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contact

FOR UNITED NON-RACIAL ACTION

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Conference Backs NUSAS Leaders

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July Raids Alarm South Africa

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PORTS SHUT-OUT PLANNED

African States May Ban Ships Calling at S.A.

From Contact Correspondent

CAPE TOWN: With the setting up of a permanent headquarters and secretariat, the Organisation of African Unity plans to intensify its struggle against the apartheid regime in South Africa. This Organisation's second conference took place in Cairo in the third week of July and was attended by 30 heads of State.

While there was evidence of several differences of opinion among the new African nations, the intense feeling against the present Government of South Africa was shared by all delegates and it resulted, in the words of Mr. Anthony Delius (special representative of the Cape Times at the conference) "in the most sustained and planned attack ever made at any international conference so far".

"At Addis Ababa last year", he commented, "there was a strong attack on South African race policies. Yet for sheer concentration on the subject there was nothing at the conference in Ethiopia to compare with the massiveness of the attack this year. Where the Addis attack was general, this year's attack was specific - it concentrated on sanctions, and what is more, sanctions as outlined by the sanctions study group held in London earlier in the year."

Last year one step taken towards weakening the South African minority government by isolating it from the world outside was the closing of African airports and airspaces to South African aircraft. This caused the costly diversion of South African Airways international flights to an over sea route round the bulge of West Africa.

The Organisation of African Unity has resolved to "take the necessary steps to refuse any aeroplane or ship or any other means of communication going to or coming from South Africa the right to fly over the territories of member states or utilise their ports or any other facilities".

LOSS OF FACE

If this decision is put into operation, international airlines moving in and out of Jan Smuts airport will have the choice of either ending services to South Africa or of following the S.A.A. along an alternative route. For S.A.A. loss of face would have been more serious than loss of money, but it is no secret that the long way round is eating

heavily into the profits of the airline.

Although the South African press has been quick to point out that the highly-developed Republic provides the bulk of the cargoes of most shipping companies which include other African ports on their schedules, one or more harbours of states north of Angola and Mozambique are served by at least a third of some 30 shipping companies trading to and from this country.

For some years now the boycott of South African products in West Africa has led to the removal of ports in that area from most shipping companies. There are, however, companies which run services from the Far East, calling in at South Africa and then going on to West Africa. One of these is the Maersk Line, whose vessels are part of Denmark's largest shipping fleet; another is the Gold Star Line (owned by Israeli interests) and a third is a Japanese company, whose West Africa trade is probably far more important to it than that with South Africa.

Calls at West African ports

are also made by two French companies serving South Africa, but the most important ports in any complete boycott would be Dar es Salaam and Mombasa in East Africa. At least seven or eight of the most frequent services linking South Africa with Europe and with North America have important connections with these ports.

From the United States, two companies (one with a fleet of new and very fast cargo ships just built at considerable cost) maintain fortnightly services with their calls starting in Cape Town, terminating at Mombasa and then loading for the homeward voyage down the East and South African coasts.

INCREASING SERVICES

A Norwegian company trading between Canada and South and East Africa, also calls at Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, as do ships on the weekly service to Europe of the Holland Africa Line, on the regular cargo and passenger services of the Italian company Lloyd Triestino, on the services to Europe and India of BI Line, and on a few of the increasing services between South and East Africa and the Far East.

The closing of Dar es Salaam and Mombasa could therefore, severely disrupt services built up over many years, but the blow to South Africa might only be delivered at the cost of considerable losses also to Tanganyika and to Kenya. The question now is: will the political leaders of these two nations accept the possibility of also losing valuable trade links as part of their sacrifice to free South Africa from its present government, and, if they are prepared to accept them, how soon will the ports be closed?

(See also Page Six)



Kilindini Harbour (Mombasa) during a busy period. Most of the ships seen alongside the deepwater berths had called or were due to call at ports in South Africa

contact

an independent fortnightly working for non-racial democracy through united action against apartheid and all forms of totalitarianism and imperialism.

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NO ATTACK ON THE PEOPLE

WHEN IN 1959 a campaign was launched overseas to boycott goods from South Africa as a protest against apartheid, it received the support of this newspaper, of the Liberal Party and of several other organisations opposed to the policies of the South African Government. This support was given, not because we then or now desire to hand our country over to control by any other nation or groups of nations. We still believe that the change from white minority government should be accomplished more by the efforts of South Africans themselves than by the efforts of people and governments outside, however helpful and well-intentioned they may be. Boycotts we saw as a plain symbol of the rejection of wrong attitudes and of a wrong way of life chosen by a section of white South Africans.

We agree with the observation by the United Nations Committee of Experts appointed to study the problems of South Africa and to make recommendations. "The future of South Africa," says this Committee, "should be settled by the people of South Africa - all the people of South Africa - in free discussion." For years, however, we have tried to stimulate such discussion and to end the situation in which "the great majority of the people are denied the fundamental freedom to participate in decisions on the future of their country". Our attempts have not succeeded; most South Africans are still excluded from their rightful share of the good things of their country, and racialism has distorted our lives.

Outside South Africa millions of men and women have learnt to loathe racialism in all its forms; and, when confronted by race domination as a system of government, they have sought ways of showing that they detest such a government and reject all those who help to maintain it. One of the ways they found was the boycott, and it was only natural that this gesture abroad should be encouraged by the mass of South Africans who have even greater reason to hate racialism.

These South Africans have never regarded boycotts as an attack on them or really on their country; neither did the most realistic of them see these gestures of conscience as more than signs of support outside for their lonely struggle.

From these boycotts involving individual choice we have seen the development of the more positive and, for the South African Government, more menacing threat of national sanctions. Already the governments of some

THE LONG VIEW



LEO MARQUARD MADE a fine speech at the opening of the NUSAS Conference in Pietermaritzburg. At a time when many people thought the students should beat a retreat, Marquard told them not to let themselves be intimidated, and to defend what they believed to be right. It was a good thing to hear this sane, steady voice at a time of indecision.

Another sane voice spoke at about the same time. Ben Marais said, in effect, that the greatest thing to fear was not intimidation but the state of being intimidated; for once a people become afraid of exercising their liberty, their liberty is gone.

In Ben Marais's article in the Rand Daily Mail on July 10, he made the following statement: "I know of no person in South Africa condemned only because he or she made use of the right to express a point of view or give expression to an inner conviction." I am using this month's "Long View" to examine this statement. I do this with no intention of detracting from my praise of Ben Marais. I do it because I believe that the statement is misleading, and that Ben Marais was not fully informed, and it is important to me that a person of his stature should be informed.

LITERALLY CORRECT

If Ben Marais meant that no person has been sentenced in a court for expressing a point of view, he may be literally correct. But if he means that no person has been punished for expressing a point of view or giving expression to an inner conviction, he is quite misinformed.

Mrs. Adelain Hain, of Pretoria, has been banned for precisely that, and one of the consequences of her ban has been that she is no longer able to attend the birthday parties of her own children.

Mr. Elliott Mngadi of Roosboom has been banned for the same reason. He was an organiser of the Liberal Party, and he organised the African landowners of the "black spots" in Natal to resist by all lawful means the attempt to remove them. For this he was banned, and his livelihood taken away.

This list I could lengthen considerably. But I can remember punishments in quite another category. I remember that Peter Brown was kept in prison for three months

states have totally prohibited trade with this country; most of the airspace of Africa has been denied to South African aircraft; and the United Nations has been urged with growing intensity to subject South Africa to complete isolation. This would be the near-ultimate move against apartheid. As yet it has not been backed by the nations who could make it succeed, but it can no longer be viewed as some remote possibility for the distant future.

Because of their implications, sanctions cannot be advocated by newspapers or organisations within

— by Alan Paton

INTIMIDATION

in 1960 because he had given expression to an inner conviction. He was only one of many.

In any event, the word "condemn" has lost its original meaning. We no longer live under British or Roman Dutch law. We live in a new dispensation, and a person can be shut away for ninety and more days, and can be released without a stain on his character, except that he may have lost his job and his friends and his reputation.

I should like to combat strongly the view that if you are a law-abiding person, you have nothing to fear. It simply is not true. It is a smoke screen, behind which many people can hide who are uneasy in their consciences.

Not long ago a leading member of the Liberal Party died in Northern Natal. At his funeral another leading member was taken away for questioning. He had broken no law. He could have been taken away on any other occasion. But he was taken away on this particular occasion, so that as many people as possible could see that it was dangerous to belong to the Liberal Party.

NO CHARGE

In March, Mr. Christopher Shabalala was travelling by train in the Underberg district, on legitimate Party business. The police stopped the train in the middle of nowhere, and removed him in the sight of all the passengers. No charge was ever laid against him.

In April a lorry conveying members to the Natal Provincial Conference was stopped at Mooi River. The driver, after questioning, decided not to proceed further. The names and addresses of all passengers were taken, and many were later visited and questioned. No charges were ever laid against them.

It may be true that no person has been condemned for expressing a point of view or giving expression to an inner conviction, but it is also true that many persons have been punished, inconvenienced, harassed, humiliated, for precisely that reason.

Let no one believe that the terrible powers of the State are meant to frighten only the law-breakers. They are meant to frighten us all.

this country, however much they may desire a quick end to apartheid and all the misrule, misery and injustice that has attended it. All that can be said from here is that the calls for boycotts, the isolation of sports teams and the ejection of official representatives from international organisations have been seen more as other ways of removing race oppression from South Africa than as attacks against the nation itself or against its millions of people writhing in the grip of a government they did not choose and do not want.

NUSAS Reaffirms Stand Against Racism

Student's Conference Supports Leaders

PRIOR TO THE 40TH ANNUAL STUDENT ASSEMBLY OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS, ONLOOKERS AS WELL AS MANY NUSAS MEMBERS BELIEVED THIS TO BE A CRISIS CONGRESS FOR NUSAS. ALTHOUGH CRISES WHICH THREATENED NUSAS WERE NOTHING NEW, THE 1964 CONGRESS FOLLOWED A MOST EVENTFUL YEAR IN THE HISTORY OF THE ORGANISATION.

In September, 1963, the Minister of Justice headed a large scale attack upon the policies, composition and associates of the Union. He started at Jeugbond meetings and ended in the press and on the radio.

Faced with what was, perhaps, the largest and longest attack by government spokesmen openly on any organisation in South Africa, NUSAS initially lost some 500 of its 19,500 members. This attack had hardly abated when NUSAS encountered efforts at a Seminar in Dar es Salaam to identify the organisation with the White South African government. In response to this move, NUSAS was forced to walk out of the conference - much to the delight of the Nationalist press.

FINAL TEST

The final test came after a National Seminar at Botna's Hill, Natal, in March 1964. A controversial paper, delivered for discussion by participants in the seminar, was taken up by the opposition press and hostile student elements, with the government climbing on the bandwagon. Unknown sources spent much money on duplicating copies of the seminar paper and distributing these to members of the public, Members of Parliament and students.

PUBLIC ATTACK

The leadership of NUSAS came in for public attacks and threats by both the Minister of Justice and members of the official Opposition. 400 students at the University of Natal in Durban resigned and two centres issued statements that they would seriously have to reconsider their role in NUSAS.

This was the background

against which the 40th Congress was to discuss its role and argue out its agreements and dissensions.

The Government and its supporters saw the Congress as the break-up point of NUSAS. Opposition MPs stated their hope that NUSAS and especially its leadership would "wipe its slate clean" at the Congress. Past friends, many present members and the international student world were watching the Congress to see if NUSAS would take fright at its position and retreat in policy, becoming conservative.

HARD DISCUSSION

Two weeks of hard discussion on policy, projects and direction produced very encouraging results. NUSAS reaffirmed its nature as a true National Union of Students, working for a democratic education in a democratic society based on the Declaration of Human Rights. Upon this basic policy the varying activities, policies and projects of the Union were scrupulously examined and expanded. The non-partisan role of NUSAS in the international student movement was emphasized and great interest was shown in its role in the growth of the pan-African student movement.

The Congress condemned again the abrogation of full democracy and of human rights in South Africa, and much time was spent in analysing in particular the racial balkanisation and abuse of education.

It was clear that delegates to the Congress left with full confidence in both the leadership of NUSAS - this despite some criticism - and in the strength and vitality of the organisation as a whole.



Mr. Maeder Osler, President-Elect of NUSAS. Mr. Osler, who is 23, is a former President of the Students' Representative Council of the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg. He is no novice in student affairs - he has already served on the NUSAS National Executive in three different positions. He takes over from Mr. Jonty Driver in December, and will be based in Cape Town, where the NUSAS headquarters are.

Windhoek's Dead Will be Buried in Old Cemetery

From Contact Correspondent

WINDHOEK: The long-standing dispute between the Windhoek authorities and the residents of the Old Location has passed into a new phase.

In a letter to the Administrator of South West Africa, 34 signatories, headed by Chief Hosea Kutako and his Council, protested against the refusal by the Town Council of the residents' request for the expansion of the cemetery at the Old Location. They announced that they would continue to bury their dead in the little remaining space in the Old Location Cemetery, until this is extended.

In keeping with their refusal to move to Katutura, they have declared their unwillingness to obey the Town Council's instruction to use the cemetery there.

Tracing the development of opposition to the removal to Katutura which came to a head in the shooting of 1959, when 12 non-whites were killed, the signatories alleged that the violence could have been avoided if the Administrator of that time had seen fit to intervene on behalf of the non-Whites who were being forced to move against their will. They warned that this mistake should not be repeated.

The dispute goes back as far as 1956, when, after a law had been passed in the South African Parliament providing for a buffer zone between locations for non-Whites and White residential areas, new locations were established and non-Whites were told to move. Many refused.

The signatories to the letter pointed out that the new locations were established against the wishes of the non-White people, in terms of a law passed in a Parliament in which they were not represented.

POLICE DID NOT LIKE WHAT HE WROTE IN THE "NEW AFRICAN"

From Contact Correspondent

PRETORIA: Because of an article he had written about a police raid in a Pretoria location, (published in the May issue of The New African), Mr. Jacob Mokgolo was detained in Pietersburg police cells for three days.

This was the conclusion reached by Mr. Mokgolo after he had been questioned about his political affiliations and threatened with 90-day detention.

Mr. Mokgolo told Contact that his home was raided in his absence on the morning of 16th June, as were the homes of some of his relatives. Police took away two suitcases and three cartons full of books and papers.

"They came back later", Mr. Mokgolo said, "to fetch me to the police station. Pietersburg Security Branch men took me to town, with a selection of books and papers including school textbooks, lectures, manuscripts of stories and magazines."

In their office, they selected

some documents for scrutiny, including a few publications of the Institute of Race Relations;

Africa and the Lessons of the Communist Experiment, by Branco Lazitch ("a scathing French attack on communism"); and a copy of The New African "with, attached to it against an article by Francis Wilson on Kenyan land revolution, a leaflet on which I had remarked: 'The Whites' mistake - they take the land for their own use instead of co-operating with the Blacks in using whatever progressive farming methods are available'."

The offending New African story on the Pretoria police raid "was flourished with scornful triumph" while Mr. Mokgolo was questioned. He was then taken to the cells and told that he would have to wait there till 1st July, while his case was being considered in Pretoria.

Three days later, however, he was told that there was no case against him. After further questioning about his present circumstances and earlier history, he was released.

POLICE ALARM

Over Dozens

CAPE TOWN: July came in with a bang, bang, bang as Security Police rapped on the doors of dozens of houses first in the Johannesburg area and then in the Cape Peninsula and other parts of the country. It is going out ominously to the echoes of the Johannesburg station explosion and its repercussions.

In the tragic history of South Africa's past 10 years there have been some epochal months. March 1960 and May 1961 come to mind. July 1964 is another. The raids initiated a massive invasion of a new kind into South African homes by introducing a new kind of person to the attentions of the Security Police.

The South African press has been strident with the names of prominent men and women woken in the dawn hours of the day, searched and questioned. Journalists, eminent lawyers and others have been subjected to raids and even arrest, and some still endure the misery of solitary confinement in police cells.

As the press and the leader of the official opposition have pointed out, many of the people searched are known opponents of apartheid, but their criticism has been voiced openly through channels which the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice have frequently said are open to all those who do not agree with them. What the raids, the police secrecy and the vague implications in subsequent Vorster statements have done is shatter even further the illusion that South Africa is no police state.

500 SO FAR

Since it became law in mid-1963 the detention without trial clause of the General Law Amendment Act of that year has brought about 500 people into police cells throughout South Africa. Most of those detained have been Africans. In the July swoop for the first time whites were mainly affected.

In the raids, homes searched included those of the Editor of the Argus Group's Pretoria News (Mr. R.A. Gill), the Editor-in-Chief of Post and Drum (Mr. Cecil Eprile) the Chief Political Correspondent of the Cape Times (Mr. Anthony Delius) and the Magazine Editor of the Cape Times (Mr. Brian Barrow). In the Johannesburg area seven journalists - Hugh Lewin and John Lloyd (Drum and Post), Paul Trewhela and Garth Tomkinson (News/Check), Terence Bell and Raymond Eisenstein (Rand Daily Mail) and Geoffrey Lamb (Star) - are among 35 to 40 people who have been detained.

house arrest) and Mr. Alex ia Guma (a former leader of the Coloured Peoples Congress and now under 24-hour

Mr. John Blundell, Cape

More visits
by police in
Peninsula

CAPE CONFESSION
REPORTED

Wife of
90-Day
Man Held

Sabotage:
3 in Court
To-day



Police Deny
Report of
Confession

Two more
ex-students
detained

Journalist
Held Under
90 Days

82 Detained
Under

SECURITY DRIVE
RESULTS IN
NEW DETENTION

90-day Law

"Pimpernel"
mystery
remains

No word of Randolph Vigne

ANOTHER WITS.
MAN HELD

Policeman
Search Fell
Through Loft



* "We've tracked down their headquarters! There's a place in there called a powder-room."

The raids and arrests were a continuing sensation through most of July and were seldom out of the front pages of newspapers in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

The raids provided ample scope for the talents of the Cape Times cartoonist, David Marais.

"Widows" Ask for Help

From Contact Correspondent

UNTATA: Hundreds of women in the Ngeleni, Qumbu and Tsolo districts of the Transkei, whose husbands have been gaoled for belonging to banned organisations, are to appeal to their respective Bantu Affairs Commissioners for financial assistance.

With their breadwinners removed, the plight of many of these "widows" is now desperate. They had relied previously on the money that their husbands, who were working in the urban areas, had been able to send them.

Now, many have been forced to take their children away from school. These must try to find work and help support the family which would otherwise be in danger of starving.

Apart from their desperately

serious financial difficulties, many political widows have found now that their tribal positions have deteriorated.

With the loss of their husbands, they have no kraal heads to represent their interests in tribal matters and they accordingly find that they no longer enjoy certain tribal rights and concessions.

But what is believed to have caused these women most suffering are the rumours that have been circulating freely to the effect that anyone assisting or associating with the stricken families will be regarded as furthering the aims of a banned organization.

Thus, through no act of their own, dependants of the gaoled men find themselves outcasts in their own society.

SABOTAGE RAIDS SOUTH AFRICA

40 People Detained Were Searched

Western Chairman of the Defence & Aid Fund, had his home searched in the first raids and was searched again two weeks later by eight or nine policemen. "I came home to find what seemed like a rugby team waiting for me," he told Contact.

Many of the people known to have been searched and sometimes questioned during the past month have asked not to have their names mentioned. They include a number of Progressives, a few of them previously members of the Liberal Party.

"EXPLOSIVES FOUND"

Within a week of the first raids, the police and Minister of Justice announced that they had led to the finding of quantities of explosives in the Cape Peninsula, that investigations were continuing and that people would be brought to trial.

The disappearance of a car was announced by the police last one day. It was confessed to being in the hands of saboteurs, and that the four people had disappeared. One of the missing men is Mr. Randolph Vigne (former National Deputy Chairman of the Liberal Party who was banned in February 1963 and confined to Cape Town). Mr. Vigne had been given permission to take his wife and family to Port Elizabeth during the week-end of 3rd and 4th July. He returned to Cape Town on 6th July and has not been seen since 7th July.

On 25th July, seven people were being held in detention in the Cape Peninsula, including Mr. Adrian Leftwich (former President of NUSAS) and Mr. Daniels (former National Member of the Liberal Party who was banned earlier this year).

In Natal, Security Police activity appears to have centred on the national headquarters of the Liberal Party.

The home of Mr. Peter Brown, National Chairman of the Liberal Party, was raided, and the Party office searched.

Security Police arrived at

Mr. Brown's house at 6.30 a.m. The house, garden and outbuildings were searched thoroughly for two hours. Documents removed included several copies of The New African, a complete set of Liberal Opinion, which is the official organ of the Liberal Party, and a copy of Transkei Liberal News No. 5.

Mr. Brown was then taken to the Party office, where another policeman was standing on duty, and a three-quarters-of-an-hour long search resulted in the removal of some pamphlets by Chief Luthuli and others, ordinary Party material being ignored.

The following week-end, one of the cars travelling from Natal to the Liberal Party National Executive meeting in Johannesburg, was seen by Security Police and followed a short distance from Ladysmith, where it had stopped to pick up an African member. At Harrismith, it was stopped by uniformed police, who said they were doing a road check.

SEARCHED LUGGAGE

After a cursory examination of the lights, they turned their attention to the two Africans in the car. The driver, Mrs. Marie Dyer, was asked whether they were employed by her. When she said no, the police asked where they were going and were told that it was to a Liberal Party meeting in Johannesburg. The policemen then said that they must search the Africans' luggage for subversive literature, and seized on some Zulu study leaflets.

Because they could not understand them, an hour's wait for everyone at the police station followed, while someone was found to translate the leaflets. After that the car was allowed to proceed.

More recently, Mr. C. Shabalala, a Liberal Party member, was visited and his room at Edendale searched.

Other Liberal Party members searched or questioned in July included Mr. Leslie Cooper and Mr. Donovan Lowry (Transvaal) and Mr. Leo Marquard, Mr. Mike Francis and Mrs. Joan Block (Cape). At least six members of the Party have been detained.

From Pretoria comes a report of increased police activity in recent weeks, particularly as far as Liberals are concerned. A member of the Liberal Party Branch Committee was closely questioned last week by Security policemen, who wanted information about certain "teachers" and a "man with a beard" said to live in the Coloured Location.

Security Police have been keeping a close watch on the home of Mr. Walter Hain, a member of the Liberal Party National Executive and Chairman of the Pretoria Branch, and his wife, Adeline, who was banned last year. During a party given by Mr. Hain for Mr. Alan



Mr. Peter Brown - home and office searched.

Paton and Mr. Peter Brown to meet certain leading Pretoria people, a man was found hiding in a bush near the kitchen window. He fled, pursued by Mr. Hain, who gave up only when the spy began to throw rocks at him.

WELSH ANTHEM WORRIED THEM

CAPE TOWN: One member of the Liberal Party searched and questioned during the police raids in July, was Mr. Mike Francis (a member of the Executive Committee of the Cape Division) who wrote the following account of his not untypical experience.

"Security Police came into my office about 11 a.m. on Friday, 10th July, and showed their search warrant. The only political material on my person was minutes of Liberal Party committee meetings with notes inscribed in my scrawl of jobs I had to do. After twenty minutes' search of the office, they drove me to my home.

"There about an hour was spent examining my collection of newspaper cuttings, magazines and other political material, as well as other belongings such as correspondence. At one time during the search, when a piece of paper bearing the words of the Welsh national anthem ("mae hen gwlad fy nnadau yn amwyl i mi", etc.) was being perused, there seemed to be a likelihood of its being impounded as some formula in code. However, the expectation was not fulfilled.

Next destination was Caledon Square for questioning by a Security Police Captain. He began rather aggressively and with a touch of derision in his tone. The interview was punctuated from time to time by "Be careful. I am watching you". A full note was taken of my pedigree. Other questions and answers included the following:

- Q. "Do you know Michael Schneider?"
A. "No"
Q. "To which political organizations do you belong?"
A. "Liberal Party. Civil Rights League. Constitutional Reform League before it disbanded."
Q. "Congress of Democrats?"
A. "No"
Q. "Have you had dealings with these organisations? (showing a list)."
A. "Liberal Party. Supported general aims of A.N.C. and S.A.C.P.O. before they were banned. Also National Convention Movement and Coloured People's Convention Movement."
Towards the end he relaxed the aggression. We did not part enemies.



Mr. Alan Brooks - detained



Mr. Adrian Leftwich - detained



Will They Close Their Ports?

KEY PORTS TO any successful attempt to disrupt South African trade by closing African harbours to ships also calling at ports in the Republic will be Dar es Salaam and Tanganyika. Key figures in any decision to close these harbours will be the Prime Minister of Kenya, (Mr. Jomo Kenyatta), the President of Tanganyika, (Mr. Julius Nyerere) and the General Manager of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, whose rail and other transport services are shared by the two nations and which controls the harbours of Kenya and Tanganyika.

Both national leaders take a close interest in the work of the E.A.R. & H. and will certainly be influenced by the effect of the boycott of some ships on the economy of the harbours. In the top picture Mr. Kenyatta is seen during a visit to the railway training school in Nairobi. Mr. Nyerere was photographed during the opening of Mnyusi/Ruvu line which has linked the railway systems of Kenya and Tanganyika. Next to him is the present General Manager of the E.A.R. & H., Mr. G.P.G. Mackay.

In a year Dar es Salaam handles between 800,000 and one million tons of cargo, which compares with the traffic of Walvis Bay; Mombasa is a larger port whose 3½ to 4 million tons a year compares with the traffic of Port Elizabeth.

Trials Reveal Plight of Banned People

From Contact Correspondent

CAPE TOWN: World interest in the disabilities suffered by people banned and confined under the Suppression of Communism Act was shown by the publicity given abroad to the predicament of Mr. Wilfred Brutus, when he was unable (because of the restrictions in his banning order), to take up employment offered to him.

Prosecutions of banned people have also served to show some of the difficulties with which they have to cope in their daily lives. Last year and early this year, Mr. Peter Hjul and Mr. Randolph Vigne, former leaders of the Liberal Party in the Cape, were both charged with breaking their banning orders by gathering with other people. Both were eventually acquitted. Miss Gillian Jewell was found guilty of breaking her order by visiting her fiance, Mr. Jack Tarnish, when he was an awaiting-trial prisoner, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

This month four banned people were found not guilty of communicating with each other in the Cape Town flat of a mutual friend where they all happened to be at about the same time.

On 18th July, 1964, the Cape Town Regional Court acquitted Miss Jewell, Miss Amy Rietstein and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carneson of a charge of communicating with prohibited persons. The State alleged that on 19th February a member of the Security Police called at a flat in Cape Town, and saw a) Mr. and Mrs. Carneson descending the stairs, b) Miss Rietstein hiding on a balcony, c) Miss Jewell in the lounge. The defence contended that Miss Jewell was residing in the house at that time; that Miss Rietstein was visiting the owner of the house; that Mr. and Mrs. Carneson had also come to visit the owner of the house; and that the Carnesons, Miss Rietstein and Miss Jewell remained in separate rooms and did not communicate with each other.

When cross-examined as to why she had hidden on the balcony, Miss Rietstein replied that, knowing who were in the house and nearing the entry of the police, she became afraid that prosecutions would follow. Asked why she did not go

before, she said: "I have been banned like this for a year. Most of my friends have also been banned, and I keep on bumping into them. If I had to go away every time I met one of them I would never see anybody".

The Magistrate, Mr. J.J. Slabbert, found: "On a balance of probabilities, and in view of the fact that there is nothing which in any way can disprove the story given by the defence, I feel I must give the accused the benefit of the doubt."

Miss Rietstein and Miss Jewell were originally also charged with attending an unlawful gathering, but were found not guilty of this earlier.

NO CHURCH FOR BANNED MAN

PIETERMARITZBURG: Mr. Elliot Mngadi, who was National Treasurer of the Liberal Party up to the time he was banned in March this year, has been prohibited by the Ladysmith Magistrate from attending church services in the normal way.

Mr. Mngadi, who used to be a leading Church figure and local preacher, is permitted only to attend services held in his own home and attended only by members of his family.

TRIBESMEN DO NOT WANT THEIR LAND TO BE DIVIDED

From Contact Correspondent

UMTATA: Enforcement of the dreaded rehabilitation scheme is causing widespread discontent in the Mtingwevu location in Chief Kaizer Matanzima's district of St. Mark's.

Residents have petitioned the Chief Minister to suspend the scheme indefinitely.

Tribesmen complain that Chief Matanzima assured them at a meeting in the location a year ago that they would not be rehabilitated without their consent.

They subsequently agreed to the erection of fencing which would separate their kraal sites from commonage. Residents were told that this would mean in future that herd boys would be unnecessary since the fences would prevent

stock from trespassing into arable lands. Their children, therefore, would be free to go to school.

The residents accepted this assurance while insisting that they were still opposed to rehabilitation.

A land surveyor arrived at the Mtingwevu location last month and informed the residents that, since they had agreed to rehabilitation, he had come to divide up their land!

Protests from the residents have been to no avail. They have furthermore been instructed by Mr. Ben Mgamqo, headman of the location, that they are responsible for seeing that the men engaged in the surveying have a constant supply of fresh meat. This means that they must slaughter at least one sheep a day.



CAPE FARMS IN TROUBLE

Africans Leave. Coloured Men Prefer Town Work

From Contact Correspondent

PAARL: THE GOVERNMENT IS BEGINNING TO FEEL THE BOOMERANG EFFECTS OF ITS POLICY TO MOVE ALL AFRICANS FROM THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE. THE WEALTHY WHITE FARMERS IN THE AREA - WHO HAVE TILL NOW SUPPORTED THE GOVERNMENT TO THE HILT - ARE FACING A SERIOUS LABOUR SHORTAGE. WITH THE INDUSTRIAL BOOM, COLOURED LABOURERS ARE LEAVING THE FARMS TO FIND WORK IN THE TOWNS. AND THERE ARE FEWER AND FEWER AFRICANS TO TAKE THEIR PLACES.

Municipalities which a few years ago were preparing plans for large townships to house African workers, are being told to drop their plans by the local Bantu Affairs authorities.

For why build townships when no Africans are permitted to live there?

But the farmers are unimpressed. Accustomed to a plentiful supply of cheap labour (70c a day is the average wage) they are liable to hit out at a government policy which, they fear, is going to force them to increase wages and improve working conditions in order to keep the Coloured labourers on whom they will depend.

The more fortunate farmers have obtained the right to use convict labour on their farms. But this raises problems with their hired labourers.

A Contact reporter spoke to six workers in the Paarl district - about 40 miles from Cape Town.

1. Farm labourer near Wolseley (Coloured):

- Q. Were you born here?
A. Yes
- Q. Do you like working on the farm?
A. No
- Q. Why not?
A. We have to work long hours and do not get enough money. Can you live on 70c a day?
- A. No.
- Q. But surely you get a free house?
A. You see for yourself sir, this little house. We are 15 to share this two-room dwelling (four adults and 11 children - two of them are still babies).
- Q. Would you like to move to town?
A. Yes, can you find me a job? I can do anything; I am very healthy.
- Q. I'll try. But where will you stay?
A. Have n't you seen the houses they build in the location? I want to stay there.
- Q. Do your children go to school?
A. Only three sons, the eldest is helping on the farm, we need desperately the money, everything is so expensive. The second eldest works in the village canning factory.
- Q. What about your daughters?
A. I cannot afford them to go to school. Two work as domestic servants, the others stay at home to help my wife around the house and to help us on the lands.
- Q. Do you work with convicts?
A. Yes, sometimes convicts come and work here. It looks then as if we are convicts too.

They only work for 8 hours; we have to work from sunrise to sunset. Are we worth less than them?

- Q. What are your plans for the future?
A. One of these days I'll go to town and work there.
- Q. What about the children?
A. When they grow up they must go to the town; here is no future for them. Whether they never go to school or have matriculation, they earn the same.

2. Factory Worker in Paarl (African):

- Q. Were you born in the Transkei?
A. No, in the Ciskei.
- Q. Before you worked in the factory where did you work?
A. On a farm for about ten years.
- Q. Why did you leave the farm?
A. I got a job at the factory. They pay me four times as much. My wife especially wanted me to move away from the farm.
- Q. Why?
A. She wanted to stay near her friends, near the schools and shops.
- Q. Do you know of many men leaving the farms?
A. Oh yes, they all want to move to town, especially the young folk.
- Q. What do you think can be done to keep the workers on the farm?
A. Better pay, better housing and pay according to merit.
- Q. What do you think about trade unions for farm labourers?
A. If all the farm workers join together surely the farmers will improve conditions, but the labourers do not know what a trade union is. It must be very well organised.

3. Garage labourer in Paarl (Coloured)

- Q. Where were you born?
A. On a farm near Paarl.
- Q. And your parents?
A. Yes, also on the farm.
- Q. When and why did you leave the farm?
A. In 1968, I worked in a garage and earned R5.00 per week, while on the farm I only got 60c per day.
- Q. Would you ever go back to the farm?
A. Only when they pay me a decent wage and give a better house.
- Q. Did you work with prisoners?
A. No.
- Q. What do your wife and children think of going back to the farm?
A. My wife would like to go back

as we have bad neighbours but the children would not go for all the money in the world.

- Q. Why not the children?
A. They do not want to walk every day the long distance to school, neither do they like the primitive life on the farm.
- Q. What do you mean by primitive life?
A. To sit up by candlelight at night, muddy farm roads in winter and to be far away from shops and the town.
- Q. What are your plans for the future?
A. To save up for our own home and to give my children a good education.

4. Lorry Driver in Paarl (Coloured)

- Q. Where were you born?
A. On a farm near French Hoek.
- Q. And your parents?
A. My mother was born here in French Hoek, my father is from the Karoo.
- Q. When and why did you leave the farm?
A. Last year September. I acquired a heavy duty licence and got still the same wage on the farm. 75c per day with a small dwelling. Last week I cashed in R30.00, I have to work much harder - I am 12 hours on the road, but we can make a very good living now.
- Q. Would you ever go back to the farm?
A. (Laughter)
- Q. Did you work with prisoners?
A. Yes, but I did not like it. We also felt like convicts and we were teased by others and laughed at.
- Q. Where do you stay now?
A. In a council house, but I have bought a plot of ground and I want to build a house on it towards the end of the year.
- Q. What do your wife and children say to this new life?
A. Sometimes my wife longs back for farm life, and then she goes and visit her friends and relations there, but the children love to be near the big town, the cinema and sports ground. They can go regularly to school now.
- Q. Could n't the children go to school regularly while on the farm?
A. No, they had a long way to walk. The white children had a schoolbus, but our Coloured children had to walk 25 minutes. When the weather was bad they had to stay home but more often they gave a hand on the farm. The few extra pennies helped us to buy some extra things.

5. Factory Worker in Paarl (Coloured):

- Q. You come from a farm
A. Yes, sir, from Wellington district.
- Q. Why did you leave the farm?
A. There was no opportunity for me there. I helped the madam in the house and I worked on the lands at harvest time.
- Q. What did your parents say when you moved to Paarl?
A. They actually advised me to go and look for work in the factory and I thank them

FARMS — Continued

- still for the advice they gave me.
- Q. Will your parents stay on the farm?
- A. Yes, sir, they are so used to it and scared for the town with all this traffic and rush-rush life.
6. Farm labourer near Wellington (African)
- Q. Were you born here?
- A. No, I was born in Qutu in Transkei.
- Q. When did you come here?
- A. Two months ago.
- Q. How did you come here?
- A. Through the labour bureau on a 9 months' contract.
- Q. Would you like to go back to the Transkei?
- A. I always long for my birth place, but I cannot make a living there.
- Q. How much do you earn now?
- A. 60c. a day; 75c. for Saturday.
- Q. Do you think that is enough?
- A. I'd like to earn more but here is more money than back home.
- Q. Is your family here?
- A. No, I would like to stay here with my wife and children, but I am not allowed to bring them with me.
- Q. Do many of your acquaintances leave their birth-place?
- A. Most of the men want to leave the Transkei to lead a better life in the big towns.
- Q. Would you like to go to town?
- A. They say one can earn good money in the town, but I am afraid of the machines and the traffic. I do not know if I like to go.
- Q. Do you like to work with the convicts?
- A. No, they swear, and when we work together it looks as if I am a convict too.
- Q. Do you like it here on the farm?
- A. Yes, only the foreman here, he is a bad man. I saw him beating a chap the other day. I do not like him. The farmer is good; he gives us often meat and old clothes.

SCHOLARSHIP IS OFFERED FOR OXFORD

CAPE TOWN: NUSAS has announced a scholarship available to students from South Africa, and tenable at a men's college in Oxford.

The scholarship will be for a period of two or three years at Oxford, from October 1965, and open to men only. It will provide the full cost of university fees and living expenses for the period. The total value will be about £700 a year, which includes an allowance for vacations. It does not include travel to Oxford, "though it is possible that an arrangement about this can be made".

The candidate should be academically qualified to read for an Honours Degree at Oxford, and should be able to study in English. Preference will be given to candidates who would not otherwise have the means to come to Oxford.

For further information and application forms, please write to:-

The Secretary for Scholarships,
NUSAS,
145, St. George's Street,
Cape Town.

The closing date for applications will be 31st October, 1964.

"Last Chance" to Avoid Tragedy

WHAT U.N. COMMITTEE SUGGESTED FOR S.A.

IN DECEMBER, 1963, a resolution was passed by the Security Council of the United Nations Organisation requesting the Secretary General to appoint a committee of experts to examine methods of resolving the situation in South Africa and to consider what part the United Nations might play.

The Committee, of which Alva Myrdal was Chairman and Sir Hugh Foot rapporteur, submitted its report on 20th April, 1964, in advance of the date on which it was due. This was done because of "the rapidly increasing gravity of the situation in South Africa, the urgent need to point the way to an alternative course, and the imperative necessity for new action to give effect to the Security Council's initiative."

For its readers' information, *Contact* publishes the following extracts from the report, which is titled "A new course in South Africa"

"The future of South Africa should be settled by the people of South Africa - all the people of South Africa - in free discussion. There can be no settlement and no peace while the great majority of the people are denied the fundamental freedom to participate in decisions on the future of their country... We consider that all efforts should be directed to the establishment of a National Convention fully representative of the whole population.

"COLLISION COURSE"

"We wish to draw special attention to two main factors in the present situation. On one side is the mounting international condemnation of the racial policy of the South African Government and the growing determination of the African States, in particular, to take positive action against South African racial discrimination and domination. On the other side is the increased persistence and military preparation of the South African Government, coupled with repressive action and legislation which leave many South Africans with the conviction that they have no means of resistance other than violence. These forces are set on a collision course. They approach the crash at accelerating pace. As the explosion grows nearer the need to endeavour to prevent it becomes ever more urgent.

"The coming collision must involve the whole of Africa and indeed the world beyond.

"The Convention must be fully representative..... For this purpose an amnesty for all opponents to apartheid.... is essential.

"The inclusion in a constitution of a Bill of Rights with the fullest provision for preserving those rights by a Supreme Court should be the basis for achieving the purpose of equal rights for all citizens of South Africa.

".. the system of the Ombudsman under which an officer is appointed by Parliament to watch and guard against any infringement of established rights.

"There is much to be said for some kind of federal system of government in South African conditions.

"The National Convention

will be faced with a dual task. On the one hand it will be concerned with establishing and safeguarding social justice and human rights and consequently with the method and timing of the removal of a mass of restrictive and discriminatory legislation. On the other hand, of equal importance and equal urgency will be the necessity to undertake constructive economic and social planning on a national scale.

"Any long-range programme of economic development relying on maximum productivity by all categories of workers, according to the experience of all other economically advanced nations, calls for (a) creating a stable and skilled labour force, well integrated in the local community with satisfactory amenities for home and family life, and hence developing an identification with the productive effort; and (b) a general lifting of the level of education of the whole population so as to make all the workers active participants in the forward strivings of the nation".

Sections V and VI of the report deal with the role of the United Nations "in resolving the present situation in South Africa through full, peaceful and orderly application of human rights and fundamental freedoms". Various methods of assistance are discussed, from persuasion through world opinion to the imposition of economic sanctions in the last resort, as well as education and training abroad of South Africans who will then be in a better position to play a full part in the "political, economic and social advance of the country"

The report concludes: "What is now at issue is not the final outcome but the question whether, on the way, the people of South Africa are to go through a long ordeal of blood and hate. If so all Africa and the whole world must be involved.

"We believe that the course of reason and justice which we have advocated - a course which could be promptly and honourably accepted by all - offers the only way and the last chance to avoid such a vast tragedy".

Africans Ungrateful Says Magistrate

From Contact Correspondent

DURBAN: Sentencing three men for being members or office-bearers of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress, a Durban magistrate reprimanded them for the manner in which they were repaying what Whites had done for them.

The Magistrate, Mr. Raubenheimer, said that the White man had led the African by the hand to enlightenment, and now Africans planned to overthrow the Whites and take the country as their own by force. Africans with terrorist tendencies must be "fittingly dealt with".

The men were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one to three years.

LETTERS

Country Must be Run by Civilised People

Sir,

I must congratulate Miss Tobias for her sincerity but ... oh dear, what trash!

I quote from Miss Tobias' letter: "In the Africa of today, with its general atmosphere of freedom" - Freedom of white control, yes, but in most cases not freedom - and votes for all, it is unrealistic, if not utterly irresponsible, to talk in terms of minority safeguards and the qualified vote." Dear me! It would take me pages to prove now utterly and completely wrong this is but in short. Just who is irresponsible, relating it to the atmosphere? Because of the doings of the Nationalist Party there must be the element of domination amongst frustrated people.

Secondly, surely it is responsible to aim for our country to be ruled by civilized people? Or is it responsible to allow the uncivilized to rule our country?

"But he should realize that neither the qualified franchise nor the anti-racial senate will save him if black South Africans are in the mood for revenge at the time of change." Wrong but what is the Liberal answer? I suppose we must just accept it.

Miss Tobias seems to think that some time South Africa will not be group conscious. Do the British not think in terms of Scottish, Welsh, Irish or English. And they are the same colour!

"It (the Liberal Party) is at least getting to grips with the problems involved." Strange, the first I have heard of it. The Liberal Party is not getting to grips to the problems involved - racialism will live in South Africa for a long time but at least the Progressives are going to wipe it out of the statute book. How does the Liberal Party propose to prevent racialism in South Africa?

"This is the most reliable insurance (that everyone's wishes and interests would be taken into account) against unjust and oppressive government, and we do not need to look beyond our boundaries to see what can be done to those who have no vote". But have a look at those who do (sorry, did) have the vote. In Ghana, to take one example. Russians have the vote too... "Nazi Germany is the most obvious illustration of this fact". Yes, this fact of adult suffrage...

Finally Contact uses the label "an independent fortnightly working for non-racial democracy through united action against apartheid and all forms of totalitarianism and imperialism."

Fine, a great ideal. The Progressive Party is also fighting for the same aim. However, the only mention it ever gets is either through the correspondence columns or Mrs. Helen Suzman because of her sterling efforts in Parliament. It is only right that should Contact live up to its name it should contain some Progressive news and viewpoints.

Barry Streek. East London

(Miss Tobias replies: "Mr. Streek's comment that it is irresponsible to allow the uncivilized to rule the country is revealing. Like most Progressives he is still looking towards the white electorate to bring about and control change and, therefore, can still talk in terms of what will or will not be allowed. This is not fac-

ing the facts. What the Whites want will be very unimportant at the time of change. Even if the miraculous happens and the electorate undergoes a change of heart, gradualism will not survive for long - it will not be allowed, by the Blacks. It is too late for such thinking.

"Those who believe that non-racial democracy is the only satisfactory answer in this country must now set about putting this across to the people who will matter in post-change South Africa; that is, to every adult, regardless of race, colour, creed, education or economic position. This will be useless if not accompanied by the formulation of a policy which envisages the most rapid possible elimination of the economic and social as well as political disabilities suffered by the majority of the people. It is this problem which the Progressive Party is not adequately facing.

"All the safeguards in the world will not produce non-racialism or democracy in post-change South Africa. The hope for the future lies in the present, in constructive thinking in more spheres than the strictly political, and in co-operation and mutual trust between black and white here and now."

Newsletter Banned

CAPE TOWN: In a letter to readers of Focus, banned this month, the former Editor discusses the objects and the achievements of the paper (which took the form of a confidential monthly news-sheet), in the light of the ban.

He writes: "Looking back over issues of Focus produced since it first appeared in May 1963, we endeavour to understand the reasons for its banning under the section of an Act which prohibits "indecent, obscene or otherwise objectionable" literature. We examine statistical articles on economics, factual analyses of legislation, informed surveys of current developments in Africa.

"We note that Focus devoted particular attention to both the "theory" and the "practice" of the 90-day Clause of the General Laws Amendment Act in South Africa. We observe that our earliest predictions in connection with the operation of this Clause have been even more terribly fulfilled than we feared, in terms of the toll that has been taken in death, insanity and allegations of physical and mental torture.

Focus, we believe, has done two things.

"First, it has given information of which observers of, and participants in South African affairs stand in very real need. For it becomes increasingly apparent that, like private citizens, South African newspapers cannot but be affected by intimidation. In corroboration of this, we raise a small but, to us, relevant instance. A leading daily newspaper has found itself unable to publish a statement by the Editor of Focus on its banning. Focus, at all times, we believe, endeavoured to speak fearlessly.

"The second aim of Focus was to arouse public conscience

If any Progressives wish to submit news items to Contact, these will be very welcome. As far as comment is concerned, it must be understood that Contact stands for a policy of radical thought and action apparently not entirely acceptable to the Progressive Party, which does not, however, lack the means of publicising its own point of view. (Editor.)

S.W.A. Politicians Persecuted

Sir,

Here in South West Africa I understand that people are writing that we must think we are at the point of winning.

I want to remind you of such things as the arrest of our vice-president of SWAPO, Mr. N. Mahuilili, and the branch chairman of SWAPO in Ovamboland, Mr. Simon Kaukungua. At Tsumeb, the authorities are beginning to clamp down again on freedom leaders, and Mr. Gideon Hilonzo was sent back to Ovamboland.

The police are trying to intimidate political people in Ovamboland. Their homes have been searched for documents and newspapers. When they hold meetings the police take notes and meetings are often broken up.

We are people of South West Africa. We know what we stand for and what we struggle for. Freedom must be given to Angola and South West Africa, to take back our fatherland from slavery for freedom.

J.S. Mdeimono,
Oranjemund.

on issues of flagrant violation of human rights, values and freedoms.

"These two objects are, we consider, the sole reasons for the banning. In the terms of factual analysis in which Focus tried to fulfill these objects, the authorities could find no possible grounds for recourse to the courts. They therefore, in their determination to prevent critical comment of any kind, simply, without question or discussion, imposed one of the thousands of bans which now cover a list of publications so bewildering (and often so apparently senseless) in its scope and variety that members of the public are becoming increasingly and justifiably, alarmed about the sneer "mechanics" of discovering whether or not they, in fact, have banned literature on their shelves.

"In particular, we appeal to former readers to consider the series of statements made by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, over the past two years - and to note the extent to which he ever spreads his net more widely in his definitions of the people and organisations who, in his terms, constitute the "enemies of the South African State".

"Let us also take note of the way in which, again and again, he has described resistance to the government as being "smashed" Yet, still resistance continues. For resistance in South Africa can never be smashed as long as those of us who hold democratic values continue to believe in them firmly and to express them strongly. This Focus has tried to do. It has been silenced. But we believe that all those who share its faith in human values and its concern for justice will not be silenced."

Great Strides Along Nazi Path

Liberal Party Attacks Raids, Detentions

From Contact Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: The National Executive Committee of the Liberal Party met here in July against a background of widespread raids on members and the detention, without trial, of a number of Party members. There was no interference with the meeting, but a car in which Natal members were travelling to Johannesburg was stopped and searched at Harrismith, and held up while members were taken to the police station and Party documents were examined.

At the close of the Executive meeting the following statement was issued:

"It is well over a week since the first raids and detentions in the present police campaign took place. At least forty people are said to be in custody, several of them Liberal Party members, but nobody has yet appeared in court..

"Some of the people detained have seen relatives, others have not. None, so far as we know, has been able to consult his legal adviser. All we have to go on so far is a series of sinisterly phrased statements from the Minister of Justice and some of his subordinates.

RAIDING

"The Liberal Party objects to the now increasingly familiar South African practice of raiding and searching people at night or in the early hours of the morning. It objects to people being kept in custody, in solitary confinement, subject to interrogation and undisclosed police pressure, for an indefinite period, before they are released or brought to trial.

"It repeats its demand that, if there is a case against anyone at present held in gaol, he be allowed access to legal advice at once and be brought to court immediately.

"In the past year, but particularly in the past week, South Africa has taken great strides along the well-

worn path that Nazi Germany took. There is not the slightest doubt in our minds that the situation of creeping police and authoritarian control over the life of our country is a direct result of the denial of elementary rights to the majority of South Africans and to the forcing of apartheid on a country which does not want it. More dawn raids, more 90-day detentions and more political trials will never solve our problems. Only the abandonment of apartheid can do that."

An interesting revelation at the Executive meeting was that every provincial division has had recent experience of suspicious-looking people trying to join the Party. Liberal leaders believe it is now deliberate policy for the authorities to try to infiltrate the Party by putting their own people up to join it. In the past the majority of these bogus members have been non-white, but now the emphasis has switched to trying to get white agents into the Party. Provincial divisions are perfectly aware of this tactic and they have devised their own methods of dealing with it.

After many delays, the preliminary draft for a new Economic Policy for the Party has been handed in to the Executive Committee. This draft will now go to members of the Party's Economic Commission for their comments, and there will be a meeting of the Commission itself at the National Conference in September.

The venue of the Conference has been moved from Pietermaritzburg to Johannesburg.

Old People Exist Miserably in S.A.-Style Old Age Home

From Contact Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH: Fifteen miles behind Zwelitsha, an African location near King William's Town, stand 50 small identical wooden huts perched on a wind-swept hill and surrounded by a barbed wire fence.

Here at the Mount Coke Mission about 150 people - some very



Some of the 150 people obliged to live at Mount Coke

young and others very old - eke out a miserable existence in the South African Government's version of an old age home for Africans.

Each hut consists of a single room 15ft by 11ft and in each room lives a family. In one there are 13 people; in another there is a single lonely old man.

The head of each family receives an old age pension from

the Government of R5.05 every two months. On this, with the aid of occasional "pauper" rations, he must support himself and his dependents.

Most of the people who live there arrived at the camp last September.

They are people who were endorsed out of farms and small towns in the Border District. Because they were homeless and destitute and did not qualify to live anywhere, the Government sent them to Mount Coke and told them that there "everything would be provided".

When the old people arrived, bringing with them their children and their children's children (because they too did not qualify to live anywhere), all they found was a wooden hut with thin walls and mud floors. Miles from the nearest town, there was no prospect of work for any of them.

But there the Government said they must go and so they had to go, and there they must stay.

I talked to a white man who works at the Mission Station. "Not one of the people who lives in the camp wants to be here", he told me. "But they are not allowed to live anywhere else. Many of the old people lived and worked all their lives on farms in this district and when they got too old to work any longer, they were told to get out and take their families with them. Then they were arrested for vagrancy and finally sent here to Mount Coke.

"There are others who lived in the towns or worked on the mines. But they grew too old to work and so were endorsed out and became destitute and homeless. Now they are here - and they hate it", he concluded.

"CONTACT" CASE ADJOURNED

From Contact Correspondent

CAPE TOWN: On the second and third day of the Prisons Act case against Selemela Publications (former publishers of *Contact*), against Mr. Peter Hjul (a former director), and against the former printers Lincey & Watson and a director and the secretary of that company, the Cape Town Magistrates' court heard the State lead evidence from two district surgeons, three prison warders and two convicts serving the indeterminate sentence.

The case arises from the publication in *Contact* of 31st May, 1962, of an article describing the experiences in Fort Glamorgan Prison (East London) of Mr. Elliott Mfafa, who served a two-year sentence as a political prisoner after being convicted on a charge of incitement in 1960. Mr. Mfafa

alleged that, while in prison, he was assaulted, was hurt in a rock quarry and suffered permanent injury to his leg.

The case, which was heard on 18th June and on 1st and 2nd July, has been adjourned to 17th August.

Luthuli Against Violence

An unidentified witness, giving evidence *in camera* on 21st July in the Pietermaritzburg Regional Court, claimed that ex-Chief Albert Luthuli had considered dissociating himself from the ANC because he could not agree with the policy of violence adopted by its militant wing, Umkonto we Sizwe.

Dr. Pascal Ngakane, son-in-law of Luthuli, is appearing on charges of furthering the aims of

a banned organisation, and with defeating the ends of justice by helping two men, witnesses in another trial, to escape into Basutoland.

The witness stated that in April last year reports had reached Chief Luthuli about the work of the Umkonto we Sizwe, and that he had said the time had come when he could no longer "associate himself with the ANC if it was to resort to violence".