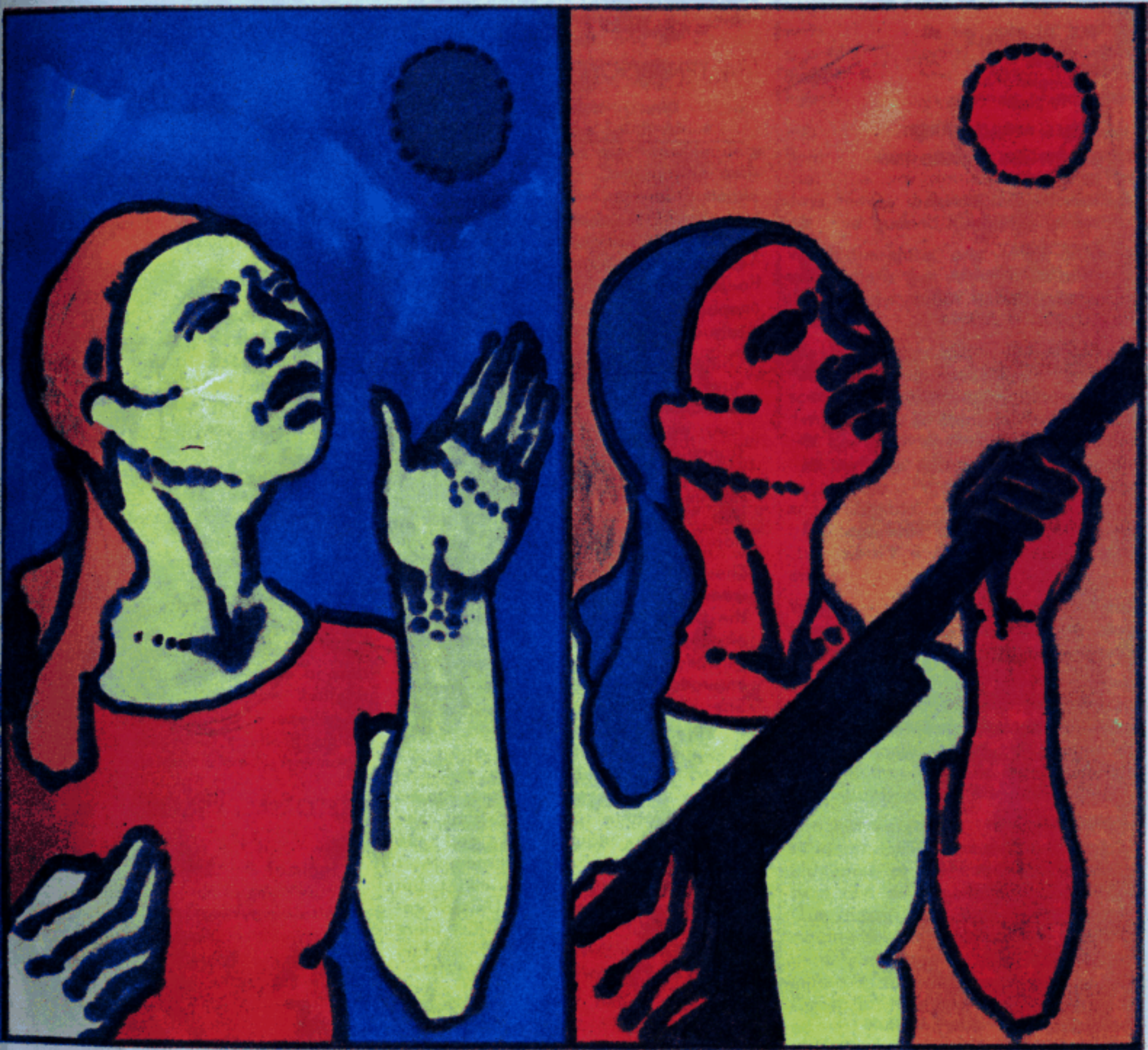


SECHABA

official organ of the african
national congress south africa



SECHABA

Vol 5 No 8 August 1971

49 Rathbone Street
LONDON W1A-4NL
Telegrams & Cables:
SECHABA LONDON W1
Telephone: 580-53 03

CONTENTS

FIGHTING TALK

Dialogue - South Africa's
Imperialist Mask
by Tennyson Makiwane 2

JAMES APRIL'S ARREST 4

SOUTH AFRICA AND ISRAEL
IN AFRICA

How the S.A. Zionists
see it 6

AFRICA DAY -
ANC Statement 8

WEST GERMAN ARMS
TO SOUTH AFRICA 9

AUGUST 9 TH
WOMEN'S DAY 12

THE DISCARDED PEOPLE
extracts from
Cosmas Desmond's Book 14

FROM INSIDE SOUTH AFRICA 18

BOOK REVIEWS 21

LIFE UNDER APARTHEID 23

SECHABA

Annual Subscription Rates

USA and Canada 6 Dollars

Europe £1.5

Africa and Asia £2.00

Air mail Copies

USA and Canada 12 Dollars

Africa and Asia £4.00

Includes postage

SPOTLIGHT

REVISED ANNUAL
SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Africa, Asia and Europe £5.00

The Americas and Canada 12 Dollars

AIRMAIL EDITIONS:

£7.50 and 20 Dollars

Fighting Talk ♦ Fighting Talk

DIALOGUE - South Africa's Imperialist Mask

by TENNYSON MAKIWANE

Deputy Director of External Affairs, ANC



Just when the sun is setting - when empires all over have crumbled or are on their last legs - is precisely the moment South Africa has chosen to embark on a new imperialist adventure on the continent of Africa.

Quite clearly, the Pretoria strategists have learnt little or nothing about the lamentable demise of imperialism. They would have done well for instance, to scrutinise the recent history of North American imperialism in Latin America and in South East Asia - that at least is a spectacular drama happening under everyone's nose.

There are interesting similarities between the stage of development which the United States reached at the end of world war II and South Africa's present day position. The United States emerged from the war right on top. She was bubbling over with confidence, ready to assume "world leadership". She was rich, and above all armed to the teeth being the sole country in possession of the Atomic Bomb. Pretoria considers that she meets both requirements and she beats her chest as she contemplates her economic and military might. But the similarity between the United States and South Africa ends just there - i. e. at the possession of monetary wealth and military hard-ware.

True, the United States embarked on the imperialist road in the post world war II period on a big wave of anti-communism. And the Vorster regime also seeks a common front with Black African States in order to "combat

Chinese Communism" which he claims has set-up a bridgehead in Tanzania. But how different the times are - then, at the height of the cold war and McCarthyism, and today when young people in the United States march the streets waving the flag of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. And why should Zambia and Tanzania not accept the interest-free loan from China in order to build a railway line linking the two countries? After all, they first approached the World Bank which turned down their requests for a loan.

Normally, imperialism dons the mask of "democracy" at home and there whips up demagogic or chauvinistic nationalism, proclaiming its "sacred duty" to embark on a civilising mission abroad or to come to the defence of religion against infidelism etc etc. More recently as we have seen, it proclaims itself as 'Saviour' against the inhumanity of communism.

PRETORIA'S RECORD

And what is the record of the Pretoria regime? At home, the vast African majority and other non-Whites continue to be denied basic human rights in their daily lives. Their economic situation is desperate. The country boasts the world's largest per capita hangings. The jails are crowded with political prisoners including Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Bram Fischer, Ahmed Kathatha and others. And beyond her borders, the Pretoria regime has pursued a policy

of naked expansionism as evidenced by its illegal annexation of Namibia (South West Africa), its despatch of troops to aid the Rhodesian White minority regime and its aid to Portuguese colonialism. And in addition to all this, there have been constant threats of aggression by the South African racist regime against neighbouring African States such as Zambia and Tanzania.

One recalls the now notorious 1967 speech which Vorster made in the East Rand threatening to "hit Zambia so hard that she would never forget it".

From the above observation, it would seem that South Africa's new imperialist drive is headed for ignominious defeat even before it starts – lacking as it does, even the most rudimentary prerequisites which succeeded in the past to make imperialism a going concern.

But it would be naive to take such a superficial view.

EYE-OPENING CORRESPONDENCE

It is most eye-opening to read the Vorster-Kaunda correspondence which the Zambian Government have released following the so-called 'exposé' of

John Vorster – many problems



Dr. Kaunda by Vorster. In his letters Vorster reveals his grand strategy.

In the letter dated May 2nd, 1968, Vorster, discussing the policy of apartheid says inter alia: ". . . In fact, to name only two, President Banda, and Prime Minister Jonathan, have both stated in public that they disagree with the policy and it certainly did not jeopardise the very friendly relations that exist between my country and theirs".

In other words the Pretoria regime has no intentions whatsoever of abandoning its apartheid and racist policies though ready to do a deal with leaders of independent African States who 'publicly condemn apartheid.'

And why then is the South African regime attempting to overthrow leaders like Dr. Kaunda of Zambia who condemn apartheid. The answer is simple enough. The Pretoria regime is not embarking on classical imperialism which would involve direct occupation of African States. But would instead set up Black puppet 'leaders' who would dance to her tune. Such a stance by South Africa pre-supposes that she will make it part of her policy to topple militant anti-apartheid regimes.

Point two: it is obvious that South Africa seeks to smash the Organisation of African Unity. Vorster lets the cat out of the bag when he says: ". . . the problems of any country, including your own, Mr President, will not be solved by the O.A.U. or any other organisation . . ." (letter of May 2nd 1968).

Now if there is anything patriotic Africans have been striving for, for decades, as fervently as they have for freedom – that thing is UNITY.

It was therefore most appropriate for Nigeria's General Gowon, during his recent state visit to Ethiopia, to redefine Africa's perspectives at the present moment. After pointing out that the Independence of Africa was still being threatened today by forces wishing to recolonise Africa, he said:

"In South Africa the inhuman policies of Apartheid and racial discrimination continue unabated. Those brothers of ours in agony cry out for our assistance."

ANTI-AFRICA CONSPIRACY

But most unhappily, Gowon's voice is not the unanimous voice of Africa.

Daily, evidence is mounting that the forces behind the new anti-Africa conspiracy have gone quite far.

If the much heralded Houphouet-Boigny press conference of April 28th, is the tip of the iceberg, then we want to examine carefully his main thesis.

President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast stated at the press conference that dialogues take place either after a battle or among equals.

There should be no battle, he argues because "Africa must be spared" such wars "if it is to be able to free its people from poverty through development". And should Africa therefore negotiate from a position of equality?

NO, because, argues Houphouet-Boigny, Africa is so militarily weak that "the war would be over in five days before the first Ivory Coast soldier had buckled his belt".

What, therefore, are we to make of exhortations that Africa must talk with the Pretoria racists from a position of weakness?

We get further clues when we examine the significance of Vorster's scandalous personal attack on President Kaunda of Zambia. And we must not be taken in by the propaganda that aimed at causing Zambian voters to oust the President. Anybody who knows Zambia, would realise that such an attack from the South African racists would only have the opposite effect.

Vorster was only confirming that far-reaching decisions have already been taken in high and powerful places.

The sharp editorials from some western newspapers scolding Vorster for "forfeiting secret diplomacy" were rather a reflection of the imperialists concern that Vorster's big mouth was prematurely giving the game away.

The intervention in the South African situation of Dr. Houphouet-Boigny an old horse of the imperialist camp, a man who as a member of the French Government not only failed to denounce the dirty colonial war of French imperialism against Algeria, but permitted African soldiers from the Ivory Coast to fight on the French side, against their Algerian brothers, shows that the stakes are high. **New and dangerous treasonable activities are being hatched by international imperialism against Africa!**

JAMES APRIL'S ARREST

SECHABA readers will appreciate that it is not always possible for us to publish information about underground activities inside South Africa in order to protect our activists. Often we ourselves don't have the information since it is safer for activists to work in isolation in certain circumstances. This was the case with James April at least as far as SECHABA is concerned. We are therefore falling back on a report on his trial published in the Johannesburg Sunday Times. We are sure readers will interpret their version correctly.

A TELL-TALE EAST GERMAN watch with a concealed microphone, a farewell present from communist tutors, led to the early detection of James Edward April, the highly-trained Coloured terrorist who was sent into South Africa by the outlawed ANC high command to open a new communications and infiltration line.

April was jailed for 15 years by Mr Justice Kennedy when he was found guilty in the Maritzburg Supreme Court on three counts of contravening the Terrorism Act. April, a former Cape Town student, re-entered South Africa through Jan Smuts Airport in December last year. He had a forged passport in the name of Henry Dirk Marais and two expertly forged green South African identity cards in the names of H.D. Marais and D. de Vries. All the documents were forged in East Germany with the aid of former South African communists.

Armed infiltration had failed, and April's illegal homecoming was scheduled as the start of a new unarmed infiltration drive by South African terrorists who had been trained in Africa by communist countries in guerrilla and political warfare.

April was involved in a clash with Rhodesian security forces at Wankie in 1967 in which a number of terrorists and two Rhodesians were killed. He got away, boasting that he had killed "many soldiers" and was captured in Botswana, where he served a 12-month sentence for illegally importing arms and ammunition.

He was deported to Zambia, and returned to London, where other methods were being devised by the ANC and the communist high command in a bid to overthrow the South African Government.

Back in South Africa after training in Russia, East Germany and elsewhere, April knew he could not return to Cape Town where he was well known and where his sudden return after a long absence would arouse immediate suspicion. The same perils faced him in Johannesburg. After staying in an hotel in Vrededrop, Johannesburg, for one night, he decided to try his luck in Durban, where he was a complete stranger. He booked into a well-known nonwhite hotel and immediately started implementing the first and most dangerous phase of his plan — the making of suitable and reliable contacts. He considered Indians the obvious target, and carefully went about laying his plans. After a while he made some friends but did not consider it opportune to divulge any secrets.

Then, one day, one of his new acquaintances remarked that his (April's) watch seemed to be a remarkable precision instrument. Caught unawares April said it had been given to him as a present on one of his study tours. But it turned out that his friend had a friend who was a member of the Police Reserve. It was quite natural to mention the watch.

April, meanwhile, moved to the house of another friend in Chatsworth, Durban.

It was there that he was arrested by an Indian police Lieutenant.

The police seized the forged documents, a book by the great Russian author Chekhov, and an innocent looking English novel "Pennygreen Street", by Arthur LaBern. This book turned out to be the vital link between April and his most important contact in Britain, a person known as John Bell, who gave his address a c/o George Eldrige.

Cromwell Way, Essex. Every page ending in a figure 8 had been treated with chemical used to make writing invisible. April would place a blank sheet on one of these pages and write out the message, which was then sent to the British address where it was chemically treated and deciphered. April was also found in possession of chemicals with which to treat incoming messages.

During April's stay in Durban, John Bell wrote an air-mail letter to "H. De. Marais", Poste Restante, Durban in which he asked about his health, whether he had seen a doctor and what medical treatment was prescribed. The sig-

became abundantly clear that the African National Congress and its allies are placing great emphasis on a communications line to South Africa.

One document handed in as evidence stated: "The fact that some leaders of the liberation movements are outside their respective countries means that in varying degrees there is a breakdown between them and the leaders involved in the struggle within these countries. It is a gap forced upon the liberation movements by adverse circumstances and constitutes one of the problems which the liberation movements must solve.



South African police

nificance of the wording did not escape the police, and they decided to "test" the address by sending off the following cable to John Bell:

"Medical treatment successful. No complications experienced. Leaving for different climate on doctor's advice by 7 April, 1971. Short of funds. Reply urgently, Poste Restante, Durban, Yours H.D. Marais."

The cable had the required effect, and money was cabled to "H.D. Marais".

April's trial posed a number of questions, the most important being whether other terrorists have been infiltrated into South Africa in the same way. It is a question which the police are not prepared to answer.

From documentary evidence in April's trial, however, it

"But it does not represent a total break. There is communication between the leaders outside and those within the country, and it is one of the tasks of the liberation movement, as a whole to strengthen and consolidate these communications. "At a certain stage of every liberation struggle the need arises for the movement conducting the revolution to be in firm contact with the forces outside its country. This involves placing some of the leaders outside the country, and the effectiveness of the arrangement always depends on the strength and durability of the lines of communication between the leaders inside and outside the country.

"It is to be expected that these lines of communication constitute one of the main targets of attack by the enemy."

By Their Own Words Will They Be Judged

SOUTH AFRICA AND ISRAEL IN AFRICA

**as seen by a South African Zionist
Published in Jewish Affairs
journal of the S. A. Jewish Board of Deputies.
November 1970**

IN AN ATTEMPT to win support for their cause at the United Nations, we are told, Arab propagandists have been trying to exploit anti-South African feeling among certain African states by suggesting that Israel and South Africa are linked in an "unholy alliance" in the service of Western imperialism. The two countries, they say, help each other materially and morally and have a common purpose in the struggle in the Middle East which, it is alleged, is also the struggle for domination in Africa. The intention behind the allegations is obvious: to stir up Black African governments against Israel in order to gain reinforcements in the United Nations council chambers, in spite of the fact that many of those governments have good reason to be on friendly terms with the Jewish state.

How far this move will succeed is doubtful, and it is even more so in the light of the clear evidence in recent weeks that responsible African opinion is beginning to display greater goodwill towards South Africa. Twisted

though it is, however, to suit the Arab propaganda aims, the argument that South Africa and Israel have a basic community of interests in the Middle East and farther south has more than a grain of truth.

There is nothing secret or sinister about it. The strong ties between the two countries, closer than ever since the 1967 war, are inseparable from their geographical and strategic position from their anti-Communist outlook, and from all the realities of their national existence. For South Africa the Middle East — with Israel standing guards as the small but irreplaceable sentinel for the free world — is stationed in the very first line of her security. Or, to put it in another form, Israel safeguards the corridor which must be defended as long as possible if it is not to become the highway of potential aggression by a common enemy. The future of the passage between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, which is crucial for Israel, is no less essential to South Africa than the protection of the Cape

sea route. Should it fall into hostile hands, hostile both to Israel and to South Africa, the Cape sea route would be practically outflanked and the problems of South African security would become vastly more formidable.

For Israel a friendly, well-earned and economically strong nation at the southern end of Africa, while she herself holds the key to the northern end, can only be a valuable strategic asset at her back door.

Interwoven destinies

IN SHORT, the destinies of the two countries, so different in many ways but so alike in the fundamental conditions of their survival, are interwoven in a much more meaningful sense than any enemy propagandist could conceive or, for that matter, would be happy to see. But that is not the whole story either. Israeli and South African interests converge not just on the eastern fringe of the African continent but still more positively in the heart of the continent itself.

Both share an interest in the material and social development of those among the 200-million Africans who wish to seek their help and co-operation. Both countries, in their different ways, have something substantial to contribute to under-developed Africa in its progress towards the 20th century. In some of the newly independent states, notably in West Africa and parts of East and Central Africa, as well as in former British colonial territories, Israel has already made appreciable contributions. These have been not so much in the shape of capital investment, which Israel can ill afford these days, as in the form of expert advice, training and the fruits of her own unique experience in the best use of limited natural resources. South Africa's relations with her fellow-African states have followed somewhat similar lines, although in her case there have been practical problems to resolve from which Israel has been spared. Where Israel's assistance has, on the whole, been warmly welcomed, South Africa has for many years come up against ideological, political and economic barriers which

are only now being gradually breached here and there. These are practical difficulties; but the main point is that for South Africa the road to Africa is a vital part of her destiny, much more so, of course, than is the case with Israel.

Complementary roles

THOUGH THE STAKES involved are different in the two cases, it is on African soil that the paths of Israel and South Africa are certain to cross in the seventies and, to an increasing extent, in the more distant future. It is not, and never has been, a question of rivalry but rather of the one complementing the other where they do happen to meet. In those parts of the continent where South Africa is not barred by longstanding antipathies she will inevitably play a greater role than Israel ever could. She is nearer the scene of action, her stake will be greater, and her material resources will give her a status which Israel could not hope to achieve. Nevertheless, Israel will have the opportunity — an opportunity she has already to some extent grasped — to peg out for herself a well-defined place in the African sun.

Ultimately, the contribution which Israel as well as South Africa can make in Africa will depend on the settlement of their own special problems of co-existence in the international community. Israel must have peace and security and, with these, the lifting of the political and physical obstacles which have hemmed her in from the beginning. While not by a long way her only natural outlet, Africa is certainly an important one. Israel's hopes of building a permanent and developing sphere of influence and friendship in Africa will only be fulfilled, however, when her present long and wasteful struggle for survival and recognition by her Arab neighbours is finally over. A more considerable and normal flow of Israeli know-how and technical leadership into large areas of Africa south of the Sahara would be possible if it were not stemmed at the source by the constant diversion of precious assets to meet the needs of security. Directly or indirectly, Arab enmity blocks the way.

South Africa, untiringly seeking contact and fruitful co-operation with the rest of Africa, has come up against similar problems in a different guise. Here, too, we have a picture of active hostility or passive rejection, of chronic attempts at isolation which are only partly explained by the spirit of self-isolation, the traditional laager mentality inherited from another age. But whatever may have been the case in the past, there are plenty of indications that South Africa is endeavouring to find her way, not on sufferance but of right, into the new Africa.

Homecoming for S.A.

HISTORICALLY, we may remind ourselves, it would be more of a homecoming than the coming of a stranger to a strange land. South Africa has been there before, very much so, in two world wars, in the journeyings of missionaries and explorers, and in the prestige won for South Africa in colonial and semi-colonial days by statesmen like General Smuts, who today is being recognised as the pioneer of our outward policies. That was, however, the old Africa, which was an appendage of Europe more than anything else. In the second half of this century Africa has changed beyond recognition and a new kind of South

Africa has become necessary to gain an accepted place there.

Though much more peaceful but perhaps not much easier, this process of adaptation does not differ very much from the experience of Israel in her own particular circumstances. It may not be without significance that the lull in the shooting war where the Middle East meets North Africa has coincided with the signs of a positive swing away from the cold war by Black Africa against the White-controlled South.

Perhaps it is only fortuitous; but the deeper historical and human forces at work at both ends of the continent might well be the groundswell of a movement which will profoundly affect the future of the two problem-nations in this vast area. The new Arab-African federation of Egypt, Libya and the Sudan, formed to confront Israel, pinpoints the fact that Israel's and South Africa's interests are finding common ground in Africa. There the confrontation of the Black States with South Africa, through the O.A.U., has long been a fact of life.

Israeli atrocities committed on Arab territory





AFRICA DAY

STATEMENT BY THE ANC OF SOUTH AFRICA ON AFRICA DAY 1971

Duma Nokwe – Director of Political Affairs – ANC

Africa Day is a day of great significance. It has been commemorated each year since the first meeting of Heads of African States which was held in Accra in 1958, at the invitation of President Kwame Nkrumah. At that meeting the question of the liberation of Africa from the yoke of racist and colonial rule was discussed. The dangers of neo-colonialism, and the consolidation of the Unity of Africa were some of the main issues discussed by this historic meeting.

April 18 was set aside as a day for rededication to the cause of African Liberation, Unity and Independence. Since then the African Revolution swept like a hurricane throughout the Continent and today no less than 42 African States are independent.

One of the greatest events in Africa was the convocation of African States in May 1963 and the establishment of the Organisation of African Unity at Addis Ababa. The foundations of this organisation were to cement African Unity against neo-colonialist intrigues, to make Africa rise from the dark and miserable days of colonisation in order to take her rightful place in the international affairs of the world. In addition the O.A.U. clearly recognised the fact that Africa could not be regarded as free until the whole of the Continent was free. Recent events and the massive counter-offensive of the imperialist powers to shackle Africa in the chains of colonialism once more, have demonstrated the correctness of this view of the O.A.U.

The O.A.U. dedicated itself to support fully and unreservedly the struggle of the peoples who were still under colonial and minority rule. For this purpose a coordinating Committee was established to organise, collect and distribute material and financial aid to liberation movements. The O.A.U. and its organs were unique in the history of the struggles against colonialism, imperialism and racism. That meeting of independent states of Africa set aside May the 25th as a day for the remembrance and rededication to the aims and objects of the O.A.U.

The condemnation of racism and Apartheid was one of the highlights of the Conference.

Africa Day 1971 is being observed in one of the most historic and grave periods in the history of Africa.

This year has been designated by the U.N. as a year of Combat and Struggle Against Racism, and Nazism in all its forms. Nowhere in the world today is racism more brutally practiced as in South Africa.

Africa Day is being observed when the imperialist powers Britain, the U.S., West Germany, Belgium, France and others are making an open and powerful bid not merely to prevent the liberation of Africa but to subvert the consolidation of independence and to reverse the course of the African Revolution.

Coups, bribery, and seduction, espionage and subversion are the instruments which the imperialist powers resort to in their attempts to overthrow progressive African Governments.

The dastardly and criminal aggression against Guinea and Zambia are signs of the grave dangers to which African Security is exposed. The spring board from which attacks on Africa are being made are the territories which are still under racist and colonialist rule.

This year Africa Day is being commemorated when massive efforts are being made by the imperialist to divide the Continent in order to rule it again.

The white racist regime of South Africa is playing a major role in counter-revolutionary offensive against Africa.

The South African regime has embarked on a vigorous campaign in its 'outward or Northward policy'. Some African States have already proposed a policy of accommodating the South African racists and having a dialogue. This is a betrayal of the aspirations of the people of South Africa and the African Revolution.

This dialogue craze is in conflict with the revolutionary spirit enshrined in the commemoration of Africa Day.

On this day we pay tribute to those African States who have condemned the neo-colonialist plot of dialogue. We appeal to those states who are championing this dangerous line to abandon it and comply with the noble aims of the African Revolution.

Since the last Africa Day there has been inspiring developments for the consolidation of the economic and political independence in some of the African States like Tanzania, Zambia, Libya, Algeria, Guinea and others.

There have also been striking victories of the Liberation Movements in the fight against the racists and colonialists.

However, this grave period calls for the utmost vigilance from Africa.

LONG LIVE AFRICAN UNITY!

24. 5. 71.

WEST GERMAN ARMS TO SOUTH AFRICA

The German Federal Republic's Sale of Armaments and War-Materials to White Supremacist Governments

The Government of the German Federal Republic, led by a Social Democrat chancellor, decided some time ago not to deliver war-materials to parts of the world suffering from political tensions. The government refused, for instance, to grant an export licence for armaments (aircraft) to be delivered to Latin American States by Hensel, a subsidiary firm of Rhein Stahl. After the veto several 'Captains of Industry' protested that such a policy would harm the Federal Republic's economic development. Those who voiced their disapproval of a stop to armament-deliveries to areas of political tension included:

Claudius Dornier, boss of 'Dornier System GmbH'

Ludwig Bölkow, Director General of 'Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH'

Karl Diehl, boss of the 'Diehl Gruppe'

Werner Knieper, Director General of 'Vereinigte Flugtechnische Werke, GmbH'

Karl Heinz Sonne, Director General of 'Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG'

Otto Paul Cesar, Director General of 'Rheinmetall Berlin, GmbH'

Dieter Spethmann, Chairman of the 'August Thyssen-Hütte AG'

Wolfgang Pohle, member of the 'Flick-Gruppe'.

Whether pressure from such groups inhibits the government, or whether its intentions are not as straight forward as public opinion is meant to believe, the fact that Portugal is being supplied with war-materials from the German Federal Republic, as well as other military tie-ups with white supremacist governments, must rob the Bonn governments claims of all credibility.

Bonn seems to have a particularly close relationship to Portugal — a country that ordered flags to be flown at half-mast at Hitler's death. In 1952 Santo Costa, then war minister in Salazar's government, already pleaded for the German Federal Republic to be accepted as a member of NATO, and when West Germany was finally admitted as a member in 1955, Portugal's National Assembly greeted the news with such enthusiasm that many countries expressed their astonishment at so much Portuguese rejoicing. ('Münchener Merkur', 27. 10. 1956 and 'Der Kurier', 20. 11. 1956).

Richard Jaeger, CSU Vice-President of the German National Assembly (Bundstag), stated in 1963 — at a time when the Portuguese colonial war in Angola had been raging already for two years — that many critics of Portugal could learn from Portuguese justice, and Kurt Georg Kiesinger, then German chancellor, went on record saying that "the West had to be defended even outside Europe." (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29. 10. 1968)

Portugal's army has a total strength of 150 000 men, but only 10 000 are stationed in Portugal itself, and on 14. 6. 1961 General Silva Tavares, then governor of Angola, said on the occasion of his handing office over to his successor, Silva Freire: "Deeds of heroism are being done by the men of NATO in the fight against the savage hordes." (Angola, terra nossa, diario de terrorismo, Portugal, page 198.)

On 14. 10. 1963, a pact was concluded (hitherto unpublished) between the German Federal Republic and Portugal — all within the context of the NATO alliance — on military co-operation, whereby even today, and despite the UN resolution not to deliver arms to Portugal, war-materials are supplied to Portugal which are then used in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau against the liberation movements.

The following armaments were supplied to Portugal during the last few years (source: 'Portugal and Nato', by Bosgra and van Krimpen, Angola Committee, Amsterdam, 1969):

To the air-force: 40 Fiat G-91, Nato type R4. It had been agreed that they should be used only in Portugal and only for defensive purposes. Portugal's ministry for foreign affairs commented: "This transaction was agreed upon in the spirit of the NATO alliance. It was agreed that the planes should be used for defensive purposes only and only within Portuguese territory. Portuguese territory extends to Africa, Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea." (Flying Review International, April 1967, page 7).

80 Dornier Do-27; in their case too the Federal Republic stated that they would be used on NATO business only, but the planes were put into service in Angola; despite the fact that this contravened all assurances previously given, the Federal Government delivered 20 more Dorniers in 1969. (Aviation Week and Space Technology, April 1969, page 7).

To the Navy: 1961/2, at the beginning of the colonial war, the Federal German Republic supplied Portugal's Navy with 8 patrol boats built by the 'Bayerische Schiffbaugesellschaft'; 5 of these went into service in Angola and 3 in Bissau.

Three warships, built by Blohm and Voss for Portugal, of which the first was delivered in 1968. ('Atlantische Welt', July 1969; 'Marine Rundschau', June 1968, April 1969, June 1969).

Again the Federal government declared the ships would not be used in the colonial war; but in May 1969 the 'Revista de Marinha' wrote: "On 2. May 1969 the 1350 ton Corvette Joao Coutinho, built by Blohm & Voss, Hamburg, was launched; it is the first of three ships ordered in Germany by the Portuguese government, which are to be put into service in the overseas territories."

To the Army: Armoured cars M-41 and M-47 ('Wehrpolitik und Wehrwissenschaft', Nov. 1967, Nr. 27), and a larger number of UNIMOGS. 'Der Spiegel' wrote in October 1968 that the Portuguese armaments industry was being enlarged and modernised with the help of credit from the German Federal Republic.

G-3 rifles were being manufactured at the factory Braco da Prata (Portugal) with the permission of the German Federal Government. (Defesa Nacional, Jan/Feb. 1966, page 303). In this context one should remember that of the 150 000 Portuguese soldiers 140 000 are serving in the overseas territories.

10 000 automatic pistols (UZI). These had been acquired by the Bonn government from Israel, with the proviso that they should not be re-sold to Portugal. One year later – in 1962 – journalists recognised such automatic pistols, bearing the German eagle, being used in Angola. ('Der Spiegel' Nr. 6)

In view of all these facts it is astonishing to find the German chancellor Brandt reassuring President Kaunda of Zambia in October 1970 that no German armaments were being delivered to Portugal to be used in the colonial wars.

GERMAN POISON GAS, ROCKETS and PLANES for SOUTH AFRICA

The Federal Republic supports the racist regime in South Africa by its continued supply of war-materials. This accusation, made again and again against the Bonn government, has so far met with nothing more than bland denials from government sources. The latest protest came from President Kaunda on 15 October 1970, who also spoke in his capacity of delegate of the OAU, when he raised the question of Bonn's military ties with the South African Republic on his visit to Federal Germany. Once more proof was asked of the German Federal Republic that the accusations were unfounded, but once again no more than flat denials were forthcoming.

The OAU Memorandum submitted to the Federal Republic contains some very precise information: The chemical works of **Hoechst** stated in June 1969

that they had started a new firm, together with the South African Sasol Chemical Trust, near Johannesburg. 'Sasol' develops the poison gases 'Tabun', 'Soman' and 'Sarin'. (One gramm Tabun can kill 400 people instantaneously; Soman and Sarin are supposed to be even deadlier). The gases were originally manufactured in Nazi Germany by IG Farben towards the end of the second world war. The group of West German experts working in cooperation with Sasol is led by **Günther Pruss**, who was one of the scientists implicated in the development of poison gases in the Nazi army.

Thermo-Nuclear Cooperation: Towards the end of 1963 the president of the South African Atomic Energy Commission, **Prof. Roux**, affirmed that there was collaboration on military matters with a West German concern. He announced at a meeting of scientists in Pretoria that further development of the gases mentioned above had led to new formulas which were 10 times as poisonous and dangerous as any of the hitherto known gases. They were completely colourless and could be sprayed like insect powder from planes or rockets. They would have the same effect as a 20 megaton atom bomb. The close collaboration between Bonn and Pretoria has been sealed by a secret agreement on military cooperation. (Sechaba, May 1970).

Rockets from Hamburg and Bremen: The "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" reported on 10. 4. 1967 that Prof. H. Oberth had gone to South Africa to discuss the further development of joint projects between West German and South African firms in the manufacture of rockets and to verify how far the work had progressed. According to earlier reports rockets of the type HARP 111 are said to have been developed in South Africa since 1963 in collaboration with German experts of the 'Waffen und Luftrüstungs-AG' (Weapons and air-warfare) Hamburg and the Herman Oberth Gesellschaft, Bremen.

Transall-C-160 'Battle-Zone transport plane': Facts have come to light (No 23/24 of 'Konkret' published documents) which prove Bonn's statement, that the Federal Republic supplies no arms to South Africa, to be untrue. They are contained in a secret business report of the 'Vereinigte Flug-

technische Werke' (VFW) Bremen. This firm, together with the Hamburger Flugzeugbau GmbH and the French firm Nord Aviation, has initiated the 'Buro Transall Export', in order to facilitate the export of the troop-transport plane 'Transall C-160.' The report states: "The first export delivery of 9 planes inclusive of spare parts, ground equipment and accessories is being made to the Republic of South Africa. For political reasons this order has been handled via France, by Nord Aviation.

Having recourse to this 'French trick' the West German embassy in Addis Ababa told the African states that if there had been deliveries of 'Transalls' to South Africa, they had better investigate this question in France. The French, so the Germans said, were building this plane also alone, by themselves. This statement too is false: The Transall c-160 is being put together exclusively by the following firms jointly: VFW-Bremen, which supplies all the middle parts of the plane's rump. The Hamburger Flugzeugbau supplies all other parts of the rump. Dornier, Munich, supplies the sid fittings and MAN, Munich, supplies the engines. The two French firms Nord Aviation and Ratier supply but the wings and the propellers.

The business is being handled by the French partner-firm Nord Aviation but the order comes directly from the German Federal Republic. Another part of the report proves this very fact: "In the meantime the ministry of defence of the Federal Republic has been given a further order in a letter of the 6. 11. 1968, to sell 20 Transall c-160 under special conditions. It has been agreed that only the planes as such are to be supplied out of the Federal Republic's resources and that all spare parts, ground-equipment and accessories are to be supplied by the three partner-firms."

South-Africa – already in possession of the Transall 'Battlezone Transporter' (as it is officially called in West Germany) – has every reason to be jubilant. Not only has the UNO embargo on arms to South Africa been breached by this underhand way of delivery, South Africa has also received a considerable discount: whilst the West German ratepayers pay 13 million DM for one Transall, they are sold to South Africa for 10 million each.



UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON APARTHEID

NOTE ON DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

Addendum

Rapporteur:

Mr. Uddhav Deo Bhatt (Nepal)

On 25 April 1971, the Associated Press reported from Pretoria that South Africa has budgeted a record amount this year to maintain and modernize her armed forces. Spending for defence is being increased by \$83 million over last year's \$443 million. South Africa's version of a military industrial complex is booming.

Other reports in the press indicate that there is a remarkably close if little-known partnership between Israel and South Africa. According to an article published in *The New York Times*, South Africa manufactures the Uzi submachine gun under licence. The Uzi is an Israeli invention and the licence was granted through Belgium. Official secrecy surrounding military matters is strict, but rumours circulating in Johannesburg indicate that after the Israelis secured plans of the French Mirage fighter engine through agents in Switzerland, they improved it and made blueprints available to the local authorities. *The New York Times* correspondent was unofficially told that a South African mission flew to Israel during the June war in 1967 to study tactics and use of weapons.

Arms manufacturers in several countries have been competing for lucrative contracts in South Africa. According to *Le Monde* of 3 April 1971, a mission of South African technicians and military men visited the United Kingdom and France in March 1971 to familiarize themselves with certain types of military equipment currently produced in these countries. In France, the Breguet-Dassault com-

pany demonstrated to South African experts its maritime reconnaissance aircraft, Breguet-Atlantic, and its fighter, Mirage-Milan. The newspaper stresses the keen competition for the South African market; the United Kingdom seems to have better chances to sell anti-submarine frigates while France has a slight advantage to sell air-defence rockets and sea-to-sea missiles.

The United States is continuing its policy of supplying commercial aircraft with considerable military potential to South Africa. According to a Johannesburg radio broadcast on 15 April 1971, the United States Government has sanctioned the sale of light American aircraft to South Africa for reconnaissance and training purposes. The Bell helicopters are currently advertised in Johannesburg by the Bell dealer's office, whose mailing address is: Astra Aircraft, P.O. Box 31073, Total Centre, Johannesburg. Information about these helicopters can also be obtained by writing to: The Vice-President, International Marketing, P.O. Box 482, Fort Worth, Texas (*Southern Africa*, vol. IV, No. 3, March 1971).

Information contained in a document submitted to the Special Committee on Apartheid by the French Anti-Apartheid movement in March 1971, indicates that two firms from the Federal Republic of Germany have been rendering assistance to South Africa in developing its first rocket. They are: Waffen und Lufttrüestune A.G. and Hermann Oberth Gesellschaft, Bremen.

A RADAR manufacturing company has been formed by the Pretoria-based Amuron group and the Italian radar specialists, Segnalamento Marittimo-ed Aereo of Florence.

The new company will be known as Soecialised Marine Aviation Radars (pty.) and is South African registered with Amuron controlling 76 per cent of the shares. Production of radar equipment will take place at Amuron's new Halfway House headquarters at present being built at a cost of nearly R1,5-million. At first imported compo-

nents will be used in the production of the radar systems but as demand increases complete local manufacture will be phased in. Tenders for the company's new radar products are already under adjudication. Dr. N.A. Vlaskamp, Amuron's technical director, said there would be an exchange of technical staff between his company and Segnalamento Marittimo ed Aereo and personnel of the local company would undergo specialist training in Italy.

'RDM', 3. 4. 71

ITALY HELPS IN ARMING S. A.

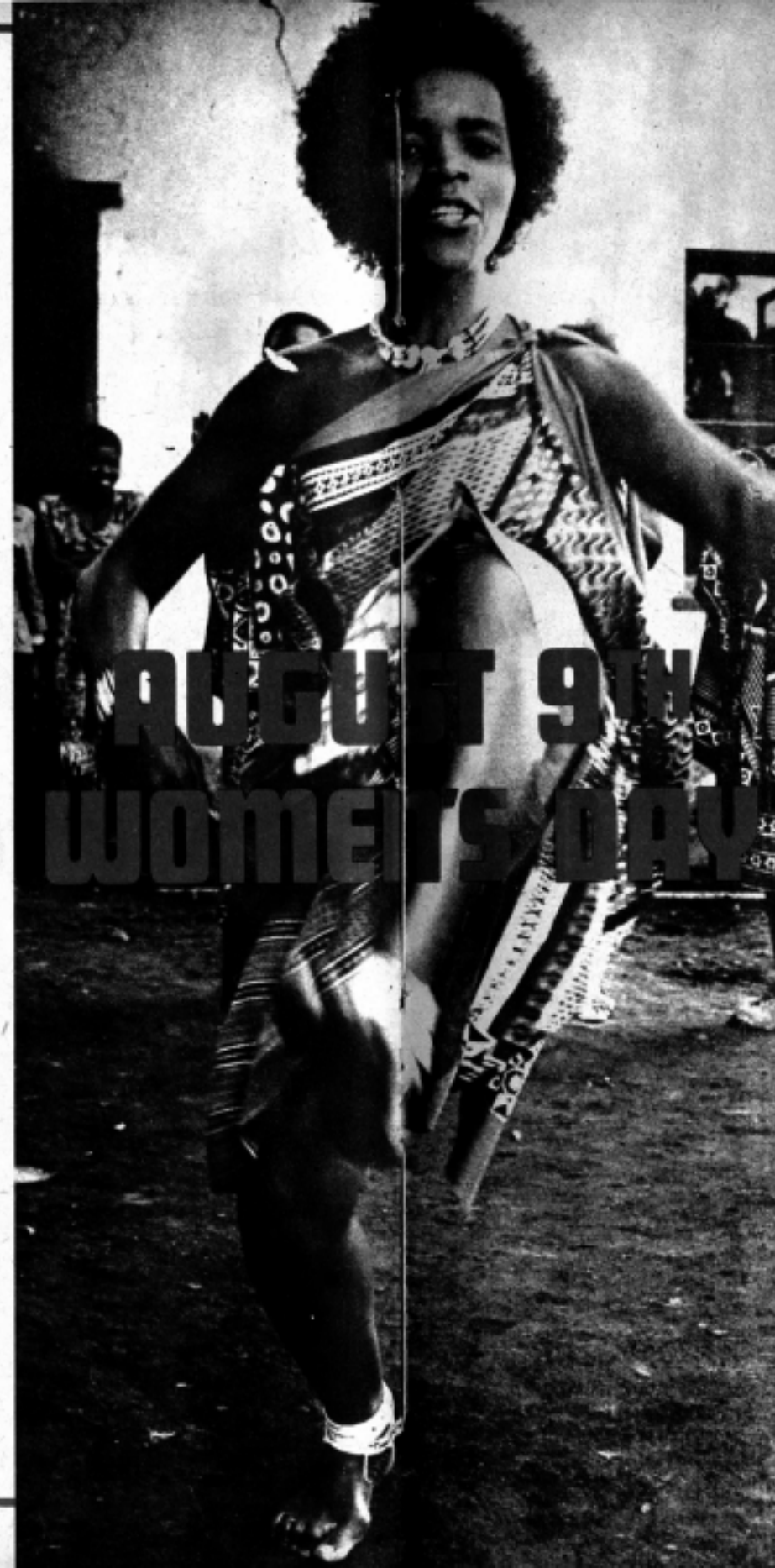


Lilian Ngoyi

Lilian Ngoyi is President of the S.A. Womens Federation. A tireless and militant organiser of the campaign against the extension of the pass system to African women in 1956, she is now restricted to Orlando Township, prohibited from associating with her comrades and under strict police surveillance. Because she is banned from entering a factory she can no longer make a living as a garment worker and has to try to support her family by dressmaking.

Helen Joseph

Helen Joseph was the first person in South Africa to be placed under 12 hour house arrest. A tireless organiser for the anti-pass campaign and fearless exposé of the plight of those banished to remote areas by Government edict, she has stubbornly refused to leave South Africa in spite of 9 years of persecution, threats to her safety and a bomb attempt. Now a sick woman, Mrs Joseph's ban has been lifted by the Government as a result of widespread demands both at home and abroad. But she still may not be quoted in the local press.



Dorothy Nyembe

Dorothy Nyembe, women's leader from Natal - the scene of many militant struggles against passes for women - managed to elude the police net and work underground in the countryside for several years. But she was eventually tracked down and is now serving a 15 year sentence in Pietermaritzburg goal.



Shanti Naidoo

Shanti Naidoo has for many years been active in the struggle against the Group Areas Act in Johannesburg. Recently she was arrested, tortured and detained for nearly a year in solitary confinement. She and her co-accused, Nobwe Mankala, refused to give evidence against Winnie Mandela and others and were both sentenced to two months imprisonment. She is banned and restricted to Johannesburg and although she has been granted an exit permit to leave the country she has been refused permission to leave Johannesburg.



Extracts from

THE DISCARDED PEOPLE

by Cosmas Desmond O.F.M.

An eye-witness account
of Settlement Camps

NORTHERN CAPE

When I visited the Northern Cape I had hoped to be able to get some up to date information about the people at Mamuthla, but, due to lack of cooperation locally, it proved impossible. In 1966 Bishop Crowther of Kimberley and Kuruman raised an outcry about the conditions of people being moved into the Mamuthla Reserve. Some 500 people were moved about fifty miles northwards from old diamond diggings at Holpan into the Mamuthla Reserve, where they were left virtually destitute: no tents, no rations, an insufficient water supply and no work. The Bishop established a relief fund but he himself, being an American citizen, was unable to enter the area. (cf. Survey of Race Relations 1966). Later Bishop Crowther was deported presumably because of these and other activities on behalf of the Africans and there does not seem to be anyone of the same calibre in the area. The Mamuthla Reserve is quite a big place so it was impossible, unaided, to find 500 people and I could find no one willing to guide me. In an area the size of the Northern Cape, how many more people may be suffering a similar fate?

In the Northern Cape there are three major African Reserves; Vryburg (Ganyesa), Taung and Kuruman. Any towns that there are in these areas, for example Kuruman and Sishen, are White even though they are completely surrounded by Reserve area – such 'White spots' obviously do not suffer the same fate as 'Black spots'. The mines too are all White-owned although some of them are geographically within the Reserve area. It seems that the ideal of segregation can be compromised when its complete implementation would mean serious financial loss to Whites. There has so far been no question of these towns and mines forming part of the Tswanastan. These three Reserves form part of the Tswana Territorial Authority, which is the most odd of all the proposed Ban-

tustans, being made up of several areas, some of them hundreds of miles apart. There are also other smaller Reserves which have been or are to be 'consolidated' into the major Reserves, particularly Kuruman, where a number of White-owned farms have been bought by the Trust – no doubt to the relief of the farmers. The general idea seems to be to move as many of the Tswana as possible as close as possible to the Botswana border. When you drive along the ninety miles from Vryburg to Kuruman along an almost straight road through flat, open veld, verging on semi-desert, you think that you must have arrived at the end of the earth. But the people have been resettled a hundred miles north of Kuruman. The smaller Reserves that are being 'consolidated' are scheduled 'Native Areas' in terms of the 1913 Land Act which means that the people have been living there since at least 1913. But, in general they settled there in the 1880's and after 1913 had every reason to expect that they could stay there. Despite this they are all to be moved because, in the words of Mr G.F. van L. Froneman, Deputy Chairman of the Bantu Affairs Commission, they are 'badly situated' – that is, in relation to White areas.

Within the major Reserves most of the people have been resettled into Trust villages of the usual pattern. In the Morokweng area, about 100 miles north-east of Kuruman, a number of the villages have irrigated land. In the Taung district there is a big irrigation scheme known as the Vaal-Hartz scheme, which covers an area some 40 miles by 12 miles. Some of this belongs to White farmers but some Trust villages also benefit, for example, Rooivaal, just outside the town of Taung.

PAID WITH MEALIES

The main source of employment for all the Northern Cape Reserves are the diamond mines at Kimberley, the dia-



Dumped in the waste land

mond diggings on the banks of the River Vaal, the asbestos mines in the Sishen and Postmasberg areas and in the Kuruman district. But many of the Reserve people also find work as seasonal labourers on White farms in the Western Transvaal. They usually go from May until July or August. In 1968, 22 000 people went from the Taung magisterial district alone. On the White farms they are housed in barns and paid with mealie meal or mealies. Many return with gross pellagra and also with venereal disease (at Batlharos Mission Hospital near Kuruman the number of in-patients increases by about one-third when the people return from the farms.)

Children who have been neglected during their parents' absence account for some of these. The others are cases of pellagra and venereal disease among the returning farmworkers. Many go to the farms because they have no other form of income.

Meanwhile the local mines draw their labour force from the Transkei, the Ciskei, Malawi and Lesotho, so these men too are separated from their families and at the weekends "eagerly invade the homeland in search of drink and women". (Annual Report 1968). This is, of course, one of the inevitable consequences of the migratory labour system which is being deliberately extended by resettling people in the 'homelands'.

The Kuruman Reserve, to which thousands more people are to be moved, is almost all semi-desert. There are no signs of border industries nor of the adequate provisions of medical and other facilities. Apart from the irrigated areas, it is almost impossible to grow green vegetables in the area, with the result that almost everyone, including professional people like priests and teachers, suffer from scurvy. It is not a matter of not knowing what to eat but simply of being unable to get it. Teachers, for example, say that they know they should eat oranges and vegetables and they have the money to buy them but they are not available. T.B. and kwashiorkor are also very

prevalent: the kwashiorkor is obvious and, as for T.B., the Annual Report 1968 says: "this disease flourishes as never before", and the 1969 Report: "the more one looks for T.B. here the more one finds it!" There is an outbreak of diphtheria every year yet no immunisation programme is carried out. Every year Batlharos hospital has to provide emergency wards for diphtheria cases.

OVERCROWDED HOSPITALS

This hospital serves a population of about one hundred thousand people, spread over an area of some nine thousand square miles. Mr I.S. Klopper, the Commissioner General of the Tswanas, when addressing expatriate Tswanas at Dobsonville near Johannesburg, and encouraging them to return to their 'homelands' said that the Tswana homeland had a hospital - Bophelong Hospital, which is the biggest in Africa and among the biggest in the world. (Rand Daily Mail, 24 October 1969). But Bophelong Hospital at Mafeking, is primarily for mental patients. There are a couple of small Provincial Hospitals in the White towns with just a few beds for Africans, whom they try to transfer to Batlharos as soon as possible. Batlharos Hospital used to be a mission hospital but now, while it is still managed by the Anglican Church, it is financed by the Government. In June 1969 there were 302 patients; this figure was expected to rise to over 400 when the people returned from the farms. These figures may appear small considering the size of the population which the hospital serves, but they are well in excess of the number of beds available.

As the Mission Hospital report for 1968 says "numbers . . . are misleading, as due to over-crowding, many cases which should have been admitted had to be treated as Out-patients. Often, I was told the only norm the doctors can apply when deciding whether or not to admit a patient is: will he die if we don't admit him? These remarks

about the health situation in the Kuruman Reserve are not based simply on my own impressions nor on hearsay. They can be verified from the records at Batlharos Hospital, which I have seen, and from the annual reports which are published in the 'St. Michael's Mission Hospital, Batlharos, Annual Report.' To quote a few extracts from the 1969 Report: "During the winter of 1968 the number of in-patients rose to 400 and the widespread starvation and very real suffering witnessed then in and around the hospital can only be described as a disgrace to the country ... the children's ward, originally built for forty cases, housed last winter over 160 at one time, all of them seriously ill and would certainly have died if they had not been admitted." The Clinical Report, published in the same magazine, says "the main feature this year was the appalling number of cases of malnutrition and frank starvation which had to be treated during the winter of 1968. Florid scurvy, beri-beri and pellagra were frequently seen and many had to be admitted - several suffering from starvation died." On 11 November 1969, the Rand Daily Mail carried a detailed report on the extent of malnutrition and starvation in this part of the Tswana homeland. I too have seen death certificates at the hospital where the case of death is given quite simply as starvation.

TIDYING UP THE MAP

Into this area where people are quite literally dying of starvation and where T.B., scurvy and all forms of malnutrition are rife, thousands more people have been and still are to be moved for the sake of tidying up the map. One of the smaller Reserves that has already been 'consolidated' with the Kuruman Reserve is Schmidt's Drift. This was a scheduled 'Native Area' in terms of the 1913 Land Act, about 40 miles west of Kimberley, where the Batlhaping tribe settled in the 1880's. The most reliable estimate of the number of members of the tribe seems to be between six and seven thousand. For many years they lived in the traditional way spread out over the whole Reserve, raising cattle and growing a few crops - the Vaal river runs through the Reserve so there were some arable parts. In the early 1960's the Reserve was replanned according to a Bantu Trust 'betterment scheme' and the people resettled in prescribed residential areas. They received compensation for their houses and, in general, used this to build very neat houses on the new sites. The Bantu Trust drilled a number of boreholes and erected a lot of fencing. But a few years after this the people were told that they were to be moved to a completely different area, so all this effort seems to have been a waste of time and money. The boreholes and fencing are still there but the houses have been completely flattened. The actual village of Schmidt's Drift was a "White spot" in the Reserve. There is still a trading store, police station and Post Office there but it now looks like a tiny ghost town. There were also other shops scattered throughout the Reserve, and, perhaps most important of all, the District Surgeon visited twice a week.

The people to whom I spoke at the new Schmidt's Drift told me that the explanation which was given to them for the removal was that there were diamonds on the land and De Beer's Consolidated had the mineral rights. They said that they sometimes went out at night looking for diamonds. (They claimed that they could see them reflected in the moonlight!) The area is certainly well dotted with small diggings some of them obviously very old. They did not want to move, they said, but "we have no choice". Most of the men were working on the mines at Kimber-

ley or Douglas (about 30 miles away) and so could return home at least weekly. They were threatened with removal for some time and were eventually moved in February 1968. They were removed by Government lorries to a place about 25 miles north of Kuruman, which had been purchased from White farmers; this place is now called Schmidt's Drift, though it is also known as Ga Sehunero, meaning 'the home of Sehunero' who is the present chief. They were able to take what they could salvage from their homes and their cattle were also transported by Government lorries. About 100 lorries, I was told, were used for the removal. The journey on open lorries took about five hours; the distance is between 130 and 140 miles. They received satisfactory compensation for their houses and improvements and the new place is about the same size though, at a superficial glance, rather more desert-like.

DEEP SAND

They were settled in nine 'Wyke' or villages, several miles apart. They found tents, boreholes and roads cut through the semi-desert. I tried to drive to one of the boreholes but soon became stuck in the sand. The residential areas in particular are inches deep in sand. When I first visited in June 1969, some people had built proper houses but many were still in the shacks. The men who were working in Kimberley and Douglas were unable to return home to build lest they lost their jobs or were endorsed out, so the buildings was left chiefly to the women. One blind man was living in a construction hut made of old sacking. At that time he was not receiving a pension. I do not know whether he received one before he died a couple of months later. When asked what they thought of the place people simply shrugged their shoulders and said: "What can we say?" The chief was given an old farm house, but by far the best house in the area is that of the local representative of the Territorial Authority.

At first the schools were housed in wooden huts but there are now five primary, properly built schools. When the people first arrived the nearest shop was fourteen miles away. At the beginning of 1969 a small shop was opened in the garage of the Territorial Authority's man. But the main shopping is done from a lorry which comes daily from Kuruman. No sanitation facilities were provided except at the schools and the house of the Chief and the Territorial Authority's man. When I visited there was no sign of any other toilets.

LOST SEVEN CHILDREN THROUGH MALNUTRITION

There is a lot of T.B. in the area and many people had been receiving treatment twice weekly from the District Surgeon at the Old Schmidt's Drift. At the beginning there was a lot of sickness. It is said locally that one woman lost all seven of her children from pneumonia and malnutrition. The authorities at Batlharos hospital were not informed of the arrival of all these people. But some of the people eventually found their way to the hospital - some of them travelling thirty miles on foot, and the hospital started a fortnightly clinic in a room in 'Wyk 5' which is four or five miles from some of the other villages. According to the doctor's report in the Mission's Annual Report for 1969, this was one of their worst clinics. There is a twice-weekly bus service to Kuruman which costs .R1 return. In cases of emergency on other days people either have to walk or hire a donkey cart or truck:

the hire of a donkey cart costs about R5 and a truck R10 to R15.

I heard reports of another large-scale removal of people from Groenwater, another scheduled 'native-area' 10 miles from Postmasberg, which had taken place in 1964. But I was unable to find anyone who could show me the place where they had been settled. The conditions, from hearsay in the area, seem to have been much the same as the Schmidt's Drift move. According to report in the Natal Daily News of 13 November 1964, 2 000 people were involved in this removal and they were moved 150 miles. Mr H.P. Kloppers, a senior official of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, according to this report, said that the removal was successfully completed with the full cooperation of the people themselves. He is quoted as saying: "These operations quite naturally disrupt the lives of the people to some extent, but we do our best to make it as trouble-free as possible for them. There used to be some resistance to moving in the early days of consolidation but these days we are getting the full cooperation of the Africans when they realise that they are not being deprived of their land but are in fact being given better facilities."

NOT IN RIGHT MIND

Nobody in his right mind could possibly want to go to Kuruman. Certainly the people at Gatlhose-Maremane and Di Takwaneng are not looking forward to the prospect of going there. But when their turn comes no doubt they too will 'cooperate' fully and realise that they are getting 'better facilities'. 'Cooperation' must be another of those words like 'voluntary' which have a special interpretation in the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

Three or four small Reserves in the Postmasburg area are to be moved to Kuruman. There is also a fairly large one

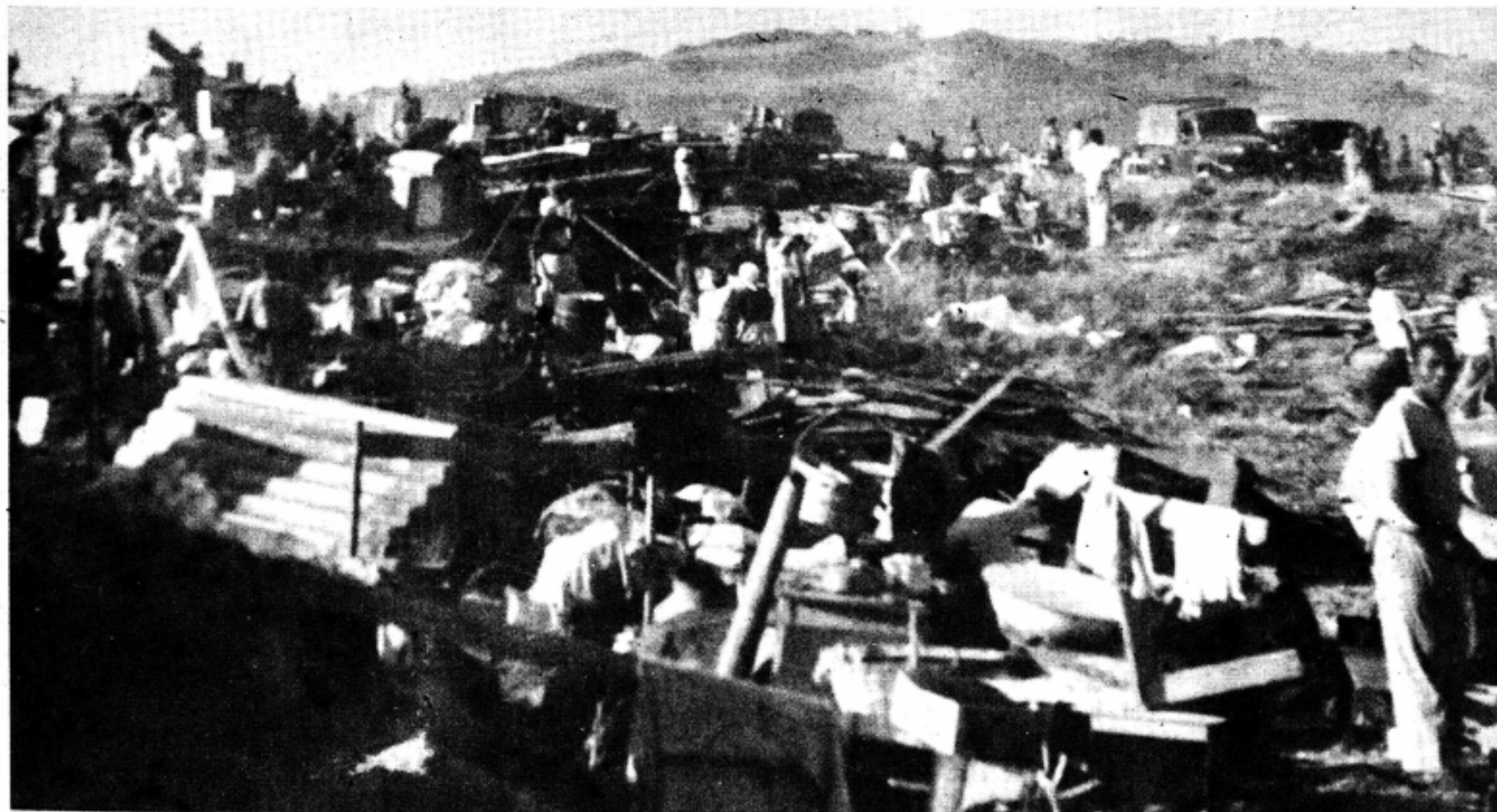
35 miles from Kuruman. This is the Gatlhose-Maramane Reserve which, from the map, appears to be about 200 square miles in extent. Again it is a scheduled 'native area'. It consists of at least 10 000 people; there may be 20 000 or even more. The first people settled here in the 1880's and there was another sizable influx between 1906 and 1910. All of these are now to be moved again even though only five years ago they were all regrouped into Trust villages, which normally could only happen in areas which have been set aside for African occupation.

Being regrouped into Trust villages meant of course that they had to rebuild their houses, for which, they claimed they received no compensation. They keep cattle and goats but the land is too rocky for cultivation. Boreholes were sunk in each village, but there was the usual problem of people being moved closer together and no sanitation being provided. The people were recently given the order to build latrines but few have done so. They argued that they could not see the point in doing so when they have already been told that they are going to be moved elsewhere.

I was told by the people that they expected to be moved to somewhere in the Mashowreng River area on the border of Kuruman and Vryburg, which is about 100 miles away. There is a train as far as Hotazel, which is forty to fifty miles from the area to which they expect to be moved. Even a fairly detailed map shows a completely blank area round the Mashowreng river and the river is usually dry.

The chief is said to be in favour of the move. The old people are very much opposed to it. **Some said that they only hope that the removal is delayed long enough for them to die where they are:** they are also very concerned, as is invariably the case, with leaving their ancestors' graves so far away. The younger people are resigned to it but are very concerned about the distance from their work. Even if they can keep their jobs they will have to become full-time migrant workers.

Possessions of a life time thrown off a government removal lorry.



FROM INSIDE SOUTH AFRICA

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

paid to dish out punitive sentences against our movement.

A MAD HOUSE

IT'S ALL HAPPENING; . . .

Chief Buthelezi of Zululand is insulted by a white traffic cop who calls him "boy": Roman Catholic priest, Father Casimir Paulsen, is served with deportation orders; Bishop Alpheus Zulu is "unfortunately" arrested because his white host had not procured a permit to allow him in his house as a guest; Mr. Theodorus Le Roux of Mafeking is jailed for 10 months for having "relations" with Miss Elizabeth Balebile; senior administrators have said they would never countenance non-white nurses looking after whites in spite of a very serious shortage of nurses in the Transvaal; and in the Orange Free State non-Whites who are barred from all sport venues may shortly be admitted to the Schoeman Park Recreation Club ground . . .

Nothing new for South Africa. Just part of the scene. But these incidents all make the headlines. Sounds crazy doesn't it? Yet this is the mixture - year in, year out - in a country where racial hatred degrades and corrodes the whole of society.

IMMIGRATION AND SCABS

Every skilled worker who emigrates to South Africa is in fact a scab. This is borne out in a recent report by the Postmaster General tabled in the House of Assembly. Mr. Rive reveals in the report that as a result of the acute shortage of professional and technical personnel in the Post Office, a mission had to be sent to Britain and the Continent to recruit staff.

He goes on to reveal that the department had to "temporarily" employ Coloureds, Indians and Africans as postmen because Whites were not available.

This is the policy of the racist Government in South Africa. Throw out all non-Whites as soon as Whites become available, even in unskilled work, and in the case of Africans legislate to prevent them permanently from ever acquiring skilled trades: make it almost impossible for other non-Whites to become artisans in most areas of the land: ignore the aspirations of the indigenous population. Recruit fair-skinned men from Europe. As long as White superiority is maintained.

"As long as the aspirations of the ANC are not satisfied from a democratic and social point of view, it will never be crushed. It is no use blaming the ills of South Africa on Communism - this is the way you hide behind your own fascism".

JUSTICE KENNEDY

Before passing the vicious 15 year sentence on April, Justice Kennedy said: "I can understand some of your statements which you made and appreciate some of them. I am a judge, not a politician and I do not propose to comment on your address: I can understand that hundreds of thousands of Coloureds in the Republic felt a sense of frustration in that they lost their right to vote but it is not for me to condone subversive means of restoring previous situations".

An understanding judge? Just one doing his job? Not on your life.

This is the same Judge Kennedy appointed by the Government in 1956 to be one of the three judges dispensing so-called justice in the infamous treason trial which dragged on for four years before the trumped-up charge against 156 leaders of the Congress movement was reluctantly thrown out of court.

He is the same judge who colly sentenced 22 African tribesmen in the Drakensberg area to death for retaliating and killing three policemen when they were viciously attacked and ambushed for allegedly growing marijuana. One of the death-row men was released just before being hanged because it was conclusively proved that he was thousands of miles away from the village at the time of the incident.

This is a judge who is one of the retainers of this vicious Government

THE ANC WILL NEVER BE CRUSHED

One of the many determined and resolute members of "Umkonto we Sizwe" (Spear of the Nation) was sentenced in Maritzburg by Justice Kennedy to 15 years hard labour on Robben Island after being found guilty on three counts of contravening the Terrorism Act. He is James Edward April a Coloured freedom fighter who had successfully filtered through into the Republic to prepare for the overthrow of the racist government and system of oppression in South Africa.

"People in despair always resort to violence. So there will be an eventual victory of the African people over the fascist South African Government," he said in court.

During his interrogation by the Special Branch he had been unmercifully beaten up and tortured, the usual treatment for all political opponents of the Nationalist regime.

But April, while delivering his defiant statement to the court, denied that it was the ingenuity of the police which had led to his capture; but only that he was "tired and played out". This was borne out by the indictment against him which revealed that as a member of "Umkonto we Sizwe" he had taken part in armed fighting against Rhodesian security forces in that country while on his way to "arrange and take part in the armed revolution in South Africa".

Presumably he had entered Rhodesian territory from Zambia and eventually reached the Durban - Maritzburg area - a journey of several thousand miles!

But let this brave young man speak from the dock for all of us who will achieve freedom for all in a democratic South Africa:-

So as long as White immigrants enter our country and fill these gaps, they can justifiably be called "scabs". For as long as they make it possible for this racist Government to prevent our own people from entering the trades, they are in fact breaking the unwritten law that workers do not steal jobs from fellow workers - black or white.

LEGAL TEST CASE

Shanthi Naidoo and Robert Sobukwe are both under banning orders after serving prison sentences.

Both were granted exit permits by the Minister of the Interior and then both applied to the Minister of Justice for permission to leave the magisterial districts to which they had formerly been restricted. This permission was refused.

This meant that Sobukwe and Shanthi could legally leave South Africa but could not travel the few miles out of the magisterial area to reach the airport.

The coming case in the Pretoria Supreme Court will probably settle this ridiculous state of affairs. Just imagine the shenanigans which go on at the cabinet meetings where Minister Gerdener says they can go and Minister Pelser says "NO". Serves the Government right. Because it is by their own dishonest manipulation that they are caught in a legal cleft stick and making themselves the laughing stock of the whole legal world.

Maisels will not spare them either. But maybe for the sake of his clients and to save any more embarrassment for the profession which he graces, he will find the solution for this stupid government.

So within a few months Robert and Shanthi should be on their way out if they so desire.

ADVOCATE I. A. MAISELS Q.C.

Judge Kennedy is a despicable sycophant in our estimation. Advocate "Issy" Maisels on the other hand gained our gratitude and everlasting admiration when he led the legal team in the Treason Trial over which the same Kennedy was one of the presiding judges.

Mr. Maisels emigrated to Rhodesia where he was made a Judge. But he retired from the bench before Smith declared U.D.I.

Poor "Issy"! Wherever he turned, in South Africa and later in Rhodesia, he found a corrupt legal system which in his sincerity for the integrity of the law, he could not stomach.

But now he has emerged from retirement once more. And once again he is fearlessly standing up to be counted. He has taken the leading Brief for Robert Sobukwe and Shanthi Naidoo in a test case which should make legal history.

In a decent, democratic society we would be proud to parade such men as Bram Fischer and Issy Maisels as leading judges. Men with vastly differing political philosophies - but both honest and highly efficient legal barristers who but for their opposition to the Government would in fact be sitting on the benches of the highest courts of our land.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

It is a far cry from the days when Chief Luthuli with great self restraint addressed a letter to the then reigning Prime Minister, the late and unlamented Dr. Verwoerd, asking for a discussion on the problems facing the disenfranchised Africans.

He was rudely rebuffed and told to approach the N.A.D. officials with any complaints.

Since then much water has flowed under the bridge. The Congress movement is at war with this racist government because at every turn, their peaceful demands had been met with force.

But we are of course very concerned about our comrades who are being held in hundreds of gaols throughout South Africa. And while Mr. Vorster may pull the wool over the eyes of his followers by telling them that there are no political prisoners, the rest of the world simply laughs to scorn such puerile nonsense.

Helen Josphe has been under house-arrest for over 9 years. She is now in hospital recovering from a cancer operation: At least two men held in Pretoria gaol are extremely ill. One recently had a severe heart attack. The other is known to be frail and ailing.

What goes on on Robben Island can only be left to one's imagination. There are hundreds of men held on this island at the mercy of the Vorster police force. Many of them very ill.

Amnesties are given to political prisoners even in the most reactionary countries in the world.

But Vorster hides behind the self-deceiving screen of non-recognition of political prisoners.

It is about time the United Nations had another look at what is going on behind the scenes in the gaols of South Africa. And very soon too, if more men and women are to be saved from certain death.

DOES VORSTER QUALIFY?

In his speech on Republic Day, May 31st, Mr. Vorster declared that amnesty was not given to political prisoners, because there were none in South Africa.

Very clever. But also very naive.

For if Nelson Mandela, Bram Fischer, Ahmed Kathrada and hundreds of others languishing in the gaols of South Africa are to be regarded as criminals - then indeed they are criminals of the very worst type for they were found guilty of a capital offence - treason against the state.

This is not political says Vorster and presumably they could never qualify to become members of parliament, sit on the bench etc.

Now this is very interesting.

You see, we who constitute the great majority in South Africa, have never regarded Vorster's Government or any other all white government as the legitimate rulers of our country. Not as long as we do not have the vote. The inference is clear for anybody who reads our Freedom Charter.

But now it seems that Vorster has disqualified himself through his own peculiar laws - the laws to which he and all the whites adhere.

Because if his reading of his laws disqualifies Nelson, Walter, Bram, Kathy and the rest of our comrades, then surely it must also disqualify him. For he too was intuned and gaoled for treason during the war. So surely that makes him an arch criminal and therefore disqualifies him as Prime Minister of South Africa and indeed as a member of Parliament as well. Or What?

THE GREAT FORCE

These are a few examples of how the great majority of people in South Africa "celebrated" the tenth anniversary of the Republic on the 31st May, 1971:-

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF SOUTH AFRICA:

"... the coming of the Republic has done nothing to expunge the blot of racial injustice which stains every part of our national life. The tragedy of our Republic is that things are just the same in this regard as they ever were - only worse!"

"Who should be invited to participate - the woman who watches helplessly as her home is bulldozed or the child who cannot understand why a small notice-board can ban him from a "public" park?"

STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NATAL IN DURBAN:

The student body proclaimed that they were dissociating themselves from the Republic Day celebrations "because these festivals were racially exclusive and promoted further racial tension and subjugation".

DURBAN INDIANS:

Thousands of leaflets have rained down from buildings in the Durban Indian business area calling on non-Whites not to take part in the celebrations.

At the Republic festival high school's athletic trials, all the students, closely watched by White officials, stopped after the starting signal and then casually trotted to record the slowest times ever.

When the officials decided to go on with the trials, the students appeared to respond. They sprinted for the tape but just before the finishing line they "fainted". This demonstration continued throughout the trials. During the relays, runners gave their batons to members of opposing teams while others completely ignored their teammates and ran on.

COLOURED PEOPLE:

A public meeting called in Pietermaritzburg by the Coloured Labour Party of South Africa declared through their spokesman, Mr. Middleton, that "we are utterly opposed to be celebrations because we as Coloureds did not have a say in the founding of the Republic and have in fact been worse off than before".

Not a single school for Coloureds had been built in Pietermaritzburg since the take over of Coloured education by the Government from the Provincial authorities.

GENERAL MOTORS AND APARTHEID

"There can only be one dialogue with South Africa: The dialogue of getting

General Motors and other companies to withdraw their plants so that Whites would feel the economic pinch". Thus spoke the Rev. Leon Sullivan who is the only Black director of this enormous American cartel.

"The way to end apartheid is to hit where it hurts most - in the pocket" he went on further to say.

At the General Motors annual meeting, the Episcopal Church, a General Motor's stockholder, will be demanding the company's withdrawal from the Republic.

But General Motors have already refused to bow to the demands of Mr. Sullivan and his allies.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY AND APARTHEID

But in the face of strong opposition from anti-apartheid Congressmen, the G.E.C. has suddenly withdrawn its application to the U.S. Export-Import Bank for a 55-million dollar loan for work on the Cabora Bassa project.

A G.E.C. spokesman, Mr. J. Squires, said "the request was withdrawn because it appeared that financial assistance from U.S. sources could not be arranged to meet the projects construction schedule".

This means that American participation in this hydro-electric scheme is minimal. It will now be confined to the South African - European consortium.

G.E.C.'s withdrawal has caused delight in the offices of the American Committee on Africa in Washington and New York. It will create greater joy still in the ranks of the liberation fighters in Southern Africa. And put the apartheid Government's nose out of joint.

JEKYLL AND HYDE POLICIES

While Minister of Finance, Mr. Diedrichs, budgets for a massive R316 million to be spent on defence during the coming financial year - an increase of R60 million over last year, Italy and Britain prepare to compete with France in a share of this filthy lucre.

A Radar manufacturing unit has been formed between a Pretoria-based group and the Italian radar specialists, Segnalamento Marittimo ed Aereo of Florence. Imported components will initially be used and personnel from South Africa would undergo specialist training in Italy so

that eventually complete local manufacture will be phased in.

While this is going on, a group of British firms, led by the British Aircraft Corporation is working on a plan to sell South Africa a complete guided missile system. And predictably enough Lord Balmiel, British Minister of State for Defence has said South Africa has not made a request and none had been given . . . blah! blah!

But this Tory blah and these Continental manoeuvrings are dangerous particularly when read together with Nixon's support of the "dialogue" policy being pursued by Vorster in Africa and the condemnation by Dean Acheson of the World Council of Churches financial support for the guerillas in Southern Africa.

The Jekyll and Hyde policies of the Western countries fly in the face of U.N.O. resolutions, in which they participated: to ban the sale of arms to South Africa.

Which means that we all have to constantly watch and expose these hypocrites in their shady deals with apartheid.

"SHOCKING" FILM SHOWN IN SECRET

Now two former members of the Johannesburg Junior Chamber of Commerce, Ralph Phillips and Stephen Margo are getting into the act. These two well-heeled gentlemen from the swanky suburbs of Parktown North and Hyde Park have been heavily fined for exhibiting a banned film.

Two detectives managed to wangle their way into the block of flats in the heart of Johannesburg where 78 other daring men and women had surreptitiously gathered. A collection was taken at the interval.

All very risky, with people slinking in and out of the flat hidden in mink coats and top hats, no doubt. And one would hope, to view something like "Guerrilla Warfare in Algiers" - or even some spicy sex film. From all the goings on, this is what one might have expected.

To their credit, these people had illegally gathered to view the film "Guess Who's Coming For Dinner" where a Negro is invited to dinner in a White woman's house. They fall in love.

The magistrate found a mitigating factor was that the film was not pornographic.

And there are no signs that there has been a mass defiance of the immorality act. Nor any signs of contamination in these two all-white suburbs.

BOOKS REVIEWED

RIOTOUS ASSEMBLY

Madmen and murderers cannot bear to be mocked. White South Africa includes an uncommonly high proportion of both, and therefore Tom Sharpe's savage yet hilarious novel, will not be a best seller south of the Limpopo.

A pity; because there is much tactical shrewdness in Martin Luther's advice: "If the devil will not yield to the texts of the scriptures, jeer and flaunt him for he cannot bear scorn!" Tom Sharpe jeers and flaunts with vigour and style, and from time to time I was reminded of the boisterous humor of many of the political songs of South Africa, which have been so invaluable in maintaining our spirits in gloomy days.

Tom Sharpe's opening sentence is simple, accurate and a lethal crack through which he effortlessly insinuates the loosely-related incidents of this novel. Most of the incidents are grotesque. South Africa is grotesque. In a gruesome way the more grotesque the incidents, the more accurately they reveal the underlying psychopathology of this malevolent — though psychologically maladjusted — society.

The book opens curtly: "Piemburg is deceptive. Nothing about it is entirely what it seems to be . . . Half the size of New York cemetery and twice as dead". This is true of the Pietermaritzburg of **Riotous Assembly**. On a larger scale it is true of the whole country, and Tom Sharpe captures the atmosphere with a slightly chilling accuracy. The suffocating provincialness; the exalted mediocrity of many so-called leaders, who would have difficulty in being elected to a city council in a civilized society; the violence, physical and psychological; the dehumanization of Blacks; the seething obsession with a sordid parody of sex. And

above all the tawdry boredom, punctuated by outbursts of viciously paranoid politicking.

I read the novel and laughed; but I felt the pricking of tears in my eyes from time to time as I remembered that the bizarre frontier-society possessed guns that fired real bullets, not theatrical blanks. The non-South African reader might find some of the descriptions and jokes difficult to understand. "Far fetched?", he might ask himself. How can one assure him that the mad, cruel and capricious South Africa of **Riotous Assembly** is the South Africa that has lasted in its present form for over 60 years?

VIOLENCE AND BRANDY

The non-South African reader would be wrong to dismiss as caricatures some of Tom Sharpe's gallery of South African whites. The Hazelstones are uncannily reminiscent of the Shepstones of Natal, distinguished, influential and more British than the Cecils, but whose fortunes were based upon diplomatic skills and wheeling and dealing of which Tammany Hall and the Mafia would be proud. Kommandant van Heerden of the police has many counterparts in life: the policeman whose cunning and craft fail to conceal the boy from down on the farm or from the one-horse town, whose translation to the big city has done little to wipe off his heritage of three centuries of frontier mentality. Lieutenant Verkramp of the Special Branch with his "marked eschatological bent and inquisitorial tendencies". Konstabel Els, one of that army of bone-headed, but sinisterly dangerous konstabels whose "natural aptitude for violence and particularly for shooting black people was only equalled by his taste for brandy and his predilection

Slums in Cape Town



for forcing the less attractive parts of his person into those parts of African women legally reserved for male members of their own race". Konstabel Els is also one of the many so-called whites whose mixed ancestry is only partly concealed by his guilty hatred of blacks, which in its turn only partly conceals an underlying attraction to the consciously hated blacks.

Contradictions; paradoxes; monotony; madness. A dream world in which the actors lurch from one crazed event to another. A nightmare world for blacks, whose lives are dominated by a system that exploits them consistently and violates their humanity without remission. Tom Sharpe does not write as a man dedicated to a particular political ideology. Nor does he repeat the well-known political and economic analyses of the South African system. Yet his novel is political. Its farce is in the tradition of the political writing of Voltaire and Swift. I am glad that Tom Sharpe is on our side, and I look forward to another onslaught by this grimly merry newcomer to the political scene.

Len Bloom

Cherry Gertzel:

The Politics of Independent Kenya 1963-8

(Heinemann and East African Publishing House 1970) £1.75

This short book (180 pages) is the first account of any length of politics in Kenya since independence. It fills a very real gap: the autobiography of Oginga Odinga provided much fascinating material, and there have been a number of more specialised academic studies, but Dr. Gertzel is the first to have published a general view of the course of Kenyan politics since the British relinquished their formal hold in December 1963.

Having said that, however, one must recognize that it is a study which begs at least as many questions as it answers. Dr. Gertzel spent many years in Kenya (she is now at the University of Zambia) and was closely connected with many of the events she is describing. The book is notable, in fact, for its omissions about events which one would have supposed her to be very knowledgeable about. More important than that, though, are the shortcomings which stem from her view of the political process – a view which, for all the gloss of 'realism', is yet thoroughly formal and constitutional. Thus, for example, she is convinced that the Kenyan Parliament, and, by implication, individual MPs, are of critical importance to the working of the political system. But the evidence, such as it is, directly controverts this view. The really critical decisions in Kenya since independence have certainly not been taken in Parliament, nor even within the formal machinery of the ruling party, but within the elaborate though wholly "unofficial" structure of rural political leaders, urban entrepreneurs and external diplomatic and commercial interests. Indeed, on the occasions when backbench MPs have attempted to impose their will on the Cabinet (as in the row over Ministers' "gratuities" in 1969) their relative impotence has been exposed.

There are other major faults of theory and approach; these should not detract, however, from the fact that the book is a useful source of information about Kenyan politics, and more particularly about a number of key issues about which we are singularly ill-informed. There are two chapters, for instance, which deal with the "Little General Election" of 1966, the crucially important contest following the split between Odinga and the ruling party, KANU which had resulted in the formation of the radical Kenya People's Union. It is a pity that the book ends its coverage at 1968, and therefore does not go on to discuss the end of the road for the KPU, banned in October 1969 after police shooting of a crowd at Kisumu.

Dr. Gertzel has important and interesting things to say about the way in which the party (KANU, that is) declined as a means of political mobilization and social control, as the administration was quite deliberately built up as the means by which the Government secured its way: all of this is highly relevant to the critical question of maintaining commitment and political dedication in a "nationalist" movement in the years following independence.

Politics in Independent Kenya is not a very good guide for those who know very little about Kenya: alas, for the time being there is little alternative. We should therefore be grateful I suppose, that it has the merits it does.

A. L.

"Africa South of the Sahara – 1971", published by Europa Publications, is another useful reference work plus directory for a large part of Africa. While it is disappointing that so little space has been given to the opening section with general articles on problems of development, industrialization, agriculture and education, the separate surveys that follow of each country's history, geography, economy and statistics should be very useful. Here under one cover are collected directories of the government departments in each country as well as of trade and industry and educational and research institutions. Also included as separate sections are a detailed breakdown of all African regional organisations and a "Who's Who".

(Price: £9, Pages 1,024)

"Now obtainable from the Defence and Aid Fund:

THE DISCARDED PEOPLE by Father Cosmas Desmond, O.F.M. published by the Christian Institute of South Africa. An account of African Resettlement.

"The physical conditions of life described in this book are such an appalling desolation that one is almost unable to think beyond bread and latrines . . . the sense of urgency one feels . . ." Nadine Gordimer writing in the foreword of this book. Price £1.25

Now also available at the fantastically reduced price of 50p, John Lawrence's **THE SEEDS OF DISASTER** – A guide to the realities, race policies and worldwide propaganda campaigns of the Republic of South Africa, from: **DEFENCE AND AID FUND**, 104/5 Newgate Street, LONDON, E.C.1.

Books Received

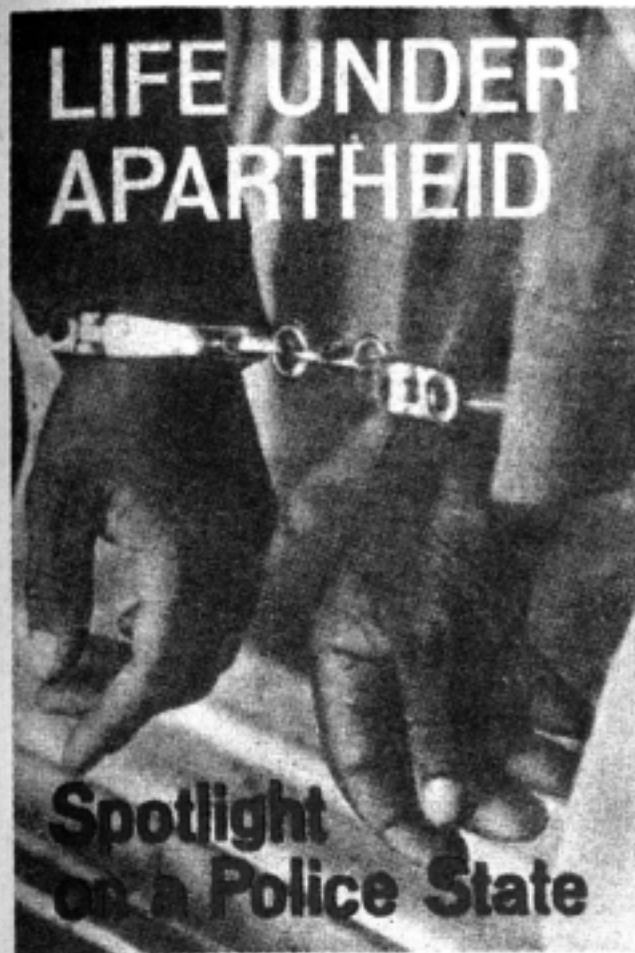
Down Second Avenue
by Ezekiel Mphahlele
Faber Paperbacks

Publications

"Sud Africa" edited extracts from Sechaba and other ANC publications in Italian.

Available from: Comitato Vietnam,
Via dei Piatti 5, Milano, Italia

Angola in Arms and Mozambique Revolution
Available from: Liberation Support Movement
Box 338, Richmond B.C., Canada



African Professor's Wife Roughed Up

Mrs Winnie Kgware wife of Dr W. M. Kgware, a professor of education at the tribal University of Turfloop in the Northern Transvaal, and her travelling companion, Mr Seth Manaka, assistant chief librarian at Turfloop, were roughed and abused by a train official, white schoolboys and the police.

It all happened because Mrs. Kgware and Mr Manaka mistakenly got onto the white section of the train from Pietersburg.

As they got on the train an official approached them and asked what they thought they were doing. They explained to him and he demanded they get off the train immediately on the non-platform side. It was dark, raining, and the train started to move. Under the circumstances, Mrs Kgware and Mr Manaka refused.

Their refusal resulted in Mr Manaka, a cripple, being savagely beaten up. He sank to his knees and pleaded: "Please, baas, no." The official was joined by a group of white schoolboys and the beating went on for another ten minutes. Finally Mr Manaka & Mrs Kgware were shoved into the back section of the train. Mrs Kgware found that her purse containing £13.10 was missing.

When the ticket examiner arrived and learnt of the incident he immediately sent for the official, who apologised for his actions. He said: "Why didn't you tell me that you were educated people?"

On arriving in Johannesburg Mrs Kgware and Mr Manaka went to the police station to lodge a complaint. Mrs Manaka was scolded for addressing the policeman as 'Sir'. "Don't call me 'sir'. If you do that I won't speak

to you. You know what you should call me!"

In another train incident, fifty white factory workers got on an all-black passenger train – and apartheid went out like a puff. This happened because the all-white service between Pretoria & Germiston was cancelled, and the white workers got impatient and scrambled onto the all-black train.

In their case they were not beaten up or charged for breaking the apartheid laws. One of the White workers said: "We all laughed and joked about it. Some people sat down next to Africans and the remainder stood. The Africans did not seem to mind. The train was dirty and smelled horribly."

A further contrast is the case of an African, David Maseko, who was fined £2.50, or ten days imprisonment, by a Johannesburg magistrate for using a 'Whites Only' subway at the Ellis Park station, Johannesburg, without "lawful excuse".

Censorship by Colour

The film 'West Side Story' has not been allowed to be seen in South Africa; but its stage version has recently been put on in Durban by the South African Institute of Race Relations. The Show has so far been seen by Whites and a segregated group of Indian and Coloureds, but not by Africans. The State has refused representations by S.A.I.R.C. for Africans to see it.

Honorary Whites

An 'Honorary Whites' Chinese couple, Mr & Mrs S.S. Wei, from Nationalist China, have been granted visas to visit South Africa for an international bridge contest.

Mr S.S. Wei is going to Johannesburg as the nonplaying captain and sponsor of the international team.

Mr S.S. Wei, who has big oil tanker interests, is expected to get the 'White Carpet' treatment, such as hotels, dinners and sightseeing, in the course of his stay.

Indecent?

The world-famous guitarist Jean-Pierre Jumez and his Filipino wife, Purita, were banned from South Africa. They were subjected, as Jumez says, to "incredible rudeness" by the Consulate officials in Salisbury, Rhodesia, where they made their application for visas. Mr Jumez says he did inform them that his wife was Asian and that they are now both American citizens.

The Jumez couple, who were touring Africa, hoped to go through South Africa to Cape Town and catch their boat there to the United States.

The Consulate officials asked Jumez to bring his wife in. They said: "She is very pretty" – but nevertheless he

should have known the laws of the country.

The officials tried to be helpful. Jumez could drive through South Africa, and Purita could fly to Cape Town, where they would be escorted to their boat at Cape Town Harbour. Jumez told the officials that he had heard that Japanese and Chinese were 'Honorary Whites' and that, since the Philippines was just around the corner, he would find out if this were possible for his wife. Jumez was then sent to another official, who did not bother to look at him, and said: "The answer is – no!" Purita said: "They made us feel that we were making an indecent suggestion."

Chinese Students Banned

Rhodes University students called off their Inter-Varsity meeting with the students of the University of Port Elizabeth because of the ban on their Chinese students attending the social functions after the annual event.

The six 'honorary white' Chinese students withdrew from the games and Rhodes students called a protest meeting attended by a thousand students, where the boycott resolution was carried by 430 to 282 votes.

The irony of the ban on the Chinese students was paradoxically displayed by the fact that the dance band that was to play had three 'honorary white' musicians.

Immoral?

Mrs Margaret D'Arcy, aged 42, comes from Liverpool where, she says, she "never experienced any feeling of racialism."

Mrs D'Arcy was talking to a newsman from the Johannesburg Sunday Times after she was convicted, together with Mr Samuel Sithole, under the Immorality Act. She said she was still very much in love with Sithole whom she still meets – but in broad daylight in the streets, with neighbours watching and the police following.

In court Mrs D'Arcy told the judge of her love affair with the African, which she described as sincere and genuine. Neighbours testified that they would get up at 5 a.m. to observe Sithole leaving Mrs D'Arcy's flat, and police described how they raided the flat and found Sithole there.

The couple were thrown into prison. Mrs D'Arcy was let out on £25 bail, but bail was refused Sithole, who was held for two months.

Mrs D'Arcy made a full confession, but Sithole refused to make a statement. The couple were given suspended sentences.

They now meet in the streets of Germiston, where they plan to make their way to Swaziland to live in peace and happiness.

What is Permitted?

What is the situation in South Africa with regard to people of different nationalities mixing? Mrs Leo Marquard, wife of the well-known Professor Marquard whose recent contribution to the Oxford History of Southern Africa was completely omitted in the South African edition, found, after some researching for the Black Sash magazine 'Sash', that there are still possibilities in spite of the heavy restrictions. She writes: "Provided these things are private, they are lawful".

In consultation with several lawyers she has drawn up a list of gatherings which are 'private' and therefore lawful. These are:

A sit-down multi-racial meal in a private home, or a multi-racial social party or gathering such as a wedding, not open to the public, is lawful without a permit; so too, a sit-down meal in what is normally a public restaurant, provided that it is closed to the public, that is, entirely taken over by the host for his multi-racial guests. Private multi-racial gatherings or functions, open only to members or by invitation, are lawful. These include concerts and plays held in private places or in public places taken over by an individual, provided the guests are present by invitation.

The meeting of a society, even though open to the public, is lawful provided it is not entertainment.

Cake sales and morning markets are lawful venues for inter-racial contact, although open to the public, provided there are no sideshows for entertainment. Private multi-racial tennis matches, on private courts or courts hired for the purpose, are lawful and so, according to a recent decision, are soccer and other matches played on school fields, if they are not intended for public entertainment.

Public multi-racial meetings are lawful except where a meeting is in support of a political party or candidate. It would be unlawful to address such a meeting if the majority of the audience are of a different race group. It is lawful to have discussions and consultations with individual members of other race groups.

It is lawful to distribute printed matter on a multi-racial basis.

It is necessary to obtain a permit for any multi-racial form of entertainment, that is open to the public, such as a fete with sideshows, a sporting event, parties, a circus or fair, and Carols by Candlelight. In terms of the Liquor Act, a private multi-racial gathering such as a wedding or party may not take place at an hotel unless the hotel management has obtained police consent.

OBITUARY

JOSINA MACHEL OF FRELIMO

"It was with great sadness that we of the A.N.C. Women's Section heard of the death of Frelimo Comrade Josina Machel. This brave young freedom fighter, wife of President Samora Machel, and mother of a small son, died of an illness in Dar es Salaam at the age of 25.

"It is only right that we be amongst the mourners because of the close and fraternal militant ties we share with the women of Mozambique and the common enemies we face in our struggle side by side with our men.

"Her role in the battle as a militant and freedom fighter under arms is a further and clear example of the determination of women the world over to free themselves, their men and children from oppression and exploitation... Josina's death is a great loss not only to the women and people of Mozambique but also to women fighting for freedom in the whole of South Africa, Asia and Latin America.

"Her death strengthens the vow we have made to unite with progressive men and women the world over in the liberation of Southern Africa and the world - and continue until victory. Her spirit will always be with us in the battlefields of Mozambique and South Africa in our confrontation with the enemy, and will determine the tenor of the new society of equality, freedom and happiness in our lifetime."

Statement by the African National Congress Women's Section, Dar es Salaam, June 1971

ANNUAL FUND RAISING BAZAAR

**THE
AFRICAN
NATIONAL
CONGRESS
SOUTH
AFRICA**
(London Office)

Urgently appeals to you to support our fighting Fund and show solidarity with our struggle to overthrow Apartheid.

Among other fund raising campaigns we are once more organising our international bazaar to which you can contribute by sending us various gifts (and) or donations of money.

The Bazaar will take place at: -

**HOLBORN ASSEMBLY HALL,
JOHNS MEWS off NORTHINGTON STREET,
LONDON**

ON SATURDAY 9TH OCTOBER 1971

KNITWEAR

RECORDS

GARMENTS

POSTERS

ARTWORK

JEWELLERY

CAKES

TOYS etc. etc.

ANYTHING SALEABLE IS WELCOME

Please send all contributions as soon as possible to: -

**AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
49 RATHBONE STREET,
LONDON W1A-4NL
TELEPHONE: 01-580-5303**