

# Transkei: Verwoerd's 'Independence'

# contact

## Swindle Exposed



—see pages 2, 4, 5

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**SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY**



## TANGANYIKA'S

## NEW

## PRIME

## MINISTER

### RASHIDI M. KAWAWA

From "Contact" Correspondent

**DAR ES SALAAM:** Thirty-two year old, diminutive but dynamic prime minister of Tanganyika, Mr. Rashidi M. Kawawa, who succeeded Dr. Julius K. Nyerere on 22nd January 1962, is no ordinary man of Tanganyika.

His rise to fame started in the film world. At that time politics did not haunt him as much as they did when he left the film world and government service to organize the working class.

#### Acted in Films

Mr. Kawawa is one of a family of twenty and son of an African civil servant. He had gone to a mission school in Tabora where he passed the Cambridge School Certificate. His one ambition, it is said, was to become a welfare officer, but the British bureaucrats scoffed at the idea as he was considered then to be too young. However, Mr. Kawawa joined the accounts division of the Public Works Department, and was later transferred into the Social Develop-

ment division of the government. It was here that he came into contact with the film world and as a star in Swahili films screened extensively in East and Central Africa, he delighted the people of Tanganyika for many years.

But this was too small a field for him and in 1951 he decided to organize the African working class in the government. He was appointed assistant general secretary by members of the Tanganyika African Civil Servants Association and in 1954 became their president.

#### Federation of Labour

Soon Kawawa found that the job was not big enough. And so he moved up to join the Tanganyika Federation of Labour as full time general secretary. That was in 1956 when Dr. Julius Nyerere had just set about to organize his people.

It was at this time that Kawawa came into close contact with Nyerere, the man who, more than any other, has influenced his life and career. On the other side of the fence, the government of Tanganyika, headed by Lord

Twining, spotted him and in order, apparently, to silence him, nominated the diminutive Mr. Kawawa to the Tanganyika Legislative Council to represent "general interests". That was in 1957.

The following year limited elections to the Legislature were announced and Mr. Kawawa contested one of the seats. He won an easy victory over his opponents with the blessing of T.A.N.U.

#### Leader of 45,000 Workers

In 1959 he became president of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour—the central trade union organization which represents 45,000 workers in Tanganyika. Success followed Mr. Kawawa. He was appointed minister of local government and housing in 1961, and minister without portfolio in Dr. Nyerere's government where he has proved his worth. Kawawa has consistently shown himself fierce to resist any onslaught either on the party's ideal of complete unity, or on the leader to whom he has given his complete loyalty.

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South Africa's non-racial fortnightly

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## Transkei: Black gaolers replace White gaolers

DR. VERWOERD has steam-rolled his proposals through the obedient Transkeian Recess Committee. These proposals (we will not dignify them with the name 'constitution') are for what Dr. Verwoerd, almost alone in the wide world, calls "self-government". (Perhaps Dr. Verwoerd thinks that self-government means "government by himself"! For in his proposed House of 131 there is an absolute majority on his payroll: there will be no fewer than 68 salaried chiefs and 27 indirectly elected men compared with only 36 elected men.) Far from conceding self-government, it is thus clear that Dr. Verwoerd's proposals will merely replace the present White gaolers of the captive peoples of the Transkei with Black gaolers.

In making these proposals Dr. Verwoerd has lied to the Union parliament and to the world. For in the Union parliament he said: "I asked them (i.e. a Transkei delegation in Pretoria) what the nature of their constitution would be. The answer was that the Recess Committee should put its thoughts down on paper." Thus he craftily suggested that the Transkei would be allowed to make its own plans. Yet it is now quite clear that in two short days the Recess Committee could not have produced the present proposals, and that they must have been cooked up long ago by officials of the B.A.D. Department.

Furthermore Dr. Verwoerd's massive advertisements in the *New York Times* and elsewhere appeared under banner headlines: "First Bantu State Established within South Africa". Almost every word in that headline was a lie. There have been earlier "Bantu" states in South Africa. Under the new pro-

posals the Transkei will not be a state (dictionary definition: "a body of people . . . organized under a sovereign government"). And nothing has yet been established.

Thus within ten days the rosy promises made in parliament by Dr. Verwoerd on 23rd January have been broken by Dr. Verwoerd in these anti-democratic proposals. It is our view that he has been unwise, even from his own point of view, and even in the short run. It would have been better for him never to have aroused such expectations. For what has happened is that the opposition in the Transkei has been encouraged and

insulted: encouraged by the lying promises made in the Union parliament, and then insulted by the proposals which resemble the governments forced on the occupied countries by Hitler. As a natural result the best chiefs, supported by the democratic forces in the territory, have come out into the open against him, while on the government side there is only the miserable faction of the upstart "paramount chief" Kaizer Matanzima, perhaps the second most hated man in South Africa.

Maybe this opposition inside the Transkei can provide the forces of freedom with a vital ingredient which has been hitherto missing: a movement inside South Africa so strong that it can survive the worst assaults of the apartheid machine, while combining with the now well-nigh irresistible opposition in the outside world.



## GUINEA

# Communist Aid Fails . . . Russian Ambassador Expelled . . . Communist Plot Foiled

PRESIDENT Sékou Touré of Guinea, and several prominent members of the central committee of the Guinean Democratic Party, which governs Guinea, are angry, depressed and bitter about communist policy in Guinea. This mood follows the expulsion of the Soviet Ambassador from Conakry in December, 1961.

President Touré has declared that the ambassador, Mr. Daniil Semyonovich Solod, was expelled because he was involved in a communist plot to overthrow the neutralist government of Guinea.

But his expulsion also results from grave Guinean dissatisfaction with the type of aid that the republic has been receiving from the communist countries.

### Refused Aid or Made a Mess

Apart from two snow ploughs sent from Poland to Guinea (which never sees snow), and a million screwdrivers sent from East Germany, there have been other and more alarming deficiencies in communist aid — and Guinea has up to now relied heavily on communist help.

After granting some initial aid, the communists either refused further aid



SEKOU TOURE

—A.F.P. Photo

or made a mess of the economic and technical support which Guinea so desperately needed. Thus it happened that:

- the Russians despatched experts to Conakry to explore potential uses for the credits amounting to 140 million roubles which were granted in 1959, but abandoned nearly all the projects "recommended" by those experts at the planning stage
- a large-scale printing works planned and built by East Germany had to be closed down at the end of 1961 after only a few weeks in operation because almost all the main technical equipment failed
- after months of work Eastern bloc

technicians failed to relieve Conakry's growing water and power shortage

- supplies of basic foodstuffs never turned up, and a large Russian consignment of grain arrived in Conakry completely rotten

- the Russian and Czech specialists sent to maintain airport installations proved to be unsuitable and had to be replaced by Egyptians

- in the end the population and even officials of the government party protested quite openly about the quality of Russian and other East European experts, achievements and goods and

- government finances, which were administered by Eastern bloc specialists, got into an ever increasing muddle and threatened the country with total bankruptcy.

As a result of the expulsion of ambassador Solod, and the strained relations with Guinea, the U.S.S.R. sent its deputy prime minister, Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, off to Conakry to try to patch things up. He was, however, given a cool reception.

### Western Nations Help

Meanwhile Western nations which had refused to go to Guinea's assistance when it became independent, have begun to do so. Money is coming in from the United States, trade is increasing with Western countries (the Federal German Republic is now Guinea's best customer) and cultural relations have been re-established with France which

### "... TO REMAIN INDEPENDENT"

"GUINEA asked for the expulsion of the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Daniil Solod, because Guinea is an independent country and intends to remain independent. . . ."

"GUINEA could not tolerate certain contacts which were established between Russian circles and some groups of Guinean citizens belonging to the opposition."

—President SÉKOU TOURÉ quoted in the left-wing Paris newspaper "L'Express". The remarks were made after Mr. Mikoyan's visit to Guinea.

will enable Guinean students to go there to study.

During Sékou Touré's visit to Moscow in September 1960, the Russian prime minister, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, continually addressed him as "tovarishch" (comrade). In the light of Solod's expulsion it seems that Khrushchev was counting his chickens before they hatched.

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**NYERERE'S RESIGNATION****He Now Has MORE Power**

From "Contact" Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM: Politicians and diplomats were taken completely by surprise when Dr. Julius K. Nyerere, former prime minister of Tanganyika, announced to them on the evening of 22nd January, his intention to resign the premiership of Tanganyika, continuing however in his old post as president of the Tanganyika African National Union, with the object of "reshaping and recharging the party".

Dr. Nyerere's successor is the vice-president of T.A.N.U., Mr. Rashidi M. Kawawa, 32-year-old former Trade Union leader of Tanganyika, and a dynamic nationalist.

But the dominating question still uppermost in the minds of many people in Tanganyika as well as abroad is whether Dr. Nyerere has in fact "resigned" his premiership, and what effects his resignation will produce both on the country and the people as a whole.

**Reasons for Resignation**

In theory Dr. Nyerere has resigned his post as prime minister but in actual practice he continues to rule the country. In the words of the new prime minister, Mr. Kawawa, the ex-prime minister is "the Father of the Nation and, as president of T.A.N.U., the most powerful man in Tanganyika".

Why did he resign? It has been becoming clear that T.A.N.U.'s influence is not what it was; for many of its promises made before independence have not been fulfilled. Disgruntled and frustrated extremist politicians outside T.A.N.U. were quick to exploit these for the furtherance of their own ambitions. It was no wonder then that the extremist African National Congress headed by Mr. Zuberi Mtemvu (whose party advocates the complete "Africanization" of Tanganyika and the denial of citizenship rights to non-Africans) has been claiming gains in both membership and influence.

To continue to allow the A.N.C. to grow would have meant endangering all that Dr. Nyerere and T.A.N.U. have been advocating—a non-racial society in Tanganyika where colour is unimportant.

Again, a small Moslem group of fanatics has been advocating the appointment of a Moslem as prime minister of the grounds that Tanganyika is a predominantly Moslem country (a doubtful claim). The appointment of Mr. Kawawa, who is a broad-minded Moslem, should spike the guns of this minority.

Dr. Nyerere's withdrawal from the cabinet does not mean that he wields no power in the government. Far from it. His resignation means that he has now more power than at any time before. As president of T.A.N.U. he commands tremendous influence over the government members. For it was Dr. Nyerere himself who drew up a list of the cabinet to be headed by Mr. Kawawa, who is his most trusted lieutenant. And this list was quickly accepted by all including the Governor General.

**Change to Republic**

Dr. Nyerere's resignation should be viewed in the context of the impending declaration of Tanganyika as a republic within the commonwealth. T.A.N.U.'s national executive has already unanimously urged that Tanganyika should become a republic "as soon as possible".

If an election should precede the republic, Dr. Nyerere feels that T.A.N.U. if "reshaped and recharged", to use his own words, should be able to come out victorious.

No one is more conscious than Dr. Nyerere today that only T.A.N.U. can



**DR. JULIUS NYERERE**—to be president of Tanganyika Republic?

successfully conquer the three enemies of Tanganyika—poverty, ignorance and disease. It is for this reason that he has set out on the task of bringing all his people into the fold of T.A.N.U. so that effectively and jointly they may tackle the three enemies. Once properly strengthened and organized, Dr. Nyerere and the people he represents are confident that he will stage a comeback as president of the republic of Tanganyika.

**SECURITY POLICE TRY TO GET MEN SACKED**

CAPE TOWN: One of the favourite methods of the Cape Town Security Police is to try to hound government opponents out of their jobs by intimidating their employers. One case occurred here late in January.

Because he has taken an active part in politics, Mr. Simon Makhetha—ex-member of the former A.N.C., a married man with home, wife and children in Cape Town—has lost his job; has been told he would waste his time asking for permission to seek other work in the area; and has left with his children

for the place from where he came to the Cape many years ago.

**Employer Visited by Police**

But Mr. Makhetha was not fired for being a bad worker; nor was he accused of political activity at his place of work. What happened was that a short time after Mr. Makhetha addressed a small meeting in Nyanga his employer was visited by the Security Branch and told that Mr. Makhetha was an "agitator".

In Cape Town today such visits are not unusual and from time to time the Defence and Aid Fund receives appeals

from men who have lost work in this way, but have great difficulty actually proving that their employers have been warned by the police.

**Defence and Aid Fund**

According to Mr. Peter Hjul, Chairman of the Cape Western Branch of D. & A., Mr. Makhetha telephoned his employer from the office of a Cape Town lawyer who said he was certain he (Mr. Makhetha) had been dismissed on the advice of the police. To further confirm the story, two executive members of D. & A. called on the employer who told them that his reason for dismissing Mr. Makhetha was based on the report he had received about him from the police.

★ ★ ★

ANOTHER CASE reported to Contact late in 1961, is that of Mr. Joseph Kwebulana, of this town.

By profession he used to be a teacher employed in a Methodist school in Cape Town. In 1956 the government dismissed him at the same time as it dismissed Mr. Honono and others for having opposed Bantu Education.

He then worked for an insurance company, and later ran his own dry-cleaning agency. Last year, on 28th July, he took a clerical job with a Cape Town business. On 10th August he was called in to see his employer who told him that "certain people have come to me and told me you had a fall-out with the government". These people, his employer said, had suggested that Mr. Kwebulana be dismissed. It appears that "these people" were the Police.

**Employer Ignores Police**

The employer told Mr. Kwebulana that he was satisfied with his work, and instead of sacking him he gave him work as a night watchman.

Similar tactics were used by the Security Police in other cases in Cape Town. Mr. B. M. Kies, of the Non-European Unity Movement, after his dismissal as a teacher, took a position in a highly-respected Cape Town business. The Security Police hounded him too in his new job, and tried to get him sacked. As is well known in Cape Town, the police had no success whatsoever.

**S.W. AFRICANS REJECT BANTU EDUCATION**

From "Contact" Correspondent

WINDHOEK: The government in South West Africa is changing school syllabuses for non-Whites to bring them into line with Bantu Education syllabuses. But people are not taking this threat to good education lying down. Non-racial education is demanded.

Last month a deputation came to Windhoek, representatives of the Nama-speaking South West Africans. The deputation was led by Chief Witbooi, and composed of the chief minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in South West Africa, the Reverend P. Jod, headmen from reserves, teachers and community leaders from the major towns.

They raised their objections to the new syllabuses with the Department of Education and asked for time to draw up their own syllabuses to submit to the Department.

Spokesmen made it clear that they would not be satisfied with anything less than non-racial education for all children.

**Herero-speaking People**

Earlier in the month a group of Herero-speaking people, also under the aegis of Chief Hosea Kutako, approached the Department to register their dissatisfaction with the new syllabuses. They were told that other sections of the African people had already accepted the syllabuses, and that they were the only people who seemed dissatisfied. They were, however, given a chance to draw up their own syllabuses which would be applicable only to Herero children.

The allegations that the syllabuses had been accepted by "other sections" caused an immediate reaction, and within a week people had come to protest from places as far afield as Karasburg, Keetmanshoop, Gibeon, Malta-höhe, Mariental, and Swakopmund, and from reserves such as Okombahe and Otjimbingue.

**S.A. Ousted from more International Organizations**

By a Reporter

THE growing isolation of the South African apartheid government has been increased by a recent decision of the East African railway system.

On 23rd January, at the first meeting of the newly-formed East African Ministerial Communications Committee—made up of the General Manager of the East African Railways, a minister from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. H. Jamal, Tanganyika's minister of communications—it was decided that the committee withdraw from the annual 'Conference of Railways in Southern Africa', because "the political principles of certain of the countries participating in the conference were repugnant to the East African Governments".

**Mutual Problems**

For some six years now senior engineers of South and East African railways have come together in an annual 'Conference of Railways in Southern Africa'. Here, mutual problems have been discussed and some co-operation has developed.

South African industries and technicians have been likely to benefit from methods and equipment used by the South African Railways, reported on at the conferences, and tried later by other railway systems.

Major participants in these conferences, apart from the S.A.R., have been Rhodesia Railways, the three main systems of the former Belgian Congo, East African Railways, and the Railways systems of Angola and Mozambique.

The withdrawal of the highly efficient East African Railways will be a serious loss to the conference. It may well be followed by that of the railways of the Congo Republic; and it may not be long before pressures on certain other participants may reduce the conference to a gathering of White South Africans and Portuguese.

The breaking of this railway link coincides with the isolation of the apartheid government from the International Telecommunications Union (I.T.U.) and its withdrawal from the C.C.T.A. (Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa).

In these ways the isolation of the apartheid government from the civilized world approaches totality.

# KAIZER MATANZIMA— TRANSKEI TYRANT

UNDER Verwoerd's gerrymandered "constitution" for the Transkei it is expected that Chief Kaizer Daliwonga Matanzima will be the first "prime minister". What is this man like? Perhaps we will learn something if we take a look at the way he now rules the unfortunate Emigrant Tembus, of whom he is the Regional Chief, with his "great place" at Qamata Poort in the far western part of the Transkeian Territories.

In Emigrant Tembuland both the Bantu Authorities legislation and the land stabilization scheme are applied with a ruthlessness found nowhere else in the Transkei. A good example is the case of the State against Magugwana Nomyayi and thirty-one others.

## Disobedience Fines

In February, 1961, Chief Kaizer ordered the residents of Ndlunkulu, Qitsi and Qwebeqwebe locations of the St. Mark's district to remove from their old homes and settle in a new area for purposes of land stabilization. The residents opposed the removals and said that they had not been consulted about the stabilization of their land in accordance with custom. Among the several prosecutions that resulted was that of Magugwana Nomyayi and thirty-one others in Chief Matanzima's tribal court at Qamata. These men were fined varying sums and were ordered to pay their fines before noting an appeal to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's Court at Cofimvaba. The men saw Mr. R. S. Canca, an attorney at Idutywa, who on the 25th March requested the Clerk of the Court at Cofimvaba to note appeals.

The men still refused to erect beacons at the new kraal sites allotted to them and eventually Chief Kaizer arrived with two White officials to instruct the people himself. He was loudly booed by the crowd of men and women who had gathered and he made haste to get back into his car and drive away.

## Disrespect Fines

Arising out of the above incident three men were prosecuted, again in Matanzima's court, on a charge of treating Chief K. D. Matanzima "with disrespect, contempt and ridicule and failing to show that respect and obedience as should be shown to the said chief in accordance with Tembu custom".

## Punished for "failing to cater"

### SUMMONS IN CRIMINAL CASE

ISSUED IN TERMS OF THE NATIVE ADMINISTRATION ACT 1927, AS AMENDED.

Summons No. 19 61. Case No. C407 of 19 61.

IN THE COURT OF THE REGIONAL CHIEF OF EMIGRANT TEMBULAND:  
TO THE MESSENGER OF THE COURT.

You are hereby required and directed on sight hereof to summon

MDAKA MKWAMBI of NDLUNKULU : QAMATA.

of  
of  
of  
of

that (hereinafter called the accused) appear personally before the Court at NCORA on the 24th day of

August, 19 61 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then to answer and abide the judgment of

the Court. QAMATA that the said accused

did on or about the 20th day of May, 1961 last and at Ndlunkulu

in the District of ST. MARKS wrongfully and unlawfully

failed to cater for Chief George Mzimvubu Matanzima.

Another example of Transkeian tyranny is pictured above. It is a photograph of the top of a summons issued by Chief Kaizer Matanzima's court at Qamata calling Mr. Mdaka Mkwambi to court to answer the charge that he had committed the "crime" of having failed to kill an ox as entertainment for the chief's brother, Chief George M. Matanzima.

The men were found guilty and each fined R40. Chief Kaizer acted as complainant and presiding officer. The men were ordered to pay their fines before noting appeals.

The residents of these three locations then decided to come under Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, paramount chief of the Tembus.

## Deportation Orders

The appeal against the fines for "disobedience" was finally set down for 13th October. In September, however, five of the men, Magugwana Nomyayi, Mehlo Komanisi, Miyana Nomyayi, Dywabisini Ndeleli and Freddie Noxinyana, were served with removal notices (known locally as "deportation orders") ordering them to remove with their families to distant locations "for an unspecified period", not to visit any other location and to report weekly to their new headman. These orders were issued in accordance with Proclamation R400 of 1960, known as the "emergency regulations". They were signed by Chief Kaizer Matanzima.

## Wipes Out Rights of Citizens

Thus Verwoerd has given power to a mere regional chief to deport persons and to subject them to virtual house-arrest in their new locations. This power is exercised under Proclamation R400 which, as it seems, suspends the rule of law and wipes out the people's citizen rights, the right of association and the right of free speech.

These events were followed by a further prosecution of 21 people before the Cofimvaba magistrate, as reported in our last issue. Undefended, each person was fined £100 (R200) or 12 months' imprisonment. They are now all in prison, serving the sentences. Four others have been imprisoned for three months without being charged. Three of these four will be deported when they are released. Two others have already been deported.

Thus does this tyrannous regional chief collaborate with the government, and thus are his overbearing orders backed up by the judicial and administrative sentences of the magistrate.

This is the man who, more than any other Xhosa-speaking person, will shape the new "self-governing" Transkei.



KAIZER MATANZIMA addressing the Umtata meeting at which 'independence' was announced

## UNITED FRONT DISSOLVED

AS WE FORETOLD in our issues of 24th August and 19th October 1961, the overseas "United Front" has now been dissolved. Mr. James Hadebe, A.N.C., and Mr. Gaur Radebe, P.A.C., have announced the dissolution in Dar es Salaam.

The front used to consist of the Pan African Congress, the African National Congress, the S.A. Indian Congress, the S.W.A. National Union, and had offices in London, Accra, and Dar es Salaam.

## Personal Files

THE forgotten man in the Transkei's "independence" dawn is Mr. Hans Abraham, commissioner-general to the Xhosa. He has never had much to do. For a time he collected photographs of bygone chiefs, had them enlarged and unsuitably framed, and hung in the debating chamber of the Bhunga in Umtata, where they are interesting but out of keeping. He drives around the B.A.D.'s propaganda functions where he uninhibitedly joins in whatever celebrations are offered afterwards. He has a young private secretary, who has little to do but take snapshots of everything that takes the commissioner-general's fancy as they drive around the Transkei in his black Cadillac. For a time he had the job of telling visiting overseas correspondents about the Transkei. Instead he told them what he thought of them, and the S.A. Information Service soon cottoned on to that, and stopped it, deciding wisely that these leading journalists had not come all the way from London or New York to Umtata to be told that they were communists.

Dr. Verwoerd once defended Mr. Abraham on the grounds of the "sweet Xhosa" he speaks. But according to those whose mother-tongue it is, he butchers it cruelly.

At last came a job for Mr. Abraham, another occasion to wear the silk hat, morning coat and sponge-bag trousers that delighted the cartoonists when he opened last year's Bhunga session. This was to tell the Transkeians Dr. Verwoerd's words from parliament, that they were to get self-government in 1963.

# HOW GOV TRANSKEI

By a Reporter

UMTATA: On at least four counts the meeting of the Recess Committee of the Transkeian Territorial Authority in Umtata was disgracefully improper and irregular. The contempt with which the government looks upon the African people, cloaked in propaganda to impress U.N. and to relieve White South African consciences, is shown by the whole process towards apartheid-style "self-government" in the Transkei, and most of all at the Recess Committee stage.

● When the committee met on 31st January, it was to consider the "granting or otherwise of self-government", bearing in mind taxes, relations with the South African government, date to be set for self-government and the manner of approaching the government. Instead, the committee spent its time almost solely on the "constitution" put forward by Chief Kaizer Matanzima with government backing.

Probably it has never happened before that a committee turned its hand to constitution-making without specific instructions to do so from the body which elected it. In my view this gross irregularity invalidates any constitutional draft they may draw up.

● The committee never elected a chairman. Chief Kaizer Matanzima got into the chair and stayed there. His oponents lacked numerical strength, and the middle group in the committee lacked the understanding of procedure and the courage to unseat him. He was fully backed by the White officials who attended the meeting, and by his own clique of about five.

By Jaco

He had, it seemed, clashed with the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Victor Leibbrandt, once too often, and the Chief Magistrate had won the last round. For it was he, and not His Honour the Commissioner-General, who broke the news to an unimpressed bunch of government employees and other "extras" gathered for the purpose.

A few days later Mr. Abraham was on the telephone to Umtata again from Cape Town. He wanted to take part in Lord Montgomery's tour round the Transkei. But he was firmly and politely asked to stay away. It would be difficult to fail to impress Monty, who had obviously come here to be impressed. If anyone could do it, it would have been Hans Abraham, perhaps with a few bellowing insults to Lord Montgomery for being on the wrong side in the war. Transkeians are wondering who will occupy the R50,000 house that is being built for the present commissioner-general, Mr. Hans Abraham, near the East London road, just outside Umtata.

★ ★ ★  
WHILE THE SOUTH AFRICAN dailies are writing knowledgeably about Chief Kaizer D. Matanzima, often spelling his name wrongly and promoting him to Paramount Chief, men who have worked and suffered in the cause of democracy are not even names to the White public. The forceful, eloquent Mr. Nathaniel Honono, ex-teacher, told the Bantu Education Department what he thought of it, and is now manager of an Umtata insurance office. Short and dark, with a shock of white hair, "Tshutsha", as he

# T. RIGGED PROCEEDINGS OF RECESS COMMITTEE

● The meeting opened with Messrs. Leibbrandt, Young, Dodds, Abraham, and other minor officials present. They were not members of the committee. They had no right to be present. They were there to browbeat the members of the committee wavering towards the democratic group, away from Chief Kaizer Matanzima. They were successful. The sweet talk that Mr. C. B. Young,

like Dr. Verwoerd, had used when the chiefs and their advisers met them in Pretoria in December, were changed to grim warnings and tough talk.

● The Transkeian Territorial Authority gave the committee "powers to co-opt such persons as it may deem fit". Some of the advisers who had accompanied the chiefs to Pretoria in December were on hand, notably the able Rev. Mr.

## Rejected in Cape Town



The Liberal Party held a special meeting on the Transkei in the Banqueting Hall, Cape Town, on 1st February during the lunch-hour. About 450 people attended, and unanimously rejected the government's "independence" proposals. Those who did not want the proposals raised their hands, as pictured.

## Bam

called by his friends, is a bachelor. He supports two sisters, whose lot was a hard one when he spent six months in Umtata gaol last year under Proclamation R400 of 1960, the infamous "emergency regulations" of the Transkei. Mr. Honono has an appeal beyond the circle of African professional and businessmen of whom he is the dynamic centre.

AMONG Mr. Honono's gaol companions was Mr. Timothy Mbuzo, who was for many years the A.N.C.'s organizer in the Transkei. A leatherworker by trade, Mr. Mbuzo came from Port Elizabeth to work for the A.N.C. in the Transkei. He started a General Workers' Union in Umtata with eight supporters. Membership grew to 700, and the union was a force in the area. On different occasions Senator William Ballinger and Mrs. Margaret Ballinger came to Umtata and advised him on his union work. Mr. Mbuzo was first initiated into trade unionism in the days of the I.C.U., of which he was a member. He was finally crippled in this work by being ordered to leave Umtata. He has been in gaol for his beliefs several times, notably for the 1960 emergency period and for the first six months of the Transkei emergency which began in December, 1960. At 63 he is as active as his banishment from Umtata, acute financial hardship and the banning of the A.N.C. allow him to be.

MR. SYDNEY WILLIAMS, secretary of Canada's Association for

the Advancement of Coloured People, created a very mixed impression on his visit here in 1961. He was recently quoted in a letter in the South African press as "personal adviser on Coloured affairs" to Canada's prime minister, Mr. John Diefenbaker. Mr. Sydney Williams was no such thing, as Mr. Williams, to his credit, also pointed out in a letter to the Press. Mr. Diefenbaker's warm sympathy for South Africa's genuine opposition was witnessed by the promptness with which he replied, first through his secretary and then in a personal letter, to a Liberal Party official who drew this to his attention. Mr. Diefenbaker's handling of Verwoerd at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in May 1961 endeared him to South African democrats, and moved Mr. Eric Louw to talk darkly of the "Afro-Asian-Canadian bloc" in the Commonwealth. Further recent support came from the 100,000-strong National Federation of Canadian University Students, which in September 1961 condemned apartheid at its national congress. The N.F.C.U.S. has now written to the Afrikaner Studentebond recalling this, and ending its letter: "Those South Africans who really believe that the Grace of God is reserved exclusively for the White man and withheld from the African will deserve the consequences of their folly. Make no mistake about the feelings of the Canadian youth." Inside South Africa the picture is marred by the activities and speeches of Mr. M. R. M. Dale, Canadian Trade Commissioner, who has made no secret of his sympathy for the White supremacists. For example, on leave in Canada last year he made a speech which was quoted with approval in South Africa: "South Africa has done more for its Native population than any other country in the world... Racial problems are internal matters that South Africans must solve by themselves."

Mahlasela of Tabankulu, but Chief K. D. Matanzima overruled all the minority group's attempts to bring about these co-options. Again the centre group were too terrified of the White officials, and of the possible loss of their chieftainships, to support Chiefs Sabata Dalindyebo, Douglas and Tutor Ndamase, Chief Sandy Majeke, Jozana, Chief Jojo, Chief Zwelihle Mtirara, Mr. C. K. Sakwe and Mr. L. Maninjwa, the Democratic Group.

## In Apartheid Style

By these improper methods, with the indecent haste with which proceedings were conducted, and in furtive secrecy the government tried to bring about apartheid-style self-government for the Transkei without organized opposition or without the glare of critical publicity.

But the emergence of a body of real opposition in the Committee, with the hope of big numerical support when the Transkeian Territorial Authority meets in April (or earlier), is a great gain.

## Lone Voice

Chief Sabata Dalindyebo's lone voice for full independence has been joined by the others, who were still doubtful of their case last year. They now demand full independence, full non-racialism, full universal suffrage. Their followers refuse to divorce the Transkei from the struggle for freedom in South Africa, except for the period of time taken to make Transkeian independence real. They have even won the respect of some political leaders outside the T.T.A.

By his dirty methods and for propaganda gains, Dr. Verwoerd has brought on himself a split in the Transkei which may widen and extend right through South Africa.

## Basutoland

# Marema Tlou Party Supports Trade Unions

From "Contact" Correspondent

MASERU: "Trade unionism must be encouraged in Basutoland and given wholehearted support by our party. But we must oppose most vehemently the use and control of trade unions as weapons by political organizations to fulfil their own ends."

\* This note was sounded by Chief S. S. Matete, leader of the Marema Tlou party during the party's fifth annual conference at Maseru on 20th and 21st January.

The Fraser Memorial Hall was packed with delegates and members of the public on the second day of the conference to hear Chief Matete deliver his presidential address. He echoed the attitude of both the Basutoland Congress Party and the Basutoland National Party when he declared his party's stand regarding Responsible Government for Basutoland.

**Chief Matete said: "We want a responsible form of government with the Paramount Chief, Moshoeshe II, as Head of State. The British government, it must be made clear, will remain only in its capacity as adviser and protector of the Basuto nation, along the lines proposed by King Moshoeshe I."**

Conference passed the following resolutions:

- that Basutoland should establish its own army
- that industries be created to cater for the unemployed Basuto and for the general economic development of the country
- that the government establish a broadcasting station to disseminate information about the country

## FORMER S.A. SENATOR GOES TO GHANA



The former South African senator, Mr. Hyman M. Basner, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Miriam Basner, and their three children, left Tanganyika recently for Ghana where Mrs. Basner has been appointed junior research officer in Ghana's National Research Council.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Basner, who have been living in exile in Tanganyika, have signed the declaration required by the Ghana government condemning South African apartheid policies.

Mr. Basner is writing a book called "The Lords of Bantustan" dealing with South Africa.

Pictured are Mr. and Mrs. Basner and two of their children.

FOOTNOTE: The Marema Tlou Party has been principally noted for its successful campaign for the "placing" of the present Paramount Chief, Moshoeshe II.

## Communists Hold Secret Sessions

From "Contact" Correspondent

MASERU: Still licking their wounds after their humiliating defeat at the hands of the Basutoland Congress Party at Christmas, Basutoland's communists are trying to re-form their ranks for a further attempt to establish themselves as a power.

They have recently held two secret sessions, one at Mohale's Hoek and one at Mafeteng, their stronghold. They also plan to hold a secret conference in Maseru on 19th March.

When I asked Mr. Nimrod Sejake, prominent Basutoland communist, why his movement was so secretive, he said that there are communists working inside other movements such as the Basutoland Congress Party. If their identity were to become known they would lose their usefulness.

On 8th January the self-styled 'Central Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lesotho' (Basutoland) met in what it calls plenary session. It there decided to work for a 'National Liberation Front' to include the B.C.P., the women's and youth movements, the Lekhotla la Bafo, the Trade Unions, and the C.P.L.

## WORKERS OF 30 AFRICAN STATES UNITE:

# They Will Act Against S.A. and Portugal

**B**IGGER than the rival Casablanca group's All-African Trade Union Federation, the African Trade Union Confederation which was set up at a conference in Dakar (Senegal) last month, passed strong resolutions criticizing both South Africa and Portugal, and recommended that African states break off diplomatic relations with them, and place them under an economic boycott.

Other resolutions called for:

- a policy of non-alignment with the power blocs, asking African states to prevent the cold war reaching Africa
- trade unions in N.A.T.O. countries to "undertake energetic action with their governments to stop (N.A.T.O.) war material reaching French colonialist forces in Algeria"
- African trade unions to intervene with their governments to recognize the Algerian Provisional government.

The conference declared that it supported the policy of the central Congolese government of Leopoldville in its attempt to liquidate secessionist regimes.

### Forty-one Trade Union Organizations

The African Trade Union Confederation was set up by representatives of 41 African trade union organizations, representing 30 out of the total 46 African states, at the Dakar conference which ended on 14th January.

Trade unions represented were from: Angola, Cameroun, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leo.), Ivory Coast, Gaboon, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanganyika, Uganda, Dahomey, Mauritania, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, Central African Republic, Northern Rhodesia, Tunisia, and other countries.

Mr. Ahmed Tili, general secretary of the Tunisian trade union federation, was elected president, and Mr. David Soumah, president of the African Christian trade unions, was elected administrative secretary. Vice-presidents are Messrs. Mboya (Kenya), Borha (Nigeria) and Pongault (Congo, Brazzaville).

### Trade Union Unity

The new trade union confederation groups some two million workers in 21 trade union centres affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, 12 affiliated to the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and 8 non-affiliated organizations. The seat of the new confederation will be Dakar.

The main theme of the conference was African trade union unity and Mr. Tili expressed the hope that the trade unionists of the Casablanca group would, in time, join the Confederation.

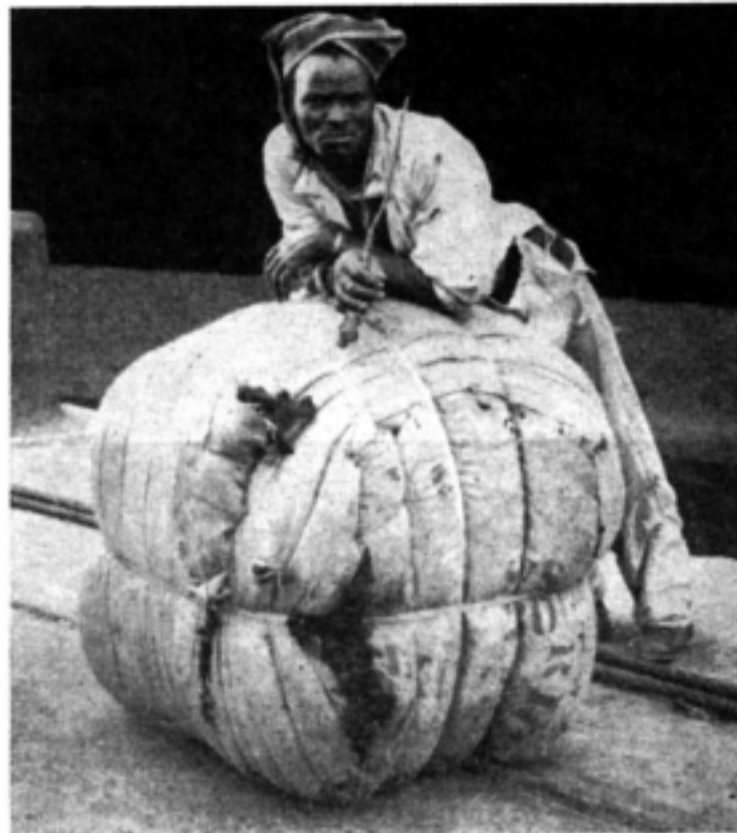
In May, 1960, leaders of the state-dominated trade unions, the "Casablanca" states, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Egypt and Morocco, established the All-African Trade Union Federation at a conference in Casablanca (Morocco).

They declared that no African trade union might belong to the A.A.T.U.F. if it remained affiliated to any of the international trade union organizations.

But free trade unions in Africa value their association with international bodies such as the I.C.F.T.U., which has helped workers' movements greatly by, for example, establishing the Labour College in Uganda and training union organizers in Southern Rhodesia (see last issue of *Contact*, page 5).

So in the new Confederation national trade union centres are to be left free to retain their international affiliations. This decision of trade unions leaders shows that they do not want to be isolated in an Africa-only body, but wish to go on co-operating with the workers of the world.

**The Confederation plans to fight the capitalist as well as the communist system and rejects all forms**



A South African dock worker. In his struggle for freedom he has the support of the workers of Africa and of the world.

of dictatorship. It aims to create an original African socialist society.

The Confederation is open without discrimination to all national trade union centres in Africa. It aims to raise the workers' living standards and to co-ordinate the defence of their interests.

## Fighting 150 Miles from Angolan Capital

**T**HE war of liberation against the Portuguese colonialists continues in northern Angola, and battles are being fought less than 200 miles from Luanda, the capital of the colony.

On 6th January, according to a state-

ment issued by the Angolan National Army of Liberation, a battle was fought at Quitexe (150 miles north east of Luanda) when Portuguese forces tried to attack a National Army encampment. Thirteen Portuguese were killed, eight wounded, and an unknown number escaped.

After the Nationalists had won several new positions the Portuguese air force bombed the area, attempting to destroy Nationalist patrols.

According to a report from the Portuguese news agency, A.N.I. (National Information Agency) the Portuguese air force has been active in the region of Bessa Monteiro—150 miles north of Luanda.

The agency adds that concentrations of Nationalists have appeared in that region and ambushes have been laid for Portuguese troops. (*Courier d'Afrique*, Leopoldville, 15th Jan., 20th Jan.)



HOLDEN ROBERTO

(we) read the lie published by the A.N.I. that 80,000 refugees have returned to their villages in Angola.

"The number of refugees has not lessened, contrary to what the Portuguese colonial authorities say, and Portuguese bombers continue to bomb Angolan villages."

\* \* \*

THE UNITED NATIONS General Assembly rejected a Russian-backed resolution calling for political and economic sanctions against Portugal, but passed an Afro-Asian resolution calling on Portugal to end repressive acts in Angola and to take immediate steps to speed its independence. (*Cape Times* 31st January).

Speaking during the debate, a Canadian U.N. delegate, Senator A. J. Brooks, said that extensive reforms leading to independence were essential in Angola if peace were to be restored to that territory. Canada, he said, supported the Afro-Asian resolution calling for the early independence of Angola. (*Evening Post* 27th January).

### PLAN TO OUST PORTUGUESE

**R**ABAT, Morocco, has become the centre for action against the Portuguese colonialists, and the conference of Nationalist Organizations of the Portuguese Colonies has established its headquarters there.

The Conference has three parts: the Conference itself; a Consultative Committee, presided over by Dr. Mario de Andrade and composed of representatives from nationalist movements in the Portuguese colonies; and the Permanent Secretariat at Rabat, whose secretary-general is Mr. Marcelino dos Santos.



DOS SANTOS

At a press conference on 11th December, Dr. De Andrade announced the plan that had been adopted for the defeat of Portuguese colonialism. The plan is as follows:

- An Afro-Asian summit conference would meet purely to discuss the Portuguese colonies.
- The Portuguese government would

be given a fixed time for the "decolonization" of the territories.

- If the Portuguese took no notice, an African expeditionary corps, under the direction of the Military Command of the Casablanca group (Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Egypt) would be set up to assist the freedom fighters in the Portuguese colonies.

Information received in Rabat indicates that whether this plan is put into effect or not, the next action against the Portuguese will be in Portuguese Guinea, which lies between Senegal and the Republic of Guinea.

Guinean nationalists, based in Sékou Touré's Guinea Republic, are well prepared, both militarily and politically; they are ably led by a Mr. Amilcar Cabral.

The Guinean nationalists do not envisage a union with either the Republic of Guinea or with Senegal, but desire "complete independence" for Portuguese Guinea.

—ARSLAN HUMBARICI, writing in *Jeune Afrique*, 23rd January.

### No United Front

The Union of the Peoples of Angola, led by Mr. Holden Roberto, is receiving help from the Tunisian government, and some of its members are being trained by the Algerian Liberation Army. But the U.P.A. has refused to join forces with the M.P.L.A.—Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola—led by Dr. Mario de Andrade.

This, according to the Conference of Nationalist Organizations of the Portuguese Colonies (see adjacent story) is seriously handicapping the struggle in Angola.

### Refugees Not Returning

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT, through the news agency A.N.I., has claimed that 80,000 Angolan refugees have returned from the Congo to their villages in Angola.

This is denied in a statement issued jointly by the U.P.A. and the National Liberation Army. The statement reads: "It was with great surprise that

# READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS . . .

## Transkeian rejects Transkei "Freedom"

SIR,—I reject with the contempt it deserves the so-called Independent Transkei that is to be proclaimed in 1963, as announced by Dr. Verwoerd. It is the biggest political bluff that has ever been. It is fortunate that the Africans are aware of the whole trick and consequently are not accepting it.

Who gave the right to Dr. Verwoerd to balkanize our country into little sickly black and white states? The black states will be ruled by a White minister backed up by an army from Pretoria, while the white states are ruled democratically by an elected government.

We know that this cunning action is meant to advertise the sincerity of the Nationalists in their policy of apartheid. Nice advertisements are being sent overseas to make the whole evil appear rosy. Even if people are bluffed and come to believe, their satisfaction will not lessen one of the evils suffered daily by Africans through the policy of apartheid and oppression.

Sons of Africa, I am heartened to notice that the Africans in the western Cape are not prepared to allow themselves to be cheated easily, but are sure of the cause they stand for.

Dr. Verwoerd must know that South Africa as a whole should be freed from White domination.

J. N. S. MCAPAZELI,  
Nyanga East, Cape Town.

## Leading role

SIR,—*Contact* is playing a leading role in the struggle for freedom in South Africa, and it is a "must" in the home of every freedom fighter.

Wishing you success in your difficult

MUNALULA MUKELABAI,  
Monza, N.R.

## Apartheid engine "running fast"

SIR,—I visited Pietersburg hospital late in November last year to see my mother who was a patient there. I found that the apartheid engine is running very fast there.

In 1947, the last time I visited the hospital, the main gate was used by Africans and non-Africans, including vehicles. Recently when I paid a visit I found that one has got to walk past the old gate and go in through a new one. This is to stop Africans walking next to the "White" part of the hospital.

Coming to the casualty ward I found a White matron. Then I realized that apartheid is a failure. I wonder whether a single African lady has been appointed as a matron there in support of apartheid.

Apartheid is a dream which will never come true and is absolutely impracticable: "Outa moet deur outa bedien word!" But still I say to hell with apartheid!

Africa for the Africans!

JAMES BEXLEY MAXWELL,  
Johannesburg.

## Tired of being trodden on

SIR,—Dear Africans, let us claim peacefully our rights as human beings in a civilized country. We are fed up with being trodden upon by merciless imperialists and capitalists.

Dear Africans, let us all realize this political renaissance and fight for our rights as people. I refer to the well-known Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Let our ultimate goal be success—freedom from imperialists and capitalists is our destination.

Vukani maAfrika mahle!

DYNAMIC AFRICAN YOUTH,  
Mhlambanyati, Swaziland.

## TO ALL READERS OF "CONTACT"

● Our 1962 Freedom Calendar has been such a success that we are planning a 2nd edition. Have you got yours? Would you like extra copies to give to friends? Up to 25 copies, free, post free, will be sent to any one applicant. Write: Box 1979, Cape Town.

● A prize — "Contact" free for a year to the writer of the best letter.

## Moral re-armament defended

SIR,—In *Contact* (28th December 1961), you publish very cynical remarks about Mr. Vundla and Moral Re-armament.

I am no racialist but when a White man arrogates to himself the authority to decide who of the African leaders is or is not lost to the cause of African freedom I feel it is presumptuous and mischievous.

You may not share Mr. Vundla's conviction that the only basis for freedom is moral values: that the basic need of our modern world is incorruptible leadership, men who fight without fear or favour for what is right. Your difference would not entitle you to judge Mr. Vundla as lost to African freedom. Mr. Vundla is an elected representative of thousands of Africans who, if they shared your standpoint would not elect him.

You, Mr. Editor, have a few Africans who share exactly what you think, whom you associate with the cause of African freedom, of whom you are the champion. So when you meet an African you cannot control, the natural tendency is to fight to destroy such a person and M.R.A. which he represents; hence your furious attack.

M. T. MOERANE,  
Ohlange Institute, P/b Durban.

## PRIZE LETTER

### "... TO FORM ONE NATION"

SIR,—So many of us want everything for ourselves and our families. Let us remember that other people have as much right to happiness and the good things of this world as we. We should all try to bear one another's burdens by acts of helpfulness when the need arises.

In the eyes of God all men are equal. Every person, regardless of his station in life, has a dignity and importance far greater than the lower animals. He or she is a human being and should be treated as such.

When I think of all the empires of the past, and even of the United States of America, it seems that the effort has always been towards forming one nation. All the empires we have known in the past and that exist today are founded upon the idea of assimilation. Dr. Verwoerd's whole idea and basis is entirely different. He cannot build a nation by racial segregation.

The protagonists of apartheid have sown the seeds of dissension among the African peoples by denying them the essentials and fundamentals of peaceful living. I wish Dr. Verwoerd would desist from totalitarian ideologies before it is too late.

C. A. MPUNGOSE,  
Springs, Tvl.

## "Highly biased"

SIR,—Your newspaper is highly biased. In it you have always emphasized that it is independent, fighting for non-racial democracy and that it is against all forms of totalitarianism such as fascism, communism and apartheid. May I ask you: What about Imperialism? Why don't you make any mention of this decaying system? Is it because the South African Liberals are businessmen?

In this country and continent we are suffering because of imperialism. Apartheid is but imperialism interwoven with feudalism. We did not start suffering when the Nationalist Party came into power but long before, even when the Liberals were ruling. Apartheid was there. It is only in its extreme form now.

It is practised in all imperialist countries. So our immediate enemy is imperialism.

C. R. MADLADLENI,  
Nyanga, Cape.

## "Basuto executive is hopeless"

SIR,—The Executive Council of the Basutoland government has been hopeless and unproductive as far as concerns the passing of new laws.

It is astonishing to hear men like Mr. B. M. Khaketla and Chief S. S. Matete once more put their promises before the nation. Enough! Enough, my lords!! You have had enough!

These people better resign and remain common villagers. History shows that during their times the Basuto nation was not given even a single law for its management.

Countrymen, this is very disappointing indeed. But there is no reason to despair.

Let us associate, unite, organize, work together, keep together, and much may be done.

JOBLESS MOSOTHO,  
President Brand Mine,  
Welkom, O.F.S.

## Congratulations for Freedom Calendar

SIR,—May I congratulate you on the magnificent Freedom Calendar enclosed with the January issue of *Contact*.

Unfortunately to my knowledge this remarkable calendar was not fully exploited.

## REPEAL THE IMMORALITY ACT?

SIR,—A certain White Nationalist doctor, writing in a Nationalist newspaper some time ago called for the repeal of the Immorality Act on the grounds that it breaks up family life and leads to suicides. A local English language daily took up the tune in its editorial columns and called on the public to press for the repeal of the Act.

A few days ago, at a meeting of the Institute of Race Relations, the former Judge President, Mr. O. D. Schreiner, drew attention to the far-reaching and tragic repercussions the Act has on the families of people convicted under it.

On the other hand there are the apartheid fanatics who seem to be at their wits' end whether to press for the repeal of the Act or not. Although they are not immune to human weaknesses, they are hard put to it to accept the call for the repeal of the Act, because, they contend, the Act is basic to apartheid and was passed to protect the White man. So they want it to be amended instead so that it is not a thorn in the side of the Baas.

Now these Whites who want the Immorality Act either repealed or amended never raised a voice against the abominable Bantu Education Act,

## SUPPORT FOR NEHRU

SIR,—I support your editorial "Why Nehru was right". Your other correspondents, Messrs. W. Hain and W. J. Pape don't know the history and the barbarity and brutality of the Portuguese. Observer II knows.

The world is fully aware that India was compelled to use force—despite the fact that India is a peace-loving nation. Against a brutal tyranny such as Portugal's, passive methods are of no avail.

The Portuguese record in its colonies is brutal—and the sooner they are freed and Salazar ousted from power the better. The Portuguese only understand force and repression.

Long live *Contact* and freedom-loving people all over the world. We want to live in peace and harmony as brothers.

SASTRI COLLEGE OLD BOY,  
Durban.

If thousands—one might even say millions—of copies had been printed and distributed free throughout the country, every household would have had its daily reminder of what eventually must be.

Propaganda leaflets are read today and destroyed tomorrow, but this calendar lasts for one year.

D. MAHLANGU,  
Springs.

## "I wish I were an orator"

SIR,—As an agent and reader of *Contact*, I feel so encouraged by the views of the readers of this non-racial magazine. I wish I were an orator: I would convince those inhabitants of Africa (fellow brothers and sisters) who are not politically-minded, and those who are in fear, thinking that we are unable to do anything about the freedom of our country.

If this is our country and we are the inhabitants, it is up to us to see about its freedom. Forward Africans, each and every one of us—let us rather die and save our country for our children and grandchildren than allow ourselves and them to be persecuted by this cruel government which is based on colour—in which we have been robbed of our birthright.

NO APARTHEID IN AFRICA. DR. VERWOERD. PHAMBILI MAAFRIKA ELIZWE LETHU .

ITALIA,  
E. Pondoland.

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## "COLOURED EDUCATION"

# CAPE'S HARDEST STRUGGLE AGAINST

## APARTHEID

By a Reporter

CAPE TOWN: The first moves are now being made in what may be the hardest struggle yet waged in the Cape against an apartheid measure of the Nationalist govern-

### Nyasaland Moves towards Freedom

From "Contact" Correspondent

BLANTYRE: People here are confident that Nyasaland will be independent sooner than has been expected. The reason for this is that nominated official cabinet ministers are being replaced by elected members of the Legislative Council—members of the Malawi Congress Party which has a majority in the Legco.

When these changes have been made, the Executive Council, which now consists of five elected and five nominated members, will have only three official nominated members, thus giving a clear majority to the Malawi Congress Party in both the Legislative Council and the Executive Council.

These changes are regarded here as great constitutional progress, brought about through the skilful negotiations of Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, leader of the Malawi Congress Party, leader of the government party and minister of natural resources and local government.



DR. BANDA, skilful negotiator

ment. As part of its attempt to impose apartheid on the so-called Coloured people, the government is known to be planning the transfer of their schools from the control of the provinces to national control under the Coloured Affairs Department.

No timetable has been announced for this transfer; nor has any bill been placed before parliament; and Nationalist politicians have been remarkably reticent about the transfer. But organisations such as the Teachers' Educational and Professional Association (T.E.P.A.) have learnt enough to convince them that some 350,000 children could one day be educated under a system which would fit them only for a menial position in a Nationalist apartheid society.

### Press Conference

This fear was strongly expressed by Mr. C. C. A. Loriston, president, Dr. R. E. van der Ross and other leading members of T.E.P.A. at a press conference in Cape Town on 3rd February.

While the present system under provincial control could be much improved—only R50 a year is spent on educating a Coloured child compared with R130 for a White child; Coloured teachers earn far less than White teachers; and 50,000 or 60,000 Coloured children receive little or no education—teachers feel that any change in the real interests of the children should be towards fully-integrated schools with equally good education.

This is certainly not envisaged in the anticipated transfer, which T.E.P.A. regards "not as an educational measure,

originating from educational motives, but as a political measure originating from ideological motives . . . we reject entirely the idea that education should be pressed into the service of a political ideology. We regard ourselves as full citizens of this country. As such we want nothing less than the full treatment which should be accorded to citizens."

### Mostly Church Schools

This view is likely to be shared by the hundreds of small bodies throughout the Cape whose members have struggled to provide schools for their children and who will bitterly resent any suggestion of control by the detested Coloured Affairs Department. Of 1,422 schools for Coloured children in the Cape Province in 1960, 1,231 were run by the churches and fewer than 200 by the provincial administration. These church schools receive financial and other aid from the provincial education department, but much of the cost of building them has been borne by small and often poor communities. The people are proud of their schools, and, while they would welcome improvements to them, they are certain to contest the proposed change in their control.

### Warned of Govt. Plans

They are now to be warned of what the Government is planning. T.E.P.A. has appealed to the press to let the people know what may be done to their schools and of the dangers of the system under which their children may be placed.

All the churches, from the Roman Catholics to the Dutch Reformed Church, are known to oppose any transfer; the teachers' organisations are all almost certain to be against it; and several political bodies are likely to start an intensive campaign against this extension of apartheid.

## All-African Freedom Movement comes to South Africa

From "Contact" Correspondent

MASERU: The Pan African freedom movement moved a thousand miles closer to South

Africa with the formation in Swaziland in January of the Pan African Solidarity Conference for Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland.

This body was established at a meeting between leaders of the major political parties in the three protectorates held in the Mzunduzi Hall, Mbabane, Swaziland, on 22nd and 23rd January. The parties represented were the Basutoland Congress Party, the Swaziland Progressive Party and the Bechuanaland People's Party.

The P.A.S.C. is formed along the lines of the All African People's Conference. The secretary-general is Mr. G. M. Kolisang and the headquarters of the movement will be in Basutoland. Mr. Kolisang is on the executive committee of the Basutoland Congress Party.

### Larger Body

The P.A.S.C. is considered in informed circles to be the basis of a larger body to be formed within three months. This larger body would link together all the major African nationalist organizations in southern Africa. It is believed that a conference will be summoned soon by Mr. Joshua Nkomo, president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (S. Rhodesia), of African nationalist parties from the Rhodesias, Angola, Moçambique and South Africa.

This conference would establish a southern African region of the All African People's Conference, just as that body is represented in east Africa by P.A.F.M.E.C.A., the Pan African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa.



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## NON-RACIAL SWAZI TRADE UNION

From "Contact" Correspondent

MBABANE: Workers at the Usutu Pulp Factory at Mhlambanyati have formed one of the first trade unions in Swaziland, the Usutu Pulp Workers' Union.

The formation of the union comes after the proclamation of government regulations which encourage the formation of non-racial trade unions.

The Usutu Pulp Factory, one of the largest industrial undertakings in Swaziland, employs thousands of African workers as well as Whites and Coloureds.

In an interview, Mr. Hendrick Dlamini, secretary-general of the new union, declared that the union now has 250 members from all sections of the workers. "But we expect the number to double. We will soon forward our application for registration to the government."



DLAMINI, trade union organizer

He said that there are many White and Coloured workers who had promised to join the union once it was registered.

Usutu Pulp is owned jointly by the Colonial Development Corporation and Courtauld.

## Basutoland

# Federation of Labour Formed

By a Reporter

MASERU: A Basutoland Federation of Labour was established at a conference of Basutoland's trade unions in Maseru on 30th December-1st January, reports *Leselinyana*, organ of the Paris Mission. The trade unions involved were all five registered unions, namely: Basutoland Typographical Workers' Union, Distributive Workers' Union, Artisans' Union, Transport Union and the General Workers' Union.

On the second day of the conference Mr. Ntsu C. Mokhehle, president of the Basutoland Congress Party, addressed the assembled delegates.

Among the resolutions passed was one saying that the trade unions should not be used as a tool of the communists nor of the capitalists; that Basutoland should not be turned into a place where the communists could use for the working out of their plans; that the federation should lean neither to the East nor to the West; and that the main task of the federation should be the combating of the difficulties facing the African workers.

Mr. B. M. Masilo, of the Typographical Union, was elected president and Mr. Shakhane Mokhehle, brother of the B.C.P. leader, was elected secretary.

### SCHOLARSHIPS

#### South African Committee for Higher Education

Bursaries valued at R200 per annum, renewable yearly (5 or 6 years) offered non-White matriculants in Cape Peninsula area wishing to study externally for London B.A. or B.Sc. (Economics) Degrees. Applications should be addressed to Secretary, "Vista", Buchan Road, Newlands, Cape, by 18th February, 1962.

## PENAL REFORM SELL-OUT

By the Editor

THE PENAL REFORM LEAGUE was founded about fifteen years ago under the inspiration of the Rev. Henri P. Junod, then of the Swiss Mission. It was continued under his direction until last year. It was a public-spirited and privately-financed body. It has done much for the humanizing of life for prisoners.

But now, under the direction of Mr. Junod's successor, Professor H. Venter (criminology, Pretoria University), the League's newsletter (No. 57) appears to have been turned into a government propaganda hand-out. The main editorial gently criticizes the authorities, not because of prison abuses, but because of the ruinous state of the buildings at the Pretoria Police College. It further describes the police as "protectors of our sleep and the first line of defence in emergency or against attack". In an article on rehabilitation Professor Venter describes the notorious ninepence a day scheme (under which prisoners work for private White individuals for 9d. a day) as part of a "constructive system of prison labour". He also speaks with approval of the scandalous system of "prison outposts

for farm labour" under which sixteen great private enterprise goals have been built throughout South Africa by farmers' associations, and which are kept full by the prisons' administration acting largely under the apartheid laws.

I am a foundation member of the Penal Reform League, and am up to date with my subscriptions. I have also been a prisoner in South Africa's prisons, and I have seen the brutal treatment that prisoners get, especially non-White prisoners. In the light of my own experience I am amazed at Professor Venter's complacency. I am furthermore profoundly shocked that such a person could have been offered, or could have had the presumption to accept, the position of Director of the Penal Reform League. I feel that the League has sold out to the government, and that it is now a travesty of what it was fifteen years ago. I am informing the Director that I wish to resign forthwith, as I have no time to do anything to improve matters. Perhaps there are other members who have time. If so, I appeal to them to work, either to return the League to its original path or to see that it is disbanded as soon as possible.