

CONTACT

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SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

AS a rule this page of *Contact* is devoted to discussion of broad and fundamental issues of concern to South Africa as a whole. This month we make no apology for discussing something which, though fundamental, is of largely "domestic" concern.

Much of this issue will be devoted to reports on what happened at this year's National Congress of the Liberal Party. It was a good Congress and much of importance took place, but the *most* important finding of the Congress may not be brought out with sufficient emphasis by these reports. It was, in any event, something of which every delegate was aware before he went to Cape Town. It was, quite simply, that the Party needs more money and that it needs more members. In this it finds itself in no unique position. Every other political organisation which has ever existed has had the same problems. That doesn't make them any less pressing. On our successfully answering these questions . . . How does one get more money? and How does one get more members? . . . depends our continued, effective and growing contribution to the future of South Africa.

The two questions are obviously in many ways inseparable. The answer to the one flows from the answer to the other and is dependent on it. Each new member means an extended range of personal contact, a wider field of impact upon which ideas can bear. Each new member may appear a drop in the ocean when measured against the vastness of the difficulties which confront us, but each drop sets ripples moving in its own immediate vicinity, and the confluence of ripples may develop into an irresistible tide. Each new member means a potential source of income. Each addition to the Party's income extends the range of its potential influence. Money means more meetings, more pamphlets; it means that more elections can be contested. These things mean more members.

All this is obvious enough. What we are discussing is a chain reaction. The speed of the reaction will naturally depend on the popularity of the idea that is being put across but there will certainly be *some* reaction provided there is a point at which one can strike the initial spark which will set it going. The point at which we must strike that first spark is amongst ourselves, amongst our existing membership.

The Organisation Committee, which met at Congress, had to budget for the coming year and for the coming elections. It expects to raise at least £1 per member during 1957. Many members cannot afford this much, so more will be expected from those who can. The Committee recommended the establishment of a special Election Fund, based on Stop-Orders, which will run for a period of two years. Members and supporters will be approached soon to contribute towards this. The Party needs a regular monthly income to meet its recurring expenditure. Members will also be approached about this. On the whole, therefore, the demands which the Party intends making on its members during this coming year will be heavy. On the response to these demands will depend the size of the spark which can be struck to set the chain reaction going. And the bigger the spark the better the reaction.

January is a time of good resolutions. Most of them soon fade to nothing. Here is one which mustn't. If every member of the Liberal Party sets out into 1957 determined to give it whatever he can spare in time and cash who can say what might not be achieved? To allow the task which the Liberal Party has set itself to go by default simply because of personal apathy or failure to provide the necessary funds would lay us open to the gravest charge the future could level at us. Many of us haven't much to give but let us give what we can. An investment in the Common Society in which we all believe is a better proposition than the best the most solid bank and the most stable building society can offer. For if *we* fail there will be no stability in the future at all. Every time our resolution begins to waver let us remember *that*, and keep the thought of the Liberal Party's urgent needs in the front of our minds right through 1957.

Mr. Bonestell and the Asitists

ASITISM—a political and social attitude of mind, an ideology, if you like—is spreading in South Africa as it used to spread in Italy, in Spain and in Nazi Germany. It is perhaps best defined as the fire escape philosophy of people whose consciences are urging them to accept views which their minds consider it expedient to resist.

It is the credo of characters who wish to be credited with awareness of the truth without hurting the feelings of those who reject or deny it.

It is the policy of those who feel safer *on* the fence than on either side of it, who are “all things to all men”, and who love to describe themselves as realists.

It is the outlook of those who keep stressing the need to “accept the situation *as it is*”. That is why they are called *asitists*.

The majority of asitists in South Africa are probably as disturbed in their minds about such questions as racial discrimination, the future of Bantu education or the concept of University apartheid as are out-and-out Liberals. In fact, your best type of asitist is broad-minded, tolerant and decidedly liberal in his views. Where he differs from the professed Liberal is in his damaged sense of perspective. The problem, in most cases, is one of faulty vision. In some cases, we find flaws in the patient's character.

“I do so agree with you, old man,” the asitist will say in debate, “It *is* a terrible shame. But it's no use jumping ahead of development. You must face the situation *as it is* . . .” Or he will point to some raw young African in rags at the street corner and explain: “Your *principles* are excellent. But they are distant ideals, quite unrelated to the situation *as it is* . . .”

While it is possible to produce—in the political laboratory, as it were—pure-bred specimen asitists (scientific name *homo sapiens status quo*), we may as well admit that the mental attitude known as asitism is—in varying degrees—common even among professed Liberals and many other truly and sincerely progressive minds the world over. We are none of us entirely free of it. The great attraction of asitism is, of course, that it “admits holder” to the society of the reformers *without* depriving him of his standing among those whose views are, shall we say, “conservative” and whose goodwill is important and necessary to him. And that is the crux of the matter. The asitist likes to be well thought of among those who refuse to accept for one moment the situation-as-it-is, but he is not dependent on these idealists. He may, on the other hand, be dependent on people who view the Liberal Party and all its works with frank horror and disgust, and is your good asitist going to risk unpopularity in that quarter? Never!

And now let us consider Mr. Bonestell, Mr. Chesley Bonestell, American citizen and a painter of exceptional gifts. Mr. Bonestell, we fancy, has a message of particular significance to the asitists. He has a message for all of us.

The picture below shows a portion of one of Chesley Bonestell's illustrations in “The Exploration of Mars” by Willy Ley and Wernher von Braun (London, 1956), one of a series

of superbly produced and very fascinating books dealing with man's coming conquest of—to begin with—the solar system. The paintings which Mr. Bonestell has contributed to the pages of these books are based—strictly—on what we *know*. They are not science-fiction. In other words, they show the situation, *our situation as it is!*

And what *is* the situation? Look at the picture! The spherical object in the lower right half of our picture is not the moon at first quarter, viewed from our backyard.

It is the earth, viewed from a distance of 180,000 miles. Look at it, dear asitist! There clearly and accurately portrayed, is the situation *as it is*. Let us all look at it, distant and forlorn, spinning through the black vastness, lit by a distant star (the sun), utterly insignificant.

Can it be sustained for one single moment that anything but a common society offers the inhabitants of that tiny sphere the remotest hope? Can you stand there and maintain



that responsibility must remain the prerogative of only one group? Look at the picture, man! Look at the situation as it is.

Your intellectual asitist *will* look at this picture. He will then turn round and say: "But that is exactly what I mean. Don't you see? We must face the situation *as it is*, dear boy, *not* as it looks viewed from outer space. We are *here*, aren't we? And we'll never get out there, so why worry about Mr. Bonestell?"

But that is where your asitist is wrong. We don't know how long it will take man to make what Chesley Bonestell, with superb skill, has painted, a real vision seen by human eyes, but it seems certain that that moment is much closer than most people realise. And when it does come, will the accident of pigmentation continue to matter? Will separate amenities be insisted upon on other planets? There is no telling the colour of the reception committee, is there?

Let us all *recognise* the situation as it is. Let us provide framed copies of Mr. Bonestell's painting to be hung in all Government offices, in all schools, in the reading rooms of public libraries, and—dare one suggest it?—the charge office of every police station in the country.

Report on the National Congress

Cape Town, January 11th to 13th

National Committee Meeting :

THE National Congress was preceded by a meeting of the National Committee of the Liberal Party, which was held in the Zionist Hall, Cape Town, and which lasted throughout Friday, January 11th. Members of the Committee representing all four provinces attended. After dealing with matters arising out of the last meetings of the Committee and the National Executive the most important part of the business was attended to. This consisted of discussion of four resolutions dealing with fundamental issues of policy such as the franchise question and the amendment of that clause of the Principles and Objects which refers to the use of "constitutional means". After a lengthy and very full discussion all four resolutions were withdrawn. Instead a resolution was passed re-affirming the policy of the Party as set out in the hand-book, re-iterating the importance of the Party's activity in the Parliamentary sphere but recognising that activity outside Parliament was complementary to that carried on inside it.

Elections: After discussion on this question had been completed Office-Bearers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

National Chairman, Mr. Alan Paton; Vice-Chairman, Mr. D. B. Moltano, Q.C.; Mr. Jordan K. Ngubane, Senator L. Rubin and Mr. J. Underhalter; Deputy-Chairmen, Prof. Leo Kuper and Mr. Peter Brown; National Treasurer, Mr. E. V. Mahomed; National Secretary, Mrs. J. Somers.

Public Session:

On the evening of the 11th, after the National Committee had met, the Congress was officially opened at a public meeting by Mr. Paton. Some three hundred people of all races attended and Mr. Paton treated them to what must have been one of the best addresses he has ever given from a Liberal Party platform. The theme of the address was the growing emphasis by the Government on the irreconcilability of interests between different races in this country and the growing policy of intimidation being practised by the Government against those who stood out against its policies. It was coming to be regarded as a crime to oppose the ideas for which the Nationalists stood.

Mr. Paton concluded his address by moving a resolution from the Chair offering support for the idea of an inter-racial conference, mooted by the Interdenominational African Ministers' Federation at Bloemfontein last year, and suggesting that the Federation join with other Christian Organisations in calling such a conference. The resolution was seconded by Mrs. Ballinger who spoke of the great impression the Bloemfontein Conference had made on her.

A resolution opposing the plans to introduce apartheid at the Universities was then moved by Miss Violaine Junod of Natal University and seconded by Prof. Stuart of Fort Hare. Each spoke of the disadvantages experienced at semi- and fully-segregated universities.

The next resolution deplored all recent legislation restricting the traditional freedoms of the individual. The resolution listed fourteen of the most prominent of these pieces of legislation, ranging from the Suppression of Communism Act to the Transvaal Education Ordinance. It was brilliantly moved by Jordan Ngubane and seconded by Leslie Cooper of the Transvaal. In moving it Mr. Ngubane traced the story of the steady legislative drain on fundamental rights which has been in process since Union.

The final resolution, moved by Professor Leo Kuper of Natal, reiterated the Party's opposition to the Group Areas Act and called for the payment of reparations to those who suffered through the Act. Professor Kuper made the point that compensation was not enough for losses suffered. There could be no compensation for loss of home and removal from the neighbourhood in which one lived and wished to continue to live. The sort of action which the Group Areas Act made possible was the sort of action which was usually only resorted to in times of war in an occupied country. Compensation was not enough, reparations must be paid. In seconding the motion Mr. Donald Molteno, Q.C., of Cape Town, gave some idea of the effect the Act would have on the Cape Peninsula, where a cosmopolitan population built up over a period of 300 years and living quite happily was to be uprooted to satisfy the whims of the Nationalists.

All four resolutions were passed at the Public Session without a dissenting vote.

Private Session:

The Private Session of Congress took place at the Tafelberg Hotel, where excellent facilities for meetings and for feeding and reviving the delegates were provided. Congress sat from 10 a.m. on Saturday morning (more or less!) until ten that night and again, on Sunday, from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.

In order to speed up work it was decided at the National Committee to submit non-contentious resolutions to Congress as soon as it met and then to get down to more thorny problems. Unfortunately many of the resolutions which were thought to be non-contentious on Friday evening were found to be highly contentious on Saturday morning! The result was that this first stage of the business of Congress was not completed until the early afternoon. Amongst the resolutions which had been passed by then the following were important:

- (a) Calling upon members to support multi-racial organisations wherever possible and encouraging them to have social contact with members of other groups.
- (b) Calling for the renewal of the Union's membership of UNESCO.
- (c) Accepting that the door should at all times be kept open for discussion and association with other progressive groups on specific issues, provided that there was no departure from the Party's principles.
- (d) Asking Parliamentary representatives to raise the question of the Johannesburg Group Areas proclamations as early as possible during the coming session.
- (e) Agreeing to make greater use of the African press.
- (f) Re-affirming the Party's opposition to the Mixed Marriages Act and the infringement of personal freedoms involved in its administration.
- (g) Re-affirming the Party's opposition to the Immorality Act on the grounds that illicit intercourse was not a proper subject for legislation, that the enforcement of the Act necessitated "the most objectionable type of invasion of personal privacy" and that the Act was "calculated to encourage the nefarious activities of the spy, the informer and the blackmailer."
- (h) Expressing alarm at the manner of application of the Urban Areas Act and similar legislation to the Cape Peninsula.
- (i) Viewing with grave concern the decline in the Administration of Justice revealed by the increasing number of offences for which whipping is a punishment, the increasing number of petty offences under which more and more Africans are arrested, fined or prosecuted, the failure of the authorities effectively to suppress the use of unlawful violence by the police, the express denial of access to the courts under such laws as the Prohibition of Interdicts Act and the arming of relatively minor officials with tremendous arbitrary powers without adequate supervision.

After these resolutions had been dealt with the Congress divided up into Commissions to discuss and report on the following subjects: A Constitutional Policy, a Land and Agricultural Policy, Foreign Policy, the Administration of Justice, Publicity, the Republican Issue, Organisation and an Election programme. These commissions sat until late on Saturday afternoon and the Reports of the Constitutional Policy and the Land and Agricultural Commissions were discussed during the late afternoon and evening sessions. The principle of the entrenchment of individual and minority rights, enshrined in the Constitutional proposals, was accepted by

Congress but there were criticisms of some of the detailed proposals put forward. In addition some delegates felt strongly that steps would have to be taken to restore the unbalance which had resulted from many years of privilege for the European group. It was decided to refer the Commission's report—based on a memorandum submitted by Mr. Molteno—to a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Paton and Mr. Ngubane. They would then forward their comments to Mr. Molteno and a final policy would be submitted to the Provinces and to the National Executive. Similarly the Agricultural Commission report was felt to be inadequate and, after further investigation, a new draft will be put before the Executive.

On Sunday morning the first item taken was the Provincial Reports, the Treasurer's Report and the report of the Publicity Commission. These were followed by the report of the National Organiser and the Report of the Organisation Commission. This was possibly the most important session of Congress, where members were able to get down to the brass-tacks of how money and recruits were to be obtained and the Party's sphere of influence widened. The reports of the Provinces contained ideas which had proved successful in one area and might well be applied in others. The Treasurer's report revealed no substantial reserves but at least we weren't broke. The Publicity Committee suggested that *Contact* remain as an internal organ in the main, but that we try to widen circulation amongst people close to us. It should not be expanded into something for public distribution but wider publicity should be obtained by improved liaison with the bigger papers. The National Organiser's report told of his programme during the last three months and the limited success of his efforts to raise money. The Organisation Commission report, presented by Mr. Duncan, contained the bones upon which we must build during the coming year. Each division has been given a target for membership by the end of the year. Transvaal and Free State's is 100 per cent increase on the present figure and the Cape and Natal have set themselves to achieve a 50 per cent increase. The budget for the coming year is £12,000. An awful lot of money, but a substantial part of it will go into the special election fund. Each member, it is hoped, will produce £1 as a direct contribution to the Party and it is hoped to raise a further £5,500 by means of ordinary and "election" stop-orders. An all-out drive will be made to collect large donations from well-wishers and the additional amount will have to be raised by functions organised by members. As has been pointed out earlier in this *Contact* the task ahead of us this year is enormous.

The National Organiser is also to be provided with a list of all members remote from the main provincial centres. He will draw up his programme with a view to visiting these members and, if possible, holding meetings to recruit more support and establish branches in their areas. During the year he will, by this and other means, hope to extend the range of our activity slowly over the country.

Congress accepted a proposal that a Junior Section of the Party be established and also that the Party should go all-out to establish contact with and recruit working men and women of all races.

After the Organisation Report had been dealt with a long discussion on policy for the next elections took place. No definite decision was taken on the number of seats to be contested. This will depend very largely on the success of the financial drive.

After this item had been considered it was time for Congress to close. The reports of the Commissions on the Republic, Administration of Justice and Foreign Policy were referred to the National Executive.

Party:

The closing event of the Congress was a very pleasant party given by Mrs. Stott at her Newlands home. The Press was invited and most of the delegates were there to meet one another under less arduous conditions than those provided by Congress! It was a most enjoyable occasion and we are most grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Stott for putting up with us.

Conclusions:

On the whole this was a good Congress. There were certain crises in the organisational realm but most of them were survived somehow and the National Office will have learnt a lot from the mistakes it made this time. One thing is quite clear and that is that preparations for a Congress must be started earlier than they were this time and deadlines for resolutions must be strictly adhered to. However, these were comparatively minor difficulties. They were outweighed many times over by the opportunity which the Congress gave to people from all parts of the country to get together, to exchange points of view and to get to know one another. In the past we have shied off having a regular annual Congress for financial reasons and because we did not really know one another. After this is there anyone who would not agree that an annual congress would be almost the most valuable thing upon which we could spend what money we have?

Seboka sa Mokhatlo oa Tokoloho oa South Africa (Liberal Party)

KA Moqebelo le Sontaha ka la 12 le la 13 Pherekhong, Mokhatlo oa Tokoloho oa South Africa o bile le seboka se setona motseng oa Kapa, se okametsoe ke molula-setulo e moholo oa mokhatlo, Mong. Alan Paton. Joaleka ha e le netho e tsejoang, lithu tsa mokhatlo ona li akarelitse mefuta eohle ea baahi ba naha ena ea South Africa ba batšo le ba basoeu.

Sebokeng sena litho ne li tlile ka bongata bo boholo, li tsoa likhutlong tsohle tsa South Africa. Ho ne ho le Maafrika, Makhooa, Maindia, Ma-Coloured le Ma-Afrikaner; 'me ha bonahala hantle hore morero le sepheo sa mokhatlo sa ho sebeletsa katleho le boiketlo ba naha ena le baahi ba eona kaefela se tla phetheha, hobane ka nako eo ho neng ho kopano e ka eona e mong le e mong o ne a lokolotsoe ho bua maikutlo a hae ka botlalo holim'a taba e 'ngoe le e 'ngoe e neng e le tafoleng. Ho ne ho na le litaba tse ngata haholo tseo makala a mokhatlo a li-province a neng a lakatsa hore ho buisano e ka tsona 'me bongata ba tsona li ne li amana le tsamaiso le puso ea sechaba. Seboka se ile sa nyatsa haholo melao e mengata ea khethollo e leng teng naheng ena. Morero o moholo-holo oa mokhatlo ke hore motho ka mong naheng ena ke motho ea nang le litokelo tsa hae tsa botho, 'me botho ba hae bo hlompheoe 'me a nehoe litokelo tsa hae, ho sa khetholloe ka 'mala oa letlalo la hae. Taba e ileng ea lumelloa ke bohle e bile hore mokhatlo o etse ka hohle ho thusana le ba Inter-denominational African Ministers Federation ho mema lekhottla leo ho lona ho tla tla batho ba mefuta eohle ba ehileng mona South Africa hore ho tla buisanoa haholo ka litaba tseo banna bana ba baruti ba neng ba buisana ka tsona Bloemfontein ka hkoeli ea October.

Re na le tšepo e tiileng hore ha mokhatlo o ka 'na oa tsoela pele ho sebetsa ka cheseho eo o qalileng ka eona 'me o sa suthe sepheong sa oona sa ho kopanga baahi bohle ba naha ena, ho felisa khatello le khethollo ea 'mala, o tla atleha 'me Molomo o tla o hlohonolofatsa.

Umbiko Womhlangano Kazwe-Lonke we Bandla Lenhlalakahle Yezizwe Zase Afrika

UMHLANGANO kaZwe-lonke weBandla leNhlalakahle yezizwe zase Afrika ubuse Capetown ukusuka ngomhla ka 11 kuze kube 13th kuJahuary, 1957. Usuku lomhla ka 11 lathathwa isigungu ukuhlela nokubuyekeza umsebenzi wemihlangano edlule, ikakhulu ngokuphathelele kumalungelo evoti nendingeko yokuba kuguqulwe idlela okubekwe ngayo kuzinjongo zaleliBandla. Ngemva kwenkulumo ende kwavunyelwana ngokuthi akuhlale njengoba kulotshiwe kuzinjongo, kwagcizelelwa ekubeni kwenziwe onke amandla okwandisa amalungu epalamende ngokwazi ukuthi umsindo ongenziwa ngaphandle kwepalamende wenziwe ngokuzwana nempi eliwa epalamendini.

Uketho lwabaholi: Ukhethwe nonyaka luphumelele kanje:

Usihlalo kaZwe-Lonke: Mnu. Alan Paton; Amasekela akhe: Mnu: D. B. Molteno, Q.C., Mnu: Jordan K. Ngubane, Sigele L. Rubin, Mnu: J. Unterhalter; Ababambeli baka Sihalo: Prof. Leo Kuper no. Mnu: Peter Brown; Usikhwama-kaZwe-Lonke: Mnu: E. V. Mahomed; uMbhali kaZwe-lonke: Nkskz: J. Somers.

Umhlangano ka wonke-wonke: Kusihlwa ngawo umhla ka 11 kube sekungena umhlangano ka wonke-wonke owavulwa uMnu: Alan Paton ngenkulumo eyagqava ngokusinda okungandile, ekhuza umhlolo ngokugcizelela kukaHulumeni enkulumweni yokuthi ngeke kube khona ukudlelana phakathi kwezizwe ezikulelizwe, aseze wazama ukuyenza leyonkulumo iqine ngofaka itwetwe nokwesaba phakathi kwezwe kakhulu kulabo abamphikisayo uHulumeni kulenkulumo yakhe. Ekugcineni uphethe inkulumo yakhe ngokuphakamisa isinqumo esisekela umcabango owavela kuMhlangano wamaAfrika owabe umenywe inhlango yamaBandla abefundisi ahlanganeyo owabe useBloemfontein kulo nyaka odlule wokuba kumenywe umhlangano wamaBandla onke alelizwe kungakhethwe bala lamuntu. Usekelwe ngamazwi aqotho uNkski: Ballinger owayekhona eBloemfontein ethi lowo mhlangano wamhlaba umxhwelo.

uNkosz: Violaine Junod waphakamisa isiphakamiso esilwa nobandlululo ezikoleni ezinkulu zemfundo ephambili, wasekelwa uProf. Stuart wase Fort Hare.

Isinqumo esaveza uhlu lwemithetho yobandlululo, esukela kumthetho olwanobuKhamanisi kuze kube uphathelele emfundweni kwelase Transvaal, saphakanyiswa uMnu. Jordan Ngubane.

uProf. Leo Kuper yena waphakamisa isinqumo ngeGroup Areas Act esibonisa ububi balomthetho, esho nokuthi noma umuntu ube ngabuyiselwa izindleko zonke zakhe ngekhaya lakhe loko ngeke kwanelisa nanini.

Zonke lezinqumo zamukwela ngamoya munye.

Umhlangano kweBandla selilodwa: Lomhlangano wathatha izinsuku ezimbili ezigcwele. Nazi izinqumo ezenziwa, noma kambe zinge zonke:

- (a) Amalungu acelwa onke ukuba asekele zonke izinhlangano ezihlanganisa zonke izizwe enze ukuba kubekhona okuthintana ngokwenhlalo nangokwempilo.
- (b) Makavuma ukuba zibekhona izingxoxo nokuhlangana namanye amabandla ngamaphuzu athize, kodwa kuqashelwe kakhulu ukulonda izimiselo zaleliBandla.
- (c) Makusetshenziswe kakhulu amaphephandaba abantu.
- (d) Ukwanda kwamacala agwetshwa ngokuba isiboshwa sishaywe, nokwanda kwamacala angelutho asevamise ukungenisa abantu abamnyama (amaAfrika kakhulu) ejele ngeze, behlauliswa bafakwe emajele, ukwehluleka kuka Hulumeni ukunqanda ukushwaywa kwabantu ngabaphoyisa, nokubavalela umnyango wezinkantolo ngomthetho we Prohibition of Interdicts nokunye nje.

Kuthe ukuba kwenziwe lezinqumo, umhlangano wabe usukhetha amakomidi ukubhekana nesiSeko saleli Bandhla, Ukwakha umqondo ngezomhlaba nokulima, ukwakha umqondo ngobudlelwana nezinye izizwe, ukuphathwa kwezindaba eziqondene nezinkantolo, ukusakaza izindaba, ngozibuse walelizwe, nokuququzelwa kwalelibandla nokuqhutshwa kwezokhetho. Lamakomidi ahlngana ngokwehlukana kwawokwaze kwaba kusihlwa.

NgeSonto kwangena imibiko yezifunda, nokaSikhwama nekomidi lokusakaza izindaba. Lemibiko yalandelwa umbiko uMgqugquzeli weBandla. Lombiko womgqugquzeli kube omkhulu ngempela owanikela amalungu ilungelo lokuhlolisisa kahle ukuqhubeka komsebenzi waleliBandla. Imibiko yezifunda yona yaveza imiqondo esetshenziswe ngokuphumelela kwezinye izindawo. Umgqugquzeli waveza uhlelo aselwenzile azosebenza ngalo kulonyaka. Isigabangasi nye sabelwa inani lamalungu amasha okufanele siwazame ngamandla. Kwathiwa iTransval ne Free State maziphinde kabili ubunengi bamalungu akhona, iNatal yona izame ukuthasisela ngesigamu sobunengi bamalungu akhona. Umgomo wemali okuqondwe ihlanganiswe nonyaka makube u£12,000. Lemali ibukeka inengi kabi, kanti uma ilungu ngalinye belinga khipha u£1 kungebe lukhuni kangako.

Umhlangano wamukele umqondo wokuba kuqanjwe ibandla lentsha.

Umhlangano ubumuhle ngendlela emangalisayo.

LIBERAL PARTY BALANCE SHEET

DEBIT

1. Some Southern bus companies have been ordered by local authorities to continue to enforce segregation in their seating arrangements.
2. Rabbi Dr. Andre Ungar, of Port Elizabeth, an outspoken critic of government policy has received an order from the Minister of the Interior to leave the Union. Dr. Ungar was in any case due to leave the country soon.
3. Prof. J. J. Ross, president of the O.F.S. Branch of SABRA, told the recent Locations Advisory Boards Congress that it was SABRA'S aim and ideal eventually to realise complete territorial segregation. How and when this had to be done formed continual subjects of study.

CREDIT

1. A Federal Court Order has said that separate seating of White and Negro bus-passengers in Montgomery, Alabama, must end.
2. In Clinton, Tennessee, scene of some of the fiercest opposition to school integration, children returned to the same classes at an integrated high school some weeks ago, without a single incident.
3. Speaking in Cape Town recently Mr. Quinton Whyte, Director of the S.A. Institute of Race Relations, asked "Are we not worshipping before the false god of White superiority and race domination? Is the legislation of the past few years not evidence which supports such a conclusion?"
4. European and Non-European students of Witwatersrand University have staged silent demonstrations in Johannesburg to open their campaign against University apartheid.

Liberal Party addresses in the larger centres are: 47 Parliament Street, Cape Town; 240 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg; 25 Plowright Buildings, Plowright Lane, Durban; c/o Mrs. S. Stakemire, 21 Princess Road, East London; 69 New Kempsey Buildings, Fox and Joubert Streets, Johannesburg.

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