

stone ventured there in the latter half of the 19th century. Livingstone was a foe of the slave trade and his explorations led to the establishment of missions by the Church of Scotland and the Free Church of Scotland in 1874-75 to carry on his work. In 1878, the African Lakes Co. was formed by Scottish businessmen to supply the missions and to combat slave trading through the establishment of commercial alternatives.

The task of eliminating the remaining slave trading groups fell to the British Government, which annexed the territory in 1891. The British Protectorate of Nyasaland continued until 1953, when it was joined with Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia in the Central African Federation. However, Nyasaland preferred an independent future and the Federation dissolved.

A smooth transition from colonial rule to responsible African government continued, and Nyasaland became an independent member of the British Commonwealth on July 6, 1964.

Rich in natural splendor, Malawi has been described as one of the most beautiful countries in Africa. Her striking mountain scenery and Lake Nyasa, third largest in all of Africa, make Malawi a highly attractive country for the development of tourism.

Malawi's agriculturally based economy is similar to those of many of the newly independent African States. She depends upon agriculture for the main source of her export earnings. The country is endowed with good land and imaginative management has resulted in increased production. A major effort in this direction is the young pioneer program which teaches young Malawians new agricultural methods. Other projects are a \$1 million sugar factory, a textile mill, housing construction, and a transistor radio plant. A \$9 million hydroelectric facility will provide enough power for any planned expansion through 1975.

I am sure that you will agree with me that the above facts indicate that Malawi is using its independence with skill and imagination. There are problems to be overcome, it is true, but the courage and determination demonstrated by the people of Malawi can lead one to conclude that they will overcome. I congratulate them on a job well done and urge them to continue in the tradition of unselfishness and achievement as the Republic of Malawi marches forward under a banner of cooperation and progress.

South African Justice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1966

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of the Congress the following article entitled "South African Justice" from the May 20, 1966, issue of *New Statesman*. It de-

scribes the steady expansion of apartheid barbarities and how such barbarities have finally and completely subverted any administration of justice in political trials in South African lower courts. As one who spent the Saturday and Sunday of June 24 and 25 in Mississippi as one of 20,000 participants in the march to the State capitol in Jackson, I cannot overlook the moral obligation to call again to notice the devastating sameness of details and of the issues of political justice—voting participation and court justice—behind the Mississippi demonstration and in the prevailing conditions in South Africa.

It was not a new declaration, that which President Johnson said on the recent anniversary of the Organization of African Unity. Despite the conflicting history of its relations with black people of this Nation, America's advocacy has been from inception that "human rights will not be restricted in this country nor supported in our policies abroad." This indefensible and nationally humiliating gap between our pronouncements and our deeds must be, now, finally and completely closed. We can ignore, but history moves to relentlessly repeat its truth that freedom and justice prevails for all or survives for none. We must in this Congress take the step which is open to us to lift continuing restrictions on human rights in this country through the civil rights legislation we have pending in this body. As concerns our relations with other nations, we must demonstrate the credibility of our pronouncements affirming human rights by ending our promotion and fostering of special interests in other lands which in fact give support to the denial of human rights.

The article follows:

SOUTH AFRICAN JUSTICE

(By James Fairbairn)

It used to be said that, however unjust white South Africa's laws were, the courts would provide a fair trial. Even with 'pass-law' convictions being churned out at the rate of one every three minutes, this was once at least partly true of serious—i.e. political—trials. It is true no longer, at least in the lower courts, as is shown by Christian Action's booklet *The Purge of the Eastern Cape* (1s. 6d. from 2 Amen Court, EC4).

Hundreds of former members of Chief Luthuli's banned African National Congress and of the rival PAC are being systematically and brutally seized by Verwoerd's security police in the Eastern Cape, traditionally an area of African struggle and militancy, and held indefinitely without charge. If they crack under the strain of prolonged interrogation, which often includes assaults and sometimes physical as well as mental torture, and agree to give the kind of evidence required, they become state witnesses. Those who somehow hold out become the accused.

The conservative Johannesburg *Star* has aptly spoken of the 'practice of arresting in haste and collecting evidence at leisure'. Frequently the charges relate to actions allegedly committed three or four years ago, making it almost impossible to prove an alibi, yet state witnesses unable to recollect events four months old are drilled to give precise and detailed 'evidence' which, however absurd or even fantastic, they recite with a pathetic air of intense self-satisfaction. To listen to them is 'like hearing parrots come to court'. Asked to repeat earlier evidence about a meeting allegedly held three years ago, one African witness said: 'I

am trying to repeat it word perfect, so that there should be no argument'. He then reeled off a long list of names in the identical order given months before. Questioned by the defence about this feat, he proudly replied 'Word perfect. Word perfect.' It transpired that he and two other state witnesses had been held in a cell with an African security policeman. The defence asked: 'And is he with you all the time?' Witness: 'All the time.' Defence: 'When he goes to the toilet he takes you with him?' Witness: No reply. Defence: 'No answer to that?' Witness: 'No, there is an answer.' Defence: 'Yes?' Witness: 'Yes, there must be an answer. Each and every question has to have its answer.' With intense pride, he then suddenly volunteered information about the allegedly violent aims of the ANC, word for word as set out in the charge-sheet in the trial, which was accessible only to the court, the prosecution, the defence and the police.

This is typical of what goes on at the trials. Most are held in remote hamlets, trial dates are withheld until the last moment, the venue changed without warning, and the charge-sheets are conveniently cyclostyled with only names to be filled in to answer to vaguely drawn charges. The security police decide who may attend court and who may visit awaiting trial prisoners; they supervise or exclude the press, and they tell the prosecutors who is to be charged, who is to give evidence and how the cases are to be conducted. The resident magistrates usually refuse defence requests for further particulars and grant the inevitable prosecution request for state witnesses to appear in camera. The severity of the sentences has become frightening—as is intended.

Men already fined or imprisoned for an offence are recharged, years later, for the same offence. Thus the employees of the Bay Transport Company in Port Elizabeth were fined £7 10s. each in 1961 for having gone on strike, which is forbidden to Africans under any circumstances. Three and a half years later several were rearrested. It was then alleged that the strike had been organised by the ANC and, after more than a year awaiting trial in prison, they have now been sentenced to four and a half years' imprisonment.

Only donated money and the courage of a remarkable core of good men and women of all races has hitherto enabled Defence and Aid in South Africa to challenge in the higher courts the justice acted out in apartheid's lower courts. When Mrs. Diana Collins was in South Africa last year, she commissioned Miss Mary Benson to compile the report which forms the basis of *Purge of the Eastern Cape*. An early unsigned copy of the material was seized by Verwoerd's security police last year. Subsequently Miss Benson was placed under house arrest and prohibited from writing. Next came the banning of Defence and Aid, a decision which was upheld this week, and most recently the banning of Miss Ruth Hayman, the brave and tenacious solicitor who has been almost alone in being prepared to act for political prisoners. The families of convicted men and women are mercilessly hounded, but most whites choose to ignore the whole thing, too afraid of the police and human involvement even to give cast-off clothing to the starving children of political prisoners.

Yet, as in prison, some still retain their integrity. Legal ways and means are being found of channelling funds to them to at least help the desperately needy families; there are up to 4,000 such women and children around Port Elizabeth alone. This is surely one time when banning is the highest recommendation of an organisation—and for increased support of Christian Action's Defence and Aid Fund.

(RETURN ALL COPIES TO DQ)

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD INSERTS

SOUTH AFRICAN "JUSTICE"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
of

HONORABLE CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1966
K3

MR. DIGGS: MR. SPEAKER, I would like to call to the attention of the Congress the following article (entitled South African "Justice") from the May 20, 1966 issue of NEW STATESMAN. It describes the steady expansion of apartheid barbarities and how such barbarities have finally and completely subverted any administration of justice in political trials in South African lower courts. As one who spent the Saturday and Sunday of June 24th and 25th in Mississippi as one of 20,000 participants in the march to the State Capitol in Jackson, I cannot overlook the moral obligation to call again to notice the devastating sameness of details and of the issues of political justice--voting participation and court justice--behind the Mississippi demonstration and in the prevailing conditions in South Africa.

It was not a new declaration, that which President Johnson said on the recent anniversary of the Organization of African Unity. Despite the conflicting history of its relations with black people of this nation, America's advocacy has been from inception that "human rights will not be restricted in this country nor supported in our policies abroad". This indefensible and nationally humiliating gap between our pronouncements and our deeds must be, now, finally and completely closed. We can ignore, but history moves to re-

lentlessly repeat its truth that freedom and justice prevails for all or survives for none. We must in this Congress take the step which is open to us to lift continuing restrictions on human rights in this country through the Civil Rights legislation we have pending in this Body. As concerns our relations with other nations, we must demonstrate the credibility of our pronouncements affirming human rights by ending our promotion and fostering of special interests in such other lands which in fact give support to the denial of human rights.

ARTICLE

F: SOUTH AFRICA
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD INSERTS

**SOUTH AFRICA'S RACIAL POLICIES ARE
AFFRONT TO FREE WORLD**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HONORABLE CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
OF MICHIGAN**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1965

MR. DIGGS: Mr. Speaker, the racial policies of South Africa are an affront to the entire Free World. In recent weeks, that government has made obvious its intention to force representative bodies or institutions of any government located in South Africa into an acceptance and participation in its apartheid policy. Its hope to force the Free World into silent assent to the oppressions, brutalities and asinities of its policies are also clear.

You will recall, on May 13th South Africa tried to restrict the landing of United States Naval personnel from the aircraft carrier Independence to "white only".

On June 25th Dr. Verwoerd, South Africa's Prime Minister attempted to prevent our embassy in Capetown from holding its traditional fourth of July reception without segregation.

On June 28th, the Prime Minister announced that no American Negro personnel would be permitted to work at the three United States tracking stations in South Africa.

DC/em

July 9, 1965

The Netherlands was attacked on June 16th for contributing money to the legal defense of political prisoners and support of their families, as Scandinavian countries and other nations have done and as the United States government will soon be asked to do.

Mr. Speaker, I have written to our agencies which have been specifically challenged by this headon confrontation between the desegregation policies the United States is attempting to implement and the apartheid policies of South Africa.

Our citizens will want to know what will be the answer of our government to these challenges to its equal opportunity and equal rights objectives.

We would urge that the United States government make it absolutely clear that it will not permit South Africa to dictate its racial policies in any of its governmental business or related activities. We would urge that our government do this in specific terms by not restricting personnel in our institutions and activities in South Africa to "white only."

The United States Government cannot afford to evade this challenge to answer clearly to the world community on its position on the struggle for human rights, dignity and justice which daily grows in momentum around the world.

Mr. Speaker, as they are reported, I will ask to include in the Record recent articles of these significant developments in the United States--South African relations and in South African--Free World Relations.

F: SOUTH AFRICA
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD INSERTS

SOUTH AFRICA'S POLICIES COST
AMERICAN TAXPAYERS \$300,000

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HONORABLE CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1965

MR. DIGGS: Mr. Speaker, the policies of South Africa are not only an affront to human decency, they are also costly to the American taxpayer.

An Associated Press dispatch from Norfolk, Virginia, appearing in the July 3, 1965 issue of The Washington Post notes that an American naval oiler was forced to reschedule its stop at Cape Town, South Africa, because Negro Americans wearing an American naval uniform are not allowed to be treated as first class citizens in South Africa.

Another article written for the London Observer and reprinted by the Washington Post, describes the anguish of the South African artistic community over the present segregationist policies of their own government. An Afrikaner poet-artist, married to a Vietnamese (therefore non-white in the eyes of the South African government) is unable to return to his home and receive the recognition his own people wish to accord him.

A New York Times article ridicules the asininity of racial policies which make even the sunken a hazard.

July 9, 1965

Mr. Speaker, the immorality of segregation is both inconvenient and awkward. There are good people in South Africa who deplore the blind, backward-looking segregationist policies of their own country. It is the duty of Americans who believe in democracy and the dignity of man to point out the waywardness of present South African policies.

I, therefore, ask that the following three articles from recent periodicals and newspapers be reprinted in the Record so that my colleagues can understand what is happening in South Africa.