

contact

FOR UNITED NON-RACIAL ACTION

30 Volume 7 No. 14 December, 1964

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Transkei
Victory —

page 5.



As Christmas nears

POLITICAL TRIALS EVERYWHERE

WITH A TOUCH of Ian Fleming glamour and mystery which has caught public imagination, the evidence of Q-018, alias Gerard Ludi, in the Johannesburg trial of Abram Fischer, QC, and 13 others on charges under the Suppression of Communism Act, has overshadowed all else in the field of political trials this month. Amid details of the sex life and personal relationships of the accused and the witness himself, Ludi gave evidence of Communist cell meetings and Marxist study groups, of travel behind the Iron Curtain, of conspiracy and intrigue, of slogan painting and of code names and hidden identities. He said that he had made tape recordings of certain meetings, but an order from the Minister of Justice forbade "in the public interest", any disclosure in court of how this was done.

Less dramatic, but also of considerable significance, several sabotage trials have drawn to a close in various parts of the country. In Pretoria, Frederick Prager was acquitted but his fellow accused were found guilty on charges of sabotage. Bertram Hirson was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment, Hugh Lewin and Raymond Eisenstein to seven years each. In Pietermaritzburg, David Evans and John Laredo pleaded guilty to an alternative charge of being in possession of explosives, and were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The accused in these trials were alleged to be members of the African Resistance Movement.

In Cape Town, school-teacher Sedick Isaacs was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment for sabotage, while his three 18-year-old accomplices were sentenced to five years each. In Graaff-Reinet, Zamide Boyze was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, Thompson Daweti, Ngaze Zweni and Reuben Maliwa to seven years and James Ngqondela to five years on various counts of sabotage. Also on trial for sabotage in Johannesburg have been Wilton Mkwayi, Ian Kitson, Laloo Chiba, John Matthews and Sathyandranath Maharaj, alleged to be leaders of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

ESCAPE ATTEMPT

Mass trials under the Suppression of Communism Act continue to take place in and near Port Elizabeth. In Pretoria, at the end of November, Jairos Mokgatwie was found not guilty of attempting to recruit members for Umkhonto we Sizwe and similar charges were withdrawn against four others. In Cape Town, a charge of assisting prisoners to escape (arising from an attempt by political prisoners

to escape from rollsmoor gaol) was brought against Arthur McDillon, Tofie Bardiën and Fatima Abduraman. The charge against Miss Jessop (who is editor of *Contact*) was subsequently withdrawn, while the others have been remanded on bail to the Cape Town Regional Court, on 6th January.

On trial in Graaff-Reinet are Nolati Petse, Daniel Ndongeni, and Samuel Jonas, charged with the murder of Sipo Mange, state witness in a sabotage trial.

OBSCENITY CHARGE

In Durban, at the end of November, Aumparkash Meharchand was sentenced to six months imprisonment, suspended for three years, for being an officer of a publishing company while listed under the Suppression of Communism Act. He was formerly editor of *The Graphic*. Lincey and Watson (Pty) Ltd. won their appeal in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, against their conviction for printing an issue of *Contact* alleged to contain false information. Also at the end of November, Joan Block was fined R300 (or three months) and Insight Publications were fined R300 for the publication in *The New African* of a story found to be "undesirable within the meaning of the Act" -- indecent, obscene or offensive. An appeal has been noted.

John Harris, sentenced to death in Pretoria last month for murder, has been granted leave to appeal against his conviction and sentence. The charge arose from the planting of the "station bomb" in Johannesburg in July.

90-DAY DETENTION

Some 70 to 80 people are still being held under the 90-day clause and must be released or brought to trial



Joe Brown (Left) meets Levy Madi in Orlando, Johannesburg

Negro Champ Wants to Meet White

From *Contact* Correspondent:

JOHANNESBURG: Ex-World Champion lightweight boxer Old Bones Joe Brown is the first American-born Negro to take part in a boxing tournament in South Africa. He fought the South African featherweight champion Levy Madi, in Orlando recently.

The multi-racial audience thoroughly enjoyed itself. Many whites who came without permits were turned away.

Joe Brown told me that he was interested in "nothing but boxing and socialism" as far as South Africa was concerned. He said he would like to meet a white boxer in the lightweight or welterweight class.

Not much chance of that.

before 11th January, when the clause will be allowed by the Minister of Justice to lapse.

Continued on page 3, column 3

WHAT TO DO WHEN THE REDS COME MARCHING IN

THE GOVERNMENT HAS repeatedly warned that South Africa is in dire peril of a Communist invasion. Should this happen YOU may face the nightmare ordeal of being tortured by the ruthless Red Secret Police interrogators. Contact, ever proud to do its patriotic piece for the country, presents this information on how to resist bestial Red brainwashing.

I: DETENTION

When you are arrested (usually at 5 a.m. when people are befuddled) you should demand to see their identification (vigilantes may impersonate plain-clothes men to kidnap and murder you). Every psychological trick-of-the-trade will then be employed to make you anxious, confused and frightened.

You must decide whether the despicable Reds have arrested you to obtain information, in which case state utterly nothing except your name and address (however desperate your compulsion to speak is after seeing no one for perhaps many weeks) or whether the Reds may charge you with anti-Communist activities, in which case you may speak on general topics (if you think you are alert

enough to be continuously able to draw the borderline even when exhausted and nervous after five or 50 hours' continuous interrogation). Seemingly innocent conversations about where you went to school etc., are only used to make you expansive, to probe, to find discrepancies and to draw the net around you. They are the thin end of the interrogation wedge. On no account invent alibis, force yourself to remain silent when questioned on events which will incriminate you in the eyes of the Reds.

Your cramped cell may have a naked light bulb and monotonous black walls to instill a claustrophobic feeling of being watched and at their mercy, and to make you uncertain and nervous.

After some weeks you may have hallucinations and must fight the urge to pour your heart out to the interrogator, or to anyone (even a seeming friend) placed in your cell.

Speak or sing to yourself as long as it is not incriminating; your cell may be bugged.

BAD FOOD

In stubborn cases the Reds may give you bad food, deprive you of sleep, or harass you, to make you weaken. Little oppor-

tunity for exercise and no reading matter or visitors will be

permitted (to make you think no one wants to, or can, help you).

You should immediately proceed to memorise your Bible (if you are given one) and work out forwards and backwards, the multiplication tables; recite all the names of members of the UN; think up new slogans; recall

what the shops in Adderley Street sell; stick to a daily routine of physical jerks and work out the time of day or the weather outside your window to keep in constant touch with the world outside. This will keep your mind occupied and make you less frightened.

Your tie, belt, watch and all personal possessions will be taken away to make you feel lost and destroy your identity.

You may be given meals, or interrogated or the vile Communists may even release and rearrest you at irregular intervals and threaten you with hanging or torture to keep you worried about what will happen next.

Try to remain calm, do not be put out, breathe slowly and even when being taken to an interrogation keep on working out anything like 1x2x3x4 and so on to stop thinking about your fate.

Everyone can do something To help 'Contact'

"WE WILL HAVE to repent in this generation not merely for the vitriolic words and actions of the bad people, but for the appalling silence of the good people."
(The Rev. Martin Luther King)

Contact finds this really an excellent theme to remind the world that silence can be so very damaging.

A sympathetic understanding of the innumerable hardships which beset so many millions of human beings in this country is certainly one of the most vital goals for which this paper strives. We are constantly bringing examples of these difficulties into our columns - which is, in itself, a precarious task because of the many swords of Damocles above us - and we know that these descriptions evoke deep sympathy.

We understand also, only

too well, the growing fear of reprisals to those who are known for their liberal outlook of universal adult suffrage. This country has lately seen over-much of so-called "counter measures" in this respect.

But understanding alone, is insufficient, fear is an insurmountable barrier, and silence is appalling.

There are so many small ways in which readers can do more than merely understand and sympathise. The mere purchasing of this paper, for instance, is a donation to a better appreciation of problems at hand. And if the buyer then purchased another copy for a friend, his donation doubles itself, and then gains interest in more senses of the word than one.

The writing of an article for this paper would not be

just something done to fill columns, it would be a clear indication of thought given the problem, which thought is so much needed.

We do not expect all who read Contact to agree with it. What newspaper anywhere does not enjoy occasional controversy? But we do know that it is the duty of one to listen to and respect the viewpoint of the other, and Contact represents a viewpoint far too seldom heard.

And above all, while we so value Contact's constant friends and supporters, both in respect of subject matter and circulation, we call out for additional ears, new eyes, and fresh markets, for Contact is one of the very few remaining public cries of the discriminated against, and it is the duty of us all to enable that cry to be as widely heard as possible.

GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION AGAINST MORE LIBERALS

THE GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS to crush the Liberal Party by banning, confining and harrassing its members, are continuing. Every month new reports come in of Liberals banned or put under house arrest, or of police intimidation at meetings.

ctor R. Noel, Pietermaritzburg treasurer and a member of the National Committee has been confined to Pietermaritzburg.

After a jumble sale in the Iotne District recently, the white members who had attended the jumble sale were visited in Pietermaritzburg by uniformed police who asked them if they had a licence to sell second-hand clothing. One person in the district who had bought some jumble was told by a policeman that she should not wear the clothing as they were investigating to see if the clothing was stolen goods.

Three party workers have been questioned about such details as educational qualifications, family and relatives, and distance of nearest police station. These are: Mr Mibe Ndloru of Northern Natal; Mr Christopher Shabalala of Pietermaritzburg; and Mr Selby Msimang, who helps in the Durban office and is also a vice-chairman of Natal.

John Aitchison, 20, Natal

secretary, was warned by the chief magistrate of Pietermaritzburg under the Suppression of Communism Act. The magistrate did not give any reasons for the warning.

At the last Provincial Committee meeting held at Mr Paton's residence, Security Police parked outside the house.

The Midlands organiser, Mr C. Shabalala, was questioned for about three hours and then had his room searched. The next day police visited his landlord and obtained the names of the tenants. Shortly after this, one of the tenants who is not a party member was questioned by the Security Police.

In Pretoria, the vice-chairman, the organiser, and the secretary have been banned and placed under house arrest.

In Cape Town the organiser, Mr. Cromwell Nododile, has been visited twice in one week by the Security Police, and questioned about his family, education and work. Another member has also been warned by the magistrate.



Mr. Walter Hain, banned recently, was given written permission to communicate with his wife Adelain (above) who was banned last year.

RELEASED

Continued from page 1

Among those recently released, in addition to State witnesses Adrian Leftwich, John Lloyd and Rosemary Wentzel, are Norman Bromberger, who had been held for 128 days, and Lionel Gay, after 157 days in detention. Both are university lecturers. Also released was journalist Gavin Stewart, who had been held for about three weeks.

Contact is informed that the Cape Town 90-day protest committee led by Mr Hamilton Russell will not disband. It is understood that the committee will demand the investigation of allegations of brutality and ill-treatment of detainees, and members of the committee have pointed to the fact that the clause can be re-promulgated without reference to parliament as evidence that the need for vigilance and for protest remains.

All opposition groups, from the most radical to the United Party, have welcomed the suspension of the clause with reservations. There is widespread concern that the law is to be allowed to remain on the statute book.

courtesy of the Big Department Stores - National Egg Week.

So Graaf said "One man, one vote over my dead body," at the U.P. Congress. Remember Sir Roy, Sir Div?

Note for Radio S.A. on the Goldwater defeat: It all goes to show what happens when you have universal adult franchise.

A white paternalist effusing over immigrants: "We're going to be like the USA-British, Italians, Dutch and Germans." Yes. We even have Negroes too.

VIEWSFLASH

An American found himself sitting on a plane next to "Sir De Villiers Graaf." Sir Div., noting the American's accent, asked him who he was voting for in the U.S. Presidential Election. "Johnson" the American replied. Sir D. V.G. said, "If I could vote in that election, I would vote for Goldwater, because he's best for my country."

To which the American replied: "Well, I'm voting for Johnson, because he's best for my country."

Loudspeaker on Cape Town's new railway station announced: "Next train na Bellville is cancelled." After a 10-second pause which is presumably the minimum required for respect, the announcement was repeated in Xhosa. One eight-year old Afrikaans schoolgirl, like a child showing off an expensive toy, giggled to a friend: "Luister, dis kaffertaal." Even at that age.

The Place Names Commission had better think up a new one for Higg's Hope - but there's already a Vorsteshoop.

See Newlands Swimming Bath has acquired a new wall to protect whites at play from the lecherous glances of the sub-humans.

S.A. has at last obtained a non-sectional festival,

Standard of English to be raised

From Contact Correspondent

DURBAN: The Sobantu High School has decided to start a new system for teaching English, as from the beginning of 1965.

Our correspondent reports that the course is being arranged to accommodate students who want to continue their schooling up to Matriculation.

Students will now be able to take English on the higher (A) level if they wish to.

This system will be of use to school leavers who want to take up nursing and other careers that demand a high standard of English.

Matriculation examinations are taken in English, and this has created a problem for candidates who have until then received all their education in the vernacular, in accordance with the policy of Bantu Education.



206 Burleigh House, Barrack Street, Cape Town, Republic of South Africa

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS:

African Postal Union: RI (10/-)
Rest of the world: RI.50 (15/-)
Airmail: R2 (£1) or \$ 6

Merry Xmas

CONTACT IS VERY glad indeed to be able to wish its readers a happy Christmas.

There were times when we thought we should never last out the year. We've had two printers decline to continue their services; we've had office equipment smashed by vandals; we've had an unsuccessful charge brought against us in the courts; we've had an editor banned and another detained; we've had to move our offices and once we nearly died for lack of funds.

All these adventures, however, have made us determined to go on - if only to show this government and more sympathetic bodies here and in the rest of the world that there is a group of people in South Africa who believe in democracy and are prepared to say so.

It is often said, both here and overseas, that there is more freedom of the Press in South Africa than in many other countries. The existence of Contact has been cited as proof of this. No truly fascist government, it is said, would allow a newspaper that attacked it with such regularity and enthusiasm as we do. There is some truth in this assertion. South Africa is not a police state in the same way as Nazi Germany was.

Our rulers are far more subtle than that. We doubt if they will ban us outright. They prefer to ban our personnel, raid our offices from time to time, remove copies of the paper from houses they visit in search of "seditious literature". They would like us to crumple of our own accord.

This we have no intention of doing. We have some ambitious plans for the future, and we propose to carry them out. Our circulation increased slightly during the course of this year, and next year we hope to increase it considerably. We now have a press of our own, and we're going to buy more equipment as soon as we can raise the money.

So we wish you a merry Christmas. And your support can make ours a prosperous new year.

Printed and published by Granite Publications (Pty) Ltd., at 206 Burleigh House, Barrack Street, Cape Town.

THE LONG VIEW

- by Alan Paton

THE NINETY DAYS

MR. VORSTER'S SUSPENSION of the 90-day clause is welcome news. Some people will hail it as a proof that the back of sabotage is broken. Others, like myself will be grateful that a grave threat to the liberty of the ordinary citizen has been removed. For it is certain that a 90-day clause is a temptation to any Government and any police force to use unwarranted power against the citizens of the State.

Some other things are certain also. The 90-day clause is a temptation to torture human beings, to smash their jaws, to break their limbs, and to bring some of them to the point where they would rather jump to death than face torture any longer.

These things are bad enough. But the most abhorrent thing about the 90-day detention is that it can be used, by itself, or with supplementary cruelties to destroy or maim or change the human personality, so that decent men and women can be persuaded to betray their friends for the sake of themselves or their children, or their own liberty.

There are of course many people who regard the infliction of physical or mental injury as a bagatelle compared with the inestimable advantage that the safety of the State has been preserved. There are also opponents of the Government who in their turn would also use such methods, and would like nothing better than to give Mr. Vorster a taste of 90-days. This may be a pleasant thought, but it is pleasant only to the baser side of our natures, indeed to that base side of human nature that in the first instance consented to such a corruption of the law. It is not a thought for any true liberal to entertain. If we entertain it, then we too have been debased, and by the very power which we profess to abhor.

POWER AND JUSTICE

This problem of the reconciliation of power with justice, of authority with liberty, of the State with its citizens, is as old as human society itself. It is never fully or permanently solved. But the continuing attempt to achieve it is one of the unmistakable marks and supreme aims of good

government.

Dr. Verwoerd's government does not pass this essential test. It is mainly concerned with the preservation of the safety of the State, and with the preservation of an existing order. It argues that the safety of the State is essential for the well-being of the individual. Yet it can be just as cogently argued that the liberty of the individual is essential for the well-being of the State, and of society, that no society is worth preserving if its people are not free.

The Liberal view is clear and unequivocal. It says with Lord Acton that the primary function of the State is to make it possible for man to lead the good life. The State in fact is a means not an end. The State is not the master of the people, it is the people. It must have power, but never absolute power. Its power to punish and detain, it delegates to the courts, and under no circumstances must it take back that power. Judged by these standards, the 90-day clause is indefensible.

INTOLERABLE

While I welcome Mr. Vorster's suspension of the clause, I condemn his reasoning. He says that it is no longer required and he says he will not hesitate to re-introduce it if he thinks it necessary. It is clear that in his view the State has a right to detain without charge or trial, and to bring about fundamental changes in human personality. To a liberal this view is intolerable.

I should like to make again one point that I have made before. This is not fundamentally a crisis of law and order. It is the crisis of a kind of law and order that many white South Africans like, not because it is lawful, not because it is orderly, but because it preserves their power and privilege.

Fundamentally that is what the 90-day clause is for.

It is futile to suppose that one can preserve the law by going outside the law. The 90-day clause should be abolished.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION :

Give someone a subscription to Contact this Christmas.

Send us his name and address, and 65c (special never-to-be repeated Christmas price), and he'll have it delivered for a year, starting in January, 1965.

Or send us two names and addresses, and R1.00, and that'll be two presents off your conscience, and two new subscribers to Contact.

Or if you like, you can just send us a Christmas present. We like Christmas, but we love presents.

MAJOR VICTORY FOR DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN TRANSKEI



Chief Matanzima

From a Special Correspondent

THE BY-ELECTION IN Gcalekaland passed almost unnoticed in the townships of the main Republican centres. The apathy of urban Transkeians showed clearly their attitude that the distant Transkei government concerned them little, their daily lives being ordered by the harsh measures of a government in which they had no say.

But in the Transkei itself the story was a different one. Writing from Umtata, our correspondent describes the mounting tension and excitement throughout the Transkei as election day, 25th November, approached. This was the first election fought on a party political basis, and for this reason the issues were much more clear-cut than they were at the time of the general election. Both Matanzima's Transkei National Independence Party and Poto's Democratic Party claimed that victory in this election would prove that the people of the Transkei were firmly behind their policies. Matanzima was so confident of victory that on the eve of the victory that on the eve of the election he turned the contest into a vote of confidence, a challenge Poto was quick to take up after the election, when, as victor, he demanded the resignation of the government.

HANDICAPS

Despite the handicaps of having to change their candidate on nomination day because the original candidate was found not to be registered and of having to compete with an independent candidate who claimed to support their policies yet refused to stand down, the Democrats, in the person of their candidate, Mr Moses Dumalisile, swept to victory, defeating the TNIP

candidate, Mr Paul Majavu, by a decisive majority of 7,434 votes. Mr Dumalisile polled 36, 137 votes to Mr Majavu's 28, 703. Mr Gwebityala, the Independent, lost his deposit. This was quite undeniably a major triumph for Chief Victor Poto and his Party, and a vindication of their policy of multi-racialism.

At some polling stations, the tribesmen appeared to be voting according to instructions given them by their chiefs and headmen, most of whom support the TNIP. Many had been given a "ticket" to guide them, and some voters alleged that they had been told at a meeting that a sub-headman would be noting carefully who refused the "ticket". A sub-headman was noticed standing close to the polling booth until he was asked to leave by the presiding officer

VERBALLY

Owing to shortage of manpower, the officials at several of the polling stations were government servants. At some of these stations voters were made to give the name of their candidate verbally, the officials refusing to accept "tickets". One old

man became confused and shouted out his choice, Mr. Gwebityala. Asked by people nearby why he had voted for him, he explained, "I liked the sound of the name. It was familiar somehow!"

SERIOUS VOTING

Many queued up at the polling booths from 4 a.m., but it was during the afternoon that most of the more serious voting appeared to take place. At Idutywa, considered "safe" for the TNIP, a smiling Mr. Majavu watched his supporters trickling steadily to the booth during the morning, but the afternoon presented a different picture, and Mr. Majavu quietly disappeared from the scene. As in the general election the percentage of woman voters was high. This was particularly noticeable at Kentani, where during the morning about 75% of the voters were women.

The importance of this election result should not be under-estimated. Whether they voted against enforced rehabilitation or for multi-racialism, the Gcalekas deliberately rejected the advice and instructions of their chiefs and showed where their true allegiance lay, with a Party which was prepared to lead them in a direction in which they themselves wished to go, and which they felt to be right. And that, as well as being a traditional tribal attitude, is the essence of democratic leadership.

MATANZIMA HOPED FOR SUPPORT OF CHIEFS

THE FOLLOWING IS a free translation of a letter signed by Chief Kaiser Matanzima and sent to chiefs and headmen in Gcalekaland before the recent election. It should be noted that it is signed in his capacity as Chief Minister, not as an officer of the Transkei National Independence Party.

Chief Minister's
Office,
Transkei Govern-
ment,
Umtata.

6th October 1964.

Chief/Headman,
In Gcaleka Region.

Re: Gcalekaland By-

Election.

As you are aware the By-Election is close at hand. I advise all Chiefs and Headmen to beware of Jackals that will turn them against their own people. The usual practice of these Jackals is to lead the people into difficult positions where they will find themselves chased by the Police. These Jackals bring about trouble between the Chiefs and their people.

Stand with the Government if you wish to lead a happy and content-

ed life, because these Jackals themselves are being hounded by the

police as they have Communists sheltered under their own blankets.

Vote for Paul Majavu, who is supported by Paramount Chief Zwelidumile Sigoavu and also by the Chief Minister of the Transkei.

Let all sub-headmen be busy on the day of the By-Election and see to it that the people are not misled.

(Signed) K.D. MATAN-
ZIMA
Chief Minister.

Massive build-up Of forces

A TOTAL OF R210,000,000 was earmarked for military expenditure during 1964 - seven times more than was allocated to Bantustans. This was a five-fold increase since 1962 and larger even than any of the war-time military budgets. The vote for munitions - R33,000,000 - was a one hundred fold increase on 1962.

Developments during 1964 in Mr. J.J. Fouche's department were:-

ARMY: Commanded by General Jacobs, Permanent Forces increased from 9,000 to 16,000 whites, the total conscription giving a war-time strength of 250,000, of whom 134,000 would be in the field. Practically all male whites serve nine months' training in the Active Citizen Force. Six Mobile Armed Combat Groups were trained, while the 99% white 17,000-strong Police Reservists were prepared for their duties in the event of war.

AIR FORCE: Under Commandant-General Hematra, the airforce has over 300 aircraft and several hundred paratroopers. It is now equipped to repulse amphibious landings (16 Buccaneers), and for counter-insurgency warfare (50 Helicopters). To assist with this, the Air Commandos, comprised of privately-owned light aircraft, have been formed.

NAVY: Headed by Rear-Admiral Biermann, this is based around Simonstown, Saldanha Bay and Walvis Bay. It has been expanded from 900 to 3,000 men. The Navy's ships include over 7 frigates, 2 helicopter carriers and several mine sweepers and smaller vessels. It is also trained for shore defence, such as cordons round locations.

POLICE: Under General Keevy, and well over 40,000 strong, it has one of the largest internal spy services this side of the Iron Curtain.

The police vote for the Service was R100,000. There are 60 new border posts, linked by micro-wave radio relays and manned by more than 1,000 men and dogs.

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION BOARD: With 71 states (the only significant exceptions being France and Italy) refusing to supply this Government with arms (as of 1st March, 1964), great stress was placed on rushing South Africa to strategic self-sufficiency. A Bloemfontein factory was built for jet fighter-trainer aircraft. In addition to sufficient oil for more than two years' requirements being stock-piled, fifteen per cent (48 million gallons) of South Africa's internal petrol consumption was made at Sasolburg's ersatz plant, while synthetic rubber and plastics were also produced, thus rendering a boycott incapable of knocking much more than a dent in the scattered stock-piles (unless they were bombed). New refineries were built at Durban, (three million gallons annual petrol production), and at Cape Town. Bonaer's newly-opened copper quarry at Phalaborwa, Eastern Transvaal, supplies 80% of South Africa's copper requirements.

DEFENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL: A Rocket Research and Development Institute, plus a rocket firing range, was completed by October, 1963, while scientists were trained abroad to obtain the know-how required for local guided-missile production, anti-tank infantry missiles (RANGE: 5,000 yards; PENETRATION: 12" armour plate) and anti-aircraft missiles able to seek out assailants "far beyond the boundaries of the country" are being built. S.A. Scientists were studying "deadly gases ... capable of massive devastation comparable with a nuclear bomb", in the words of Prof. Le Roux, chairman of the Council.



Mr Matante (in glasses) with some of his supporters.

Matante-man Of Future?

From a Special Correspondent

MR. PHILIP MATANTE, controversial head of the Bechuanaland People's Party, is likely to play an important part in the Bechuanaland elections early next year.

Mr. Matante, who grew up in Johannesburg, came to the forefront in Bechuanaland politics eighteen months ago when the original People's Party, led by veteran Mr. K.T. Motsete, split into two. The splinter group, which now calls itself the Botswana Independence Party, is said to have most support in Palapye and Mochudi.

Mr. Matante's group split a few months after the BIP, and now claims it is the only real BPP. With its headquarters in Francistown, the BPP has been making great efforts to expand.

It is highly unlikely that Mr. Matante will come anywhere near winning this election. No one doubts that Seretse Khama's Democratic Party will sweep the board.

But some political observers believe that, in a country that may within a few years assume great strategic importance in Southern Africa, the BPP is the party of the future.

Once the present leadership problems have been settled, and as the people of the Protectorate become more aware of wider political forces, this Party could take control.

Its attitude towards freedom forces in this country will then be of the greatest significance.

NOT ENOUGH APPLICANTS

From Contact Correspondent

DURBAN: The University of Natal Medical School for Non-whites is in danger of closing for lack of applicants, according to the independent newspaper, Ilange Lase Natal.

The other "Non-White" faculties in the university have gradually been decreasing their intake of students since 1959, when the university apartheid Act was passed.

Very few schools for Africans have the equipment necessary

CHARGE IS WITHDRAWN

THE CHARGE AGAINST Miss M.G. (Jill) Jessop, Editor of Contact, was withdrawn early this month.

Miss Jessop was detained for a week in November, and subsequently charged with three other people in the Wynberg Magistrates' Court (see page 1).

for training students in high-school physics and chemistry. The result is that of the hundreds of applications received for entry into the Medical School, pitifully few come from suitably qualified students.

'NEW AFRICAN' TO APPEAL

THE FIRST ROUND of the case in which the journal The New African is being charged with printing an obscene article, has gone to the State.

The Director of Insight Publications (Mrs J.N. Black), publishers of the journal, was fined last month in the Cape Town Magistrates' Courts.

She was found guilty on two counts: in her capacity as Director and as servant of the company. She was fined R600.

The charge arose from a short story written by Can Themba, and called "The Fugitives".

The defence has lodged an appeal.

Letters

ONE MAN ONE VOTE IS AFRICAN TRADITION

Sir, What is the difference, similarity and aim between the old Western and African one man one vote systems?

(a) the difference is that in Africa, every individual has always had the right to voice his opinion... his point of view in every tribal or national gathering. And in this way, the king or his representative has always been bound at the end of a discussion to declare the popular idea... a law which binds everybody, including even those who had voiced opposite ideas.

Thus everybody had a say in the making of laws which govern his country. If in the long run the decision proved itself wrong, the meeting was there to make necessary amendments. In this way, no king, president or prime minister can govern against public opinion.

This is God's way of governing His people as recorded in many parts of the Bible. God does not impose His rule over His people, over nations or individuals like conservative Europeans in Africa. All His people have a right to weigh, judge, accept or refuse what prophets

(leaders) say. Do you know that God does not choose prophets (leaders) from high societies who have positions, salaries or riches to defend at any cost? Leave alone exceptions who do sacrifice positions and wealth for Righteousness' sake. God's chosen leaders are people who have nothing else to lose but their national chains or their lives. In most cases such people come from lower classes of the population and can be discovered only where universal franchise is in practice.

Rulers of His time were afraid to kill Jesus Christ against public opinion. First they had to deceive, bribe and organise the common man to say "Crucify Him". An organisation of that nature is now taking place in Southern Rhodesia. In the old western civilisation ruling classes used to open few channels through which under-dogs could climb to the top class so that masses might think there was nobody else but themselves to blame for their fate. But now Europeans have adopted the African one man one vote system but for Europeans only in Africa. Africans in

S. Rhodesia would be wise to note that British kings do not lose their positions under this African one man one vote system. Trouble can come only when a king takes chances of becoming a self-appointed dictator or a sell-out.

(b) Similarity in the supposed-to-be different systems of government is that both the ruling and the so-called opposition parties have got to please the same people, which boils the whole thing down to the level of a one party government as no party can afford to do what is right or wrong against public opinion.

(c) The real aim in denying voting rights to the illiterates is to use them as a reservoir for cheap labour, so that Africans must continue to keep going the old undesirable western way of life of oppressing their people to the detriment of their nation's majority; while the poor unqualified ones cannot do anything more than press for bread and butter or vote against selfish members of parliament at the next election.

Cecilia Kuse Johannesburg

Embarrassed by Appraisal

Sir,

It was with great regret and no small degree of embarrassment that I read the "appraisal" of Peter Brown by "Authors Anonymous" in the September issue of Contact. Surely the overstatement and sentimentality of the article are entirely unnecessary. The final impression of the article is that facts cannot speak for themselves and that there the "authors anonymous" must "protest too much" and this seems to me, though I do not know Peter Brown, an unfair impression to give of him.

It seems to me that the description of him as "a kind of Christmas gift to the nation" would make excellent material for a cartoon in the government press. The description of his children as "fawnlike creatures" of "beauty and intelligence" is precious, perhaps the phrase would be at home in an ode; the circumlocution and metaphor of "innocent of the nature of the road on which he was setting his feet" is unfortunate as is the anticlimax of "the combination of high ethical standards with a complete absence of blah".

The fact that Peter Brown was unashamed of his guilt in statutory offences surely does not mark him out in any special way in a

country whose laws are haywire! Finally, the concluding crowing remark in regard to "Big Brother" is surely superfluous. No thinking South African would judge him as a "true South African".

I feel in short that the whole article was extremely unfortunate. It provides much material for derision and scorn, and mirth for those who are looking for it when these are the last things that an appreciation of Peter Brown should elicit.

John O'Leary Johannesburg

Tribute from Black Sash

Sir,

On instructions from the National Conference of the Black Sash held in Pietermaritzburg from 20th to 24th October, 1964, I write to express the admiration of the Black Sash for your fight to uphold the freedom of the Press.

The Conference also expressed admiration of the fearlessness with which you uphold freedom, right and justice.

Your leaders and comment bring to the notice of the public the true moral standards of Western Civilisation which should be the pattern for South Africa.

Jean Sinclair Johannesburg
National President
The Black Sash

COURAGE OF ANN TOBIAS



Sir,

After the recent correspondence in the columns of Contact between Ann Tobias and me, I thought her politics stank - and she most probably thought the same of mine. But what she did say she had the right to say it in any civilized country. In South Africa she is banned.

I admired her forthright and courageous views. She had taken on an important task that was bound to end up the way it did. For this one cannot but commend her; for this South Africa has lost a valuable citizen - for the time being.

This is a perfect example of the foolishness and stupidity of the Nationalist Government. Suppression of Communism! No doubt Miss Jessop will follow her but if Contact can keep going, it will be to the advantage of the 'free' press in South Africa.

Barry Streek East London

Call for SWAPO Meeting

From Contact Correspondent

WINDHOEK: The Ovamboland branch of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) has appealed to its National Executive Committee and all the National branches of SWAPO to call a conference to point out the danger of the South African Government to South West Africans.

It also wants to publicise alleged police action against SWAPO members and officials.

'SWAPO' leaders:



BRANCH LEADERS of SWAPO near Ovamboland (left to right): Mr. G.S. Ndeimana (Secretary), Mr. E.H. Katena (Chairman), Mr. S.H.K. Kapitia (Assistant Secretary), Mr. F. Erosa (Vice-Chairman), and Mr. S.A. Mucototele (Assistant Secretary).

OBITUARY - George Clay

It was with regret that Contact learnt, just too late for inclusion in the previous issue, of the tragic death of its founder, Mr George Clay, while reporting near Stanleyville.

Mr George Clay, born on 27th November 1923, became a journalist after the Second World War, in which he fought with the Allies against the racist tyranny of Nazism.

He rose rapidly in the field of journalism, becoming in quick succession the political correspondent for,

among others, the Rand Daily Mail and the Cape Times.

It was in 1957 that he became the founder, and Editor, of Contact, then a fortnightly.

In 1959 Mr George Clay left Contact to cover Africa for the Observer (London) and the NBC, although he still maintained an interest in this paper.

Mr George Clay was married twice and leaves a daughter by his first marriage.

Contact's staff express their sympathy with his family.

At last, a Radio Station which Is Unslanted

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Bombast Corporation presents another in its series of factual talks on contemporary affairs.

Millions of emaciated, unemployed male and female English workers are roaming the streets of British slums searching the dustbins for food and work following the recent victory of the Communist fellow-traveller, Harold Wilson, whose boycott of SA has caused the British economy to grind to a halt.

Widespread panic has been induced by SA's threats to bring England to her economic knees by a consumer counter-boycott. While no one knows how long Britain can hold out for, certain quarters have rumoured that secret armistice talks between Whitehall and Pretoria may soon be initiated in Lisbon.

In many aircraft factories and shipyards throughout Britain, tens of thousands of workers are revolting against their doctrinaire Socialist bosses. One worker, a member told Bombast's own reporter: of Smethwick's Labour Club,

"We all know SA only wants its aircraft for defence against the outside. In any case, you need them to keep down your wogs back home - we certainly don't want them here."

This growing disillusionment with woolly idealism represents the swing of the pendulum as hard economic reality brings ill-fed ill-clothed ill-housed English workers, misled by irresponsible Red-exploited movements, to their senses. Appeasement of the Left has even reached the stage where, when English priests become bishops, they wear red robes.

Many people in Britain are becoming shocked by the widespread vandalism and immorality. Can South Africans be blamed for their concern that Britain may follow the atheistic Swedish path to modern liberalist decadent immorality?

It is our divinely-ordained mission to save the West from the Great Red Conspiracy to overthrow our traditional heritage of Western Democracy and Civilization.

B.P. Youth 'Selfish' - BIP leader

From Contact Correspondent

SEROWE: In a statement to Contact, the Chairman of the Serowe Branch of the Botswana Independence Party has made an appeal to the youth of the country to join in the political battle for their freedom.

He accused them of apathy and a selfish interest in social events and warned them that their circumstances would not change until they were prepared to stand together with those already fighting racialism and injustice.

SACHED offers Bursaries

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMITTEE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION: Bursaries valued at R300 per annum renewable yearly (five or six years), offered to non-White matriculants wishing to study externally for G.C.E., leading to London B.A. or B.Sc (Econ.) degrees.

Applications are invited only from residents of the Cape Peninsula area, and should be addressed immediately to: Secretary, 2 Buchan Road, Newlands, Cape.

Group Areas On farms?

From Contact Correspondent

Cape Town: A commission of enquiry has been appointed by the Minister of Coloured Affairs to report on the possibility of establishing settlements for workers in farming regions, so as to keep the white farms white. The original idea of clearing farms of their Coloured labourers living there has resulted in vigorous protests from farmers, who resent having to fetch and bring back farm labourers every day.

They also find it uncomfortable not to have their labourers and servants at hand when the need arises during week-ends or off-hours.

The irony of the whole aspect is that most farmers are Nationalist supporters, and are strongly in favour of apartheid, but resent implementing it when it affects them.