

A 20-YR-OLD STUDENT LEADS THE MARCH ON CAPE TOWN



**PETER KGOSANE
MAKES HIS PLEA**

Such a crowd gathered in Cape Town that police wanted assistance. Kgosane got promise of an interview with Defence Minister. The promise, however, was not kept.



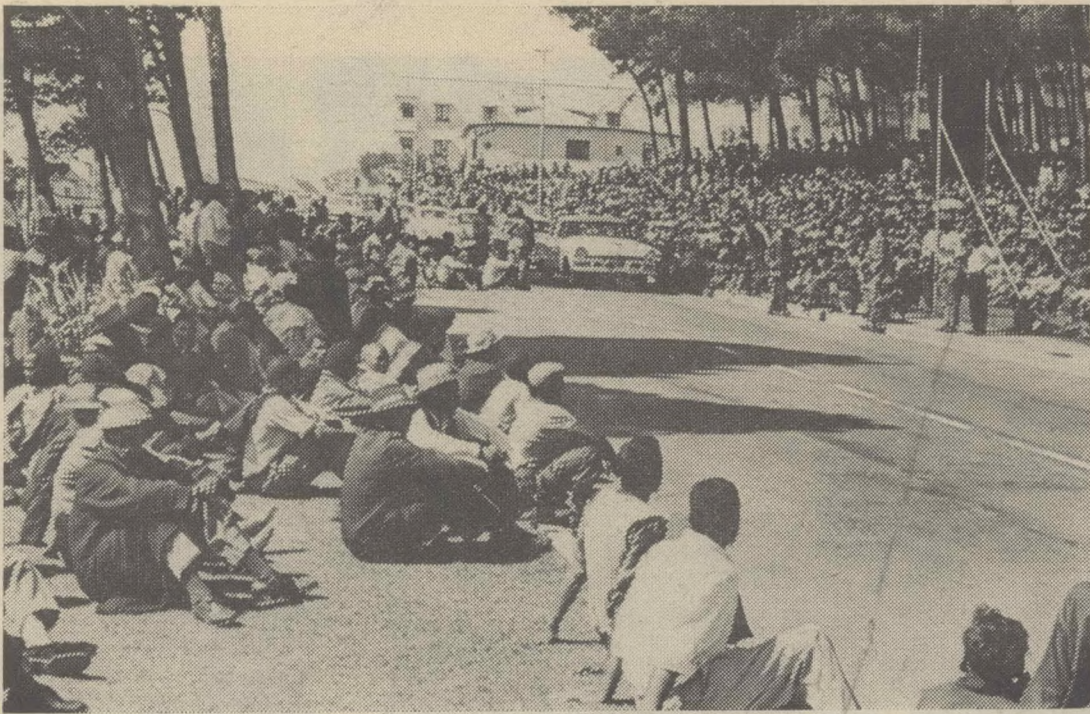
CAPE TOWN DEMONSTRATIONS SHOWED

ment going to do to prevent this kind of thing happening again? There were even members of the Nationalist Party who felt that their policies should never be allowed to lead to results like Sharpeville and Langa. They were genuinely astonished by the reaction of the Africans, and hated the use of force.

These Nationalists felt that some form of contact should be established with African leaders. This was the kind of feeling that was reflected by Mr. Sauer at his speech at Humansdorp, in which he called for "a New Deal" and said that, after Sharpeville, conditions in South Africa could never be the same again.

As April drew on, law and order was effectively restored, further stay-aways collapsed, the members of the defence force were given indefinite leave, the government recovered its confidence. All opposition parties, and the world outside, gave the government constructive advice on the way South Africa could avoid such a tragedy in the future.

What a golden opportunity was presented! And how it was ignored. The government soon showed that it had no intention whatever of changing the fundamental principles of baasskap and apartheid. On March 23, two days after Sharpeville, Dr. Verwoerd had said, "We will see to it that we remain in power in this white South Africa." "Honest and muscular



**CAPE TOWN'S BIG
DEMONSTRATION** This was the crowd of up to 20,000 that gathered on the day of the first big march on Cape Town. It was well disciplined and orderly.



THE FORCE OF NON-VIOLENT-ACTION

apartheid will do the trick," said Mr. De Wet Nel. Mr. Maree, Minister of Bantu Education, said the solution was to go forward faster than ever before with apartheid.

The emergency dragged on needlessly for 156 days. Press freedom was restricted. Not only were politicians kept in detention, but gradually people became aware that the emergency was being used to hold ordinary men who were accused of being "tsotsis, idlers and loafers." At one time it was admitted officially that up to 21,000 were being held at Modder B, and other detention camps.

In case there should be any more demonstrations, the precaution was taken to reorganise the whole of the South African Defence Force. Not only has the ordinary police force been streamlined, but plans are being made to set up sentinel platoons (brandwag-pelotons) who could work with the local commandos and be available for action at all times.

Sharpeville might never have happened as far as government policy is concerned. The only difference is that it is now prepared to act tougher than ever before. It has reorganised its security forces, banned African organisations, and imprisoned African leaders, but it has failed to tackle the causes of discontent. ●

Written by ALAN RAKE, 15 Troye Street, Johannesburg.



KGOSANE SENDS THE CROWD QUIETLY HOME

Kgosane kept his promise to the police when he used their micro-phones to ask people to disperse.

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