

not implicated in Mau Mau, that he should end his exile and return to unite his people. But there are others who are using his name to further their own ends.

Kenyatta is gradually revealing himself by means of Press conferences and messages passed to other leaders from his place of restriction. Commentators have been impressed by the lucidity of the 68-year-old leader who has lived for more than seven years in a scorching desert prison. Moreover, Kenyatta still seems to speak with the moderation and good sense of the days before he was arrested for being the leader of Mau Mau.

Though a government has been formed without promising Kenyatta's release, the ultimate stability of the country still seems to rest with him. KANU is committed to Kenyatta and is ready to elect him as president of the party when he returns to ordinary life. With the powerful KANU leaders using Kenyatta's name against the present government, and with the majority of the people behind them, KADU cannot be expected to retain power for very long.

It is government by a minority party, dependent

on the votes of members from immigrant races and on government officials. Against it, is the militant KANU party, with leaders of international standing, much influence in the Pan-African political world and wide experience in the methods of African nationalist agitation.

Even the KADU leaders themselves do not expect their rule to be a long one. The Lancaster House constitution was accepted over a year ago as a temporary constitutional measure, one which would have to be replaced when the time came for self-government. Mr. Ngala has now stated that he expects Kenya will get this self-government at the end of 1960.

But the present government will give members of all races a chance to work together constructively for the future of Kenya. Much time is needed to get rid of the fears and suspicions that divide one race from another and to establish a society without race distinction and social injustice.

Despite Kenya's turbulent past there is a good chance that this can be accomplished. The recent

The Nompozolo Family finds a Home

IN the March issue of *The Black Sash* the story was published of Mr. Gilbert Nompozolo, one of the many Africans who, under the present laws, found that they were "displaced people" in their own country. For two and a half years Mr. Nompozolo had been in this plight and consequently had not been permitted to seek work. He had been living largely on the charity of his friends and in constant fear of arrest.

Mrs. E. Stott (National President of the Black Sash), interviewed Mr. M. D. C. De Wet Nel, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, and persuaded him to make a thorough investigation of Mr. Nompozolo's case.

As a result Mr. Nompozolo and his family were given rail warrants to Zwelitsha, near King William's Town, where he could obtain a house and a job. Officials asked the Sash to arrange and pay for Mr. Nompozolo's luggage to accompany him.

Although this was a part of the country Mr. Nompozolo had never visited before, it appears from his letter to the Sash in Wellington (part of which we quote below) that he is at last settled.

"I had a safe journey . . . I also got my luggage which was booked and on arrival here got a four-roomed house at a rental of £2 18s. 0d. (R5.80). But I do not have the money to pay the rent. I have been promised a job only for

the end of the month. These two now are my only worries.

"I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Black Sash and to you, Mrs. Pearce (Wellington branch), for the help you gave me, keeping and maintaining my family for 11 months, so that my children should not die of starvation. God will bless you for the work you did."

[*The Black Sash has now been informed by the Bantu Administration Department that "there is a statutory obligation under which homeless Bantu had to be assisted by the State to obtain residential rights within the Bantu territories."*

Mr. H. H. L. Smuts (Deputy Secretary, White Areas) said that "he recognised that it was difficult for any administrative system to be perfect and that cases of hardship did occasionally occur. It was, however, the duty of the officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development to give a sympathetic hearing and to render whatever assistance possible to Bantu persons who were confronted with problems arising from the application of the laws affecting them."

The Black Sash is glad to hear this, but considers that laws affecting free movement should be repealed. In the meantime the Black Sash draws the attention of the public to this information, in order that other displaced Africans can be taken to Native Commissioners and given assistance.—EDITOR.]