

contact

FOR UNITED NON-RACIAL ACTION

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Volume 6 No. 25

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MATANZIMA WILL HAVE TO DROP RACIALISM

CAPE TOWN: The zigzagging course of liberal, nonracist hopes came to a sudden halt with Chief Matanzima's 54-49 victory over Paramount Chief Victor Poto in the newly-elected Transkeian Legislative Assembly on 6th December.

Before hope can be resumed - and few disagree that what happens in the Transkei is going to be of vital importance for liberation in the whole Republic - the immediate future must yield up its secrets. Some of them concern Chief Kaizer Matanzima's role:

Will the Chief Ministership have a sobering effect on Chief Matanzima? Many hope that, ambition satisfied, he will "return" to the African people. The false Transkei nationalism that he has been proclaiming, the "big lie" of Separate Development and Bantustans - can he now drop these in favour of a programme that aims, as did Chief Poto's, to use the Transkei's mock Parliament as a "platform for democracy in the rest of South Africa"?

His demands for more land for the Transkei and for an end to Bantu Education will benefit the Transkei and embarrass the Government. He can still unite the forces of freedom by giving such a lead from the start.

Flexibility, toleration, a modern outlook - these are called for now. No more talk about the "irreconcilability" of his and the elected majority's views; bygones must be bygones with his political opponents in Emigrant Tembuland and beyond.

A realistic, modern view of the chieftainship must replace his present exaggerated upholding of this concept. His racism must go.

For the Poto-Sabata-led opposition there are equally important requisites; they must above all stand firm. The temptation to cross the floor to the winning side must be suppressed. The opposition must speak through strength, not from benches that show gaps left by scrambling band-wagoners.

They must organize, setting up proper machinery for caucusing in session, and consulting regularly out of session. They must link up with their supporters, whether Transkeians or not, outside the Transkei.

To both parties, freedom-seeking South Africans make these demands:

Your struggles in the new T.L.A. however rigged and confined its powers, are struggles for democracy for us all. Remember that you can act and speak and

organize in a way denied to almost all democrats in the Republic, white and nonwhite.

Granting "self-government" to the Transkei has either been Verwoerd's masterstroke or his fatal blunder. For it to be the latter, you the members of the T.L.A., elected and appointed, must act always in the knowledge that you are doing so for democracy with South Africa and the world behind you.



Mr. Mbirijora Kausana

S.W.A. CASE THAT WENT TO U.N. ENDS WITH R1,000 AWARD

BY A REPORTER

CAPE TOWN: The payment of a R1000 settlement to Mr. Mbirijora Kausana by BAD Minister De Wet Nel in the Windhoek Supreme Court on 4th December has cleared up a case that travelled from Ohopoho in the Kaokoveld to Windhoek, to the UN, to Pretoria, and back to Ohopoho.

It has now ended in Windhoek with some restitution to Mr. Kausana for his sufferings, and with the vindication of

the actions of Chiefs Hosea Kutako and Samuel Witbooi, who appealed to the United Nations on his behalf.

About 1958 or 1959, Mbirijora Kausana disappeared from the Ohopoho Native Reserve and after three years his father appealed to Chief Kutako, 93-year-old leader of the Herero tribe, alleging that his son had been loaded on to a vehicle by Mr. Barend Johannes van Zyl, BAD superintendent of the Reserve, and driven away.

It was believed that he had either been murdered or sold into slavery by the Portuguese.

Chief Kutako and Chief Samuel Witbooi, Nama chief of Krantzplatz (Gibeon) appealed to the United Nations, and Van Zyl countered, in June 1962, with a R10,000 libel action against Chiefs Kutako and Witbooi.

Van Zyl stated that Kausana was then in the Sesfontein Native Reserve, though when the allegation was first made he was officially stated to be serving a sentence in Angola for illicit diamond trading.

Funds were raised in South West Africa and elsewhere to defend the Chiefs.

In a letter to Cape Town supporters, Chiefs Witbooi and Kutako explained that their impression was that he had been murdered or sold into slavery. Kausana, they said, was now back in South West Africa from Angola where he had been in goal. "According to information ... from Ohopoho, he was never tried in court."

The Government's next move was to bring Kausana and his father before UN Commissioners Carpio and De Alva during their ineffectual tour of South West Africa. Much was made of Kausana's reappearance to refute the Chiefs' allegations to the UN.

But those determined to secure redress for Kausana's treatment hung on, and their doggedness was rewarded last week with the award of R1000 to Kausana.

The conditions imposed by Mr. Justice Badenhorst were that he withdraw his claim for R5000 and institute no further action.

Mr. Barend Johannes van Zyl was obliged to withdraw his R10,000 libel action against Chiefs Kutako and Witbooi. FOOTNOTE: R1000 is equivalent to a year's income for about 20 people in the poverty-stricken Kaokoveld.

APARTHEID POLICY WAS REJECTED

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT was issued by the Liberal Party of South Africa on the eve of the first meeting of the Transkei Legislative Assembly.

Whatever happens in the election for the Transkei's Chief Minister at the end of this week, the ordinary people of the Transkei have emphatically rejected the racist policies of Dr. Verwoerd, Chief Matanzima and Mr. de Wet Nel. The vast majority of Transkeians have come down firmly on the side of a non-racial policy for the Transkei, and for the Republic as a whole, and have completely rejected apartheid.

This was the first South African election ever held in which a large body of African people voted on the basis of "one man one vote". The manner in which they voted is a complete vindication of the Liberal Party's contention that the surest basis for a stable, non-racial future for our country is on the basis of universal suffrage. It is to be hoped that this election result will cause advocates of a qualified franchise to revise their views. For under their proposals some three-quarters of the Transkei electorate, who voted for a South Africa based on race cooperation, would not be regarded as sufficiently responsible to exercise a common roll vote.

BURSARIES OFFERED

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Bursaries valued at R300 per annum, renewable yearly (5 or 6 years) offered non-white matriculants wishing study externally for London B.A. or B.Sc.(Econ.) degree. Applications are invited from residents of Cape Peninsula area should be addressed to: Secretary, "Vista", Ruchan Road, Newlands, Cape as soon as possible.

contact

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

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Unless otherwise stated, headlines, sub-editing and political comment in this issue by J. R. Clare of 47 Parliament Street, Cape Town.

TIME IT WAS SCRAPPED

THE RECENT National Congress of the United Party decided to press for the scrapping of the indefinite detention clause of the General Laws Amendment Act of 1963 and for an inquiry to be made into the manner in which detainees are kept and how they are interrogated. At the Progressive Party Congress allegations of the torture of detainees have been made. At least one reputable overseas newspaper has published what purport to be affidavits sworn by released detainees in which detailed allegations of torture are made.

It is an established fact that one man has died in detention. It is said that he committed suicide. It was admitted last week by police officials that two victims of detention had been transferred to a mental institution for observation. These are only the most dramatic consequences so far known of the effects of the present detentions. Who can say what the long-term effects will be on the other 500-and-more persons who have been detained?

The International Red Cross has laid down strict limits to the length of time a man may be kept in solitary confinement. South African prison regulations do the same. The General Laws Amendment Act lays down no limits at all. Under its terms a man can be kept in solitary confinement for ever - or until he commits suicide or goes mad.

This law was passed and is being used in the name of White South Africa. For as long as White South Africans continue to allow it to be used in their name they will have forfeited the right to be regarded as members of a civilised community.

ASSAULT ON THE PRESS

IN A RECENT LETTER to the "Manchester Guardian" a British MP, Mr. Biggs-Davison, claimed that since the South African Government permitted the printing of CONTACT, the situation in South Africa could not be quite as bad as critics in England seemed to make out. "Not every democracy", he says, would allow publication of journals or newspapers which contain letters, for example, advocating

THE LONG VIEW

Transkei Voters Chose Poto

THE TRANSKEI HAS HELD its first election. At the time that I write the Chief Minister has not yet been chosen but it is quite clear that if it is not Chief Poto, then it should be.

The ordinary voters of the Transkei have shown beyond doubt that they have no time for racials, black or white. This should give the racials something to think about, as, for quite different reasons, it should the advocates of a qualified franchise.

There is every reason for the non-racials to be delighted at the way the Transkei vote has gone, but their delight should not blind them for one moment to the fact that the powers the new Assembly

a 'war of liberation'.

We have two answers to give Mr. Biggs-Davison.

Since the advent of the Afrikaner Nationalist Government in 1948 (and even had they not achieved power, the United Party would no doubt have turned, at some point, along the same path) the pattern of repression has increased.

In its single-minded plan of elimination of the genuine opposition, and the genuine alternative to apartheid, the Nationalists have applied a policy of consistent erosion of rights and liberties.

Any movement, paper, individual or society which has contained the seeds of radicalism, has been smashed.

CONTACT, to put it simply, has been very lucky.

The weekly paper "New Age" was banned; the monthly "Fighting Talk" was banned; the successor to New Age, "Spark", was neatly eliminated by the Government through the banning of its editorial staff, and all possible successors to them in such a way as to prevent their being associated with publications of any kind.

CONTACT remains - along with "Forward", a recently founded Trade Union paper, - the only expression of radical thought in the country.

The big daily and week-end papers are either under the control of financial bosses whose policy is obviously sympathetic to the status quo, or are so controlled by a self-imposed censorship that, apart from odd criticism of aspects of Government policy or method, they do not represent the radical view-point.

CONTACT itself has its own severe problems. Not only have members of its editorial staff been banned and eliminated in one way or another, but also its agents have been intimidated, raided by the police, its offices searched and its mail interfered with.

It has been kept going - as at the moment - almost solely by voluntary assistance, and works on a shoe-string budget.

In its presentation of news and views CONTACT has also been forced to consider each item with great care. For the cold clutch of a banning order lurks nearby all the time. It is determined to keep going and to present the views it has presented thus far; but in doing so it is forced to exercise a discretion which is politically necessary.

Its survival is vital, for it remains one of the two journals which presents the antithesis to apartheid.

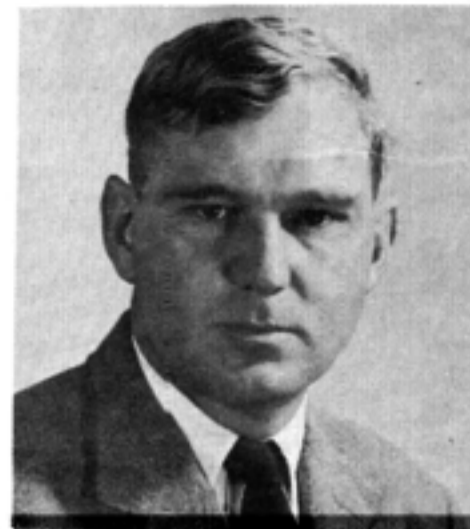
It is facile to believe that the existence of CONTACT is evidence of the existence of democracy, as Mr. Biggs-Davison suggests. Totalitarianism of the 1963 model is a more sophisticated creature than was its German predecessor. Instead of using the bludgeon, it often uses the sharp knife. It doesn't always ban newspapers - it bans their staff, hoping the paper will collapse.

A point however is reached, and is fast approaching in South Africa, if it has not already been reached, when the sophistication of the pattern becomes a hindrance to the effective achievement of the aim; the widely reported stories of electrical torture in the prisons is evidence of this.

CONTACT owes its continued existence to determination by a group of people, a skillful discretion and a touch of luck.

It does not owe its existence to
(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

-by Peter Brown



National Chairman of the Liberal Party of South Africa.

will enjoy will be negligible.

These powers will be the same kind of powers the present provinces exercise but there will be less of them. The Transkei will be no more independent, or capable of becoming independent, than the provinces are. The hand that holds the purse-strings will retain real power, and that hand will be in Pretoria.

The province of Natal has made several half-hearted attempts to go-it-alone since 1910. All failed because Natal hadn't the resources to make "independence" mean anything. The present Transkei "independence" will mean less, for where Natal has sugar, and mines, and factories, and railways, and harbours, and power-stations, and reasonably productive and developed farms, the Transkei has none of these things.

BOUND TOGETHER

Almost without exception political observers who were in the Transkei on election day were struck by one thing. They noticed that the election queues were made up almost entirely of women and old men. This is the pattern of the Transkei. The young men must go away to work. Sometimes, in some districts, two-thirds of them will be away at any one time.

It is the economy of the Republic of South Africa which keeps the Transkei going, just as much as it is the people of the Transkei who keep large sectors of the Republic's economy going. The two are as firmly and irrevocably bound together as the participants in an ancient blood-oath.

A week before the election, and the evidence of those tell-tale queues, it was reported that the exodus of Africans from the Transkei to the Western Cape had increased each year since 1960 and had grown by four times between 1962 and 1963. This is the inevitable result of the industrial boom.

It is another inevitable result of a rich "white" South Africa living next door to a poor "Black" South Africa, that the African population in the towns and cities of "white" South Africa has increased steadily ever since the Nationalists came to power.

TOMLINSON COMMISSION

All the available figures make nonsense of apartheid. There are many other things apart from figures which make more nonsense of it. For instance, you don't have to have a very long memory to remember how many of the recommendations which the Tomlinson Commission regarded as basic to any serious attempt to make apartheid work, the Nationalists rejected out of hand.

The people of the Transkei are now, and always will be, part of a single, interdependent Transkei. Their vote has shown that they know this very well and that this is the way they want things to stay. Good sense would welcome this fact and set out at once to build a non-racial South Africa on it.

Unfortunately good sense is not in control in South Africa. The Transkei must suffer for this for the moment and South Africa will suffer for it in the long run. But, in the end, White South Africans will have to face the fact, which the Transkeians have already accepted so emphatically, that a single South African Republic, with rights for all, is their destiny.

"90-Day" Clause Under Attack**Torture Allegations Cry out for Investigation**

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

WITH A GLAMOUR THAT refuses to quieten down and with an insistence that demands action, detention without trial is under attack throughout South Africa.

Almost every day during the past month allegations of torture have added horror to the evil fact that men and women in their hundreds have been forced for months to endure the worst rigours of solitary confinement.

This latter aspect of the now wrongly named '90-day' detention clause has been well known and vigorously condemned since the middle of the year. Almost every person held on the orders of a police officer has been whisked away, often to remote police cells, and in between interrogations has had to sit day and night in a small, usually dark-painted cell. No reading matter or writing materials have been allowed; exercise outside the cell has been an hour a day or less.

Then, late in October, came the first allegations giving details of systematic torture said to have been inflicted on African detainees and which had punctuated their periods in solitary.

In the London "Observer" and in the "New York Times" were published in grisley detail statements alleging calculated cruelty equalled only by French interrogators during the Algerian war. Apart from assault from fists and feet, former detainees mentioned electric shocks, near suffocation under canvas bags, constant threats and humiliating insults.

These allegations were promptly denied by the Commissioner of Police, General Keevy, who described them as "utter nonsense".

But they soon came up again when an inquest into the death in detention of Mr. Looksmart Solwandle Ngudie was resumed in Pretoria.

Appearing for the relatives of Mr. Ngudie, Mr. V.C. Berrange said he would bring 20 witnesses who would say they were subjected to "gross brutalities" to make them talk.

In Cape Town several former detainees are now waiting trial on various political charges. When 21 of these men appeared in the Bellville Magistrate's Court on 29th November, six of them complained that they had been assaulted by the police while they were in detention. One of them, 34-year-old Wilford Halam, told the court that he had been burnt by electricity when he was taken out of his cell to Durbanville forest.

Reflecting the mounting concern over such allegations was the forthright speech made by Mr. J. Hamilton Russell to the Progressive Party National Congress held in Sea Point last month. This former United Party M.P., who resigned when his Party supported the act containing the 90-day clause, called for a "militant protest" (possibly a march on Parliament) against detention without trial. (He had, he said, interviewed terrified people and had heard reports from very reliable sources that manhandling and torture of detainees was "not infrequent". But such allegations were impossible to prove "because in the end it depends on the detainee's word against that of his warder".

In his speech he referred to the "water treatment", which involved prolonged submersion in cold water; the "gas mask treatment", which suffocated to unconsciousness; and the "notorious

electric shock treatment", during which a man was tied down, sprayed with salt water and then electrically massaged in an agonising way.

When torture has been alleged in court the complaint has so far not been accepted, or the complainant has been advised to lay a charge; Mr. Hamilton Russell was asked by the police to produce his evidence, but he has requested prior indemnity for the alleged victims.

From all this accumulation of evidence, however, it is becoming clear that the Minister of Justice must act soon if the denials of the police are not to be smothered by the frequency of the allegations. What has been suggested is a commission of enquiry.

As lawyers have pointed out, men who say they have been tortured by policemen are reluctant to lay a charge with the police. But a commission not tied either to the police or to alleged victims might be able to sift the evidence and those said to have tortured them could be subjected to close questioning in full public view.

Most disturbing of all aspects of the recent furor is the repeated reference to electrical torture. This sinister method of breaking down prisoners without killing them and which leaves only slight burn marks became notorious in Algeria. And, since 1961, it has slowly moved into the picture in South Africa.

One of the first occasions when it was alleged to have been used here was in a political murder trial in the Transkei. In August 1961 Sikulu Madiki and five others stated in court that their confessions to the murder had been forced from them and that they had been given



Mr. Bob Hepple, prosecution witness in the Rivonia Sabotage trial, pictured above on his arrival at Dar-es-Salaam. Hepple said he had been 'double-crossed' by the South African police and had refused to allow himself to be used as a 'political tool'.

painful electric shocks. The judge in the case said there was no proof that the accused had been assaulted, but he refused to accept their confessions. The men were discharged.

This year in the trial arising from the Bashee River murders in the Transkei repeated allegations of torture were made by the accused and the police were asked by the court to investigate the complaints.

Now, from men detained in the Cape and the Transvaal, we have had allegations that are too insistent, too detailed and which disclose too much of a pattern to be ignored.

What is particularly significant about these allegations is the similarity of the ill-treatment described by men who have been locked up without contact with each other and who have had no opportunity of reading newspapers. The very isolation of people held under the present detention system adds credence to accusations against those who apply it.

Death in Detention

FROM "CONTACT" CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG: "Whatever the final outcome of the Ngudie Inquest, the torture allegations in the Inquest and other recent cases of a political kind, should be made the subject of a judicial enquiry", said the Liberal Party in a statement issued today.

Looksmart Solwandle Ngudie was arrested under the 90 day law on 19th August 1963. On 5th September 1963 he was found dead in his cell at the Pretoria North Police Station. Pictures taken by the Police and made available at the Inquest being held into his death by a Pretoria Magistrate, show Ngudie hanging by his jersey and pyjama cord from a barred gate in the cell.

At the Inquest, evidence led shows that Ngudie - in common with other detainees in Pretoria - was taken to the Pretoria Central Police Headquarters for questioning. Ngudie was questioned on 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st August and on 4th September.

A fellow detainee, Isaac Tiale, a Johannesburg businessman, said in his evidence that he was kept in solitary confinement at the Irene Police cells and also taken to the Pretoria Central Police HQ for questioning. He said that he refused to make a statement and that he was punched and kicked by the Police.

Tiale described how he was handcuffed and how a stick was passed in front of his elbows and behind his knees and that this, together with the handcuffs, pinioned him. He said that a bag was placed over his head and something attached to his fingers. He then felt a shock through his body. Tiale described how he was shocked twice causing him to lose consciousness. He said that the shock made him mess his trousers.

Tiale told the magistrate that when he regained his senses he was standing and there was a pen in his hand and his hand was being guided while he signed what was apparently a statement.

He then described how he was taken to another room and handcuffed to another detainee who was called Looksmart by the Police. Looksmart was then taken to a room in the direction from which Tiale had come. When Looksmart returned, says Tiale, he was sweating, the veins in his neck were prominent, and his face appeared green.

Tiale said in his evidence that Looksmart asked him if he (Tiale) had also come from the "shock".

The Inquest will be resumed on 17th December.

'Electric Shock'

CAPE TOWN: On the 12th November in the Regional Court, Goodwood, during the case The State vs. Ndabayipeli Potye and Others, a state witness, on being examined by Mr. Kies, admitted that he was tortured by the police at Ladybrand Police Station.

The following is an extract from the Court records:

Q. Did you at any time change your trousers at Ladybrand Police Station ?

A. I did not change my trousers.

Q. I put it to you that No. 5 will say that you did change your trousers.

A. I WAS TORTURED. I WAS BLINDFOLDED AND TREATED WITH ELECTRIC SHOCK. I THEN MESSED MY TROUSERS AND I HAD TO CHANGE THEM. I MADE A STATEMENT TO THE POLICE AFTER I WAS TORTURED.

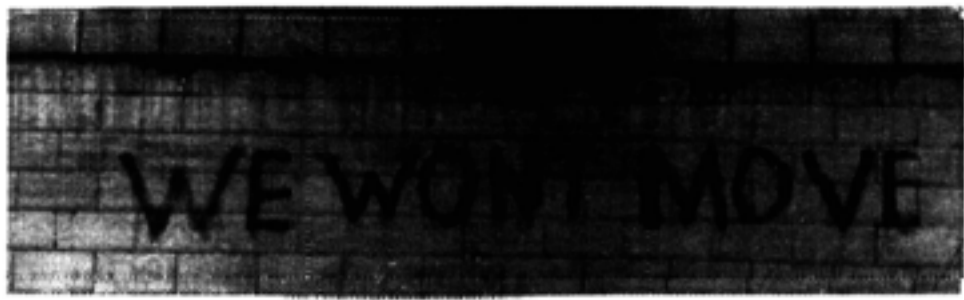
(Continued from page 2)

"democracy". As the crudeness of method to suppress radicals increases, CONTACT's luck - with all the determination in the world - cannot hold out for ever.

Can this situation be an example of press freedom - or any freedom in the real sense of the word ?

The elimination of the opposition has not been achieved overnight. "New Age" existed for some time before it was banned, as did the Congress of Democrats.

CONTACT's demise at Government hands may well be just a matter of time.



This slogan painted on the wall of a subway in Vrededorp clearly reflects the attitude of the Indian people there who have been ordered to relinquish their businesses and homes now that the area has been proclaimed "white".

In terms of the Group Areas Act, members of the Indian community at Vrededorp, most of whom have lived there for years, are now required to move to Lentz - a township approximately 20 miles from Johannesburg.

The Indian people have protested vigorously against this piece of legislation but to no avail.

READERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS

SCHOOLS AS PLATFORMS

Sir,

The following is a translation of passages occurring in a text book currently used in Afrikaans medium secondary schools in the Transvaal ("Voorligting vir Standerd VII" by L.C. Bekker and G.J. Potgieter).

I hope you will be able to give publicity to the blatant way in which so-called public schools are used as platforms for Nationalist propaganda.

Under the heading 'Race Relations' the following apology for the Industrial Conciliation Act appears:

'Before the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1956 came into operation, mixed trade unions were the rule in South Africa. Certain trade unions were infiltrated by Communism and some of the secretaries and members were later "named" as communists in order to curtail their activities.

'In these trade unions, where both whites and non-whites were admitted, social mixing was often rampant at their meetings.... sometimes mixed parties were held. The Industrial Conciliation Act of 1956 puts an end to many of these wrong practices....

'In recent years many whites have moved to the cities and because they were not very well informed about the trade union movements they did not show a great interest in trade union affairs and even allowed themselves to be led astray. The result was that some of the trade unions were dominated by "foreign ideas". It is, therefore, important that white boys who intend taking up a trade and who will later join trade unions, should realise the important role they have to play in the direction that the trade unions ought to take. The Industrial Conciliation Act provides the opportunity of creating a truly South African trade union movement in our country.'

The following are given as the attributes of the truly South African trade union:

- It will have only white members
- It will have a Christian point of view
- Its motto will be "White South

NON-VIOLENCE

Sir,

A non-violent force does not possess any arms to coerce with brute force nor is the attack directed against individuals. The attack is directed against the forces of evil, injustice, and untruth - not against the persons who perpetrate evil.

In South Africa such non-violent force would be directed to destroy oppression towards the non-whites and the ending of law-enforced apartheid, since these are cause of grave injustice, and iniquity flows from enforced segregation.

The persons who form the non-violent force accept suffering on and in their own individuality without retribution in kind. They do not retaliate when slighted or wronged, when scorned or lied about.

The non-violent resister has accepted the basic truism that there is good even in the basest of human beings. He believes that through his own unearned suffering his opponent can be redeemed and persuaded to forego his violence and the error of his ways. One hardly dare to mention love. Yet this love, as expressed in practically all religions, lies at the centre of non-violence.

Ahimsa. Natal.

Africa First'. (Blank Suid-Afrika eerste" sal sy leuse wees.)

This is followed by a long apology for Job Reservation.

S.J.J. van den Berg.
Pretoria.

No Impression

Sir,

The United Party has a dishonest and confusing policy. Messrs. Groenewald, Odell and Russell certainly thought so. Yet this has made no impression on the Party.

White supremacy is our enemy number one. The U.P. is still advocating it. If they are honest about their Federal policy, why don't they have non-whites to represent non-whites in Parliament?

We want equality, racial harmony and a say in the government of our country. How will the U.P. be able to solve our problems through a dishonest policy based on white supremacy?

Only equality, irrespective of colour or creed, can bring racial harmony to the country.

Wanda Mose. Middelburg.

SATAN'S FRIENDS IN SPAIN, PORTUGAL AND . . .

Sir,

When you hear that at the United Nations an anti-apartheid resolution has been passed with a majority of 92-0, or 106-1, you should not make the mistake of believing that most of the world condemns the policies of the South African Government.

On the contrary, except for a small, vocal minority of Communist, Afro-Asian, Arab, Latin-American, Scandinavian and Western countries, which represent only nine-tenths of the world's population, most of the world, such as Spain and Portugal are deeply sympathetic towards the policy of separate development.

Indeed, most of the leftist-extremists who shout the loudest, are themselves the representatives of harsh dictatorships who do vicious things like deporting people, detaining people without trial, banning newspapers, intimidating all trade-unions, and harassing all opposition. Their police even torture innocent people in jail, until they are brainwashed or have a nervous breakdown.

Can you imagine living in such a country?

It is absolute nonsense to say that the Bantu peoples are opposed to separate development. EVERY SINGLE Government-appointed Bantu leader has praised the Government's efforts to improve the Bantu peoples.

But neo-Communist agitators such as Patrick Duncan, U Thant, Soapy Williams, President Johnson and atheist pseudo-clergymen like the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cannon Collins, Rev. Michael Scott, Father Trevor Huddleston and Bishop Reeves are constantly seeking to undermine Christian Western Civilization in South Africa.

Yet another example of the smear campaign against our country came to light yesterday. Reports published in overseas newspapers alleged that Bantu were tortured in concentration camps in South Africa!

Dismissing these reports as "absolute nonsense", the Minister of

Misinformation said that he had never seen any Bantu being tortured in any South African concentration camp he had visited.....

Satan. Cape Town.

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