

TRANSKEI DEMOCRATS

contact

FIGHT BACK



— see page 5

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SOUTH AFRICA'S NON-RACIAL FORTNIGHTLY

**MALUNGU EBUNGA
CHASANI LO
NOMGOGGWANA
KA VELEVUTHA**

First Poster War in Transkei

THIS IS ONE OF HUNDREDS of posters which appeared in widespread areas of the Transkei on the night of Friday 27th April. At the same time slogans were painted up. All opposed the official government plans for a new constitution.

Never in the history of the territory had such posters appeared, and they had an electric effect. One even appeared on the gates of

the Bunga in Umtata. Government officials anxiously removed all that they could find. They are all in Xhosa. This is a photograph of one of them. It means: "Members of the Bunga: Say no to the fraud of Verwoerd." At the time of going to press the posters have been reported from the districts of Willowvale, Engcobo, Butterworth, Umtata, and along the national road right through the territory.

contact

COMMENT

ON 1st May the Transkeian Territorial Assembly met in Umtata for its ordinary annual session. At the time of going to press nothing was known of decisions made by it. Indeed, it is probable that the Bunga (as the T.T.A. is everywhere known) will not come to an early decision on the burning question before it: whether to accept or reject the "Matanzima" constitution which, as is believed by all, was discreetly fed to the Recess Committee by Dr. Verwoerd's officials.

It is the view of *Contact* that the constitution should be rejected, and for the following reasons:

Firstly, it has been rushed at the Bunga with indecent haste. Almost no chance has been given to the public to see or to debate the draft. In other countries the public is given months, sometimes years, to consider draft constitutions. In Basutoland all interests were publicly consulted and it took four years for the recent constitutional changes to be made. Yet, in the Transkei, Dr. Verwoerd has introduced this new draft suddenly and surreptitiously. At least one of the most influential leaders in the territory, despite several attempts, has been unable even to see a copy of the draft that is to be debated in Umtata this week.

Secondly, the Recess Committee had no right to produce a draft at all. Nowhere in its terms of reference did

Contact is independent. It works for non-racial democracy based on adult suffrage. It is against all forms of totalitarianism such as fascism, communism and apartheid.

the Bunga ask it to draw up a constitution. It was merely asked to "go into the implications of the granting or otherwise of self-government". For such a body, without any mandate, to produce a draft constitution is not only unjust: it is almost certainly illegal.

Thirdly, so long as the notorious Proclamation R 400, which gives the police the right to arrest anyone and detain him without a warrant, remains in existence, just so long will the grant of rights on paper be meaningless. And just so long will the

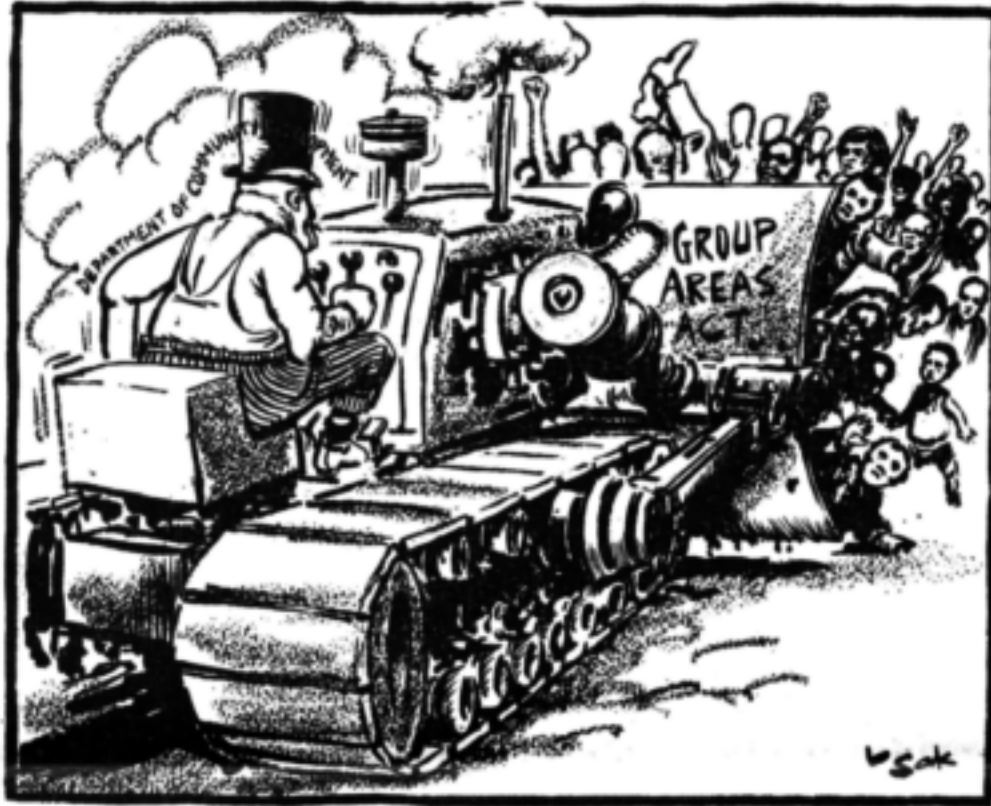
police remain the real rulers of the territory. This wicked Proclamation is still in force over the whole of the Transkei; and the police have detained many people under it. The real rulers of the Transkei are the police and will remain the police even if "self-government" is given. And the police are the servants of the Nationalist Party cabinet at Pretoria. Under "self-government" this will remain so, for it is quite clear that Dr. Verwoerd has decided that the police and security forces are not to be transferred to the Umtata "government".

Self-government of this kind is no government: it is a colonial tyranny.

Can it then be expected that the Bunga will reject the draft constitution? Unfortunately no, despite clear evidence, from Pondoland and Tembuland, that the public want nothing to do with the constitution. For the Bunga members have been trained under a long Smuts-Malan-Verwoerd apprenticeship to know only one word when speaking to the government: "Ja, Baas". They are also frightened. The knees of many of them turn to jelly when Mr. Young glares at them. The greatest optimist cannot therefore hope that such a body of men will find the courage to stand up and give a firm "no" for an answer.

But all is not lost: time is necessary, and it is possible that a majority may be found to say: "Give us a year. All interests must be consulted. Africa does not like things of great importance to be hurried."

In this appeal for delay lies the best hope that the lovely territory will be spared a Verwoerd-Matanzima totalitarian tyranny. *Contact* hopes that the Bunga will be brave and public-spirited enough to insist on at least another year.



The department of "community development" is responsible for the implementation of the Group Areas Act.

Blueprint
for the
Future

4. Liberal Party says "Schools for All"

MOST White South Africans who are not Nationalists and not Liberals want to open or keep open our public or Government schools to both English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking children. They know that Afrikaners and English South Africans will never understand one another, will never live peacefully together, unless they are educated side by side as children.

Liberals extend this policy to all children because they know that, whatever Nationalists (and others) preach, all the people in this country must live and work together and the school is the place where we can best learn to do so harmoniously. Thus the keynote of our policy is: common schools for our children, irrespective of race.

In these schools we shall take full note of our language difficulties, of our seven African and two European languages etc. Every parent will be allowed to choose the language-medium through which his child will be educated. But this will not mean separate schools. Wherever there are enough children of any language group to form a class, say about 15 to 20, such a class will be

provided. Thus we propose to form what are called parallel medium schools.

But Liberals will dragoon nobody. In the Liberal state there will always be room for people who want and are prepared to pay for their own special kind of education. The party therefore will provide for unaided, and in many cases, state-aided, private schools. In any schools, however, which are financed wholly or in part from public funds, the party will not tolerate the exclusion of any teachers or pupils on the grounds of race. The party will leave it to the future to decide whether unaided private schools should be allowed to exclude pupils on grounds of race alone.

All universities, technical colleges and similar institutions will receive generous aid from the state but will be free and independent. They will be allowed to choose their own staff and to decide what they will teach, and how they will teach it. But they too will not be allowed to exclude students and staff on grounds of race, or religious belief or disbelief.

Among its first aims, a Liberal government will make education free and compulsory for all children up to Standard VI, as the first target. And adults will not be forgotten. A mass education movement such as is found in other parts of the world, will teach all adults who wish to read and write and will ensure that they

are provided with plenty of good, cheap books, magazines and newspapers.

Education depends on teachers. A Liberal government will improve the status, payment and condition of work of teachers and will help all those who are inadequately qualified to receive further training. Recognizing that teachers are among the best-informed members of the community, a Liberal government will grant them every opportunity to exercise their full rights as citizens. Thus they will be allowed to participate in politics, provided of course that they do not use their position as teachers to indoctrinate their pupils in the beliefs of any political party.

Our policy will call for the spending by the government of much more money on education than at present. At present, African, Coloured, Asian and, indeed, many under-privileged White children are not being adequately provided for. But the party is confident that the funds will be readily available because (a) better education will mean in the long, and possibly the short, run, substantial savings on what has to be spent at present in countering crime and ill-health, and because (b) a thorough-going system of education will be a profitable investment — it will make our country a richer and happier one for all its inhabitants.

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Johannesburg

Angola War Being Waged on Broad Front

By "Contact" Staff

THE Angolan war for independence is now being waged over a broad front, and battles have been fought between the Angolan Army of National Liberation (A.L.N.A.) and the Portuguese colonial forces only eight miles from the capital of Angola, Luanda.

A despatch from the Ministry of Information of the Angolan government-in-exile dated 18th April reads as follows:

"The action broadening the front launched by the A.L.N.A. towards the end of March continues. The columns of the A.L.N.A. are proceeding with attacks against the Portuguese army and the civil militia. In the face of pressure from the Nationalists, the Portuguese have had to send their Air Force into battle but without result.

"On 5th April, at Cacuaco, eight miles from Luanda, a column of the A.L.N.A. fought a battle with Portuguese troops who were forced to retreat in spite of being helped by the Air Force. Many Portuguese were killed.

"The attack at Cacuaco falls in the framework of operations led by our Nationalist forces towards the capital of Angola.

"On 8th April there was fighting at Muxa-Luanda, and 21 Portuguese were killed and many wounded.

"On 10th April a Portuguese patrol was ambushed at Beva Monteiro, and four Portuguese were killed and several injured.

"Violent Fighting"

"On 13th April violent fighting took place at Quipede, Ambrizete and



Quicaricari between the Portuguese army of occupation and Angolan patriots: 23 Portuguese soldiers were killed.

"On 15th April 34 Portuguese troops and civil militia were killed in ambushes at Lucunga, Damba, Lufico, Onzo, Nambuanguo, Uige, Forte República, Ucuá and Dange.

"On 17th April a Portuguese patrol was attacked at Muzombo Ucuá, and one Portuguese was killed and a jeep destroyed."

200 Refugees a Day

The International Feature Service reports (18th April) that Angolan refugees in large numbers have resumed their flight across the frontier into the Congo. During the past two weeks, the influx of Angolans from the Portuguese territory has been at the rate of more than 200 a day. Since last November, about 150,000 refugees have fled. Many

of the refugees are elderly men and women and children. The younger men are staying behind to join the rebels fighting the Portuguese.

The refugees said they fled their villages when the rebellion began a year ago and set up makeshift villages in the forest. With the start of the rainy season they began to cultivate plots of manioc and corn. These were spotted by Portuguese planes, and Portuguese patrols arrived in the region and nailed leaflets to the trees. The leaflets were said to demand that the Angolans come out of hiding and return to their villages or they would be considered rebels and attacked.

The refugees said they feared Portuguese reprisals if they left the forest. After a while, they said, Portuguese planes flew over and dropped bombs and napalm on their plots. Some persons were killed, and the Angolans then decided to flee to the Congo.

Reports from Angola indicate that the Portuguese have launched a major air offensive against the rebels.

United States Military Equipment

The I.F.S. reports too from Washington that the United States is keeping a close watch on Portugal to hold her to her assurance that no more American military equipment will be used against the insurgents in Angola. Last year, the United States protested several times against the use in the West African territory of military equipment supplied to Portugal under mutual defence assistance agreements. At the moment, officials here say, they have the impression that Portugal's assurances are being honoured.

Portugal has an estimated total of 35,000 troops in northern Angola combatting the armed rebellion. The United States' refusal to help Portugal, a N.A.T.O. ally, in her campaign in Angola has been a major irritant in the strained relations between the two countries.

Roberto goes to Nigeria

In a press release (20th April) the Angolan exile government announced that its prime minister, Mr. Holden Roberto, has led a delegation to Nigeria which flew from Leopoldville on 19th April.

The delegation will seek Nigerian government aid for the Angolan revolution.

The *Cape Times* (26th April) reports that Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, the Nigerian prime minister, told Mr. Roberto, that Nigeria would not be prepared to train armed forces of Angolan nationalists.

FULL DETAILS OF THE BANISHED AND EXILED

"SOUTH AFRICA is not a police state"—so the S.A. Foundation and the Information Department continually claim. If they are right, then they will have to explain the world how it comes about that about one hundred and twenty people are known to have been removed from their homes under the Native Administration Act (No. 38 of 1927) and forced to live in virtual imprisonment in exile in remote areas of the country.

Of these exiles some forty-three are still in exile; twelve have left South Africa; forty-six have been released, some of them conditionally; eight are missing, and eleven have died.

Human Rights Welfare Committee

The fact that we know so much about them is almost entirely due to the Human Rights Welfare Committee. This committee has tirelessly worked for years in circumstances of extreme difficulty.

In particular, the work of one committee member must be noticed—Mrs. Helen Joseph. Mrs. Joseph is herself confined under a ban to the Johannes-

burg area. The committee has now drawn up a list, as complete as possible. This list, up-to-date for March 1962, was handed to *Contact*.

This list shows cases of extreme human suffering. One exile, Mr. Tlou Matlala, of Matlala's Reserve, near Pietersburg, was exiled in 1954 at the age of twelve with his mother 'Makoena Matlala, widow of the tribe's chief. The police came to his school and arrested him, armed with a banishment order. After seven years he is still in exile. There are sixteen other members of this tribe who are still in exile, and all of them have spent in exile seven years and more.

Arbitrary Acts of Government

It must be remembered that these banishment orders are arbitrary acts of the government. The government has the power to remove any African by a simple executive act. No court warrant, no trial, is necessary. And of course no opportunity is given to the victims to defend themselves. It is easy to imagine what terrible power is given to delators—people who give the government secret information against their enemies. As the government is not obliged to reveal what the information is, there is no possibility of its being tested by the ordinary rules of evidence, in open court.

Three other victims, ex-chief Jeremiah Mabe, and Mr. Mokgate Ramafoko, both of Mabieskraal, and Mr. Kgagudi Maredi of Sekhukhuneland, were released from exile for twelve months, and then re-exiled. They are still in exile.

Fled to Protectorates

"Divide and Rule": so said the old Romans. And so says Dr. Verwoerd today. This diabolical system of exiling one's political opponents uses to the full the tribal and language differences among the African people. For instance, it is a rule, seldom broken in all the 120 cases, that a man is exiled to an area where his own language is not spoken. Thus many Xhosas have been sent to Vendaland and the Tswana-speaking desert areas of the north-west. If there were no other reason for building unity among Africans this vicious system would provide a big enough reason.

Some of those who are in other countries are men who fled to Basutoland and Bechuanaland. Among those that went to Basutoland are Messrs. Anderson K. Ganyile of Pondoland, and Bangelizwe Joyi, Twalimfene Joyi, McGregor Mngolombane, Jackson Nkosiyané, all of Tembuland. These four were exiled in 1958 after they had led the Tembu people into successful opposition to Bantu Authorities. All four escaped from their places of exile,



JACKSON NKOSIYANE

and took refuge in Basutoland where they still are, from time to time. All four have suffered considerable hardship and poverty, alleviated by friends and by the communal ploughing of their lands by their neighbours. Their names stand high in Tembuland, and their return is dreaded by their political opponents.

Some of the exiles get a government grant of £2 (R4.00) a month, but this help is not automatically given. Some are offered work at their place of exile, but others are unable to get work, or are unfit to work.

Fortunately there is increased publicity for this horrifying system. Not

(Continued on page 4)

Ex-Fort Hare Students Protest at Swart's Honorary Degree

THE Rhodes University Senate has recently announced that the University will be conferring an honorary Doctorate of Law upon the president of the republic of South Africa, Mr. C. R. Swart.

We set out below the contents of a copy of a letter sent by ex-Fort Hare students, ex-members of Rhodes University and members of the Convocation

of that University, who are now studying at the University of Natal, to the Rhodes authorities, protesting against the Senate's decision.

"We deplore and decry this irreconcilable attitude displayed by Rhodes University with the stand she took in the struggle against the Separate Universities Act and in particular the Fort Hare Act. It may be recalled that she took a gallant stand, in conjunction with other progressive institutions of learning, in full condemnation of the onslaughts

of the present government on free education in this country.

"The state president, himself a co-architect of the two Acts, has not only helped to thwart the academic advancement of South African universities, but has also made the very freedom of speech in such institutions impossible during his term as minister of justice.

"Outstanding champions of educational freedom in South Africa, like Dr. A. Kerr and Professor Z. K. Matthews (former principal and vice-principal respectively of the old Fort Hare) have been bestowed with similar honours by Rhodes University. We cannot but feel that the conferring of a similar mark of academic distinction upon one who holds views diametrically opposed to those of these two distinguished men, is an incongruity of outlook on the part of Rhodes."—*Nusas Press Bulletin*.

EDUCATION BOOM IN NYASALAND

From "Contact" Correspondent

BLANTYRE: Among all the changes that have taken place in Nyasaland since the new constitution came into effect nine months ago, the development in education has been the most remarkable.

The man responsible for this development is Mr. Kanyama Chiume, Nyasaland's minister of education and social development. Under the Federal constitution, Mr. Chiume has control only of African education.

The minister has streamlined primary education by abolishing the vernacular classes A and B so that children are able to go through to Std. 8 without a change in language.

He has announced too that at least 300 new secondary schools are to be built and that during his visit to Britain in February this year he recruited teachers for these new schools.

The minister has not only improved internal education—he has also made it easier for Nyasaland students to study abroad. More students are going to foreign universities than ever before. Bursaries are being made available for Africans to study in Britain, the United States and East Africa.

A scholarship selection committee, established by Mr. Chiume, has awarded its first three scholarships—to men who are to study law in Dar es Salaam.

The "Send the Student Fund", established by Mr. Chiume, was described in the last issue of *Contact*.



CHIUME

It is reliably learned that both Britain and the United States are planning to help with technical education in Nyasaland. And it has been announced that the United States, through the Agency for International Development, intends to establish a polytechnic school in Blantyre in 1963. The school will offer courses in business, commerce, accounting, shorthand and typing and other technical subjects as well as engaging in adult education.

Most people here see the progress being made in education as one of the advantages of having a Malawi government.

Censorship

JUST before going to press the details of the new press censorship bill were released. Publications offensive in Nationalist Afrikaner eyes in the fields of sexual morals and politics will be punished heavily. A first offence will carry the following penalties: Maximum fine £250 or three months' imprisonment; a second offence: maximum fine £1,000 or six months' imprisonment; and for a third offence the penalties will be: fine not less than £1,000 (without upper limit), or not less than six months in prison.

This bill is called "The Publications and Entertainments Bill". It is so important that we will not react till our next issue appears.

TANGANYIKA

BRITAIN TRAINS 200 STUDENTS FREE

THE total number of Tanganyika students who would be paid for by the British Government would be well over 200, said the minister of finance,

Mr. Paul Bomani, in Dar es Salaam on 6th April, describing his "very fruitful discussions" with the British Government in London. It would represent a saving to Tanganyika of more than £100,000.

Mr. Bomani who was speaking at a press conference the day after his return from London, said that at the present time the British Government were paying, from various sources, for the training of 67 Tanganyika students in the United Kingdom; some of these would be coming home but 36 would remain to continue their studies.

The British Government had, in addition, offered to pay for a further 150 student places in the year 1962/3. To this figure should be added the students and bursars under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Bursary Schemes.

"All in all," said Mr. Bomani, "I estimate that the total number of students which will be paid for by the British Government will be over 200. As these students come back to Tanganyika, they will be replaced by others and the British Government has said that if further funds for Tanganyika trainees become available later in the year, it will have further discussions with me about the position."

This help would go a long way to relieve the Tanganyika Government of the burden of training students abroad, he said. — *Tanganyika Information Services*.

EXILES:

(Continued from page 3)

only has the Johannesburg *Sunday Times* courageously taken up the matter, but the *Black Sash* (a monthly magazine of the Black Sash movement) is increasing aware of this scandal. One article in this magazine by "Field Worker" drew much attention, and resulted in many donations. Among these one anonymous giver sent £250, and earmarked it for the Matlala people.

Here is the most complete list available of those still in exile in March 1962:

Makoena Matlala, Tlou Matlala, Chief Paulus Howell Mopeli, Piet Mokoena, Klaas Matlala, Michael Matlala, Maphuti Moraka, Maphuti Molatela Seopa, Boy (Tlou) Seopa, Mamolatlala Seopa, Cubuzela Ngubane, Treaty Mopeli, Vuna Miya, Esrom Hloniyane, Moses Moichelwa, Jacob Matone, Solomon Thamage, Marthinus Boshomane, Mokate Ramafoko, Nsoha Mdhluli, Kgadi Maredi, Kenneth Mosenyi, David Moiloa, Abraham Mogale, McGregor Mngolombane, Boas Moiloa, Cijimpi Mnyandu, James Maci, Nelson Zulu, William Moshele Sekhukhune, Phikingane Zulu, Stephen Zelwane Nkadimeng, Meeleli Bongwelele Buthelezi, Mhlabuvelile Hlandamane, Majojo ka Tandabantu, Alex Tikane, Tuntubele Qeliso, Motodi Ntwampe, Ramongkume Mphihleng, Setswaki Matabata, Maema Matlala, Jeremiah Moraka, Tlou Kgadisha Matlala, Garuse Madikasele.

CONGO MINISTER VISITS U.K.



The minister of education in the Congo, Mr. N'Galula (centre) looks at plans for proposed new school buildings when he visited the ministry of education in London recently. Mr. N'Galula was in Britain for ten days as a guest of the British Council.

Transkei Democrats Fight Back

From "Contact's" Special Representative

UMTATA, 30th April: On the eve of the 1962 Ordinary Bunga session Umtata is electric. All over this town and its locations posters appeared on the night of 27th April, posters put up by the "Committee of Transkeian Freedom", calling for the Transkeian Territorial Assembly, the "Bunga", to reject the Verwoerd-Matanzima constitution.

Police are everywhere removing the posters.

The nurses of the Sir Henry Elliot Hospital have refused to take part in the procession planned for the ceremonial opening of the Bunga on 1st May. The news has got round this town that the Tembus, at their meeting at Bumbane, their "Great Place", showed unanimous and unshakable opposition to the government's plan. It is also known that in East Pondoland's Great Place, Qawukeni, a similar meeting held on 14th April also opposed the plan, and that at the West Pondoland Great Place, Nyandeni, on 25th April, not only was opposition voiced to the plan, but an alternative constitution was adopted, and the West Pondo representatives were instructed to press for its adoption, and to reject the government's plan.

Thus, for the first time since their conquest, the peoples of the Transkei are daring to say "no" on a widespread scale to White domination because they are saying "no" to the government's apartheid plans. The posters are reported from all over the territory: from Matatiele, Willowvale, Cala, Butterworth, Engcobo, Idutywa, and especially along the national road. In addition, slogans were seen painted on rocks and walls in support of the poster campaign.

The Tembuland Meeting

Over 1,000 Tembus, drawn from all over the area, and thoroughly representative, attended a public meeting at Bumbane, near Bityi, on Saturday afternoon, 28th April, to discuss the government's plan. The Paramount Chief, Sabata Dalindyebo, was chairman of the meeting. Also present was his deputy, Chief Sangoni, well-known for his pro-government attitude.

An attempt was made to read the government's constitution, but the large crowd would not even hear it. They called out that they wanted nothing to do with Matanzima's self-rule (ukuzilala) but wanted full freedom (inkulu-

leko). Chief Sabata defined inkululeko thus: "We want to live as equals with all people in South Africa. We want to be able to move freely, to live together as brothers. We want to enjoy the fruits of South Africa's labour because we have all contributed."

One leader in the crowd, Rev. Ndibongo of Elliotdale, pointed out that the Recess Committee had never had the right to draw up a constitution, and that the Tembu people had never delegated anyone to draw up a constitution.

The meeting was vigorously noisy. Chief Sangoni went on trying to read the government's plan, but was eventually shouted down, and had to leave. Two members of the Security Branch who tried to join the meeting were heavily booed and also had to leave.

The meeting was an unmistakable vote of no confidence in the government's plan.

The government has not given the people of the Transkei a chance of learning about its plan. It has not given them a chance to get together and put up their own proposals. Nor have they been given a chance to elect representatives for the purpose of drawing up a

No More Natives in "The Star"

JOHANNESBURG: *The Star*, Johannesburg's biggest newspaper, broke a 70 year old tradition when it decided that, with effect from 19th April, it would no longer use the term "Native". "African" would be used in its place except where a person quoted uses the word "Native" or where government and other departments used the word "Bantu", as in "Bantu Administration".

This major policy decision came less than three weeks after the new editor, Mr. Jack Patten, took office.

It also came less than a month after a meeting of the Editorial Chapel of *The Star* (a works committee consisting of reporters and sub-editors) asked unanimously for the change to be made. Reporters complained that there was deep resentment among Africans about *The Star's* use of the word "Native".

The *Rand Daily Mail* was the first Johannesburg newspaper to make the change. Since then most English-language newspapers have followed suit.

constitution. But the government had to allow each big area just one big meeting to debate the plan.

So far the Transkei's answer is "no". "No" to a Verwoerd-Matanzima tyranny which would have the trappings and the window-dressings of democracy, but which would be a police state ruled by a merciless tyrant-quisling.

Happy Community Destroyed

By a Reporter

CAPE TOWN: On Sunday 29th April, the South Peninsula branch of the Liberal Party held a public meeting at the Freeground sportsfield. Speeches were made protesting against the removal of people from their homes at Steenberg (near Muizenberg) to the city council's location at Nyanga West.

The people who are going to have to move are Africans: they live in a small and settled community which has developed and grown over the years as people have built and improved their houses, made roads, planted gardens and developed the pride which comes after many years of hard work.

The people were told in November last year that because Steenberg had been declared a Coloured group area, they would have to leave their homes this year and move to houses not yet built in Nyanga West, many miles from Muizenberg where many of the Steenberg people work.

Led by the chairman of the Liberal Party's South Peninsula branch, Mr. Cromwell Nododile, protest meetings were held and a petition drawn up and submitted to the city council. A deputation was sent to the council's Native Affairs Committee, and certain assurances were given the people: that their property would not be destroyed, that the council would do all it could to help those who had to move.

But because it is government policy that they should be moved (Steenberg is considered a "black spot"), and because the city council carries out government policy, the people of Steenberg fear that sooner or later the hand-built homes, their carefully tended gardens, their community spirit, will be destroyed; families may be broken, men and women "endorsed out" of the peninsula and forced to go to the Transkei, others transferred to the unknown and unwanted location at Nyanga.



Mr. Nododile (centre) who has lived in Steenberg since 1938, entertains friends in the home he must leave.



Mrs. Constance Finiza (right) discusses with her mother and a friend the move she will have to make from the home she built in 1955 for R600.



Mr. Nododile's house, built over the years and the pride of his family.

Johannesburg

“Raise Wages to end Rent Problems,” say Liberals

From “Contact” Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: The Liberal Party, which has played a leading part in fighting the system of jailing Africans for non-payment of rent, has put forward a series of concrete proposals to the Johannesburg city council as a means of solving the problem.

The party's suggestions were set out in a memorandum handed to the Council's non-European affairs committee on 11th April. A deputation, led by Transvaal chairman Mr. E. Wentzel, explained the memorandum to the committee.

Long Range Proposals

Long-range proposals were:

1. The Johannesburg city council should approach the chambers of industries and commerce to increase wages.
2. The council should set an example by raising the wages of its African workers.
3. Full information on rents, travelling costs and total family costs in Johannesburg should be submitted to the Wage Board and Industrial Councils for consideration when new wage determinations were being decided.
4. The government should be asked to bring back all workers in manufacturing industry and distributing trades into the unemployment insurance fund; failing this, the city council should set up its own unemployment insurance fund.

Short Range Proposals

Short-range proposals were:

1. The building of some smaller, cheaper houses for Africans—two-roomed and perhaps semi-detached.
2. Asking the government to increase the Native Services Levy so that Johannesburg employers meet the cost of subsidizing housing for Africans.
3. Increasing the direct subsidies paid from the rates fund.

The memorandum argued that the basic cause of Africans not paying rent was economic. While many could pay their rents, in more than half the cases payment of rent “means aggravation of a position of semi-starvation”.

Temporary illness or sporadic unemployment made the position worse.

The memorandum pointed out that in England the wages of unskilled workers were 75-80 per cent of skilled workers. In South Africa, the proportion was 20-25 per cent.

Subsidized Housing

Yet in England all council housing was subsidized. In South Africa, housing was expected to pay for itself—subsidies were kept to a minimum.

Also, the government ceiling of R30 a month to enable Africans to qualify for sub-economic housing was “much too low”. The Johannesburg city council's own ceiling of R40 a month was “still not realistic”.

Because of these factors, the city council should accept that non-White housing should be a charge against general income.

The memorandum said that, in line with overseas practice, there should be a greater emphasis on a welfare

approach—more welfare workers should be employed and all cases of arrear rentals should be referred to them before any other action was taken.

It added: “With the best will in the world, there are errors in any administrative machine, and in regard to rentals they are leading to unnecessary hardship and ill-will . . . the rent receipt position is sometimes chaotic.”

Jail Worsens Position

The aim of the city council must be to collect rents due, not to punish people. “If this is accepted then it is obvious that jail sentences simply worsen the position by leading to loss of income and often loss of a job. Fines also aggravate the position by siphoning off money that is already too little.”

The selling of possessions or ultimate eviction was the usual sanction used in rent matters—but “only by due process of law and not, as often happens, by the location superintendent taking the law into his own hands by ‘locking out’ the tenant.”

FOOTNOTE: The Johannesburg city council is at present considering alternative methods to jailing for meeting the serious arrear rents problem in the city.

SWAZILAND

GOVT. OFFICIALS WANT TO CHANGE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

From “Contact” Correspondent

MBABANE: Confidential comments on Swaziland's draft constitution prepared by the four top most government officials in the territory, have now been made public.

The officials, who include the resident commissioner, Mr. B. A. Marwick, were all members of the constitutional committee which drew up the draft.

In their comments, the officials attack the “racial” nature of the proposed con-

stitution, where the territory's 10,000 Whites will elect 50 per cent of the legislative council by direct, Western methods, and the 250,000 Africans will elect the remaining 50 per cent by indirect “traditional” methods.

“Difficult to Justify”

The officials say that the aim of a non-racial Swaziland cannot be achieved through such an approach. It was “difficult to justify” the claim of Whites for equal representation in the legislative council in view of their small numbers.

Once a start was made with a racial federation in the political sphere, “it will be virtually impossible to turn to a non-racial path . . . and will lead in a short time to a legislature dominated by Swazi responsible only to a Swazi electorate”.

There were many Africans who felt they were just as capable as Whites of exercising a vote—and it was “unrealistic and wrong” to deny them this.

Racial Discrimination

“The view has been expressed that to grant them the vote would be a danger to the stability of the territory. We take the opposite view and maintain that to refuse them the vote would subject the territory to even greater danger.

“Their exclusion from voting rights is a clear example of racial discrimination which the (constitutional) committee desires to abolish in all other fields.”

The Whites should now give up their demand for 50 per cent representation

“Ovamboland Supports SWAPO”

IN order to gauge the feelings of the people of Ovamboland about the South African government, a leader of the South West African People's Organization in early March undertook a tour of the territory. This is reported in *The South West Commentator* (28th March), organ of Swapo.

He reports that, contrary to government statements, the people of Ovamboland are solidly behind Swapo in its drive against the South African regime.

He is Mr. S.S.K., Swapo's Ovamboland regional chairman, and he visited Okalongo, Uukuambi, Oukuanyama, Ongandjera, Ombarantu and Ondonga, and together with his officials, spent a month travelling. Meetings were held in all the places visited.

In his report, Mr. S.S.K. pointed out that:

- The people made it clear that they will have nothing to do with Ushona Shiimi and chiefs and headmen who support him (Ushona Shiimi and other chiefs have been advising their people to support the South African government against the United Nations).
- Many Swapo members have been forced to join the “anti-U.N.O. army”, but their allegiance to Swapo has remained as strong as ever.

RADIO BANTU WORKERS SCREENED BY S.B.

From “Contact” Correspondent

PRETORIA: African employees of Radio Bantu live in fear of the Security Branch. They are careful not to be seen in the company of certain people who are known to be opposed to apartheid or who read papers opposed to apartheid. It is said that at times the police check on them at home to see what books and papers they read. If their reading is anti-apartheid, they can lose their jobs.

The same snooping applies to applicants for jobs with Radio Bantu. Their names are referred to the Security Police and trusted employees of Radio Bantu are asked if they know the backgrounds of the applicants.

An independent minded applicant

cannot get a job with Radio Bantu because he may question the truth in some of the scripts he deals with.

It is distressing therefore to see that some Africans who have been active in the liberatory struggle are on the staff. An ex-P.A.C. leader from Pretoria (he was detained during the last emergency) works there. There are also some ex-Liberals and former A.N.C. members.

In an attempt to get Africans to join the staff of Radio Bantu, high salaries are being offered—R90.00 for those with matriculation and R46.00 for those with J.C.

Those staff members of Radio Bantu who test people's feelings towards their programmes find that most of their fans are small children. All they get from adults are jeers and contemptuous remarks.

READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS . . .

Is Violence Necessary?

SIR—The many questions posed by your correspondent Observer II (*Contact*, 5th April) in regard to non-violence cannot adequately be answered in a short letter.

To his first question "What is the political significance of non-violence?" it can be answered that non-violence solves political problems without creating further problems. It carries the seeds of understanding and tolerance.

"Does history show us more bloodless and fewer bloody revolutions or the other way round?" must be truthfully answered that there is a great preponderance of violent and bloody conflicts. Men of all races are at heart still ignorant barbarians. They cannot accept suffering or injustice without retaliation.

Thirdly: "Is non-violence justified, in so far as its results are concerned more by its moral weight than by historical evidence?" While moral weight is an integral part of non-violent action, which includes non-co-operation, where this has been used intelligently in the past the results have been outstanding.

The oppressed in Southern Africa can achieve freedom through non-violent methods. This science of non-violence has to be acquired. Its application requires greater discipline than that used by an army. The method is positive, violence always contains the negative. Violent revolt is like khaki-weed: it does not bear fruit, only seeds for further weed.

If Observer II will contact me I will send him a short list of literature on non-violent actions, recent and ancient.

T. KLOPPENBURG,

36, Airlie Rd., Brighton Beach, Durban.

SIR—I must reluctantly agree with

Observer II that most successful revolutions have been violent and that all the signs are that no reform in South Africa will be possible without violence, much as one would like to think that we have advanced in tolerance and understanding since the days of the French revolution.

He is wrong, however, in suggesting that there have been no successful revolutions without bloodshed, or that those he mentions were all successful.

In the category of bloodless revolu-

tions, which were successful, I would include the English Revolution of 1688, the gaining of independence of India and Pakistan, due to the Civil Disobedience campaign of Mahatma Gandhi (the massacres came after independence), the freeing of Egypt in 1936, and that of so many African countries since then including Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Uganda, Somalia, the Congo, and all the nations of the French Union.

And as to the bloody revolutions Observer II mentions as having won freedom for their peoples, I should certainly exclude the French Revolution which brought years of horrible slaughter, chaos and cruelty, to be followed by 80 years of Napoleonic dictatorships and Bourbon autocracies till the tottering Third Republic was set up in 1875. The Russian Revolution was not, as Observer II states, against serfdom which had been abolished years before, and if he thinks that it won freedom, he should go there to see for himself. No Russian has any more freedom of movement than have Africans in South Africa (unless he is a party boss) and much less freedom of speech or liberty to read whatever he likes or to hear what goes on in the world at large.

A bloody revolution in South Africa could also give us a bloody dictator (Black or White) such as Stalin, who admitted to the destruction of some two million of his fellow countrymen in the 'thirties because they did not agree with his policy of collective farming.

OBSERVER III,
Somerset West.

Italian journalist is wrong

SIR—The Italian journalist, Dr. Angelo Del Boca (*Contact*, 19th April) has given an unbalanced account of South African life. Where conditions in a country are bad, as in communist East Germany, people try to get out; where conditions are comparatively good, as in South Africa, people try to get in. There are about a million foreign Africans in this country, and they came, and they continue to come, of their own free will. If this country were to open its doors to non-White immigration, it would be flooded with millions of Africans and Indians in spite of the dismal outlook reflected in *Contact*.

One of our national religious weekly newspapers said recently: "... in fact the Rand labour force is very likely one of the best cared-for comparable labour forces in the world from the viewpoint of medical and recreational facilities". *Contact* would be a worthier journal if it gave a more balanced account of South African life by publishing our credits as well as our debits. We know that all is not well in this country, but things can only get better as the economy develops and as the ruling class becomes more enlightened.

V. G. DAVIES,
Camps Bay, Cape.

Contact's task is to prosecute apartheid, in a country which is overcrowded with its defenders.—EDITOR.

"They only teach us half"

SIR—I was a student at Okahandja school from 23rd January, 1962, until 21st March. I am one of those who want to be educated but I was

PRIZE LETTER

"THE WRITING ON THE WALL"

SIR—It serves no person or nation to remain adamant or impervious to reason when the writing on the wall is crystal clear to one and all. South Africa is on the verge of a self-trapped political doom. Only the re-shaping of Verwoerd's segregationist policies could save the inevitable situation. And that is by permitting adult suffrage as a key to a stable government and sound race relations among the people.

But South Africa has shown to the whole world how stubbornly and contemptuously it can behave! In spite of all diplomatic negotiations offered it by other nations to put a stop to its most barbaric and inhumane racialistic laws, it has instead tightened its grip on black sufferers.

Politically, apartheid is a highly vicious dogma in that it aims at perpetual suppression of the Black people and White liberals. Educationally, it aims at complete mental retrogression of the now awakening Africans and other non-Whites through its devil-designed system of Bantu Education.

Let Nehru's actions (reluctantly employed) be a pointer to the die-hard apartheidists for one day the liberators who will march on South Africa will not use the language of sweet-talk, persuasion or pleadings but that of fire-power!

Yours in the freedom struggle!
SIXTUS DUNCAN MALAMA,
Mufulira, N.R.

sent away by the school principal, Mr. Rhu.

He sent me away saying I was dirtying the school or giving it a bad name. When I asked him to tell me how I was giving the school a bad name he said, "It has nothing to do with you."

Many people are sent away from Okahandja without having done anything wrong.

We South Westeners want to learn but the schools we have are very bad:—

- The students are treated like prisoners
- There is a colour bar in the schools
- They don't want us to be educated therefore they only teach us half.

All this is because of Bantu Education which is dealt out in South West Africa.

J. H.,
Ovamboland.

TO ALL READERS OF 'CONTACT'

● Have you thought of becoming an agent selling "Contact"? You spread the word of freedom and earn good commission. Write and ask for details to The Manager, P.O. Box 1979, Cape Town

● Please keep your letters to the Editor short and

● Remember that there is a prize — "Contact" free for a year — for the writer of the best letter each fortnight

"THE SHEBEENS WILL STILL PROSPER"

SIR—Now that the government is extending "White" liquor privileges to the Africans one very often finds this topic in discussion among them. In these discussions one often hears: "It is the end of the shebeen. The shebeen will not see my money any more". These are the words of an alcoholic. Those who drink but have other interests in life are not delighted about it. The majority in this type condemn it. "We are satisfied with our 'kaffir-beer'. They can keep their liquor, we want equal rights, not liquor rights." These are the words of a moderate drinker.

The total abstainer condemns the Liquor Act outright.

The drink addict and the government visualize the end of the shebeen. The shebeen queens are not worried at all. They know business will go on as usual. They know the liquor addict. They know the law. They know they hold the trump card. They know that as long as he still has money, the inveterate drinker wants to keep on drinking until he falls flat. Since the law will not allow him that much, and since at certain hours and certain days legal bars will not be able to accommodate him, the shebeens will prosper. They (the shebeens) have no closing time. They

are open all day Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

To-day in the Cape Province, in spite of regular police raids in the locations, the shebeens are doing big business with "White" liquor. They buy the "White" liquor by the gallon. They flourish, in spite of repeated arrests, convictions and huge fines.

Now why do we have these shebeens and why will we continue to have them in future even with the municipality-built-and-run-bars? It is because the people are frustrated. The laws of the country keep them in poverty. Poverty frustrates them and thousands seek solace in intoxicating drinks.

With a low wage and an ever-rising cost-of-living, the wife of an honest hard-working husband is tempted to take a chance in order to augment the low income by brewing beer. Thence a shebeen is born.

The government puts the cart before the horse. Make the African a citizen first and then give him liquor.

So long as the African is not encouraged to become a responsible citizen, so long as he gets the lowest pay-package, so long shall regular and thorough police raids fail to stamp out illegal liquor. "Open" drinking and the shebeens mean that crime will

increase. That is my conviction.

In the eyes of many Whites the Africans are a race of criminals. Will things turn the better if "White" liquor is lawfully sold to the Africans? No! In fact the Africans have already been drinking as much, if not more, of the White man's liquor as the White man.

The Africans are suspicious of this new liquor law. Some maintain that it was made merely to fill the coffers of the White brewers. Others say that there is an intention to dull their minds so as not to resist their inferior political status.

Today the locations are, as a result of mass drunkenness, undergoing mass assaults and killings. Some Whites maintain that "open" drinking will result in less drinking and less crime. The fact mentioned already—frustration—has got to be removed first. The African should be made a responsible South African citizen. Let those who believe that the legal consumption of "White" liquor by the Black man will decrease drunkenness and crime look at the case of the Coloured people. It is a fact that the Coloured people consume more liquor than the White people, because as a non-White group with no political rights, they suffer frustration.

J. C. MATJILA,
Cape Town.

Shocked by banning order

SIR—There must be many people who have been shocked by the recent banning order confining Mrs. Florence Matomela to the African Township of New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, for a period of five years. Admittedly Mrs. Matomela is an outspoken opponent of the government's apartheid policy but that in itself should not constitute a crime.

Mrs. Matomela, aged 52 years, has been suffering from diabetes for many years and recently spent nearly two months in hospital. Unless she is able to obtain special permission from the minister of justice this hospital will be out of bounds to her for the next five years.

It seems to us that this act of banning is not worthy of civilized government and that not only will it speed the deterioration of race relations in this country but that it is most likely that it will further the cause which it is allegedly intended to suppress.

E. A. L. MEARNS, A. E. EVERY,
E. B. RAGDEN, A. PIRIE,
H. F. C. THORPE,
Port Elizabeth.

Protectorate Political Leaders Go to United Nations

From "Contact" Correspondent

MASERU: For the first time in the history of Basutoland an influential spokesman is demanding complete independence.

He is Mr. Ntsu C. Mokhehle, leader of the Basutoland Congress Party, who

B.C.P. WOMEN CHALLENGE COMMUNISTS

From "Contact" Correspondent

MASERU: One hundred and thirty-two delegates attended the annual national conference of the Women's League of the Basutoland Congress Party, held in the Fraser's Hall, Maseru, from 20th to 23rd April. Most important act was a challenge to the Communist Party of Lesotho (Basutoland) "to come out into the open, to tell the Basuto masses what they offer and stand for and to stop operating underground in secret".

In recent months the communist party has been hiding its activities behind an iron curtain of secrecy. Many believe that this underground operation has been a great threat to the B.C.P. Leaders of the Communist Party of Lesotho asked by local reporters to comment on their future strategy have said: "We are not authorised to make any statement—but we have gone underground and shall appear again during elections or as soon as our struggle in the B.C.P. is won or as soon as we have deposed the present leadership of the B.C.P."

This means that for the first time the communists here in Basutoland will contest the elections next year as a party. This is witnessed by a series of secret conferences held at Qacha's Nek by the Basutoland communists together with communists from South Africa.

Addressing the conference Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, leader of the B.C.P., said the women should know that enemy number one of the B.C.P. is Joe Matthews—whom he coupled with John Motloheloa as disruptive elements in Basutoland politics.

Resolutions passed at this conference reaffirmed the B.C.P.'s stand on immediate responsible government, opposed colour discrimination in Basutoland and opposed the incorporation of the territory into the Republic. Conference resolved that the present system of Paramount Chief's nominees and officials appointed to the legislative council, must come to an end and proposed in its stead elections based on a popular vote. They adopted a resolution to build a home for Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle in appreciation of his services to the nation.

Songs of praise for Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle and the party were sung.

Mrs. P. Thakalekoala of Maseru succeeded Mrs. M. Mashiloane as president. Miss P. M. Miliati was elected secretary. Executive members are Mesdames S. Sethasi, L. Molapo and D. Phumo.

Conference dispersed on Monday night (Easter Monday) with a colourful procession.

left Basutoland for the United Nations on 24th April. He headed a delegation of political leaders of the High Commission Territories, namely: **Basutoland**:—Messrs. Ntsu Mokhehle, G. P. Ramoreboli, G. M. Kolisang (secretary-general) who is at present waiting in Accra, M. Chakela (B.C.P. representative in Cairo), Q. Molapo (B.C.P. representative in Accra); **Swaziland**:—J. J. Nquku (deposed S.P.P. president), Dr. A. P. Zwane (present president); **Bechuanaland**:—M. Mpho (secretary-general of B.P.P.), Philip Matante (deputy president of B.P.P.)

The delegation will present a memorandum before a special committee of U.N.O. on Colonialism.

At a press conference before they left Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle said: "I am today leaving for U.N.O. with Mr. G. P. Ramoreboli who will attend to education matters in U.N.O. (Ramoreboli is tipped for the ministry of education in Mokhehle's shadow cabinet. He is a former school teacher and presently president of Basutoland Teachers' Association) and on the way I will be joined by other members of the delegation from the other Protectorates."

When Mr. Mokhehle was asked at whose invitation they were going to U.N.O. he replied: "We were advised by Mr. Joshua Nkomo who has just returned from U.N.O. that the three High Commission Territories would be discussed by the Committee on Colonialism in U.N.O. and that we were at liberty to put our case before this

committee by giving evidence on the territories concerned."

Mr. Mokhehle said that they would present a memorandum composed of three main issues:

1. History of the relationships with the British government.
2. Present constitutional anarchy.
3. Aspiration of the people for independence now.

Said Mr. Mokhehle in a rather angry tone: "We are going to demand independence. British protection is now worthless—it is a mere liability now. If independence is not demanded now—it may be delayed and we will be the victims of neo-colonialism as the British may choose their own men to form a government."

When asked what the position would be with Great Britain after independence he laconically replied: "We will definitely sever relations with Britain. The only relationship will be of equals and ordinary friendship on the basis of equality."

The U.N.O. committee has set aside sixteen days in which to discuss the protectorates.

On his way back Mr. Mokhehle plans to touch London to see his wife who is doing an advanced course in nursing and also to open negotiations for the establishment of a foreign office in London for the B.C.P.

He hopes to be away for three weeks and to return immediately in order to continue with work in the constitutional committee which will sit every day as from 1st June, 1962.

Transvaal Liberal Congress

No Intimidation!

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: The Liberal Party's national chairman, Mr. Peter Brown, described the party's Transvaal annual conference held in Johannesburg on 28th and 29th April as the "no intimidation" congress. He told the 120 delegates of all races that by coming to the conference despite Security Branch activity they had made it "the biggest ever and certainly the most determined" of all Transvaal conferences.

A major reason for the success of the conference was the use of the simultaneous translation system first pioneered at the party's Natal confer-

ence in March. The two Transvaal organizers, Messrs. Lazarus Mathe and Reginald Mayekiso, although without previous practice soon got into the swing of the system and provided a top-class interpretation in English, Xhosa, Sesotho, Tswana and Sepedi as speeches were delivered in the different languages. "It made an unbelievable difference" commented a Transvaal official afterwards. "Everyone was able to participate fully in all discussions—and because of the great saving in time much more work was completed".

From start to finish it was a business-like conference. The emphasis throughout was on expanding and streamlining the party's organization.

The several important decisions taken to implement this included: To consolidate the promising development of the Liberal Party in outlying districts of the Transvaal senior members of the

Cape Town

GROUP AREAS PROTEST MEETING

By a Reporter

CAPE TOWN: The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr. A. H. Honikman, has called a meeting to be held at 8 p.m. on Tuesday 8th May in the city hall to protest against the Group Areas Amendment Act and against government interference in the affairs of the city.

The Group Areas Amendment Act will lead to the establishment of separate non-White local authorities, and the loss of the municipal vote by many people at present on Cape Town's non-racial voters' roll.

The mayor has called the meeting in response to a petition of municipal voters, led by Mr. A. van der Sandt Centlivres and including Mr. Peter Hjul, Cape divisional chairman of the Liberal Party, Mr. D. B. Molteno, Dr. O. Wollheim, Mr. Frank Morris, Miss J. Beck, Professor Monica Wilson, Mr. S. B. Lotter, Mr. A. Desai, Mr. H. Howa, Mr. M. A. Gierdien, Mr. N. Daniels, Mrs. H. Gool and Councillors R. Friedlander M.P.C., H. E. Parker and Mrs. E. Stott.

The meeting is for all municipal voters; other citizens are welcome but may not vote on resolutions.

"ONLY THE NAZIS COULD HAVE DONE THIS BETTER"

WELENSKY'S immigration department has again shown its deep hostility to non-racialism. Recently a young Dane, working in South Africa, fell in love with a young African girl. The couple decided to go to Denmark. The Danish authorities sent a document stating that the girl would be allowed to live in Denmark. But, wrote the young Dane on 2nd April 1962:

We had a lot of trouble in Rhodesia. They refused to acknowledge T.'s Danish "passport". (T. is the girl.)

T. got sick and they took her for three hours' questioning. They issued a deportation order and ignored a doctor's certificate.

Only the Nazis could have done this better. Race relations in Rhodesia look very grim. I think South Africa is a democracy in comparison. The White people in Bulawayo were awfully bad-mannered and very colonial.

We were put on a train back to S.A. but we "jumped off" in the middle of Bechuanaland and took a charter flight to Tanganyika.

The people of Tanganyika received us with open arms. Our reception here was in great contrast to the one we received in Rhodesia: the name "Rhodesia" will always stand in a dark corner of my memory.

provincial committee should pay visits at least once a month; also a regular provincial newspaper catering for the vernacular languages will shortly be launched.

A resolution expressing "admiration" for Patrick Duncan, *Contact's* banned editor, was passed unanimously and with prolonged acclamation. The conference agreed to take "all necessary steps to assist Patrick Duncan in the vindication of his rights as a citizen in regard to the ban just placed on him"—with the added recommendation that this be done by the party on a national scale.

The two outstanding resolutions adopted by the conference were:

1. The recent ruling of the council of the University of the Witwatersrand against multi-racial social and athletic functions at the university made a "hollow mockery" of the principles of academic non-segregation "so piously reaffirmed" by the university at its rededication ceremony in March this year.
2. In the face of the desperate efforts being made by the government to stamp out opposition by means of arbitrary bannings, the Public Safety Act and other intimidation there was a vital need to keep opposition alive. Both party members and the public should be kept continually conscious of the necessity to keep alive "some glimmer of the civilized democracy on which a new South Africa must one day be built. Without this, the tragedy of Algeria may be repeated with perhaps even more violence in our country".

Mr. Ernest Wentzel was re-elected Transvaal chairman for a second year of office.

