

contact

FOR UNITED NON-RACIAL ACTION

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TRANSKEI CANDIDATES IN LANGA

A NON-RACIAL FUTURE

CAPE TOWN: Before their meetings in Cape Town on 10th November, the Emigrant Tembuland 'ticket-of-four' opposing Chief Kaizer Matanzima told *Contact*, through Cofimvaba candidate Mr. S.K. Mgudlwa, that the purpose of their visit here was to emphasize and underline their stand for a non-racial majority group in the new Transkei 'parliament'.

The pro-Sabata-Poto group - Messrs. S.K.Mgudlwa, N.Nkunkuma, H.M.Mngqibisa and Rev.E.N.Bono - have encountered serious difficulties while electioneering in their home territories. The main trouble has been the refusal of location headmen to allow them to hold meetings, despite their having the permission to do so required in this "Emergency" election. They have also told the press of rumours that in some locations headmen and sub-headmen have "convened meetings in order to warn people to vote against us."

The Mgudlwa candidates may be experiencing a foretaste of life under the "self-governing" Transkei should Chief Matanzima be elected chief minister when the T.L.A. convenes for this purpose on 6th December.

The candidates emphasized that though permission was obtained from the district magistrate, and Chief K.D. Matanzima had acknowledged their application to campaign, it was obvious that many Chiefs had been intimidated with the result that their election chances were now severely prejudiced. However, the pro-Sabata-Poto 'ticket-of-four' has had a series of successful meetings in the Xalanga and Comfivaba districts where prospective voters showed open and enormous support for a "non-racial future in the Transkei."

Their manifesto, which has already been published in Transkei newspapers and readily acclaimed by readers there, calls for:

- the granting of freehold property rights to all Transkeians, regardless of race.
- compulsory and free education for all children in the primary school level up to standard six or age 16.
- a complete revision of the pneumococcal pension schemes. (Under the present system patients only receive R6 a month).
- improved medical and hospital facilities. (At the moment there are more veterinary staff and dipping tanks for animals than dispensing amenities for the people.)
- the right to compete on the open market at livestock auctions.
- the complete revision of pension schemes for teachers under the 'Bantu' Education Act and an entire revision of the Act itself.

The Rev. E.N.Bono, also made it clear that if they are elected an open invitation will be made to industrialists from the Republic "to establish industry in the heart of the Transkei" as opposed to Verwoerd's border industry policy.

The four candidates also maintained that Umtata should become the Transkei's capital proper with equal rights and opportunities for all in all aspects of the town's life.

Asked to comment on the government enforced efflux of coloured people from

the Transkei Mr. Nkunkuma explained that while most coloured people there regarded the Transkei as "their own traditional home", Matanzima's racial threat no doubt "had instilled fear into the people that their future in the Transkei under Matanzima's rule was threatened".

Asked to forecast who will emerge as the First Minister in the 'elections', Mr. Nkunkuma said that in his own mind there was no doubt that Chief Poto will hold that office. In that event, Chief Matanzima would lead a virulent opposition in the new 'parliament' as he has already announced that he will not hold office in a Poto government.

Nurses Refuse to Pay Fee

JOHANNESBURG: A number of African nurses are shortly to appear in court in Johannesburg on a charge of failing to pay the compulsory fee of R5 demanded of all its members by the South African Nursing Association.

The African nurses claim that they derive no benefit whatsoever from membership of the Association; that the 1957 Nursing Amendment Act reduces them to the status of minors within the Association and that while white and Indian nurses - who are much better paid - receive sickness benefits and old age pensions from the Association, they get nothing at all.

"Pretoria-Dictated" - Is This Self-Government?

AS INDEPENDENCE HIT one African state after another, the white officials moved out. Not so the "self-governing" Transkei - this week 50 to 70 top Government officials were to move into the Transkei, not out of it. These white officials with their families, are to be added to the hundreds already in charge of nearly all senior posts in the Transkei's public service.

Umtata - the white-group-area "capital" of the Transkei - is having a serious housing crisis, as the Government has bought 50 to 60 houses for officials, and, according to a local news report, is about to buy 30 to 40 more. These are all for the white officials who will run the Transkei. African officials will presumably stay on in the "location".

With the Transkeian Legislative Assembly due to sit on 6th December to elect the chief minister and cabinet, more than 200 workmen are working a long-hour seven-day week altering the Btunga building to fit the needs of the T.L.A.

The "Alice Through the Looking-Glass" atmosphere is present here too. As self-government reached Dar es Salaam, Accra, Nairobi or Ibadan, the first thing to go was the official bay where the white Governor and his staff or visiting V.I.P.s' from the "mother country" could look patronisingly across at the powerless colonial legislature. But in Umtata, where there was none before, a "special enclosure"



The four Transkei candidates in Langa, from left to right: Rev. E. Bono, Mr. M. V. Nkunkuma, Mr. H. M. Mngqibisa, Mr. S. K. Mgudlwa, and their agent Mr. F. Mgudlwa

Father protests

CAPE TOWN: A compulsory levy of R1 has been imposed on all the parents of children attending the Litha Lower Primary School in Nyanga.

One child was advised by her teacher that she would not be allowed to write her exams at the end of next week if this money was not paid. This would probably mean that the child would not be permitted to attend the school next year.

The money is to be used to lay wooden floors in the classrooms and to provide extra benches.

In a letter to the Secretary of Bantu Education, the father of the child concerned agreed that the present concrete floors are most unhealthy, but pointed out that "it is not our responsibility as parents to provide wooden floors as this clearly is the function of the government."

He added: "Likewise the provision of additional seating accommodation for those students who have no benches should be undertaken by the government".

is being made for visiting South African Cabinet Ministers and top officials, on one side of the Chamber. The galleries will remain strictly divided into Blanke and Nie-Blanke sections.

This crazy catalogue of upside-down "self-government" efforts could go on forever. It is not all laughs, however. For the thousands of Coloured families being mass-transported from their Transkei homes, real independence could have offered a big opening, as it is doing for, say, the Coloureds of Northern Rhodesia, who no longer feel themselves torn between white power and black resistance. Instead, they are being taken, like the 1000 who have just reached Cape Town, to labouring jobs in the Docks and regimented council housing (average rent R8 a month - on dockers' pay of R1.10 a day). Though life was hard for them in the under-developed, poverty-stricken Transkei, they filled a useful role there, serving, as they did, the perforce largely unskilled Transkeians as mechanics, builders, plumbers and in other trades. Needless to say, their going was not at the request of the Transkeians, with whom by and large they got on very well. But then nor are all the other Pretoria-dictated happenings that are causing the by-now unshockable Transkeians to smile ruefully, since they are being done in the name of "self-government".

THE LONG VIEW

—by Peter Brown

contact

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Contact Fund

Already acknowledged		R148
Anonymous	Transvaal	200
Brooke Aronson	New York	3
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R. Leather	Somerset West	5
Mary-Louise Hooper	Oregon U.S.A.	50
	TOTAL	R437

Contact Wants Agents

BECAUSE we have been able to use another printing process and through the efforts of a volunteer staff and the welcome help of a steady trickle of donations - some of them extraordinarily generous and all of them deeply appreciated - "CONTACT" is not only still very much alive but is now bigger than before.

We mean to keep alive and look on all supporters to work with us in the struggle for a free and outspoken press in South Africa.

Selling agents all over the country are urgently needed - a small commission is paid on every copy sold. More than that, "CONTACT" needs correspondents and needs them desperately. News from the townships and locations and especially the Transkei will be particularly welcome. Correspondents will be paid at the rate of 40c for each inch published - i.e. about 40 words - and we will pay R1.25. each for photographs.

It must be emphasised that if "CONTACT" does not get news - and there is enough of it about - if we don't get news and if agents don't come forward to sell, "CONTACT" can still die and with it will go one of the last voices of freedom in South Africa.

WELCOME RISE IS NOT ENOUGH

IT IS IRONIC that the man to make the most widely-publicised recent announcements of wage increases for semi-skilled and unskilled workers, Mr. Anton Rupert, should have been one of the main targets of the boycott campaign of some years ago.

Mr. Rupert was not persuaded to increase his wages by the success of the boycott but he has come to realise that what was being demanded in the "pound-a-day" campaign was essentially just.

He must be congratulated on his decision and the Congress Alliance must be congratulated on the persistence with which it has pressed its claim that a pound-a-day was an essential minimum wage.

Of course Mr. Rupert is not the first industrialist to realise that basic wages are far too low. Others preceded him and some have gone further than he has gone. Nevertheless his announcement is particularly important because of the impact it has made.

Numbers of other employers have announced that they intend following suit. It seems inevitable now that commerce and industry will move to the point where it will be accepted

Partition Can Never Help South Africa

LAST issue we gave front page treatment to the trend towards partition.

The partition idea is still travelling.

Die Burger says the whites must choose between: "separate freedom for white and black and joint freedom for white and black."

Dagbreek en Sondagmus says the answer is to "develop the subcontinent on the basis of separate nations with separate states. Call it 'partition' if you do not like our expression apartheid or 'separate development'".

Chief Kaizer Matanzima has, as we predicted, come out with a manifesto that would give him a claim to do an agreed partition deal with the Nats should he get power in the Transkei.

WE SAY: BEWARE OF PARTITION! Above all Verwoerd, and big business, want to keep South Africa intact, and under their thumbs. They are only talking partition to call off world attacks on apartheid. If the world takes their partition talk seriously, it will slacken its attacks.

IF WE TAKE PARTITION SERIOUSLY, VERWOERD WILL SOON BE FREE OF THE INTERNAL PRESSURE OF FREEDOM FIGHTERS DEDICATED TO THE ONLY ANSWER FOR SOUTH AFRICA - WHAT DIE BURGER CALLS "JOINT FREEDOM FOR WHITE AND BLACK".

And when outside attacks have slackened and internal pressure has been called off - partition will be shelved, and we will have to start the fight for freedom all over again.

BEWARE OF PARTITION! Like its predecessors - apartheid, separate development, "Bantu homelands" - it is a fraud, a confidence trick to hold the non-white people in subjection for years to come.



National Chairman of the Liberal Party of South Africa.

that anyone who pays less than R2.-a-day is underpaying. This is an important step in the right direction although, in 1963, it almost certainly is not enough.

R1,000 A YEAR

In the same week as Mr. Rupert's announcement, Mr. Vernon Atkinson, President of the Bantu Wage and Productivity Association, estimated that Africans in the Republic were now earning close on R1,000m a year. This may not be a startling figure in terms of income-per-head, but it is a vast amount of money.

Those of us who regard apartheid as nonsense are entitled to ask how much of this money is earned by Africans working in the future Bantustans? It is a safe guess that it is only a fraction of the whole.

And if Mr. Rupert and his associates are going to continue to raise wages, as we can fairly safely assume the earnings of Africans in "white" South Africa are not only going to increase steadily but they are almost certainly going to increase at a proportionately faster rate than those of Africans in Bantustan. The lure of jobs in "white" South Africa is going to increase, and the exodus of Africans from their "homelands", to the places where a-pound-a-day and upwards is the order of the day, is going to increase too. Only an army of frontier-guards and pass officials is going to be able to check it.

But the more frontier-guards and pass officials white South Africa has to provide, the less people it is going to have to work for Mr. Rupert and Co. and the keener he and his fellows will be to get hold of whatever labour they can, whether it is African labour or not.

AFRICAN LABOUR

All the indications are that African labour becomes daily more and more indispensable to South Africa's prime asset, her industrial machine. Mr. Atkinson's estimate suggests that African buying power has become equally indispensable. "White" South Africans can't do without either.

Anything but a lunatic administration would recognise this fact, remove restrictions on African, Coloured and Indian productivity and guide us towards a new and unparalleled prosperity shared by all South Africans.

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.

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"PEACE NEWS"
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CRACKS IN THE GRANITE WALL**APARTHEID CAN BE BROKEN**

By a Special Correspondent

HOW MUCH LONGER will South Africa have to suffer the misery, the oppression and the utter humiliation of the Verwoerd Government? Is its time to be measured in months, years or decades?

With the real opposition in one of its lowest ebbs; with hundreds of men and women enduring prison; and with hundreds of others restricted in a dozen ways, merely to suggest months or years in such a question may make us appear optimistic beyond all real touch with the situation. It is easier to lapse into the useless apathy of despair than to work and to risk in hope; and too many South Africans with the right ideas tend to shrug off the courage and the restless sense of wrong that once moved them as they sink into a tepid swamp of indifference.

But are those who seem to have shelved hope more realistic and right than those who continue to struggle? Is the white domination of Verwoerd, the grotesque Bantustans of Nel, or the Nazi jackboot of Vorster so securely over the prostrate body of South Africa that the system will never be removed, except by massive outside intervention?

Some intervention may be necessary to assist the change, but it is not the only or the final answer to our problem. We need the help and encouragement of friends abroad, but we must also recognise how vital it is that we keep up the struggle to help ourselves. And, if we look closely at the Verwoerd granite, we shall see that to remain obviously and outspokenly opposed to the present regime is much more than an exercise in useless sacrifice.

In this and following issues of the new CONTACT, we shall examine some of the flaws in the bleak edifice of apartheid - the inevitable failure of Nel-style independence for territories such as the Transkei; the antiquated labour laws and the threat to them of the developing economy; the serious damage to the system of justice by repressive laws, bannings and detention without trial; and the now obvious move to increase wages and so further entrench African workers in South African industrial centres.

These are only some of the internal factors contributing to the inevitable failure of apartheid. We shall touch briefly on them and will start with the effects of the

present economic boom, which, on the surface, is delighting the Government but which must also be causing it some anxious moments.

With this upsurge in the economy, wages are rising, the shortage of skilled labour is reaching the crisis stage and labour laws designed to protect the white worker are being exposed and criticised.

Echoes of the Congress movement campaign, of four or five years ago, for a pound-a-day minimum wage could be heard last month with the widely welcomed decision of tobacco king Anton Rupert to pay workers in the Rembrandt Group a minimum of R2 a day.

Heading its report of this decision "Breakthrough", one newspaper said: "With a bold stroke of his pen Anton Rupert has ushered in a new, more enlightened era in South Africa's industrial history."

Rising wages and this so-called new era will not end the stifling system of white domination. But, as one business commentator has noted, the faster South African industry develops, "the more obvious it will become to black and white that they need each other, will always need each other, and that policies based on the other assumption are based on fiction. When the country's rulers eventually find racial integration inescapable, they will have no alternative but to concede the human rights they now withhold".

These views might be viewed as the expression of business opportunism. But it is becoming more and more clear that the economic needs of South Africa and the aims of apartheid fanatics are diverging rapidly and widely.

The granite wall of Verwoerd obstinacy is a bare and dismal barrier to a better life for all South Africans. And it is not only the oppressed, the imprisoned and the restricted who are looking hopefully for the cracks.

Natal Meetings

From "Contact" Correspondent

PIETERMARITZBURG: Series of Liberal Party public meetings have kept the cause of liberation alive in Natal at a time of grave preoccupation with Government attacks on individuals and political groups. At the end of October Elliot Mngadi and Pat Poovalingam spoke on Blackspots Removals and Group Areas respectively, at a public meeting in Pietermaritzburg. The following night, Peter Brown, Alan Paton and David Evans (since banned) spoke at Stanger in protest at the ban served on Mr. E.V. Mahomed. On Saturday 26th October Dr. Hans Meidner and Mr. Mike Ndlovu held a public meeting at Hambrook in the Bergville area. The following week, Dr. Meidner and Dr. Sugar Brookes spoke at Raisethorpe near here, Dr. Brookes in Durban the following night, and Dr. Meidner and Mr. John Lloyd carried on the Party's Blackspots campaign with a meeting at Charlestown. The series is to wind up on 9th November with Peter Brown and H.J. Bhengu at Edendale, the African freehold area on the outskirts of Pietermaritzburg which B.A.D. Minister Nel wants to swallow up in Bantustan.

Does Not Favour Expelling S.A.

ON HIS RETURN from UNO headquarters, Nigerian Foreign Minister, Jaja Wachuku, told Nigerian newsmen that he was not in favour of expelling South Africa from the UN.

"You can never bring South Africa and Portugal to book if you keep them out of the United Nations," he said. "If you keep them there, you can continue whipping them just like that."

Meanwhile Ghana's chief UN representative, Alex Quaison-Sackey, said plans were progressing for an effort to have the South African UN credentials rejected through action in the General Assembly. But the Africans themselves are divided on their policy towards South Africa and there is also considerable opposition from a number of Western states, among them the U.S.A.

Dr. Abrahams in Dar

Dr. Kenneth Abrahams is pictured above after his arrival at Dar-es-Salaam air-port.

DAR-ES-SALAAM: Dr. Kenneth Abrahams and his wife have arrived in Dar-es-Salaam where they will seek political asylum. They flew in on a chartered aircraft from Elizabethville in the Congo Republic and were met at the airport by Tanganyika's Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Job Lusinde, and members of the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO).

In a press interview at the airport Dr. Abrahams, who is an executive member of SWAPO, said that the South African Government had arrested him because they suspected he was a communist. Dr. Abrahams went on to say: "I wish to state it very clearly that I was kidnapped by the South African police who were working together with the Bechuanaland police". Dr. Abrahams added that he had been charged with sabotage, put under 90-day detention and then released.

The chartered flight which brought the Abrahams from Elizabethville was arranged by the SWAPO President, Mr. Sam Nujoma who was also on the aircraft.

Boland Race Riot

From "Contact" Correspondent

STELLENBOSCH: A Coloured man was killed in a race riot which broke out last Saturday night in the Banhoek Valley outside Stellenbosch.

A gang of about 20 Coloured people from the Kylesmore township in Banhoek who were apparently determined to kill all the African labourers in the district attacked two white-owned farms in the Valley.

It is understood that the cause of the riot was not directly political. The Coloureds claim that because few African women are allowed to live in the district African men have been "interfering" with Coloured women.

One African and a number of Coloureds have been arrested and will appear in court next week. The owner of one of the farms that was attacked has hired a lawyer to defend the African.

Silent Tribute to Dead Detainee

From "Contact" Correspondent.

JOHANNESBURG: A three-minute silence was observed at the close of the annual conference of the Federation of South African Women, held in Sophiatown, as a mark of respect for the late Mr. Looksmart Solwandle who died in a Pretoria gaol, while being detained without trial.

Resolutions were passed deploring the banning and house arrest of the Federation's national president, Mrs. Helen Joseph, and the banning of three other of its executive members: Mrs. V. Wynberg, Mrs. E. Goldberg and Mrs. Mary Turok.

The meeting was attended by a large force of political and armed, uniformed police.

A number of delegates to the conference complained when the police refused to give up their seats to a group of women who had not been able to find anywhere to sit. It was pointed out that it was a custom among Africans and others for men to give up their seats to women, but that this custom was apparently unknown to the policemen present.

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Independence Celebrations



Above: Dr. Hastings Banda will be President of Malawi.

Below: Moshoeshoe II (alongside a picture of his famous forefather) will be King of Lesotho.



PREPARATIONS are in full swing for Independence celebrations in Zanzibar, Kenya and Nyasaland.

Zanzibar will become independent on 10th December after more than 70 years of colonial rule, while Kenya is to become independent on 12th December.

Nyasaland will celebrate its independence on 6th July next year when it is expected that it will be officially renamed Malawi.

A competition has been announced to find a Malawi National Anthem and a prize of R200 will go to the winner.

Basutoland will be independent before the end of 1965 when it will be renamed the Kingdom of Lesotho.

Two can be a "Gathering"

CAPE TOWN: Because he had a drink with a friend at his club on 6th May this year, Mr. Peter Hjul, banned former-Cape Chairman of the Liberal Party, has been found guilty of breaking his banning order by attending a "social gathering". He was sentenced by Mr. C. Morris on 8th November in the Cape Town Regional Court to six months imprisonment suspended for three years.

Mr. J.T.R. Gibson (counsel for the defence) said that the English version of the Suppression of Communism Act stated that a gathering consisted of "any number" of persons but that the Act had been signed in the Afrikaans version which referred to an "aantal mense".

Quoting from the Afrikaans dictionary, he said that the word "aantal" meant a large number of people. This, he emphasised, was the obvious intention of the Act and of the social gatherings clause in banning orders. The restriction was not aimed at penalising a banned person for seeing his family or for meeting a few friends.

Giving judgement, the Magistrate mentioned the difficulty of defining the meaning of "gathering" but said he accepted that this meant "any number" of people.

Hjul is to appeal against his conviction.

Questions about Sabotage Trials, Detentions

CAPE TOWN: During this last week many people in Cape Town and elsewhere received through the post two anonymous roneed sheets of foolscap paper headed "Sabotage Trials in Action".

In them an attempt is made to give a "general picture of current Sabotage trials and the circumstances in which they are being conducted".

The document points out that during this month alone a total of 311 people in five centres will be tried for Sabotage.

Details given were as follows: Pretoria 11 (Rivonia) and 74; Pietermaritzburg 19; Port Elizabeth 90 (date so far fixed only for 77); East London 106; Cape Town 11 (Dr. Alexander, etc.)

The document also points out that on 30th September a Johannesburg prosecutor said that there had been only two prosecutors to handle 360 political trials which had taken place in Johannesburg since April.

Nothing like this number of cases has been reported in the press. "Forward" has only been able to account for 78 political trials. These involved 997 people, of whom 40 were sentenced to death, six to life imprisonment and 650 to gaol terms totalling 4,020 years. 301 were acquitted or had their charges withdrawn. Only ten of the 78 trials accounted for by "Forward" took place in Johannesburg.

What happened to the other 350? Were all the charges withdrawn or is it that the daily press cannot be bothered to report them? Can we rule out the possibility of secret, closed trials? And has the same sort of thing been happening in other centres throughout the country?

At the end of last week the Minister of Justice, Mr. B.J. Vorster, stated that 151 detainees had been released after making "satisfactory" statements, 275 had appeared in court on various charges and 61 more would be charged in the course of the next few days. In addition to these, one had died, five had escaped, and 51 were still being detained for interrogation.

In Bellville on Thursday, 7th November, Mr. Elijah Loza appeared, charged under sections of the Suppression of Communism Act dealing with membership and activity of an unlawful organisation. No details of the alleged offence were given.

Rivonia Protests in U.S. and S.A.

ON THE SAME day the Rivonia sabotage trial in Pretoria was due to open, 250 people demonstrated for two hours outside the South African Consulate in New York. The demonstration was organised by the American Committee on Africa.

Demonstrators from a broad cross-section of Negro civil rights and African nationalist groups carried banners demanding freedom for each of the Rivonia trialists by name.

Another placard claimed that "5,000 political prisoners are in South African jails" while others said, "UN condemns apartheid 101 to 1" and "Free South African prisoners now". In Johannesburg a rash of posters appeared protesting against the Rivonia trial. Pasted on walls, pillars and poles, they bore the slogans: The World Watches Pretoria; The Fight Goes On; Free Our Leaders; The World Hates Apartheid; and Vorster You Won't Crush Us.

Another protest meeting took place in Stanger on 24th October when Mr. E.V. Mahomed, a former member of the Liberal Party's National Committee, was described to the large crowd as a gentle man who was banned because of his friendship with Nobel Prize winner Albert Luthuli.

The meeting was opened by Mr. David Evans - himself banned four days later.

Mr. Mahomed had for some years been Chief Luthuli's private secretary. In a closing address the Liberal Party's National President, Mr. Alan Paton, told the meeting that the ideas of these two men were steadily gaining currency in the world of today - a world in which people lived in greater terror than at any other time in our history.

The banning order served on Mr. Evans brings the total of banned Liberals to nine. They are Messrs. Nkatio, Vigne, Hjul, Ngubane, Beard, Majija, Mahomed, Evans and Mrs. Adelain Hain.

Earlier last week, when Mr. Loza was thought to have been detailed for a third term of 90 days, United Party leader Sir de Villiers Graaff called on the Minister of Justice to investigate personally the reasons for this prolonged detention.

The Minister then asked the police for a full report on the case, and Mr. Loza's court appearance followed one day later.

Pogo Man was Police Informer

EAST LONDON: At the trial last week in East London when 26 Africans were found guilty of sabotage and condemned to terms of imprisonment ranging from 6 to 20 years, a masked African giving evidence for the State revealed that he had joined Pogo in January this year under instructions from the police.

The informer told the court that he had been present at a house meeting in Maseru earlier this year when a prominent PAC leader made all those present swear on oath that they would never give information to the police. They were warned that if they did they would be murdered.

The informer gave detailed evidence to the court about the group's plans to murder whites, storm police stations and capture Verwoerd, Vorster and de Wet Nel "dead or alive".

READERS' VIEWS

Sir,

If we are honest in our wish to establish a non-racial community, we have to lay the foundations by propagating a non-racial parliament. Now, is a non-racial parliament possible? I say, Yes!

Let us for example take the constituencies as we find them today. If I remember rightly, there are 156 constituencies. South Africa consists of in the main four racial groups. If we now divide the existing constituencies by four we would have 39.

Now, every party taking part in the elections would have to nominate one candidate in each constituency for each racial group so that parliament would consist of 39 whites, 39 Africans, 39 Coloureds and 39 Indians. As every voter would have to vote for a ticket of four, such a plan would in my eyes discriminate against no one, but would ensure a truly non-racial parliament.

Forward in the fight for a free South Africa!

F.E.O.Gok. Muldersvlei.

A "Glorious Struggle"

Sir,

Victory may be delayed or obstructed but it can never be snatched away. You, the patriotic sons of the Motherland now engaged in a glorious struggle at home to dislodge the wily oppressors, must realise this: you have got many friends and sympathisers abroad. You are therefore not alone in your struggle.

Keep the flag flying - the flag of Independence and Unity. The torch of freedom has been lighted: it will burn on for ever and ever. FORWARD ever! BACKWARD never!

A.G.M. Kecaikitse. Bechuanaland. (This letter has been shortened - Ed.)

Only "Ewe Nkosi" Men

Sir,

The banning order recently served on Mr. Hamington Majija has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the true freedom candidates are not wanted in the Transkei elections.

Only men who are prepared to say "Ewe Nkosi" to all that the government officials say, are free to speak.

Just look at men who have University degrees who say "Ewe Nkosi" when Dr. Verwoerd tells them that Port St. Johns will never be a black town because it is not surrounded by black man's land.

History will tell whether or not the chiefs stood on the side of the African people when they were struggling to free themselves from the Jim Crow of white supremacy.

Yours for a free Africa,
Roy Nkohl. Rustenburg.