

south africans for

PEACE

Issued by the South African Peace Council
P.O. BOX 10528 · JOHANNESBURG · SOUTH AFRICA

JULY

1962



THE USE OF VIOLENCE

A DISCUSSION ON SOME PROBLEMS OF THE
PEACE STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA TODAY

Considerable confusion still exists among many South Africans on the question of working for peace. The main difficulty may be summed up in this way: How can one talk of peace when the government is spending an estimated R120 million on defence for external and internal use? Doesn't this simply mean the people must remain passive in the face of attacks on them?

We must also ask: Has the peace movement any meaning for South Africans? The movement for national liberation has undergone a great upheaval; peaceful means

SABOTAGE ACT MUST BE WITHDRAWN

(This statement was issued when the Sabotage Bill was being debated. It has now become law.)

The South African Peace Council adds its protest to the nationwide indignation at the terms of the Sabotage Bill.

The legislation of the past one & a half decades has brought about a serious curtailment of civil liberties, and an intensification of racial discrimination. This has interfered with the normal activities of individuals and organisations, many of which have suffered under these restrictive laws.

Our Council - whose sole aim is the promotion of peace both nationally and throughout the world - has also been handicapped by these laws.

Our members are as much concerned with the avoidance of bloodshed within South Africa as they are with the prevention of a world holocaust. It is, therefore, with the utmost alarm, that we detect in this abhorrent bill the government's preparation for more violent means of crushing opposition to its policies.

If we add the "friendly neutrality"
(continued on next page . . .)

CENSORED!!
MESSAGES SENT BY CHIEF LUTULI, DUMA
NOKWE & WALTER SISULU TO THE WORLD
PEACE CONGRESS MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED
IN SOUTH AFRICA UNDER THE SABOTAGE LAW.

of opposing the government are completely blocked; democratic expression has been stifled. While on the one hand, people have no way to fight racial discrimination, on the other, force is used daily against the people and increasingly hangs as a threat over all. Is it surprising, then, that many people stand aside when the Peace Council seeks support?

(Please turn to page 3)

Sabotage Act Must be Withdrawn (Continued from Page One)

which the Minister of Justice has shown to the organising of a private army by persons who even now consider themselves as "soldiers of Adolf Hitler", the dangerous situation that is arising in our land becomes clear. The Republic of South Africa is on the verge of embarking on the same road as that which has brought nearly eight years of bloodshed to Algeria. The daily agony of the people of that country should have persuaded us all of the high price to be paid for the denial of democratic liberties: destruction and indiscriminate death, even of the most innocent, the children.

Before it is too late we appeal to South Africa's people to compel the withdrawal of this bill in order to strengthen the forces of democracy, which alone can preserve a lasting peace within our borders.

"WITHOUT COMPLETE DISARMAMENT of all states and the final abolition of colonialism, true peace is impossible

"It is a fundamental problem for all states, including African countries which won independence, which are fighting for freedom or still languishing in colonial bondage . . .

"No African country can remain indifferent to the struggle for disarmament now being waged . . . Of course this does not mean renunciation of the struggle for national liberation. These two are interconnected. In a disarmed world we will be able to do away all the faster with the disgraceful legacy of past centuries - colonial slavery.

". . . As a representative of the African continent I hold we should strive to the utmost for disarmament, but we must not forget that if disarmament is peace, it is impossible to achieve general peace without abolishing colonialism"

(STATEMENT BY BICTOU FOFARA)

APPEAL BY ALBERT SCHWEITZER, BERTRAND RUSSELL, LINUS PAULING, MARTIN NIEMÖLLER AND OTHERS "IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY . . ."

The announcement by the atomic powers of their intention to resume nuclear weapons tests fills all peoples with fear and dismay. We are convinced that there be no justification whatever for the further radioactive contamination of the world with the almost irreparable damage to the health of the people of all nations that results. The endeavours of big military states, in total disregard of the UN charter and human rights, to develop ever more terrible means of mass destruction and to test these now in peacetime, violating the sovereignty of nuclear-free states and contrary to a specific decision of the UN General Assembly, are leading to the disintegration of international order and human morality. The continuously readjusting "balance of terror" is bound, sooner or later, through an error of judgement, to lead to an atomic war of destruction with horror and suffering beyond conception.

For the sake of the present and future generations we therefore call upon the atomic powers, in the name of humanity: abandon all further nuclear weapon tests, stop all preparations for atomic war, reach understanding and agreement on the abolition, destruction and banning of all nuclear means of destruction.

We call on all peace-loving people on this earth: support every effort to do away with atomic weapons and to preserve peace, demand that atomic bombs are not used, oppose every nuclear test. These tests serve war and not peace! Today there is still time to act - tomorrow it may be too late.

THE USE OF VIOLENCE

A DISCUSSION ON SOME PROBLEMS OF THE
PEACE STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA TODAY

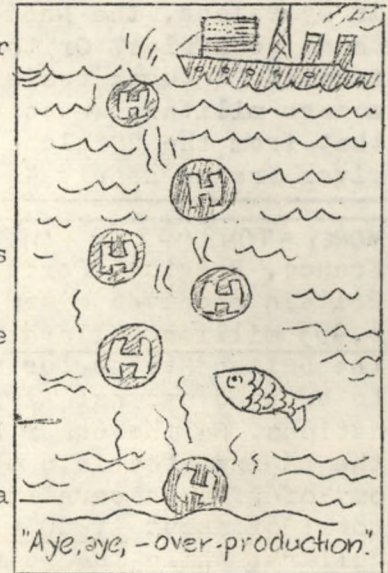
(continued from the front page.)

The question of peace in Africa is not a simple one, and there are many different points to be considered. But the arguments in support of a strong peace movement in our country, calmly considered, are overwhelming. It is the firm conviction of those of us who have long been associated with the Peace movement, that only through disarmament and the unrelenting struggle for peace can national liberation be won - and retained.

The problem has several aspects. Firstly, it can be considered in the context of the necessity for world peace and the outlawing of the monstrous nuclear bombs; of the ending of tests that menace the future of ALL children, and the elimination of the fear of nuclear war, for such war would render independence meaningless for all.

Secondly, it must be considered in the context of the African continent and African independence; the struggle for new States to obtain independence, the struggle against neo-colonialism, and the vast problems of Africa's poverty and backwardness.

Thirdly, it must be considered in the context of the South Africa scene, with the special political problems that exist in our country today.



1) WORLD WAR WOULD SPELL THE END OF LIBERATION

It is unfortunately true that people in South Africa have, on the whole, not the least conception of what world war means. Elsewhere in this Bulletin we publish some facts about wars; and we must emphasise again that if another world war did break out, if nuclear weapons were used, the devastation would be almost incomprehensible. Today in Japan people still get ill and die as a result of two comparatively small bombs dropped at the end of the last war. 400,000 suffered the effects of radiation. Terrible 'freak' babies are still being born. "The biological effects of nuclear warfare might well be great enough to annihilate the human race and the living environment upon which we depend," wrote 500 American physicians recently in an appeal to the US and other governments to cease nuclear tests. And if these governments dropped their bombs on Moscow and London and New York, long after the radioactive dust had settled on the ruins of those great cities, little babies, black and white, in Cape Town and Johannesburg and the Transkei would be born hideously deformed, or destined to die of incurable cancers.

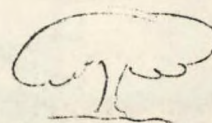
Ponder these irrefutable facts, indifferent South Africans. It is not Khrushchov's or Kennedy's child we are asking you to save - but your own.

2) ARMS AND WAR PREPARATIONS KEEP AFRICA BACKWARD.

On the eve of Nigeria's independence, a military agreement was signed with Britain "obliging" the UK to assist in training, staffing and equipping Nigerian forces; while each country accord to military aircraft of the other, unrestricted overflying and air staging. Anyone who knows even a little about Nigerian forces and aircraft can see that the term "each country" has no meaning.

(continued on next page)

THE USE OF VIOLENCE (Continued)



Another former British colony, Sierra Leone, with a population of only 2 million, had to accept a clause when the agreement for independence was signed, stating that Britain maintained the right to use the port of Freetown and the airport at Eungi indefinitely for military purposes.

There are today 21 air bases and 12 naval bases in Africa alone, apart from military agreements signed between a number of recently liberated countries and the former colonial powers.

There is no doubt that these bases serve in the first place to defend the economic interests of the colonialists. There is furthermore no doubt that these bases have been used solely against the national independence movements of African countries. Who can forget weapons of war and mass destruction used in Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, Kenya and elsewhere? Were these used to help free these countries? Or to exterminate and hold down the people? How can poor, fascist Portugal resist the national movement of the people of Angola with modern military weapons, if not for military assistance from imperial powers - that from the US alone amounting to 286 million dollars? The Americans have given France nearly 4½ thousand million dollars as military aid since the

END of world war II. What was it used for? The world knows the answer in Algeria's 7-year war. Even little Belgium received 1,181 million dollars from the US as military aid. Those massacred in the Congo cannot now plead with us for disarmament.

Are these facts alone not sufficient to persuade any thinking person that disarmament and peace can only assist the liberatory struggle; that to allow such a state of affairs to continue can only prolong dependence?

Another major problem in Africa is the necessity for quick economic development. Most liberated African countries are mainly agrarian, with very little modern industry, with the result that capital accumulation is

MONEY - TONS OF IT - FOR WAR!
France, Belgium, Portugal and Britain received a sum of 6,953 million dollars from the United States for weapons to be used against African nations. On the other hand, the US invested into the economy of African countries a total of about 1,200 million dollars, while the joint investments of Britain, France, Belgium and the USA amount altogether to a mere 12,700 million dollars.

slow. Their main problem is the speedy development of an industry on the basis of the country's own resources and raw materials. This needs capital and experts, both of which the developed countries can supply. But a huge portion of industrial capacity and experts are occupied in armaments industries. Disarmament would set free enormous quantities of wealth, capital, scientific and other personnel.

120 thousand million dollars, spent each year on arms and armies, would be freed by disarmament. This sum corresponds to half of all capital investments in the world. According to some experts, it is exactly the sum of the national incomes of all industrially developed countries.

3) PEACE AND NATIONAL LIBERATION IN SOUTH AFRICA GO HAND IN HAND.

Finally, we must consider our own specific problems. Some people who work for peace are pacifists - that is, they believe all war is wrong, and no man has the right to take up arms. But many more believe peace and freedom are indivisible. For our part, we must understand what we mean by 'peace.' There

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is peace in the gas chamber, there is peace in the grave. We believe in peace among the living, not the dead. For a living person to have peace, he must have freedom. That is why we say: THERE IS NO PEACE WITHOUT FREEDOM, THERE IS NO FREEDOM WITHOUT PEACE. What keeps the South African people from achieving their rights? Just the armed might of the government. Do we want to achieve freedom over the ruins and infinite suffering of a prolonged armed conflict? No, for us peace does not mean abdication in the face of force and repression but a constant struggle to end the use of force against the people.

Those who join with us in our efforts to end armed might and promote peace are at the same time immeasurably strengthening the cause of liberation, a cause which can only triumph in the end when peace has triumphed.

AFRICA THE WAR BASE

A map showing war bases in Africa has been held over this month to make room for this brief Congress reports.

2,128 TO TWO!

Everyone - guests and observers as well as delegates - were invited to vote on the draft resolution at the end of the Conference. The result: For the resolution, 2,128. Against, 2. Abstentions, 7. ★

Dozens of press photographers rushed to the two who came out against the resolution. ★

The unity of the vote could hardly have been dreamed of at the beginning of the Congress, when delegations of seemingly incompatible points of view poured into Moscow. ★



WORLD PEACE CONGRESS EXCEEDS ALL EXPECTATIONS

A triumph for the people everywhere

Nearly 2,500 people from 121 countries attended the great World Congress of General Disarmament and Peace held in Moscow in July. This first, brief report arrived just as our Bulletin was going to press, and it is our intention to produce a special separate report on the Congress. South African papers virtually ignored it, except to blow up a couple of small incidents that appeared to show conflict or contention.

Yet a Congress embracing such widely divergent and representative views has never before been held. Properly reported, it should have held world headlines for days.

The biggest delegation - 190 strong - came from the United States, while Brazil, Britain, India, France, Italy and Japan and the USSR all sent delegation of over 100.

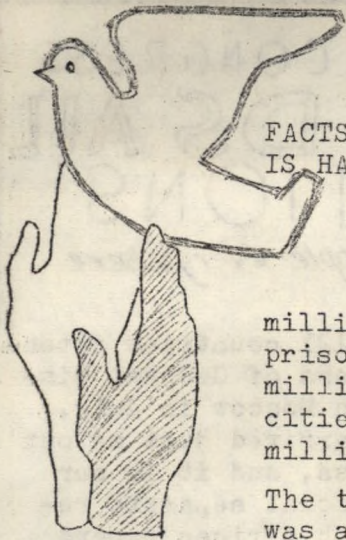
37 African countries were represented - the first time that so many African countries have ever sent delegates to a conference of this nature, and a reflection of the new understanding and awareness on the peace question to our continent.

There were 1,906 delegates, 239 guests and 331 observers, including 220 M.P.'s, 340 scientists and educationists, 57 clergymen, as well as lawyers, doctors, writers, artists, students, merchants, workers, industrialists and even large land-owners.

The Congress received messages from the heads of the governments of Britain, Bulgaria, France, India, Poland, Ethiopia, Rumania and Czechoslovakia, while the head of the Soviet government addressed the Congress in person.

South Africa was represented by a delegation of six, and we are awaiting first-hand reports from our delegates.

READ THESE FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW



FACTS FOR SOUTH AFRICANS. BECAUSE THE REAL MEANING OF "WAR" IS HARDLY UNDERSTOOD, WE PUBLISH SOME FACTS ALL SHOULD KNOW.

In the first half of the twentieth century, there have been two world wars.

The first was from 1914 to 1918, and at the end 10 million people had been killed, 8 million were missing and prisoners, more than 20 million wounded (including over 6 million seriously crippled for life); and thousands of cities and villages in Europe were reduced to ruins, while millions of people suffered hunger and poverty.

The toll of lives in this first world war was as great as the total carried off in Europe by all the wars fought in the previous 1,000 years. Long years after, millions still worked to repair the damage. And who profited? Not those whose homes were destroyed, not the soldiers who fought, not the women who lost husbands and sons.

Only the big firms connected with war industry profited from that war.

Terrible as it was, it pales into insignificance when we look at the ravages of the 2nd World War, which was fought from 1939 to 1945.

Fascist Germany, led by Hitler, unleashed this war. Wholesale murder of children, women and aged people, annihilation of entire nationalities, total destruction of civilians that the fascists did not want, barbarous destruction of culture and of thousands of cities and villages, economic paralysis of entire countries - these were some of the consequences of this Nazi war.

This time, military operations were not confined to Europe; they were carried to Asia, North Africa and the Pacific. 110 million people were mobilised into armies.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY
"The slogans of anti-communism and re-armament are the right slogans."
- Willy Brandt, Mayor of West Berlin.

A feature of this war was the huge number of civilians killed in air raids and in Nazi concentration camps. Millions died - one estimate is 55 million - and tens of millions were crippled. More than 10 million workers were forcibly removed to Germany from occupied countries, sold

into slavery, and perished in large numbers as a result of brutal treatment, hunger, unendurable labour, violence and terror.

Only a handful of arms kings made enormous profits.

All this becomes insignificant beside the damage that a third - and last - World War would produce. We say last, because with modern weapons there would be little left except an atmosphere so poisoned by radiation that

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WHAT PEOPLE SAY
"Yes, I am for the atom bomb. I say it would be insanity to write off the bomb and turn back to cannon and tanks as if there were nothing else!"
- Franz-Josef Strauss, War Minister in the West German Government.

MORE

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW

7.

life would not last.

250,000 people died from the dropping of just two atom bombs, one on Hiroshima, one on Nagasaki. 400,000 suffered the effects of radiation. Today, 16 years later, people are still dying from the "atomic disease". But things are different today. Now the blast from one H-bomb possesses a greater destructive power than all the explosives produced in the whole world in four years of the 2nd world war. Its blast would devastate territory for dozens of miles - that is, an area greater than the biggest cities and industrial regions of the world. Radio-active fall-out would extend this death zone. Consequently, the blast would kill millions if dropped in a densely populated district - not hundreds of thousands, but millions.

The cost of war, in death, suffering and cold cash, is vast and terrible. But the cost of preparing for war - of 'Cold War' - is almost uncountable. It must be estimated not only in hundreds of millions spent on armies and weapons when the world needs food and schools; not only in the degrading of scientific skill and inventiveness; but in concrete terms: in those who could have been cured of TB and bilharzia and other

AN OLD MAN DIES

At dawn in front of the memorial tomb to the A-bomb victims in the Peace Memorial Park in Hiroshima, an old man knifed himself. By the time a rescue team arrived, he just managed to say "Let me die," before he did so. He had crept out of hospital, a sufferer from radio-activity (his wife died in the bombing). He left suicide notes to the United States and Soviet Embassies and others, protesting bitterly against the resumption of nuclear tests, and ending "Why couldn't we live peacefully? Although we were born in different countries, we were all brothers . . ."

FROM SOUTH AFRICA TO THE WORLD CONGRESS

Messages to the World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace were sent by a number of individuals and organisations in South Africa, including:

Personal messages from Rev. D.C. Thompson, Chief Lutuli, Walter Sisulu and Duma Nokwe;

From the Federation of South African Women, and SACTU. We understand a number of other organisations sent messages to the Congress, but we did not receive copies.

For reasons of space, and also because of the censorship imposed on some of the messages by the Sabotage Act, we print in this issue only the message sent by the South African Peace Council.

diseases that ravage Africa; in terms of the schools and hospitals and homes, the industries and irrigation schemes that could have been financed - so badly needed in the 'under-developed' countries; all that money, all that skill, all those highly-educated men and women who could have made a positive contribution to the good of the world.

Next time you see an appeal from the Peace Council, ponder these facts. Realise that what is involved is not some remote power politics of the big nations, but the immediate future of all our children, their health, their education, their right to life and to freedom. It will be too late, if you face the tragedy of watching your own child die of leukemia or cancer of the bone, or even kwashiokor, to say "I did not realise the fight for peace had any meaning for us here in South Africa."



A PAGE OF NEWS OF S.A. PEACE ACTIVITIES

Students hold Exhibition in Maritzburg.

An exhibition of material loaned by the Peace Council was held by the Students' Representative Council at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, during a cultural festival in May.

The exhibition consisted of pictures with captions on 'Human Rights'; pictures of anti-Semitic and other fascist activities during the last war; and two pictorial anti-war books, one on Hiroshima and one from Poland.

This material is available on loan, without charge, to organisations that would like to display it for a specified time. We cannot send it to individuals, unless they have arranged for its exhibition with a group of people.

Message from the S.A.P.C. To the WORLD PEACE CONGRESS IN MOSCOW
In a fascist South Africa, in a country heading disastrously for bloodshed, we place our hopes for the future in the hands of world peace-lovers, gathering at this great Congress.

When the big nations disarm, the threat of war will dissolve. When all nations achieve national independence, the constant threat of armed conflict will disappear. Only the people of the world, the invincible, courageous people, can make these a certainty. We in South Africa desperately need the promise of peace. May it come soon, and be ensured for all time!

Letters to the Press air peace issues



A lively correspondence in the local papers about the revival of Nazi leaders and ideas in West Germany was sparked off by the Peace Council. This revealed that "Letters to the Editor" in some newspapers still provides an interesting public forum for ideas and points of view that may otherwise not appear in print. A hint to all those who do not bother to write!

A PROTEST TO A KING

No reply was received by the SAPC to a letter sent to King Hussein of Jordan, arising out of information passed on to us through the WCP about the cruel persecution of peace activists in Jordan. We had learned of the death by torture of a young schoolmaster, Abdul Fattah Tulstan, and the persecution of many others, including professional people, M.P.'s, and others.

NEW AFRICAN PEACE COMMITTEE

The formation of a Peace Committee in Basutoland, announced in a letter to us from Teyateyaneng, must be welcomed as a concrete expression of the spread of peace ideas. Outside South Africa itself, this is the first such Committee to be formed in Southern Africa.

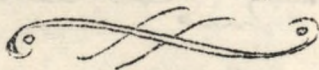
Since we have been posting copies of our Peace Bulletin to various people and organisations in other African countries, we have received many letters expressing interest.

From Basutoland itself we have had letters from Maseru, Leribe and Mafeteng, as well as Teyateyaneng.

Well done, Basutoland!

SAPC RECEIVES LETTERS FROM MANY PLACES

Letters expressing support for the ideas of the Peace Council were received from Tanganyika, Cairo and Gambia, as well as many parts of South Africa during the past two months.



The leaf, a symbol of all growing things, of life on earth that must not be destroyed, is the badge used by JAPAN'S ANTI-H BOMB CONGRESS

Tokyo will be the venue of the 8th World Conference against A and H bombs and for Prevention of Nuclear war, which will take place from 1 to 6 August.

A nationwide Peace March will precede the Conference.

Thousands are expected to attend the Conference, including many representatives of organisations and countries all over the world. The SAPC and a number of individual South Africans have received invitations to attend, and messages will be sent from here to Tokyo.



BY WHAT RIGHT DOES FRANCE USE AFRICA AS A TESTING-GROUND FOR BOMBS

"Widespread anger" among the people of South Africa has been aroused by the continued detonation of nuclear devices on African territory and by France's boycott of the Geneva Disarmament Conference, states the SAPC in a letter to General de Gaulle.

"We protest against your usurpation of the right to utilise for inhuman experiments the soil and atmosphere that are not French but African.

"Your action in continuing these dangerous tests against the UN decision to preserve Africa as an atom-free zone reveals...a cynical attitude to the African people and to the authority of the United Nations.

...In all sincerity, we call on you to stop these nuclear tests."

Please send financial support to this Bulletin, so that it can be more widely distributed in Africa.

Send to THE SECRETARY SOUTH AFRICAN PEACE COUNCIL P.O. BOX 10528 JOHANNESBURG S.AFRICA

LIDICE in OUR HEARTS

Twenty years ago, Nazi Germans in occupation of Czechoslovakia, decided to wipe the little village of Lidice off the map.

Every single male was taken and shot; every woman sent to forced labour in Germany; while the children were scattered far and wide (those left alive), in concentration camps and other places. Then Lidice was razed to the ground.

This was retribution for the fact that the village had sheltered a Czech who had participated in the killing of a Nazi official.

After the war, those who remembered Lidice decided to create a new village, a place of peace and of remembrance. Recently the SAPC received an invitation to take part in ceremonies to be held on the 20th anniversary. We sent a message - a portion of which we publish below.

from South Africa to Lidice ...

"Africa knows the bitterness of people taken in forced labour, of villages razed to the ground, of indifference to human feelings and human life. Therefore we can speak the name Lidice with special significance. Lidice is a symbol of the immeasurable suffering of innocent people. Lidice is a reminder of the brutality and bestiality that comes with racial arrogance. Lidice is a warning to us, a bell that strikes in our hearts: it must never happen again!

... So we send, over the continents and seas, our message to the Garden of Friendship and Peace in Lidice; we join with you in working to strengthen the activities of all who fight for absolute disarmament; we pledge ourselves to make our aim the use of nuclear power solely to raise the standards of living of people everywhere; we, too, are determined to remove all the causes of war, among which racial discrimination and oppression occupies an important place."

south africans for

PEACE

A BULLETIN PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS
OF WORLD PEACE BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN PEACE
COUNCIL · P.O. BOX 10528 · JOHANNESBURG ·

march 1963

PEACE WORKERS SILENCED

We set out here the names of some of the active peace-workers who have suffered reprisals for their devotion to peace.

The South African Peace Council is - technically - still a legal organisation. Yet government action against individuals, laws that make it difficult or impossible to meet, both as a Committee and for the purposes of public meetings, and constant police surveillance, have forced our organisation to work in a difficult fashion.

It may be argued that many of the people listed here were active in other organisations as well as the Peace Council. That is, of course, true, and it has been from the ranks of devoted workers for the liberatory struggle that some of the best peace-workers have come. This is not only because in our country the struggle for peace and for liberation are closely linked, but also because those who have given themselves to the cause of progress and freedom also have a greater appreciation of the deep necessity to work for world peace.

But it is no coincidence that we have suffered so heavily from government bans, and that one after another, our secretaries have been forced to resign. And in several cases, it has been Peace Council activities alone that have resulted in these bans.

THIS IS WHAT THE GOVERNMENT DOES TO THE PEACE COUNCIL

- ★ REV. D.C. THOMPSON, member of WCP and president of the SAPC. In addition to past persecutions (including the treason trial) is now completely banned from any meetings or even social gatherings;
- ★ MAULVI CACHALIA, member of WCP, and formerly on Executive of SAPC, banned from all gatherings;
- ★ ADV. A. FISCHER, member of WCP and foundation member of SAPC, forced to resign and banned from gatherings;
- ★ SONIA BUNTING, formerly Secretary of the Cape Town Peace Council, now under 24-hour house arrest;
- ★ HELEN JOSEPH, formerly EC member of SAPC, under 12-hour house arrest;
- ★ DAN TLOOME, former EC member, banned from Peace Council and gatherings;
- ★ A. KATHRADA, former EC member, under 12-hour house arrest;
- ★ LEON LEVY, formerly secretary of SAPC, prohibited from all organisations and all gatherings;
- ★ TENNYSON MAKIHWANE, former EC member, left country on behalf of ANC;
- ★ HILDA BERNSTEIN, Secretary and foundation member of SAPC, banned from all organisations and gatherings and silenced under Sabotage Act;

PEACE WORKERS SILENCED continued from Page one

- ★ M.P. NAICKER, formerly active peace worker in Natal Peace Council, now prohibited from all organisations;
- ★ RICA HODGSON, formerly secretary SAPC, under 12-hour house arrest, prohibited from all organisations.
- ★ CECIL WILLIAMS, EC member of SAPC, and delegate to world conferences. Was put under house arrest (has since left country);
- ★ ALBERT LUTULI, closely associated with peace work, winner of Nobel Peace Prize, confined to area near his house and prohibited from gatherings.

This is only a partial list. There are many more, including two who were formerly secretary of the Transvaal Peace Council and at least four others who have left the country because of political persecution.

THIS HAS NOT, AND CANNOT, BRING TO AN END ACTIVITIES BY THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

Ours is not the only country where peace workers are persecuted, and we are well aware that in some countries they have suffered much more than we have.

Does it not, then, become obvious that peace and freedom are one, and indivisible? Those countries that arrest peace-workers, that restrain peace organisations and take reprisals against those who dare to speak and organise for peace are precisely those places all freedoms are restrained or jeopardised. THERE IS NO PEACE WITHOUT FREEDOM: THERE IS NO FREEDOM WITHOUT PEACE!

AFTER THE PAARL VIOLENCE ... GOVERNMENT ACTION INCREASES TENSIONS, SAYS PEACE COUNCIL

It is the oppressions and frustrations created among the people that give rise to senseless acts of violence, says a Peace Council statement issued at the time of the riot and murders in Paarl. The statement said that the Council was deeply perturbed by these and other recent events.

"To an increasing extent, bannings, banishment, the cruel action of house arrest, the arbitrary closing down of the weekly newspaper "New Age" - all these acts, added to previous oppressive acts and legislation, have given rise to deep uneasiness and tensions in our country.

"Our Council believes in the necessity to ease all tensions, internally and internationally, in the cause of peace. As recent government action has only added to tensions, we protest vigorously against these acts, and appeal to all peace-loving people in our country to voice their abhorrence of them, both individually and through their organisations, demanding that the government withdraw its bans.

Unless such an easing of national affairs takes place, we view the future prospects in our country with alarm."

A FEW COPIES
of the 6-page folder
PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA?
dealing with problems of
violence and peace,
available from

GET
YOUR
COPY!
The Secretary,
SAPC
Box 10529,
JOHANNESBURG

WE MUST ACHIEVE A POSITIVE ADVANCE FOR
PEACE - WE WERE TOO NEAR THE BRINK IN 1962

"WE HAVE TO FIND OUT HOW
TO WORK TOGETHER . . ."

a New Year Message from Professor J.
Bernal, President, World Council for Peace.

The year 1963 must be made to mark an important advance in the achievement of disarmament and peace.

Everywhere men and women are drawing the lessons of humanity's narrow escape from nuclear war in the Caribbean crisis and are determined to act so as to remove for ever the dangers then revealed. More and more people and organisations are joining the general movement for peace. . . .

We have always recognised that in a world movement a common desire for peace is bound to appear in different ways in countries differently involved in the great struggles and transformations of our time - the ending of the cold war, the achievement of full political and economic independence for all countries.

We have met this by the realisation - not always easy - that there are many ways to peace and that it is for the peace workers of each country to find the way closest to their desires and in which their efforts can have the widest appeal. Now many new forces are working alongside us, sharing some but not necessarily all of our objectives. We have to find out how to work together . . . What we need above all is a fruitful activity and a unity not imposed but generated in action and based on genuine friendship and mutual respect.

This unity will, I hope, show itself in powerful actions throughout the coming year to impress governments and to demonstrate unequivocally the desire of the people for peace and national independence.

Let us make 1963 a turning point and make an end to the growing strain, waste and oppression of the cold war, and let all begin to appreciate the immense resources that we already know are within the grasp of humanity.

SAPC CONGRATULATES LUTULI *on his election as Rector of Glasgow Un.*

The SAPC sent warm congratulations to Chief Lutuli on his being elected as Rector of Glasgow University.

"It is particularly gratifying that they have chosen a man so closely connected with the peace movement both in South Africa and abroad. The honour is well-deserved."



Radio South Africa SMEARS the SOUTH AFRICAN PEACE COUNCIL

In November of last year, Radio South Africa gave a series of broadcast talks "We present the facts." The talks were undisguised Nationalist party propaganda of the most blatant kind, beginning with a full-length attack on Mrs. Joseph (who, being 'silenced', could not reply through any medium whatsoever.) The South African Peace Council was also selected for "smearing" in these talks, and it was stated that it was linked with the World Peace Council which "is listed as a Communist front organisation."

In a reply to this attack (part of which was published in the Daily Mail), the SAPC described the positive contribution made by the World Council, and wrote about the World Congress last July, the variety of people with different political and other views who attended, and the unanimity reached on peace questions.

In addition, the SAPC holds the view that racial discrimination and oppression, or domination by one group over another, is dangerous to peace, and that people must eliminate such discrimination together with all other causes of conflict.

The SAPC is not affiliated to the World Council, but supports its work for peace and its world campaigns for disarmament. In addition, the SAPC associates with and supports any individual, group or organisation, no matter what their political attitudes, provided they genuinely believe in, and work for world peace.

It is improper for Mr. Vorster to use the broadcasts as his mouthpiece in attempting to "justify" the imposition of house arrest, on the grounds that individuals concerned

supported our Peace Council and therefore the World Peace Council.

SAPC SENDS MESSAGE OF SUPPORT TO HELEN JOSEPH

The SAPC had the privilege of working with Helen Joseph when she served as a member of the Council some years ago. When she had to devote her time and energies to other activities, she always remained a friend of the peace movement.

Since writing to Mrs. Joseph to express our disgust at the conditions imposed on her, other former peace activists have been similarly treated. We look forward to the day when iniquitous laws will be swept on history's garbage heap, and all our friends will be free to come and go as they wish.

"Not only does the danger of war remain a possibility, but the probability totalled over time increases becoming a certainty if sufficient time elapses without succeeding in finding alternatives."

- From a pamphlet issued on arms control.

THIS IS THE REAL ENEMY!

"In the search for security through the application of technology to weapons of destruction, the Soviet bloc and the Western allies have created a mortal common enemy - the threat of accidental nuclear war."

"What we are fighting is not this or that enemy who could be attacked or liquidated by atomic means, but the atomic situation as such. Since this enemy is the enemy of all people, those who, up to now, had considered each other to be enemies, have now to become allies against the common menace. Peace actions from which we exclude those with whom we wish to live in peace amount to hypocrisy, self-righteousness and waste of time." - Gunther Anders.

A book published in the United States by a respected American nuclear physicist, Dr. Ralph Lapp, states a 24 megaton nuclear bomb nearly exploded in North Carolina last year. "Only a single switch prevented (it) from detonating and spreading fire and destruction over a wide area," he writes.

Although a large number of distinguished people have at times admitted the possibility of war occurring by accident, very little has been written on this subject.

ONE THING IS CLEAR: IN SEARCHING FOR "SECURITY" THROUGH MILITARY DETERRENCE, THE GREAT POWERS HAVE BROUGHT INTO EXISTENCE THE DISTINCT POSSIBILITY OF DESTROYING CIVILISATION BY ACCIDENT.

The ever-shortening time-scale on which a thermonuclear war would be fought makes nuclear "retaliation" to a false alarm increasingly probable; and imposes a strict limit on the number of safety devices fitted to nuclear bombs. Present estimates of nuclear stockpiles range upwards from 20,000 nuclear weapons for the US and 10,000 for the USSR. The bombs are equivalent on average to one megaton, or 50 Hiroshima bombs. The H-bomb which nearly exploded over North Carolina was equivalent to 1,200 Hiroshima bombs.

In Berlin in January, the Soviet leader, Mr. Khrushchov, revealed that a 100 megaton bomb had been developed by Soviet scientists - a bomb that cannot be dropped in Europe without destroying allies as well as enemies

"A 100-megaton bomb," he said, "is still not the limit. This, if I may say so, is the limit from the point of view of probable military expediency, because more powerful means of destruction might constitute a huge threat to those who dared to use it to them as well."

When nuclear bombs have reached such destructive power that those who developed them dare not even use them, surely the limit of absurdity in the arms race has been reached, emphasising what we publish here - that the common enemy of mankind is nuclear war, and against this deadly enemy all, all, must unite.



Censorship^s

All independent papers, periodicals, journals, and pamphlets are threatened with complete extinction under the new Censorship Bill (Publications and Entertainments Bill).

The Government will have powers to prohibit the circulation of any paper not a member of the Newspaper Press Union (which includes only the large newspapers.)

This can be done by administrative action without appeal to the courts.

The Bill will give enormous powers to control not only all printed matter, but art and all forms of entertainment and culture.

The definition of "undesirable" (which can lead to the banning of any paper) is so wide as to include almost everything.

The Bill will not only be a death-blow to all culture in our country; it is obviously designed to silence political criticism.

The Bill itself is "undesirable" and should arouse protest.

THE REAL ENEMY CONTINUED From P 5

"Nuclear weapons have been involved in about a dozen major incidents or accidents," states Dr. Lapp, "mostly plane crashes, both in the US and overseas. In one of these a B52 bomber had to jettison a 24-megaton bomb over North Carolina. The bomb fell in a field without exploding.

"The Defence Department has adopted complex devices to prevent the accidental firing of nuclear weapons. In this case the 24-megaton warhead was equipped with six interlocking safety mechanisms, all of which had to be triggered in sequence to explode the bomb.

"When Air Force experts rushed to examine the weapon after the accident they found that five of the six interlocks had been set off by the fall. Only a single switch prevented the 24-megaton bomb from detonating and spreading destruction over a wide area."

NOW HEAR THE EXPERTS SPEAK ON WAR

"The chances of civilisation being destroyed by nuclear power are now very high . . . On balance the likelihood of destruction by accident or mistaken judgement is greater than that of conquest by Russia if nuclear weapons were abandoned." - Capt. Liddell Hart.

"It is questionable whether the human mind can encompass all the problems involved in controlling these devices without war. It is not inconceivable that we could blow ourselves up without help from the Russians, and vice-versa." - John McCloy, former US Assist. Sec. of War.

"If we go on indefinitely experimenting with nuclear weapons, manufacturing them and stockpiling them, boasting of their potentialities and keeping them at instant readiness, sooner or later a situation will arise, sometime, somewhere, where one will go off." - Lord Hailsham.

"It is impossible to hide from ourselves the dangers of a war by miscalculation or by muddle" - H. MacMillan in Moscow, Jan, 1959.

"There will be no war by accident" - H. MacMillan, London, Nov, 1960.

SECRET WEAPON?



FOUCHÉ IS AT IT AGAIN! &



Minister of Defence, Mr. Fouché, stated in the House of Assembly that "SOUTH AFRICA NOW HAS IN ITS ARMOURY A WEAPON OF 'EXCEPTIONAL VALUE', SUPPLIED BY A COUNTRY WHICH HAD SAID IT WOULD NEVER SELL A SINGLE WEAPON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

★ ★ ★ ★
"That country not only sold the weapon to us but made us take 25 per cent more than we had ordered before we could obtain the licence to manufacture it locally," he said.

★ ★ ★ ★
He would not disclose what weapons had been bought, and from what country - that would be "unfair and embarrassing" to the countries concerned. He also revealed that he was increasing the number of posts in the Army by 50 per cent.

★ ★ ★ ★
The Peace Council statement published on this page was actually issued last October. It is just as relevant today.

TO THOSE WHO ARE GUILTY -

STOP ARMS TO S. AFRICA!

Millions of rand are being spent, said the SAPC statement, on the most modern and expensive arms and weapons. Supersonic fighter jets are being sold, with the British government's permission, to the Republic of South Africa, while the United States also supplies arms, an admission implied in their statement to the UN that they sell "no arms to the South African government which could be used to enforce its apartheid policy."

The fact is that there is no danger of invasion to South Africa and that all the weapons can be used - and many have been used - to enforce the racial policy of the government.

The arms policy is primarily intended to create fear, to intimidate and suppress those striving to achieve human rights and a civilised standard of living.

The tremendous sums being spent on armaments are squandered at a

time when malnutrition cause disease and death to a degree unknown in any other industrially-developed country in the world. The alarming infant mortality rate, the impoverished conditions in many parts of the countryside, the revelation that the majority of South Africans live in a permanent state of under-nourishment, these facts call for gigantic efforts to eliminate such evils.

The SAPC therefore opposed spending money on armaments, and also appeals TO THE MIGHTY WORLD POWERS TO END THEIR SUPPORT OF SOUTH AFRICA'S ARMAMENTS POLICY, AND CEASE THE SUPPLY OF ANY ARMS, WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

* * * * *

Mr. Fouché's most recent statement adds force to this appeal, and should cause the government's concerned to think again. We hope that fraternal peace movements in Britain and the USA will take up these points.

SOUTH AFRICANS FOR PEACE



SERIES 3. NO. 4. MAY 1953.

ISSUED BY THE PEACE
COUNCILS OF SOUTH AFRICA
TRANSVAAL: BOX 10528, JOHANNESBURG
CAPE TOWN: BOX 2706
DURBAN: BOX 700

TO EVERY SOUTH AFRICAN

A Call to Peace

The whole world lives in the shadow of the threat of war. Armaments are being stock-piled, new and more frightful weapons perfected. Science, which should work to make life easier and happier for all mankind, is being harnessed to devise new means of mass slaughter and destruction. National economies are being crippled by the armaments burden, and living costs soar. Racial discrimination becomes a source of national bitterness and conflict, threatening armed clashes.

But this is only the 'cold' war.

In Korea, Malaya and Indo-China the war is hot. The last two years of war have killed millions of men, women and children, injured millions more, ravaged countries and destroyed what man has built in those lands since the dawn of history.

For the whole world, the hates and tensions of the cold war threaten to boil over into the slaughter and destruction that has laid Korea waste. A way must be found to prevent that disaster, to enable conflicts to be resolved without recourse to war, to find a way for differing social systems to exist peacefully side by side.

Thus far governments have failed to find a way.

WE BELIEVE THAT THE PEOPLE WISH FOR PEACE, IF POWERFULLY EXPRESSED IN EVERY LAND, CAN SUCCEED WHERE GOVERNMENTS MAY FAIL. THERE IS AN URGENT NEED FOR PEOPLE OF EVERY SOCIAL OUTLOOK, EVERY RELIGIOUS FAITH, EVERY POLITICAL CREDO, EVERY RACIAL GROUP, TO DISCUSS AND FIND THE POLICIES WHICH WILL UNITE ALL IN THEIR UNSHAKEABLE WILL FOR PEACE.

We believe the people of South Africa must find their own way to defend humanity and preserve world peace. All about us military bases are being prepared for war. Neighbouring territories are becoming vital strategic sources of war materials and manpower. Our own country is already paying heavily for

the Korean war, is committed to military pacts in the Middle East, and is becoming one of the prime producers of uranium for atomic weapons. Our racial policies are the cause of international tension, diplomatic breaches and UNO debates on the threat to world peace. We are moving into the front line of a future war.

WE MAKE AN EARNEST CALL TO THE PEOPLE OF OUR COUNTRY TO MEET AND DISCUSS THE SOURCES OF WORLD CONFLICT, AND FIND A WAY FORWARD TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF WORLD PEACE.

WE BELIEVE THAT IN A PEOPLES' CONGRESS FOR PEACE WE CAN DRAW FROM OUR DIFFERENT IDEAS AND IDEALS THAT WHICH WE HAVE IN COMMON; SO WE CAN ACT TO PRESERVE PEACE. WE CALL ON SOUTH AFRICANS OF EVERY RACIAL GROUP, EVERY WALK OF LIFE, TO GRASP WITH BOTH HANDS THE OPPORTUNITY OFFERED BY THIS CONGRESS TO MAKE THEIR VOICE HEARD IN THE NOBLE CAUSE OF PEACE.

We appeal to you, fellow South Africans, to attend the Congress and by free discussion to seek agreement of all citizens on ways to end wars now in progress, to prevent new armed clashes, and to reach international agreement to safeguard peace now and in the future.

Issued by the Organising Committee for the Congress for a South African Peace Movement.

Individuals and organisations throughout the country are being asked to endorse this Peace Call. GET YOUR ORGANISATION TO ENDORSE IT, TOO.



FOR A 5-POWER PEACE PACT

"... The peoples realise that differences cannot be settled either by intimidation or force. More & more they demand that these methods be abandoned & they also demand that negotiations be started which will lead to the conclusion of a Pact of Peace between the Five Great Powers.

All questions at issue can be settled through negotiations by this Pact.

This Pact will restore to the United Nations its effectiveness and by the re-establishment of its normal functions will assure the security of all the peoples."

(Appeal to all People, Vienna)

A Commission was set up by the Congress of the Peoples for Peace in Vienna, with a view to bringing about the conclusion of a 5 Power Pact.

The Commission asked the Governments of the 5 Great Powers to open negotiations with a view to concluding a Pact of Peace.

The Commission also appealed to other Governments and to public opinion asking them to support its action.

Up to the present time the following

SOUTH AFRICANS, TOO, MUST SUPPORT THE CAMPAIGN FOR A PACT OF PEACE. Get your Trade Union, or any other organisation of which you are a member, to pass a resolution in support of the Pact. Write letters to Members of Parliament, to the press, urging support. Speak to people everywhere, every day, explaining that there is no question which cannot be settled by peaceful means, by mutual agreement between countries.

replies have been received:

A letter from the President of the Council of Ministers of Greece, stating that Greece will contribute to all efforts for a real strengthening and consolidation of peace.

A telegram from Mr. Molotov on behalf of the Gvt. of the USSR, supporting the proposal and stating the Soviet Gvt's readiness to cooperate with other Gvts for the purpose of attaining peace.

A telegram from Mr. Neytchev on behalf of the Bulgarian Gvt unreservedly supporting the peace pact, and stating that 6 million Bulgarians had signed the Appeal for Peace.

A telegram from Mr. Chou En Lai on behalf of the Gvt. of the Peoples' Republic of China stating that his Gvt is in full agreement with the proposal and gives it firm support, and that the people of China will continue to strive for the preservation of peace and against war.

GERM WAR -
a collection of
DOCUMENTS
This duplicated memorandum is now available at 30 per copy - from the Secretary, Box 10528, Jkbg. Single copies sent for by post cost 50 - to cover postage.

In addition, individuals and organisations in many countries are throwing in their weight in support of a Peace Pact.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL, STATEMENT AND MEETING

The Bureau of the World Peace Council met in Stockholm only a few days ago, and decided to call a full meeting of the World Council on June 15th in Budapest.

In a statement, the Bureau says "It expresses its gratification at the wide response evoked (by the Appeal for a Pact of Peace) throughout the world, and invites support for it from public opinion in all lands ... It notes that the simple ideas urged by the Peace Movement for years past, and the reasonable proposals it has supported, are beginning to bear fruit. A new situation has been created that calls for redoubled effort.

"Recent events have won over fresh millions of men and women to the idea and spirit of negotiation. They have shown the peoples that their efforts can achieve a relaxation of international tension to the benefit of all ...

Negotiations have been resumed in Korea. The peoples must insist that they result in an armistice and in the settlement of a conflict which is causing so much suffering and which still threatens to spread to the whole world. ...The supporters of peace must oppose every act or manoeuvre that may delay or compromise negotiation."

SOUTH AFRICA'S MOST IMPORTANT PEACE CONGRESS - TO BE HELD IN JULY ... SEE PAGE 5 OF THIS NEWS-LETTER for what YOU CAN DO!

PEACE PROGRESS in SOUTH AFRICA

DURBAN

The first public activity of the Durban Peace Council was a well-attended meeting held at the Caxton Hall, and addressed by two Johannesburg Peace Council members.

The audience, representative of all sections in Durban, gave the speakers an intensive hearing.

During the same week-end, the Jhbg speakers addressed General meetings of The Tin Workers' Union and the Twine and Hemp Workers' Union, as well as a meeting of students at Sastri College.

Durban peace supporters should write to the Secretary, Box 700, Durban, for news and information of the Peace Council's activities, **HELP BUILD THE DURBAN PEACE COUNCIL AND MAKE IT A BIG CENTRE OF PEACE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNION.**

Exhibition in ORLANDO

The Donaldson Orlando Community Centre was packed when Mr. A. Kathrada spoke at a meeting organised by the Orlando Peace Council. The Peace Exhibition aroused considerable interest, and was on view at the Centre for two weeks.

CAPE TOWN

Miss Theo Green, who attended the Congress of Peoples for Peace in Vienna gave a talk to the Cape Town Peace Council, and also the South Africa Club. Lecturers from the Peace Council are addressing meetings of various organisations.



Some copies are now available of A Souvenir Brochure published at the conclusion of the Congress of Peoples

for Peace in Vienna. The Brochure is published in four languages - English, French, Russian, German and Spanish, and contains drawings, photographs and an account of the Congress - extracts of speeches, the report of the Credentials Committee, the Appeal adopted by the Congress. If you require a copy of this Brochure, send 2/- to the Secretary, Box 10528, Johannesburg.

**AFRICAN YOUTH
for PEACE**

The fifth Annual Conference of the African National Congress Youth League, held in April, passed the following resolution on peace:

Conference condemns the attempt by the United States and its allies to make Africa a base in a war with the Soviet Union. Conference serves notice on all imperialist powers that the Africans will never be drawn into a war against peoples that have never harmed them, but on the contrary resolves to intensify the struggles against all powers having Colonies in Africa.

**MAY DAY
MEETING**

Chairman of the Transvaal Peace Council, Rev. D.C. Thompson, presided at a meeting organised by the United May Day Committee, at the City Hall steps, Johannesburg and also spoke on behalf of the Peace Council.

THE MEETING CALLED ON THE GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT THE FORMATION OF A FIVE-POWER PEACE PACT, AND DEMANDED THAT ATOMIC & GERM WARFARE SHOULD BE OUTLAWED. It also called on the Government to "strive for a cease-fire in Korea, and bring back the South Africans".

JHBG PEACE WORKERS GET TOGETHER

Johannesburg peace-workers came together on Saturday, 16th May, at the Trades Hall, to discuss preparations for the Congress to form a South African Peace Movement. Reports were presented about the growth of the peace movement during the past three months, about the situation in Korea, Laos and Vietnam, and a special report about Korean prisoners of war.

Collection Number: A3299

Collection Name: Hilda and Rusty BERNSTEIN Papers, 1931-2006

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: **Historical Papers Research Archive**

Collection Funder: **Bernstein family**

Location: **Johannesburg**

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