



# PAARL LIVES IN FEAR

**P**AARL, "the jewel of the Boland", an outwardly calm and conservative town, is seething with discontent, the kind of discontent that has culminated in six major eruptions of violence in the last three years.

- On November 9 and 10, 1959, one person was killed and 16 injured in two days of what came to the known as "The Paarl Riots."
- On December 13, 1959, violence broke out in the Mbekweni Location.
- April 3, 1960, shops, schools and municipal buildings were burnt in the Mbekweni Location.
- November 22, 1962, two Whites were killed and three injured, when a crowd of Africans marched on the police station.
- March 30, 1963, three Coloured men and a 10-year-old boy were shot when two policemen shot their way out of a hostile crowd in the Klein Drakenstein area. Two of the men died.

This violence has made Paarl a town of fear. More and more White people are buying firearms (in 1962 there was an increase of 2,400 firearm applications over 1961 among a population of 20,100 Whites).

Two new police stations are being built and the number of policemen in the town has been considerably increased. Angry residents have called meetings at which motions of no confidence in the Town Council have been passed.

For the non-White members of the community there has been little comfort—a more rigid application of the oppressive apartheid laws and an intensification of the removal of Africans from the area.

The most shocking example of this is the treatment meted out to Mrs. Matsokolo Mapheele, who after seven months of court actions and an appeal to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, has

been refused permission to stay with her husband in Paarl.

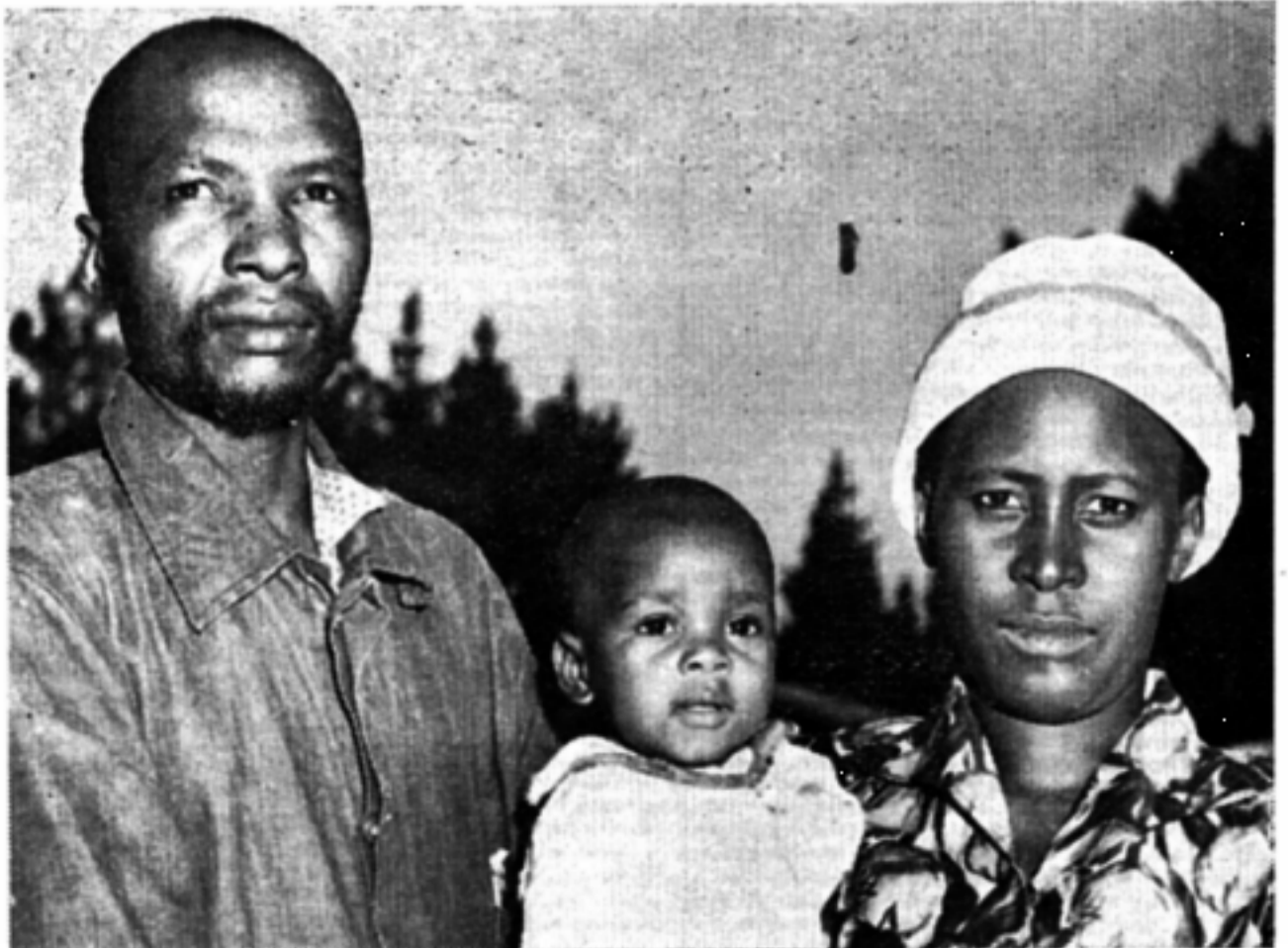
The Minister, who has said that his department deals leniently with "hard" cases, showed his leniency by informing Mrs. Mapheele that her appeal to the courts was "a provocative action taken in respect of the laws of the country". All Mrs. Mapheele wants is to live with her husband, and by going to the courts, she was only exercising her rights as a citizen.

There has been no attempt to lighten the burden of Paarl's 9,812

African citizens, who are living in squalor. The Town Council has asked the police to rigidly enforce the curfew hours for Africans—these are 10 p.m. to 4 a.m.

The municipality has dropped its plans to extend the Mbekweni Location and its R172,000 loan has been cancelled. The reason given was that African housing schemes were earmarked for future Coloured occupation when the Africans were removed from the Western Cape.

Mrs. Mapheele's case is only one example of the difficulties under which Paarl's African population is labouring. The reasons for the town's unhappy record of violence stand out far more clearly than that famous landmark—the Paarl Rock.



**Mr. Jackson Mapheele, who has worked for 10 years at a Paarl textile factory, and his wife Matsokolo, who is being politically divorced from him under South Africa's apartheid laws.**

## Transkei Parliament

# A GLORIFIED BHUNGA

By "Contact" Correspondent

UMTATA: Chief Victor Poto is in the news again owing to his name being tipped as first Chief Minister of the Transkei Bantustan. However, there is great speculation over this as the Transkei is slowly heading towards so-called 'independence'.

Observers feel that the last session of the Transkei Territorial Authority was the "tamest ever", and to account for this members who were always featured in the controversies of the whole set-up, ascribed it to repercussions which might arise as the Emergency Regulations (Proclamation R400 of 1960) and the General Amendment Act were in full force at the time.

Against this background the Transkei is being ushered into a "new era" in the form of self-rule as envisaged in the Transkei Constitution Act recently passed by "White" Parliament.

Most interesting are the views which the man-in-the-street seems to take as he watches the Transkei adjusting itself to the changes being contemplated. A lot has been said to promise him that he will have the sole control in the affairs of the Transkei.

But according to information released recently, preparations are being made for the transfer to

Umtata, the headquarters of the new African "State", of between 50 and 70 senior Government officials, "who will join the nucleus of the Transkei's proposed new civil service". Of these, six will be Whites to take up posts as secretaries to the Government departments of Finance, Agriculture and Forestry, Roads and Works, Justice, Education and Interior proposed for the "self-ruling Transkei."

"Because of this, the bulk of the senior posts in the Transkei civil service will have to be filled by the present White officials in the Territories, augmented by those who will be transferred from other parts of South Africa."

With these disclosures, it is the fear of most Africans in the Transkei that the proposed legislating body in the self-governing Transkei will be nothing better than the now defunct Bhunga and the T.T.A. in that those White officials who have always been in the Territories will be retained for purposes of monitoring over the activities of the "Bantus" to whom the responsibility of administering the affairs of their people will be shifted.

## VIEWPOINT

### The Agony of Mrs. M.

THERE is no limit to the acts of a class of privileged people. They do as they please and what little under-privileged people have, even that must be taken away from them. Mr. Mapheele is not allowed to have a wife. Mrs. Mapheele is not allowed a husband. Most people in normal countries take it for granted that husband and wife live together, but then, we do not have a normal country. We have the kind of country where the privileged few sit in their glass houses while laws are made harsher and harsher in an effort to retain their privileges.

Does it ever occur to them that they are robbers? A woman like Mrs. Mapheele has been robbed of a home, of the love and companionship of a husband. Among the oppressed people of this country, while the present system exists, is only the expectancy that what little they do have, even that will be taken away from them. After the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill — what? Who will be next?



THE children above were left parentless early this month when members of the Security Branch whisked away their father. Their mother at the time was serving a 30-day gaol sentence under the Pass Laws.

The three children's father, Mr. Mountain Quembela, was recently served with a five-year banning order under the Suppression of Communism Act, confining him to the Wynberg Magisterial area.

Mrs. Elsie Cewu (pictured with the children above) described this week how one evening at 8 o'clock Mr. Quembela had come to her house, which stands just behind his, together with a plain-clothes detective who asked her to look after the children. Mr. Quembela has not been heard of since.

**CONTACT**

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## ROBBEN ISLAND

# STILL "A LIVING HELL" ?

IN 1881 a visitor to Robben Island called the place "a living hell", and there seems no reason to doubt that this description still holds good today. The island which is seven miles from Cape Town and was once a leper colony was declared a Prison Establishment in 1961.

It is now a maximum security prison with 750 long-term and political prisoners in the jail. Because

of the large numbers of former Pan African Congress members, including Robert Sobukwe, on the island it has

become known as a P.A.C. prison.

This could account for the sudden transfer of Nelson Mandela, the A.N.C. leader, from the island to Pretoria. Mandela had been on the island for only a few days when he was suddenly taken off and sent back to Pretoria. It is possible that the authorities feared a clash between Mandela and P.A.C. opponents of the A.N.C.

## U.S. Negro Revolt

### *A Justifiable Impatience*

By a Special Correspondent

OVER THE PAST two months world attention has been centred on the town of Birmingham which has prided itself on practising the most rigid kind of segregation. *Time* magazine describes it thus: " . . . Birmingham's Negroes had always seemed a docile lot. Downtown at night, they slouched in gloomy huddles beneath street lamps, talking softly or not at all. They knew their place: they were 'niggers' in a Jim Crow town and they bore their degradation in silence. . . ."

May, 1963, has been the turning point for the "docile" and down-trodden people and the aftermath of killings and demonstrations have given much cause for a belief that segregation will end there too. Birmingham has shown that the people are impatient and that their impatience is justified. Their impatience is evident in the fact, too, that in the mass protests that have been held throughout the deep South over the past two years, the Negro people have rejected the leadership of organisations like the NAACP and depended on men like the Rev. Martin Luther King, who led the Montgomery bus boycott, the first of the mass demonstrations by the people on their own initiative.

Leadership, like the NAACP and others who seem to feel it incumbent on them to uphold the status quo, have expressed alarm over the people taking matters into their own hands; acting on their own initiative. White American liberals, we are told, are worried too. Certain incidents at Birmingham would seem to justify the fears of these perennial worriers. Why do they not transfer their worries a bit to the vicious White racialists, the firemen with their hoses and the police dogs? The

whole spirit of the Negro campaign for equal rights is one of direct but non-violent action. They have abided by that. The blame for the Birmingham riots lies squarely in the lap of Eugene "Bull" Connor whose inflammatory statements to the press and ruthless police tactics caused the tension and anger that swelled over into a night of wild rioting.

All over the world, oppressed people are realizing their identity. They are no longer willing to be the unwanted underdog, walking along the by-ways and the dark alleys of life. They are coming out into the sunlight and looking ahead to a future of hope and enterprise and the many things in life that have been denied to them.

Perhaps of all oppressed peoples, the Negroes have the most difficult struggle of all. For them it is not a matter of being granted independence—but of complete and absolute acceptance into American society.

The Negro writer, James Baldwin, has given a perceptive explanation of the real struggle of the Negro peoples.

" . . . Negroes," he writes, "represent nothing to the Northerner personally, except perhaps the dangers of carnality. He never sees Negroes. Southerners see them all the time. Northerners never think about them, whereas Southerners are never really thinking of anything else. Negroes are, therefore ignored in the North and under surveillance in the South, and suffer hideously in both places. . . ."

It seems indispensable to the national self-esteem that the Negro be considered either as a kind of ward, or as a victim. They are two sides of the same coin, and the South will not change—cannot change—until the North changes."

There is no doubt that violence has occurred in the jail. On May 17, Vorster announced in Parliament that two prisoners had been shot dead on the island. He said they were gang leaders who were attacking fellow prisoners. Vorster also admitted that eight prisoners were taken to the prison hospital with cut tendons. Since August 1962 several cases of self-mutilation have occurred among prisoners.

It is extremely difficult to obtain information about conditions and happenings on the island. On March 10 this year Red Petersen, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence was drowned in an escape bid with a raft made of petrol drums and planks.

This was only made public by Vorster seven weeks after the man had drowned and even then only in answer to a question by Progressive Party M.P. Helen Suzman.

In August last year a Magistrate's Court was established on the island and a number of trials have been held. Although the press and the public can attend these trials, it is exceptionally difficult to find out when they are taking place because there is no official notification. On November 27, 1961, the first court was held in the jail, appropriately enough it involved violence—a prisoner was sentenced for stabbing a warder.

On September 28 last year, the Judge President of the Cape Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Beyers, called for a proper investigation into the prison service in South Africa. He had just sentenced a prison warder to 10 years' imprisonment and 10 strokes for culpable homicide arising out of the death of a prisoner.

So far the authorities have not reacted to the judge's suggestion, if and when they do the logical place to start the investigation would be Robben Island.



Part of the crowd which overflowed the Port Elizabeth City Hall to protest against the implementation of the Group Areas Act.

## GROUP AREAS MOVE SHOCKS P.E.

From "Contact" Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH: More than 1,000 people of all races packed the Port Elizabeth City Hall last week (Thursday) to protest against the implementation of the Group Areas Act in South End. They unanimously passed a resolution condemning the Act, because:

- It is unjust and immoral;
- It will cause untold hardship to people in the affected areas, such as South End, Port Elizabeth.
- It will cause a severe breach in the maintenance of peaceful race relations and a community spirit;
- It is part of the tangled web of apartheid legislation which is breaking up in South Africa, over the past 300 years.

The meeting followed the proclamation of South End as a White zone which means that more than 6,500 non-Whites will have to leave the area. The meeting was also attended by European Security Branch policemen.

The chief speaker last week was Mr. Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Party in the Cape who condemned the Group Areas Act.

"The Act has been described as the authority for legalised piracy in South Africa," he said. "It flows from an obsession with racial tidiness—the Government is prepared to throw justice, decency, prosperity and even national security out of the window to implement its policy.

"There are many other ways of spending the millions of Rand the Government is using to carry out this Act. The money can be used to provide decent education for all, to combat malnutrition, to raise pensions or to train apprentices. Instead

it is being thrown into a bottomless racial pit."

Some women in the crowd wept when a 65-year-old widow told of her struggle since 1930 to pay for a home in South End. "Now it is paid for—now I must move. How can I start all over again?" she asked.

Representatives of the Hindu and Moslem communities called on people to pray for a change in the Government's attitude.



Women of all races took part in a poster demonstration against the Group Areas Act in Port Elizabeth last week.

## African Schools Dragged into Politics by B.A.D.

From "Contact" Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH: Schoolchildren throughout the country are being dragged into politics by the Department of Bantu Education in a campaign against well-known African political organisations.

Thousands of leaflets printed by the Government Printers in Bantu languages condemning "Umkhonto We Sizwe"—Spear of the Nation, and Poqo, were given out to schoolchildren throughout the country this week.

The pamphlets were enclosed in official envelopes addressed to parents or guardians.

School principals in the Port Elizabeth area reported at the offices of Mr. J. L. Ormond, Inspector of Bantu Education. They were told to give out the pamphlets.

The principals were surprised to get boxes of envelopes from the Department. Previously pupils had to bring envelopes for enclosure of correspondence, especially school reports to their parents.

"It is unfortunate that pupils, teachers and parents should be used to fight against political bodies," said one principal.

The pamphlet claims that the Congresses train pupils and students in schools and colleges to create disturbances and riots. Members of the Congresses act secretly. In this way pupils and students are used "to carry on their dirty work".

# Names of "No-Trial" Act Victims Are Released

From "Contact" Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG:** The names of two Indians, a Coloured man, an African woman and 49 African men who were arrested near Zeerust and Groot Marico on June 10 and who are being held in custody in Pretoria under the 90-day clause of the "No-trial" Act were released recently.

Nearly 100 men and one woman are now being held in terms of the section of the Act.

Police said the 53 arrested on June 10 were believed to be on their way to Lobatsi in Bechuanaland—37 miles from Zeerust.

Among them are: Ebrahim Sayanvala and Essop Amod Suleman (Indian), Adam Abrahams (Coloured), Tandiwe Eugenia Mlisana (African) and . . . James Herbert Setilo, Lombard Mbatha, William Mokolo, Samuel Papane, Samuel Ramaobe, William Tshie, Asaf Molotane, Dawid Paulsin, Adam Motsabi, Samuel Mabogwane, Patrick Ngwenwa, Simon Dhlamini, Ignatius Lingathe, Alvern Manedi, Marcus Mkela, Nicolaas Motsabi, Steven Mpago, Paulus

Ndamute, Pristwell Maduna, Daniel Moshuge, Jeremiah Khoza, David Nkozi, Abia Mokgele, Albert Zuma, David Matonsele, Freddy Lekgemo, Lazarus Maboya, Jackson Dhlomo, David Sibeko, Joseph Madiba, John Dolamo, Amon Komo, Nathaniel Paraso, John Mahlangu, Temba Nkosi, Edward Chabalala, Moses Matlala, Johannes Mosehli, Solomon Montwedi, Price Ndabene, Zulu Khay, Dumani Pheru, John Mchunu, Russel Mbane, Alfred Mthembu, Piet Mahlangu, Hammond Mbedu, Lukas Ntuki, Sibert Masheya, Edward Mkize.

## CAPITAL CITY

### Witch-hunt Continued

From "Contact" Correspondent

**PRETORIA:** On Tuesday, 18th June, while Bomber Mathe was at his home in Vlakfontein, Pretoria, a Kombi with five African Security Branch men inside drew up. The members of the Security Branch got out and questioned him. They asked him for his reference book number, his name and address, etc.

After he had given these particulars they asked him for the names and addresses of all the people who had visited him while he was held at Marabastad police station from 1st to 27th April (see *Contact*, June 14). He replied that as he had not been allowed visitors he could not tell them who had tried to visit him. The Security Branch men then said he must surely have heard who the people were who had visited him.

Mr. Mathe replied: "Oh, do you want a hearsay story? . . . Well, then, my family visited me." The police then pointed to his Liberal Party badge and asked whether he was not ashamed to wear such a thing. He replied that he was only sorry that their activities made it difficult for him to get a job and he was therefore short of money "otherwise I would

have badges pinned all over me to show you how I feel"!

He was also asked for the address of a relative and when he said that he did not know the address, but only how to get there he was told that "we will be back and you must go

and find out the address in the meantime".

It is interesting to note that this visit to Mr. Mathe occurred almost immediately after the story of his detention at Marabastad appeared in *Contact*.

### "SABOTAGE" for the records

From "Contact" Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG:** A copy of the controversial anti-apartheid film "Sabotage in South Africa", shown to millions on television in the United States, Britain and many European countries, is being kept locked away in the film library of the State Information Department, Pretoria, "for record purposes".

It will not under any circumstances be shown publicly in South Africa.

The Johannesburg representative of the American manufacturers who sponsored the documentary, the Bristol-Myers Company, had a copy on loan from the United States for a short while. It has since been returned.

The Information Department's copy was shown officially to the Press and Members of Parliament in Cape

Town and Pretoria in March; since then it has not been shown anywhere.

When it was shown in Cape Town some members of Parliament on both sides of the House thought "all" South Africans should be allowed to see it. A Nationalist said it would "promote White unity".

Critics have compared the film with the famous *Judgment at Nuremberg* for strength and impact. It has been described as "brilliant".

### "ROUTINE" CHECKS?

From "Contact" Correspondent

**BOTH** Whites and Africans travelling in cars near the borders of Bechuanaland are being stopped by the S.A. Police and subjected to prolonged and careful searches.

Every inch of a car which was stopped recently was searched—in the boot, under the seats, in cubby holes and shelves—and a White woman's handbag was inspected. She was asked why she was visiting Bechuanaland.

The searches are taking place near Zeerust, where 49 Africans, an African woman, two Indians and a Coloured were arrested recently and detained under the 90-day detention clause.

A border post is being hastily erected between Zeerust and Lobatsi in readiness for July 1, when passports and permits will be needed to enter the protectorates.

## THE LONG VIEW

# The New Kenya and South Africa

— *The Meaning of Addis Ababa*

— by Peter Brown

**T**HE Addis Ababa Conference and the Kanu victory in the Kenya elections are not as much in the South African news as they were. They will be again, for both will certainly exert a profound influence on our future.

After Addis Ababa the South African press was at great pains to point out how weak the independent African states are, what great problems of their own they all have to deal with, and how deep-seated are the rivalries which run between some of them. The impression conveyed was that all that came out of the conference was hot air.

It may be true that the threats from Addis Ababa will remain no more than threats for some time, but there is little consolation for South African white supremacists in this. Slowly there is developing a much more concerted and determined continental pressure against all white supremacy. This will first be directed against Portuguese Africa and after that against South Africa. Portugal

may be able to resist such pressure, military or otherwise, for some time to come, but once Salazar goes — and he is an old man — will the will to resist still be there? It seems at least possible that it will not, and that, after Salazar, Portuguese policy will change radically and that part of this change will be shown in a new willingness to come to terms with the continental surge of African aspirations. This, as we all know, would bring to the borders of South Africa, and on two fronts, policies and regimes which would be hostile to her. The pressure would then really be on this last and strongest bastion of white supremacy.

What would the reaction of white South Africa be to this close and very real threat to its position? Would it put up a last-ditch fight, or would it compromise? This is another question at the answer to which one can only guess, but what happens in Kenya under the KANU Government will have tremendous bearing on what the answer is to be.

Apart from Algeria, Kenya has seen more race conflict than any other

African country. It has gone forward from this strife to become the first important multi-racial community south of the Sahara to achieve black majority government. The responsibility and the opportunity with which this confronts Mr. Kenyatta are unique.

What Kanu does in Kenya will not only affect that country, it will affect South Africa too. If KANU exacts vengeance, the chances of South Africa going down to a last-ditch racial holocaust will be immeasurably increased. But if Mr. Kenyatta can show that in Kenya there is a place in the sun for every citizen, much of the resistance to the idea of an African majority in South Africa will be undermined.

Then, instead of last-ditch resistance, it may well be that, when the tides of change flow down through Angola and Mozambique to our borders, White South Africa will at last be ready to come to terms with them.



## Liberal Congress for Cape Town

**T**HE tenth annual National Congress of the Liberal Party will be held in Cape Town on 6th and 7th July.

It will open with a public meeting to be held in Rondebosch Town Hall on Friday, 5th July, eve of the Congress. The main speaker at the meeting will be Mr. Alan Paton.

The Congress, at which the Party's simultaneous translation system will be used, is expected to endorse the need for determined and outspoken opposition to government policies and legislation. It will be the first National Congress since the banning of two Liberal leaders, Mr. Peter Hjul and Mr. Randolph Vigne, and it is in the context of these and other direct attacks on the Party that Congress will be asked to affirm once again the determination of the Party to bring about a government based on the principles of non-racialism and democracy.

## LIBERALS ATTEND WEEKEND SCHOOL

**T**HE Cape Division of the Liberal Party has held a series of weekend schools over the past two years. The latest one, held this month, was described for *Contact* by a sixteen-year-old member of the Liberal Party, Vivienne Barton, who writes:

We were a pretty mixed bunch — the law student, the messenger, the doctor, the social worker, the journalist — even the schoolgirl, and plenty of others too.

A mixed bunch maybe, but a microcosm of South African society. For two days drinking, eating, singing, laughing, talking and sleeping all under one roof.

We had several lectures on various topical subjects and joined in discussion afterwards.

When we drove home in the gathering dusk of Sunday evening it was with a real sense of understand-



Leaving the School, Liberal students pose for *Contact's* cameraman.

ing of each other and the realization that the tiny microcosm of South Africa that we were, we were the true South Africans.

# FEDERATION A BETRAYAL OF AFRICANS SAYS BANDA

From H. H. MPONDA

LILONGWE: Outlining the history of the now dying Rhodesian Federation and early moves to amalgamate the Central African territories, Nyasaland's Prime Minister and the President of the Malawi Congress Party, Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, said here that Federation was a betrayal of the African people.

Dr. Banda, who is on his first inspection and political tour of the Central and Northern Regions since he became the country's first Premier in February this year, was speaking at a public meeting of all races at Lilongwe Town Hall on Sunday, June 9.

The Prime Minister said that when the British Government approved the principal of Federation he was furious because he regarded it as a betrayal of the Africans.

"I am not mincing words," he said, "that was a betrayal. This country was not a colony; we were not conquered. We put ourselves under the protection of the British Government through the influence of the missionaries, and it was understood that a time would come when we would be in a position to run our own political show."

The doctor went on.

"For the British Government to put us under Welensky, Huggins and Malcolm Barrow before we had reached the stage where we were in a position to decide our own political future and destiny, was a betrayal."

## SOCIAL SLAVERY

The Prime Minister explained that Federation was "a reason for fastening around our necks a social slavery like our brothers in South Africa". He, however, pointed out that for all practical purposes Federation was now dead and legally dissolved.

## NON-RACIAL STATE

Turning to race relations in the territory, the Malawi President said that when he returned to the country in 1958 there were four races. He had since brought them together, and for that reason he did not want any



BANDA

friction between Africans, Europeans, Asians and Coloureds.

"I am here to build the state of Malawi in which race, colour and creed will mean nothing. But this is only possible if Europeans accept the fact that this is Malawi in the continent of Africa and that we are in the majority and that the majority must rule," said Dr. Banda.

Speaking of the European Civil Servants, the Premier said:

"A Civil Servant carries out policy. If he does not like that policy he knows what to do. And the only honourable thing for him to do is to resign."

## Motsete Policy Retreat

From "Contact" Correspondent

FRANCISTOWN: Mr. K. T. Motsete, President of the Bechuanaland People's Party, has made a policy retreat on the territory's Constitutional advance which has shocked his Party and followers on the eve of Constitutional talks which are to begin in Lobatsi on July 1.

For two years the Party has demanded, in the territory and at the United Nations, the abrogation of the present Bechuanaland Constitution, calling for Independence.

And now, suddenly and in defiance of his National Executive, Mr. Motsete has submitted to the Government proposals under which the present system of internal self-government would be retained for another four years—in a different form.

He calls for direct instead of indirect elections to the Legislative Council as at present, membership of which would be determined on a non-racial basis and not as at present on a system of racial parity.

But the Resident Commissioner, as chairman, and the Government and Finance Secretaries will retain their positions on both the Legislative and Executive Councils. The rest of the

members of the Executive Council (eight) would be Africans.

Membership of the Legislative Council, to be elected on a common voters' roll, would be enlarged to about 50, with a Leader of Government Business and not a Prime Minister.

*In a curious muddle, he proposes a President (the Resident Commissioner or Governor, as he puts it) and a Speaker, as Chairman, for the Legislative Council; and appears at once a racist and non-racist, providing for a non-racial voters' roll which presupposes a non-racial Legislative Council, but restricting membership of the Executive Council to Africans except for the three officials who are Whites.*

He also reserves a Legco seat for the small Indian community, a seat for the Masarwas (Bushmen) and three seats for chiefs, but provides

no special seat or seats for the White settler minority.

In contrast, the proposals to be submitted by the National Executive of the Party, to which Mr. Motsete is opposed, would provide for a Bechuanaland Parliament with a Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister, a National Assembly and a House of Chiefs.

The creation of a House of Chiefs would be consistent with the Party's oft-repeated pledge to preserve the system of chieftaincy, and protect it from being dragged into the rough and tumble of politics.

The House of Chiefs would have certain functions provided by legislation, dealing mainly with questions of customary law.

These proposals were decided upon by Constitutional Committee set up by the Party, with only Mr. Motsete dissenting.

# Readers MAKE CONTACT

## Attention Mr. Deane

THE demonstration of delegates at the International Labour Organisation against South Africa's racial discrimination practices is a culmination of many years of discussion at I.L.O. conferences.

This demonstration is a deep seated move of rejection of South African racial policies by the International Labour Movement.

Protest against South Africa's racialism were made as early as 1957 and have been repeated yearly since then.

It must also be understood that South Africa's policies in these matters infringe every one of the basic principles to which the International Labour Movement and the I.L.O. in particular subscribe.

Mr. Deane's references, therefore, in attributing it all to Addis Ababa and to Hungary is an attempt to divert the tide of international opposition against South Africa by dragging a stale red herring across its path. Whatever may be the rights and wrongs about the Hungarian event it has nothing to do with the practice of race discrimination. It is this and not the nature of government that is completely unacceptable and offensive in the extreme to the self-governing states of Africa.

How Mr. Deane, an official of the National Executive Trade Union whose members suffer from colour bars, job reservation, group areas Act, can remain silent about these gross injustices for the majority of South Africans, is beyond any sincere National Executive Trade Unionist.

Mrs. L. Abrahams  
S.A. Congress of Trade Unions  
Cape Town.

## Praise and Regret

THE South African Sports Association congratulates the South African Non-Racial Open Committee for Sports (SAN-ROC) on its bold action in presenting the facts of the South African sports situation to the International Olympic

Committee and the world by flying its Vice-Chairman, Mr. John Harris, to the International Olympic Committee Conference in Lausanne, Switzerland.

We welcome, too, the statement by Mr. Harris that "SAN-ROC will never do anything to harm South African sport". It is a desire we share with SAN-ROC—and for which we have fought for many years—that there should be fair play for all South Africans.

We wish to express our regret at the arrest of the advisor and former President of SAN-ROC, Mr. Dennis Brutus, and to assure SAN-ROC of our loyal support.

G. K. Rangasamy, President,  
South African Sports Association.  
Port Elizabeth.

## Torture — Fiction?

I SAY thank you! Your Public Service Bureau (*Contact*, May 31, '63) asking for details from all who have suffered under harsh police interrogation is not a day too early.

Reluctantly and without rancour towards anyone I must suggest to all who desire an unbiased glimpse on South Africa that the recent "No

## Readers!

- This is your letter page.
- Short and topical please.

Trial Bill" opens the door for torture in the police cells. Complaints have been lodged with judges and magistrates and put aside as fiction while there were visible marks.

Torture methods used in Algeria which do not leave marks are known here in certain quarters. Let no police or army intimidation stop you. But beware! A Government and Judiciary which allows such methods as physical and mental torture surreptitiously will stoop to means that will daunt many. Therefore: "Be clever like a snake but gentle as a dove."

Durban.

T. Kloppenburg.

## Golden Silence

ALTHOUGH our being tongue-tied by our oppressors and colonial powers hinders our progress towards freedom, on the other hand it is also an advantage to us

because our oppressors never know which way our thoughts are inclined.

With papers like *Contact* as spurs to drive people to political maturity, right and good neighbourliness disregarding colour or creed, I feel that justice will eat up injustice until one day injustice falls dramatically dead.

Remember Nero's tyranny and downfall! Surely history repeats itself.  
Tlala Mohapi  
Rustenburg.

## The New Africa

ALL African nationalists whether inside or outside the ranks of labour, are determined to build strong and prosperous states on this continent. These states are to stand as mighty forts protecting and proclaiming the power, the manhood equality, the dignity, the progress, and the brotherhood of all the peoples of Africa. These new communities which we are determined to build, are to be our final and crushing answer to centuries of African slavery, of imperialist exploitation and to generations of studied humiliation.

We are determined that a black skin shall no longer be regarded as a badge of inferiority, of servility, of ignorance and of stupidity. We are determined that the word "Africa" shall never again stand for a continent whose peoples are so helplessly divided and so stupid that any band of adventurers with a few armaments and little money can literally possess thousands of African workers either to be shipped off to foreign lands in slavery or exploited with even greater cruelty in European colonies in Africa.

The basis of our hope is distinctly African as the problem itself. We are sustained by knowledge that we have survived centuries of oppression, exploitation and slavery. We were not destroyed in Africa though we have paid and still are paying a terrible price in the wastage of life, in the destruction of our cultures and in our self respect. We have not only survived in Africa but in many of the lands to which our people were taken in bondage in generations past, we not only survived, but have conquered these lands and now claim them as our own. We need a united group of all workers in South West Africa in order to attain a national independence all over Africa.

Dar-es-Salaam. Jackson Cambode