



GOVERNMENT FACES DISASTER IN TRANSKEI ELECTION

Signs of big Poto-Sabata Support

A DISASTROUS new phase awaits the Government's Bantustan policy with the holding of Transkei elections on 20th November. THIS IS THE UNEXPECTED LESSON OF ALL THE REPORTS REACHING "CONTACT" OF THE 2nd OCTOBER NOMINATION OF 180 CANDIDATES FOR THE T.L.A.'s 45 ELECTED SEATS.

As Government officials survey the 180 candidates, they must decide whether to abandon the election (and with it the last chance that the Bantustan policy will be taken seriously), try and disqualify at least a third of the candidates, or to sit back (as they did by banning the outspoken Mr. Hammington Majija) and let Dr. Verwoerd and the Nats take it on the chin. And the last-mentioned will be quite a haymaker.

THEY WILL HARDLY DARE TO COOK THE BOOKS IN THE ELECTION ITSELF AS THE TRANSKEI WILL BE ALIVE WITH FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS, DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS AND OTHERS WHO WON'T BE FOOLED BY A CROOKED PORTUGUESE - MODEL ELECTION.

The candidates fall into roughly four groups:

● the Common front of anti-apartheid candidates standing behind Paramount Chiefs Victor Poto (for Chief Minister) and Sabata Dalinyebo. A Tembuland - Emigrant Tembuland - Fingoland organized group is linked up with the strong West Pondoland - Emboland alliance, and both are in sympathy with the Inumru LamaMpondo Asenpumalanga party of East Pondoland, numbering possibly 35 candidates in all. With supporters in all regions their total strength is over 60 candidates, and their potential far greater.

● conservative ex-T.T.A. members and other tribal nominees who tend to follow the Government's lead. Among these are the followers of E. Pondo Paramount Chief Botha Sigcawu, and many others, may swing towards the freedom group. Chief Botha has more than twice evaded a meeting with Chief Poto and continues to postpone the date at which Chief Poto can address the people of East Pondoland. Botha and the East Pondos control eight elected seats, and much depends on which side of the fence they choose.

● apartheid men, behind Matanzima — organized in Emigrant Tembuland (Matanzima's home-ground), Fingoland, Umzimkulu and scattered elsewhere. Only 21 of 123 candidates questioned by a newspaper were prepared to state their support for Matanzima, and only five more for the discredited "separate development" policy.

● unattached candidates, pensioners, local bigwigs or would-be politicians, among whom there is a potential support for both the Poto-nonracialism-independence and the Matanzima-racialism-apartheid sides.

Five weeks of campaigning, though under the restraint of Proclamation 400, will divide up the conservatives and the uncommitted between the Freedom and Apartheid factions. Kaizer holds only one trump card — his obstinacy, which some observers compare favourably



POTO

with Poto's alleged "Ja-Baas" attitude. Yet Chief Poto is showing more fight than some expected of the 65-year-old leader. Mr. Hamilton Ntshabe, a candidate, told the Pondos, in Chief Poto's presence, that "our chief agrees with people like Kenneth Kaunda of Northern Rhodesia and Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya — enough land for everybody, black and white alike". Kaizer can make no such claim. He seems, in fact, to be gambling for support of the 64 chiefs who will sit in the T.L.A., by concentrating his attack on Poto's argument for the removal of the chiefs from the T.L.A. If he should snatch power this way, it will not be firmly based, since nearly ten years of the hated Bantu Authorities system have disgraced the chieftainship as such in the eyes of most Transkeians. The chances are that the Common Front backing Chief Victor Poto will win the bulk of seats, and will try then to enforce the policy of nonracialism, and full African freedom — the direct antithesis of "apartheid self-government" controlled from Pretoria.

'CONTACT' — A COMMITTED NEWSPAPER

STRUGGLING against great odds and extreme financial difficulties for the past seven months, has at last forced us to admit that we are able to produce only one more issue of *Contact* in its present form unless — YES UNLESS — R1,000 is raised by 1st November.

It is hard to accept defeat after the past seven months' struggle to keep *Contact* in circulation but to continue without overcoming our present financial crisis has become completely impossible.

Since changing hands *Contact* has mainly thrived on donations received locally from a few well disposed persons, but this support faded as more and more demands have been placed on sympathizers who have had to find money to support the families and pay for the defences of the thousands before the courts on charges under the Sabotage Act or misnamed 90-day clause of the No-Trial Act. Two major cases against *Contact* both for publishing news forbidden by the various "emergency regulations" have also depleted funds and our situation is now desperate.

IMPRINT ACT

In the meantime, we will be preparing ourselves to produce *Contact* at least once a month after the 1st November issue until resources are adequately replenished to be once again the flaming torch of freedom in this race-riddled country of fascist rule. However, should the required amount be found by 1st November, we will appear as before.

We wish to make a particular appeal to organizations on the continent and abroad to realize the set-back the liberatory movement would suffer should we miss a thirty-day publishing period under the Imprint Act, as amended by Vorster's 1962 Sabotage Act. This would be followed by immediate cancellation of *Contact's* registration. And the South African Government could, and certainly would, demand a deposit of R20,000 for a new *Contact* or any other obviously anti-apartheid newspaper.

Founded in 1958 by Patrick Duncan, *Contact* was really born out of the tensions created by apartheid in South Africa and during the past five years of its existence has played an important part in spreading information and political ideas, and in times of national crisis, in keeping up morale among those opposed to apartheid, especially among the non-White people. It will also be remembered that *Contact* was the only, repeat ONLY South African newspaper that carried the full report of the Sharpeville Massacre in 1960, and fearlessly printed the whole truth about the Emergency that followed.

MUST CONTINUE

But! Readers! Sympathizers! Organizations in Africa and all over the democratic world, what we did was by your support and what we may become is up to you. We appeal to you to lend us the financial support that can give us our last chance of survival.

We believe that the voice of freedom must continue to be heard in South Africa, and that constructive ideas must continue to be heard and news that the daily press is often not prepared to print must continue to find an outlet if democrats are to have any chance of minimizing the violent clash for which Verwoerd rule seems to be preparing itself. Extreme financial difficulties brought about by the present situation in South Africa therefore force us to appeal to all friends, brothers and sisters to support our cause, to send donations at once to *CONTACT*, P.O. Box 1979, Cape Town.

SUPPORT CONTACT! SUPPORT THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Kenya National Anthem

By MATTHEW NGWATO

IN preparation of Kenya's coming independence, four Kenyans, with the assistance of Kenya's Music Adviser, Mr. Graham Hyslop, have composed a national anthem for the country's independence celebrations next year. They are Messrs. G. W. Senoga, Thomas Kalume, Peter Kibukosya and Washington Onondi.

A genuine African song, its melody is always present in the Pokomo country of Kenya and sung by local mothers for their children. Written in Swahili, which is the chief Government language, it's been translated into English and reads thus:

*God of all creation,
Bless this our land, and nation
Justice be our field and defender
May we dwell in unity*

*Peace and liberty,
Plenty be found within our borders
Let one and all arise
With hearts both strong and true
Service to our homeland of Kenya
Heritage of splendour,
Firm may we stand to defend*

*Let all with one accord
In common bond united
Build this our nation together
And the glory of Kenya
The fruit of our labour
Fill every heart with thanksgiving*

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and all forms of totalitarianism
and imperialism.*

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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.

MAN OF PEACE ON RED CHARGE

From "Contact" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: A sensation was caused at the trial of Anglican clergyman the Rev. Dr. Arthur William Blaxall, in the Regional Court here last week, when subpoenaed journalists gave evidence for the crown. Dr. Blaxall pleaded guilty on 7th October to four counts under the Suppression of Communism Act, two of them of assisting both the PAC and ANC in the furtherance of their activities and two of being in possession of banned publications—*Fighting Talk* and *New Age*.

But the so-called sensations at the trial revealed nothing of the esteem, personality and character of the man in the dock. Resolute, passionate and undaunted by the glare of common South African hypocrisy reflected in the white press, nothing has so far been said about the man, but that he is a 72-year-old retired Anglican clergyman.

Mass arrests at troubled Engcobo

From "Contact" Correspondent

ENGCOBO: Police are camping near the prison here with many vans. Almost every kraal has been raided since they began their blitz on this troubled area. There have been many arrests of men accused of not paying 1963 General Tax. Mr. Wellington Qotyiwe, a dipping supervisor, and Mr. Lennox Macingwane are two of many arrested early in September, though the closing date for taxes was 30th September.

It was here too that Chief Zwelihle Mtirara was sentenced to eight years gaol as a Poqo leader. Many still flatly refuse to believe in his guilt, and rumours are circulating that a group of Tembus have sworn vengeance against those witnesses whose evidence led to his conviction.

The AmaQwati tribe of the district have been in a state of unrest since their regent, Mayeza Dalasile, fled earlier this year. On 25th September, Paramount Chief Sabata came to the Qwatis and appointed Chief Zimisele to act until the Lovedale-student heir, Chief Mzikayise Dalasile, is of age.

Dr. Blaxall was arrested on the eve of his departure for Kampala, Uganda, to attend the World Council of Churches Conference held there in April. Earlier during the same month, his office was searched and documents seized which was followed by the withdrawal of his passport and arrest.

Dr. Blaxall started the Ezenzeleni Institute for the Blind in Roodepoort and Kuhwanong in Rustenburg. A friend of both young and old, and held in deep esteem and affection in the African community, he has shown himself to be an unwavering Christian whose line of thought and actions are inspired by a passionate belief in mankind.



DR. BLAXALL

When Ezenzeleni was found to be an ink-blot on South Africa's white escutcheon, he protested strongly against this move. He registered this protest at the opening of Kuhwanong.

Among the exhibits confiscated at his home are two copies of the *Rand Daily Mail* dated 2nd and 3rd April, 1963; a *Sunday Express* front page story with pictures of Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe and a 26th July, 1963 copy of *Contact*. (About four months ago, the Editor of *Contact* was questioned by the Special Branch men about a front page report of the above issue and warned that he'd be subpoenaed to court after Special Branch men alleged he was withholding information from them, but no further action was taken.)

CLERGYMEN

Meanwhile, as the trial continues, people of all races are crowding the

public gallery at each session. Among several hundreds who have so far attended the trial are the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt. Rev. Leslie Stradling and the Rev. E. P. Eastman, general secretary of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation, of which Dr. Blaxall is chairman of the South African branch. The Rev. Eastman is from London and is especially here to attend the trial.

P.A.C. and A.N.C. Join Forces

THE long-awaited reunion of the estranged twins of South Africa's liberatory forces has at long last been settled. According to a report released from Cairo, the PAC and the ANC have decided to set aside their differences to form a national front.

This was confirmed in a statement at a press conference by Mr. Matthew Nkoana, who is at the head of the PAC's office in Cairo, and who was recently forced to leave Bechuanaland after being declared a prohibited immigrant.

Mr. Nkoana asserted that in spite of their differences the two organizations must unite in the struggle against the common enemy, namely, Verwoerd's minority constituted government. Mr. Nkoana also said that the co-ordination of the committee of the national liberation operations, which emerged from the African summit conference, had asked the two parties to unite in their struggle. (I.F.S.)

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.

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Police hit at two more Liberals

BRUTAL BANS MAKE FARCE OF LAW

TWO more prominent Liberals, Adelaine Hain and Hammington Majija, have been banned, says the national chairman of the Liberal Party, Mr. Peter Brown, in a statement to *Contact*. Neither has committed a crime. Neither has been charged and convicted in a court. Both have been dealt with by Mr. Vorster's fearsome arbitrary powers which now cripple their lives. Mr. Vorster alone is both prosecutor and judge. He has once again interfered with the liberty of two South Africans without saying why or giving them the slightest chance of rebutting any allegations against them.

Mr. Vorster does not know either Mrs. Hain or Mr. Majija personally. He has acted against them on the strength of secret reports made to him in secret by his secret police. That the police are fallible was made abundantly clear in the Treason Trial. Perhaps the information against Mrs. Hain and Mr. Majija is malicious or even just mistaken. We shall never know for only Mr. Vorster and his secret police know why they acted.

WARNING

In January the Chief Magistrate of Pretoria, on behalf of Mr. Vorster, warned Mrs. Hain to desist from activities calculated to further the aims of Communism. The Magistrate could not tell her what those activities were for he did not know. He advised her to ask Mr. Vorster. She did so and received this reply:

"I have been instructed by the Honourable the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th January, 1963, and to inform you that you have been

warned in terms of the act to refrain from engaging in any activities calculated to further the achievement of any of the objects of communism.

"Should you so wish, you are of course at liberty to ignore the warning and, if as a result therefore, it is found necessary to take further action against you, you will only have yourself to blame."

She once again wrote for details and the Minister's Secretary replied:

"I have been instructed by the Honourable the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th February, 1963, and to inform you that he had nothing to add to my letter of the 7th February, 1963."

This makes a mockery and farce of law. She is accused of an unspecified wrongdoing of which the Minister will not give details. And now she is banned. Of what earthly use was the Magistrate's warning?

ILL-INFORMED

Mr. Vorster complains that Mrs. Hain and Mr. Majija are furthering the aims of Communism. Neither is a Communist. They are members of the Liberal Party whose opposition to Communism is fundamental. In fact, Mr. Vorster's ill-informed attack on NUSAS shows that he is the last person fit to judge whether someone is furthering the aims of Communism or not.

The public will ask why these people have been banned. Mr. Majija was probably going to be elected to the Transkeian Bantustan "parliament". His ban makes a mockery of any pretensions to Transkei democracy.

Mrs. Hain, a former *Contact* correspondent, has fearlessly helped those in Pretoria who feel the brunt of apartheid and its pass laws and political trials. She is even banned from attending court. Access to courts to see the workings of justice is a fundamental liberty. Now it too



ADELAINE HAIN

is being taken away.

Two good people — working for peace between our peoples — have been silenced. Those of us who have not been silenced, let us not silence ourselves in fear. Let us protest against these wicked bans.

WE CHALLENGE MR. VORSTER TO TELL THE PUBLIC WHY HE HAS BANNED MR. MAJIBA AND MRS. HAIN.

Liberal Voice Racialist S

By a Cor

A SMALL, neat, dark-haired woman with a ready smile — that is Adelaine Hain, Pretoria secretary of the Liberal Party, who has recently received what one banned person once wryly described to me as "Vorster's love-letter" — a banning order.

Adelaine's ban is an extremely severe one and it will prevent her from carrying out the work she was doing in Pretoria to forge links between one race and another. She showed that there was at least one White woman in Pretoria who was prepared to endure social and political ostracism and face the threat of jail without trial (she and her husband, Walter, once spent a week in jail for an unspecified "offence") in order to work for the oppressed and the underprivileged.

Now that voice in Pretoria is silenced and those busy hands are



MAJIBA

Fear haunts lives of detained men's children

By a Reporter

CAPE TOWN: It is midnight. Inside the little wood-and-iron township house a pregnant African mother and her three young children have just fallen asleep after praying for the safety of their father, 90-day No-Trial detainee Joseph Ndabazitha. They are awakened by a loud thundering knock on the door. Police!

Terror and fear pierces the soul of Mrs. Ndabazitha. She goes to open the door while her frightened children lay awake and pray that the police should not take their mother away too. Mrs. Ndabazitha opens the door. There are special branch policemen standing there. One of the men asks her, "When are you going to have your baby?" Then they laugh and move off.

Mrs. Ndabazitha's fear turns to anger and contempt but she suppresses the exclamation of disgust that springs from her soul to her tongue. She is grateful. At least they did not come to tell her "Your husband is dead". Back in bed, she and



Beauty and Julius Qumbela — orphans because of Vorster's No-Trial 90-day Detention Act.

her children lay awake and wonder if they will have food on the morrow. She and her children have not seen their father for more than three months.

She does not know where he is being held by Vorster's police. They do not know if he is dead or alive. Their days and nights are spent in fear and hope. But hope is daily becoming a futile quality in their lives. And she is not alone in this suffering — in her fear, hunger, destitution and desperation. There are others. Many others.

PARENTLESS

There are the "parentless", "homeless", hungry children of 90-day detainee Mountain Qumbela, whose wife vanished after he was picked up under the No-Trial Act. The eldest child is six years old. The youngest is ten months old. They are being cared for by kind neighbours who themselves are struggling to live.

And there is Mrs. Girlie Loza, whose husband Eliza was among the first anti-apartheiders to be picked up in midnight raids and detained in the solitary confinement cells of Verwoerd's prisons. Mr. Loza, like Mr. Qumbela and Mr. Ndabazitha, was one of the detainees sent to the strong-arm capital — Pretoria — where another Cape detainee, Looksmart Solwandle, is said by the police to have "committed suicide".

Mr. Loza's wife has seven children. The youngest, Joan, is three

months old and was born after her father was detained. The eldest is fifteen years old. Mrs. Loza has not seen him for more than four months. There is no income except the assistance Mrs. Loza gets from that courageous but shockingly supported organisation, Defence and Aid Fund. Now it looks as if the eldest daughter, who is at a boarding school, will have to stop her education because her mother hasn't any money for food and rent let alone R16.00 a quarter for school fees.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

There are, too, the children of Mrs. Lettie Sibeko who are being cared for by Mrs. Sibeko's sister. Mrs. Sibeko has been in solitary confinement for more than three months. She was detained by Vorster's police and told "We will release you when your husband gives himself up." Mrs. Sibeko's husband, Archibald, vanished earlier this year after he lost an appeal against his conviction and sentence for promoting the aims of the banned African National Congress.

For these families and children and the numerous others that are being added to them every day, there is a little ray of hope in the assistance given to them by the Defence and Aid Fund. But even this slight relief is threatened by the lack of support for this organisation which in South Africa, where "Justice" destroys families with midnight gestapoisms and hate, is doing a magnificent job in trying to ease the pain and terror of White minority police-state rule.

e in a White Stronghold

respondent

stilled. It is a modern South African tragedy.

In all that she has done Adelaine has had the very loyal support of her husband, Walter, another unflinching liberal, a shrewd political observer and first-class writer on liberalism and allied subjects who, like Adelaine, has expressed himself fearlessly in the daily Press.

These two people have done more than any other to make the Pretoria branch of the Liberal Party the most active, for its size, and the most influential branch in South Africa. They have done it with great courage in the seat of Afrikaner nationalism and have also succeeded in drawing a few militant and clever Afrikaner liberals to their ranks.

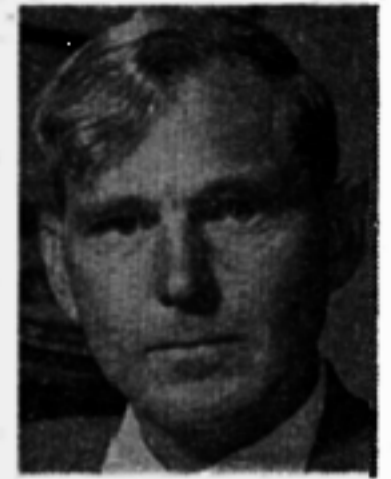
They have never hesitated to expose injustice and find remedies for injustice.

R. P.

THE LONG VIEW

— by Peter Brown

The Destruction of Kumalosville



ALTHOUGH their final claims for compensation have not yet been settled, African landowners at Kumalosville have started to demolish their homes and move away from a freehold settlement which they had established quite legally 55 years ago. Time has proved the title-deed, on which they had built such hopes, quite valueless.

Kumalosville is about twelve miles from Ladysmith, on the main Free State railway line and is the latest "blackspot" to be removed.

Under pressure from the authorities, many people have left the township during the past two years. However, some 20 families, who claim that the compensation they have been offered is not what they were once promised and is inadequate, refused to go until this question had been settled. They maintained that, until they had received their compensation, they could neither afford to move to the places to which they wished to go, nor could they re-establish themselves in new homes.

SENT OFFICIALS

In 1952 the Government sent officials to Kumalosville. These people gave the residents to understand that if they agreed to move, they would be given a bigger and better place adjoining other African land some miles away. They even showed them the land they would get and, as a result, the Kumalosville people agreed to move under certain conditions which they set out in a letter written on their behalf to the Chief Native Commissioner, by Senator Cowley. Among these were the pro-

vision of adequate water and social and education facilities at the new township and the grant to each Kumalosville landowner of a four acre plot. In Kumalosville each landowner had a two acre plot but it was felt that as the community was being asked to move against its will, it should at least show some benefits for its co-operation.

In 1958 Government officials announced the compensation the Government was prepared to offer. This compensation was nothing like what its officials had indicated it would be in 1952. It was not only far short of what Senator Cowley's letter had requested but far short of what people enjoyed at Kumalosville.

There would be compensation for land and improvements and for "inconvenience". Each owner would get a free half acre plot at Hobsland, eight miles from Ladysmith. For R110 he would be permitted to buy a further half acre. No stock would be permitted.

NO BETTER

The most that any Kumalosville landowner could expect to get at Hobsland was one acre—half his Kumalosville holding. At Kumalosville the Government offered a flat rate of R42 an acre compensation. At Hobsland it asked the equivalent of R220 an acre for land which was certainly no better.

In the middle of September the Department of Bantu Administration announced that it would be sending lorries to Kumalosville on 1st October to transport people to Hobsland. Those who remained after that date would be prosecuted.

The landowners said they would move of their own accord to the places of their own choice if they were first paid out the Government offer of compensation and if they were given an undertaking that this would not prejudice their claims for

increased compensation already submitted.

TOO BUSY

The Lands Department agreeing to this, the people went to collect their money, which was lodged at the Bantu Commissioner's office in Ladysmith, on 27th September. They were told that the officials would be too busy to pay them on that day or on the succeeding days, but that the Bantu Commissioner would come to Kumalosville himself on Wednesday, 2nd October, to pay them out.

Kumalosville residents asked that their attorney should be present at the pay-out to examine any documents they might have to sign. The Bantu Commissioner refused them this right. The attorney then requested the right to examine the documents in Ladysmith before the Commissioner went to Kumalosville. He found that the receipts the landowners were to sign made no mention at all that they were accepting their money "without prejudice"; in fact they were accepting it in "full settlement", the receipts said.

In spite of the protests of the attorney, the Commissioner was not prepared to alter or endorse the receipts, and it is only through letters which were sent there and then to the Bantu Commissioner himself and the Department of Lands, reiterating that, whatever the receipts might say, the money was being accepted *without prejudice*, that the interests of the Kumalosville people could be protected.

The final stages in the destruction of Kumalosville have gone off without incident. There is no credit to White South Africa in this, for it was one White Government which gave the title-deeds to Kumalosville in 1908 and another which tore them up in 1963. And although the officials of the Department of Bantu Administration seem to have acted in a reasonable manner since the pay-out began on 2nd October, their conduct during the previous week cannot be too strongly condemned.

GERHARD COHN

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Johannesburg

Give way to Premier's Law

Banda road decree not such nonsense

By a Special Correspondent

NYASALAND'S Prime Minister, Dr. Hastings Banda, has come in for much criticism and mockery because of a recent decree that all other motorists must stop when he travels on the roads.

A London newspaper went to the length of describing Dr. Banda as a "ludicrous despot". It said there might be fun in the new decree — "if it were comic opera".

Anyone reading the reports which have appeared on the matter cannot but tend to agree with this judgment.

It seems laughable that a country's legislature should enact a law forbidding motorists and cyclists, on pain of fining and jailing, to overtake the Prime Minister and his police escort on public roads, while all vehicles approaching from the opposite direction must halt.

But an article in a recent issue of the *Central African Examiner*, a monthly magazine published in Salisbury, throws fresh light on the issue — and makes one doubt the correctness of the sweeping anti-Banda criticisms.

The *Examiner* states that, on at least several authenticated occasions in the past, cars driven by Whites "buzzed" the Prime Minister on the Blantyre-Zomba road by either driving alongside and making rude signs, or by cutting in and out in front of his car.

IGNORED SIGNALS

More recently, the Prime Minister's car was surrounded by a large crowd of Africans when a young White army officer, "ignoring signals to slow down, drove through the crowd at a dangerous speed".

The article comments: "Perhaps he was frightened, but this caused an angry if unwise outburst from the Prime Minister about arrogant Europeans, which was remembered by an over-zealous bodyguard on the next occasion when a European failed to show respect."

This "next occasion" was the widely-reported incident in which three Whites were beaten up, apparently without cause, by toughs from Dr. Banda's private bodyguard.



Dr. Hastings Banda

An important factor underlying the passionate feelings of Nyasas, or Malawians as the new phrase is, is that the country's roads are narrow and dangerous. Two leaders have been killed in accidents on these roads.

Hence "the people are most anxious that the safety of the Leader (Dr. Banda) should not be endangered."

The article continues: "Africans prepared to be tolerant towards many of the strange doings of Europeans, but tolerant of what they feel to be disrespect they will not be."

"They regard the refusal of a particular European to stop for the Prime Minister as a positive sign that that person has not sufficient grace to accept the changes brought about by African rule."

In other words, Nyasaland is now an African-run country. Whites are more than welcome, as Dr. Banda has publicly reiterated. But they must accept and respect.

LAST PLANE UNTIL S.A. IS FREE



PASSENGERS go aboard the last East African Airways plane from Dar es Salaam to Durban. The Fokker Friendship left Dar es Salaam carrying 38 adults, a baby and a small dog. Of these, 33 and the dog were bound for Durban. The cancellation of the East Africa Airways service is the result of a ban imposed by the South African Government. The last E.A.A. Comet from Nairobi to Johannesburg left on 11th November.

SEGREGATION IN B.P.

NEAR the Northern Rhodesian border comes the report from Kasane of racial segregation still being practised in spite of the Bechuanaland Government's claim of non-racialist laws. A confidential report to *Contact* alleges that European officials refuse to mix with Africans and only the interests of the Whites are looked after. Local regulations in Kasane, the report states, are meant to oppress the Blacks and violates the Protectorate's laws.

Government transport is being used for private purposes by White officials, and while aware of this abuse, the people in the district are

afraid to report such matters as the consequences may be fatal.

Recently two European boys hired canoes from Africans for R1.50 for the day which included paddling and guiding for 12 hours. Towards the end of the day the boys gave each African 10c and left it like that. When this incident was reported the officials just shrugged their shoulders. These incidents give rise to much racial friction and it is high time that the Protectorate authorities practise what they preach, the report concludes.

The report was made to *Contact* by a Government employee in the Kasane district.

Readers!

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

Torpid Peace

THE mental tranquillity closely resembling peace is the result of a healthy body. This is true on the psychological plane of the individual, and equally on the social plane. Working for peace in a country is working for a healthy society.

The torpid peace in South Africa is not the result of soundness. It is the product of tranquillisers and potent drugs such as suppressive and restrictive laws, Special Branch Political Police and conscript army.

The individual and the society that seeks relief of pressing problems in tranquillisers must of necessity increase the potency of the drug as time moves on. For both the logical result is death or insanity. In the latter possibility the individual is locked away in a mental home. The society's lunacy ends up in revolution, anarchism and useless bloodshed.

Bessie Head
145 Hanover St., Cape Town.

Cracking Myth

ADMITTEDLY, the domestic forces of oppression in Southern Africa have entrenched themselves over the past three centuries. Of course that was implemented through the help of the Western capitalists. Consequently they monopolise all institutions of power.

Through these institutions they tended to create a myth of the irresistibility of totalitarianism, and of a weakness inherent in democracies; a myth implanted and fostered in the public opinion of many unsuspecting Africans and non-Africans by the powerful Nationalist propaganda. That myth is gradually cracking.

By doing so, they were trying to sow seeds of fear and frustration in our ranks, so as to compel us to co-operate with them in our perpetual domination. But unfortunately, this set-up has resulted in hatred and determination on the part of the African to shake the colonial yoke from his neck.

We therefore appeal to all sons and daughters of Africa who are engaged in this gigantic liberatory struggle, to redouble their efforts. Comrades, let us unite against our common enemy.

Lastly, sons of Africa, bear this in mind: Any institution whose foundation is immoral, is bound to come to a disastrous end. So will it be with the White settler government in South Africa.

Andrew Keeakitse
P.O. Box 10, Kanye, B.P.

Baffled by Expediency

THE news of the flight of the veteran leader of the rapidly declining Unity Movement will be received with mingled surprise and shock by serious students of public affairs. For some time now, members of the Unity Movement and of A.P.D.U.S.A. have been emphatic in their denials of the rumoured flight of Mr. Tabata. They have been arguing that for a leader of the Unity Movement to flee the country and thus leave the masses in the lurch would be an act of the greatest treachery.

It will also be remembered that after the 1960 P.A.C. episode the Unity Movement was prolific of invectives and diatribes against both the P.A.C. and the A.N.C. leaders who, after discovering that things were becoming too hot, decided to leave the country. This, the Unity Movement argued, was a betrayal of profound ignorance of political forces.

They argued that the P.A.C. and A.N.C. leaders should have realised beforehand that the government was bound to show its real teeth once it was threatened. Now we are learning that Tabata, the idol of the Unity Movement, has, after finding things too hot for him, decided to leave the masses in the lurch!

Who is going to look after the masses now? Must they after all fend for themselves? These are not rhetorical questions. Diniva Fumba
Block 64 "A", New Flats, Langa.

Brave Soul

SOUTH AFRICA is today a Republic in the hands of a White minority. The bulk of its population, especially the indigenous people, suffer the humiliating evils of imperialism, colonialism and capitalism.

For these evils to exist, South Africa must be, and is being, Afrikanerized quickly and thoroughly.

Fifteen years' experience of Afrikaner Nationalist rule has undoubtedly proved to the African and the whole civilized world, that this Afrikanerization is a totalitarian one; the main idea behind it being to render the Africans as poor as

possible economically, intellectually and spiritually.

The military method of creating isolated enclaves — Bantustans — based on tribal distinction, forcibly separating kinsmen, de-nationalises and de-humanises the African. As for the Suppression of Communism Act, it is but a means of breaking the outer defences against this Afrikanerization.

Nevertheless, the lion is awakening and so is the fear from him who had aroused it from its slumber!

Forward to a non-racial South Africa!

Lungile Mabija
Holy Cross Mission, Mhaleshoek.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

No. 7

POLICE POWER TO ENTER PREMISES

A policeman may enter any premises if a warrant has been issued directing him to do so. It requires him to enter at any reasonable time for the purpose of carrying out investigations and taking reasonable steps to preserve the internal security of the Republic or to maintain law and order or to prevent the commission of an offence.

He may search the premises or people there but a woman may only be searched by a woman. He may take before a magistrate anything that he finds if he reasonably believes that it may be used as evidence about an offence. The policeman may act without a warrant if he reasonably believes that the delay in obtaining the warrant would make the entry and search unsuccessful.

The policeman must ask for admission in such a way that he can be clearly heard, and must also say distinctly why he wishes to enter. If, after that, he is refused entry, he may use force to get in and if necessary may break open any door or window.

He may also enter premises without a warrant to question and take a statement from any person whom he believes is there and can give evidence about any offence being investigated by that policeman. However, if the place is a private dwelling he cannot enter, without a warrant, to question or take a statement unless the occupier of that dwelling consents to his coming in.

BY A LAWYER.