

# contact

FOR UNITED NON-RACIAL ACTION

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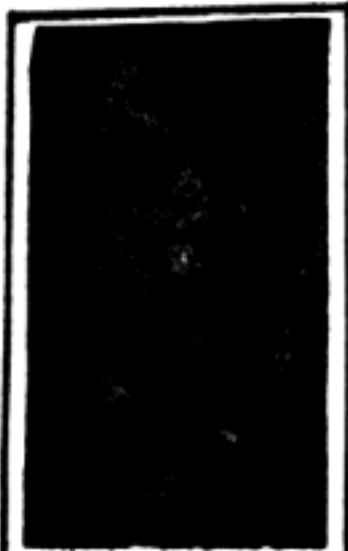
— See page 4

## DEATH SENTENCE FOR HARRIS

DURING NOVEMBER A LARGE NUMBER OF MAJOR POLITICAL TRIALS HAVE TAKEN PLACE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

IN PRETORIA, THE STATION BOMB TRIAL HAS COME TO AN END WITH THE SENTENCING TO DEATH OF THE 27-YEAR OLD TEACHER, JOHN HARRIS. IN HIS JUDGMENT, MR. JUSTICE LUDORF SAID THAT HE WAS SATISFIED THAT HARRIS HAD EXECUTED HIS PLAN KNOWING THAT IN ALL PROBABILITY HE WOULD KILL ONE OR MORE PERSONS.

He had threatened the Prime Minister with the loss of White lives unless there was a change in policy and he had told his friend, John Lloyd, that he was not moved by the loss of a few lives. If he did not know that he would probably kill, then he had nevertheless executed his plan with a reckless disregard for the consequences. His plea of insanity failed. An application for leave to appeal has been noted.



MR JOHN HARRIS

Appearing in Pretoria on charges of sabotage are four people who are alleged to have been members of the African Resistance Movement. They are Bertram Hinson, Hugh Lewin, Fred Prager and Raymond Eisenstein. Hinson, Lewin and Eisenstein have now pleaded guilty to some of the charges. Alexander Cox, who was originally charged with them, left the country when the charges against him were withdrawn. Among the state witnesses at this trial were Adrian Leftwich and Rosemary Wentzel, both 90-day detainees. Allegations of

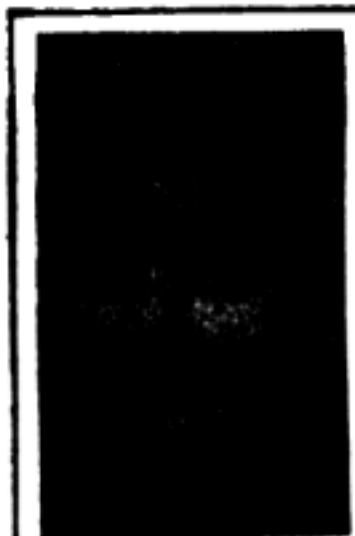
kidnapping were made on Mrs. Wentzel's behalf when she disappeared from her home in Swaziland to be captured a few hours later at a road block in South Africa.

In Cape Town, attention has been centred on the sabotage trial of Eddie Daniels and Spike de Keller. They were sentenced to 15 and 10 years' imprisonment respectively. Both had pleaded guilty, following a change in the indictment to read that they had committed acts of sabotage by way of protest rather than in order to overthrow the Government. Two co-conspirators and 90-day detainees gave evidence for the state at the trial. They were Adrian Leftwich and Lyn van der Riet. Leftwich said that his political views remained unchanged and he blamed the Government for the tragic position in which they all found themselves.

Making a statement in mitigation, Mr. Daniels said that he had entered politics because he had been "appalled at the cruel and humiliating conditions under which the non-White lives in South Africa." He had seen "the cruel, humiliating pass system, the wresting of people from their homes, the denying of employment, the mere pittance which the Black old age pensioner receives and the tearing apart of man and wife, people married according to Christian rites." He said that he had first believed in constitutional means of change, but later was influenced to believe that non-violent protest was not enough.

Originally charged with Daniels and de Keller, three others, Stephanie Kemp, Alan Brooks and Anthony Trew,

pleaded guilty to the alternative charge of furthering the aims of communism. Stephanie Kemp was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, three years of which were suspended, while the men were each sentenced to four years' imprisonment, two years being suspended.



MISS STEPHANIE KEMP

Another major sabotage trial has been taking place in the Cape Town Supreme Court, that of Sediok Isaacs, a school-teacher, and two of his pupils, Achmat Cassiem and James Marsh, together with Abdurahman Abrahams, a stores clerk. They are alleged to have attempted blow up the Matroosfontein Post Office and to have planned to blow up the University College of the Western Cape at Bellville. All pleaded not guilty.

In Johannesburg, 14 people, including Abram Fischer, Q.C., who returned from London to face trial, pleaded not guilty to charges under the Suppression of Communism Act. Giving evidence against them, Petrus Beylveid, a 90-day detainee, admitted under cross-examination that he had failed as a loyal member of the Communist Party. Having made his decision to give evidence, he would, however, he said, be able to live with himself.

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Unless otherwise stated, headlines, sub-editing and political comment in this issue by A.T. George of 206 Durleigh House, Barrack Street, Cape Town.

## Rule by force Causes Violence

"LIBERALISM," said Mr. Alan Paton last month, "is in a crisis, but it is only in crisis because white South Africa is in crisis." What he meant then became tragically obvious during November.

So much has already been said and written about the futility of acts of violence, about shattered young lives and about the dismal scenes in the courts of Cape Town and Pretoria that it seems almost unnecessary to add our own comment. Perhaps we should follow the advice of the Nationalist Party clique, given out as it gorged itself on the scraps from the courts; perhaps we should join its chorus of approval of the way the detention and banning of more than 1,000 South Africans without trial has preserved the tranquility of this free and happy land.

The Government, we are told by the clique, has been so right. If you ban and arrest enough people misguided enough to reject the apartheid fantasies of Dr. Verwoerd, a few saboteurs might well turn up among them. "Nobody likes emergency powers," purred Die Burger. "But nobody with good intentions today can still maintain that emergency powers in South Africa were not essential - or are not still essential."

After all, it has been shown in the courts that four of some 20 Liberal Party members banned since the beginning of 1963 had turned away from their Party's aim to end racialism in South Africa by non-violent means. This, no doubt, will be seen as reason enough for further attacks on the Party - more restrictions, more bannings and more detentions without trial. The judgment of the clique is "guilt by association", and we may expect the eager Minister of Justice to devise suitable penalties.

"What has appeared during this time," comments Die Burger, "is that, while a wide gulf separates the Communist and the true Liberal, a Liberal Party has grown in our country which offers a home to people whose activities in practice cannot be distinguished from those of Communists."

Under the pressure of these attacks the Liberal

## THE OPINION VIEW

# A PLEA FOR THE FREEDOM OF MONKEYS

- by Alan Paton

THE CITY OF Durban has taken very calmly the decision of the Minister to employ forty Indian shunters on the South African Railways. It is only the Nationalists that are perturbed. Yet they need not be, because shunting is not really a traditional white occupation. Van Riebeeck knew nothing about shunting. In fact railways are not really South African. They are only 100 years old, about the same age as the 1820 settlers, and though their locomotives may blow and whistle, they are not really part of the South African scene.

A much more serious crisis is the book embargo. Here are all these books lying about, and no one to censor them. The solution is simple. Hand over the South African Railways to the Indians, and transfer all the railwaymen to the Publications Board, so that they can read these books, so that we can read them too. Indians however will not be allowed to drive the White Train, and rightly too, because this is quite outside their tradition.

Another crisis will soon arise in the nursing profession. Soon there will be no white girls available, because they are needed in managerial capacities. Here again there is a solution to hand. Let white people be nursed by Coloured nurses, Coloured people by Indian nurses, Indian people by African nurses. This sews the whole thing up.

Flogging may have to be abolished. It is a white occupation but it is getting harder and harder to get white floggers. One cannot obviously apply the nursing solution to flogging, because it leaves the question wide open, who will flog the Bantu? Furthermore, one somehow cannot quite get used to the idea of coloured floggers for white people; it is not in the tradition of either of these proud people.

The business of postmen is very tricky. Here at Kloof we first had African

postmen, but now we have

Indian postmen. I must confess I don't like it. I would rather see Coloured postmen here, and send all the Indian postmen to Coloured areas, and all the African postmen to Indian areas. That would again sew the whole thing up nicely, and would show, I think, the immense adaptability of the theory of Separate Development.

Is it not fascinating to see how adaptable the policy of Job Reservation is also. There is no fear that it will collapse; Heaven will collapse just as soon. That is because Christianity and Job Reservation are really the same thing. There is only one possible justification for kicking a man out of his job, and that is if it is done in a Christian spirit. The same is true about kicking a man out of his home under the Group Areas Act. I apologize for appearing to bring religion into politics, but I am not really doing so. Here, by a miracle, they are one and the same thing.

Some people say Job Reservation is finished. They say it is impossible for white South Africa to supply the engineers, architects, telephonists, clerks, barmen, for the entire country. This is only Communist propaganda. In fact there is still a great source of labour untapped. I refer to our monkeys and baboons. Surely many of us have heard Oscar Wollheim's famous story of the farmer who trained baboons for agriculture. They were highly efficient and would do anything except the most menial labour.

It is not pleasant to speak disparagingly of our monkeys and baboons, because they are truly South African. But the fact is that they have done too little for their country. They eat the fruit, and leave the pips for white South Africa. In the Kruger Park they are degenerating, and sit on the roadside

(cont. on page 6)

Party might be goaded into proving that the violent actions of a handful of members were carried on well outside the Party organisation, and that it was neither the training ground nor the home of any sabotage group. But we hope it will resist this temptation and will concentrate instead on exposing the moral poverty of a society that has blinded intelligent young men and women to the dangers and the evils of violence as a political instrument. "A good government does not force its

citizens to such extremes," said Mr. Paton. He might have added that the laws of a country lose their real authority when they are used by the political party in power to serve its own narrow ambitions.

Outside the shallow little world of Dr. Verwoerd, Mr. Vorster and Die Burger, the African Resistance Movement will be seen as a product, not of the Liberal Party, but of the frustrations which must inevitably grow in a system of Government maintained by force against the wishes of most South Africans.

# OVER 300 BANNED BY VORSTER

BETWEEN APRIL 1959 AND NOVEMBER 1964 MORE THAN 360 MEN AND WOMEN IN SOUTH AFRICA HAVE BEEN SERVED WITH BANNING ORDERS, AND WELL OVER 300 OF THESE SENTENCES TO SILENCE WITHOUT TRIAL WERE ISSUED DURING THE TIME MR. B.J. VORSTER HAS BEEN MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

This is revealed by an examination of a list published in the Government Gazette of 6th November, and of notices issued since 30th April, 1964. Long-promised by the Minister, the list gives the names and addresses of 303 people, inside and outside South Africa, who formed the legion of the banned at the end of April this year. Since then another 58 banning orders have been served.

The list must rank among the most thoroughly inter-racial documents published by the race-obsessed government of South Africa. With a lack of discrimination which should please those whose fight against racialism brought them this recognition, it runs straight through from Abrahams to Zuma. Doctors, labourers, teachers, trade union organisers, housewives, journalists, lawyers and lecturers are all there; and the addresses range over the country from Oaklands to Kwa Mashu and from New Brighton to Sea Point. Alongside 30 of the names, present address is given as "Abroad".

Of the 288 men and 73 women banned up to the middle of November, 151 were from the Transvaal, 88 from Natal, 75 from the Western Cape, 32 from the Eastern Cape and 15 from the Transkei, Kimberley or other areas.

According to the main list

of 303 people, only one in five were served with a notice issued under Section 5 (1) of the Suppression of Communism

Act. This is the notice served on people listed by the Government as Communists.

It is the last column of the list which is most revealing of the way Minister of Justice Vorster has used his powers to silence opponents of the Government. This column gives the date of expiry of the five-year bans. According to it, only ten people on the list were banned in 1959 and 1960. The number rose to 34 in 1961, and to 39 in 1962 (Mr.

Vorster's first year as Minister of Justice). In 1963 banning orders were served on 179 people, and so far this year 99 people have been banned.

While the earlier orders - before the second part of 1962 - were severe enough, those that followed run over four to eight typed and duplicated foolscap pages. In addition to the previous strictures on political gatherings, they now bar any social gathering, confine the recipient to a particular area, prohibit visits to any political, publishing or printing office and to any factory, university or school. Banned people may not communicate with

each other and they may not write for or participate in any way in the preparation of any publication. In addition, some of the people on the list have to report regularly to a police station and some are under 12-hour house arrest.

In the past milder bans usually went to expiry before the later restrictions were imposed. But in October Mr. Peter Hjul, banned in February 1963, when he was Cape Chairman of the Liberal Party and Editor of Contact, was handed another four pages of papers which could turn a banning order into something resembling a customs tariff book, with amendments for each year.



MR PETER HJUL

Headed "variations", these papers brought his first banning order into line with those served in the latter part of 1963 and in 1964. They prohibit him from entering any political or publishing office and from assisting in any way in the preparation of any publication. An exemption is included to enable him to continue his work as managing editor of a group of industrial magazines.

When he announced that he had issued his list of banned people, the Minister said it was up to those interested to keep it up to date. No further list would be issued. This is not surprising. With variations, additions and the continuing flow of new orders, keeping up an accurate list would provide work for a permanent squad of clerks and typists.

Snyman that he could not order her 90-day detainee husband to be brought to court, despite allegations of ill-treatment made in a note smuggled out from gaol, was dismissed. An appeal to the

Appellate Division has been noted. In Bloemfontein, on 10th November, the appeal by Gillian Jewell against her sentence of one month's imprisonment for contravening the Suppression of Communism Act was dismissed. She was charged following a visit to her fiancé, Jack Tarshish, when he was awaiting trial. Both are banned people and are not allowed to communicate in any way, without applying for permission.

A claim for damages brought against the Minister of Justice and three detectives failed in East London this month. Washington Bongco, condemned to death in March this year for sabotage, alleged assault during interrogation.

## SABOTAGE TRIALS cont. from page I.

On trial for sabotage in Johannesburg are five men, Ian Kitson, John Mathews, Wilton Mkwazi, Laloo Chiba and Sathyandranath Maharaj. They are alleged to have been members of Umkhonto we S'izwe, and 58 acts of sabotage are listed in the indictment against them. They are also alleged to have conspired with the Rivonia trialists.

In Pietermaritzburg, John Laredo and David Evans are on trial on two counts of sabotage, while, in Queenstown, Joel Gwabeni and Caswell Mbelebele were sentenced on 18th November to 7½ and 5 years' imprisonment respectively for sabotage, following the burning of a dairy in March last year by alleged members of the Pan-Africanist Congress.

Also charged with sabotage, in Pretoria, is Morris Matsimela, who refused to give evidence about two months ago when nine men were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from five to fifteen years.

### A.N.C. ARRESTS

Arrests of alleged members of the African National Con-

gress continue in Port Elizabeth, and trials arising from these arrests continue to take place in and near that town. Nearly 500 people are now believed to have been arrested. Early in November, 33 men appeared in Port Elizabeth, for remand. Thirteen were to be tried in Graaf Reinet and eight in Somerset East. Others were remanded till the end of December. In Somerset East, 36 people were sentenced to eight or nine years' imprisonment each on charges arising out of ANC membership.

Another Cape Town trial of political significance is that in which Mrs. Joan Block is appearing, in her own capacity and representing Insight Publications, publishers of The New African. She is charged with publishing matter which is indecent, obscene or offensive to the public. The charge arises from the publication of a short story, "The Fugitives", written by Can Themba. Mr. Uys Krige gave evidence for the defence.

In Pretoria, on 6th November, an appeal by Mrs. Lesley Scherbrucker against the decision of Mr. Justice

## CONTACT EDITOR DETAINED

Despite an announcement by Minister of Justice Vorster that he hoped soon to be able to dispense with the 90-day clause, several more people have been detained during the past month. Among them is Miss Jill Jessop, secretary of the Liberal Party in the Cape, who took over the editorship of Contact when Miss Ann Tobias was banned early in October. Miss Jessop was arrested on 19th November.

Two other journalists are among those most recently detained. They are Mrs. Margaret Smith, of the Sunday Times, and Mr. Gavin Stewart, of Post.

Many long-term 90-day detainees have either been charged or have given evidence at some of the sabotage and other political trials which have taken place during November. Some, however, are still

being held, while others have been released.

Recently released was Mr. Harry Cohen, lecturer in Sociology at the Port Elizabeth branch of Rhodes University. He had been held for 111 days. Mrs. Betty Mearns, also of Port Elizabeth, was released at the end of October after 77 days' detention, and Mr. Dan Israelstam, of Johannesburg, after 63 days. Released in Cape

Town during November were Miss Millie McConkey, Mr. Neville Hillman, Mr. Livingstone Mrwetywana, Mr. A. Williams and Mr. J. Keraan.

Mr. Norman Bromberger, lecturer in Economics at Rhodes University, Port Elizabeth, had been held for 115 days on 20th November. Also still in detention is Mr. Errol Smith. It is believed that he will shortly be charged with a non-political



MISS JILL JESSOP

offence in connection with unlawful possession of explosives.

# more bans

From Contact Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN: Mr. Eric Harber, Chairman of the local branch of the Liberal Party, was banned late last month. Mr. Harber was born in the Transvaal and took a BA (Hons) degree in English at Natal University. He is now lecturing in English at Rhodes University.

On arriving in Grahamstown in 1960 he became a member of the Committee of the Grahamstown Branch of the Party and gradually became more involved in its activities. With the loss of members as a result of transfers or bannings he took on more responsibility and played a brief but vital rôle in operations that fall under the National Chairman's Portfolio. He has been a consistent critic of the Nationalist Government through the medium of letters and articles in the local press.

Mr. Harber is awaiting a reply from the Minister as to the reason for his ban. The ban contains much the same restrictions as those imposed on other recently banned people. He has had to find a new home, as he may no longer share a flat with Mr. Terence Beard, another banned Liberal.

First Liberal to be placed under house arrest is Mr. Joe Tsele, formerly vice-chairman of the Pretoria branch of the Party. He is confined to his home from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. daily and from 1 p.m. on Saturdays to 6 a.m. on Mondays. During these hours he may receive no visitors.

# SUMMONS

security police.

Later in the afternoon, before being released, he was served with a summons requiring him to appear before a magistrate for refusing to supply evidence regarding an alleged offence.

# HANGED IN SPITE OF PROTESTS

From Contact Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: The last night alive of three men condemned to death is hardly the time, nor would a business association dinner seem to be the occasion, for public comment on their case. But this did not deter South Africa's Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Afrikaans Sakekamer in Johannesburg on the night of 5th November, he said he had received 2,000 letters and cables protesting against the death sentences imposed at Port Alfred on 16th March on Zinakele Mkaba, Buysile Mini and Wilson Khayinga.

The three men were found guilty of shooting Sipo Mango the day before he was to appear as a witness for the State in a sabotage trial. They were also found guilty on 17 counts of sabotage. The protests alleged the men were only engaged in trade union affairs. "I never knew," said Mr. Vorster, "that 'Murder Incorporated' was regarded as trade unionism in the outside world."

It was clear that this campaign of suspicion had a central source.

The Minister also told guests at the dinner that he believed in the saying of the Afrikaans poet, the late C.J. Langenhoven, that one swallow did not make a summer, but that one bluefly could spoil a herd of cattle.

"Blueflies can be dealt with in only two ways," he said. "One can either kill

them with a swat or you can open the window and let them out.

"This is exactly what we are doing in South Africa. Those who try to instigate political thuggery do not succeed; many of them are no longer with us."

On the morning of 6th November the three condemned men were hanged in Pretoria Central Prison.

## QUESTIONS THEN

From Contact Correspondent

PIETERMARITZBURG: The Natal Provincial Secretary of the Liberal Party, Mr. John Aitchison, was questioned by Security Police for more than five hours recently.

Security police called at his flat at about 8:15 a.m. and finding him out collected him from near the University, where he is a student. He was taken to security police headquarters and questioned for nearly five hours about a series of protest meetings held in Northern Natal.

A statement with Mr. Aitchison's answers to police questions was handed to him to sign at about 1 p.m. He refused to sign the document unless his attorney was present and threats were made by the

# Is Vorster looking for a Reichstag?

QUOTED FROM THE "CAPE TIMES" UNION JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT 28.5.1960

"From the 'Cape Times', March 1, 1933.

"The German Reichstag was destroyed on February 27 by a deliberate fire, started in at least 20 places at once.

"A new decree which has been signed by President Hindenburg and will be enforced immediately, places Germany under an absolute dictatorship backed by what is virtually martial law.

"The decree rescinds all the articles of the Weimar constitution guaranteeing personal liberty, the right of free expression of opinion, freedom of the Press, the right of holding meetings and forming associations, and the privacy of letters, telegrams and telephone calls.

"This is a God-given signal. If this fire, as I believe, turns out to be the handiwork of communists, then there is nothing that will stop us now from crushing out this murderous pest with an iron fist! Thus spoke Herr Hitler to the journalists who, along with him, were watching the blazing Reichstag. 'You are watching the beginning of a great new epoch in German history.'

"Captain Goering, Hitler's right-hand man, was equally excited."

QUOTED FROM THE "CAPE TIMES" 1st August, 1964.

"Dawn of lovely day for S.A.," says Vorster.

"PORT ELIZABETH. - Communism will be rooted out in South Africa, no matter how many crocodile tears are shed in the process or how much pressure is brought to bear from outside the country," Mr. Vorster, the Minister of Justice, said at a Nationalist Party meeting in Kirkwood yesterday.

"The Government will keep

## Labour Supporters

Africans all over Durban have been celebrating the success of the Labour Party in the British elections.

Contact's Correspondent reports that people believe Mr. Wilson's Government may exert influence over the South African Government to modify its apartheid policies.

Women were singing praises in the buses, congratulating Mr. Wilson, and young men bought large quantities of liquor to celebrate the occasion and wish the new government success.

its pledge to the people to destroy all subversive elements.'

"Mr. Vorster said that when called on by the Opposition in Parliament he had not been prepared to lift the 90-day Clause because of the activity in five places in Africa where saboteurs were being trained for sabotage in South Africa. The second reason was that there had been a re-grouping of communists since the Rivonia trial.

"LOVELY DAY

"The Minister praised the police force for the thorough-

ness with which they performed their duties, and especially for the success they had achieved in dealing with subversion.

"We are often asked what lies ahead for South Africa, what the future holds for us.

"Many people have said that the clock now stands at the fateful hour of a quarter to twelve.

"But it is not that hour for the White man. On the contrary, it is the dawn of a lovely day for the Republic of South Africa."

ends

## More News from African Stations

CAPE TOWN: On 24th October the new republic of Zambia became a reality. With the emergence of this new state another voice of freedom is heard - the Zambian radio.

At present called the Northern Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation, it can be heard by South Africans on a frequency of 3.35 megacycles in the 90-metre-band. This band carries the Zambian signal late in the evening, but in the early morning the

41 metre-band is best. (Sign-off in the evenings is at 11.10 p.m. after newscast.)

RADIO MALAWI on the 75 metre-band with a frequency of 3.95 m/cs has programmes in English and (mostly) in local languages.

These stations are additions to those reported in Contact in the past. With this wealth of music, news and views from the entire continent - and beyond, the 'facts' given by the S.A.B.C. can be easily checked.

Let it be stated that any set with a simple aerial strung to a pole outside - or even along the perimeter of a room will suffice - and a transistor with a 'whip' aerial is excellent. But buyers of new sets should buy those equipped with shortwave. FM and medium-wave are useful only for the distorted local services of the S.A.B.C.

## Another Ban in bid to Stifle Liberal Party

THE CHAIRMAN of the Pietermaritzburg branch of the Liberal Party, Mr. C.O. Gardner, made this statement on the banning of Victor Noel last month:

"Mr. Victor Reuben Noel, a Natal member of the Liberal Party and a member of the Party's national committee, has been banned under the Suppression of Communism Act. Against this action the Liberal Party protests most vigorously.

"It seems necessary to conclude that the Government is determined to ban some of South Africa's best citizens. Mr. Noel is a great believer in democracy (he is not, by any definition of the word, a Communist), he has been a prominent member of B.C.E.S.L., and he is a staunch Roman Catholic. Mr. Noel has not been charged with any crime at all; and yet now he is silenced, and forbidden to attend meetings, and confined to Pietermaritzburg.

"This confining of Mr. Noel to the district of Pietermaritzburg is particularly unfortunate, as he has been

working (in the building trade) in Durban.

"The Nationalist Government claims that it is prepared to tolerate opposition parties such as the Liberal Party; but it is putting more and more prominent Liberals out of action by the process of arbitrary and inexplicable banning."

## BAD: 'no'

From Contact Correspondent

DURBAN: Officials of the Bantu Affairs Department here refused to allow the Chief of the Zulus, Paramount Chief Cyprian Bhekuzulu, to be invited to attend the civic reception organized by the Chief officers and the Mayor, for Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Chief Matanzima visited Durban at the end of October. No reason was given for the refusal.

# Who misled Nusas Students?

FREEDOM FOR MONKEYS

(Cont. from page 2)

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE, Mr. Vorster, has announced that political prisoners who have been misled by "four past presidents of NUSAS", will be given the normal remission of sentence allowed to non-political prisoners - if the parents can prove to him that their children were misled by these "offspring of snakes" ("adderbroedsel").

Among those named as co-conspirators in the recent sabotage trials are Neville Rubin and Adrian Leftwich, both ex-presidents of NUSAS (the National Union of South African Students).

Two other past presidents - Ernie Wentzel and Jonty Driver - were held for a time by the Security Police this year. Both were released. Neither has been charged. Neither has been mentioned in connexion with the trials.

Mr. Vorster has not named the four past presidents who have led students astray.

If Wentzel and Driver can be excluded, Mr. Vorster must have been referring to two other people.

These are the twenty-two past Presidents of NUSAS:

- 1924-30 L. Marquard (O.F.S.)
- 1930-33 D. Marquard (O.F.S.)
- 1933-36 L. de V. van Winsen (Stellenbosch)
- 1936-37 M.G. Rabinowitz (Witwatersrand)
- 1937-38 W.R. Whaley (U.C.T.)
- 1938-40 E. Newman (U.C.T.)
- 1940-41 R. Horwitz
- 1941-42 F. Daubenton (Witwatersrand)
- 1942-43 D.H.P. Streeten (Witwatersrand)
- 1943-45 N.C. Gracie (U.C.T.)
- 1945-47 A. Klopper (Witwatersrand)
- 1947-48 O. Caldecott (U.C.T.)
- 1948-51 P.V. Tobias (Witwatersrand)
- 1951-53 Miss P.M. Arnett (U.C.T.)
- 1953-54 M.G. O'Dowd (Witwatersrand)
- 1954-55 J.M. Didcott (U.C.T.)
- 1955-57 R.M. Wentel (U.C.T.)

- 1957-58 T.A. Coombe (U.N.P.)
- 1958-59 N. Rubin (U.C.T.)
- 1959-60 J.D. Shingler (Witwatersrand)
- 1960-62 A. Leftwich (U.C.T.)
- 1963-64 G.J. Driver (U.C.T.)

## Farmworkers form New Union

From Contact Correspondent

PAARL: At a public meeting held at Simondium near here this month, an association was formed for farm workers in the Western Cape.

In spite of police intimidation 30 farm workers turned up and listened attentively to Mr. B. Kok, who explained that the association was strictly non-political and was working for the improvement of the well-being for farm workers, who hold the lowest status in society and are not organized at all. The police were taking down notes during the speech and took away a copy of the constitution.

More than 150 workers who were to attend a similar meeting at Groot-Drakenstein had to be turned away, when the police threatened to arrest the speaker and chairman if the meeting was held on the place as advertised, which they said was private property on which the organizers did not have permission to talk publicly.

The acting chairman, Mr. V. Roberts told our reporter that most farmers were against the formation of such an association, but a small number of farmers have come forward and offered their whole-hearted support, which was very encouraging for the young association.

begging food from those endeavouring to enjoy their hard-earned holidays.

If these animals could be trained - and a problem like that should be child's play for those who in sixteen years have solved the racial problems of South Africa - many more white South Africans would be freed for managerial positions. It would not surprise me if our monkeys became the best fed and happiest monkeys in all Africa. The tide of Communism would be halted, and the world would come to see the excellence of our policies.

One thing would have to be made quite clear, however. Monkeys would not become part of the nation. They could work in our industries and on our farms, but they would remain citizens of the kloofs and krantzies. No true South African would wish to disturb the freedom of their care-free lives. Nor, I am sure, would our monkeys wish it otherwise.

## VIEWSFLASH

Max Collie's hypnotist show - at the Luxurama some time back - made some subjects (Whites, Coloured People, Asians) believe they were 7-year old schoolkids: they all started playing together. White mummy hadn't yet told them to avoid the nasty non-whites. Might be idea to hypnotise all S.A.'s whites back to age 7 - then they might act more like adults.

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If a liberal swears on the telephone, can he be arrested for using offensive language within the hearing of an officer of the law?

## B.P.P OFFICIAL CONVICTED

From Contact Correspondent

FRANCISTOWN: On 6th November, 1964, the Secretary-General B.P.P. Mr. P. D. Maruping, was convicted in the District Commissioner's court, Francistown, to one year's imprisonment, six months' of which were suspended for two years.

The Magistrate found him guilty of "undermining the lawful authority of a Voters Registering Officer", in terms of the recently passed Penal Code Law. The Magistrate, Mr. O'Bein, granted Mr. Maruping the leave to appeal to the High Court due to sit at Lobatse on 8th of December 1964.

The charge arose from criticism by Mr. Maruping at the manner in which Registering Officers were interviewing prospective voters, following complaints locally and in the country constituencies.

## Apartheid for Royalty

PRINCESS GRETTA VELANGOKU-BONGA SHAMASE, sister of the Paramount Chief of the Zulus, is to complain to her brother about the treatment she received on a recent visit to Durban.

The Princess, who lives in Nongoma, was accompanying her husband, Mr. Nelson Shamase.

According to Ilanga lase Natal, her complaints are that, on arrival at the Paramount Chief's house:

they slept in servant's quarters;

they were not given any food. She had to find a primas stove and buy paraffin with which she cooked food; they had to wash outside at the taps in the morning; and at last they were given a plate of beans and meat which was intended presumably that they should share, for Mr. Shamase did not have his own plate.

The princess's husband is the Paramount Chief's Councillor and also chairman of the tribal authority at Nongoma.