.

The prime minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, aims at enrolling between 50,000 and 60,000 African B roll voters. They will be responsible mainly for electing the 15 special African members of



Deputy president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, DR. T. S. PARERE-NYATWA, arrives to address the party's first meeting, Highfield, Salisbury. In spite of pouring rain the crowd of 5,000 insisted that the meeting be held.

Parliament. The A roll (nearly all White) will elect the remaining 50 M.P.s.

It is hoped by the Zapu leaders that if Africans boycott the voters' rolls effectively, the new constitution will be

impaired and that no elections could be held. In their view this would therefore necessitate the convening of a fresh constitutional conference which could grant a government by the majority.

B.P.P. Conference: Explanation

IN A LETTER to *Contact* the secretary-general of the Bechuanaland People's Party, Mr. Motsamai K. Mpho, points out that we should expand on the sentence in our report of the B.P.P. conference (*Contact*, 11th January) which reads, "(The B.P.P.) also objected to the employment of 'foreign natives' (Africans from South Africa) in the protectorate."

The full text of the resolution of which this sentence is a summary, reads as follows:

Foreign building or other contractors from the Republic of South Africa largely employ foreign labour from the Republic. That government be requested to make it a condition that local, as against imported labour, must be used on all local jobs and assignments.

Foreign labour is unnecessary and only impoverishes further this country by exporting Protectorate money in the form of wages and salaries.

NEW COLOURED GROUP "ACCEPTS INFERIORITY"

From "Contact" Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH: Reactionary Coloured people in the Eastern Cape are re-grouping after a long silence.

A press report announces the birth of a "Coloured Peoples Organization" with Mr. Bill Holland (Outeniqua Coloured Separate Representative), as the midwife.

First job of the new body — and Mr. Holland — is to make representations for separate beach facilities to the Separate Beach Amenities Commission which is now touring the country.

How representative this body will be can be shown by two recent incidents:

(1) Mr. Holland was recently forced to close a meeting in Port Elizabeth in disorder after he had wilted under a barrage of questions.

(2) The chairman is Mr. P. S. Marks whose nomination was booed down in the Crispin Hall when he offered to serve as a delegate to the Convention Movement.

Asked to comment, Mr. J. C. A. Daniels, secretary of the Convention Movement, said:

"The C.P.O. comprises people who accept permanent inferiority and baasskap apartheid."

Adoula's Central Govt. Pulls Congo to its Feet

WITH the defeat of troops and policemen supporting Mr. Antoine Gizenga in the battle at Stanleyville on 14th January, and Gizenga's subsequent house-arrest, two of the Congo's three secessionist leaders have had to submit to the authority of the central government led by Mr. Cyrille Adoula.

The other was Mr. Albert Kalonji, 'king' of the southern part of the Kasai province, rich in diamonds. He has been arrested, taken to Leopoldville and charged with maltreatment of political opponents.

It is likely that Mr. Gizenga will be charged with constitutional crimes when he returns to Leopoldville from Stanleyville, where he has been since October last year, although he is deputy prime minister of the Congo.

All Except South Katanga

This means that the central government has control over the whole country except the southern half of the Katanga which is held by Mr. Tshombe. But even in S. Katanga Tshombe now only rules under close U.N. vigilance. It is likely that Tshombe will soon submit



to Mr. Adoula and end Katanga's secession.

The north of Katanga is under the control of the central government, and Mr. Jason Sendwe, leader of the Balubakat party and Adoula's representative in Katanga, has completed a tour of the region during which he installed an administration loyal to the central government in the major centres of north Katanga, and as far south as Luena, only 200 miles from Elisabethville.

In an address to the nation on 4th January over the National Congolese Radio (as reported in Leopoldville's *Courrier d'Afrique*, 6th January) Mr. Sendwe outlined the progress being made towards restoring normal circumstances in north Katanga.

After describing the warm welcome he received in Albertville, a major town of the region and port on Lake Tanganyika, he said that he had installed a civil administration favourable to the central government, completely replacing the Tshombe regime in the region.

He reported too that the economic life of the area was fast recovering. Both textile and cement factories near Albertville were in production, and normal transport services were being provided by the Congo railways.

"Calm reigns in Albertville," Mr. Sendwe declared. "The shops have reopened, women go to market, the children have gone back to school . . ."

After his stay in Albertville, Mr. Sendwe visited the following towns and installed an administration loyal to the central government: Nyunzu, Nyema, Kabalo, Manono and Kongolo.

Kongolo is an important transport centre from which the railway runs from Katanga to the Orientale province.

Other centres visited were Kabongo, Bukama, Kaniama, Kamina and Luena.

Kamina is the mighty U.N. military base, and Luena is an important coal mining town 200 miles from Elisabethville.

Mr. Sendwe ended his broadcast by calling on his listeners to make 1962 the 'year of reconstruction'.

In an article in *Optima*, December 1961, Mr. Tom Hopkinson, former editor of *Drum*, reports on a visit to the Congo during July and August 1961.

"Cautious Optimism"

He declares that there are grounds for "cautious optimism" on the future of the country, in spite of the almost total breakdown of government which lasted until the formation of the Adoula administration and the subsequent slow unification of the country.

Major ground for this optimism is that the industrial life of the country has proved its ability to survive difficulties of all kinds. Despite reductions in staff, for example, the twenty biggest manufacturing enterprises in the Leopoldville and Lower Congo region have reported increased production in 1961 as compared with 1960.

Agriculture is one of the main industries of the country, and has suffered serious set-backs, but the central government is aware of the situation and every manager that Mr. Hopkinson talked to said that they get ready co-operation from the government in putting matters right.

An agricultural expert summed up the position: "Agriculture has so far suffered no mortal blow. Once the country's problems are solved, ours will be quickly solved too. . . . It will probably be 1963 before we are back to our best levels. After that it could be possible to go rapidly ahead."

FOOTNOTE: The foreign service of the National Congolese Radio, Leopoldville, can be heard in South Africa on the 25 metre band after dark. It broadcasts a programme of Congo music, dance music, news (in French, English, German, Portuguese) and commentaries on the Congo situation.

NAMES IN THE CONGO NEWS



ADOULA, Cyrille: Prime minister of central Congo. Follows neutralist policy: government recognized by East and West. Formerly trade unionist of international standing. Socialist and pan-Africanist.

GIZENGA, Antoine: Former president of the African Solidarity Party which went into coalition with Lumumba after the Congo's first general election (1960). Prime Minister of Orientale Province until January, 1962.



TSHOMBE, Moïse: Prime minister of Katanga province which he led out of the Congo in July, 1960. Claims that Katanga is an independent state. Supported by foreign-owned mining companies.



SENDWE, Jason: Leader of the Balubakat party (Balubakat), which holds just under half seats in Katanga assembly. Supporter first of Lumumba and now of Adoula (who made him a deputy prime minister of the Congo).



GHANA WITHDRAWS SOUTH AFRICAN EXILES' PERMITS

From HARRY JAGUAR

ACCRA: The Ghana government has withdrawn the special travel documents which it had issued to South African exiles here in Accra. Members of both the A.N.C. and P.A.C. have had to surrender their travel documents and have been unable to leave the country.

Among those who were prevented from leaving Ghana were Messrs. Philip Kgosana (P.A.C.), Tennyson Makiwane (A.N.C.) and Joe Manon (A.N.C.).

It is not easy to understand why this has happened as the Ghana government has in the past been a friendly host to South African refugees.

The Ghana government has refused an official explanation. A delegation of exiled South Africans—mostly members of the South African United Front—which went to see President Nkrumah at Flagstaff House, was not granted an interview.

Their Own Explanation

But the South Africans here in Accra have their own explanation of what has happened. They point out that their travel documents were withdrawn very shortly after the publication of a letter, commenting on the recent government white paper which showed that there had been a plot to overthrow the

government by force and justified the arrest and detention of opposition leaders. The letter was written by Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, the ex-Minister of Finance. In this letter Gbedemah, trying to clear himself of treason charges, pointed a finger of suspicion at an unnamed South African.

He wrote: "A mutual friend of ours from South Africa (his name I dare not mention because of the danger to him of disclosing his identity) whom you and I have been helping . . . against the despotic and fascist government rule in South Africa—things we are witnessing in our country today—told me something about the white paper . . . He had come to sympathize with my dismissal from government."

When government officials picked up this point in the letter it was decided to keep all South Africans in Ghana pending further investigations.

In the white paper an attempt was made to implicate Gbedemah in the plotting.

Shorts . . .

● Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, President of the Ivory Coast, announced that two conferences will shortly be held in Lagos, capital of the Federation of Nigeria. The heads of state of the Monrovia countries will meet there, followed by a meeting of Foreign Ministers of independent African states (excluding South Africa); this meeting will plan a conference between the heads of state of Monrovia and Casablanca bloc countries. (*Afrique Nouvelle*, 27th Dec. 1961)

● Mr. Robinson Matseke, the Pretoria journalist, has been refused his passport and has now applied for an exit permit.

● Senegal and Tunis . . . have the same ideal of human dignity. This demands national independence in our foreign relations and democratic socialism at home. But we wish to realize this ideal through original methods, inspired by our particular situation, by our African-ness.—President Senghor of Senegal welcoming the Tunisian ambassador. (*Afrique Nouvelle*, 27th Dec. 1961)

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READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS...

Muslim South Africans reject apartheid

SIR.—Muslims have been greatly affected by the government's fascist onslaught on freedom of religion: at their Cape Town protest meeting on Sunday, 16th December, Muslims (commonly considered a docile lot) bitterly condemned the heresy trial of Prof. Geysler.

Sheik Najaar, a leading and learned theologian, said that while apartheid was a man-made law, universality is a divinely-ordained law. Apartheid is being used by the government to divide in order to oppress.

Mr. Booley, chairman of the Muslim Youth Movement, stated that an organized meeting was being made by the government to provoke Muslim religious sentiment under the mask of the attacks of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Another problem religious bodies are about to encounter will be the question of mixed gatherings. No true religious organization will dare to conform with the Nationalists' plan of segregated meetings. The voice of religion will always speak out against laws not based on moral principles. Lutuli in his great Nobel Peace Prize speech also urged the church to take an interest in man's activities upon earth, and not only in the hereafter.

The Nationalists have to cope with two fronts, the one political and the other religious. The religious front can be strengthened by people of all religions who do not believe in Hitler's Aryan myth of race superiority.

Thank God, we are not yet separated on religious grounds. There are no "only Christian" or "only Catholic" signs around the place yet. But you can't enter the Moeder Kerk if you happen to have a dark skin.

A. SALIE,
Cape Town.

TO ALL READERS OF "CONTACT"

- This is *your* page, where you can air your views on any subject, so write in.
- Send a photograph of yourself if you like
- A year's free subscription to your paper, *Contact*, is given for the best letter of the fortnight.

Party discipline leads to freedom

SIR.—The secret behind the Basuto-land Congress Party's successful lead in the glorious revolution for independence and for self-determination for this country is party discipline. Party discipline plays a unique role in the building of any political party and in

its bid to bring happiness to the people. There is freedom of expression in any democratic society but majority decision is always taken as final and must be executed by all.

The B.C.P. will, through its party discipline, achieve independence for the people of this country. It has a policy to maintain the complete unity of Basuto under a unitary system of Basuto under Basuto for Basuto, and to build a socialist state where there will be provision for a higher standard of living for all and where the bulk of the population can enjoy the fruits of their labour.

Conscious of the big task before us the B.C.P. asks all freedom fighters to be more vigilant and relentless in their guard against all forms of imperialist and colonialist intrigues and machinations and to forge ahead to the ultimate goal of freedom.

Forward to the unity of African states!

Marena ke marena ka sechaba, le sechaba joalo ka marena.

TELLO MONGANGANE,
Teyateyaneng, Basutoland.

TO ALL BRAVE SOUTH WEST AFRICANS

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS,—I wish to encourage you in your hard struggle in your country South West Africa. Many of you have been in jail, beaten and deported from the land of your birth by the colonialists. Some have been deported to Angola and killed by the Portuguese.

I am one of you too who was beaten 24 strokes and deported to Angola from where I escaped to Bechuanaland and from there came on to Dar es Salaam where I am staying at present.

Brothers and sisters of the land, do not fear suffering even if they put you in jail, beat you and deport you. Just touch where you are touching and face your heads to where you are facing because you will win the battle.

You people of South West Africa do not believe in colonialism but in Pan-Africanism. Believe that from north to south and from east to west, Africa is one.

Brothers and sisters of Africa, let us be united to free our continent Africa from colonialism.

AFRICA is ours!
AFRIKA ojetu ovene!

LUKAS H. POHAMBWA,
P.O. Box 2603, Dar es Salaam.

NEHRU RIGHT OR WRONG?

SIR.—The existence of Goa as a Portuguese enclave upon the coast of India was a political anachronism—Goa was clearly an integral part of India and belonged with her, and had Nehru waited a few more years the indications are that Portuguese Goa would soon have been no more than a memory.

Instead, Nehru chose to launch an armed assault upon Goa, an assault which you attempt to justify in *Contact* of 28th December.

Unless we are to revert to the law of the jungle there are surely two main points to be considered before a democratic state can justifiably attack another which has wronged it. Firstly, all avenues of peaceful negotiation must have been exhausted; secondly, the situation must be such that immediate armed intervention is essential to alleviate physical suffering and loss of life.

Neither of these requirements was met in the case in question: Nehru had not exhausted the normal diplomatic channels and there was no evidence of any threat to life or limb among the people of Goa. The situation there has not to my knowledge changed appreciably in the past few years; if it was necessary for Nehru to attack now then it has been so for at least two or three years, yet he had not considered it necessary to do so.

In defending the Indian Government's action you do not discuss these points, indeed you appear unaware that such points require consideration at all! Instead you argue on the grounds "that when the realities of life become too much out of harmony with laws and

constitutions, then laws and constitutions have sometimes to be swept away to make place for life". This is a very convenient thesis, and one which could with equal justification be applied to Russia's brutal actions in Hungary or to Britain's unwarranted attack upon Egypt at Suez.

Nehru's sorry action has dismayed his friends and delighted his enemies, and *Contact's* support of him places it in a like position.

W. V. HAIN,
Pretoria.

SIR.—I was indeed surprised at the views you expressed in your editorial "Why Nehru was Right", in your issue of 28th December.

Surprised, not because I am an advocate of colonialism or maintaining an apparently unsatisfactory *status quo*, but because you support action which was a direct breach of the United Nations Charter and International Law.

Surely this should be viewed as a matter of principle. Either one agrees with the use of armed force as a means of obtaining one's own ends, or one does not. If we can believe all we have read in this connection, there was

obviously every justification for a change, but then surely the correct procedure would have been to present the facts to the United Nations and let them take appropriate sanctions against the Portuguese Administration for having flouted the Charter.

The axiom of two wrongs not making a right should still hold or are we to condone double standards when it suits our purposes? We in South Africa have surely seen far too much of people who consider the ends justifying the means.

W. J. PAPE,
Pietermaritzburg.

SIR.—To many people, particularly in the West, Indian aggression in Goa came as a surprise.

Colonialism and imperialism antagonized Nehru who is a man of peace, who despite pressure from his government colleagues, was unwilling to close the door to peaceful negotiation.

India, a peace-loving, anti-colonialist country, cannot bring pressure to bear upon Portugal to desist from the atrocities she is perpetrating in Angola; but India can, if not by peaceful negotiation force the Portuguese out of Indian territory.

It is not surprising that Britain, the United States and France condemned Nehru, expressed shock and demanded an immediate cease-fire while Russia supported India. One may assume that the Afro-Asian world and other anti-colonialist countries silently applauded Nehru. Bravo Nehru!

OBSERVER II,
Herschel, Cape.

NOT MUCH POLITICS NOW

SIR.—Today Nyasaland does not play at politics much. All time is spent improving the country by hard work. The plans of the minister of education, Mr. Kanyama Chiume, have helped many people. All schools have been enlarged, there are more classes and more schools.

Kanyama who was at first a very strong politician is now busy improving education for his people in Nyasaland.

A CORRESPONDENT,
Nyasaland.

(Please send us your name and address.—Editor.)

Why different pay for Black and White?

SIR.—Though an African may have an education and qualifications which are equal to those of a White, and may do the same work as him, you find that the African only gets a third or a quarter of what the White gets a month.

Where an educated African earns £15 a month you find that a White with the same education gets £45 a month.

This is a direct challenge to you, fellow Africans, and I suggest that a good remedy be obtained to do away with this bad and highly infectious disease.

It's true that Whites have possessed our land, and now even claim to possess us. Perhaps this is one of the false reasons why we receive such low wages.

Fellow Africans, let us unite and fight for freedom, and at the same time do away with White supremacy and Verwoerdism.



E. B. KHUMALO,
Pigg's Peak, Swaziland.

Peace Brigade to be created

SIR.—I am writing to find persons of all races to create a Peace Brigade based upon truth, non-violence and detachment of possessions, who truly believe that freedom can be achieved only when the common people are in direct control of their own affairs, without any spirit of exclusiveness of race, caste, class or creed.

It is not an attempt to create a new party or a new creed. It is a serious attempt to disseminate the basic fact that violence cannot solve problems, that intimidation can only bring more dissension, and is an obstacle to the goal: Freedom.

T. KLOPPENBURG,
36 Airlie Road,
Brighton Beach, Durban.

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Moçambique

Freedom Leader Acts Against Portuguese Spies and Agents

From "Contact" Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM: The Portuguese government has taken steps to increase its army of spies. It is worried about the increasing number of active opponents of Portuguese colonialism in Africa, and by the formation in the free African states of anti-Portuguese organizations pledged to liberate Moçambique and Angola.

Spy-Training Centre

Portuguese Decree Law 43.828—18.616 of August 1961 provides for the creation of a spy-training centre at Vila Coutinho (which is in the north of Moçambique, near Nyasaland's south-western border). According to the decree "all material will be furnished by the headquarters of the P.I.D.E.* in Lourenço Marques and the number of agents must be increased to get full information from neighbouring territories (the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and Tanganyika)".

POLICE RAID

(Continued from page 2)

put it under a microscope. I couldn't care less.

Then they made an even more exciting find. Some leather discs. Again I was at a loss. My wife came along to explain that the children used them as money when they played "shop-shop". Fritz and Co. nosed around like industrious terriers. I grew sardonic.

"You might find this funny," Heiberg snapped. "But it may not be so funny after all. Lots of the things we do might seem to be funny to you. But you may find it less funny some other time." I shrugged.

Still they prowled around in the cold yard and I moved towards the kitchen. "It's not pleasant for us," Heiberg said plaintively. "It's all right if you are dealing with people who will offer you a straight fight. But when people start prowling around in the night and throw bombs and do things in secret, it is very hard on us. After all, all we're trying to do is to keep law and order. We're just trying to protect you and your children while you sleep. Do you think it is fair for people to get up to this kind of vandalism?"

There was so much to be said, but it

In order to counter this increased threat to anti-Portuguese movements, the União Democrática Nacional de Moçambique** has issued 10,000 leaflets from its Dar es Salaam and Accra offices to all the Afro-Asian countries and to nationalist movements in those countries seeking their support for the final overthrow of the Salazar regime in Moçambique. In the leaflets, people are specifically warned to be on the watch for Portuguese agents:

- nations are asked not to permit any Portuguese, or persons with Portuguese documents to enter their territory and not to give help or asylum to exiles from Moçambique until their credentials have been checked
- people are warned not to talk to any Moçambican about political activity in Moçambique until he has proved himself to be a true representative of a known Moçambican national movement.
- nations are asked to expel all Portuguese diplomats and government business representatives (e.g. air

was cold, and arguments were vain. went inside.

In the Kitchen

The kitchen was ransacked a second time. I left it to fetch a cigarette and chat to my mother, who was disturbed.

Old Totem-pole came to demand the keys of the kitchen cupboard.

"Which one," I asked.

"All of them," he said importantly.

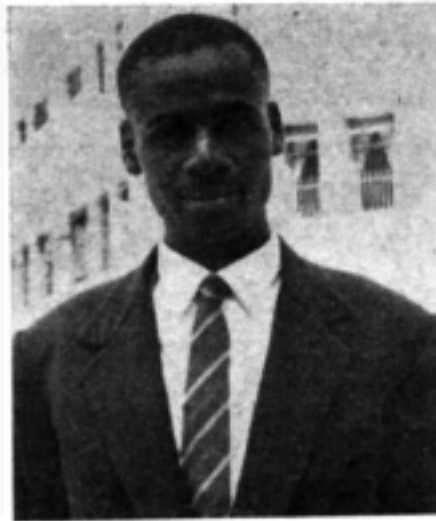
Heiberg had begun to make out a receipt for the papers he was taking.

"Those are sports papers," I protested, peeved.

"Yes," he said, and put them aside.

A last moment of high drama.

Ferretting in the cupboards, Fritz had found a bottle of Jik.



ADELINO GWAMBE, anti-Portuguese leader.

agencies). Spies are known to operate from consulates and such concerns as travel agencies.

The União Democrática Nacional undertakes to investigate the background of any Moçambican arriving in a foreign country.

The leaflet is signed by Mr. Adelino Gwambe, president of the União Nacional Democrática.

*Policia Internacional para a Defesa d'Estado — International Police for the Defence of the State, the Portuguese political secret police, hated and feared for its efficiency, ruthlessness and brutality.

**National Democratic Union of Moçambique, founded in Dar es Salaam last year, known as UNDENAMO.

Importantly he shook it and summoned Totem-face.

"That's Jik," my wife said from the passage.

Totem-face shook it, smelt it, poured it liberally in the palm of his hand then marched over to where Heiberg was writing, to thrust it under his nose.

"Dis Jik daai," said Heiberg and went on writing.

Fritz, Totem-face and the other Coloured — suitably named "Duck" — wilt visibly.

The piece of white-washed bench, the leather discs and the letter are carefully gathered together. I sign the receipt.

Then they go off, the Coloureds sheepishly murmuring their, "Good-night, Mr. Brutus," which I ignore.

TWO NEW SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENT GROUPS FORMED

From "Contact" Correspondent

PRETORIA: Two new student bodies have been founded in South Africa. Meetings were held in Johannesburg and Durban on 16th and 17th December to launch respectively the African Students' Union of South Africa and the African Students' Association.

Movers of A.S.A. were Mr. Ernest Gallo and Mr. Thabo Mbeki, the latter the son of Mr. Govan Mbeki of Port Elizabeth.

Convener and present chairman of A.S.U.S.A. is Mr. D. Kutumela, law student at Natal University.

Membership of A.S.U.S.A. is restricted to Africans, "African" being defined in the Pan-Africanist way as "one who has made his home in Africa". A.S.A. also restricts its membership to Africans, but is pledged to work with other organizations.

The objects of the two groups, as defined in their constitutions, are very similar, and it is believed that political differences between leading personalities have prevented the formation of a single African student body.

Asked to comment, an office-bearer of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), said that the new organizations would be working principally among high school students whereas Nusas represented only students in institutes of higher education such as universities and training colleges. Nusas is non-racial.

Quadros Returns

"A PRESS AGENCY reported last week that Mr. Janio Quadros has returned to Brazil to take part in the forthcoming elections. Mr. Quadros, a former president of Brazil who resigned last year because he was unable to put his plans for reform into effect, will concentrate his electoral campaign in the poverty-stricken north-east of the country where social and economic reform is most needed to raise the living standards of workers on sugar and cotton plantations."

—Jeune Afrique, 23rd January.

MISTER PALJAS DISAPPOINTS

UNION ARTISTS' new musical, *Mister Paljas*, is at present running in Cape Town, and may tour South Africa later. The cast is almost entirely "Coloured", and the show's story centres around the good luck brought to the struggling fishing community of Abraham's Bay by Mister Paljas, a "bergie" from Devil's Peak.

Harry Bloom (script) and Stanley Glasser (music) were both part of the team that produced *King Kong*. Unfortunately their new work is much inferior to *King Kong*, and their music and dialogue are, with the script, the weakest parts of it. The music has many echoes of Todd Matshikiza's work, but lacks both local relevance and the Matshikiza sparkle. Bloom's script plods and the lyrics are trivial and amateurish.

The director is Fred Engelen, Professor of Speech and Drama at Stellenbosch University, and his use of the large cast on a tiny stage demonstrated his skill. Much of the acting is lively and intelligent: Danny Josephs is a



The "Mister Paljas" orchestra, with music director Stanley Glasser. From left to right: Johnny Gertze, Chris McGregor, Columbus Joya, Cornelius Kumalo, Dennis Mpali, Stanley Glasser, Blyth Mbityana, Dudu Pukwana, and Nick Peterson.

pleasant and competent Mister Paljas, but many of the minor characters outshone the more important ones. Cosmo Pieterse, Richard Manuel and Gerry Arendse as the tramps, nine-year-old Edries Samuels as Kriekie, Michael Gratian and Aubrey Machabathe were all impressive.

The Labia Theatre has now been desegregated for stage performances, and it is a pity that this, the second production since this welcome change back to former policy, is so disappointing. The high standards set by Union Artists in the past should not be allowed to lapse again. — P. R.

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