

# contact

FOR UNITED NON-RACIAL ACTION

5c

Vol. 6 No. 20

4th October 1963

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

● DEATH OF 90-DAY DETAINEE —page 3

● SWAZI PROTESTS —pages 3 & 7

● GROUP AREAS VICTIMS IN NATAL —pages 4, 5 & 6

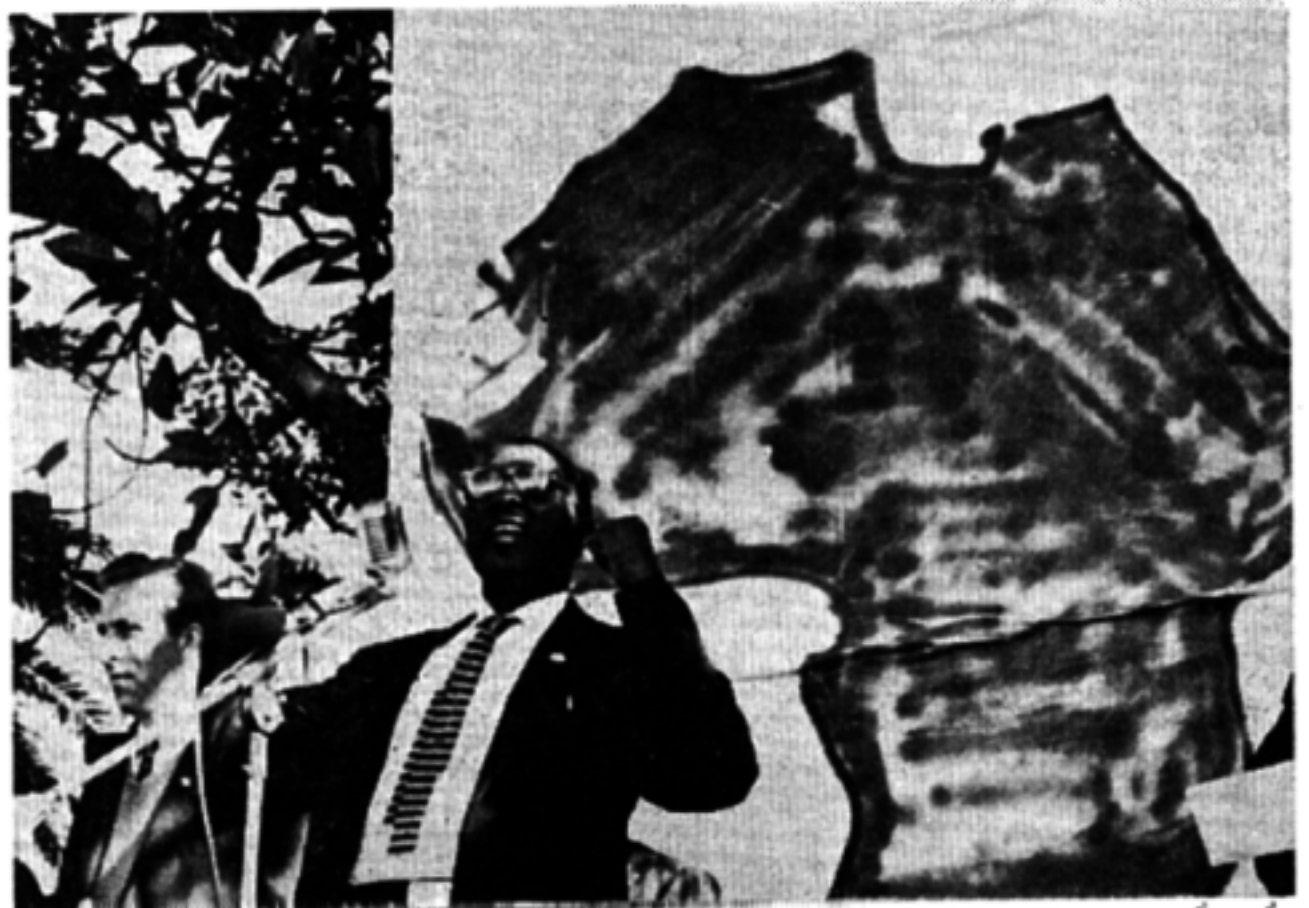


## VORSTER BARS MAJIJA FROM TRANSKEI ELECTION, 'CONTACT' POLITICS

AS we write, the outstanding Liberal leader in the Transkei, Hammington Majija, is on his way back to Cape Town, his fight against apartheid in the Transkei dealt a savage blow by Minister Vorster. A six-page banning order confines Mr. Majija to Cape Town and Wynberg for five years, bans him from all meetings, political and social, and from any form of newspaper work. As a full-time member of the *Contact* staff, Mr. Majija's livelihood is smashed and a blow dealt at *Contact* — and at the free press as a whole. His banning order is also the severest yet dealt to a Liberal.

But Vorster has also dealt a savage blow to the Government's Bantustan propaganda. Police efforts to find Mr. Majija, who has been absent from his home and office for some weeks, were intensified as Nomination Day in the Transkei's phony elections drew near. The police managed to get him banned before Nomination (2nd October) by pinning the banning order on his door. In doing so they have shown the whole world what Transkeian self-government really means. The opposition does not have to be kicked out of the new Bungenha — it can, as in the case of Majija, be banned by Mr. Vorster before being elected.

Perhaps also, by banning Majija, The Minister hopes to see the same results with *Contact* as were the case with the weekly newspaper *Spark* after he (the Minister) had crippled it with numerous — and ominous — banning orders on its staff members.



Mr. Hammington Majija is seen here addressing an Africa Day meeting in Cape Town. Standing next to him is a former director and editor of "Contact", Mr. Peter Hjul, who was banned early this year.

### OLD-AGE DILEMMA

From "Contact" Correspondent  
**PIETERMARITZBURG:** Africans who may be moved to the new Imbali Township are greatly disappointed by a recent report that there may be no provision for homes for aged people there.

It is learnt that the municipal city engineer had in his plan made allowance for cottages of aged African couples. Government officials stipulated that there

should be no such provision: aged Africans should go back to the reserves.

This stipulation confirms the belief that, although much money is wasted on race segregation, little if any attention is paid to the real interests of non-Whites. It is wondered where the present aged Africans working in the city will go to since many have no relatives in the reserves and know nothing about life there.

# contact

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

47 Parliament Street, Cape Town.  
P.O. Box 1979. Telephone 2-4524.  
Telegrams CONTACT, Cape Town

## ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

*African Postal Union: R1.40 (14s.)*

*Airmail: R2.70 (£1 7s.)*

*Rest of the world: R1.70 (17s., \$2.40). Airmail: On application. Half for six months.*

Unless otherwise stated, headlines, sub-editing and political comment in this issue by H. Head and A. Tobias, both of 47 Parliament Street, Cape Town.

## VIEWPOINT

# RESISTANCESTAN

IF we look at some of the pitiful little Bantustan dots on apartheid's spotted map of South Africa, it is not that small. The sea is its natural buffer zone. The population is growing rapidly. It is gathering men of wide skills and talents.

It is called Robben Island, after the seals that once used to abound on its shores before the early Dutch settlers in the Cape killed them off. Sheep replaced the seals, political prisoners joined the sheep, and then all gave way to the incurably ill, mainly lepers and lunatics. Now Robben Island has become South Africa's Resistancestan, the bleak home of men who have struggled too hard or called too loudly for freedom in their country.

There Robert Sobukwe, his prison sentence served, is forced to stay;

there men endure the grim existence of maximum security prisoners for the "crime", created by a White Parliament, of attempting to maintain African political organizations.

Unlike Bantustans, which men must leave so that they may live and support their families, Resistancestan has a population growing from hundreds into thousands. Almost daily a little ferry boat comes alongside a jetty in Cape Town docks, takes its human cargo and then chugs five miles over the sea to the island where White baasskap tries to bury those too intelligent, too strong and too brave to accept its evil rule or to live as unthinking menials under its domination.

But the prisoners of Resistancestan leave behind them the ageless example that men must be prepared to suffer to earn their eventual freedom. They will not be forgotten and their example will not be ignored as long as those left behind continue the struggle.

# YOUR RADIO CAN TAKE YOU TO FREE AFRICA

THE only answer to the mass of propaganda and deliberate distortion put out by Radio South Africa is to listen to the radio stations of Free Africa. It must be emphasised that special equipment is NOT required. The average radio (transistors included) with 40 feet of aerial wire trailing along the gutter of the home will suffice. If this is impossible, then the wire may be allowed to trail indoors with reasonable results. The following are a few examples of the more easily receivable stations.

### RADIO GHANA

25.43 metres. 8.30 p.m. Highlight of the week is "Down South"—a programme of music from South Africa featuring Mikeba and Masekala; Saturdays, 8.50 p.m.

### RADIO TANGANYIKA

59.4 metres. 9.0 p.m. A nightly programme for freedom lovers in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mali. "Freedom Magazine", comprising of interviews with leaders from these three countries, is broadcast on Fridays and Sundays at 9.45 p.m.

### RADIO CAIRO

16 metres. 8.50 p.m. News, music and features.

### RADIO BRAZZAVILLE

19 metres. 10.30 a.m. Reliable news.

### RADIO E.L.W.A. (Liberia)

62.89 metres. 10.0 p.m. Re-broadcasts BBC news, which is followed by African news from its own Monrovia studios.

### RADIO VOICE OF THE GOSPEL (Addis Ababa)

30.99 metres. 8.0 p.m. in English, Afrikaans and Zulu with the news at 9 p.m. in English. Note particularly "The world this Week"—a Saturday news review at 9.15 p.m.

## GERHARD COHN

Photographer

For home portraits of distinction

P.O. Box 4716 Phone 45-4050

Johannesburg

## MOTOR CAR FOR SALE

HUMBER 1956

100 per cent condition

Radio, 5 good tyres. Dep. £80.

Phone 6-1328

NEWLANDS AVENUE

GARAGE

Newlands Avenue, Newlands, C.P.

## FAMINE

(Dedicated to the people of Venda-land and Sekukhuneland)

*They stared at me.*

*I lowered my eyes.*

*I was ashamed.*

*The daughter of the night was eating them.*

*The spear of hunger was stabbing them  
Their sapped energy was oozing through the wounds.*

*A cat with sad eyes lay in the sun.  
Mosquitos buzzed like vultures sucking dried blood.*

*The caked ground lay bare where frantic fingers had tugged at withered roots.*

*The dust lazily beckoned starved souls heavenwards; the Kerk stood empty; Perhaps its builders would bring a little food.*

*I coughed uneasily and turned away  
Away from that dark, empty hut  
My race had condemned them to live in.*

KEITH.



# TRAGIC DEATH OF FREEDOM FIGHTER

**I**N Middledrift, in the Eastern Cape, a young mother of three children is trying to face up to the shock of learning of her husband's death in a prison cell at Pretoria North, where numerous 90-day detainees from the Western Cape are believed to be held.

She is Mrs. Beauty Ngudle. Two weeks ago she was told by local police that her husband, Looksmart Ngudle, better known as Solwandle, a 90-day detainee, had hanged himself.

Mr. Ngudle was detained in August in Cape Town, and soon afterwards removed to Pretoria with a number of other detainees. His wife, after a battle to meet the needs of maintaining a home with two young



NGUDLE

children in a city, was compelled to leave for Middledrift, where they went to stay with Mr. Ngudle's 61-year-old mother.

*The nature of Mr. Ngudle's death has come as a tremendous shock to many people in Cape Town who have known him to be "a freedom fighter of indefatigable zeal" who would never dream of ending it all. At least not in that manner.*

To emphasize their belief, 10 women, wives and mothers of 90-day detainees, on hearing of Mr. Ngudle's death, immediately telegraphed the Minister of Justice alleging that "Looksmart Ngudle was tortured to death and badly beaten in Cape Town" even before being transferred from here.

What can be said of Mr. Ngudle is that he was less afraid of police intimidation than most people ever have been; a man who only sought human dignity and self-respect.

He joined the staff of *New Age* as a seller in 1958, and while selling the paper was often detained and threatened by the police.

In 1959, as secretary of the Kensington branch of the ANC, he was sent as a delegate to the ANC

Leaders' Conference in Pietermaritzburg. The police sought him for detention under the Emergency Regulations in 1960 but he managed to evade arrest. In 1961, he was charged with incitement to public violence and was acquitted. After the banning of the ANC he became active in the Langa Youth League and addressed many public meetings. He last spoke at a big Africa Day meeting in Nyanga West in 1963.

Associates in Cape Town are appealing to the International Red Cross in London, the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and several agencies of the UN to investigate the strange death of Mr. Ngudle—a victim of Mr. Vorster's "No-Trial" law.

## MALAWI BOYCOTT

From "Contact" Correspondent

ZOMBA, Nyasaland: Although Nyasaland is not yet independent, certain Ministers are already boycotting South African goods. For example, the Ministry of Education, headed by Mr. Kenyama Chiume is, it is learned from an authoritative source, no longer buying South African-made furniture for new schools.

The "showpiece" Girls' Secondary School at Lilongwe, where R400,000 worth of buildings are now nearing completion, was to have been fully equipped with South African tubular steel desks and chairs. It was, however, recently decided that the new buildings are to have Malawi-made wooden furniture instead, and a R6,000 contract to supply them has gone to a local manufacturer. The decision was made for political reasons.

## Swaziland Concern Over Brutus Arrest

From "Contact" Correspondent

MBABANE: Because of the sinister incidents following Mr. Dennis Brutus's arrest in Mozambique last month soon after leaving Swaziland, the Swaziland Democratic Party has issued a statement asking the British Government to make clear its stand on political refugees in the three High Commission Territories.

Refugees in the territory have become worried since the arrest and shooting of Mr. Brutus, who was in possession of a Federation passport and Swaziland papers. They feel they are not secure under the British and that the High Commission police in the three territories work hand in glove with the South African police.

The Democrats' statement is for an urgent clarification of Britain's position as a protecting power of the High Commission Territories on the refugees.

The statement says: "A sinister feature of the Brutus affair is that although Mr. Brutus carried British and Swaziland papers, the Portuguese promptly delivered him to the South African police instead of sending him back to Swaziland."

*It also alleges that a few weeks ago, certain pro-apartheid quarters,*

*including some sections of the pro-government press, threatened that if kidnapping was not successful, other methods might have to be used to deprive the refugees of the feeling of security in the protectorates. Seen against these threats, Mr. Brutus's kidnapping and shooting come dangerously close to the use of terrorism against the defenceless opponents of apartheid.*



BRUTUS

## Prayers for Group Areas Victims



**P**ART of the multi-racial gathering of about 300 people who attended a combined Inter-Denominational Prayer Meeting held on the Quoit Green, Forest Hill Road, Port Elizabeth. The Prayer Meeting, under the chairmanship of Mr. Alf Every, was held to offer up prayers for the South End residents affected by the Group Areas Act.

Prayers were offered up in Hindu, Arabic, English, and there was a reading from the Scriptures in Afrikaans.

Among the clergy present were Roman Catholic Bishop E. Green; Canon R. M. Parker, Rural Dean of the Port Elizabeth Anglican Congregations; the Rev. Harvey Goldsmith of the Congregational Church; the Rev. Young and the Rev. Wood. The Hindu Congregation was represented by Mr. Chetty and the Moslems by Imam Mallick and Sheik J. Jardien.

# HOW APARTHEID IS NATAL COMMUNITY

From "Contact" Correspondent

**C**HARLESTOWN, a stronghold of African freehold owners in Northern Natal, looks as though it has been struck by an earthquake. Throughout the village lie heaps of rubble with the few remaining houses standing out starkly amid the desolation. But this is no natural disaster: it is the systematic destruction of a living community in the name of apartheid.

Tenants get notice, be it three months or two days, to vacate the houses they have both bought or built. The labour gang comes round. Trenches are dug around the corner supports, a strong chain is attached to a tractor, and within minutes the dust has subsided and the home of a lifetime is just another heap of rubble in a Charlestown street. Then the family is moved to the regimentation and squalor of the new Government location at Duckponds, seven miles from Newcastle and about 35 miles from Charlestown.

### TRAGIC

The stories of the people about to be uprooted are tragic. Take the case of Jenita Shabangu. She is unemployed and looks after her mother who has been ill for three years and a crippled sister aged 28 who cannot walk at all. The youngest sister earns R2 per month and will have to give up her job when they are evicted. They have lived for more than 30 years in their 5-roomed house.

A Mr. Setlebe has been given a month's notice and has been threatened with prosecution if he does not leave. He has two cows and two horses which he will not be allowed to take to Duckponds. He has lived for 20 years in Charlestown in the house which he bought for R30.

### CALLOUS

No compensation has been arranged for the owners of the demolished houses, and in keeping with the callous attitude of the authorities there have been several "mistakes". One freehold owner, not scheduled for removal, returned after a short absence to find that his house had been demolished "by mistake". The local Squatter Inspector responsible for the removals, although promising to help rebuild the house, has done nothing. Then there was one old pensioner who had her house demolished and was left in the street together with her possessions. No alternative accommodation at Charlestown or Duckponds was arranged.

Already about 100 families have been evicted from their homes and sent to Duckponds. The houses there are packed close together without any conception of town planning. The cheapest houses (two rooms only) cost R3.78 per month. However, most of the Charlestown people are housed in wooden huts 16 ft. by 10 ft. with a rental of R2.78 per month. The Location Superintendent claims that these huts are a temporary measure but exactly where the people are going to get the money to pay the rent he did not say.

He claimed that all the people at Duckponds were happy there and had asked to come and that he had found employment for all the Charlestown people. Subsequent investigation showed that none of these things were true. There is no transport service and no shops have been built, although there are two fairly big but overcrowded schools. But the real purpose of the removals to Duckponds is perhaps seen in the factory installations — "border industries" — which can be seen through the dust haze several miles from the location. Duckponds is going to be a conveniently situated labour camp.

## Lurid Govt. Leaflets H

By a Reporter

**P**RINTED leaflets attacking the banned ANC and PAC and the Liberal Party are a new weapon in the Government's attempt to crush the power of South Africa's freedom movements in the Transkei and Natal. They go far to make the word "komanisi" (communists) highly popular, as they label all three movements with it.

● A leaflet specially for the Transkei compares "Self-government" with Poqo ("borne of Communism which aims to rule and oppress all nations of the world"), and argues that Poqo will bring about "the second Nongqawuse" (the AmaXhosa's cattle-killing tragedy in 1857). While Self-govern-

**'CONTACT' NEEDS  
YOUR SUPPORT  
NOW!**

Subscriptions Rates appear  
on page two

●  
Donations Should  
be

Addressed to  
"CONTACT"

P.O. Box 1979 Cape Town



# KILLING A



The top picture shows a section of the desolation at Charlestown. Below are the wooden huts at the Duckponds location, seven miles from Newcastle and 35 miles from Charlestown.

The people of Northern Natal are bitterly opposed to the moves. In spite of the claims that people are asking to go to the Government locations, it is still deemed necessary for anonymous pamphlets, written in abominable English and even worse Zulu, to be distributed in "black-spot" areas like Charlestown calling on the people to move and speaking of those who oppose the moves as "communist hangers-on who better stay out of our way or they may GET HURT!!!"

## it Freedom Movements

ment is "the Morning Star", "It is dawn in the Transkei".

● The ex-ANC is the "inywagi" (weasel). It is ruled by communists, is the slave of other nations, and seeks to rule Africa by murdering its true leaders. The leaflet also calls on Transkeians to register and vote for their own Government.

● The Liberal Party, in a leaflet issued in Natal in bad English and equally bad Zulu, "are communist hangers-on" who want "to ride into Parliament on our backs after which we will only be allowed to starve to death". This leaflet is headed "Move! Move! Move!", over the words "Appeal to all my people in Zululand". It probably comes from a

## BORDER INDUSTRIES

# FATUOUS POLICY COULD COST MILLIONS

IF the Nationalist Government intends its development of Bantustans ever to be taken seriously, it has to show it is doing something about preparing a living for the people in these apartheid pockmarks on the face of South Africa. The "something" is the attempt to establish "border industries" — a scheme as fatuous as the belief that multi-racial South Africa can at this stage still be divided into racial fragments.

Both are futile rides down the dead-end road of apartheid, and, while the nonsense of independent Bantustans is being exposed politically, businessmen have damned border industries by continuing to build factories where they are economically justified—in and around the industrial cities.

But, if apartheid is not to be decisively shown up for the 15-year-old confidence trick it is, there must be some border industries. And so millions of rand have been allocated to encourage reluctant industrialists. At State cost, power, water, transport and other basic services are to be supplied in border industrial areas. Free housing will be made available, tax allowances will be granted; and assistance will be given to purchase plant.

There is also the inducement, attractive to many employers, of low wages.

In a recent issue, the *Financial Mail*, largest and most influential of South African business newspapers, took a closer look at this border industries carrot and investigated the Industrial Development Corporation's Elangeni industrial estate being developed at Hammarsdale, a few miles out of Durban.

"Information on wages at Hammarsdale," said the *Financial Mail*, "was vague and, indeed, the ruling spirit at Elangeni is one of locked gates and tight lips."

It found, however, that, in terms of a scale agreed by the Minister of Labour, a learner operator in one factory drew R3 a week and could rise in five years to a top minimum of R7.50. A qualified African in comparable work in Durban or the Reef could earn about R34 a week.

minor official, and attacks the Party's opposition to the removal of half-a-million people from the so-called Black Spots of Natal.

Elliott Mngadi, secretary of the N. Natal African Landowners' Association and a senior L.P. official, has replied in a forceful counter-leaflet, "We do not want to move!"

Development of this estate, which has only attracted five factories so far, has cost the state R2m. These factories employ 2,000 Africans. The state has room for another 15 to 20 factories of moderate size and it will cost the country, through the Industrial Development Corporation R5m. to R10m. to set them up.

On this basis, the *Financial Mail* estimates the cost of establishing the Elangeni border industrial estate at more than R1,000 an African worker and it notes that if the Government hopes to settle 250,000 Africans in border industries, "the cost can be R300m. upwards. And this must be invested in a short period dictated by political pressures rather than economic considerations."

"The architects of border policy," suggests the *Financial Mail*, "might well ponder their blueprint anew against the stupendous cost of significantly re-orientating the location pattern of South Africa's four soundly based industrial complexes which carry between them some 16,000 to 17,000 private factories employing 375,000 Africans, as well as 225,000 Whites."

## PEACE NEWS

the international weekly for non-violent action against war and tyranny, carries articles and news about the struggle for freedom in Africa, and has carried exclusive information about Britain's arms deals with the South African Government. In addition, *Peace News* reports on the non-violent movements for racial integration and for peace in all parts of the world.

Contributors include Lewis Nkosi, Michael Scott, Lionel Morrison, Jariretundu Kozonguizi, Bertrand Russell and A. J. Muste.

Airmail edition R4.60 (postal orders please) or 3 months' trial for R1.

"PEACE NEWS",  
5 Caledonian Road, London, N.1

## THE LONG VIEW

— by Peter Brown

# “Legalized Robbery” in Action in Natal



National Chairman of the  
Liberal Party of S.A.

**T**HE proclamation of Group Areas and their enforcement has hung like a cloud over the lives of countless South Africans for so long that many of those not directly effected by the Group Areas Act have become quite numb to its implications.

The burden of suffering under the Act has been borne almost entirely by South Africans of colour and, of them, the most spectacular cases of discrimination have been aimed at members of the Indian community.

Recently the Government has been making soothing noises towards Indian people and the effect of this has been to dull still further the appreciation of many White people of what the Group Areas Act means.

After all, the question is perhaps being asked, if the Government is serious in the friendly overtures it has been making towards Indians, if Dr. Dönges is serious when he refers to the White, Coloured and Indian communities as “five million hearts beating as one”, how can they consistently go ahead with the application of the Act as threatened?

There can be little doubt that, until recently, this kind of seductive

reasoning had had an effect on many Indian people. Not only were they tired out after 13 years of opposing the Act, but they had clearly started to hope that there had been a change in Dr. Verwoerd's granite heart.

These hopes probably increased when Dr. Verwoerd accepted an invitation to lunch at Durban's exclusive Orient Club last month. He was careful to give nothing away on that occasion but it seems likely that the impression was at least created by his “courtesy” and “kindly smile” that the Nationalist Government was not so bad after all and that the final application of the Group Areas Act would not be so

bad after all either. Within weeks came rude disillusionment.

### DECLARED “WHITE”

In Durban, three central areas in which Indian business interests predominate have been declared “White”. In Ladysmith the entire Indian trading area in the centre of the town is to be declared White and Indians will be moved over the Klip River, “out of town”, and away from the bulk of their customers.

In Pietermaritzburg more than 70 tenants occupying homes in the “wrong” area have to be out of them by the end of November.

All over Natal people are being given notice to quit their homes and businesses. Trading stores in country areas, which have been in the same family for years and which have served their surrounding communities for decades, are being refused permits to renew their leases except, as a concession, for a year to enable them to sell up.

Desperate owners and businessmen are going through the expensive farce of trying to get the valuations put on their threatened properties raised by the Government's Revision Courts.

### LEGALIZED ROBBERY

The Group Areas Act has been described as an instrument for legalized robbery. That is what it is. In the normal course of events the law is designed to protect individuals from attacks on their property. Under the Group Areas Act it is those who resist the attacks on their property who commit the crime.

No South African dare forget the Group Areas Act. No victim of it ever will—but neither dare White South Africans who are not its victims. The Act was passed in their name and it is on their conscience. The bitterness it is causing could provide the impetus for some terrible future tragedy.

## WORKERS IN DISTRESS

By a Reporter

**PAARL:** Resolutions passed at the recent conference of the Food and Canning Workers' Union emphasized the need for better living conditions in the West Cape fruit growing area.

In towns like Paarl, Worcester, Robertson and others the average worker's life is far from comfortable. There are three reasons for this.

Firstly, the Group Areas Act. Thousands of families have to move from homes and areas where they have stayed for many generations to far away estates where the houses have cement floors, no ceilings and no electricity. An official explained that it does not pay to install electric power, because the tenants do not use it. When *Contact* approached these people they explained that they could never afford electricity; it

would be too much of a strain on their budget.

The second reason for the bad living conditions is the flow of workers from the farms to the towns. Life on the farms is even worse than in the towns, for wages are extremely low, housing very bad, and the use of convict labour reduces the need of farm workers.

Finally, the problem is aggravated by the high birth-rate which would have been a blessing for any young country, but with so many avenues of employment closed to the non-Whites it is unlikely that these conditions will improve under the present government.

Local authorities find it extremely difficult to keep pace with the needs of the workers and at the same time carry out the country's laws.



## Way to Sea through Free Africa

# Hopes Rise for Zambia's Railway to the North

By a Reporter

WITH the break-up of Federation, coming independence and the fading of the old Northern Rhodesia into the new Zambia, a great project may start in one of the richest of Africa's nations.

This project is a railway—hundreds of miles long and discussed for more than 20 years—from Kapiri Mposhi or from Broken Hill north-east past Kasama, through the land gap between the two lakes and into Tanganyika.

There the railway could link Zambia to the coast of Africa, either by connecting it to the Tanganyika Central Line running to Dar es Salaam; or it might be extended south, passing close to Nyasaland or Malawi, and on the little port of Mtwara.

The GPR (Great Pafmecsian Railway) has been dismissed by some as an idle dream, too complicated and too much of an economic risk to be seriously considered. To many others, including Dr. Kenneth Kaunda and

his United National Independence Party, it is a railway which has to be built if the new landlocked state is to find a way to the sea through free countries. Already the large London and Rhodesia Mining Company (Lonrho) is spending R300,000 on investigating the possible route and the costs of the railway.

If this railway could be built, it would:

- Largely eliminate the future Zambia's dependence on rail routes through Southern Rhodesia, Moçambique or Angola;
- Give landlocked Malawi a chance of linking up with a railway independent of Moçambique.
- Provide work, during the construction period, for thousands of men in Zambia and in Tanganyika.
- Link Zambia and perhaps eventually Malawi with the railway systems of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda. Although the East African Railways system has a slightly narrower gauge than that of the central African lines, a link on a scale of the GPR would stimulate development of a uniform gauge.

## President Opens a Vital Rail Link



A RAILWAY link vital to the economic development of East Africa was achieved by the opening of the Ruvu-Mynusi line connecting the central railway of Tanganyika to the northern Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda systems of East African Railways. The line was officially opened by Dr. Julius K. Nyerere, President of Tanganyika, who is seen above addressing guests at the ceremony.

Above all, this railway could help to bring the East African states into closer association with their central African neighbours, and this in turn could encourage the formation of a vast, potentially rich and powerful Federation of East and Central Africa.

## From S.A. Gaol to Tanganyika



MR. ABDULHAI JASSAT, one of the four detainees who escaped from Johannesburg police cells, has arrived in Dar es Salaam. Mr. Jassat, aged 29, is seen with his two fellow-escapees, Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe, and also (right) the ANC chief representative in Tanganyika, Mr. James Hadebe. They are in the ANC office, studying a South African newspaper cutting.

## WARNING THE WORLD OF PLOT AGAINST SWAZILAND

From "Contact" Correspondent

MBABANE: The Swaziland Progressive Party leader, Mr. J. J. Nquku, who gave evidence at the United Nations Committee on Colonialism, has issued a statement urging the United Nations presence in Swaziland. The statement says: "As Swaziland is in great danger of being incorporated against the will of the majority of the Swazis, the Swaziland Progressive Party is alerting the world, especially the United Nations and all other African States, to this danger.

"Conspiracy to incorporate or annex Swaziland is being concocted behind doors by certain White controlled and sponsored organisations

and influential Whites, the majority of them being citizens of South Africa.

"The secret aim is to get immediate faked independence for Swaziland, remove the British protection and make way for easy handing over of Swaziland to South Africa.

"At the last session of the United Nations, the representative of the Swaziland Progressive Party, speaking before the Committee on Colonialism, strongly urged for the presence of the United Nations in Swaziland. This world body must act now to safeguard and obtain genuine independence for Swaziland as well as protection and the security of the three High Commission Territories."

## Readers!

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

### Art-apartheid

AS an enthusiastic balletomane and an admirer of David Poole whose work I have seen both here and overseas, I was very interested in the report under the heading "Ballet Cancelled" in your issue of 6th September.

When the University of Cape Town Ballet Company paid its annual visit to Grahamstown earlier this year I noticed that the performance was given under the auspices of the Cape Province Performing Arts Board. I presume this means that the Board is subsidising the Company which

seems to me to account for the "reversal in policy". Organisations receiving money from the Board do so on condition that mixed audiences are not permitted; at least this was a condition on which money was offered to music clubs in this area. Incidentally the Company would not be able to perform to an integrated audience in the Grahamstown City Hall as I understand that the renovations carried out to its stage were made possible by a Government grant accepted on the same condition.

I deplore the use of public money to force apartheid in this field where government subsidy is essential even in countries with much larger audiences than ours, and I hope it is correct that David Poole is taking a stand on this issue. I feel it is essential that our artists in all forms of theatre should take a strong stand against apartheid audiences and if they do they will deserve our whole-hearted support. Miss J. A. Stocks  
Grahamstown.

## TRANSVAAL SCHOOL IN PERIL

—As Parents avoid B.E.D. Trap

From a Correspondent

**BOCHUM:** The schooling of a large Transvaal community may be crippled if, as the Bantu Education Department threatens, the Schoonveld Secondary School, near Pietersburg, is forced to collapse.

The owners of the school refuse to elect a committee, as, under new B.E.D. regulations, its functioning under the Moletsi Tribal Authority may implicate the two farms on which the school stands — Schoonveld and Terbrugge — in the trust schemes of the Bantu Authorities system.

Until 1961, committee elections were run on lines agreed upon by the people, but the new system, which closely involves Chief Moloto, who heads the Moletsi Tribal Authority, is seen as a trap, a way to involve the two farms in the Moletsi schemes, entailing a reduction of land and livestock to a tenth of their original size.

### TRANSFER

The B.E.D., therefore, decided to transfer the school from the Moloto to the Blaauberg School Board, under Chief Malebogo, who has staunchly rejected trusteeship all along. Yet young Chief Kibi, who heads a large section of the Malebogo people, has accepted trusteeship, and should the Kibi Tribal Authority one day swallow up all the Malebogos, the direction of the Blaauberg School Board will devolve upon that body.

Early this year the B.E.D. threatened to withdraw the school's subsidies. The school owners hastily elected a committee on the old lines, and were promptly warned that the school might be closed. At the beginning of September the Principal was transferred to Moletsi Central.

### FINAL TALKS

Final talks were held on 10th September in the school premises. Chief Inspector Owens, the Bochum and Pietersburg Bantu Affairs Commissioners and their assistants, exhorted the men to "behave like adults and not children", to "co-operate" and "comply for the sake of their children". Their response was to desire from the authorities a written statement to the effect that their school's falling under Blaauberg would in no way commit their land in the future to trusteeship schemes, and that the Board had no Tribal Authority ties. Such assurance, after prolonged unwavering argument, they won from the officials, who tried to get a committee elected there and then. The men, however, insisted on waiting for a drafted official document, whose terms they could con-

## KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

Scores of persons are arrested each day because they do not know their rights. At the moment, more than 5,000 Africans are in gaol "awaiting trial" on political charges alone. *Contact* asks: "How many knew their rights at the time of arrest?"

Know your rights by cutting out this advice in each issue.

No. 6

### POLICE POWERS TO SEARCH

Any person arresting any other person, as described in articles 4 and 5, may search such person and must place all articles found on him (except necessary clothes) in safe custody. If a woman is searched on her arrest this can be done only by a woman and with strict regard to decency.

A policeman may search any person or any premises if a warrant has been issued to him directing him to do so. The warrant is issued by a judge or magistrate on sworn information that on that person or those premises there is anything that may be evidence of an offence or that is to be used to commit one. Unless the warrant specially permits a search at night, it may only be carried out in the daytime, and this includes a Sunday. Anything so found must be taken before a magistrate who orders if it is to be kept until a trial is completed.

If a policeman believes on reasonable grounds that the search would not be successful if he waited for a warrant he may search for anything, as described above, but should do so, as far as possible, in the daytime and before at least two respectable people who live where the search is made; again, a woman may be searched only by a woman.

sider before proceeding with elections. And there the meeting ended.

Just adjoining Schoonveld, a reserve location was recently built on the trust farm of Witlig. No one in the location possesses a strip of land nor rears anything. I asked a man with whom I was conversing how these people supported themselves. He said: "One can't tell. And, you know, I see the Native Recruiting Corporation van coming from that direction too frequently." Thus the fear of trusteeship which the official are trying to quell.

The spear hangs over the school. It hangs no less over the two farms.