

# contact

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FOR UNITED NON-RACIAL ACTION

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## APOLOGY

We regret that we are again forced to appear in this form. It has proved extremely difficult to make suitable printing arrangements for Contact. Readers will realize that this is significant of what is insidiously happening to the so-called free press in South Africa.

However, arrangements are now in hand, and we have every hope that the next issue will again be printed.

## BEATING THE BIG DRUM

### Warnings at Nat. Congress

It has been the season for the beating of the big drum and the bellow of the barker. During the past month Nationalist Party congresses have gathered in three provinces. The faithful have marched to the tents to roar their chorus to the solo performers. They have come away satisfied, no doubt, that South Africa is still being pounded into the grotesque monster they have been shaping

## C O N T A C T

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

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for 16 years.

This remains a partly formed, timid brute, shrinking under the light and likely to crumble with too much exposure. The desire to shelter it was obvious in most of what was said at the Congresses. In Natal one Minister warned so-called white political parties to confine their activities to the racial compartment the Government was creating for them; in Bloemfontein the Minister of Justice dragged out his piece about the subversive menace of "front organisations", mentioning the Federation of South African Women, the South African Congress of Trade Unions and "another organisation which I will ~~name~~ here because it will soon be mentioned in the courts

## OBSESSIVE FEAR

But it was left to the Prime Minister to display his Party's obsessive fear of all who threaten its delicate monster. His warnings extended from teachers, lawyers and university lecturers listed by the Government as communists to the Rotary movement in South Africa. This organisation was included because its visiting world president - speaking in his personal capacity as a lawyer - had dared to describe the 90-day detention law as "the mark of a police state and a sign of a weak, uncertain and inexperienced government".

"From now on," said Dr Verwoerd, "I shall have grave suspicions about the Rotary movement."

South African Rotarians hurried to assure the Prime Minister that he need have no suspicions and that the high aims of their organisation did not reach to consideration of detention without trial.

The Government will, however, have to keep on suspecting many other people and organisations who will

ALLEGATIONS OF "TORTURE"  
BUT DETENTIONS CONTINUE

It is because we rejected racial separation that we have been subjected to bannings, restrictions and intimidations, but the Government hesitates to apply these methods fully to the Progressive Party. Furthermore, the Government is angry that the Progressive Party should have persisted in its policy of non-discrimination after it had seen what had been done to the Liberal Party. There is no doubt whatever that the Government is angered by South Africans who now after 16 years still do not accept the policy of racial separation. If the Government, therefore, is afraid to ban people like Jan Steytler, Helen Suzman, Donald Molteno and Ray Swart, it has only one recourse left and that is to restrict non-racial political activity by legislation. I have no hesitation in predicting that if the Progressive Party persists in its chosen courses such legislation will be passed.

## STRONG ENOUGH

It is quite clear - and indeed it has always been clear - that the Government, and by that I mean the Nationalist Party, is determined that no white person save a Nationalist shall have any important relationships with any non-white person, but up till now it has not felt strong enough to legislate against it. Now it feels strong enough, largely because of the disorganisation of the African states, the weakness of the United Nations, and the entry of Red China on to the international stage, which has revived the flagging pro-South Africanism of the Western Powers. Some think the Government makes such threats as this latest out of weakness. That is an oversimplified view to take. Such threats are made out of both strength and weakness.

I trust the Progressive Party will not be deflected one inch from its course. I may say of Coloured representation that it was an instrument that the Liberal Party decided long ago not to use, but the Progressive Party has decided to use it and it must not be deterred by any threats; nor must it be deterred from taking an active interest in the affairs of the Transkei. Why should it not do so? Is not the Transkei part of our country, and is not its destiny intimately connected with our own?

It would be calamitous if the Government were to legislate against all non-racial political activity, but it would be worse if South Africans were to desist from such activity because Big Brother has spoken.

Early this month a circular was issued by the National Union of South African Students about 90-day detention. A list of "mounting protests, allegations and denials", given in diary form from 5th May to 14th August, includes reference to protests against 90-day detention from churchmen, doctors, university lecturers, students and politicians, as well as many ordinary citizens.

The diary ends with the ruling of a judge that interruption of Mr Schermbrucker's detention to bring him to court, after he had alleged in a smuggled letter that the manner of his interrogation amounted to torture, would frustrate the purpose of the 90-day clause which had specifically excluded access to the courts by detainees.

Also in diary form, the circular lists the detention of a large number of students and lecturers between May and August, and the subsequent release of some of them. It also gives some facts and figures about 90-day detainees:

Sixty-one people were held for more than 90 days and 8 for more than 180 days between March, 1963 and March, 1964. During this period 39 teenagers were held, 2 detainees died by hanging, 5 were examined by psychiatrists or sent to mental hospitals and 5 escaped, 46 gave evidence for the state under promise of indemnity, and 36 received such indemnity. 2 were pregnant at the time of detention and 9 alleged assault by policemen or warders in the form of hitting, kicking or electric shock. By 10th June, 737 were known to have been detained and 397 had been charged in court.

Known figures on detention for the year 1964 are given separately. 198 detentions had been reported by 14th August, of whom 125 had been released or brought to trial. Those known still to be in detention at that date numbered 73.

In the recent wave of detentions since 3rd July, at least 100 people are known to have been held. The real figures are thought to be well in excess of this, detention of many Africans in particular not having been reported. On 16th September, some figures were given in the Star: of those held since June, 11 had been charged, about 20 released, and there had been one suicide. At least 67 arrested in June were still in detention. Of the 18 detained in the Transvaal on 3rd July, ten had been charged after a total of 825 days in detention and six released.



## TEENAGERS

In the Cape at least 25 people, including six teenage schoolboys, have been detained since 4th July. Six have since been released. Although seven Indians, including a social worker and a doctor, are also believed to have been detained under the 90-day clause in Durban early in September, Mr David Evans is at present the only detainee known for certain to be being held under the clause in Natal. Miss Gladys Mansi, who was detained on 22nd June, was released late in August. Contact is informed that she is engaged to Mr Selborne Haponya, who is now being charged with ANC activities.

On 19th September some of the detainees who had been held for long periods were: David Kitson - 89 days; Cyril Jones and John Matthews - 89 days; Lionel Gay - 61 days; Adrian Leftwich, Lyn van der Riet and Piet Byleveld - 77 days; Paul Joseph, Eddie Daniels and I. Chiba - 74 days; Spike de Keller - 73 days; Tim Naidoo and Solly Mathews - 72 days; Hugh Lewin and Mohammed Cajee - 71 days; Sholto Cross - 70 days; B.N. Hirson - 69 days.

Within a few days of the anniversary of the death of Locksmart Solwandle Mgudle, a detainee who was found hanged in his cell, Mr Suliman Saloojee jumped to his death from the seventh floor of The Grays, where he was being interrogated by Security Police. He had been detained for 65 days. According to the Star of the following day, 10th September, Col. G. Klindt, chief of Security Police in Johannesburg, said he had "nothing to add to the report that Mr Saloojee died resisting interrogation".

Recently there have been many allegations of lengthy questioning amounting to torture, and a Cape Town detainee, Mr Alan Brooks, is being regularly visited by the British consul following the receipt by a friend of a smuggled letter in which he alleged that he had been assaulted.

### POLICE ATTACK LIBERALS IN NORTHERN NATAL

#### Organiser Raided 13 Times

PIETERMARITZBURG: The Northern Natal branches of the Liberal Party met at Ham-brook recently to protest at the banning of the National Chairman, Peter Brown.

The meeting was held in the face of two weeks of continuous intimidation by the Security Police, who have apparently seized upon this time of confusion after the banning to attempt to crush the Liberal Party out of existence in the area.

The Party organiser in the area has been raided 13 times since the banning order was served on Peter Brown on the 31st July. His wife and grandmother were

interviewed by the police and told to put pressure on the organiser to stop his activities. Nearly every branch chairman in the area was raided and warned that he should stop his activities, and that if he attended the meeting he might be detained under the 90-day clause.

Seven security police attended the meeting and the speeches of Marie Dyer and Alan were recorded on a prominently displayed tape recorder.

Alan Paton remarked on the show of state power at the meeting. Here was a single gathering of mostly poor people in a wattle and daub church building and yet the powers of the state seemed to fear such a meeting.

He warned that difficult times were ahead, but that all one could advise was to be of good courage and to continue the work Peter Brown had devoted his life to.

After the meeting the security police took the names of all the whites present, confiscated the film on which one member had taken pictures of the speakers and then followed the Pietermaritzburg cars for nearly 100 miles of the return journey.

### TRADE UNION LEADER BANNED

The banning of Mrs E. Abrahams has come as a shock not only to the food and canning workers, but to most trade unionists. The banning orders are seen as an attempt to break non-White trade unionism.

In an interview with Contact, Miss D. Hartog, Paarl Secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, said that Mrs Abrahams was the third general secretary of the union to be banned. The union represents some 20,000 workers and is one of the strongest and best-organised non-White unions.

Miss Hartog said that it would be most difficult to replace Mrs Abrahams because of fear of similar victimisation.

A new wage agreement was to be negotiated in March next year and it seemed obvious that the government did not approve of this. It wished to offer a large cheap labour market to factory owners and investors.

By means of suppression of workers' leaders, and by intimidation, the government sought to present South Africa as a state with a "quiet, satisfied labour force".

Contact has been told that several officials of the South African Congress of Trade Unions have recently received anonymous threats against themselves and property owned by their organisation.



HJUL NOT GUILTY IN  
PRISONS ACT CASE

By a Reporter

Because the State failed to prove that the newspaper Contact was published by the company, Selemela Publications (Pty) Ltd, the company and a former director were found "not guilty" of contravening the Prisons Act.

The case, which was heard in June, July and August in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court, arose from allegations that a political prisoner was ill-treated, made in Contact in its issue of 31st May, 1962.

Before the court were Selemela Publications and Mr Peter Hjul, a former director; the printers, Lincroy & Watson (Pty) Ltd, and Miss E.M. Luckhurst and Mr Kyrle Roscoe, secretary and director respectively of the printing company.

Giving judgment, the Magistrate said: "The court finds that there is no evidence that Selemela Publications and Hjul published the article complained of and they are, therefore, found not guilty."

He found, however, that the printing company, Miss Buckhurst and Mr Roscoe were guilty as charged. The company was fined R100, Miss Luckhurst R20 (or ten days) and Mr Roscoe R50 (or 25 days).

APPALLING CONDITIONS AND  
GOVERNMENT POLICY CAUSE  
CAPE LABOUR CRISIS

From "Contact" Correspondent

PAARL: Farmers and other employers in the Paarl area have been complaining for some time of a severe shortage of labour.

Permission to employ more African labour from the Transkei has been given in many cases despite the Government's removal policy. The Commissioner for Bantu Affairs, for Paarl Divisional Council, has stated that from August, 1963 to August, 1964 there was an increase of 7 per cent in African labour on Paarl farms and it has actually been made easier than previously to obtain labour from the Transkei. He expected this increase to be larger next year as the shortage worsens.

State organisations, including the saw mills, have applied for and been allowed more African labour. This will mean an increase of 12½ per cent in African labour for government bodies in Paarl alone. Africans employed by the Provincial Administration Roads Department also increased sharply in number when construction work on new roads was begun earlier this year. And a brick-making works near Stellenbosch was only able to start operating after being

granted permission to employ African labour from the Transkei.

CONVICT LABOUR

A farmer in Klapmuts when interviewed said he paid 70 cents a day to his labourers, a wage which he admitted was low. The housing was also inferior, yet no worker left his farm. He attributed this to treating his labourers as human beings and looking after the sick and aged properly. The workers agreed that this was rare, and one man said, "We know what we have here. The boss is good to us. Money is not everything." This farmer has a prison quota which he never used. He is not, however, selling it.

That these minor improvements in employment conditions are effective in attracting workers is an indication of the appalling conditions on the majority of farms. Readers of Contact will recall the detailed interviews with farm labourers published in our issue of 31st July. Most farmers interviewed saw the workers as "volksies", simple labour units for a few shillings a day.

GOVERNMENT POLICY

A farmer in Wemmershoek blamed government policy entirely for the labour crisis. He said in an interview with Contact that he could not get enough harvesters for the last grape crop and lost one third of the crop. He now employs 20 Africans fresh from the Transkei who are allowed to remain on the farm for only nine months. "Just as they get used to this kind of work they have to go back," he said. He wanted to know why the Western Province should be the guinea-pig of the government's grandiose apartheid plans.

"It will be the end of profitable farming here," he said.

In the French Hoek farming community opposition has been expressed against the proposed Berg River irrigation scheme because labour would never be found. The Paarl town council was criticised for building houses thereby encouraging the farm workers to move to town.

It is widely felt that employment of labour will always be a problem in the Western Cape while the government insists on its removal policy, allowing labourers no security of employment or family life and allowing employers no stability in their labour force or certainty of being allowed enough labour.

This, however, is only half the problem as far as farms are concerned. A few farmers have shown that they understand, in part at least, that the improvement of labouring conditions and



the payment of a decent wage is not merely a humanitarian or charitable act. Most, however, have yet to learn this lesson.

### JUDGE WARNS OF DEATH SENTENCE FOR SABOTAGE

#### Political Trials Throughout Land

While attention is focussed on the Station Bomb trial of Mr John Harris, in Johannesburg, many other political cases are being heard throughout the country.

In Port Elizabeth 140 men and women are awaiting trial in the North End gaol. The trials of 161 others have now opened in Graaff Reinet and Somerset East. 74 African men and women were sentenced to a total of 242 years' imprisonment on 10th September at Graaff Reinet. They were found guilty of being members, officials or office-bearers of the ANC or Spear of the Nation. Their sentences ranged from two to 5½ years' imprisonment. 18 busmen are being tried in Port Elizabeth for arson, the charge arising out of the 1961 New Brighton bus boycott. Seven busmen are reported to be giving state evidence.

On Friday, September 4th, Dr Pascal Ngakane, son-in-law of Chief Luthuli, was found guilty in Durban on four counts under the Suppression of Communism Act, the Departure from the Republic Act and of defeating the ends of Justice. He was held to have become or continued to be a member of the ANC, to have participated in its meetings after it was banned, to have attempted to obstruct or defeat the course of justice by removing two witnesses in a criminal case in Ladysmith to Basutoland and to have assisted these men to go to Basutoland without valid passports or permits. Dr Ngakane was sentenced to imprisonment on each count, some of the sentences to run concurrently. He will have to spend a total of 33 months in gaol if an appeal, which has been lodged, is not successful.

#### DAMAGED OFFICES

Soobiah Moodley, a 20-year-old student in Pietermaritzburg, is being charged with causing an explosion which endangered life or property, by damaging the offices of the Municipal Bantu Administration Dept. in Durban in December, 1961. Dr Shaik Hassan was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in Pietermaritzburg on 19th August for failing to comply with an order served on him under the Suppression of Communism Act. Mr Hassan was said to have failed to report to the Pietermaritzburg Central Police Station as his banning order required. 11 months of the sentence was suspended for three years. Mr Hassan

has appealed against his conviction.

On August 26th and continuing this month, Elson Khanyile, E.S. Mapanga and Thami Mhlambiso have appeared in the Pietermaritzburg Magistrate's Court charged under the Suppression of Communism Act with belonging to an unlawful organisation. Mr Mhlambiso is a former President of the Fort Hare SRC and present Vice-President of NUSAS.

Mr Ramsingh Bohari appeared in the Durban Regional Court on August 18th and 31st charged with being in possession of explosives and of banned literature. He was also charged with fraud in that he tried to induce detectives to pay him a reward for information about who had placed explosives in the Natal Indian Congress office when he knew that he had placed them there himself.

On Thursday, 17th September, three men appearing in Johannesburg charged with attempting to blow up Hospital Hill police station alleged that they were instigated to do so by a man called Ed Round, who has not been charged with them. The men, Marius Schoon, Michael Ngubeni and Raymond Thoms, have each been sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.

Meanwhile, in Pretoria, on the same day, eight Africans were found guilty of sabotage of government property and planning to bomb the homes of the Ministers of Justice, Defence and Finance. Mr Enoch Matibela was granted leave to appeal against his minimum sentence of five years' imprisonment. Others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from eight to 15 years, the latter being imposed on Mr Andrew Mashaba and Mr Peter Magane. Mr Justice Claassen warned that, if the lighter sentences imposed in this case and the Rivonia trial did not provide sufficient deterrent to saboteurs, future courts might well decide that the death sentence was necessary.

#### LENGTHY TRIAL

In Cape Town, the lengthy ANC trial at Goodwood has come to an end. On 26th August, in the Regional Court, Cape Town, 23 people were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three to six years, for membership or taking part in the activities of the African National Congress. Sixteen men were found guilty on both counts and sentenced to three years on each. Seven others, including one woman, Mrs Mildred Lesia, were sentenced to three years for belonging to the ANC. Nine people were found hit guilty of both charges.

One of the accused, Mrs Lettie

Siseko, was released on bail earlier in the year, about two weeks before her baby was due, having spent most of her pregnancy in gaol. She was originally detained under the 90-day clause and was eventually among those acquitted.

#### EX-EDITOR OF CONTACT BANNED

A one-time editor of Contact, Mr Harold Head, has left the country after being served with banning orders prohibiting him from attending gatherings, teaching or having anything to do with publishing for five years. At the time of his ban he was manager of The New African. Mr Head is by profession a teacher.

#### AFRICAN MATRON SEARCHED

The following report appeared in Ilanga lase Natal on 12th September:

"Nurses at the Edendale Hospital are up in arms against the practice of subjecting an African Matron to the indignity of having to be searched as she leaves the hospital. Sister B. Ngcobo has been appointed a Night Matron - a position African staff nurses regard as being of importance. To subject her to treatment extended to the general nursing staff they regard as an act of disrespect for their matron. They have taken the matter up at their meeting and adopted a resolution which has gone to the Acting Matron, Sister L. Springle. On Saturday, 12th September, the nurses will be celebrating the occasion of the elevation of an African nurse, Sister Ngcobo, to the position of matron, the first such appointment made to an African in Natal."

Footnote: It is the practice at the hospital to search every non-White nurse, or other non-White person, leaving the hospital.

#### NOT ALL GOLD THAT GLITTERS

From "Contact" Correspondent

PAARL: The daily press only had praise for the removal of Africans here to the Mbekweni location and very little, if anything, was said about the hardships it caused. Better houses are provided, but for several it means a break-up of the family.

BOYS OF 18 YEARS AND OVER ARE NO LONGER ALLOWED TO STAY WITH THEIR PARENTS. THEY HAVE TO MOVE TO BACHELOR QUARTERS.

The rents for nearly all those who moved are much higher than they paid before and most earn a very low wage.

Those who moved and were interviewed were unanimous about one thing. They were never asked to move to Mbekweni: they were simply ordered to go, or else ....

The most tragic aspect of it all is that many Africans are not eligible to move into the location. In fact they have nowhere to go. They are not allowed to work. They are not allowed to stay at their place of birth (often Paarl itself), and in fact are not allowed to live.

Healthy and strong workers are helped by charity, with funds nearly exhausted, and just manage to stay alive, to live in fear of being picked up and transported from hither to thither. In Paarl their number has risen to 80, and more and more are daily added to this number of tragedies.

Officials simply state that they have to execute Government policy.

That all is quiet in Paarl is not because the people are contented now. It is because they fear to protest against unjust laws and their application.

#### NON-RACIALISTS "KEEP OUT"

The Liberal Party viewed with grave concern two recent signs of yet further Nationalist intolerance of those who do not support apartheid, said the National President, Mr Alan Paton, and the Acting National Chairman, Dr Edgar Brookes, in a statement this month. The first sign was the announced intention to bar named "Communists" from teaching and university posts. The second was the attack on the Progressive Party for its activities in the non-White political field.

"The Nationalist attempt to neutralise its opponents started", they said, "with the Communist Party, moved on to the various Congresses and the Liberal Party and has now reached the Progressives. In the academic field the attack is now on those whom the Government names Communists but no doubt it is intended that the process should spread and eventually embrace anyone who is critical of apartheid. This is what has already happened in the tribal colleges and in African schools.

"In a civilised state anyone should have the right to teach provided he does not use his position to indoctrinate his students. In a multi-racial society everyone should have the right to seek support for his political policies from all sections of



the community.

"Like Hitler before them, the Nationalists are bent on silencing all real opposition to, and criticism of, their policies. Like Hitler before them, they will fail. Their failure will be less disastrous for all of us if we take a stand against these new threats to academic and political freedom now."

#### POFO SUPPORTERS DEPORTED

From "Contact" Correspondent

UMTATA: Deportation orders have been served on three men in terms of the Transkei's Emergency Proclamation 400.

One of the men involved is Mr S.K. Mgudlwa, a prominent member of the Democratic Party. The others are Mr M. Lindani and Mr M. Damane, also Democratic Party supporters.

The men are required to move 45 miles away from their homes in the St Mark's district of Emigrant Tembuland.

Appealing against the order, one of the men alleges that he is being deported because he is a supporter of the Democratic Party and because he attended a meeting of the Party recently at Paramount Chief Sabata's Great Place at Sitebe.

#### INVALID EJECTED

An invalid and his family were ejected from their house in Kwa Mashu at the end of August before alternative accommodation promised to them was available.

Reporting this, Ilanga lase Natal states that Mr R.M. Magwaza had fallen behind on his instalments on the house he was buying from the municipality. This was due to his illness and both the firm for which he had worked for 15 years and the Social Welfare Department were assisting him. In July he received notice of transfer to a cheaper log cabin.

After his eviction, the only comment which could be obtained from an official was that the log cabin was not yet ready.

#### POLITICAL WIDOWS FEAR ENDORSEMENT OUT

From "Contact" Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH: The threat of eviction now hangs over the heads of the wives of the men convicted at Graaff Reinet this month.

In terms of the Urban Areas Act they may be endorsed out if their husbands are sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment. Most of the women have lived in Port Elizabeth all their lives and have nowhere else to go.

Many of them have large families to support. Mrs Maud Magqaza has seven children. Her husband, Kikiki, was sentenced to three years. Another woman with seven children to care for is the wife of 62-year-old Mr James Booie. He was sentenced to two years and has been in gaol already for nearly one year, between arrest and eventual conviction.

Among the 74 sentenced were some women. Mrs Violet Gqirane, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, has three children. Her husband was sentenced to 12 years for sabotage at Port Alfred last year.

#### LETTER:

#### A BAD LIFE IN S.W.A.

Sir,

We are trying the best we can to tell the world that we are leading a bad life here in South West Africa. By this we mean that South Africa must move away from us with their government, which is always after us forbidding us to talk of Swapo.

Here in South West Africa we appeal to the National Executive of Swapo and all the branches to call a special conference to discuss the future operation of our organisation. Such a conference would enable us to exchange views and also

get to know one another.

We want to tell you now we are at the point of winning. I want to remind you of this, and also to remind you of the persecutions in Africa, such as arrests of Swapo leaders.

J.S. Ndeinono.

Orangemouth.

2,500 HEAD  
DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHIEF

Addressing a crowd of 2,500 people at Langa on 13th September, Chief Tutor Ndamase, son of Paramount Chief Victor Poto, said that the Transkei Democratic Party stood for freedom for all races in South Africa.

Discussing matters raised by the Democratic Party in the Legislative Assembly, he said that it had been decided that the existing system of Bantu Education should give way to a system similar to that which other races enjoyed in South Africa.

Chief Tutor referred briefly to the visit paid to him by the Security Police, who searched his suitcases and removed documents soon after his arrival in Cape Town.

PETER BROWN - An Appraisal

By "Authors Anonymous"

Peter Brown was born in Durban on 24th December, 1924, and was therefore a kind of Christmas gift to the nation. He went to school at Michaelhouse, and from school into the army, serving in both Egypt and Italy during the Second World War.

After the war was over he went to Cambridge to study agriculture, but he soon decided this was not his life. He therefore returned to South Africa, choosing the then unusual route through the Sahara Desert. He went to Cape Town and took a B.A. degree in Native Law and Administration, and then worked in Pietermaritzburg for the local Health Commission.

He was not compelled, like most of us, to work for a living. It must therefore be regarded as a feature of his character that he submitted himself to a self-chosen discipline. And it must be added here that later, when he had no employer at all and worked more or less full-time for the Liberal Party, he adhered strictly to a worker's routine.

While with the Health Commission he started the YMCA in Edendale. Another achievement was when he proposed to Phoebe Barlow and was accepted; the laws of the land do not permit us to reveal what was said on that occasion. He and his wife have three children, Vanessa, Christopher and Anton, fawn-like creatures who share in varying combinations

the beauty, intelligence and idiosyncrasies of their parents.

In 1952 he formed the Pietermaritzburg Liberal Association, innocent of the nature of the road on which he was setting his feet. In the following year when the Liberal Party was founded, he became the secretary of the Natal Provincial division, and later its chairman.

Later, when Alan Paton began to decline, which he did with grace (in actual fact he wanted to write the life of Jan H. Hofmeyr), Peter Brown became the National Chairman of the Party. The Party's debt to him is incalculable. He brought to this task not only the self-discipline mentioned above, but considerable gifts of clarity in both the spoken and the written word, and ability to organise and lead. Still greater were his gifts of character, his honesty, his strength of purpose, his gift of being able to encourage and sustain others when things were bad. Perhaps his most striking characteristic is the combination of high ethical standards with a complete absence of blah, a zeal that burns with a quiet and steady flame, in other words a kind of ordinary extraordinary sanity. And one other thing should be mentioned also, his natural gift of communicating with people whose circumstances in life are very different from his own.

Because this is an honest account, one should note that he has a criminal record. On one occasion he was found guilty of speaking at a meeting of more than ten Africans at Kokstad, and on another of entering a reserve without a permit. He shows no shame over these offences, nor over his three-month detention during the emergency of 1960. That shows what kind of man he is.

On 31st July, 1964, he was banned from participating in political activity. What his future is, what our future is, no one can say. But one thing can be said with certainty, that if the future is the one for which we hope and plan, our banned National Chairman will play an important part in it. What is more, it will be a future which he as much as any person has helped to create.

If one were to make a list of true South Africans, his name would be near the top. As for Big Brother, his name wouldn't even be there.

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CAPE TOWN



get to know one another.

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While with the Health Commission he started the YMCA in Edendale. Another achievement was when he proposed to Phoebe Barlow and was accepted; the laws of the land do not permit us to reveal what was said on that occasion. He and his wife have three children, Vanessa, Christopher and Anton, fawn-like creatures who share in varying combinations

the beauty, intelligence and idiosyncrasies of their parents.

In 1952 he formed the Pietermaritzburg Liberal Association, innocent of the nature of the road on which he was setting his feet. In the following year when the Liberal Party was founded, he became the secretary of the Natal Provincial division, and later its chairman.

Later, when Alan Paton began to decline, which he did with grace (in actual fact he wanted to write the life of Jan H. Hofmeyr), Peter Brown became the National Chairman of the Party. The Party's debt to him is incalculable. He brought to this task not only the self-discipline mentioned above, but considerable gifts of clarity in both the spoken and the written word, and ability to organise and lead. Still greater were his gifts of character, his honesty, his strength of purpose, his gift of being able to encourage and sustain others when things were bad. Perhaps his most striking characteristic is the combination of high ethical standards with a complete absence of blah, a zeal that burns with a quiet and steady flame, in other words a kind of ordinary extraordinary sanity. And one other thing should be mentioned also, his natural gift of communicating with people whose circumstances in life are very different from his own.

Because this is an honest account, one should note that he has a criminal record. On one occasion he was found guilty of speaking at a meeting of more than ten Africans at Kokstad, and on another of entering a reserve without a permit. He shows no shame over these offences, nor over his three-month detention during the emergency of 1960. That shows what kind of man he is.

On 31st July, 1964, he was banned from participating in political activity. What his future is, what our future is, no one can say. But one thing can be said with certainty, that if the future is the one for which we hope and plan, our banned National Chairman will play an important part in it. What is more, it will be a future which he as much as any person has helped to create.

If one were to make a list of true South Africans, his name would be near the top. As for Big Brother, his name wouldn't even be there.

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