

FACTS

This Newsletter is issued by the Joint S.A. Universities Right-Wing Students

Dear Student,

Since 1934 we have been duped and brainwashed by the Communist Front Organisation NUSAS. The all-out war of the South African Government against Communists, saboteurs, terrorists, murderers and the like, have unmasked to a great extent the undermining and subversive role played by NUSAS in their underground activities against the safety and security of our country.

These traitors running NUSAS are sorely mistaken if they have the idea that we're ALL a lot of stupid clots to swallow their frantic denials of accusations against NUSAS, and to believe that NUSAS is really and truly an innocent, pious and hallowed organisation! Oh no! ALL of us haven't pink ideas! And we're certainly not just mere members of "the masses" - we're normal self-thinking South Africans, loyal to our country which is involved in this life and death cold war.

All of you must by now have heard of the latest stunt by NUSAS, the official invitation to Dr Martin Luther King, the Negro Civil Right ("Lefts") leader - whose activities in over 60 Communist Front organisations have been unmasked by the FBI - to address students of UCT at the annual T.B. Davie Memorial Lecture. In this respect you may have asked yourself "Now what is all this in aid of?" We'll tell you! The idea of inviting this character to Cape Town originated in NUSAS Head Office, and in their effort to make the South African public colour blind to the point that BLACK makes RED WHITE, they could hardly have chosen a person more suitable, NUSAS have continually to toe the line to their Commie Bosses, and the "noble" Dr King was selected. What do you know of him? Very little I'm afraid, but to keep you in the know we have reproduced in this letter pages 6113 and 6114 of the official USA Congressional Record of March 30th 1965, which makes quite interesting reading -

(That is the end of page 1 of the pamphlet. Pages 2 and 3 comprise photostat copies of pages from the USA Congressional Record. These pages have been edited by myself. Only those sections relevant to the sneering of Dr King and hence NUSAS have been reproduced. According to an official of the US Consulate in Cape Town, certain of the statements and affidavits contained in the reprinted section of the Congressional Record were subsequently withdrawn. Unfortunately he has been unable to ascertain which sections.)

III. WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1965.

No. 57.

March 30, 1965.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD -- HOUSE

6113

MARCH ON WASHINGTON - THE UNTOLD STORY.

The Speaker pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the Gentleman from Alabama (Mr Dickenson) is recognised for one hour.

MR DICKINSON. Mr Speaker, last week Alabama witnessed the climax to weeks of civil rights activities in my state. It was a week which brought literally thousands of men and women...in... a kind of holy crusade of human rights... There was discord.. violence and.. death, all of which we deplore. From all this a completely distorted picture of the State of Alabama has been painted. It is a picture of a place peopled by vicious, racist bigots whose only joy is found in the suppression of the Negro race;... a place where the

Negro must live out his days in constant terror of police brutality and bombs that explode in the night.

... It is in short, but a part of an effort to divide and to conquer this nation - and if this effort goes unchallenged it may well accomplish its purpose.

There is a story here, however, that has been untold and, for the most part, is unknown... If you think that these facts are vile and obscene and are unpleasant to hear, I agree. But think what it is like to have witnessed them...

First and foremost... There were four distinct and usually identifiable groups intermingled and participating in a common effort but each for its own motives.

Let me read a circular actually handed out... by some (marchers): "Welcome Freedom Marchers to Hollywood burlesque... girls - girls-girls- girls-girls-girls... Entertainments and refreshments provided free... (Note to Ministers... some of you... trying to look too pious and old-fashioned... Please prevail upon the hold-backs to let the show go on in all of its unrestricted glory fun, frolic and warmth).

"... let every good man arrive. (Note to Southern girls come and join in the fun if you can cast off the old-fashioned ideas, whether of racial bigotry or medieval morality...)"

Is this circular out of character with the rest of the march? Look at the participants.

One group was the Alabama negro who participated to help secure rights... withdrawn from him illegally... Not universally so in Alabama, however - only in isolated pockets... and none of these areas recently.

A second group are the do gooders... who... out of compassion for those whom they are convinced need help and, although misinformed and misguided... come and participate in the marches, demonstrations and even serious civil disturbances.. This group, for the most part are serious, sincere educated people....

We of our state do not condemn the first group. Perhaps we would react similarly in like circumstances. We can recognise the good intentions of the second group even though we know their method is wrong. These two groups... (are a) small part of the total effort. Both of these groups are in fact being... used as unknowing tools of the other two groups involved....

The third group, also a tool being used by the fourth group, are human flotsam, adventurers, beatniks, prostitutes and similar rabble.... The fact is that they are recruited as full-time demonstrators. They are promised 10 dollars per day, free room and board and all of the sex they want from opposite members of either race. Free love among this group is not only condoned; it is encouraged....

Do I exaggerate? Drunkenness and sex orgies were the order of the day in Selma... There were many - not just a few - instances of sexual intercourse in public between Negro and white. News reporters saw this... photographs were taken of this, I am told. I have not seen the actual photographs, but they are being processed and compiled.

Negro and white freedom marchers... engaged in all-night debauchery within the church itself... Urinating in the street was not uncommon....

Has anyone stopped to ask what sort of people can leave home, family

and job - if they have one - and live indefinitely in a foreign place demonstrating? This is a bunch of godless riffraff out for kicks and self-gratification that have left every camp-site between Selma and Montgomery littered with whisky bottles, beer cans, and used contraceptives. I am prepared to prove these facts.

Who then is the one or group that puts these groups together - that gives it cohesiveness, strength, money and direction. Who or what can weld this diverse group together into a formidable force that can - and has - overcome? The answer is this: the Communist Party... I have not wanted to believe it - but I have been convinced....

I am sure that there are others here and elsewhere that "don't want to hear about Communists". But the facts are here for anyone that has eyes to see. The Communist Party and the Communist apparatus is the undergirding structure for all the racial troubles in Alabama for the past three months.

Look at the speakers on the platform in front of the capitol in Montgomery or participating prominently in the march or demonstrations.

First Carl Braden: A well-known Communist who has been active in civil rights activities for several years... He was once convicted for conspiring with Negroes in Kentucky to bomb other Negroes' houses.

Second, Abner Berry: One of the directors of the Communist Party... was photographed, I am told. I have not seen the photograph.

Third, James Peck: Field secretary of CORE. He has a Federal criminal record. Mr Peck and a group of demonstrators once tried to prevent the launching of our first nuclear submarine... Does anyone seriously believe that Mr Peck is interested in Alabama Negroes' civil rights?

Fourth, Baynard Rustin: Rustin heads an organisation known as the war resisters league - which is the US branch of an international organisation known as War Resisters International. The purpose of this organisation... is to persuade and aid young men to avoid compulsory military service in their country... (this organisation) shared offices in New York with the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Council - otherwise known as SNCC. SNCC was co-sponsor... of the Montgomery March. Baynard Rustin, by his own admission in the Saturday Evening Post, was a Communist Party organiser for 12 years.

Fifth. And what about the king himself - King Martin Luther. The only man in America that can announce when he will see the President - and it becomes a fact. Martin Luther King himself has amassed the staggering total of more than 60 Communist front affiliations since 1955. In spite of which Dr King has been quoted as saying last summer in Greenwood, Miss. that "there are no more Communists in the Mississippi summer project than there are Eskimos in Florida". With King at the time he made the statement was Baynard Rustin... King also said that there are no Communists in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Hunter Pitts O'Dell... who was identified by witnesses as a Communist Party member, worked for (King for a year)... When King promoted demonstrations in Birmingham in the summer of 1963 police identified and photographed a number of known Communist and suspected Communist sympathisers in King's supporting groups. His chief of staff at that time was Wyatt T. Walker... (now) editorial advisor to the Progressive Labour movement, which has been described by Mr J. Edgar Hoover as a Marxist-Leninist following the more violent Chinese Communist line. No man in America has received more praise or more space coverage in such Communist newspapers as the Worker and People's World as Martin Luther King.

The logical question follows, why would the Communists want to do this? What will they gain? The answer is that years ago a systematic plan was started by the Communists to divide the deep South from the rest of

the nation, by the very tactics they are now using, Divide and conquer. They are being eminently successful. The most disturbing thing about it is that the US Government knows all these facts... yet the Government helped to promote the occurrences in Alabama.

... America must substitute reason and fact for emotion. We must wake up before it is too late. It may be too late now.

(The quote from the Congressional Record ends with an affidavit by an ex-counter spy for the FBI. This affidavit ends as follows):

"I hereby also state that Martin Luther King has either been a member of, or wittingly has accepted support from, over 60 Communist fronts, individuals and/or organisations, which give aid to or espoused Communist causes". (It is signed by Karl Prussion).

(Back page of the pamphlet)

Commenting hereon a NUSAS Executive spokesman said: "This invitation to Dr King is definitely a step in the right direction and has already given rise to wide publicity in S.A. and abroad. This invitation is another of our moves to provide valuable adverse criticism of S.A., because Dr King's entry to this country will most positively be refused."

NUSAS are Past-Masters in the blackmail campaign against our country. This is how MAGNUS GUNTHER the Chairman of International Student Conference praises Nusas on their mastership:

"This Conference asks NUSAS to continue and increase the supply on information on the evil policies of the S.A. government to the ISC and to encourage other organisations opposed to apartheid to similarly increase their publicity to counter the honest propoganda of the S.A. Govt. economic interests and of many S.A. immigrants and tourists abroad - and calls upon NUSAS to intensify their efforts to achieve a complete economic boycott of S.A. goods from S.A, European, Asian and American main trading partners, an effective oil embargo and, if necessary a blockade of S.A. ports...."

This my friends you can read on pages 36 and 37 of the ISC resolutions. Here now follows an example of the type of "information" submitted to ISC by NUSAS:

"... Although the S.A. economy continues to grow at an unprecedented rate, the fruits of the economic boom are limited to whites only, using FORCED labour from Angola, Mocambique and foreign investment..." The S.A. govt. is arming itself in a way which can only be considered a threat to other peaceful African states and world peace by developing missiles and poisonous gases"... "In the face of the complete failure of the S.A. govt. to negotiate with the representatives of the majority of the people of SA, the people have had to resort to acts of violence".

..."The S.A. govt. has used illegal threats of economic sanctions against the British Præctorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland..."

WHO ELSE BUT A CROWD OF LOUSY COMMUNISTS WOULD RESORT TO SUCH FILTHY TRAITOROUS LIES?

If you still have any grain of doubt that NUSAS is a Communist Organisation, then turn to page 4 of "The Done" of August, 1948, in the days before the Communist Party was declared an illegal organisation.

"... Any student who requires further proof of Communism should attend

the 1949 Congress of NUSAS to see for themselves - NUSAS poses as a democratic organisation, its members use democratic slogans, they appear as champions of liberal causes. They are against the exploiters and for the underprivileged. They are the champions of every minority. Actually, however, (as many students who have gone and seen have discovered) NUSAS pleads the cause of Justice and Liberalism only to gain its ends. Its ENDS ARE POWER OVER THE STUDENT BODY..." THE POWER OF THE COMMUNIST.

Why was that socialist Laurence Gandar of the Daily Mail invited to open the 41st annual conference of NUSAS on the 4th of July, 1965, instead of a true and loyal South African? The reason is obvious.

Dear Student, do your duty - send NUSAS TO HELL and fight them until this cold war is won.

L. LUK

MEMO ADDRESSED TO LEEDS STUDENTS ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR VISIT TO DURBAN BY THE RIGHT WING STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, UNIVERSITY OF NATAL: DURBAN.

SOUTH AFRICA IS A DEMOCRACY

Our detractors allege that at best we may describe ourselves as a qualified democracy in view of the fact that we do not allow full franchise rights to both Black and White. We accept this assertion of our critics but then validly point to similar situations existing in other countries:-

In Switzerland women do not have the vote.

In France over one million migrant Portuguese workers are denied the franchise.

In the United Kingdom the House of Lords is an anachronism, it does not represent the popular will.

In the United States the Senate - created to protect the rights of the federal states - is composed of representatives elected to safeguard state rights rather than individual rights.

It would appear that qualifications and limitations to full enfranchisement exist in also-called democracies and that South Africa which grants the vote to Blacks in their territories and to the Whites in their territories has as much claim to being a democracy as any other country.

THE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM IMPLIES THE PRESERVATION OF AN INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY, OF REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLIES, OF RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS THE ELECTORATE, AND ABOVE ALL, OF THE EXISTENCE IN THE STATE OF MORE THAN ONE POLITICAL PARTY.

South Africa has an independent judiciary and not even our worst enemies have thus far succeeded in detracting from the prestige of our judiciary. South Africa has representative assemblies, ranging from Parliament, Provincial Councils, City Councils, Legislative Assemblies, to school committees (the school committees, incidentally, being elected by both Whites and Blacks for their different schools), and in all these institutions creative discussion takes place and is encouraged.

South Africa provides a political home for all shades of political opinion, the right being represented by the Nationalist Party, the various language and culture organisations of the Afrikaans-speaking South Africans like the "Afrikaanse Studentebond", the centre by the United Party and the Progressive Party, and the left by the Liberal Party, the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) and the Institute of Race Relations.

THE ANOMALY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL SCENE IS THAT THE LEFT

REFUSES TO BE LABELLED COMMUNIST FELLOW TRAVELERS.

The Liberal Party of South Africa cannot muster enough support from the electorate to win an election in one constituency. Its supporters are very vociferous - like small hard-pressed groups everywhere - and, it has to rely for prestige solely on the fact that its President is the well-known South African author ALAN PATON. As has been done in the past, this gentleman will be introduced to you in the hope that his mere name will overcome you to the extent that you lose your sense of objectivity. Kindly bear in mind that this was the gentleman who saw fit to give evidence on behalf of the Communists at the South African Rivonia trial, when it was proved that the Communists had planned to plunge S.A. into civil war. An exhibit handed into court at that trial written by the chief accused NELSON MANDELA reads as follows:

We Communist Party members are the most progressed revolutionaries in modern history... and in S.A. it is necessary for members of the Communist Party to participate in the mass struggle initiated by the Party, by the Congress Alliance, and by other political organisations.

The Liberal Party of S.A. had as prominent member JOHN HARRIS who exploded a bomb on the Johannesburg Railway Station killing an eighty year old lady and permanently disfiguring a baby. Many of its members languish in gaol because of overt acts of sabotage. It is completely discredited in South Africa.

The National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) has a very similar history. It does not represent the majority of students in this country, and even at those centres such as the University of Natal - where it exists, it does not represent majority opinion as far as politics are concerned. Its President-elect MR IAN ROBERTSON has seen fit to invite the well-known Mr LUTHER KING from the United States to officiate at the next NUSAS conference.

About this LUTHER KING the United States Congressional Record of March 30th, 1965, reports as follows:-

Re: Evidence by Karl Prussion, counterspy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation: states - 'I further swear and attest that at each and everyone of the aforementioned Communist meetings, one Reverend Martin Luther King was always set forth as the individual to whom Communists should look and rally around in the Communist struggle on the many racial issues. I hereby also state that Martin Luther KING has either been a member of, or wittingly has accepted support from, over 60 Communist fronts, individuals and/or organisations.

MR EDGAR HOOVER, the Chief of the American Federal Bureau of Investigation has written a book entitled 'MASTERS OF DECEIT' in which he decried the naivety (to use a euphemism) of those people who are always being manipulated by the Communists.

One wonders whether Mr KING'S invitation to South Africa must be classified as naivety or perhaps calculation?

Remember these facts when Mr ROBERTSON is introduced to you as the champion of the downtrodden.

The S.A. Institute of Race Relations claims to be an independent organisation solely concerned with investigating the merits of racial segregation in an objective manner, Fair enough, but let us test this assertion.

Objectivity surely means hearing and investigating the other man's point of view.

You will be invited to a discussion evening at the offices of the Institute (all visitors to South Africa are accorded this privilege). Ask

then for

- (a) A publication of theirs setting out the case histories of all South African communists. (Surely Communism is the greatest scourge endangering mankind's existence)
- (b) A publication of theirs setting out the point of view of those in favour of racial segregation.

We want to bet that you will only be inundated by publications condemning the present regime, and will only be introduced to Africans carefully selected and briefed by the mentors, the communists and their fellow travellers.

"SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT NUSAS"

- * Worked in conjunction with 'Liberation Movement' and the now banned organisation 'P.A.C' and A.N.C, 1964-1965 President Jonty Driver -
 - * Supports : Black majority rule in S.A. - 'Equality for all'; 'One man one vote'.
 - * Non-racial and pro-integrationist, being violently opposed to National Party policy of multi-Nationalism and U.P. policy of slow integration.
 - * NUSAS Leaders directly involved in sabotage:
 - a) Adrian Leftwich, 1959/60 President.
 - b) Neville Rubin, 1961/62 President.
 - c) David (Spike) de Keller, arrested at a NUSAS Congress.
 - * Declares it is not communist, but is not opposed to communism.
- Fought against security and anti-communist legislation passed in S.A.
- * NUSAS representative, Martin Legassick, attended inaugural meeting of the Organisation of African Unity in Addis Abbaba as a delegate.

THE U.P. AND NUSAS.

- * While Sir De Villiers Graaff refused an invitation to address a meeting sponsored by the CSA, he subsequently spoke at the same university from a NUSAS platform. Thus it is clear that while the UP professes conservatism, it is prepared to support an organisation with proven left-wing affiliations in preference to a similar conservative body."

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(Issued at a National Party political meeting by the candidate, Mr G. van Zyl).

Further Threat to Universities

Dispute between the University of Cape Town and the Minister of Education: Factual Background and Summary of Recent Developments.

Over the past few weeks the dispute between the Minister of Education and the University of Cape Town has occupied headlines in the national press and aroused widespread comment.

In view of the Minister's stated intention of bringing the matter to the attention of the Cabinet as a possible subject of further legislation, the implications of the dispute are clearly very considerable.

As the subject is one of some complexity and seems likely to develop into a major attack on the English language Universities, I set out below a factual background to the situation, with a summary of recent developments.

Charles R. Diamond
PRESIDENT, UCT SRC

I. BACKGROUNDTHE UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

The University of Cape Town at the end of 1965 had just under 6,000 students. Of these, 422 were non-Whites, representing about 7% of the student body. In 1957, before the implementation of the Separate Universities Act, there were 456 non-Whites, representing 10% of the total enrolment.

Last year, the University received R1,957, 947 from the State. This constituted 62% of the University's expenditure for 1965.

Three distinct elements are involved in the dispute. These are:-

1. The Conservative Students' Association
2. The "dance issue" at the University of Cape Town
3. Increasing government concern at the existence of multi-racial bodies, as expressed over the past year in statements and the Afrikaans press.

Each of these elements will be dealt with in turn.

THE CONSERVATIVE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATIONMr. G. van Zyl

In 1964, Mr. Gert van Zyl, a Cape Town business man aged 31, registered as a student at the University of Cape Town for the B.A:LL.B. degree, a 5 - year course. Shortly after his arrival, he became Chairman of the newly-formed Conservative Students' Association, and in the same year created and became Chairman of a new national Body, the Federation of Conservative Students. Both bodies adopted a pro-government

political attitude. For example, the CSA constitution stated:-

"In its conservative approach, the Association will stimulate relentless opposition to any organisation advocating a multi-racial basis for South African society as opposed to the multi-national framework. To this end, the Association will hold meetings on the campus and distribute conservative orientated publications."

It is reported that Mr. van Zyl registered for only two subjects in 1964 instead of the normal four. Similarly, in 1965, he again registered for only two subjects. Of all these, he passed only one subject, and since University regulations do not permit him to re-register in his original Faculty, it is understood that he intends registering for 1966 for the degree of B. Com. Mr. van Zyl has recently taken on an additional extra-curricular commitment, that of the chairmanship of the Afrikaanse Studenteklub. This organisation has functioned for many years at UCT, and subsequent to Mr. van Zyl being elected to the chairmanship, it has also become involved in the present political dispute.

The Conservative Students' Association

The CSA first applied for and obtained the necessary recognition by the Cape Town Students' Representative Council on 11th March 1964. As required by the SRC constitution of all Society constitutions, the constitution of the CSA was "open" i.e. any student at the University could join.

Some 17 months later, the CSA applied to the SRC for a change in its constitution designed to exclude non-White students. The SRC considered the matter and thereafter resolved that it could not accept the amendment in terms of Clause 13.11 of the SRC constitution, which reads:-

"No society or club may restrict its membership in any manner whatsoever."

This Clause is more rigidly entrenched than any other in the SRC constitution.

Mr. van Zyl then announced that he would ignore the SRC's decision, and appealed to the University Senate. The Principal, Dr. J. P. Duminy, gave the CSA permission to continue to function on the campus until a decision had been taken.

The University Senate, which deals only with academic matters, then referred the matter to the University Council, the governing body of the University.

This was the position prior to the current crisis.

THE DANCE ISSUE

Since before the war, it had been the practice of the SRC, in its organisation and supervision of social functions on the University campus, to adhere to a policy of keeping these functions open to all students at the University. This policy was accepted by the University authorities as expressed in successive statements by the then Principal, Mr. A. W. Falconer, in 1946, by his successor, Dr. T. B. Davie, and by the Acting Principal, Professor James, in 1958.

The next /...

The next Principal, Dr. Duminy, banned a number of individual dances between 1958 and 1963 on the grounds that they would be racially integrated. After the first dance ban imposed by Dr. Duminy, the SRC appealed to the University Council, which replied by resolving on 3rd December 1958 that:-

"In non-academic or social matters, such as pertain to residences, sports and dances, Council records its conviction that it is most desirable and also in the best interests of the University that the University abide by the customs and conventions of the community in which it exists."

There was still no blanket ban on open dances, however, and certain integrated functions were still held.

In April 1964, a mass meeting of 1,200 University of Cape Town students reaffirmed their stand on open dances.

On 8th May, Dr. Duminy replied to the SRC:-

"To be quite explicit about dances: University premises are not available for mixed dances, and the name or badge of the University must in no way be associated with a mixed dance hall anywhere else."

Early in 1965, the SRC resolved:-

"That no further dances be held on the Campus of the University until such time as they are open to all students."

At a further mass meeting of Cape Town University students on 12th August 1965, students voted overwhelmingly by 1,100 votes to 150 to support the SRC decision to hold no further dances unless they were open to all students.

At the end of 1965, Dr. van Zyl applied to the University Council on behalf of the CSA for permission to hold a dance on 26th February 1966.

This was the position prior to the current crisis.

GOVERNMENT CONCERN AT MULTI-RACIAL ORGANISATIONS

The government has become increasingly totalitarian in outlook in that it has sought to apply racial segregation even to private organisations and societies. In addition to the attacks, towards the end of 1964, on the multi-racialism of political bodies such as the Progressive Party, there has also been a strong government reaction to integration in the academic field. For example:-

On 30th April 1965, the Minister of Education, Senator de Klerk, attacked integrated science organisations. He was reported as announcing the introduction of "separate development for non-White scientists" and stated:-

"The government intends working for the establishment of separate societies for non-Whites."

The Prime Minister, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, was reported as entering the CSA-SRC dispute on 17th August 1965. DIE BURGER of that date quoted Dr. Verwoerd as saying:-

"Students/....

Students of the University of Cape Town who are so intolerant that they will force conservative students at the University to ingratiate the policy of the land, will find that they will be forced to follow this policy."

DIE BURGER described Dr. Verwoerd's speech as "a sharp attack on neo-liberalism."

DAGBREEK reported on 15th November 1965:-

"The Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Senator de Klerk, will introduce legislation in Parliament next year to make it more difficult for non-Whites to enter white universities ... an artificial multi-racialism is being created at the white universities ... the English language Universities are being subsidised by the government to the extent of R7,103,000 per year, and are therefore expected to follow the government's racial policies."

A new student organisation came under attack on the same grounds in January 1966. The S. A. Society of Commerce and Economics Students voted in January to accept all students as members, with the result that the Afrikaans University delegates present refused to participate further in the organisation. DIE TRANSVALER of 14th January 1966 quoted the delegate from Pretoria University as stating:-

"It would appear that legislation is the only method against multi-racial student organisation, which some student groups endeavour to achieve, thus thwarting the policy of the land."

DIE VADERLAND - Senator de Klerk's newspaper - in an editorial of 11th January 1966 entitled "The Provokers" stated:-

"Mixed association, on whatever level, is neither the tradition nor the policy nor the law of our land. Nonetheless we find time after time that white sport organisations accept or want to accept participants of other colours ... The same applies to the university students who formed an economics society, but laid down that it must be multi-racial. This is the same NUSAS provocative spirit that was laid bare by their desire to drag Dr. Martin Luther King and Senator Robert Kennedy into South Africa at all costs In our opinion it oversteps the privileges of free speech and association in a free country. And if authority takes action, as it must, the one responsible is not the one who takes action, but the one who provokes it."

DIE VADERLAND of 17th January 1966 wrote:-

"Legislation has been prepared which deals, amongst other matters, with exemptions granted to non-White students to study at white institutions. The legislation will impose much stricter conditions on such non-White students to register at white universities

"There is evidence that an attempt to frustrate the government's policy is being organised from certain circles at white universities. It is these non-white

students who, after their admission to white universities are used and in many cases misused to give an artificial multi-racialism to the English language universities ... What has caused particular concern recently is the apparent organised attempt to bring about integration outside the lecture room on the campus and in communal activity."

This was the position prior to the current crisis.

II. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

It was against this background that the current crisis arose.

REGISTRAR'S LETTER

On 11th February 1966, the Registrar of the University of Cape Town wrote to Mr. van Zyl, Chairman of the CSA, as follows:-

"..... I wish to inform you that this matter has now been considered by the University Council.

The University Council has resolved that the CSA be recognised as an approved Students' Society under its original constitution (prior to July 1965). The Council, however, upholds the decision of the SRC which acted in terms of its constitution in resolving not to approve the proposed amendment to the original CSA constitution.

"Regarding the application by the CSA for the use of Jameson Hall the Council has agreed that the Hall be available provided the CSA is acting under its original constitution. However, in view of the decision of the SRC, as approved by a mass meeting of students last year, regarding dances on the campus, the hall can only be available for a dance should the SRC so agree. You must therefore obtain the approval of the SRC before the hall may finally be made available to you for dances on the dates mentioned. Failure to obtain such approval will cancel the reservations of the hall"

CSA REACTION

The letter was handed to the press and was featured on the front page of DIE BURGER under a six-column main headline: "White organisations rejected by the University of Cape Town: Apartheid prohibition gains support." (16th February 1966)

The CAPE TIMES reported on 17th February that:-

"Mr. van Zyl was adamant that the CSA would under no circumstances admit non-White students as members ... The Afrikaanse Studenteklub will now also enforce a whites only qualification in its constitution ... Mr. van Zyl said yesterday that it was intention to hold dances. These would be for whites only.

"We intent /.....

"We intend giving the money raised to the Friends of Rhodesia" said Mr van Zyl. "Whatever happens we will not admit non-whites to the two societies."

Both the CAPE ARGUS and DIE BURGER of the same date carried similar reports to the effect that Mr van Zyl would ignore the rulings of both the SRC and the University Council.

UCT PRINCIPAL REPLIES

Dr J.P. Duminy, Principal of the Univ., issued a statement to DIE BURGER on 17th Feb. 1966. This paper reported:

' "The SRC of UCT behaved constitutionally correctly; therefore the Univ. Council supported it in its decision to withdraw recognition from a student organisation which only admitted whites as members", said the Principal of the University.

' The Principal said in a letter that there were "a number of inaccuracies" in DIE BURGER report, which indicated that DIE BURGER was not entirely correctly informed.

The statement reads:-

' The Univ. Council approached the matter in a strictly constitutional manner. The SRC gains its authority from the Council, in terms of its constitution, as approved a number of years ago by the Council. In terms of its constitution the SRC has the right to control and supervise all extra-curricular student activities at the University.

' A student organisation came into existence in 1964. Its constitution was approved by the SRC and the organisation was officially recognised by the SRC. In terms of a clause in the constitution of this organisation, its membership was open to all registered students, as is required by the SRC's own constitution.

' The Univ. Council gave formal recognition to the organisation concerned, on the basis of this original constitution. After the organisation had functioned for a year on this basis, it made application to the SRC to amend this clause, so that membership could be limited to a certain category of student.

' Clauses in the constitution of the SRC require that membership of all student societies and clubs shall be open to all registered students. The SRC accordingly decided not to accept the desired amendment... The Student society involved appealed to the Univ. Council against the SRC decision. The Council found that as the SRC had behaved strictly constitutionally, it was bound to acknowledge the right of the SRC to be able to take the decision which it took'.

On the issue of dances, DIE BURGER quoted Dr Duminy as stating:-

"The SRC as well as a mass meeting of students in the past year resolved:

'That no further dances be held on the campus of the Univ. unless and until they are open to all students'

"Although neither the SRC nor the student body can take any action or decision contrary to decisions of the Univ. Council, both bodies are naturally free to refrain from any activity which they are under no obligation whatever to perform... Their decision to refrain from holding dances is an example in which those essential principles and procedures are recognised and respected, although they nonetheless acknowledge that the Council's decision, to which reference has been made, is obligatory and binding."

The SRC President of UCT, Mr Charles Diamond, was quoted in DIE BURGER of 17th Feb. 1966 as stating:-

"The SRC of UCT will welcome the CSA back to the Campus under its original constitution. This is in accordance with the SRC's policy of freedom of thought and expression. Full freedom of thought and expression is essential to the concept of a univ. - and we have no objection to the existence of an organisation such as the CSA."

DE KLERK ISSUES STATEMENT

The following day, the Minister of Education, Senator de Klerk, made an unprecedented announcement which made headlines in newspapers throughout the country. The CAPE TIMES of 18th Feb. reported:-

"The Minister of Education, Senator de Klerk, said in a statement last night that nothing remained for him as the responsible Minister but to report the 'untenable position' at the Univ. of Cape Town to the Cabinet, which 'in due time can see to it that its policy is carried out'.

"As Minister of Education he felt himself bound at this stage to state that the govt. would consider, with or without legislation, to put an end to the efforts of the 'unbridled Liberalistic Students' Council', which was now being supported by the University Council.

"This matter first came to my attention as a result of a report in the CAPE TIMES of May 17, 1965.

"Urgent Appeal"

"I issued a timely warning to the Rector of the Univ. the effect of which was that if a SRC of the univ. should threaten to force a conservative group of students to accept non-whites as members of their association, the govt. would view such a step in a very serious light - because such action would be diametrically opposed to the declared policy of the govt. and an attack on the convictions and individual liberty of members of a minority group.

"I also warned that perseverance with such an attitude could possibly be a contributory cause towards the reopening of the entire question of the so-called 'open universities'.

"I made an urgent appeal to the Rector to exercise his influence to bring the SRC to better insight. A period of quiet followed and, apparently, the Rector's influence had an effect on the Students' Council.

"The next explosion was a report in the RAND DAILY MAIL of August 4, 1965, which in effect stated that the SRC was exercising continued pressure on the Conservative Students' Assoc. and to force mixed membership on this Assoc. Again I warned the Rector telegraphically that, should this be correct, the govt. would be forced to take action to review the question of open universities.

"Nothing More"

"To this I received a telegraphic reply from the Rector, dated August 6, 1965, in which he informed me that the whole matter was being examined by the Univ. authorities in the light of the constitutions and powers of the bodies attached to the Univ. concerned.

"Since then I have heard nothing further except what I read in the press the past few days.

"I now repeat the warning by the Prime Minister last year, when he

referred to the fact that the Students' Council of Cape Town had made themselves guilty of intolerance towards the conservative students, whom they wanted to contravene the policy of the country.

"He added that they would find that they would have to adhere to the policy of the land.

"Personally I look on myself in this stage as Minister of Education, obliged to state that the govt. will consider, with or without legislation, to check the efforts of this unbridled liberalistic Students' Council who are now being supported by the Univ. Council.

"Are Powerless

"In this view of mine I am strengthened by the conviction that the Univ. Council, as a result of an approved constitution under which the Students' Council operates, allege that they are powerless to put an end to the undesirable conditions.

"This, in effect, means that the Students' Repr. Council obtained rights to determine and control all extra-mural activities of the Cape Town Univl, and by this means to get round, among others, the decision of the Council that no mixed dances may be held on the Campus, by determining as Students' Council that no pure white dances may take place.

"Students' Rights

"From the statement of the Rector in yesterday's DIE BURGER one also nowhere gets the impression that the Univ. Council intend intervening to put an end to the abnormally great powers of the Students' Council. On the contrary, the Univ. Council apparently shield behind the constitution of their SRC, which they themselves approved and in terms of which the Students' Council have unlimited say over non-academic activities of the students on the Campus.

"Therefore there remains nothing for me as responsible Minister other than to report the untenable state of affairs to the Cabinet, which at an opportune time will see to it that its policy is carried out."

REACTION TO MINISTER'S STATEMENT

The CAPE ARGUS of 18th Feb. 1966, in an editorial described the Minister's statement as "bringing up a steamroller to crack a walnut in an issue which, one suspects, is not free of outside political pressure."

Sir de Villiers Graaff, leader of the Opposition, in whose constituency the Univ. falls, was reported in the CAPE ARGUS of 18th Feb. as saying:-

"I am not prepared to make any comment unless and until the documents are made available to me."

The Principal of UCT was described as stating:-

"The statement will be studied by the Univ. authorities who, after discussion, will decide what action is to be taken."

Dr Duminy has made no subsequent statement on the matter and has given no public reply to the contents of the Minister's statement.

The Chairman of the Natal Univ. Lecturers' Assoc., Mr R. Rutherford-Smith, stated in the CAPE ARGUS of 18th Feb. that he deplored the statement, adding: "The rights of what the Minister calls the 'open' univs. have already been curtailed in a manner which is regarded as intolerable in Western democratic societies."

The President of the Joint Board of Natal Univ. SRC, Mr Glenn Cowley, satated in CAPE ARGUS of 18th Feb -

"If the Minister wishes to browbeat UCT, he will find the whole student body against him. The Minister is misrepresenting the issue."

Cape Times of 19th Feb. printed a cartoon showing Mr de Klerk borrowing jackboots from Mr Vorster, the Minister of Justice, with the caption:-

"I just want to borrow them to fix a University."

A senior lecturer at UCT was quoted in the CAPE TIMES of 19th Feb. as saying:-

"Talk of 'unbridled liberalism' is sheer nonsense... Imagine a British Minister going to Oxford with such a warning. It is unimaginable."

CAPE TIMES of 18th Feb. quoted Prof. E.S.W. Simpson, of the Univ. Council, as saying:-

"It would be a good idea if students concentrated on student affairs, instead of involving themselves in party politics to the degree and in the manner they have... The SRC is acting in terms of its constitution and it has no option... I personally feel this constitution needs revising."

The Afrikaans press was unanimous in applauding the Govt's attitude. Typical was the editorial comment of Mr de Klerk's own paper DIE VADERLAND on 18th Feb:-

"The govt. until now has been extraordinarily patient with the manner in which the Univ. of Cape Town openly defies the policy of the country by forcing integration on all its students, and taking away the right of existence of student bodies which choose to function on the basis of segregation... Action on the part of the govt., as indicated by the Minister of the Interior, is highly necessary."

"After yesterday's declaration by the Univ. Council in which it gives full support to the actions of the NUSAS-controlled SRC which wants to force integration on everyone, it is clear that liberal elements are attempting to make the Univ. of Cape Town a bulwark to frustrate the policy of the country. Thus indeed NUSAS behaves as a dictator, to which the univ. authorities have now also succumbed."

The editorial goes on to challenge the United Party "claiming to be a White man's Party" despite its opposition to separate univs. in 1959, to state its attitude to what appears likely to become an issue in the forthcoming election.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Vorster, entered the dispute on 21st Feb. He was reported in DIE BURGER of 22nd Feb. as saying:

"You can take it from me that this matter will be put right."

DIE BURGER added that the Minister had supported what Senator de Klerk had said, namely that if there were no legislation to end the position, such legislation would have to be introduced.

3. LATEST DEVELOPMENTSCSA ACTIVITIES 23rd-25th FEBRUARY

On Wed., 23rd Feb., at about 1 pm, a stall bearing placards of the Afrikaanse Studenteklub and the Conservative Students' Assoc. was erected on the campus of UCT. A poster was displayed reading "CSA - the All-white Student Association". This poster was erected in defiance of the earlier SRC ruling, made on the basis of the SRC constitution and confirmed by the Univ. Council.

Mr B. Whaley, Chairman of the Freshers' Reception Committee, instructed Mr van Zyl, as Chairman of both the CSA and ASK, to remove the poster, on the grounds that he was contravening SRC and Council rulings. Mr van Zyl refused, and Mr Whaley removed the poster himself. Photographers from Afrikaans newspapers, who had apparently been waiting for an event of this kind, took photographs.

Posters were also displayed advertising petrol coupons for Rhodesia. The SRC President, Mr Charles Diamond, instructed Mr van Zyl to remove these posters because of trade regulations on the Campus. Mr van Zyl refused.

CAPE TIMES reported on 24th Feb. that a Coloured student approached the table and asked whether he could join. He was told that he was not eligible. As a result of this action, the SRC President instructed Mr van Zyl to take down the stall. This was refused.

The SRC President issued the following statement, which appeared in CAPE TIMES on 24th Feb:

"The Council has ruled that the CSA should exist only under the constitution as ratified in 1964. It appears now that the CSA does not exist under the constitution and that they intend to contravene the ruling of the Univ. Council. This is in direct defiance of the Univ. Council's decision, and I have no doubt that the Council will take the necessary steps to rectify the matter immediately."

Re-prints of articles in the SOUTH AFRICAN OBSERVER referring to the Rev. Martin Luther-King, Senator Robert Kennedy and NUSAS were distributed. They were rubber-stamped "Distributed by ASK". It should be noted that distribution of pamphlets of such a nature do not fall within the ambit of the aims of the ASK.

The SRC President sent (on 24th Feb. 1966) the following two letters to Mr van Zyl as Chairman of the ASK and CSA.

(Copy of letter to Mr van Zyl, Chairman of the Afrikaanse Studenteklub).

Dear Mr van Zyl,

I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the proposed amendment to the Afrikaanse Studenteklub constitution has not yet been considered by the Students' Representative Council and that therefore the ASK can only operate on the University Campus under its original constitution.

If the ASK continues to contravene its Constitution as it did on the afternoon of the 23rd Feb. on the University Campus, the Students' Representative Council will have no alternative but to refer the matter to the University Council.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES R. DIAMOND

PRESIDENT

(Copy of letter to Mr van Zyl, Chairman of the CSA)

Dear Mr van Zyl,

With reference to the letter from the Registrar dated 11th February 1966 concerning the decision of the University Council to uphold the Students' Representative Council's decision in its refusal to ratify the "Whites Only" amendment to the CSA constitution, I would point out to you that recognition was granted to the Conservative Students' Association under its original Constitution as ratified in March 1964.

Your recent actions in setting up a stall on the Campus with a large notice to the effect that membership is for "Whites Only" is a blatant defiance of the ruling of the University Council and of the Students' Representative Council.

If there is a future recurrence of this incident, the matter will be handed over to the University Council to take whatever action they deem fit.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES R. DIAMOND
PRESIDENT

On Friday, 25th Feb., the ASK stall once again appeared advertising petrol coupons for Rhodesia, and advertising the ASK as an all-White Student organisation. The SRC Secretary, Mr Raymond Suttner, reminded Mr van Zyl of the SRC President's instructions on Wed., 23rd Feb. 1966, and instructed him to remove the posters and the ASK stall. Mr van Zyl refused to do so.

The following statements appeared in the CAPE TIMES on the 25th Feb., 1966 -

Mr van Zyl, 32, said that his Conservative Students' Association could no longer operate on the UCT Campus because 'incidents this week had shown that it was impossible to work on a Whites only basis'."

The Afrikaanse Studenteklub, of which he is also Chairman, would continue to operate on the Campus and would continue to exclude non-White students."

Afrikaans newspapers gave wide coverage to the events of 23rd Feb. and had banner headlines and had banner headlines such as "Dramatic Day on Campus - CSA Loses its struggle at UCT" (DIE BURGER) etc.

On 25th Feb., Mr van Zyl again set up his stall on the Univ. campus, selling petrol coupons for Rhodesia and advertising the ASB as an all-White student organisation. A report in the CAPE TIMES of 25th Feb. stated:

"Mr van Zyl, 32, said that his Conservative Students' Assoc. would no longer operate on the UCT campus because 'incidents this week have shown that it was impossible to work on a Whites-Only basis'. The Afrikaanse Studenteklub, of which he is also Chairman, would continue to operate on the campus and would continue to exclude non-White students."

DIE BURGER of 25th Feb. announced that Mr van Zyl was standing for Parliament as an independent Nationalist candidate in the Wynberg constituency. The newspaper continued:

"Mr van Zyl said yesterday he had been asked by approximately 1,200 students from Rhodesia and other Right-wing students at the Univ. to make himself available for election in the hope that they would then gain a platform where they could express their grievances against NUSAS..."

Mr van Zyl said that his most recent step was a direct challenge to Mr Hamilton-Russell of the Progressive Party, whom he believes was an official giver of advice to NUSAS. He challenged Mr Russell or any other Progressive to stand against him in Wynberg... Mr van Zyl is 31. He worked for ten years on the mines before registering as a Law student at the Univ. of Cape Town."

The CAPE ARGUS of 25th Feb. reported that, according to Mr van Zyl:

"He has no official Nationalist Party support for his candidature."

(On Nomination Day several days later, Mr van Zyl's name was entered as the official Nationalist candidate for the Wynberg constituency with unqualified Party backing.)

On the afternoon of 25th Feb., the SRC was introduced to assembled First Year students who had just registered at the Univ. Addresses were delivered, *inter alia*, by the SRC President, NUSAS President and a spokesman for the UCT Students' Academic Freedom Committee.

Mr van Zyl once again hit the headlines by interrupting the proceedings from his position amongst the SRC members on the platform and by ultimately walking out of the meeting. (Mr van Zyl had created a minor furore on the UCT campus in May 1965 by publicly walking out of the address by Prof. Albert Geyser at the formal UCT Day of Affirmation Ceremony).

The Cape Times of 26th Feb. reported the incident under a heading:

"Big UCT Meeting Backs Attack on de Klerk -

"A big gathering of students at the Univ. of Cape Town yesterday backed two student leaders as they condemned the intervention by the Minister of Education, Senator de Klerk, in what one of them called the domestic affairs of the Univ.

"Mr Gert van Zyl twice interrupted and the second time walked out of the meeting...."

"Mr Diamond was loudly applauded when he said that the student body believed that no one could be excluded from the Univ. merely because of a different skin colour.

"... It is interesting to note that Senator de Klerk, a Minister of State, has found time to attack students and the Council of this Univ. in a matter which can only be described as a domestic affair. We repudiate any suggestion of intolerance on our part. Any recognised club or society is entitled to operate on the campus.

"Let me emphasise that we are not excluding any society. They are excluding themselves. No organisation has the right to violate its own constitution and no group of students has the right to place humiliating restrictions on the activities of another group of students.

"The Minister threatens to re-open the entire question of the 'so-called open univs,' The question has never been closed and it will never be closed until this Univ. has regained its freedom'. (Prolonged applause).

"Mr van Zyl took a microphone and said: 'I Object. You must let the Conservative Students' Assoc. speak'.

"Small vocal groups shouted 'Let him speak', but Mr Diamond was applauded when he told Mr van Zyl 'Please behave yourself' and said that the meeting was to explain SRC policy.

"Mr van Zyl again interrupted during an address on academic freedom by Mr Raymond Suttner, a member of the SRC. Mr van Zyl said he objected

to 'Left-wing-propaganda' and strode from the platform.

"On the campus yesterday, Mr van Zyl's ASK continued to dispose of 'Petrol for Rhodesia' coupons. Mr van Zyl claims that as he was no longer allowed to sell coupons, he was 'just accepting spent gifts'."

"The SRC President afterwards described the walk-out as 'a publicity gimmick for his election campaign. We intend ignoring his manners, as did the students present'."

SECOND DE KLERK STATEMENT

Under the heading "Colour Bar on Campus Soon", the CAPE TIMES of 3rd March reported:

"Legislation would be introduced during the next session of Parliament to make an end to social integration on univ. campuses, the Minister of Education, Arts & Science, Senator de Klerk, said at a Nat. Party meeting here last night.

"Referring to academic freedom and the autonomy of univs., he said the govt, which contributed 75 per cent towards the finances of the univs. was intensely interested in what happened there,

"It could not sit back and ignore what was happening.

"The Minister said he wished to emphasise that the govt. did not wish to see a 'levelling process at univs. or to do away with the diversity'.

"But at the same time he wished to see the continuation of the S.A. pattern of peaceful co-existence of the races.

"Undesirable contact between White and non-White created problems, not only in SA but all over the world,

The main task of the govt. was to ensure peaceful co-existence, and he wished to repeat that it could be done only in one way - through the separate development of the races.

Good Results

"The establishment of separate univs. for non-Whites had already produced wonderful results.

"The govt. believed in academic freedom, but certain wrong impressions must be removed.

"Academic freedom is too often confused with licence and with unbridled licence", the Minister said.

"Academic freedom did not mean that people could say what they like and do what they like.

"There were many cases of students in overseas countries having resisted the govts. of their countries, and in SA it had also happened that students had opposed govt. policy.

An Example

"An example was when the Minister of Justice, Mr Vorster, had announced his intention to act against listed professors and lecturers.

"Immediately there had been protests in the name of the autonomy of the universities.

There could be no peaceful co-existence if Leftists, Liberals and Communists were given the freedom to destroy the freedoms cherished by the people.

"Reigning conditions at SA universities were satisfactory on their own.

"In most cases the councils, personnel and students confined themselves to academic matters and respected govt. policy, even if they did not agree with it.

"Unfortunately there were cases where attempts were being made to force communist-inspired doctrines on to students and attempts were made to sabotage govt. policy. This could not be tolerated.

Timely Warning

"In the past such things had occurred sporadically and had been put right by means of timely warnings, but today a pattern was becoming discernible and warnings did not have the desired result. At the Univ. of Cape Town the students had adopted a challenging attitude.

"Now I wish to announce that the govt. is giving attention to amending legislation to make an end to these undesirable conditions'.

"Students at some of the univs. were urged from inside and from outside to upset the peaceful co-existence of the races. Foreign ideologies were being imported and the govt. and the public were expected to pay for it. Legislation was necessary to put a stop to this sabotage of govt. policy.

"He challenged the Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, who claimed that he stood for social segregation, to say before 30th March whether he would support the govt. in its efforts to make an end to social integration on univ. campuses.

"The Minister said the legislation would be introduced during the first session of the new Parliament."

ELECTION ISSUE CREATED

It will be recalled that V. DERLAND, Senator de Klerk's newspaper, stated as early as 18th Feb., that the UCT dispute would be the acid test (suurtoets) of the United Party's sincerity in "claiming to be a white man's party", despite its opposition to separate univs. in 1959. The editorial at the time challenged the United Party to state its attitude on the issue.

Senator de Klerk's direct challenge to the Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, to take a stand one way or the other before the date of the General Election, 30th March, confirms the earlier view that the issue would be used in the General Election.

SUNDAY TIMES of 27th Feb. reported that the UCT dispute was being used as the main issue by Mr J.A.F. Nel, the Nationalist candidate in the constituency of the Leader of the Opposition. SUNDAY TIMES reported:-

"The main issue raised by Mr Nel was the attempt by the CSA to secure recognition at the Univ. of Cape Town... Mr Nel warned that the govt. would intervene to ensure 'freedom of thought, speech and action' on the Univ. campus. (Cries from UCT students of 'Stellenbosch!' - both NUSAS and the CSA are banned at the Afrikaans Univ. of Stellenbosch.)"

SUNDAY EXPRESS of 6th March quoted the Progressive Party M.P. for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, as attacking the govt. for:-

"... an attempt to coerce independent universities into a pattern of narrow-minded Nationalist thinking. The scarcely veiled threats... are nothing short of disgraceful... I will act against this vicious intimidation. Independent universities, whether they upset the Nationalist

Party theories about the future or not, are a vital part of S.A. and today stand in danger of being forced into moulds prepared by the govt. which most people oppose'."

Mr van Zyl appeared to be basing his campaign in Wynberg on the issue of the UCT dispute. To date he has addressed no public meetings, but the CAPE TIMES of 8th March, reporting a meeting held by his opponents in the constituency, stated:

"Mr Gert van Zyl, Nationalist candidate in Wynberg, was last night urged to return to his university studies and not to make a frivolous intervention in S. African public life.

"The suggestion was made by Senator J.L. Horak, who said:

'Mr van Zyl is 31 years old and a student at the Univ. of Cape Town. It is admirable that he should want to better himself. Yet last year he registered for only two subjects, but only passed one. At this rate of progress, it will take him eleven years to get a simple B.A. degree. No wonder he has given up this unequal academic struggle and ventured his ship on new waters'."

CAPE ARGUS of 8th March quoted Mrs Catherine Taylor, M.P., United Party candidate for Wynberg, as stating -

"We in the United Party believe in the autonomy of the Universities, but not in the autonomy of the Students' Repr. Council. It has always been our view that the Council of the Univ. should ensure that the customs and conventions of the country should be accepted.

"Matters of this kind in which Mr van Zyl is involved should be left in the hands of the Univ. authorities. They are quite competent to deal with them. This type of dispute should never have been brought into the political arena at all'."

SUNDAY TIMES of 6th March reported:-

"Mr van Zyl has been barred from the University's Arts Faculty because he failed to qualify in the required number of subjects. He has re-registered in the Faculty of Commerce. He told me he registered for only two subjects last year and passed one. He did not write one examination because he was too busy with 'Conservative student affairs'.

"Mr van Zyl, who used to work on the mines, told me he paid his way through university with his savings."

OFFICIAL UCT REACTION: STUDENT DISSATISFACTION

At the time of writing, there has been no official reply from the Principal of the Univ., Dr J.P. Duniny, to either Senator de Klerk's original statement of 18th Feb. or his subsequent statement of 3rd March.

However, CAPE ARGUS of 3rd March reported:-

"Within hours of a statement by the Minister of Education, Arts and Science (Senator J. de Klerk) that legislation would be introduced to end social integration at universities, the Univ. of Cape Town announced in a surprise move today the formation of a commission to recommend the possible revision and improvement of the constitution of the Students' Representative Council.

"The chairman of the commission will be Mr Justice Diemont and its terms of reference are:-

'To study the present constitution of the Students' Representative Council with a view to its possible revision and improvement, and to make recommendations accordingly'.

Up to Date

"In a statement today the Principal of the Univ. (Dr J.P. Duniny) said:-

'In recent years several features pertaining to the present constitution of the SRC have emerged, which, in the opinion of the Council of the University, have served to show that it is necessary and desirable for the constitution to be reviewed, clarified and brought up to date'.

"Dr Duniny said that Mr Justice Corbett, Prof. D. Beinart, Prof. L.H. Ahrens, Prof. E.S.W. Simpson, the Deputy Principal (Prof. D.P. Inskip) had been invited to serve on the commission with himself and two members of the SRC to be nominated by it."

The CAPE TIMES of 4th March reported:

"The UCT Principal, Dr J.P. Duniny, would yesterday not comment on the proposed legislation to put an end to social integration on the university campuses.

"He said he first wanted to study the statement by the Minister of Education in full.

"The Chairman of the U T Council, Dr A.F. Stephen, also declined to comment."

The SUNDAY TIMES of 6th March reported:

"At Wits the President of the SRC, Mr David Hirschmann, reaffirmed his Council's stand on social integration on the campus in reply to Senator de Klerk's promise of legislation to prevent it."

On 9th March, two statements were issued concerning the commission to investigate the SRC's constitution at UCT:

The Principal, Dr J.P. Duniny stated:

"Consideration has been given to the question of a review of the present constitution of the SRC for quite some time... The question of review was ultimately referred to the General Purposes Committee of Council for consideration at its meeting which took place on 24th Feb. 1966.

"The General Purposes Committee recommended to Council that Council appoint a commission to examine the present constitution and to make (should it think fit) recommendations in regard to its amendment.

"Council accepted this recommendation and appointed the commission at its meeting on the afternoon of 2nd March, 1966, with Mr Justice Dionmont as chairman. The SRC was invited to be represented on the commission.

"Within hours of the appointment of the commission by Council, the Minister of Education, Arts and Science made a speech on university affairs at a Nationalist Party meeting at Stellenbosch. As far as the University is concerned, the appointment of the commissioners and the formulation of their terms of reference means that matters concerning the present constitution of the SRC are sub judice."

Mr Charles Diamond, President of the Cape Town SRC, stated:

"The SRC welcomes the appointment of a commission to revise its constitution; the SRC itself has been considering this for some time.

"On 10th January this year, I wrote to the SRC's Constitutions Committee Chairman suggesting a re-draft of the SRC Constitution.

"While the SRC regards certain clauses in its constitution as fundamental, such as those guaranteeing the rights of all students to participate in extra-mural activities, we nevertheless feel that there are a number of anomalies and weaknesses in the constitution which can be eliminated by careful redrafting.

"The SRC will nominate two of its members to sit on this commission, and will co-operate with the commission to the fullest extent."

VARISITY student newspaper of the Univ. of Cape Town, carried several articles on the UCT dispute in its issue of 9th March.

Under a banner front-page heading "STUDENTS IN A REBELLIOUS MOOD", VARISITY said:-

"News of Senator de Klerk's promised legislation... and the announcement that a commission set up by the University Council will investigate the SRC constitution, have created a rebellious mood among students.

"VARISITY staff reporters... found a rebellious attitude and talk of a mass meeting of students... One student... said: 'Now is not the time for one arm of the univ. to spend its time investigating another arm... I am sure De Klerk must be laughing up his sleeve and thinking that Council has partly capitulated by setting up this commission'...

"VARISITY found feeling among students extremely high. Students not interested in politics have complained: 'We are being messed around'."

The editorial of VARISITY entitled "A CASE OF COUNCIL APPEASEMENT" stated:

"Why was a commission to investigate the constitution of the SRC considered for three months and then only announced publicly a matter of hours after legislation aimed at ending the efforts of the 'unbridled Students' Council' had been threatened by Senator de Klerk?

"The answer seems obvious: the Univ. Council intends continuing its long-standing policy of appeasing the govt. at all costs, in the hope that this will prevent any further inroads into the autonomy of this University...

"If intellectual freedom in a political context is to be curtailed, why should the Univ. authorities take it upon themselves to perform the act? Surely they are not so naive as to believe that by dealing with the issue on behalf of the Nationalist govt, they can minimise the proposed restrictions. The govt, is too near totalitarian for that, and will accept nothing less than full sanctions. If the Council do not go far enough, the Nationalists will finish the job for them,

"Therefore let the Univ. defend itself as a unit - with the staff, students and authorities protesting together against outside intervention in our own domestic affairs. Would not the late Dr T.B. Davie (former Principal of the University) have expected this, as a matter of course?"

THE INSTITUTION OF A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY into the Constitution of the Students' Repr. Council by the Council of the University of Cape Town has been widely misrepresented and widely misunderstood.

Any institution which possesses vitality has to change with changing conditions. When new or different functions emerge, there is often uncertainty as to where responsibility for their conduct lies. A fresh pattern may be needed.

For several months the Council of the University of Cape Town, bearing

in mind a 50% increase in student numbers of the past and clarification of the present and the desirable future posers and responsibilities of the Students' Representative Council, its finances, its relations with Senate and Council, possibly with the Students' Health Centre and many other features of organised student life, ought to be undertaken.

motion to appoint a Commission of Investigation had been placed on the agenda of the Council meeting of Wednesday, 2nd March 1966. It can be inferred from the Principal's statement that the proposal was passed without reference to a political meeting held several hours later in the day.

The SRC, while it has been conscious of the need for some reform in its constitution, has been satisfied with the general operation of its constitution.

Although it starts from this point of view, the SRC will co-operate in the work of the Commission, in the spirit of welcoming reforms which will emerge from an unprejudiced examination of issues brought before it. It has no doubt that others, who may have expressed personal views on matters likely to come under consideration, will adopt an equally impartial approach to the investigation being undertaken.

CHARLES R. DIAMOND

PRESIDENT

14/3/66

Eastern Province Conservative Students AssociationFACT SHEET

Are we opposed to NUSAS? Yes, NUSAS is a monopoly and we believe an alternative should be available for those whose beliefs and convictions are not in accordance with NUSAS: It might be argued that NUSAS can be a platform for ^{all} opinions, but experience show that this is not so. We therefore claim the right to accomodate those persons, and there are many of them, who are not in sympathy with NUSAS.

Let us be honest, NUSAS is Left; EPCSA is Right - how much Right?; it is as Right as NUSAS is left, but it will accomodate all opinion Right of centre. EPCSA caters for individuals and therefore does not claim, nor does it expect or wish, to cater for a single mind and attitude; but within a broad compass it will formulate policies which are acceptable to all within a conservative complex. To give some instance of our ideas:

We support Mr Ian Smith and his Government. We support U.D.I.

We support the South African Government; and we note that both these Governments are supported by the vast majority of the electorate. Unlike the political fringe whose only hope for power now rests in claiming for themselves the abstract representation of the Bantu, we deal in facts. Furthermore we support the development of Bantu Homelands, believing that this system may deliver these peoples from political and economic exploitation and allow them the right to live and develop in their own way.

We support Portugal in Africa, and would like strong links made between all Euro-Africans of the sub-continent.

We are new republicans and believe in the unity of South Africa as a nation.

We are not bound by 1820 or Voortrekker cliques.

We are South Africans, not English-speaking-South-Africans working on an English-speaking-South-African programme. We are not colonialists or ex-colonialists or imperialists or commonwealthists. We are not interested to know when Prince Charles has a cold.

We are South Africans, and the term Anglo-Afrikaner does not incite us to grind our teeth, because we are not relics of a forgotten racial chauvinism.

We speak the language in which we best express ourselves (have you ever heard of an English-speaking-American?) Essentially, however, we all speak the same language because we think as a nation.

We are nationalists. We are united. We are progressive. But we are not affiliated to any of the parties which bear these names. We think for ourselves.

We are nationalists. We are not internationalists.

We are an individual nation, and EPCSA is an association of individuals. In either case, to remain so collectively

will involve a certain amount of compromise among ourselves. EPCSA will involve itself primarily with issues about which there is common agreement, other issues will be debated,

We believe in freedom of speech and expression. We do not believe in the exercise of freedom without corresponding sense of responsibility. We do not believe in hiding behind slogans in order to carry out irresponsible acts, or acts which are prejudicial and subversive to the maintenance of civil order and a united nation.

We support a united nation. We are not impressed by, and will not be intimidated by the antics of the United Nations (which for the most part are neither nations nor united)

We do not attempt to make heroes and martyrs out of murderers and saboteurs.

We are not brain-washed by the organised political journalism of a minority "press", which pathetically continues to speak for the "majority", and presents as 'facts' a monotonous rigmarole of socialist propaganda and distortions. For that matter we are not impressed by any form of propaganda and distortions.

We would not honour or invite opinion from such people as Luther King, Luthuli, Gandar, R.Kennedy - because we already know their opinions, and have no wish to reduce the realm of academic opinion to party political propaganda, especially from a parade of 'birds of the same feather'. Our idea of a University is, in fact, more universal and democratic, for we are prepared to invite and be interested in a variety of different subjects. Although if we continue to be subjected to the singular treatment of the NUSAS influence, we in turn will be obliged to adopt a singular attitude in order to bring some degree of variety onto the campus.

We do not admire the political gambits of a 'little' man like Wilson who merely enlarges the already farcical world of double standards, though we do acknowledge the part that he has inadvertently played uniting the white people of the Africa sub-continent.

We are sorry that words like 'justice' and 'human rights' and 'academic freedom' have degenerated into the slogans of political opportunists.

We are amused by the instances chosen to represent 'a threat to world peace' and the instances which are disregarded. We find distasteful the methods that the guardians of 'the great principles' use in putting them into action. We remember how they brought 'peace' to the Congo.

We have principles too, but ours are not formed by expediency or opportunism. As with the people of Rhodesia our principles are inherited from Western Civilization.

We abide by the principle of self-determination and we will not be moved by threats or 'sanctions' or mercenary bayonets.

Freedom for us is not communism. We are aware of the term 'peaceful co-existence', conveniently phrased to apply to a world which is continually at war. Actually we would prefer

the prospects of the 'Berlin Wall' than handshakes and infiltration. We are more than merely 'non-communist'. We are anti-communist. This is a fact, not a slogan. So let the Left call us 'fascist' if they will - and they will. Indeed we shall join good company, for Wilson has so described Mr Ian Smith, and NUSAS has so described Dr Verwoerd, and Gandar's friends have described South Africa as being a 'fascist state'. Let them call us what they please.

We expect ot be misrepresented.

We expect to be misrepresented by the Left-wing-Press, by NUSAS and their etceteras. We always have been. One would think the NUSAS crowd would be pleased to have a little competition in their one-party state; it would create more of a feeling of democracy and less of fascism-- or communism.

But the Left should not show themselves to be so worried, especially if the do represent, as they say, the majority. Let us, for the moment, put them at rest; we are not particularly interested in making converts.

We are what we are, whether we are officially 'inside' or 'outside' the Campus. Wherever we are, we do represent the majority of South Africans and Rhodesians, or if further clarification is insisted upon and abstractions are disallowed, we certainly represent the vast majority of White South Africans and White Rhodesians. We know that some of these are also inside the campus, and we invite them to join us. We will also invite those who are genuinely interested to come and find out whether we are what we say we are, or whether we are what they say we are.

We have nothing to hide.

The only thing we are not prepared to do is to open our arms to infiltration and dispersal, or to accept any terms which do not offer equal opportunity with a fair and objective audience. Not that we are worried by the smear technique, but there is no reason why we should engage in it.

Let those who are with us join us.

Let those who are ag ainst us stick to NUSAS; that is their home.

Published by EPCSA, April, 1966.

NUSAS - SOME OF THEIR PROUD ACHIEVEMENTS

1. They have, as Honorary President, ALBERT LUTHULI - a man who has advocated the use of force to overthrow the Government.

This man has burnt his Passbook and had close contact with the RIVONIA RATS.

2. NUSAS invited MARTIN LUTHER KING - Chief instigator of Negro uprising and bloodshed in U.S.A. to South Africa.

NUSAS also invited ROBERT KENNEDY - Chief snatcher for the Negro vote in the U.S.A.

3. NUSAS sent a representative to a meeting in East Africa, to take part in talks in the "liberation" of South Africa - to overthrow the existing society.

4. NUSAS try to force integration on Students who do not want it. In Cape Town, a Students Association was banned by the NUSAS-controlled SRC because it catered for only one race.

5. NUSAS is anti-South Africa. They never display a Flag which will be flown irrespective of the party in power.

They do not take part in any South African festival.

Thus, in short, they are NOT patriots.

6. By the atmosphere and attitude which prevail at their meetings - quite an impressive number of subversive elements, whose actions they superficially condemn, had emerged -

e.g. LEFT' ICH, GOLDREICH and BOB HEPPLER.

NEWS ASS PRESENT.

ALFRED LOWTULA

Precedent of the

Agitate Now, Capture leter group and
Now U Shout And Scream union.

ALLEN PHANTOM

Hi, the delivered man of the presidium

With "Oh! how I long for another Sharpeville".

ARCH HIPPO BURLEY - Boss of the

Suicidal, Anchronic, Integrationistic
Resistant Riders.

GET WITH IT - SWING WITH LUTHER KING

Hide like BOB HEPPLER

Get left like ANDRIAN LEFTWICH

Drive like JONTY DRIVER

Sob like IAN ROBERTSON

Glow like GLEN CLOWNLY

-- Bring your Hammers and your Sickles!

- TOPICS:
1. How to kill that FASTERMAN and bury South Africa.
 2. South Africa's greatest need - Protection or Protesting
 3. Academic Profligacy - a must.

PROGRESSIVE PLACES: Varsity's Steps, to Francistown,
to London and then to Moscow.

DISTRIBUTED IN DURBAN

BANNING OF NUSAS PRESIDENT

Mr Ian Robertson, the President of the National Union of S.A. Students, was served with 3 banning orders under the Suppression of Communism Act on 11th May, 1966. The orders were served on him in the NUSAS Office, and were signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr B.J. Vorster.

The Suppression of Communism Act gives the Minister of Justice sweeping powers to ban any person who "in his opinion is engaged in activities which further or may further some of the objects of communism." There is no right of appeal against such a ban, except to the Minister himself; and in fact a number of persons known to be strongly anti-communist have been banned in terms of the legislation.

Effects of the Ban

The effects of the ban are briefly as follows:

- Mr Robertson must report to the police every Monday.
- He may not attend any gathering, including a social gathering, "that is, a gathering where the persons present also have social intercourse with one another".
- He may not address or attend any meeting.
- He may not give any educational instruction, except to "a person of whom he is the parent".
- He may not leave the magisterial district of Cape Town and Wynberg.
- He may not enter any Coloured, Asiatic or African area.
- He may not enter any factory premises.
- He may not enter any premises where any publication is compiled, printed or published.
- He may not enter any harbour.
- He may not enter any university or educational institution, except the Univ. of Cape Town for the sole purpose of attending his lectures.
- He may not enter any court, except to appear in actual legal proceedings.
- He may not enter the premises of NUSAS or the World Univ. Service (SA).
- He may not communicate with any banned person.
- He may not prepare, compile, print or disseminate any publication or participate in any way in such activities.
- He may not take part in the activities of any organisation.
- He may not participate in any manner in NUSAS affairs specifically.

Robertson

Mr Robertson left the NUSAS Office shortly after the banning orders had been read out to him. It is frequently the procedure for people to be given a formal warning to "desist from their activities" by a magistrate before a banning order is served, but this was not done in the case of Mr Robertson. Nor has he ever been raided, questioned or had his name taken by the Security Police in the past.

Mr Robertson is 21 years old, and has been full-time President of NUSAS since the beginning of 1966; he was to have held office for a year. He was previously President of the SRC at the Univ. of Natal, Durban, where he took his B.A. degree in 1965.

Mr Robertson is expected to leave SA later this year. He will be obliged to leave on a one-way exit permit, and will not be able to return to SA. He has applied for a variation of his banning order to allow him to return home to see his parents in Durban before he leaves. He is reported by friends to be "cheerful."

NUSAS Statement

Reaction in the NUSAS Office to the banning was swift, and within a matter of hours, SRCs throughout SA had been contacted and a nation-wide protest campaign was under way. Overseas student bodies were informed immediately of the ban.

A preliminary NUSAS statement issued on the afternoon of the ban read:

"The banning of the NUSAS President, Ian Robertson, is one of the most unjust and cruel acts yet perpetrated in SA. It cripples a young man's life in the most inhuman manner, simply in order to discredit the organisation of which he is the head.

"Ian Robertson is a person held in immense respect by all who know him for his honesty, courage and sincerity.

"He is totally guiltless of anything other than a determined stand for the principles of justice and decency in SA.

"His banning will not in any way diminish NUSAS' firm belief in the rule of law and democratic procedures. On the contrary, we shall speak out for these things with an even greater determination and sharper awareness of the callousness and injustices of SA - which this unwarranted act epitomises.

"NUSAS activities will continue as before."

Press Reaction

News of the ban on Ian Robertson was featured in every daily in SA as the main front page headline, on 12th May. The English-language newspapers without exception condemned the ban in editorials, whilst the Afrikaans press generally declined to comment in its editorials but supported the ban in its news treatment. Reports of protests against the ban held the front pages of the national press for several days, and were still drawing main front page headlines as much as a fortnight later. Most newspapers linked the ban with the impending visit of Senator Robert Kennedy, who had been invited to SA by NUSAS at Mr Robertson's suggestion.

Typical editorial comments were:

Daily News. "The head of the Security Police said in Durban this week: 'Now the autumn leaves will fall, quite a good number of them! Quite a good number are falling now. And, as the Brigadier hints, a good many are due to fall. But there is nothing new about this autumnal fall-out. It is not even a seasonal shedding. They fall in the summer, winter and spring, too. There is quite clearly a calculated campaign afoot to cow the still independent univs. into the doctrinal docility of Nationalist campuses. But the Robertson affair goes further than that. The courts are there to test the validity of the govt's case. Why then, with so many bans that have gone before and so many that will follow, is it afraid to come out of the dark into the daylight?'"

Cape Argus. "So far as the public knows, nothing that Mr Robertson has done amounts to a crime; if it had, he would surely have been tried in a court of law. Apparently he has been tried in secret by a govt. department, in his absence and without the right to present his side of the case. Now that he is banned, he can make no explanation at all.... Govt opponents can only assume that the banning took place because Mr Robertson made some strong critical statements.

This is more than a storm in the teacup of NUSAS, to be hidden by the Minister placing his hand over the cup. It calls for a statement from the Minister... Until that statement is made, the govt. cannot defend itself, and its opponents can only presume that the banning results from Mr Robertson's above-named actions."

Star. "If justification is not provided in an open court, opponents of the govt. cannot be blamed for believing that the govt. is using its tyrannical powers to silence outspoken critics and punish people not for anything they do or plan which might be illegal, but for their convictions. That is no longer good enough.. Critics of the govt. here and abroad will justly continue to assume that Nusas is blameless and that it and its principal office-bearer are now being punished because of what they stand for."

Daily Dispatch. "Students all over SA today are seething with rage and indignation over the banning of the President of Nusas. Quite rightly... The govt. has given every indication of wanting to break this powerful student body which has refused to toe the racial line. But if the idea is to break it by bannings, Mr Vorster will have a lot of banning to do. People more mature in years can often be frightened by this sort of thing. Students are different."

Die Vaderland. "Mr Robertson is a student and there is nothing in his banning order which prevents him continuing his studies. In fact, the time which he now has at his disposal to devote to the primary task for which he went to univ., far from crippling him, will equip him better for his career. If the Nusas leader had had the courage to give voice to his convictions within the framework of our political policies, he would have unfettered freedom of speech and action. We therefore want to reiterate, in the midst of all this hysterical outburst, that the govt. has never stifled its political opposition."

Cape Times. "Whichever way you look at it, the banning of the young President of Nusas is as ham-handed a state action as any in our recent history - which is saying a lot. Mr Robertson is either an agent of communism, or he isn't. If he is, he cannot be a very grave offender or he would have been prosecuted - not a difficult enterprise in the light of the extreme wideness of the drafting of that egregious statute... If Mr Robertson's conduct is such that it is not sufficient to bring him to trial, can it represent such a potential threat to S.African stability?"

Rand Daily Mail. "Banning orders imposed on people without any trial and without any official explanation are an intolerable breach of the rule of law and inevitably arouse the suspicion that the reason that the victim is not put on trial is that the state has no evidence which would secure a conviction. In this case the public will be even more likely to reach this conclusion. Firstly, there is a long record of govt. animosity towards Nusas... Mr Vorster himself has been particularly violent in his attacks... The reasonable man cannot be blamed for concluding that Mr Robertson is being punished, not for anything he has done, but in his capacity as head of a hated student body. Secondly, the banning looks remarkably like an attempt to discredit Nusas ahead of the visit of Senator Robert Kennedy to SA... The banned man is known as a moderate and responsible person. But he is guilty of trying to maintain some contact with students of all race groups - and that is enough to earn him a grim penalty in SA of today."

East. Province Herald. "There would seem to be more to the banning order served on Ian Robertson than meets the eye... for this particular banning has come just three weeks before Senator Kennedy is due in the country as a guest of Nusas... Mr Vorster must not be surprised if he incurs the mistrust of all who do not regard the Minister's arbitrary will as a sufficient substitute for the Rule of Law."

Star: "If there was the least sensitivity in govt. circles, the volume and depth of the anger produced by the Robertson banning would penetrate even the thick walls of the govt. buildings. The explanation is simple. Even a punch-drunk public, conditioned to the most outrageous interference with personal rights, has been shocked by this fresh evidence of the manifest unfairness of a system which entitles one man to be both accuser and judge in another man's cause. With the best will in the world Mr Vorster cannot pretend to be objecting in judging Nusas affairs. Nearly 3 years ago he began a vendetta against the organisation and said then that it should be 'rooted out'. And he has been saying something similar ever since. How can he hope to judge the issue impartially? The Archangel Gabriel, if similarly placed, would have found it impossible. That is why more people than usual are angrier than usual. Yes, we know it will all blow over, which is what the govt. banks on: apathy and fear. But we also know something else: that another nail has been driven into the coffin of civil rights, that the rule of law has taken another blow, and that SA has moved a step nearer authoritarianism. Not bad for one day's work."

Natal Witness. "The overall picture that emerges is one of a systematic silencing of dissenting voices....SA today needs every thinking head there is: the immensity of our problems demands encouragement of full debate, not a diminution. Our troubles are complex and many, but if we are deliberately to create a situation where free discussion is restricted, the possibilities of a lasting solution will become even more remote."

Rand Daily Mail. "Let us consider the probable effects of the visit on Senator Kennedy himself... Before he decided to come, he asked for full reports on the standing and calibre of Nusas and its President. He even sent his personal emissary on a private reconnaissance. He was not only given the all clear, but every encouragement to come. In short, he liked what he heard about Nusas and Mr Robertson. Now suddenly he finds that the man who was to have accompanied him around SA has been banned, silenced, and confined to the Cape Town area - under the Suppression of Communism Act. He will be reminded of the McCarthy era in his own country and the immense harm which it caused.

"He will also find the entire English-speaking academic world here in a state of seething indignation and unrest. He will meet principal after principal, professor after professor, student after student, who will confirm his worst suspicions about this disgusting banning. But above all, he will have his own personal impressions of Mr Robertson and the splendid young men and women of Nusas. We have no doubt what he will think of them, for they talk the same kind of language and share the same ideals as the best young students in his own country... he will see that they are isolated here only because so much of SA has abandoned the values and the ways of thought that the rest of mankind upholds."

Die Burger. "A considerable noise of protest is being raised against the banning of the President of the student organisation Nusas. It was to be foreseen... it cannot be completely unpleasing to some Nusas leaders. They like to take their struggle against the govt's policies to the international field. Viewed propagandistically, the govt. has played right into the hands of Nusas by acting at this stage. Our common sense tells us it is something it should rather have avoided, and it follows then that the reasons for the banning must have been very compelling... It has been proved before that the authorities were right and the protestors were not in possession of the full facts... If anybody has to get the benefit of the doubt, then those who have the safety of the state at heart and realise the dangers to which it is exposed, would in such cases be inclined to give it to the authorities until the contrary has been proved."

Natal Mercury. "Mr Robertson has, of course, been a vigorous and outspoken opponent of certain aspects of the govt's policies. He has probably also been on occasions indiscreet and injudiciously provocative. But this does not make him a communist... The govt. has aroused the ire and hostility of a well organised sector of the public whose outlook is based on and governed by the principles of free speech, intellectual idealism and individual initiative."

Evening Post. "The govt. spends vast sums abroad to try and improve SA's image. The purpose is to represent SA as a bastion of western civilisation... Yet this week Mr Vorster, by signing the restriction order on the President of Nusas, has nullified many months of expensive propaganda work... He has pushed us into the world news again, where educated people everywhere will feel there must be something fundamentally wrong in a country that so peanlises, without charge or trial, the elected spokesman of 20,000 students - a man held in esteem by those who know him. Certainly, educated people abroad will decide, a country so governed is no defender of civilised values."

Sunday Times. "The severe ban on the President of Nusas has understandably aroused strong indignation. This young man has barely had time to show his calibre. If there is a scrap of evidence to justify his punishment, let it be produced in the courts. Unless and until the full facts are made known, surmise is bound to rule... The suspicion has arisen that Mr Vorster is trying to wreck Nusas in order to make the way easier for an association of conservative students, who will be content to applaud govt. policies and generally retreat from life in the 20th century."

Sunday Tribune. "Mr Vorster, the Minister of Justice, bans 21-year old Ian Robertson. And Mr Vorster refuses to make known the reasons for imposing the restriction order. We cannot understand why the public should not be allowed to see the justice of it. We know that Mr Robertson is a militant student leader. We know that he is an opponent of Nat. racial policies. Nevertheless his liberty has been curtailed... People seek reassurance now, both on this move against freedom of the individual and on their own safety."

Die Beeld. "All the criticism is useless if it does not take into account certain definite facts: (1) SA is threatened by fanatical revolutionary organisations which will stop at nothing, (2) SA must be protected against this, and this cannot be done without emergency powers, (3) that in the course of police investigations heroes of the opposition have repeatedly been unmasked as punishable scoundrels."

Cape Times. "Has the govt. always been right? It has not. Before now it has, through error, had completely innocent people on the list of named communists. It once had a dead man on the list - a man whose political life, while he was alive, was impeccable. All govts. make mistakes, all ministers make mistakes. .. But the point is not whether the Minister has been right or wrong in this or that instance. The real point is that in our country young lives can be crippled and individuals subjected to the most brutal forms of psychological duress 'at the discretion of the Minister'... The govt. has been increasingly grasping dictatorial power.. It is the basis of the public concern about Mr Robertson."

Transvaler. "There are moans and groans in the English press about the fact that the Minister of Justice found it necessary to restrict the President of Nusas... Minister Vorster has frequently given earnest warnings about the actions of Nusas... There is one principle which the English papers have not taken into consideration in this case. That is that the safety of the state is the highest law. These newspapers have been so thoroughly poisoned that they want

to reject this principle... How these newspapers, after everything which has been brought to light, can still give protection to Nusas, entirely passes the understanding."

Cape Times. "Mr Ian Robertson, President of Nusas, was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act, to the astonishment and dismay of all who have known him. The Minister has offered no explanation, adequate or otherwise... The banning of this student on the threshold of his career is not, of course, unique in SA, but it has drawn the greatest attention so far of the country and the world to the steadily increasing use of extraordinary powers by the Minister... This newspaper regards the principles involved in arbitrary bannings as raised so urgently in the particular case of Mr Robertson that it intends week after week to remind both the public and the Minister that such a ban exists until it is either lifted or adequately explained or until Mr Robertson is brought to trial."

In addition to editorials, newspapers' correspondence columns were filled with letters for and against the banning, and news coverage of protest action was still considerable a month after the ban.

Party Leaders React

The leaders of all the opposition political parties condemned the ban.

Sir de Villiers Graaff, leader of the United Party, said that "The ban once again emphasises many undesirable aspects of banning without trial." He called for "at least" full reasons to be given.

Dr Jan Steytler, leader of the Progressive Party, asked: "What are these little men afraid of? A 21-year old student? A student organisation? If Mr Vorster has a case against Nusas, he should present it and substantiate it like a man. The ban is more than a cowardly attack on a fine young S.African. I can offer Mr Robertson comfort in the thought that not even Mr Vorster can ban ideas and ideals from the minds of men." Dr Steytler also called for Mr Vorster to bring Mr Robertson to trial or resign as Minister of Justice forthwith.

Mr Alan Paton, leader of the Liberal Party and author of "Cry the Beloved Country", and an Honorary Vice-President of NUSAS, described the ban as "to say the least, a contemptible act."

Mrs Helen Suzman, sole Progressive Party MP, said: "The banning is a scandalous abuse of the unbridled power of the state to condemn people without trial to a twilight existence in their own country. The Minister has crippled the life of a first class S.African who has had the courage to raise his voice against the actions of the govt."

Reaction from Organisations

Several other organisations reacted to the ban.

The Transvaal Teachers' Assoc. demanded that Mr Robertson be tried or that the ban be lifted.

The Civil Rights League issued a strongly worded statement.

The Institute of Race Relations issued a statement in Cape Town sharply criticising the Minister's actions and condemning the ban on the NUSAS President.

The Black Sash took part in protests in major SA cities. Black Sash women stood with sashes across their bodies in long vigils at major centres.

The Progressive Party organised a mass protest meeting in the Johannesburg city hall, addressed by Mrs Suzman.

University Bodies Protest

Bodies at the various univs. were quick to react.

Statements were issued by the Association of Medical Students of SA, the National Catholic Federation of Students, the S.A. Federation of Student Jewish Associations - and the Afrikaanse Studentebond. The latter supported the ban, congratulating the Minister on his action and wishing him well in further attempts to safeguard the safety of the state.

The Chancellor of the Univ. of Cape Town, Mr A. v.d. Sandt Centlivres, a former Chief Justice, strongly condemned the ban. He described it as part of a systematic smear campaign.

A meeting of staff at the Univ. of Cape Town condemned the principle of banning and expressed particular consternation at the banning of the NUSAS President.

The Staff Assoc. of the Univ. of Natal attacked Mr Vorster: "Ian Robertson's crime is that he has applied an alert and critical mind to the analysis of the policies presently being pursued... It is quite clear that the Suppression of Communism Act is now being used to punish persons who publicly express critical views."

The Convocation of the Univ. of Natal publicly challenged the Minister to remove the ban on Mr Robertson - "a student leader of high calibre and ideals" - or take him before the courts.

The Staff and Lecturers' Assoc. at the Univ. of the Witwatersrand associated themselves with the protests.

The Vice-Principals of the Univ. of the Witwatersrand sat in the front row at the protest meeting held on the campus. The Univ. Council also appointed one of its member - Mr I.A. Maisels, QC, former Chief Justice of Rhodesia - to attend a meeting with the Minister of Justice on the ban.

The Principal of Rhodes Univ., Dr J.M. Hyslop, condemned the ban as "another shock to the values for which enlightened men have striven through the ages."

The chairman of the Rhodes Staff Assoc. took part formally in the protest actions at the University.

Staff members were prominent as speakers at various protest meetings, and took part in the protest marches at each centre.

National Student Action

Senior NUSAS Executive members and Presidents of the various Univ. SRCs flew to Cape Town on the weekend following the banning for intensive discussions on further action. A statement was issued saying that Ian Robertson would not be replaced as President, but that NUSAS would continue to have confidence in him and to regard him as President until the conclusion of his term of office.

Protest action included mass meetings, marches, petitions, a car-sticker campaign with the slogan "Charge or Release", a deputation to the Minister of Justice, torchlight vigils, picketing and poster demonstrations.

The main student protests at the major centres are set out below. In addition, statements were issued by the smaller NUSAS centres, who also participated in the protest action of the Univ. centres nearest to them.

Univ. of the Witwatersrand

Students worked throughout the night to prepare for a mass meeting the day after the banning of Ian Robertson. Students arriving at the Univ. the following morning were greeted by a silent row of students with placards announcing the ban. A huge banner was hung across the pillars on the great hall.

A crowd of students estimated at over 2000 - the largest student mass meeting on record - gave overwhelming support to a motion condemning the ban, and decided to march through the streets of Johannesburg the following day. The President of the SRC, Mr D. Hirschmann, addressing the meeting, said: "I ask the Minister: 'What gives you the right to make these important judgements on your fellow men? How is it that learned men of the courts require for their judgements that both sides be heard, but you do not? What, sir is his crime? We know that you won't tell, because we know he is not guilty of a crime. You know this as well.'"

A special edition of "Wits Student" told the Minister: "You may shackle Mr Robertson, you may shackle NUSAS, you may shackle the English-speaking univs. But you will never, not in your lifetime or anyone else's, suppress or choke the principles of human freedom or dignity. They will live on long after you and your tyranny have ceased to exist."

The following day students of the Univ. took part in a mile-long, 300-strong march through the streets of Johannesburg. Ignoring buckets of water and rolls of toilet paper thrown at them from buildings along the street, they maintained an orderly and dignified protest.

Picketing in the streets continued until the end of May. A torch-light vigil was held in Jan Smuts Ave. outside the Univ. from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. to mark the end of the picketing.

Johannesburg Coll. of Education

It was reported that more than 600 students had condemned the ban. Students took part in the Wits protest march. Soon afterwards an official of the Transvaal Dept. of Education was reported to have asked the Rector of the Coll. for a full list of those absent from the Coll. at the time of the march.

Transvaal Coll. of Educ. for Asiatics

Students also took part in the Wits protest march. Shortly afterwards, an official from the Indian Affairs Dept. arrived at the Coll, dismissed the SRC, suspended the SRC constitution, and cancelled the affiliation of the Coll. to NUSAS. It was announced that new elections would take place under a "revised" constitution.

A meeting of students at the Coll. resolved unanimously that they would continue to recognise their old SRC, and continue to consider themselves affiliated to NUSAS. They would not put up candidates for election to a new SRC. NUSAS announced that it would regard the Coll. as an affiliate unless the students formally disaffiliated.

Mr Smith, Rector of the Coll., who was an Honorary Vice-President of NUSAS, tendered his resignation to NUSAS. He gave no reasons.

Univ. of Natal, Durban

The Durban section of the Univ. of Natal reacted strongly. At an emergency SRC meeting on the night of the ban, SRC President Glenn Cowley called on members to plan the strongest and most effective protest ever held at the Univ.

Students with placards stood on the campus and in the streets of the city. A torch of freedom was lit on the steps of the Howard College building.

A mass meeting of 1500 people was held in the Student Union hall - the largest student body meeting ever to take place on the campus. Addresses were delivered by the SRC President, Staff Association President, and the President and Vice-President of the Univ. Convocation. Only 2 people voted against a motion condemning the ban.

A mass torchlight vigil was held on the steps of Howard Coll. from dusk to midnight. A number of speakers were invited to give addresses - including former and neighbouring SRC Presidents, Mr Alan Paton, and the retired Principal of the Univ., Dr E.G. Malherbe, who spoke vigorously of a "pattern of nazism in the bannings."

A special edition of Dome, the student newspaper, was produced overnight. Of the torchlight vigil, Dome commented: "Our protest will not stop the next ban. But the roar we send forth tonight, coupled with the roar from univs. around the country, will tell the whole of SA that NUSAS is being murdered."

Univ. of Natal, Pietermaritzburg

Particular attention was drawn to the protest march organised by this centre. After a mass meeting of 1000 students - again, the largest mass meeting the Univ. has had - it was intended to have a protest march through the streets of the city. The Mayor, Mr Peter Rodseth, refused permission for the march, on the grounds that it might interfere with the Republican celebrations. Students instead ringed the univ. with blazing torches.

After strong criticism of the Mayor's action by the local newspaper, "Natal Witness", permission was granted for a march after Republic day, 31st May. Hundreds of marching students were attacked in the town by hundreds of youths. The students were told by their leaders not to fight back, and completed the march in what the press described as a "blood-bespattered state". It was alleged by the students that they had heard rumours of the attack, and had asked for police protection - but "the police were conspicuous only by their absence" said the SRC Vice-President, Pat Irwin, who called for a full enquiry and submitted petitions to the Mayor and the Administrator of Natal.

Rhodes University

An emergency SRC meeting was held on the night of the ban. SRC President John Sprack declared: "We have lost a leader whom we respected and looked up to. Mr Vorster will rue the day he made a man a martyr for his principles and a hero to 20,000 students." The SRC passed a motion condemning the ban with a standing ovation.

Two mass meetings of Rhodes students were held. Well over 1000 students packed the Univ. great hall to support a motion condemning the ban and calling on the Minister to lift it by midnight the following Sunday. A march through Grahamstown was planned, and the students agreed to support a boycott of local shops if permission was withheld. The march of hundreds of students and staff subsequently took place.

Univ. of Cape Town

An emergency meeting of the SRC condemned the ban and rejected as ludicrous any suggestion that Ian Robertson had been furthering the aims of communism in his capacity as NUSAS President.

Students with posters stood on the steps of Jameson Hall the morning after the ban, and a special edition of the student newspaper "Varsity" appeared overnight. A huge banner was hung across the pillars of the hall. A spontaneous folk-song protest took place on the steps at lunchtime.

A mass meeting of students - estimated at between 2000 and 3000, took place on the campus the following day. NUSAS Vice-President, John Daniel, was given a standing ovation when he rose to speak. Mr Daniel said: "Through this crude act the govt. has shamed this country. We stand humiliated before a scornful world. But I assure the students of SA that NUSAS will not deviate from its principles. We will fight on undaunted. This is what Ian Robertson would expect of us."

Over 2000 students took part in a protest march to the magistrate's court to hand in a petition to the Minister of Justice. They were addressed by the President of the Rhodes SRC (John Sprack), and the Durban SRC President (Glenn Cowley), in the course of the demonstration.

A torchlight vigil took place at the Univ. the following week. Students stood at night on the steps of Jameson Hall with flaming torches, and others stood outside the cathedral in Cape Town.

Security Police Interest

The Security Police showed great interest in the protests. Close-up photographs (fullface and profile) were taken of demonstrators at Wits, by persons who at first pretended to be magazine photographers but later made no attempt to disguise themselves. Police photographers were present at the Cape Town march, and it was reported that one man was seen counting the number of marchers on an adding machine. The police also asked for names of individual students.

Principals under Fire.

Two Principals of the English-language univs. came under fire from their students.

In Natal, the newly-appointed Principal, Prof. O.P.F. Horwood, declined to comment on the banning. "I cannot commit the Univ.", he said. Prof. Horwood was criticised by letters in "Done", the student newspaper, and by a "Dome" editorial, which was widely publicised in the national press. The editorial stated that the staff, students and convocation had already committed themselves and the Univ., and expressed deep disappointment at Prof. Horwood's absence.

At the Univ. of Cape Town, the long-standing student dissatisfaction with the stand taken by the Principal on issues of principle, became what "Varsity" described as "a final breach". "Varsity" devoted the major part of an entire issue to criticism of the Principal when Dr Duminy declined to support the protests, saying that he felt that the govt., as "a body of sensible and responsible men with the welfare of their country at heart", would not have taken the banning action unnecessarily. Letters, news articles and leading articles in a successive issue also attacked the Principal. These were given wide publicity in the national press. It was also rumoured that staff members had made known their unhappiness about the Principal's statement.

A newspaper report in the mass circulation "Dunday Times" indicated that Dr Duminy was to be "snubbed" and would not be invited to sit on the platform at Senator Kennedy's address at the Univ. Subsequent reports indicated that negotiations were taking place between the SRC and the Principal in the hope that the latter would issue a new statement.

The day before the Kennedy address, a front page Cape Argus headline carried a new statement by the Principal, in which he said that "I naturally find it possible to associate myself with the statement issued by the President of the SRC" on the Robertson ban. The SRC President's statement had been a forthright condemnation of banning without trial.

Deputation to Vorster

S.Africans of all political viewpoints were surprised when the Minister of Justice, Mr Vorster, agreed to meet a NUSAS deputation to discuss the banning. A short time earlier he had refused to see a deputation of leading citizens on the question of his banning of Mr Mbata, field officer of the Institute of Race Relations; and he is on record as saying that he would "never touch NUSAS with a bargepole."

The Nusas delegation consisted of 3 students and 2 others. Those chosen were the NUSAS Vice-President, Mr John Daniel; the Vice-President for International Relations, Miss Margaret Marshall; and the President of the Univ. of Natal, Durban SRC, Mr Glenn Cowley. In addition, Mr I.A. Maisels, Q.C., former Chief Justice of Rhodesia, and Prof. G. le May, a member of the NUSAS Advisory Board, went to the meeting. Mr Vorster saw the non-student members first, for 10 minutes, and told them he was only prepared to interview the student members of the deputation. He then called in the students for 100 minutes.

The discussion centred mainly around NUSAS, and the Minister avoided mention of Mr Robertson. The Minister attacked NUSAS on a variety of points, and although he conceded that all its activities were legal, he said its views were "diametrically opposed" to his own. Under close questioning, he admitted that one need not be a communist to be banned under the Suppression of Communism Act, and told the deputation that Mr Robertson had been banned in his personal and not official capacity, and that no charge was to be laid. He would give no reasons for the ban.

Set out below is the text of the memorandum handed to the Minister, as well as the press statement issued by the Standing Committee of SRC Presidents after a post-deputation meeting.

"I should like to thank you for agreeing to receive this delegation. As you are aware, Mr Ian Robertson was the President of the Nat. Union of SA Students, and you are also doubtless aware that his banning has been a great shock to many thousands of students in this country.

"I have herewith a petition signed by several thousands students and members of the Univ. community which I should like to leave with you. I may mention that there are many other signatures still to be obtained throughout the country.

Ian Robertson is known to many thousands of students throughout SA as a moderate level-headed person, who, by his very conduct, has earned their confidence and respect. They find it difficult to believe that he has been guilty of any conduct which could justify his being banned. They accept, of course, that you yourself have acted perfectly bona fide, if I may say so with respect, on information which has been placed before you, but they cannot help but feel in the present case this information is not correct.

We entreat you, therefore, to give Mr Robertson an opportunity of

defending himself, and of refuting whatever allegations have been made against him in a Court of Law where at least he will not be condemned unheard.

You are of course aware that we have always taken a stand and still do, that no person should be condemned without a fair hearing and the present appears to be a fortiori for the application of this principle.

You yourself, Sir, have stated that the National Union of South African Students should take steps to set its house in order. The National Union of South African Students has never done anything against the law. The appointment of persons like Mr Robertson in the opinion of the members of the National Union of South African Students ensures that in fact it does act in a responsible and lawful manner. If Mr Robertson has betrayed our confidence, we would ask you to be good enough to tell us what it is that he is alleged to have done.

It is my duty, Mr Minister, to point out to you that the activities of the National Union of South African Students fall wholly within the law. All of us are anxious that its activities should so continue although we fully appreciate that many of the policies of the National Union of South African Students run counter to Government policies. We know, however, that you will accept our right to propagate these policies, provided we act within the law.

Finally we would like to know from you, Mr Minister, whether any of the alleged activities of Mr Robertson have anything to do with the National Union of South African Students. If they have, then it is obviously in our interests to know and, if not, we think you owe it to us to say so publicly.

JOHN DANIEL

Vice-President, NUSAS

NUSAS Press Statement

A deputation from NUSAS met the Minister of Justice in Pretoria this morning.

The deputation consisted of Mr John Daniel, Vice-President of NUSAS, Miss Margaret Marshall, the Vice-President for International Relations of NUSAS, Glenn Cowley, personal friend of Mr Robertson, Prof. G.H.L. le May, a member of the NUSAS Advisory Board and Mr I.A. Maisels, Q.C., representing the University of Witwatersrand Council. However, the Minister explained to Mr Maisels and Prof. le May that he wanted to speak to the students alone. As a result, those two members of the deputation were excluded from the discussions.

A memorandum and petition signed by several thousand students and members of the University community were handed to the Minister. The petition, inter alia, called upon the Minister to charge or release Mr Robertson. The deputation also entreated the Minister to give Mr Robertson an opportunity of defending himself and of refuting whatever allegations have been made against him, in a Court of Law, where at least he would not be condemned unheard. The Minister refused this request. He said that Mr Robertson did not have to be a communist to be banned. In reply to a question he then said he had banned Mr Robertson in his personal capacity, and not as President of the National Union. He refused to make a public

statement to this effect. He was not prepared to "whitewash" the National Union.

The Minister stressed that his own views were directly opposed to NUSAS policy. He did not, however, contest the fact that the activities of the National Union fell wholly within the law.

The Minister was quite prepared to receive affidavits in favour of Mr Robertson, but the suspicions of the deputation as to the reasons for the banning were in no way allayed. The overall impression of the deputation was that the Minister was far more interested in discussing the National Union than the banning of Mr Robertson.

International Support

Strong international support for NUSAS at the time of the banning of its President was apparent. Cables of support from student groups came to the NUSAS Office from all over the world and Mr Robertson was inundated with letters and telegrams.

The banning was covered in major overseas newspapers and periodicals, particularly British and American dailies and publications such as Time, Newsweek, Der Spiegel, etc. It was also prominently featured on news broadcasts in Europe and elsewhere.

The National Union of England, Wales and Northern Ireland has offered Mr Robertson a scholarship to study in England. It is understood that he will probably accept it.

Further Meetings

After the deputation to the Minister of Justice had reported to SRC Presidents, report-back mass meetings were held at Wits, UCT and Natal and it was resolved that the protests would continue.

Kennedy Visit

On his arrival at Johannesburg airport, placards reading "Your host regrets" greeted Senator Robert Kennedy. At the meetings in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg, addressed by the Senator, there was an empty chair on each platform as a protest at the absence of Mr Robertson.

Senator Kennedy paid a visit to Mr Robertson at his home in Cape Town before delivering his address on academic and human freedom at the Univ. of Cape Town. As more than two people constitute a gathering in terms of Mr Robertson's banning orders, they met alone in Mr Robertson's room. The Senator stayed for 30 minutes.

After the UCT ceremony, Mrs Kennedy also paid a visit to the banned NUSAS President.

Both said afterwards that they were "most impressed" by him.
