



'ELECTION 1964'

By PETER HOWARD

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'IF YOU WERE PRIME MINISTER OF SOUTH AFRICA . . .'

By BREMER HOFMEYR*

WITH my whole heart I want to thank the Prime Minister of Kenya for the most generous word he spoke recently when he invited South Africans to come to Kenya and see how independence could work—how men of every race, colour, tribe, class and background can stand shoulder to shoulder and build a nation. I value his word. There is greatness in it.

I will tell you what I specially value about your Prime Minister. No matter how wrong you are, you feel he would rather give you help than hate. We South Africans need help. We have lost our way and I hope Kenya will help us to find it.

I am a South African born and bred. The Hofmeyrs have been in the country for over 200 years. My cousin, Jan Hofmeyr, was once the deputy Prime Minister. He was of course the great liberal voice of South Africa. On the other side my mother's brother, Dr. Karl Bremer, was in Dr. Malan's cabinet as Minister of Health.

My mother, though she is 81, is a fiery and active member of a multi-racial political party. The other day she tackled the government chief whip on matters of national policy. At the end he said, 'I tell you I am glad she is not in my parliamentary opposition.' I mention how imbedded we are as a family in South African politics because I feel keenly the responsibility it lays on us to bring something new to birth.

Freedom birthright

On the burning issue of freedom in South Africa, I believe freedom is man's birthright. It is given to him by the God who made him. I believe God wants every man who treads this earth to walk upright in freedom. We talk much about giving freedom or granting independence. But freedom is not man's to bestow. One man may usurp another's man freedom. But if he regards freedom

as his to give or not to give, he has set himself up in the place of God whose property freedom is.

That I believe is actually what we have done, and that is what we have got to undo. Today the word is apartheid. But that is only a symptom of the way we have lived in South Africa for centuries. Even a man like General Smuts, known in world circles as a great liberal, when it came to South African politics, said categorically, 'We are committed to a policy of white domination.'

There are three things we white South Africans have got to do:

1. We have got to come down off our pedestals.
2. We have got to put right what is wrong.
3. We have got to plan with all sections of South Africa how to make the wealth, technical skill and education of our people available for the rebuilding of the whole African continent so that every one of the 250 million people who tread this continent we all love, may have food, work, freedom and faith.

People say, 'What would you do if you were Prime Minister tomorrow? I will tell you a few of the things I would do. I would end the injustice of the colour bar, of things like job reservation whereby the best jobs are reserved by law for the white man. I would end the laws whereby families can be divided and sometimes compelled to live in different areas.

Then I would sit down with men like Chief Luthuli who is under a ban, Mr. Sobokwe who is imprisoned on Robben Island, and men in and out of gaol, and I would say honestly, 'We white people have tried to run things our way and in our own interest. We have made a terrible mess of it. Where we could have been helping the whole continent, the whole continent today hates us. Will you forgive us? Would you be willing to plan together what we in South Africa can do, not just for ourselves, but for all the people of Africa from the Cape to Cairo and from Dakar to Dar-es-Salaam?'

* From an address to the Rotary Club of Nairobi, 16 April, 1964.

A policy like that sounds so sane that people wonder why we don't do it. I will tell you what the biggest enemy is. It is fear. A militant African, a friend of mine in South Africa, was asked what single thing could make the biggest difference in the South African picture. He answered unhesitatingly, 'If we could remove fear from the heart of the white man.'

It is because of this terror that the way independence comes to other parts of the continent is of vital importance to us. You know what happened in the Congo. You know of the streams of white refugees who poured across the borders, often penniless, sometimes brutally treated, to Kenya, Rhodesia and South Africa. It struck terror into our hearts. Men who had opened their hearts even a chink to some new way of thinking and living, closed their hearts in terror and went back to the old ways—sometimes far more resolutely than before.

When Kenya became independent, South Africa expected the same thing. This time they got ready for the refugees. They set up camps and civilian organizations to welcome them. And to this day a lot of people cannot understand why so few have come.

Answer to apartheid

You know far better than I do the preparation for independence that was made here. I have visited your land settlement schemes. I went to see what your papers write so much about—the Narosurra Farm which has pioneered a new scheme of land division and which is being copied by many other farms. I was impressed to find that where land transfer has generally dropped production, at Narosurra it has doubled production. I saw there what I wish every South African could see—black and white and various tribes farming side by side in unity and trust, sharing the land, sharing their skills.

I felt there I had seen the complete answer to apartheid.

But there is another factor that has struck me. You have a Prime Minister who understands the moral battle in the life of a nation. His speech to white farmers at Nakuru is world-renowned. But I learned here of other speeches he has made which I regard as equally far reaching. He has spoken to vast audiences about the task of building a nation and has most courageously tackled womanising, drunkenness, corruption and the things all nations have to battle with. He is clear that these are not just personal matters. You cannot build a nation without laying a foundation in the lives of men.

Worthy of Africa

What is the destiny of a free Africa? It is important for us to think about this, because history teaches a hard lesson that where nations turn their backs on their historic task, history turns its back on them, and they flounder and decay. Could Africa be the continent to take on the most important, the most difficult and the most urgent task in the whole world, the task of putting men before money and machines, and human need before human greed?

We are in an age where scientific discovery has made it possible for the first time in ages to feed, clothe and house the whole human race. It could be done.

Could Africa be the continent to pioneer the answer to want in the world—not because she has more of this world's goods, though in fact Africa is spared the grinding poverty of some Asian countries, but because Africa consciously makes it her task to see that human needs everywhere will be met, that the day is going to end where some are too fat and some are too thin?

That task would be worthy of Africa.

New Olympic goals for Japan

NEXT October, 7,500 athletes from 90 countries will gather in Tokyo. 30,000 visitors from abroad are also expected. They will come for the 1964 Olympic Games, whose aim, as stated in its charter, is 'to bring together the youth of the world in a great quadrennial sport festival, thereby creating international respect and goodwill and helping construct a better and more peaceful world.'

'Will Japan be the first nation actually to live a quality of life that fulfils these aims?' This is the question John Sayre, the American Olympic champion oarsman, has been putting to Japanese athletes and Olympic organisers.

In a whirlwind round of talks, Sayre, Gold Medal winner in the 1960 Games, has challenged Japan 'not only to win medals, but to show through the Olympics an answer to the hate and selfishness that divides the world.'

Press and T.V. have carried Sayre's convictions to millions. In a front-page feature, *Mainichi* (ten million

readers) called him 'a man of guts who is racing hard to clean up the world.'

Sayre spent two hours planning with the nine top administrators of the Tokyo Games how to achieve this goal throughout the Olympic organization. He addressed the entire corps of military men in training for the Olympics, and he was received by former Prime Minister Kishi and former Deputy Prime Minister Ishii, head of the Japanese Athletic Association.

He told Kishi of Moral Re-Armament's training programme for 22,000 youth this summer in Japan, India and America. Kishi commented, 'If you do the work you plan for the youth of these countries and if you work together, that is far more important for the future than anything Prime Minister Ikeda or President Johnson can do now.'

After hearing about Sayre's programme in Japan, Kishi said, 'No one in this country is thinking for the Olympics on such a big scale as you are.'

HOW GANDHI WILL TRAIN TEN THOUSAND

By BRIAN LIGHTOWLER

To give a new leadership to India in the years ahead Rajmohan Gandhi is enlisting an army of 10,000 dedicated young men and women.

It is a task more demanding and difficult than that of ousting the British Raj (Government) undertaken a generation ago by his grandfather, the Mahatma, and other leaders of India.

This summer Gandhi and his colleagues will bring together 2,000 carefully selected youth in three camps, one in West India at Mahabaleshwar, near Poona (1-14 May), one in South India at Ooty (18 May-1 June), and a third in North India at Nahan, close to the Himalayas (4 June-3 July). These young men and women, an announcement states, 'will be trained in patriotism and the art and skills of revolutionizing the character of individuals and nations.'

'All activities in the camps will be geared to this objective,' the announcement continues. 'Apart from lectures and seminars on national and international issues, the programme will include creative physical work, production of songs, plays and literature in the different Indian languages, and sport.' The youth will plan with Gandhi the strategy for the further advance of the revolution in the nation.

Gandhi believes the masses of India will now respond to three simple ideas: (1) Hypocrisy must go; (2)

Cynicism must go; (3) Those who want to clean up the nation must have clean hands themselves. These youth, with clean hands themselves, will take this revolution of national character to every city, town and hamlet of India. By the end of the year it is expected these trained young men and women will have enlisted a further 8,000 students in this battle.

During a rapid 'March Across the Nation' from Cape Comorin in the South to New Delhi, Rajmohan Gandhi and his team addressed hundreds of colleges and schools. From these colleges and schools approximately 5,000 young men and women gave their names and addresses indicating their readiness for future action. All these people are being notified of the camps through the principal of their school or college.

During April personal interviews with applicants have been conducted by people responsible for the camps. Only those who have definitely decided to fight for a new India are being selected.

Each student will be charged two rupees (3s.) a day and will make his own travel arrangements to and from the camp. The expenses incurred in running the camps—the sites, tents, water supply, cooking equipment and so forth—will be met from the sale of advertising in a souvenir book, entitled *A New India for a New World*, and the gifts of Indians who support this move.

Where Dragon meets Bear on India's border

'CHINA STRIKES'* meets a long-awaited need. Nobody need be mystified any longer as to why China invaded India or why after routing the Indian Army in six weeks she stopped when she did. And if anyone wants to know more about what is happening on the borders in Central Asia between China and the Soviet, here it is set down in black and white from the account of eye-witnesses. This book discloses facts never printed before. The *News of the World* featured it on 19 April as 'Book of the Week'.

The author, a protégé of Maxim Gorki as a young man, has won his knowledge through personal participation in much that he describes. He was a Captain of Cossacks raiding across the Sinkiang border. He speaks many languages, was an M.P. in Delhi, and interpreted between Mr. Krushchev and Mr. Nehru in their talks.

He has made many treks through little-known Himalayan passes and piloted his own plane over that mountainous territory. He helped the Dalai Lama escape from Tibet and by bold bluffing brought out his

gold on a dozen mules past the frontier guards.

Dr. Sinha was the first to warn Nehru and the Indian Parliament of the intentions of the Chinese. He exposes the ideological as well as the military failures in India's preparations and draws a very different picture of the then Defence Minister, Krishna Menon, than that given in a recent white-washing biography.

Dr. Sinha is well able to understand the Chinese mind and manner of operation because he was trained by Chinese leaders in the Soviet Comintern school in Moscow and he explains how the underground Communist operates in India and penetrates even the Indian Intelligence Service.

Dr. Sinha calls for a strong army in India and real defence on the northern frontier. He also calls attention to the 'colossal response' given to the new leadership of Rajmohan Gandhi in his call to 'a revolution of national character' as the only foundation on which solutions for the economic, social, political or defence problems of India can be based. The way has been pointed out, Dr. Sinha says, 'to a new and hope-filled future and an India clean, strong and united.'

* *China Strikes* (Blandford Press), by Dr. Satyanarayan Sinha; illustrated with maps and photographs; 6/- (paperback).

Did you know?

—Rajmohan Gandhi has been invited by the Vice-Chancellor to address Waseda University, Tokyo.

—Muriel Smith is under contract to sing on the new T.V. Channel—BBC 2.

—General Hugo Bethlem of Brazil is now Chief Running Wolf. At a ceremony naming him Honorary Chief of the Sarcees, Stonys and Creees, 96-year-old David One Spot, oldest living Sarcee, said, 'Wolf-like, General Bethlem never goes left nor right. His life is guided by something absolutely straight.'

—For the first time since it was written more than two years ago in Peru, the Latin American play, *El Condor*, has again reached the shores of the Pacific. The play has been given in 35 Canadian cities and towns.

—The Kenya Western Region Assembly adopted a plan, presented by its President, for the 'saturation' of the region with MRA films. 61 showings of *Uhuru* (Freedom) were given on 27 consecutive days to 60,000 people.

—'U.K. Sizzles over Sex on T.V.' So claims the five-column headline in *Variety* of an article on the drive by British women to clean up television. The paper writes, 'Indications are that the boundaries of acceptability—often traversed by video producers here—have been transcended once too often.'

The big question

'Dr. William Close, Director of Medical Services of the Congolese National Army, has said that all the important countries of the world are planning for Africa. He asked: "What is Africa planning for them?"'—*Daily Times*, Lagos.

Another question

What made a Swiss businessman pay 100,000 Swiss francs restitution to the tax authorities? Read the story in the April-June number (33) of *New World News*.

'Backstage conditions'

UNDER this headline, *The Stage*, the British theatre weekly, calls on Parliament to assure proper facilities for actors. It says the 198-year-old Westminster Theatre is an example of what can be done.

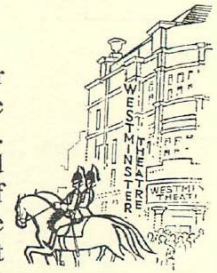
Backstage conditions will be on the agenda again at this month's annual general meeting of British Actors' Equity Association, their trade union.

The Stage writes, 'The excuse given for failing to incorporate theatres in the new Shops and Offices Act was that it would be too difficult, if not impossible, to improve conditions without pulling theatres down. Recent backstage improvements at

the Westminster make nonsense of this argument.

Both Equity and the owners of that theatre are proud of what has been achieved and they both point out that these improvements have been made in a building which is not a modern one.

Ideal conditions can only be expected in new theatres, but in view of what has been done at the Westminster for the comfort and convenience of actors, it would seem no theatre is too old to be improved.'



'In the shadow of Big Ben— Theatre in 10 languages'

UNDER this headline *La Nacion*, Buenos Aires, writes, 'Do you speak Spanish, Arabic,

Japanese, German, Dutch, Norwegian, Portuguese, Italian or French, you are in London, you like good theatre and you don't know a word of English? Don't worry: in the Westminster Theatre they offer you a gay, likeable and modern play in three acts which you can listen to in your own language, even though the actors speak in the language of Shakespeare. The miracle

is produced by small transistor machines, which by means of a closed circuit will bring to your hearing the translation of what is occurring on the stage; it is not a recorded tape, but a 'live' translation by specialized speakers and this guarantees an exact continuation of the development of the play.

The Diplomats has high quality, subtlety and entertains while pulling the leg of the diplomat world. Moreover it has a first-class cast, headed by Bryan Coleman and Phyllis Konstam.

'This remarkable endeavour is worthy to be specially singled out.'

'The theatre I was looking for'

ITALIAN actress, Pina Renzi, was in London last week. She flew over to see *The Diplomats*, and flew back to appear in the Swiss premiere of *Through the Garden Wall*.

Signora Renzi, first Italian woman film director, spoke in the Westminster Theatre. 'I went to see "new wave" theatre,' she said. 'It was interesting but dishonest. I went to other plays that were porno-

graphic and atheistic. They showed all the defects but no cure. Then last September I saw *Through the Garden Wall* at the Westminster Theatre. I immediately felt that this was the theatre I had been looking for all my life. Peter Howard's plays break down walls between families, classes and nations. They are clean and constructive. They bring change to the thinking of nations.'