

DIREKTORAAT VAN VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING  
DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY LEGISLATION

LÉER NR. 214613  
FILE NO. 214613 2

LÉER NR. 214613  
FILE NO. 214613

HOOFDREKES MAIN SERIES DEFENCE AND AID FUND

ONDERWERP SUBJECT

LÉER FILE

LÉER GEOPEN OP FILE OPENED ON 1 Feb '66 LÉER GESLUIT OP FILE CLOSED ON 5.4.66

BESKIKKINGSVOORSKRIFTE DISPOSAL DIRECTIONS

SUBLEER OF GEVAL SUBFILE OR CASE

LÉER NR. 214613 DEEL PART 2  
FILE NO. 214613

(English translation of minute No.) 2/2/13. - 16  
1/6/53 dd. 25/3/66

LEGAL REPRESENTATION IN CRIMINAL CASES WITH  
A "POLITICAL" BACKGROUND.

File.  
2/27/1

1. According to a statement issued on 18 March, 1966, on behalf of the Honourable the Minister of Justice, it was found that the "Defence and Aid Fund" (which was on that date declared an unlawful organisation by Proclamation No. R77) was connected with the Communist Party, that it aimed at bringing about a social, economic and political change in the Republic and that the largest part of its funds were in fact used for the political activities of the unlawful African National Congress and Communist Party.

2. There is nevertheless reason to believe that the "Fund's" monies were partly used for the defence of so-called "political" offenders, and because the State, as you know, has no objection against the defence of accused persons but on the contrary, welcomes it, the Government requires steps to be taken to ensure that such accused will not be in a worse position than that in which they would have been, had the "Fund" not been declared unlawful. With this purpose in mind, the following steps must please be taken:

(A) UNFINISHED CASES.

(1) On 22 March, 1966, the Minister stated as follows in this connection:

"Where the Defence and Aid Fund incurred

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liabilities towards advocates and attorneys, the Liquidator of the organisation will keep it in mind if the organisation's frozen assets are sufficient."

- (ii) Advocates and attorneys who received instructions on or before 18 March, 1966, from or on behalf of the "Fund" and who have not at all or only partly carried it out can therefore continue as if the "Fund" had not been declared unlawful and in due course submit their claims to the Liquidator (Veritas Building, Pretoria). Where such an advocate or attorney in a part heard case is, however, not prepared to continue on the abovementioned basis and withdraws from the case, the accused must be asked whether he wants another legal representative and if he replies in the affirmative, his request must be complied with in the manner indicated in (B)(ii) and (iii) hereunder.

(B) NEW CASES.

- (i) In cases in which a legal practitioner did not appear before 18 March, 1966, and which are not part heard, and in cases which are placed on the roll for the first time after that date, the Chief Magistrate must, in consultation with the Senior Public Prosecutor and taking into account the object mentioned in paragraph 2, consider all the surrounding circumstances of the case, and if it is in his opinion desirable that an advocate

or attorney, whichever he should decide upon, should be appointed, he issues the necessary instruction.

(ii) If the accused desires to make use of the services of such a legal representative, the Chief Magistrate's decision must be conveyed to the local side bar association or to the bar council concerned, with the request that an attorney or an advocate, as the case may be, be nominated to appear on behalf of the accused.

(iii) Claims by attorneys and advocates who have been so instructed, must be submitted to the Department via your office. The Department will ensure that such claims are paid if they are reasonable.

3. Regional Magistrates on your staff must please be informed of the contents hereof, in order that they may inform you of cases affected by this minute, which they may encounter, especially when they are holding court elsewhere.

4. The Chief Magistrate may delegate the powers conferred on him by this minute to another magistrate on his staff.

5. This scheme is only applicable to criminal cases with a political background.

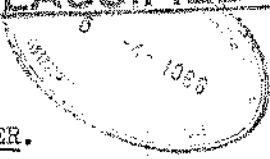
6. A weekly return of legal practitioners employed in terms of the scheme, must please be submitted to the Department. Other relevant information about the working of the scheme must also be given.

7. In doubtful cases you may phone Head Office for guidance.

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GEHEIM.

2/2/13



DIE SEKRETARIS/MINISTER.

SIVIELE GEDING INGESTEL DEUR DIE "DEFENCE AND AID FUND".

1. Die Defence and Aid Fund is by Proklamasie No. 77 van 1966 gedateer 18 Maart 1966 tot 'n onwettige organisasie verklaar.
2. Die voorsitter van die organisasie het nou aksie vir die nietigverklaring van die proklamasie ingestel in die Hooggeregshof van Suid-Afrika (Kaapse Provinsiale Afdeling). Fotostatiese afdrukke van die dokumente op die Staatsprokureur bestel, word aangeheg.
3. Al die amptenare wat met hierdie aangeleentheid te doen het is in Pretoria gestasioneer en indien advokate wat in Kaapstad praktiseer aangestel word, sal dit meebring dat amptenare van Pretoria na Kaapstad sal moet reis om onderhoude met die advokate te voer. Daar word derhalwe met die Staatsprokureur onderhandel om advokate in Pretoria aan te stel om namens die Minister op te tree.

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4 April 1966.

LUG SPOED POS.

Die Adjunk-Staatsprokureur,  
 Privatsak 9001,  
 7de Vloer - Garmour Huis,  
 Pleinstraat,  
KAAPSTAD.

AANDAG : MNR. VISSER  
 of MNR. BADENHORST.

Insake: KENNISGEWING van MOSIE - THE SOUTH AFRICAN  
 DEFENCE AND AID FUND en RAYMOND HOFFENBERG  
 teen  
 DIE MINISTER van JUSTISIE.

....  
 In verband met bestaande heg ek hierby aan 'n  
 fotostatiese afskrif van Kennisgewing van Mosie en beëdigde  
 verklaring en aanhegsel wat op 31 Maart 1966 op my bestel is.

Volgens die Kennisgewing van Mosie moet Applikante  
 se prokureurs op of voor 13 April 1966 verwittig word indien die  
 aansoek opponeer gaan word.

My instruksies van die Departement van Justisie  
 is dat Pretoria Advokate opdrag gegee moet word en natuurlik ook  
 dat die Kennisgewing van Mosie opponeer gaan word.

U word vriendelik dog dringend versoek om daartoe  
 te sien dat die behoorlike Kennisgewing aan Applikante se  
 Prokureurs gegee word op 13 April 1966.

Stuur asseblief dan ook afskrifte van u Kennis-  
 gewing na my per lug pos.

Die opstel van beantwoordende beëdigde verklarings  
 sal hier opgestel word en betyds aan u gelewer word.

Erken asseblief ontvangs per lug pos.

OTTO T. SCHULTZ.  
 nms. STAATSPROKUREUR.

Die Sekretaris van Justisie,  
P R E T O R I A.

Afskrif vir u inligting.

*Janie Bice*  
*8/3/66*  
 OTTO T. SCHULTZ.  
 nms. STAATSPROKUREUR

OTS/FN.

841/66

214

4 April 1966.

LUG SPOED POS.

Die Adjunk-Staatsprokureur,  
7de Vloer - Garmourgebou,  
Pleinstraat,  
KAAPSTAD.

Insake: HOOGGEREGSHOF GEDING - SOUTH AFRICAN  
DEFENCE and AID FUND en R. HOFFENBERG  
teen  
MINISTER van JUSTISIE.

In verband met bostaande heg ek hierby aan  
'n fotostatiese afskrif van 'n dagvaarding wat op 31 Maart 1966  
op my bestel is.

Volgens my instruksies van die Departement van  
Justisie sal hierdie geding verdedig word en Pretertia Advokate  
sal gebruik word.

U word verscek om op die laaste dag verskyning  
aan te teken dat die geding verdedig sal word.

Ek sal mettertyd verdere stukke aan u stuur  
vir bestelling op Eisers se Prokureurs.

Erken asseblief ontvangs hiervan per lug pos.

OTTO T. SCHULTZ.  
nms. STAATSPROKUREUR.

Die Sekretaris van Justisie,  
PRETORIA.

Afskrif vir u inligting.

*Janet Bie*  
*BT*  
*5/4/66*

*OTTO T. SCHULTZ*  
nms. STAATSPROKUREUR.

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176/53.

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE,

VERITASGEBOU,

PRIVAATSAK 81,

PRETORIA.

25 -3- 1966

VERTROULIK.

DIE HOOFDLANDDROS VAN PRETORIA, JOHANNESBURG, KAAPSTAD,  
PORT ELIZABETH, DURBAN, JOHANNESBURG, DURBAN,  
PRETORIA, DURBAN.

REGSVERTEENWOORDIGING IN STRAFSAKE MET 'N  
POLITIEKE AGTERGROND.

1. Luidens n verklaring wat op 18 Maart 1966 namens Sy Edele die Minister van Justisie uitgereik is, is daar bevind dat die "Defence and Aid Fund" (wat op daardie datum by Proklamasie No. R.77 tot n onwettige organisasie verklaar is) aan die Kommunistiese Party verbind was, dat hy daarna gestrewe het om n sosiale, ekonomiese en politieke verandering in die Republiek te bewerkstellig en dat die grootste gedeelte van sy fondse inderdaad vir die politieke bedrywighede van die verbode African National Congress en die Kommunistiese Party gebruik is.

2. Daar is nogtans rede om te glo dat die "Fund" se fondse wel deels vir die verdediging van die sogenaamde "politieke" oortreders aangewend is en aangesien die Staat, soos u weet, geen beswaar daarteen het dat aangeklaagdes verdedig word nie maar dit trouens verwelkom, verlang die Regering dat stappe gedoen word wat sal verseker dat sodanige oortreders nie in n slegter posisie sal wees as wat hulle sou gewees het indien die "Fund" nie as onwettig verklaar is nie. Met hierdie oogmerk voor oë moet die volgende stappe asseblief gedoen word:

(A) ONAFGEHANDELDE SAKE.

- (i) Die Minister het op 22 Maart 1966 soos volg in die verband verklaar:

"Waar die Defence and Aid Fund verpligtinge teenoor advokate en prokureurs aangegaan het, sal dit deur die beredderaar van die organisasie in ag geneem word mits die organisasie se bevrieste bates genceg is."

- (ii) Advokate en prokureurs wat voor 18 Maart 1966 opdragte van of namens die "Fund" ontvang het en dit nog nie uitgevoer het nie of dit slegs gedeeltelik uitgevoer het, kan dus voortgaan asof die "Fund" nie in die ban gedoen is nie en mettertyd hul eise by die Beredderaar (Veritasgebou, Pretoria) indien. Waar so n advokaat of

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prokureur in n deelsverhoorde saak egter nie bereid is om op bestaande basis voort te gaan nie en hom van die saak onttrek, moet die aangeklaagde gevra word of hy n ander regsverteenvoortwoordiger wil hê en as hy bevestigend antwoord moet sy versoek, op die wyse in (E)(ii) en (iii) hieronder aangedui, uitgevoer word.

(B) NUWE SAKE.

- (i) In die geval van sake waarin daar nie voor 18 Maart 1966 n regspraktisyn opgetree het nie en wat nie deelsverhoor is nie en sake wat na daardie datum vir die eerste maal op die rol geplaas word, moet die Hooflanddroos al die omringende omstandighede van die geval met inagneming van die oogmerk vermeld in paragraaf 2 in oorleg met die Senior Staatsaanklaer oorweeg en as dit na sy mening klaarblyklik wenslik is dat n advokaat of prokureur, na gelang die Hooflanddroos besluit, aangewys moet word, reik hy die nodige lasgewing uit.
  - (ii) Indien die aangeklaagde verlang om van so n regsverteenvoortwoordiger se diens te gebruik te maak, moet die Hooflanddroos se besluit aan die plaaslike Sybalievereniging of die betrokke Balieraad oorgedra word met die versoek om n prokureur of advokaat, na gelang van die geval, aan te wys om namens die aangeklaagde te verskyn.
  - (iii) Eise van prokureurs en advokate wat soos voormeld opdrag gegee is moet deur tussenkoms van u kantoor by die Departement ingedien word. Die Departement sal toesien dat sodanige eise betaal word mits hulle billik is.
3. Streeklanddrooste op u personeel moet asseblief van die inhoud hiervan verwittig word sodat hulle, veral wanneer hulle elders sitting hou, u kan inlig indien hulle sake teëkom wat deur hierdie diensbrief geraak word.
  4. Die Hooflanddroos kan die bevoegdhede aan hom verleen ingevolge hierdie diensbrief aan n ander landdroos of sy personeel delegeer.
  5. Die skema is slegs van toepassing op strafsake wat n politieke agtergrond het.
  6. Daar moet asseblief weekliks n opgawe by die Departement ingedien word van regspraktisyns wat ingevolge die skema in diens geneem is. Ander tersaaklike besonderhede omtrent die werking van die skema moet ook verskaf word.
  7. In twyfelagtige gevalle is u welkom om Hoofkantoor te raadpleeg.

*Rekenrekenster te sien aan.  
Eise moenie betaal word  
Korrespondensie hierdie afdeling  
gesertifiseer as akkrediteer.*

N. OBERHOLZER  
SECRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE.

J.P.S. **DECLASSIFIED**

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1/6/53.

25 -3- 1966

VERTROULIK.

Die Prokureur-generaal,  
PRETORIA. KAAPSTAD.  
GRAHAMSTAD.  
PIETERMARITZBURG.

REGSVERTREKENVOORDIGING IN STRAFSAKE MET 'N  
POLITIEKE AGTERGROND.

n Afskrif van n dienbrief gedateer  
24 Maart 1966 aan sakere Hooflanddros te gerig, is  
aangeheg. Dis inhoud daarvan is mutatis mutandis  
van toepassing op Hooggeregshofsake en n verwysing  
daarin na n hooflanddros moet uitgelê word as n  
verwysing na n prokureur-generaal. Dit staan n  
prokureur-generaal ook vry om sy bevoegdhede aan n  
adjunk-prokureur-generaal op sy personeel of in sy  
reggebied te deleger.

J. N. OBERHOLZER

REKONSTRUKSIE DEPT. VAN JUSTISIE.

REKONSTRUKSIE DEPT. VAN JUSTISIE.

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2/2/13

SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE,  
VERITASGEBOU,  
PRIVAATSAK 81,  
PRETORIA.

GEHEIM.

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Die Sekretaris van  
Buitelandse Sake,  
PRETORIA.

REGSVERTEENWOORDIGING IN STRAFSAKE MET  
'N POLITIEKE AGTERGROND.

Met verwysing na die telefoniese gesprek tussen amptenare van ons onderskeie Departemente, word die volgende inligting verstrekkend vir gebruik in verband met propaganda teen die gewraakte artikel wat in die New Yorkse pers verskyn het:

(1) Die Staat het geen beswaar daarteen dat reëlins vir die verdediging van beskuldigdes getref word nie, intendeel, sulke reëlins word allerweë verwelkom, onder andere omdat dit sowel die Hof as die staatsaanklaer se taak aansienlik vergemaklik as die beskuldigde verdedig word. Gevolglik sou daar geen beswaar teen die Defence and Aid Fund gewees het indien sy eerlike en enigste oogmerk was om persone in die howe te laat verdedig nie. Waar instansies dus van voornemens is om geldelike hulp aan aangeklaagdes vir hulle verdediging te verleen staan dit hulle vry om dit te doen en sulke gelde by instansies soos bv. die Balieraad en/of wetsverenigings in te betaal.

(2) Volgens inligting is party opdragte wat deur die "Fund" voer sy onwettigverklaring uitgereik is aan advokate om namens aangeklaagdes of veroordeeldes by hul verhoor of op appèl te verskyn nog nie uitgevoer nie of slegs gedeeltelik uitgevoer. Sy Edele die Minister van Justisie het die versekering gegee dat sodanige advokate met hul opdragte kan voortgaan en dat mits fondse beskikbaar is en die eise met betrekking tot voormelde opdragte billik is, hulle betaal sal word.

(3) Wat nuwe sake betref staan dit persone, wat nie oor die nodige middele beskik nie, vry om by die Staat vir regshulp aansoek te doen. Dusdanige aansoeke sal oorweeg word in die lig van die aard van die saak. 'n Afskrif van opdragte aan landdroste in hierdie verband uitgereik word aangeheg. Die Departement wil egter beklemtoon dat hierdie opdragte nie te wye publisiteit moet geniet nie; veral nie in die Republiek nie.

C. J. GREEFF

SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE.

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BACKGROUND MEMORANDUM ON LEGAL AID

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1/23/56
1. Indigent persons in the Republic of South Africa are afforded legal representation free of charge by members of the legal profession whenever the circumstances merit such assistance.
  2. A legal aid system, organised by the Department of Justice in co-operation with the legal profession, functions in the Republic. Under this scheme, legal assistance in both civil and criminal matters, is given free of charge on voluntary basis by South African lawyers. The system ensures that in all suitable cases indigent litigants and accused persons will receive legal representation.
  3. In criminal cases where the sentence of death may be imposed, (e.g. where the charge is one of murder, treason, rape or sabotage) and where the accused is unable or unwilling to employ a legal representative himself, the court appoints an advocate to appear for him on a pro deo basis. In such a case the advocate is remunerated by the State at a fixed tariff.
  4. At all centres where there is an attorney(s) who is willing to assist, a legal aid bureau has been established. Centres without legal aid bureaux are served by adjoining bureaux. The legal aid bureaux function under the control of local boards comprised as far as possible of -
    - (a) the local magistrate who is ex officio the chairman;
    - (b) the Bantu affairs commissioner who is ex officio the vice-chairman;
    - (c) a representative of the Department of Social Welfare;
    - (d) an advocate; and
    - (e) an attorney.

The functions and powers of the board are -

- (a) to work out a means test and to amend it from time to time;
  - (b) to review any decision of the legal aid officer regarding an applicant's claim for legal aid and, if necessary, to vary such decision;
  - (c) in general to consider any problem concerning the scheme which may arise; and
  - (d) where necessary, to submit suggestions regarding any aspect of the scheme to the Secretary for Justice.
5. At every legal aid bureau an official of the State is appointed as legal aid officer. His function is to do the administrative work of the bureau. Any person requiring legal aid can approach the legal aid officer with a view to obtaining free legal aid.

6. (i) Every applicant for free legal aid is interrogated by the legal aid officer in order to ascertain the problem involved.
- (ii) If it appears that the problem can be effectively dealt with by a government institution or other body (e.g. the Department of Social Welfare in the case of domestic difficulties), the legal aid officer refers the applicant to such institution or body.
- (iii) When it appears that the problem is a purely legal one, the legal aid officer applies a means test, worked out by the legal aid board (see paragraph 4), in order to ascertain whether the applicant qualifies for free legal aid.
- (iv) If, in the opinion of the legal aid officer, the applicant does not so qualify, he advises the latter to consider consulting his own legal adviser. If, however, the officer decides that the applicant does qualify, he refers him to an attorney whose name appears on the roster and whose turn it is to assist: Provided that, if the application is in respect of a divorce case, the matter is first referred to a social welfare officer or a Bantu affairs commissioner, who will then attempt to bring about a reconciliation between the parties concerned. The applicant is only referred to an attorney when such attempt has proved fruitless.
- (v) Only members of the local board, the legal aid officer and the attorney to whom the applicant is referred, will have the right to inspect the report of the social welfare officer. The report is regarded as absolutely confidential.
- (iv) Any decision of the legal aid officer regarding an applicant's right to free legal aid is subject to review by the local legal aid board.
7. As will be gathered from paragraphs 2 and 3 no distinction is made between "political" offences and other offences; as a matter of fact, during a relatively short period pro deo advocates were appointed in 48 different sabotage trials.

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REFUGERY  
PRETORIA  
29-3-1956  
Ref. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE,

VERITASGEBOU,

PRIVAATSAK 81,

PRETORIA.

25 -3- 1966

VERTOULIK.

Die Sekretaris van die Tesourie,  
PRETORIA.

REGSVERTENWOORDIGING IN STRAFSAK MET 'N  
POLITIEKE ATERENOMD.

1. Luidens 'n verklaring wat op 18 Maart 1966 namens sy Edele die Minister van Justisie uitgereik is, is daar bevind dat die "Defence and Aid Fund" (wat op daardie datum by Proklamasie No. 2.77 tot 'n onwettige organisasie verklaar is) aan die Kommunistiese Party verbind was, dat hy daarna gestrewe het om 'n sosiale, ekonomiese en politieke verandering in die Republiek te bewerkstellig en dat die grootste gedeelte van sy fondse inderdaad vir die politieke bedrywighede van die verbode African National Congress en die Kommunistiese Party gebruik is.

2. Daar is nogtans rede om te glo dat die "Fund" se fondse wel deels vir die verdediging van die sogenaamde "politieke" oortreders aangewend is en aangesien die Staat geen bewaar daarteen het dat aangeklaagdes verdedig word nie maar dit trouens verwelkom, het die Kabinet opdrag gegee dat stappe geteen word wat sal verseker dat sodanige oortreders nie in 'n slegter posisie sal wees as wat hulle sou gewees het indien die "Fund" nie as onwettig verklaar is nie. Sekere Hooflandtrekte is dus sees volg voorgedoen en opdrag gegee:

"(A) ONAFHANGIGE SAKE.

- (1) Die Minister van Justisie het op 22 Maart 1966 sees volg in die verband verklaar:

"Waar die Defence and Aid Fund verpligtinge teenoor advokate en prokureurs aangegaan het, sal dit deur die bereidsmaer van die organisasie in ag geneem word mits die organisasie se bevoorregte hater gunstig is."

- (11) Advokate prokureurs wat voor 18 Maart 1966 opdragte v of die "Fund" ontvang het dit nie uitgevoer het nie of dit nie

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gedoeltelik uitgevoer het, kan dus voortgaan asof die "Fund" nie in die hof gemaak is nie en nettertyd kan eise by die Beredenaar (Veritasgebou, Pretoria) indien. Waar se 'n advokaat of prokureur in 'n deelverhoerde saak agter nie bereid is om op bestaande basis voort te gaan nie en hom van die saak onttrek, moet die aangeklaagde gevra word of hy 'n ander regerverteenwoordiger wil hê en as hy bevestigend antwoord moet sy versoek, op die wyse in (B)(ii) en (iii) hieronder aangedui, uitgevoer word.

(B) NUWE SAKE.

- (i) In die geval van sake waarin daar nie voor 18 Maart 1966 'n regspraktisyn opgetree het nie en wat nie deelverhoer is nie en sake wat na daardie datum vir die eerste maal op die rol geplaas word, moet die Hooflanddres al die ooringende omstandighede van die geval met inagning van die oesmerk vermeld in paragraaf 2 in oerlog met die Senior Staatsaanklaer oorweeg en as dit na sy mening klaarblyklik wenslik is dat 'n advokaat of prokureur, na gelang die Hooflanddres besluit, aangewys moet word, reik hy die nodige langewing uit.
- (ii) Indien die aangeklaagde verlang om van se 'n regerverteenwoordiger se diens te gebruik te maak, moet die Hooflanddres se besluit aan die plaaslike Sybalievereniging of die betrokke Balieraad oorgedra word met die versoek om 'n prokureur of advokaat, na gelang van die geval, aan te wys en namens die aangeklaagde te verskyn.
- (iii) Eise van prokureurs en advokate wat soos voormeld opdrag gegee is moet deur tussenkoms van 'n kantoor by die Departement ingedien word. Die Departement sal wenslik dat sodanige eise betaal word mits hulle billik is.

Streeklanddreste op 'n personeel moet assosiatief van die inhoud hiervan verwittig word sodat hulle, veral wanneer hulle elders sitting hou, 'n kan inlig indien hulle sake toekom wat deur hierdie diensbrief geraak word.

Die Hooflanddres kan die bevoegdhede aan hom verleen ingevolge hierdie diensbrief aan 'n ander landdres of sy personeel deleger.

Die skema is alge van toepassing op strafsake wat 'n politieke agtergrond het.

Daar moet assosiatief weekliks 'n opgawe by die Departement ingedien word van regspraktisyns wat ingevolge die skema in diens geneem is. Ander tersaaklike besonderhede omtrent die werking van die skema moet ook verskaf word."

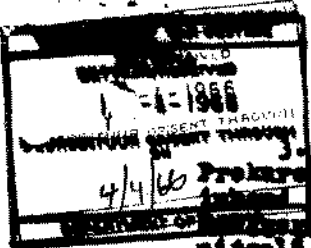
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3. 'n Afakrif van die bestaande is ook aan  
Prokureur-generaal gestuur. Hulle is meegedeel dat die  
inhoud daarvan wettig valdig van toepassing is op  
hullesakebafonds en dat 'n verwysing daarin na 'n hooflandres  
uitgals moet word as 'n verwysing na 'n prokureur-generaal.

4. 'n formele goedkeuring en die uitgawes aan te gaan  
sal waardeur word.

5. Dit is ongelukkig nie meentlik om enige aanduiding  
van die bedrag wat bestee sal word te gee nie. Subhoef J  
van die Departement se Begrotingspes maak voorsiening vir  
sulke uitgawes en sal dus daarmee gedebiteer word.

J. N. OBERHOLZER

VAANKOMERRE SEKRETARIE VAN JUSTISIE.

Die Staatsprokureur.

om te sien ant

mo  
5/2/66

Kennis geneem.  
6.4.66

APPROVED BY TREASURY GOEDGEKEUR DEUR TESOURER
No. F. 7442
30-3-1966
J. K. Leate
THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY VIR SEKRETARIE VAN DIE TESOURER

angeneem  
17/4/66



DECLASSIFIED

19

Secret

F.A. 57.



DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKKE  
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

*Met die komplimente van die  
Sekretaris van Buitelandse sake*

*With the Compliments of the  
Secretary for Foreign Affairs*

The Secretary for Justice

PASSED TO YOU FOR { CONSIDERATION  
INFORMATION  
DISPOSAL

Date. 25.3.66 Ref. 124/53/1

*Car to meet*  
*AYB (R) 270*  
*O/S (R) 29.3.66*  
*MR*  
*20.3.66*  
*J. G. G. G.*  
SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

DECLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED

GEHEIM  
SECRET

AFSKRIF NR. 4

T E L E G R A M.

VAN : Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake, PRETORIA.  
AAN : S.A. Ambassade, DEN HAAG.

Versend : 23 Maart 1966.

Nr. 18. GEHEIM (EAS)

Defence and Aid.

1. In 'n verklaring gisteraand het Minister Vorster onder meer die volgende punte maak:-

(a) Staatsmagjinerie is beskikbaar om verdediging te reël vir aangeklagtes ten opsigte van alle misdade en hierdie verdediging word uit Staatsfondse gefinansier.

(b) Waar die Defence and Aid Fund verpligtinge teenoor advokate en prokureurs aangegaan het, sal dit deur die beredderaar van die organisasie inaggeneem word en die verpligtinge sal gehonoreer word mits die organisasie se bevrystebates genoeg is.

(c) Die Defence and Aid Fund is nie verbied omdat hy geld vir die verdediging van mense gekollekteer het nie, maar omdat dit bevind is dat dit 'n organisasie is wat die kommunisme in Suid-Afrika bevorder. Afgeien van wat die Staat en ordentlike organisasies doen, staan dit enigiemand vry om geld vir die verdediging van mense in te samel mits die geld nie vir ondermynende organisasies gebruik word nie. Dit moet net vir die regte doel wees en deur die regte kanale gestuur word. Die Balieraad van Suid-Afrika en die Sy-balie is die aangewese kanale om die geld aan te wend.

2. Minister verlang dat sonder om 'n spesiale onderhoud hiervoor te reël, u op gepaste en informele wyse die

bekende/

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GEHEIM  
SECRET

(2)

bostaande punte in Minister Vorster se verklaring onder die  
aandag van die Nederlandse Ministerie van Buitelandse Sake  
bring.

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126/53/1

CONFIDENTIAL

TO ALL HEADS OF MISSION

Banning of the Defence and Aid Fund  
in terms of the Suppression of  
Communism Act (No. 44 of 1950).

In a proclamation published in the Government Gazette on Friday 18th March 1966 the State President declared the Defence and Aid Fund an unlawful organization in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act, No. 44 of 1950.

In order to enable Missions to counteract adverse and malicious attacks in the press and other information media etc. background material is enclosed to serve as a guide on which Missions may draw in discussion or as circumstances may require.

The press statement in both English and Afrikaans issued by the Department of Information on behalf of the Minister of Justice, as well as the background memorandum on Legal Aid in the Republic, may be drawn on and quoted in toto in this regard.

You will note from the final paragraph of the press statement that the State President can only declare an organization as unlawful after the Minister of Justice has considered a factual report on the activities of such an organization. The relevant factual report on the Defence and Aid Fund has with the approval of the Minister of Justice, been made available to this Department and a copy of the report compiled in terms of Section 17 of the Suppression of Communism Act is enclosed. You may also as appropriate and at your discretion make use of sections of this report but in this case without indicating the source of your information.

I also quote for your information and use the following extract from a minute from the Department of Justice regarding the assistance provided by the State to the dependants of indigent offenders:

„Afgesien van die voorsiening wat daar bestaan vir gratis regsbystand aan die minvermoënde oortreder, het die Staat ook voorsiening gemaak vir hulp aan sy afhanklikes indien hy 'n tydperk van gevangenisstraf moet ondergaan. Die Departement van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene verleen hulp aan die afhanklikes van sodanige persone op die volgende basis:-

- (i) Indien die tydperk van gevangenisstraf ses maande oorskry en die afhanklikes nie in hulle eie behoeftes kan voorsien nie word maandelikse kontant toelaes aan hulle betaal.

CONFIDENTIAL

**DECLASSIFIED**

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- 2 -

- (ii) Indien die tydperk van gevangenissetting korter as ses maande is, voorsien genoemde Departement in die noodsaaklike lewens-  
middele soos die betaling van huishuur en die aankoop van rantsene."

*for*   
SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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*Deur Fransis de la*  
**Bates van**  
*26/3/66*  
**Fund**

**Pretoria Personeel**

**PRETORIA** — Mr. David Petrus Wilcocks, 'n senior landdros, is aangewys as beredder van die Bates van The Defence and Aid Fund wat veriede werk tot onwettige organisasie, verklaars, volgens in kennisgewing in gister se Staatskoerant.

Al die eiendom met inbegrip van alle regte en dokumente wat die Fund besit of wat on naam van enige persoon ten voordels van die Fund gehou word, het op 18 Maart op die beredder aangesaam.

Van iemand wat enige eiendom hou, word vereis dat hy of sy verwid volle besonderhede aan die beredder saam verskaaf om hom in staat te stel om besit daarvan te neem.

Iemand wat oëis teen die Fund het, moet dit so gou moontlik by die beredder aandien, luit die kennisgewing.

Die beredder se adres is kamer 401, Veritas-gebou, Koppertuinelaan, Pretoria.

# Swede se 26/3/68 skenkings afgekeur: Muller

Van Ons Pretoriase Personeel

PRETORIA. — Hy het na die Sweedse regering gemaak 'n oorsig van die Swedse regering se skenkings aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Advokatevereniging, te wete die As, dit die indruk is wat berispte oor sy toespraak Donderdagaand op Pietersburg, geskep het, is dit 'n uitelike het min. Hingard Muller gisteraand op 'nre geest.

Hy het op 'n N.B. vergadering in Pretoria-Distrik gese as die Sweedse regering se skenkings aan die Advokatevereniging sou gese as dit nogtans growwe 'n ingang in Suid-Afrika se huishoudelike sake wees.

As hulle geld aan die Advokatevereniging gese, pleks van aan die Defence and Aid Fund, is dit minstens seker dat dit reg gebruik sal word, maar ek het nulle nie om dit te doen nie. Dit is en bly onnodig en ongevaar, het dr. Muller gese.

Met verwysing na die Rotariërs beweging het hy gese organisasies wat voorheen onder verdenking gehou is, blyk nou totaal teenoor die Regering te wees.

Een voorbeeld is die Rotariërs, wat nou gereeld publikasies oor die wereld versprei waarin Suid-Afrika se standpunt uiteengesit word.

Berig deur L. C. de Jager, Constantia 498, Pretoria.

TRANSVAAL 25/3/61

# Versoek oor Fund aan Nederlandse parlement

DEN HAAG

**N** NEDERLANDSE parlamentslid en lid van die Boere party (drie setels in die Laerhuis van 150 setels) het die Nederlandse regering gevra om alle hulp aan die Defence and Aid Fund op te skort.

In 'n geskrewe versoek aan die minister van Buitelandse sake vra die lid, mr. B. Voogd of dit waar is dat skattinge of dit waar is dat skattinge John Collins, voorsitter van die Fund, voortgaan om hulpe te verskaf ondanks die onwettige verclaring van die Rand in Suid-Afrika.

Hy wil weet of dit waar is dat net 'n klein deel van die Fund se geld gebruik word om naasbestaendes van gevangenes in die Republiek te help en dat 'n groot deel vir politieke bedrywighede gebruik word.

## GEWELD

Mr. Voogd vra of die Suid-Afrikaanse minister van Justisie sees in die aker van die Fund is om die gunste van geweldige en sosio-politieke en ekonomiese veranderinge te bring en dit sees in die aker van die Kommissie van samptenare van die Fund deur die organisasie betaal word.

Hy het afgesluit deur die regering te vra om onmiddellik alle hulp aan die Fund te beëindig met die oog op die toekomstige verhouding tussen die Republiek en Nederland (S.A.P.A.).





# Bureau decision on political prisoners' defence soon

STAFF REPORTER

**T**HE Johannesburg Legal Aid Bureau will decide next week whether or not to supply legal aid to accused persons charged with political crimes.

Although the bureau has not undertaken defence in political cases, as these were generally handled by the Defence and Aid Fund, banned last week, it is not clear whether any other possible facilities for legal aid for political and other cases are provided by the State, but only where the offence involves the possibility of the death sentence being imposed. In such cases the Bar Council, instructed by the Attorney-General, provides a free defence.

My own point of view is that we should differentiate between the type of case that is brought, says Mr. D. D. Nechamase, Chairman of the Legal Aid Bureau, yesterday.

## BIG PROBLEM

If a person has a prima facie defence and falls within the means test, we should proceed according to our normal rule, namely, to take the case and look for the best representation, says Nechamase, which will be the big problem, however, to arrange representation for one's trials, as the Legal Aid Bureau does not pay any fees. We simply arrange for legal practitioners to give their services free of charge. A few lawyers could afford the time and expense involved in their own defence, but many of their services are for the benefit of the State.

## VOLUNTARY

The Legal Aid Bureau is a voluntary body which receives no Government subsidy. There is no Government Bureau in Johannesburg, or in any of the magistracies, counties or magistrates' courts, which means that anybody prefers an application for help can obtain the same reference to the voluntary Legal Aid Bureau. The Government Legal Aid Bureau at the courts acts in an advisory capacity only. The voluntary Legal Aid Bureau has admitted a valuable function, and as Johannesburg advocate yesterday we can only handle the most difficult cases because it does not pay lawyers and, therefore, cannot encourage them to do general cases which take some time. Most political cases are more difficult, and we believe it can adequately handle any of these.

# J. Collins wil kom getuig

LONDEN. — Koningin  
John Collins, voorsitter van  
die verbode Defence and Aid  
Fund, is bereid om na Suid-  
Afrika te kom as getuig in  
Bram Fischer se verhoor wat  
nou in Pretoria aan die gang  
is.

Die aankondiging van die  
advokaat vir die verdediging  
in die Fischer-saak is in kennis  
gestel dat as die Staat oortuig  
gaan om getuie te lei teen  
die Defence and Aid Fund, die  
Internasionale Defence and  
Aid Fund of Christian Action  
kantunnik Collins nie net be-  
reid is nie, maar beoort om  
die aanklagtes teen te staan  
en te bewys dat daar geen  
greifbare geldige getuie is  
om dit te staan nie.

In Johannesburg het Sapa  
vasgestel dat Fischer se toeges-  
verteenwoordigers Collins  
medegedeel het dat sy getuie  
nie van belang in die saak  
is nie.

(SAPA R.)  
● Fischersaak — berigte en  
foto's op bl. 8.

## VORSTER SE VERSEKERING

# D.A.F.: Regsmanne Sal Hul Geld Kry

Van Ons Politieke Berigter

PRETORIA

**W**AAR die Defence and Aid Fund reeds verpligtinge teenoor advokate en prokureurs aangegaan het, sal dit deur die beredderaar van die organisasie in ag geneem en nagekom word mits die organisasie se bevestigde bates gehoop is.

Hierdie aankondiging is gisteraand deur die Minister van Justisie, adv. B. J. Vorster, geleen toe hy 'n groot en gesedertige N.F.-vergadering in die kiesafdeling Risik toegesprek het.

Adv. Vorster het gesê die regering en hy as Minister van Justisie het niks daarteen dat mense in ons howe verdedig word nie. Die staat stel self verdediging beskikbaar aan mense wat verhoor word.

„Die Defence and Aid Fund is nie verbied omdat hy geld vir die verdediging van mense gekollekteer het nie, maar omdat bevind is dat dit 'n organisasie is wat die Kommunisme in Suid-Afrika bevorder.

„Geen organisasie wat dit doen sal wat sy naam ook al is, in Suid-Afrika geduld word nie.

Adv. Vorster het gesê afgesien van wat die staat en ordentlike organisasies doen, staan dit enigiemand vry om geld vir die verdediging van mense in te samel mits die geld nie vir ondermynende organisasies gebruik word nie. Aan mense wat in die buiteland geld wil insamel, wil hy sê dat die Baltiese Raad van Suid-Afrika en die Symbalies die aangewese kanale is om die geld aan te wend.

Onder groot gelag het adv. Vorster die Defence and Aid Fund die onegte kind van kanunnik John Collins en Christian Action genoem.

Die Minister het gesê daar is elemente in Brittanje wat nog nie daaraan gewoond is dat hul nie meer baas oor Suid-Afrika is nie. „Vandag nog het ek twee onbeskofte briewe van twee Britse volksraadslede in die pos gekry. Ek verbaas my dat volksraadslede die vermetelheid het om sulke briewe aan 'n minister van 'n selfstandige land te skryf.”

Adv. Vorster het sê kenne gegee dat hy die briewe na die verkiezing sal beantwoord en dit dan aan die pers sal gee.

„Ek hoop en vertrou dat my nie verteenwoordiger van die Volksraadslede van Brittanje is nie, want as dit so moes wees, kan ek verstaan waarom Brittanje so 'n mislukking van 'n beleid in Afrika gemaak het.”

(Berig deur G. A. P. Riet, Constansla-gebou 408, Pretoria.)

R. D. Mail  
23/3/66  
**Pledges of banned fund to be kept**

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

**A**ll obligations entered into by the Orange Aid Fund, which was declared an unlawful organisation last week, would be honoured provided the fund's assets were sufficient, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, said in Pretoria last night.

The Minister, who was addressing a National Party meeting, attended by about 1,000 people, said the Defence and Aid Fund was not declared an unlawful organisation because it had collected money for the defence of people appearing in the courts. It was banned because it was found to be an organisation which furthered the aims and objects of communism.

The Minister described the fund as the illegitimate child of Canon Collins and Christian Action.

"He is always sticking his nose into our affairs," Mr. Vorster continued. "My advice to him is to read Langenhoven's words, namely that you only sniff your nose into other people's affairs when the smell of your own is not too pleasant."

It seemed there were elements in Britain who were still amused at the fact that Britain no longer ruled South Africa's affairs, he continued. Mr. Vorster said.

He said he received two angry letters from two British Members of Parliament through the post yesterday. It surprised him that two Members of Parliament of a sovereign country such as Britain could send a letter of such a nature to a Member of Parliament of another sovereign country.

**Facilities**

He said he would make the contents of the letters known to the Press at an opportune time.

The Government had nothing against it that money should be contributed and collected for the defence of people appearing in South African courts. On the contrary, the Government, like its predecessors, made available through the State the necessary facilities for the defence of any person requiring such assistance.

It is the right of any person, here as well as overseas, to collect money for the defence of people appearing in court on the condition that the money is not used by any of the following: the South African Bantu Church and the Socialist Party. The appropriate channels to be approached in these circumstances are the Orange Aid Fund, Church Square, Pretoria.

## Klopjag op Christian Council

PORT ELIZABETH — Die kantoor van die sosiaal-waargelofte van die Christian Council for Social Action is sater weer deur speurders van die Veiligheidspolisie oopgemaak.

Die polisie maatskappij het twee van die poste en dokumente van die organisasie se vyf kamers in die meeste van die kamers en saakrekord, saamgekom, het die sekretaris gesê.

Die organisasie wat geïnterpreteer onder die geskiedenis van politieke bewegings in die omgewing van Port Elizabeth is vrydag deur die polisie heraan kort na die Rekening van Defensie and Arms and Ammunisie verskiet het. (S.A.P.A.)

# FUND VERSPREI LEKTUUR TEEN

*Die Transvaler*  
S.A. 23/3/66

LONDEN

**D**IE DAILY TELEGRAPH het gister 'n brief geplaas van die perssekretaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse ambassade in Londen waarin hy erken dat die Defence and Aid Fund anti-Suid-Afrikaanse lektuur in Brittanje versprei en geld aan die anti-apartheidsbeweging gee.

In die brief van mnr. H. Maclear Bate, in antwoord op die verbanning van die Fund ver-  
eëde week, se hy dat volgens Kenneth Collins die Fund al sy geld vir wetsyn en regspraak gebruik.

Hy wys daarop dat een van die doelstellings van die Fund is om 'n nie-rassistiese gemeenskap

gegrond op die beginsels van demokrasie te help bevorder.

Die grants in aid in die gepubliseerde rekeninge van die Fund kan volgens die brieffskrywer ernstig geteiken te kamunik Collins here, om te verklaar dat die geld onder die hoof gebruik is vir die welvaart van die gesinne van politieke gevangenes en vir regspraak van hulle.

Ten slotte word daarop gewys dat die Fund nie 'n geregistreerde wetsynorganisasie is nie en dat aansoek vir registrasie moet gedoen is nie. (SAPA-ru)

G.K No. R485 van 25/3/66



Verwysingsno. 2/2/13  
Reference No. 2/2/13

81/42502  
(Z. 152)

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.—REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

MOET IN DUPLO SAAMGESTUUR WORD.  
TO BE FORWARDED IN DUPLICATE.

Adres van afsender Sekretaris van Justisie,  
Address of sender P/Isak 81,

Datum versend 23/3/66  
Date of despatch 23/3/66

Pretoria

DIE DIREKTEUR,  
TAALDIENSBURO,  
PRIVAATSAK 195,  
PRETORIA.

THE DIRECTOR,  
LANGUAGE SERVICES BUREAU,  
PRIVATE BAG 195,  
PRETORIA.

*Oorspronklike stukke in Engels opgestel*  
Ondergenoemde stuk word hierby aangestuur vir

The undermentioned enclosure is transmitted here-

\* nasien van vertaling in Af19 Engels

with for \* translation into \_\_\_\_\_  
\* revision of translation

act die versoek dat dit—

with the request that it be—

\* aan hierdie kantoor teruggestuur word.

\* returned to this office.

\* saam met aangehegte rekvisisie regsleeks aan die Staatsdrukker gestuur word.

\* forwarded to the Government Printer together with the attached requisition.

Nadere inligting kan verkry word van mnr.

Further information can be obtained from Mr.

Van Deventer

telefoon 28761

telephone \_\_\_\_\_

L.W.—Geliewe vroegtydig in te stuur weens talle versoeke om dringende afhandeling.

N.B.—Please submit in good time in view of numerous requests for urgent completion.

Laatste datum vir voltooiing van werk—

Latest date for completion of work—

so spoedig moontlik

Stuk Aanwysing as bereikbaar van die  
Enclosure bates van The Defence and Aid Fund

Handtekening Effran Deventer  
Signature

LEES ASSEBLIEF AANWYSINGS AGTEROP.—PLEASE READ DIRECTIONS OVERLEAF.

Vir gebruik in Taaldiensburo.—For use in Language Services Bureau.

Datum ontvang.	Roetino.	Aan seksie.	Vir v. aan.	Vir n. aan.	Registrasie.	Opmerkings.
	V.	N.	Paraaf en datum.	Datum.	Datum.	Datum.

23 MAR 1966

\* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.  
\* Delete what is not required.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

NO. R. ....

DATE .....

DESIGNATION AS LIQUIDATOR OF THE ASSETS  
OF THE DEFENCE AND AID FUND.

It is hereby notified for general information that Mr. DAVID PETRUS WILCOCKS, Senior Magistrate, has in terms of paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) of section three of the Suppression of Communism Act, 1950 (Act No. 44 of 1950), been designated <sup>as</sup> liquidator of the assets of The Defence and Aid Fund which was declared an unlawful organization by Proclamation No. R.77 of the 18th March, 1966, (hereinafter referred to as the "Liquidator" and the "Fund" as the case may be). The address of the Liquidator is Room 401, Veritas Building, Fountain Lane, Pretoria.

In terms of the said paragraph (b) of the Act all property (including rights and documents) held by the Fund or by any person for the benefit of the Fund vested in the Liquidator as from the 18th March, 1966.

Any person holding such property is hereby required to furnish, without delay, full particulars thereon to the Liquidator to enable him to take possession thereof. Property such as money and negotiable instruments which can be transmitted by post <sup>shall</sup> should be sent to the Liquidator forthwith.

<sup>shall</sup> Any person having a claim against the Fund should lodge it with the Liquidator as soon as practicable.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE.

NO. R. ....

DATUM .....

AANWYSING AS BEREDDERAAR VAN DIE BATES  
VAN THE DEFENCE AND AID FUND.

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekend gemaak dat mnr. DAVID PETRUS WILCOCKS, Senior Landdros, ingevolge paragraaf (b) van subartikel (1) van artikel drie van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme, 1950 (Wet No. 44 van 1950), <sup>aangewys is</sup> as beredderaar van die bates van The Defence and Aid Fund, wat by Proklamasie No. R.77 van 18 Maart 1966 tot 'n onwettige organisasie verklaar is (hierna <sup>na</sup> ~~na~~ <sup>verwys as</sup> die "Beredderaar" en die "Fund", na gelang <sup>van die</sup> ~~die~~ <sup>geval</sup> ~~geval~~), <sup>aangewys is</sup>. Die adres van die Beredderaar is Kamer 401, Veritasgebou, Fonteinlaan, Pretoria.

~~Wet~~ Ingevolge genoemde paragraaf (b) van die Wet ~~aan~~ al die eiendom (met inbegrip van alle regte en dokumente) wat die "Fund" besit, of wat op naam van enige persoon ten voordele van die "Fund" gehou word, met ingang van 18 Maart 1966 op die Beredderaar oorgegaan

<sup>Van</sup> Enige persoon wat sodanige eiendom hou, word <sup>by</sup> ~~hiermee~~ <sup>verwys dat hy</sup> ~~gelaas om~~ onverwylde volle besonderhede in verband met sodanige eiendom aan die Beredderaar ~~te~~ verskaf ten einde hom in staat te stel om besit daarvan te neem. Eiendom soos geld en verhandelbare dokumente wat per pos versend kan word, moet onverwylde aan die Beredderaar gestuur word.

Enige persoon wat 'n eis teen die "Fund" het moet dit so gou <sup>so gou</sup> ~~as wat~~ <sup>deur</sup> ~~prakties~~ <sup>moontlik</sup> ~~is~~ by die Beredderaar indien.

*HVM*  
*Trust all the ch. Orders*  
*of property. All the assets are*  
*now in the name of the*  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. *23.3.66*

NO. R. ....

DATE .....

DESIGNATION AS LIQUIDATOR OF THE  
ASSETS OF THE DEFENCE AND AID  
FUND.

It is hereby notified for general information that  
Mr. DAVID PETRUS WILCOCKS, Senior Magistrate, has in  
terms of paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) of section  
three of the Suppression of Communism Act, 1950 (Act No.  
44 of 1950), been designated ~~as~~ liquidator of the assets  
of The Defence and Aid Fund which was declared an unlawful  
organization by Proclamation No. R.77 of the 18th March,  
1966, (hereinafter referred as the "Liquidator" and the  
"Fund" as the case may be). *X X*

In terms of the said paragraph (b) <sup>of the Act</sup> ~~of the Act~~ all  
property (including rights and documents) held by the  
Fund or ~~held~~ by any person for the benefit of the Fund vested  
in the Liquidator as from the 18th March, 1966.

~~Any~~ <sup>such</sup> person holding <sup>affected by the liquidation</sup> ~~such~~ property ~~is~~ hereby required  
to furnish, without delay, full particulars thereanent  
to the Liquidator to enable him to take possession thereof.  
Property such as money and negotiable instruments which  
can be transmitted by post should be sent to the Liquidator



forthwith.

Any person having a claim against the Fund should lodge it with the Liquidator as soon as ~~possible~~ *practicable*

The address of the Liquidator is Room 401,  
Veritas Building, Fountain Lane, Pretoria.

# Defence Aid Fund: reply to Collins

London, Tuesday  
THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" today published a letter from Mr. H. Maclear Bate, Press Attache, South African Embassy, which reads:

"It is contended by Canon Collins on behalf of the Defence and Aid Fund of Christian Action in reply to the banning of the Defence and Aid Fund in South Africa that the fund uses all its resources on legal aid and welfare.

"We would like to point out that the terms of reference of the Defence and Aid Fund of Christian Action include, inter

alia, authority, to assist in the development of a non-racial society based on a democratic way of life. We also contend that the resources of this fund have been used to publish anti-South Africa political propaganda in Britain, and that moneys have also been advanced to the anti-apartheid movement.

## ANYTHING

"The item, grants in aid, in the published accounts of the fund can mean anything. Would Canon Collins be prepared to assure the public that money spent under this heading was used solely for the payment of legal fees and the subsistence of prisoners' families?"

"In conclusion, I think it fair that it should be pointed out that the Defence and Aid Fund of Christian Action is not a registered charity, and that no application for registration has been received by the Charity Commissioners, according to a statement in the House of Lords on August 3, 1965."—Sapa-Reuter

## DUTCH GIFT TO FUND—WHAT NOW?

From Our Correspondent

THE HAGUE, Tuesday.—Officials and politicians here are unable to answer the question: What will be done about the 100,000 guilders (R20,000) which the Dutch Government plans to give to the Defence and Aid Fund, now that Pretoria has banned the organization?

The present situation is that the Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament has passed the proposal, but the First Chamber has still to vote on it.

### IN MAY

The Dutch Government's argument has been that Holland would give financial help to a legal, humanitarian organization accepted by the South African Government.

When it discusses the matter in May, dealing with the budget of the Foreign Ministry, the First Chamber must face the fact that Government aid is proposed for an illegal organization in a friendly country.

Political circles point out that the Government's proposal was made on the recommendation of the United Nations.

*R. D. Collins*  
**COLLINS**  
*2/17/3/1962*  
**ATTACKS**  
**CHRISTIAN**  
**APARTHEID**  
**APATHY**

LONDON (AP) — R. D. Collins, president of the International Alliance and Anti-Slavery Society, yesterday criticised the Christian churches in South Africa for not taking stronger action to create a bridge between whites and non-whites, which even the Government should dare to destroy.

Mr. Collins, who is president of the International Alliance and Anti-Slavery Society, was speaking at St. Paul's Cathedral here as he is preparing to leave for South Africa.

Referring to the South African Government's action in declaring the land aparthoid, he asked whether it is the duty of Christian churches to support this latest Nationalist Government bid to deprive opponents of apartheid of one of the pillars of human rights. "Why do Christian men and women remain silent and passive?"

**CUT THIS**

The British people, he said, should ask Parliamentary candidates to commit themselves to a withdrawal of Britain from any participation in the evils of apartheid.

By assisting cultural and sporting ties by the provision of arms and military equipment, trade and above all by industrial investment, Britain persistently assists Dr. Verwoerd and his Nationalist colleagues to pursue their evil designs. — S.A.P.A. Reuter.

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*The Star*  
**Vorster on  
Aid Fund  
banning**  
2/3/66

ESTCOURT, Monday. — South Africa's future would be made or broken in the next five years, Mr. Vorster, Minister of Justice, said at a week-end election meeting here.

The wide powers he had assumed were necessary for the safety of South Africa and the preservation of Western civilization.

He dared people to name one instance when he had abused his powers.

The newspapers had accused him of being power-drunk. He said: "I did not take it for myself, for you cannot eat power, play golf with it, or leave it to your children. I did it for South Africa."

**IN ENGLISH**

Mr. Vorster said he had banned the Defence and Aid Fund because it was a Communist front organization — "an illegitimate child of Christian Action and Canon Collins."

He would not tolerate any Communist or Communist front organizations, but he would not act against legitimate organizations.

There were no hecklers at the meeting — but there were cries of "Skjet hulle" (shoot them) when Mr. Vorster lambasted the United Party.

He spoke mostly in English — Sapa.

(News by Marshall Lee, 65 Fifth Street, Durban.)

BOHAAL OOR FUND  
Collins preek  
Christelike  
*Die Transval*  
protes  
24/3/66

LONDEN

**K**ANUNNIK John Collins, groot Anglikaanse teenstander van apartheid, het Suid-Afrikaanse kerke gister gekritiseer omdat hulle nieharder probeer om brue tussen swart en wit in die lande te bou, wat selfs die Regering nie sal kan afbreek nie.

Collins, voorsitter van die Internasionale Defensie and Aid Fund, het die opmerking gemaak tydens 'n preek in St. Paulus-katedraal.

**MENSEREGTE**

Oor die Regering se stap om die Fund onwettig te verklaar, het hy gesê: "Waar is die stem van Christelike protes teen hierdie laaste poging van die Nasionale Regering om teenstanders van apartheid selfs die geringste menseregte te ontnem?"

Waarom swyg Christelike mans en vroue, wou hy weet.

Die Britse volk moet by volksraadslede daarop aandring dat Brittanje hom aan alle deelname van die ewels van apartheid moet onttrek.

**SPORTBANDE**

Deur kulturele en sportbande te behou, deur die verskaffing van wapens en militêre toerusting en deur handel en nywerheidsbelegging te help, Brittanje voortdurend vir verwoerd en sy Nasionale kollegas om hulle ewelidade voort te sit, het Collins gesê. (S.A.P.A.R.)



# POLISIE GAAN NOG VERDER TOESLAAN

## 'Onderzoek gaan voort' — Vorster

(Duitse vertaling)

**MR. JOHN VORSTER**, Minister van Justisie, het op die vraag met betrekking tot die voortgang van die "Defence and Aid" kommissie se ondersoek van die

*Ek het ook int' betrekking tot die ondersoek van die "Defence and Aid" kommissie se ondersoek van die*

... dat die polisie inderdaad nog verder sal voortgaan met die ondersoek van die "Defence and Aid" kommissie se ondersoek van die

... dat die polisie inderdaad nog verder sal voortgaan met die ondersoek van die "Defence and Aid" kommissie se ondersoek van die

### REPERIES

... dat die polisie inderdaad nog verder sal voortgaan met die ondersoek van die "Defence and Aid" kommissie se ondersoek van die

# DEFENCE FUND: Baie In

## S A. Dalk Aangehou

Dagbreek en Sondagmors

20/3/66

**DIE** landwyse beslaglegging op dokumente en bewysstukke van die nou verbode Defence and Aid Fund gaan waarskynlik tot gevolg lê dat 'n aantal mense kragtens die 180-daebepaling aangehou sal word, het die Kommissaris van Polisie, lt.-genl. J. M. Keevy, gister aan Dagbreek gesê.

Terselfdertyd het genl. Keevy gereageer op 'n uitlating van domheer John Collins, voorsitter van die Britse Defence and Aid Fund, wat gister in Londen gesê het: „Nou sal ons 'n nuwe metode moet vind om geld na Suid-Afrika te stuur en daar te versprei.”

● Genl. Keevy het gewaarsku en gesê dat enige persoon of instansie wat geld vanaf Londen of enige ander plek in Suid-Afrika ontvang om die doelstellings van die Defence and Aid Fund te bevorder, hulself aan 'n misdryf skuldig maak.

„Ons sal nie aarsel om teen hierdie mense op te tree nie,” het genl. Keevy gesê. „Want nou is die Defence and Aid Fund 'n onwettige organisasie in Suid-Afrika kragtens die Wet op die Onderdrukking van die Kommunisme.”

Die dokumente waarop die polisie Vrydag tydens die landwyse klopjag beslag gelê het, word nou deur die polisie noukeurig ondersoek.

### Gaan Voort

„Hierdie ondersoek sal verdere polisieoptrede bepaal en ook wie moontlik vervolg sal word,” het genl. Keevy gesê.

Gister het domheer Collins hardnekkig in Londen volgehou dat die Britse Defence and Aid Fund sal voortgaan om geld na Suid-Afrika te stuur.

„Ons sal nie ons bedrywighede staak nie,” het hy gesê. „tensy sulke drastiese stappe

### Die Vaderland Nou 4c

DIE VADERLAND se prys word van more af met 1c na 4c verhoog weens stygende koste. DAGBREEK se prys bly onveranderd op 5c.

teen ons gedoen word om dit feitlik onmoontlik te maak. Ons sal elke moontlike metode aanwend om geld na Suid-Afrika te stuur, ongeag enige teenstand.”

Ge vra of hy enige verdere kommentaar op domheer John Collins se uitlating wil lewer, het genl. Keevy gesê: „Nee. Ek is nie soos die heer Collins wat altyd te vroeg my mond verby praat nie.”

### Kommuniste

In 'n verklaring Vrydagaand sê die Minister van Justisie, adv. John Vorster, dat die Britse Defence and Aid Fund van die Christian Action deel uitmaak van 'n ekstremistiese organisasie in Brittanje wat berug is vanweë die vuur waarmee hulle Suid-Afrika beveg. Hierdie organisasie word deur die Kommunistiese Party ondersteun en het bekende kommuniste as ampsdraers.

Die Defence and Aid Fund strewes daarna om maatskaplike, ekonomiese en politieke verandering in die Republiek teweeg te bring, selfs met die gebruik van geweld as middel om 'n doel te bereik.

Die Defence and Aid Fund in Suid-Afrika probeer die indruk skep dat hy 'n onafhanklike organisasie is met die doelstelling om hulp te verleen aan mense wat sou ly as gevolg van vermeende verlies van menseregte of burgerlike vryhede.

● Nogtans is daar afdoende bewys dat hy niks meer is as 'n tak van die Defence and Aid Fund van die Christian Action nie.

In Johannesburg het die Veiligheidspolisie toegeslaan op die huise en kantore van:

- Mej. Ruth Hayman, 'n prokureur en komiteelid van die Fund.
- Mev. Laura Hitchins, voormalige sekretaresse van die Fund.
- Mev. Margaret Smith, ver-

slaggeefster van die Sunday Times en voormalige komiteelid van die Fund.

● Prof. Julius Lewin van die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand.

In Durban is die woning van mnr. Alan Paton, Natalse voorsitter van die Fund, besoek en beslag gelê op dokumente en 'n tjekboek.

Onder meer is ook die huis van mnr. Dennis Scarr, voorsitter van die Fund in Port Elizabeth, besoek en op dokumente beslag gelê.



LT.-GENL. KEEVY

# Nederlanders In S.A. Bly Oor Fund-besluit

**DIE** Nederlandse gemeenskap in Suid-Afrika verbly hoer die Regering se besluit om die Defence and Aid Fund tot 'n onwettige organisasie te verklaar, het mr. D. H. P. Wijnbeek, 'n vooraanstaande oud-Nederland van die Rand, gister aan Dagbreek gesê.

„Ons vriende in Nederland kon nie altyd ons verset teen die organisasie begryp nie. Dit is tog 'n wettige organisasie, het hulle dikwels teengewerp. Nou sal hulle ons standpunt beter verstaan.”

Mnr. Wijnbeek het 'n leidende aandeel geneem in die protes uit Suid-Afrika teen Nederland se geldelike steun aan die Defence and Aid Fund.

„Ons het lank gehoop dat die owerheid teen die Fund sal optree. Nou hoop ons dat die optrede betyds was om te verhoed dat die Nederlandse regering sy bydrae van R20,000 tot die fonds Suid-Afrika berok.”

*Paton se huis deurgesoek*  
*Die Transvaler*  
**Polisie slaan toe op**  
*19/3/66*  
**Defence and Aid**

Van Ons Pretoriase Personeel

PRETORIA

**L**EDE van die Veiligheidspolisie het gister kantore van die Defence and Aid Fund en wonings van sekere mense daaraan verbonde in Johannesburg, Kaapstad, Port Elizabeth, Oos-Londen en Durban besoek, het brig. H. J. van den Berg, hoof van die Veiligheidspolisie, gister gesê.

Beslag is geleë op dokumente en ander besittings van die Fund, wat oorhandig sal word

aan die beredderaar wat deur die Minister van Justisie aangestel is ingevolge die Wet op Onderdrukking van die Kommunisme. Volgens die betrokke artikel moet al die besittings van 'n organisasie wat onwettig verklaar is, aan so 'n beredderaar oorhandig word. Die Defence and Aid Fund is gister onwettig verklaar. (Berig op bladsy 3)

Die Johannesburgse takkantoor van die Fund, op die hoek van Sauer- en Kerkstraat, was gistermiddag teen drie-uur gesluit en verlate.

Sapa berig uit Durban dat die huis van mnr. Alan Paton, Natalse voorsitter van die Fund, en voorsitter van die Liberal Party in Suid-Afrika, deur veiligheids-polisiemanne deurgesoek is. Dit is die eerste maal dat mnr. Paton besoek word. Dokumente oor die Fund en sy bedrywighede is weggenem.

Ook twee ander ampsdraers se huise is deurgesoek.

In Port Elizabeth het die veiligheidspolisie toegeslaan op die Fund se kantoor en die kantoor van die Christian Council

for Social Action. Die hulpafdeling gaan wat deur sy hulpafdeling geleë voorsteper aan familieledes van aangehoudenes.

Die huise van lede van die Fund-komitee is ook deurgesoek. Tikmasjiene, balpunte en dokumente oor die Fund se werk is weggenem.

KERKE

'n Kloplag is uitgevoer op die woning van erfw. Herbert Lovemore, Metodistepredikant van Walmer, asook op die kantoor van die Fund se regsadviseur, mnr. John Arderne.

Die Christian Council for Social Action in Port Elizabeth is 'n tussenkerklike liggaam waarvan die ondervoorsitters in die gebied die hoofde van die Anglikaanse, Baptiste, Kongregasionalistiese, Metodiste, Morawiese, Presbiteriaanse en Rooms-Katolieke Kerk is.

Die hulpafdeling van die Council is 'n tyd gelede gestig met geid wat deur oorsese kerkliggame sa Port Elizabeth gestuur is. Die polisie het dokumente verwyder.

**Collins sê  
hy gaan  
voort**

LONDEN. -- Die Defence and Aid Fund gaan sy werk voort, het kanunnik John Collins gister hier gesê toe hy meegedeel is dat die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering dié organisasie onwettig verklaar het.

Die Fund, wat regshulp aan politieke aangehoudenes in Suid-Afrika gee, word geborg deur die Christian Action-organisasie, waarvan Collins die voorsitter is.

„Ons sal voortgaan om geld in te samel,” het Collins gesê. Ons is daarvan oortuig dat ons dit in Suid-Afrika sal kan versprei.” -- (AFP.)

# Defence and Aid

19/3/66

THREE are the points that we should like to make about yesterday's proclamation of the Defence and Aid Fund as an unlawful organisation in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

The first is that if the Fund were in fact furthering the aims of communism then the office-bearers responsible for this should be prosecuted. The Suppression of Communism Act is a sufficiently widely drawn and formidable piece of legislation to ensure that if the Fund's activities were genuinely subversive this could be established in court and appropriate punishment administered to those found guilty. But, as so often in the past, there is merely a notice published in a gazette banning the organisation.

## Communitistic?

The second point concerns the allegations made that the Fund was somehow linked with certain overseas organisations which were supported by the Communist Party. There are also allegations that known communists were connected, directly and indirectly, with the Fund itself.

Now this may well be so but it does not in itself make the Fund's activities communistic, subversive, illegal or anything else. In the South African situation, where social injustice and racial discrimination are practised on a mass scale, there will inevitably be many points at which the aims of communists, liberals, humanists, Christians and ordinary public spirited people converge. There is nothing mysterious or sinister about this, but there seems to be a considerable danger that in the prevailing McCarthyist atmosphere which the Government is fostering, any activity that engages the interest or support of communists is automatically branded as undesirable, unpatriotic or worse.

If communists seek to help non-Whites gain political rights, does this mean that others who urge the same thing are wrong? Of course not. Even the Nationalists pay lip service to the need for granting political rights to non-Whites, although the form they propose for these rights is almost valueless. If communists give money for famine relief, is it wrong for others to furnish help as well?

## Neat timing

Our third point is that although the Government has tried to make threatening noises about the Defence and Aid Fund for a long time now, it has chosen a time shortly before the elections to crack down on it. The thought that this action might have been taken for political purposes is strengthened by the fact that the banning of the Fund has been accompanied by a lengthy statement from the Minister of Justice and the Attorney-General, memorandum on the subject of legal proceedings issued through the State Information Office, etc. So far as we can recall, banings have not previously involved such elaborate public relations treatment and this is reasonable speculation that the Government, alarmed by the marauding of other political parties for its Right flank during the election campaign, has considered this a suitable moment for a public demonstration of its *cladment*.

At all, it is on this note that the Government's main appeal to the electorate is based.

—The Editor-in-Chief

tion of credit...  
11/3/66  
**Funds of  
aid body  
frozen**

Continued from Page 1

avowed enmity and violently hostility to South Africa.

Mr Vorster said that a small portion of Defence and Aid funds was used for dependants of prisoners but the largest slice had been used for the political activities of the outlawed African National Congress and Communist Party.

Defence and Aid Fund was striving to bring about social, economic and political change in South Africa even by violence.

Mr Dennis Scarr, Port Elizabeth chairman of Defence and Aid, denied any direct link between Defence and Aid and the Christian Council for Social Action, denied any communist support and denied that Defence and Aid had ever made any funds available to the banned African National Congress or the Communist Party.

**Legal Aid**

His main concern, he said, was the danger that 162 people scheduled to be tried in the Eastern Cape after Easter might be undefended despite the Minister's assurance of adequate legal machinery for their defence.

He claimed that the Legal Aid Bureau did not operate in Port Elizabeth and that the Prisoners' Friend, a Side Bar organisation in the City, was usually unable to help.

A senior court officer said the Legal Aid Bureau, previously conducted by attorneys and advocates, had been taken over by the magistrature office three years ago. The bureau assisted only White and Coloured accused.

(Report by S. A. Robinson, 18 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth)



# CITY MEETING IS STOPPED BY BAN OF AID FUND

Cape Times Reporter

THE banning of the Defence and Aid Fund has stopped the national meeting of the organization to have been held in Cape Town to-day to discuss recent allegations made about it during the trial of Abram Fischer.

Committee members from Durban, Johannesburg and two from Port Elizabeth, as well as the Cape Town members, were to have attended the meeting. They also intended discussing the closing of the Johannesburg branch of Defence and Aid last month. It had to close because of the banning of the staff. The chairman of the Transvaal branch, Mr. David Craighead,

who was also the national chairman, was banned last April, and the secretary, Laura Hitchins, about a year ago. The African office worker was also banned.

## TRIAL ALLEGATION

In the trial of Fischer in Johannesburg in January the public prosecutor, Mr. J. H. Liebenberg, alleged that the Defence and Aid was involved with subversive activities.

It was also alleged that the Defence and Aid wrote to Mr. Liebenberg denying these allegations and asking for a definite answer to the question.

Since its inception five years ago the organization has spent many thousands of Rand and provided legal aid for people facing charges of an political nature.

Sources familiar with the workings of the organization said that this money had been used to defend people against charges of breaking curfew orders, and being members of the PAC and ANC organizations banned under the Suppression of Communism Act, and other charges of a more serious nature.

## LAW PRINCIPLE

The defence of these people, thousands in all, was motivated by the fundamental principle in Roman-Dutch law that people were innocent till proved guilty.

The money was provided partly by the Defence and Aid International, as well as Churches, Christian Action and the World Council of Churches and many private persons.

Contrary to public opinion the Defence and Aid International was a separate organization from the Defence and Aid in South Africa and was an accredited United Nations relief organization.

Since private sources have dried up, Defence and Aid has relied more on the Defence and Aid International and the World Council of Churches to finance it. The organization was founded in 1961 and it arose out of the Treason Trial Defence Fund and the State of Emergency Relief Fund.

News by F. G. Osherson, 7, King St. Street, Cape Town.



The Cape Times  
Lawyers deny  
19/3/66  
statement  
by Vorster

MEMBERS of the legal profession yesterday denied the statement by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, that all South Africans could obtain free legal aid. However, one member of the Peninsula Legal Aid Bureau said that early criticisms of the Bureau were no longer justified.

The lawyers said that though there was a system of legal aid, it existed on paper only, and did not work in a satisfactory manner in practice.

They were replying to a background memorandum on legal aid issued in conjunction with the Minister's statement. During the Defence and Aid Fund drive, Mr. Vorster said that vindictive people in South Africa were afforded legal representation free of charge by members of the legal profession whenever the circumstances merited such help.

All legal centres where there were attorneys willing to help a Legal Aid Bureau should have been established. Certain of the bureaux were served by a single one, and a full-time official of the State was appointed as a legal aid officer.

Every applicant for free legal aid was interrogated by the legal aid officer to ascertain the problem involved.

Replying to this one lawyer said that the qualifications for obtaining free legal aid were so

strict that few people qualified to receive this aid.

It is fairly common knowledge that hardly any cases have been dealt with by the Bureau. There is no full-time officer to deal with the matter. The legal aid officer is a magistrate who has to deal with these cases during his normal office hours. He has no time to spare.

People are often asked of going to him. His position puts them in a difficult position. The reaction of the ordinary person is to stay away.

TRUE TEST

The amount of legal aid given was almost negligible. As the lawyers said, the Bureau could not operate in Cape Town in terms of one of several lists of names of attorneys which volunteered to co-operate.

In the three or four years that it has been in existence, we have not had a single case referred to us. This is the true test of whether or not the scheme is successful.

Under the former legal aid system cases were referred to attorneys all the time. That scheme was operated by the Law Society with a grant from the Government.

The present scheme was carried out by the Government through the magistrates.

Another lawyer said that help for criminal cases hardly existed. There was even less help against political cases. The scheme was never advertised, unlike in England where it operated fully and people were encouraged to use it and was in fact "played down".

A representative of the Cape Peninsula Legal Aid Bureau said that these criticisms were valid a year ago but the Bureau was now operating "fairly smoothly" and the increasing number of cases it handled each month was proof of this.

News by P. Chisholm, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.



# RAIDS COINCIDE WITH The Cape Times BAN ON 19/3/66 AID FUND

**H**OMES and offices of people connected with the Defence and Aid Fund were raided by police when the fund was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act yesterday.

Following are details of yesterday's raids and searches: The Cape Town offices of Defence and Aid and the home of the secretary, Miss Stephanie Urdang, were searched.

A number of people, including prominent people who were connected with the organization, had their homes searched. Some of the people whose homes were believed to have been visited by the police declined to give details to the Press.

But one who was raided, Mr. Leo Marquard, author and retired publisher and a founder member of the Liberal Party, said three members of the Security Police visited his Claremont home at 9 a.m.

## POITE—NO QUIZ

They examined his files and removed one containing Defence and Aid minutes and correspondence, a private letter from Dr. Edgar Brookes and a pamphlet. They wrote nothing. They did not interrogate him. They questioned him about his files and left at 11:40 a.m.

Police also visited the home at the Royal Observatory of Mrs. Mary Stoy, acting chairman of the Defence and Aid Fund in Cape Town, who is abroad. Dr. R. H. Stoy, her husband, head of the Royal Observatory, said that police looked through his home but took nothing.

## OFFICES SEARCHED

Port Elizabeth Police raided the offices of the Defence and Aid Fund and the Christian Council for Social Action, a body which through its relief department helps dependants of detainees. The Council is an inter-church body. Its vice-presidents are the local heads of the Anglican, Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Moravian and Roman Catholic Churches. The home of the Rev. Herbert Lovemore, Methodist clergyman at Welmer, and the office of Mr. John Ardern, legal adviser to the Defence and Aid Fund, were also raided.

A number of documents were removed from the office of the Christian Council. The office of the Defence and Aid Fund was completely cleared.

## PATON'S HOME

Durban: The home of Mr. Alan Paton, Natal chairman of the Defence and Aid Fund and of the Liberal Party, was searched for the first time. Durban officials of the fund had their homes searched.

East London: Security Police searched the Carlbrooke Road home of the local Defence and Aid chairman, Mrs. Daphne Curry. At 8:45 a.m. police called at her Dyer Street office with a search warrant and accompanied her to her house. They spent 2½ hours searching her personal letters and belongings, taking 23 items with them, including six letters from Robben Island prisoners asking for financial help with their further education.

Mrs. Curry, who stood for Parliament against Dr. J. H. Moolman, said she was shocked to hear Defence and Aid had been banned.

## PREPOSTEROUS

The Port Elizabeth chairman of Defence and Aid, Mr. Denis Scarr, said he was "extremely angry".

"There are 41 cases due to come before the courts after Easter and these people will probably go undefended in spite of the assurances of the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, that there is adequate legal machinery to defend them."

Mr. Scarr claimed that the Legal Aid Bureau did not operate in Port Elizabeth.

"I suggest to Mr. Vorster that he revitalize the Legal Aid Bureau before the trials begin so that the machinery he says exists can be brought into operation."

News by G. E. Shaw and F. Calhoun, 77, Burg Street, Cape Town; P. Leeman, 14, Devonshire Place, Durban; G. Muller, 85, Field Street, Durban.

**Aid Fund's  
cash  
is frozen**

— FROM PAGE ONE —

defence and assistance of accused persons and incidental administrative expense. Audited accounts have always been kept and are available for inspection.

We categorically deny the Minister's statement that since August, 1964, "the largest slice" or any "slice" at all of these funds was used for the political activities of the outlawed African National Congress and the Communist Party.

We are shocked by the suggestion that salaries of officials of the Communist Party have been paid from these funds. The funds of Defence and Aid (SA) have apparently been frozen. We trust that the Government-appointed liquidator will assume responsibility for the legal expenses owing on cases already accepted by the fund.

The signatures are: R. Hoffenberg, L. Marquard, Moira Henderson (Mrs.), R. N. Robb (Mrs.), Victor H. Carpenter (Rev.).

News by G. E. Shaw, 77, Burg Street, Cape Town.

### PREPOSTEROUS

...preposterous... she said... of off... way to commission... The people... have been associated with... the... of Defeat... and... have even... the... of holding... the... to... through the... which... and... with the law...

...Chicago... Police... the... of Defeat... and... at... carried out a search... The... has been closed... for the... past...

...Meanwhile... to the... of Defeat... and... the... has... from... courts...

...The... to me... The... estimate... The... has... the... would... and... London...



# D.A.F.-KLOPJAGTE

• VERVOLG VAN BLADSE EEN •

D.A.F. en ook op die huise van ampsdraers uitgevoer.

In Oos-Londen is die huis van mnr. Danne Carty, plaaslike voorsitter van die D.A.F.-tak, deursoek en o.a. beslag geleë op ses briewe van politieke gevangenes op Robbeneiland waarin hulle geldelike hulp vra vir hul verdere opvoeding.

In Durban is die huis van mnr. Alan Paton, voorsitter van die Durbanse tak van die D.A.F. en van die Liberale Party, deursoek

1978/126  
Beslag is geleë op verskeie dokumente.

In Port Elizabeth wou in woordvoerder van die D.A.F. na die polisiesoek geen kommentaar lewer aan „regeringsgesinde” koerante nie.

In Johannesburg is die kantore van die D.A.F. deursoek. Hierdie kantore is al die afgelope jare verlate.

Volgens Sapa het die Veiligheidspolisie in Port Elizabeth ook die kantore van die Christian Council for Social Action deursoek.

By geeneen van die klopgagte is mense in hegtenis geneem nie.

### ASSISTANCE

The following information is being furnished to you for your information. It is the policy of the Department of Justice to make available to the public as much information as possible concerning the activities of the Department of Justice. This information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose. It is the policy of the Department of Justice to make available to the public as much information as possible concerning the activities of the Department of Justice. This information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose.

### POLICE RAID AID OFFICES

SAFETY TO VICTIMS  
Several police officers from the London Police Department raided the offices of the Defence Aid Fund and announced that they found no evidence of any illegal activities. The raid was conducted by the London Police Department and the officers were assisted by the Metropolitan Police. The raid was conducted on the premises of the Defence Aid Fund and the officers were assisted by the Metropolitan Police. The raid was conducted on the premises of the Defence Aid Fund and the officers were assisted by the Metropolitan Police.



## AID FUND

(Vervolg van bladsy 1)

Die Defence and Aid Fund wat in hierdie stadium reeds bestaan het, is op uitgebreide skaal vir die doeleindes van die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party gebruik. Op sy beurt het die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party kontant voorskotte aan die Fonds oorgemaak. Ek weet nie wie die mense was wat in die Fonds se komitee gedien het nie, afgesien daarvan dat Rica Hodgson, wat inderdaad 'n lid van die Kommunistiese Party was in die komitee van hierdie fonds was.

'n Persoon wat uit die erkenning lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party is, het in Augustus 1964 beheer oor die geïdsake van die Defence and Aid Fund in Suid-Afrika oorgeneem. Sedertdien is net nadein deeltjie van hierdie geld wettelik ten behoeve van afhanklikes van gevangenes aangewend. Die grootste gedeelte is vir die politieke bedrywighede van die verbode ANC en die Kommunistiese Party gebruik.

In sy verklaring verwys die Minister ook na 'n toespraak wat domheer Collins op 7 Junie 1965 voor die V.V. se spesiale komitee oor apartheid geleyer het. Hy het in sy toespraak onder meer gesê dat dit verkeerd sal wees om te veronderstel dat die werk wat die Defence and Aid Fund doen niks meer as noodhulp is nie.

In dieselfde toespraak het domheer Collins gesê dat daar min, indien enige waarskynlikheid is, dat die politieke veranderinge wat nodig is, bewerkstellig kan word deur normale en demokratiese huishoudelike prosesse.

In so 'n toestand, het hy gesê, lyk dit moontlik dat die verlangde resultaat alleen teweeg gebring sal word deur druk van buite en die dreigement om 'n binnelandse rewolusie op te sit. Na my mening is dit 'n feit van groot belang dat die bydrae van Defence and Aid in hierdie opsig die moraal van die binnelandse weerstand bevorder.

Ingevolge artikel 17 van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme kan die Staatspresident slegs 'n organisasie onwettig verklaar nadat die Minister van Justisie 'n feitsverlag in verband met so 'n organisasie oorweeg het. Die verslag moet opgestel word deur 'n komitee van drie van wie een 'n landdros moet wees met minstens die rang van senior landdros.

The Star  
18/3/66

# British-based fund outlawed

The Star's Pretoria Bureau

**T**HE DEFENCE AND AID FUND is an unlawful organization in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act. A proclamation to this effect was gazetted in Pretoria today.

A statement issued by the Department of Information says the proclamation of the fund as an unlawful organisation follows on the consideration by the Minister of Justice of a report from a three-man committee which included a senior magistrate.

The statement says the fund was founded in Britain in 1956 by Christian Action, a body linked with the Movement for Colonial Freedom, the Africa Bureau and the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

#### COMMUNISTS

"The co-ordinated activities of all these bodies over the years have been characterized by their avowed enmity and violent hostility towards South Africa."

The British-based Defence and Aid Fund of Christian Action was part of a network of extremist and closely inter-connected organizations in Britain "noted for the vehemence of their hostility towards South Africa."

These organizations were supported by the Communist Party and in some instances had pro-

minent Communists among their office-bearers. In South Africa the fund was supported by the Communists.

"The constitution of the South African body tends to create the impression that it is an independent organization," the statement continues.

"However, there is sufficient evidence to prove that it is no more than a branch of the Defence and Aid Fund of Christian Action. The South African Branch, for instance, has been instructed to arrange for all funds raised abroad to be channelled through the London office."

## To settle in Italy

LONDON, Friday. — Valeri Tarsis, the Russian author who was deprived of his Soviet citizenship when he came to England last month, is to settle in Italy. —Sapa-Reuter.

## Offices raided

From Our Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Friday. — Security police in Cape Town today raided the local office of the Defence and Aid Fund and impounded all files they found on the premises.

Private individuals who at one time or another were associated with the organization were also visited by security police who searched for documents relating to the fund.

The raids followed the proclamation contained in today's Government Gazette banning the Defence and Aid Fund in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

Security police also visited local banks and instructed the managers to freeze funds held at the banks on behalf of Defence and Aid.

#### ELAT SEARCHED

Miss S. Urdang, the present local secretary of the fund, was taken to her flat by security police where a search was also made for documents relating to Defence and Aid.

Security police called at the Royal Observatory home of Mrs. Mary B. Stoy, acting chairman of Defence and Aid, who is on her way overseas to attend the triennial international conference of the National Council of Women in Teheran.



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# Die Vaderland

Jg. XXX, Nr. 9075

VRYPDAG 18 MAAKT 1966

Er

By die Postkantoor Ingekyf as Nuusblad

STAATSPRESIDENT SE  
 AANKONDIGING GEPUBLISEER

VERWYSING NA VERSKEIE  
 BEKENDE KOMMUNISTE IN S.A.

## AID FUND ONWETTIG

### Deel van berugte beweging, sê min. Vorster

(Politieke Korrespondent)

**D**IE Defence and Aid Fund is deur die Regering tot 'n onwettige organisasie in Suid-Afrika verklaar ingevolge die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme.

Hierdie verklaaring is uitgevaardig deur die Minister van Justisie, adv. B. J. Vorster, tydens 'n aankondiging van die Staatspresident hierop aan 'n reeds op die Staatspresident betrekke.

Die Defence and Aid Fund is 'n organisasie wat deur die Kommunistiese Party ondersteun en bevind word. Gewelddadige aksies en aansuiwelings word deur die Defence and Aid Fund in Suid-Afrika word deur die Kommunistiese Party ondersteun. Die Defence and Aid Fund is 'n organisasie wat deur die Kommunistiese Party ondersteun en bevind word. Gewelddadige aksies en aansuiwelings word deur die Defence and Aid Fund in Suid-Afrika word deur die Kommunistiese Party ondersteun.

Geweld



# AID FUND

(Vervolg van bladsy 1)

Die Defence and Aid Fund wat in hierdie stadium reeds bestaan het, is op 'n hoër skaal vir die doeleindes van die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party gebruik. Op sy beurt het die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party voortant voorskotte aan die Fonds voerklaar. Ek weet nie of die wense was wat in die komitee gesien het nie. Ek het gesien daarvan dat Fika Hoogson was, anderszins en nuwe in die Kommunistiese Party was in die komitee van 'n ander Fonds was.

Die Persoon wat in die erkenning van die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party is, het in Augustus 1966, behalwe voor die felisake van die Defence and Aid Fund in Suid-Afrika voorskotnem. Sedertdien het hy klein deeltjie van hierdie geselskap ten behoeve van 'n hankke van gevangenes aangewend. Die grootste gedeelte is vir die politieke bedrywighede van die verhoede ANC en die Kommunistiese Party gebruik.

In sy boek "Anglo-Afrikaans die Minister van die V.R. wat Donker, Collins op 7 Junie 1966 voor die Witwatersrand Kommissie van ondersoek getuig het, het hy gesê dat die verkeer saam met om te verskuldig dat die wettige doeleinde van die Defence and Aid Fund is om nie meer as nodig is te sê.

In 'n dienslike toespraak het Donker Collins gesê dat daar geen twiëfeling is dat die politieke veranderinge wat nodig is bewerkstellig kan word deur normale en demokratiese huishoudelike prosesse.

In sy toestand het hy gesê dat die meesal die die volgende resultaat alleen te wagte gedring sal word deur druk van buite en die dreigement om 'n binneinse revolusie op te sit. Na my mening is dit van groot belang dat die bydrae van Defence and Aid aan hierdie opdrag die verkeer van die binneinse weerstand bevorder. In 'n volgende artikel 17 van die Wetsboek die Onderdrukking van Kommunistiese van die Staatsregering, is 'n organisasie of werke beskryf as 'n M. Minister van Justisie te sê dat die veranderinge in organisasie en werke moet gesien word. Die verslag moet in 'n verslag word gegee en die bydrae van die Defence and Aid moet in 'n verslag word gegee. Dit is die belang van die veranderinge.

# DEFENCE FUND

## VERBOD

Die Volksblad

13/66

# Geswore vyand van S.A.

Politieke Beriggewer

PRETORIA

**D**IE DEFENCE AND AID FUND is deur die Staatspresident tot 'n onwettige organisasie verklaar ingevolge die Wet op die Onderdrukking van die Kommuniste. 'n Proklamasie in dié verband het vandag in die Staatskoerant verskyn.

In 'n persverklaring sê die Minister van Justisie, adv. B. J. Vorster, onder meer dat die Defence and Aid Fund in Suid-Afrika deur die kommuniste gestig is. Die Fund het sy geld beskikbaar gestel aan die African National Congress (A.N.C.) en die Kommunistiese Party — twee ondermynende liggame wat reeds verbode organisasies in Suid-Afrika is.

Die Fund bevoeg hom ook om sosiale, ekonomiese en politieke veranderinge in die Republiek te bewerkstellig selfs ten koste van die gebruik van geweld as middel om die doel te bereik.

Volgens die verklaring is die Defence and Aid Fund in 1956 in Brittanje gestig deur Christian Action, 'n groep wat tans die African National Congress Movement for Campaign for Freedom of Africa Bureau en die African National Movement of Oorland ondersteun.

saamgesnoerde bedrywighede van al hierdie liggame gekenmerk deur geswore en heftige vyandigheid teenoor Suid-Afrika.

### Berug

Die Britse Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action maak deel uit van 'n netwerk van kommunistiese sentrum ineengeestigde organisasies in Brittanje wat betrokke is vanweë die vyur waarmee hulle Suid-Afrika beveg. Hierdie organisasies word deur die Kommunistiese Party gestuur en het verskeie prominente ampdragners wat voorstaande Kommuniste is.

Belokende Kommuniste soos Wella Elay, Rosalind Ainslee, Abdul Minty, Ronald Segal en Raymond Kunene dien as direkteur van die African National Congress Movement wat verbind is met Christian Action, 'n dié steun gee aan die Britse Kommunistiese Party.

Die voorsitter van die Christian Action is dominee Collins Sibus. Hy het op 19 Februarie 1963 'n brief aan Walle Sibus geskryf waarin hy die persoonlike aanspreekpunt is op aanklagte van sabotasie en samewerkings om die regering deur middel van geweld en geweldlose onverhoedse optrede te vernietig.

In dié brief is wat Max Mowbray, ynk van die Rivonia-verhoor van 1964

gedien het, het dominee Collins Sibus inbegreep dat Solly Sachs, 'n geleerde Suid-Afrikaanse kommunist, 'n beheer was van die insameling van geld het behoeve van Christian Action se Defence and Aid Fund. Hy het onder meer geskryf: „Ons sal sekerlik alles in ons vermoë doen om te bly help tot al die bevrydingsbeweging in 'n doel geslaag het.”

### Hoogverraad

Die Defence and Aid Fund in Suid-Afrika is tans 'n aktiewe werksaamheid van die Treason Trial Defence Fund om te probeer uit te bou. Lenny Goede, fonds se oorspronklike stigter, om die regskoste te dek van 'n groep persone wat op aanklagte van hoogverraad verskyn het. Die fonds is betrokke op dieselfde tydstip gestig deur die Christian Action met die Defence and Aid Fund in Brittanje begin het.

Die Defence and Aid Fund van Suid-Afrika het 'n doelstelling om hulp te verleen aan persone wat 'n suksesvolle gevolg van vermeende verhoor van ineensteegte of huijerske bedroef of die vyur van geswore vyand of andersins geskied. Die fonds het takke in Johannesburg, Kaapstad, Port Elizabeth, Durban en Oos-Londen.

Oud-hoofman Albert Lutshiza en Allen Payton is onder die bestaande persone.

(6)

AANWYSING AS BEREDDERAAR VAN DIE BATES  
VAN THE DEFENCE AND AID FUND.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by paragraaf  
(b) van subartikel (1) van artikel drie van die  
Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme, 1950  
(Wet No. 44 van 1950), wys ek, BALTHAZAR JOHANNES VORSTER,  
Minister van Justisie, u aan as beredderaar van die bates  
van The Defence and Aid Fund.

Gegee onder my Hand te *Pretoria* op hierdie *18de*  
dag van *Maart* 1966.

*B. J. VORSTER*  
MINISTER VAN JUSTISIE.

AAN: DAVID PETRUS WILCOCKS,  
D/a DIE LANDDROS,  
PRETORIA.

DECLASSIFIED

1/333/30/1

Afskrif vir 2/2/13

SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE,

PRIVAATSAK 81,

PRETORIA.

18 -3- 1966

Landdros D.P. Wilcocks,  
p/a DIE LANDDROS VAN PRETORIA.

Geagte landdros Wilcocks,

Insake: AANWYSING AS BEREDDERAAR.

Ek wens u mee te deel dat Sy Edele die  
Minister u as beredderaar van die bates van  
The Defence and Aid Fund aangewys het.

u Afskrif van u aanstellingsdokument is  
aangeheg.

Die uwe,

T. B. WORSTER

SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE.

18 -3- 1966

GEHEIM.

DIE LANDDROS VAN PRETORIA.

Afskrif vir u inligting. Geliewe die  
meegaande brief aan landdros Wilcocks te  
oorhandig.

T. B. WORSTER

SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE.

H/P.

Afskrif vir u inligting.

18 -3- 1966

T. B. WORSTER

DECLASSIFIED

**DECLASSIFIED**

Afskrif vir 2/2/13.

1/333/30/1

SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE,  
PRIVAATSAK 81,  
PRETORIA.

GEHEIM.

18 -3- 1966

Die Kommissaris van die  
Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie,  
Privaatsak 302,  
PRETORIA.

AANWYSING AS BEREDDERAAR VAN DIE BATES VAN  
THE DEFENCE AND AID FUND: U NO. S.13/155  
VOL.6 VAN 4 FEBRUARIE 1966.

Ek wens u mee te deel dat Sy Edele die Minister van  
Justisie landdros D.F. Wilcocks as beredderaar van die  
bates van The Defence and Aid Fund aangewys het. n  
Afskrif van die nodige aanstellingsdokument is vir u  
inligting aangeheg.

G. J. J. VAN DEVENTER

SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE.

**DECLASSIFIED**

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33495

SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE,  
VERITASGEBOU,  
PRIVAATSAK 81,  
PRETORIA.

GEHEIM.

18-3-1966

Die Posmeester-generaal,  
PRETORIA.

POSTSTUKKE GEADRESSEER AAN THE DEFENCE AND AID FUND.

1. Ingevolge Proklamasie No. R77, 1966 in Staatskoerant No. 1402 van 18 Maart 1966 is die organisasie bekend as "The Defence and Aid Fund" deur die Staatspresident kragtens subartikel (2) van artikel twee van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950) tot 'n onwettige organisasie verklaar.
2. Dit het Sy Edele die Minister van Justisie behaag om my aan te wys as beredderaar van die onwettige organisasie se bates.
3. Luidens sub-artikel (11) van artikel vier van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme "(word) die beredderaar gemagtig om enige mededeling wat aan 'n onwettige organisasie of aan 'n ampsdraer of beampte daarvan as sulks geadresseer is, in ontvangs te neem en te behou, en die Posmeester-generaal moet, as die beredderaar hom versoek om dit te doen, alle aldus geadresseerde posstukke aan die beredderaar laat aflewer".
4. Geliewe alle posstukke wat aan hierdie onwettige organisasie, of aan enige ampsdraer of beampte as sulks geadresseer is aan my by die adres hierbo vermeld te laat aflewer.

*D. P. M. M. M.*

BEREDDERAAR: WET 44 VAN 1950.

DECLASSIFIED



9

9

Resolutions passed at a meeting of representatives from all branches of the South African Defence and Aid Fund held on Sunday, 1st August 1965 in Cape Town.

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1. It was resolved that because the aims of the Defence and Aid Fund in South Africa differs from the aims of the Defence and Aid Fund in London, the former will hence forward be named "THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE AND AID FUND". Letterheads and banking accounts are to be changed accordingly.
2. It was agreed that the sole purpose of the South African Defence and Aid Fund is to provide defence.
3. It was agreed that a central office of the Fund should be retained to receive funds and to distribute them to all the branches.
4. It was resolved that the National Headquarters should be removed from Johannesburg to Cape Town. Headquarters are to be transferred by either the 16th of the 31st of August.
5. It was resolved that all branches are to have their books audited up till the 30th June, 1965.
6. It was agreed that the Cape Town and Johannesburg committees should continue without electing a chairman.
7. It was resolved that the Fund shall not pay the cost of bringing defence witnesses, who are in custody, to court in criminal cases, as there is provision in the Act for the State to do so. This rule must be adhered to, except in cases where it proves cheaper and the circumstances dictate that it is a better decision to bring the witnesses at the cost of Defence and Aid. However, once the magistrate has been informed that the client will not pay for the escort of witnesses, the Fund is abide by this decision.
8. It was agreed that the Constitution is not to be changed until legal opinion has been taken.

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SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE,  
VERITASGEBOU,  
PRIVAATSAK 81,  
PRETORIA.

GEHEIM.

118 -8- 88)

Die Posmeester-generaal,  
PRETORIA.

POSTSTUKKE GEADRESSEER AAN THE DEFENCE AND AID FUND.

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*D.P. Wilcocks*

BEREDDERAAR: WET 44 VAN 1950.

DECLASSIFIED

AANWYSING AS BEREDDERAAR VAN DIE BATES  
VAN THE DEFENCE AND AID FUND.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by paragraaf  
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Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme, 1950  
(Wet No. 44 van 1950), wys ek, BALTHAZAR JOHANNES VORSTER,  
Minister van Justisie, u aan as beredderaar van die bates  
van The Defence and Aid Fund.

Gegee onder my Hand te *Pretoria* op hierdie *18de*  
dag van *Maart* 1966.

*B. J. VORSTER*  
MINISTER VAN JUSTISIE.

AAN: DAVID PETRUS WILCOCKS,  
p/a DIE LANDEBOS,  
PRETORIA.

PERSEVERKLARING DEUR DIE MINISTER VAN  
JUSTISIE.

In sekere seksies van die pers is aangevoer dat aangesien die Defence and Aid Fund in die ban gedoen is, daar nou 'n plig op die Staat rus om in die sogenaamde "politieke" sake vir die aangeklaagdes 'n verdediging te betaal. Afgesien daarvan dat daar geen regverdiging voor bestaan om te onderskei tussen "politieke" oortredings en ander soorte oortredings nie (omdat sulke vergrype ook misdade in die ware sin van die woord is) rus daar natuurlik nie so 'n plig op die Staat nie behalwe wat betref halfmisdade waarvoor daar, met die oog op die absolute finaliteit wat 'n doelvonnis kan meebring, spesiale voorsiening gemaak is. Die Staat is egter bereid om, soos hy trouens reeds gedoen het, sekere fasiliteite beskikbaar te stel en dienste te lewer om te verseker dat behoeftige aangeklaagdes seker meentlik dieselfde voorregte geniet as aangeklaagdes wat regsbystand kan bekostig. Die Staat het ook geen beswaar daarteen dat ander reëlings vir die verdediging van beskuldigdes getref word nie, intendeel, sulke reëlings word allerweë verwalken, ander anders omdat dit sowel die Hof as die staatsaanklaer se taak aansienlik vergemaklik en die beskuldigde verdedig word. Gevolglik sou ek ook nie teen die Defence and Aid Fund beswaar gehad het nie mits dit sy eerlike en enigste oogmerk was om persone in die houe te laat verdedig en hy nie, soos ek reeds in 'n ander perseverklaring aangedui het, sintlik beoog het om 'n sosiale, ekonomiese en politieke verandering in die Republiek te bewerkstellig nie en dit selfs ten koste van die gebruik van geweld.

/.....2.

Indien die ondersteuners van die Defence and Aid Fund eerlik is met hulle bewerings dat hulle die fondse werklik net vir die verdediging van aangeklaagdes beskikbaar stel, nooi ek hulle uit om die geld by die Wetsverenigings in te betaal. Ek is oortuig daarvan dat die Verenigings bereid sal wees om met behulp van die Regshulpburo's of andersins toe te sien dat regsbystand teen billike vergoeding in gepaste gevalle verleen word. Ek sal ook geen beswaar opper as so 'n fonds deur 'n ander liggaam geadministreer word nie, met dien verstande natuurlik dat alles op 'n bona fide basis geskied en sonder bykomstige politieke of ander oogmerke.

Ek is meegedeel dat party opdragte wat deur die "Fund" voor sy onwettigverklaring uitgereik is aan advokate om namens aangeklaagdes of veroordeeldes by hul verhoor of op appél te verskyn, nog nie uitgevoer is nie of slegs gedeeltelik uitgevoer is. Ek het die versoeking van die Bereëderaar dat myn fondse beskikbaar en die eise met betrekking tot voormelde opdragte billik is hulle betaal sal word.

Die "Fund" het ook beweer dat hy in die behoeftes van politieke misdadigers so afhanklikes voorsien. Ook hier kan ek nie sien waarom die afhanklikes van sulke misdadigers in 'n bevoorrigte posisie moet wees nie maar afgesien hiervan wil ek daarop wys dat die Departement van Volkswelsyn buitendien om sien na die afhanklikes van veroordeeldes. Indien die tydperk van gevangenisstraf ses maande oorskry word selfs kontant-toelae maandeliks aan voormelde afhanklikes betaal. Verder is daar sekere welnsorgorganisasies wat diesulkes help. Hoofsaak is egter dat dit nie nodig is om spesiale maatreëls met betrekking

/s/

tot saboteurs se afhanklikes te tref nie tensy jy in der  
waarheid beoog om, soos Domheer Collins dit onomwonde voor  
n Komitee van die Verenigde Volke gestel het, "die moraal  
van die binnelandse weerstand (teen die wettige Regering)  
te bevorder".

18  
**DECLASSIFIED**

2/2/13

WNDE. SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE,  
VERITASGEBOU,  
PRIVAATSAK B1,  
PRETORIA.

14 -3- 1966

GEHEIM.

Die Sekretaris van  
Buitelandse Sake,  
PRETORIA.

Insake: NEDERLANDSE REGERING SE GESKENK AAN DIE  
DEFENCE AND AID FUND: U NO. 126/53 VAN  
9 DESEMBER 1965.

Die Departement wens oor die volgende aspekte van  
mar. Snellen se memorandum kommentaar te lewer:-

1.1 Die bewering dat gratis regsbystand nie aan min-  
vermoënde sogenaamde "politieke" oortreders verskaf word  
nie is van alle waarheid ontbloot. In die verband kan  
daar net kortliks gelet word op die voorsiening wat reeds  
gemaak is vir die verskaffing van gratis regsbystand aan  
minvermoënde in die Republiek.

1.2 Sedert Maart 1963 funksioneer daar 'n skema vir gratis  
regsbystand wat deur die Departement van Justisie in  
samenwerking met die regsprofessie georganiseer is. Onder  
die skema word regsbystand deur prokureurs in die  
Republiek gratis aan alle minvermoënde persone binne die  
Republiek in beide kriminele (hetsy of dit 'n politieke  
oortreding is al dan nie) en siviele sake verskaf.

1.3 Afgesien van bogenoemde skema is daar ook voorsiening  
dat in kriminele sake waar die doodvonnis opgelê kan word  
(bv. moord, hoogverraad, verkragting en sabotasie) en waar  
die beskuldigde nie in staat is of nie bereid is om 'n  
regsvertegenwoordiger aan te stel nie, die Staat 'n advokaat  
vir hom uit die geleedere van die regsprofessie op 'n  
pro deo basis aanstel. So 'n advokaat word deur die Staat  
teen 'n vasgestelde tarief vergoed. In die verband kan  
daar net op gewys word dat die Staat tot die einde van  
November 1965 reeds in agt-en-veertig sabotasie verhore  
van sogenaamde "politieke" oortreders pro deo advokate  
aangestel het.

1.4 In een van bogenoemde gevalle is 'n advokaat pro deo  
aangestel om namens vier van die veertien beskuldigdes in  
'n sabotasieszaak te verskyn. Na afloop van die verhoor  
het sewe van die beskuldigdes appél aangeteken. Hulle  
fondse was egter uitgeput sodat hulle nie 'n advokaat kon  
bekostig om namens hulle by die appélverrigtinge op te  
tree nie. 'n Advokaat is toe vir die doel pro deo deur  
die Staat aangestel.

2/...

**DECLASSIFIED**

1.5 Afgesien van die voorsiening wat daar bestaan vir gratis regsbystand aan die minvermoënde oortreder, het die Staat ook voorsiening gemaak vir hulp aan sy afhanklikes indien hy n tydperk van gevangenisstraf moet ondergaan. Die Departement van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene verleen hulp aan die afhanklikes van sodanige persone op die volgende basis:-

- (i) Indien die tydperk van gevangenisstraf ses maande oorskry en die afhanklikes nie in hulle eie behoeftes kan voorsien nie word maandelike kontant toelaes aan hulle betaal.
- (ii) Indien die tydperk van gevangenisstraf korter as ses maande is, voorsien genoemde Departement in die noodsaaklike lewensmiddele soos die betaling van huishuur en die aankoop van rantsone.

2.1 Die bewering dat die Algemene Regswysigingswet, 1963 (Wet No. 37 van 1963), en die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme, 1950 (Wet No. 44 van 1950), die bewyslas om sy onskuld te bewys op die beskuldigde plaas, is maar n voorbeeld van die verdraaide feite wat in die buiteland teen die Republiek versprei word.

2.2 By n oortreding van enige van die bepalings van genoemde twee wette rus die bewyslas soos in alle ander strafsake in die Republiek, op die Staat om die skuld van die beskuldigde bo alle redelike twyfel te bewys. Daar word wel in die twee wette soos dit ook die geval is met sommige wetgewing van ander lande, weerlegbare vermoedens geskep. In die verband kan gelet word op die bepalings van artikel 12 van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme, 1950 (Wet No. 44 van 1950). In enkele gevalle word die bewyslas aangaande n sekere feit in n saak op die beskuldigde geplaas. n Voorbeeld hiervan is artikel 11(b)ter van laasgenoemde Wet wat onder andere as volg bepaal:-

"Iemand wat in die Republiek woonagtig is ..... en in die Republiek of elders opleiding ontvang het... ..... wat van nut sou kon wees by die bevordering van die verwesenliking van enige van die oogmerke van kommunisme ..... en wat in gebreke bly om bo alle redelike twyfel te bewys dat hy nie sodanige opleiding ontvang het ..... met die doel om dit by die bevordering van die verwesenliking van so n oogmerk te gebruik of laat gebruik nie is aan n misdryf skuldig .....

2.3 Die Staat moet in hierdie geval nog bo alle redelike twyfel bewys dat die beskuldigde in die Republiek woon, dat hy opleiding ontvang het, dat sodanige opleiding van nut sou kon wees by die bevordering van die verwesenliking van enige van die oogmerke van kommunisme en slegs dan word daar van die beskuldigde verwag om te bewys dat die opleiding nie bedoel is vir die bevordering van die verwesenliking van die oogmerke van kommunisme nie. Hierdie artikel slaan eintlik op militêre opleiding.





1

DECLASSIFIED

- 3 -

3. Origens word u aandag gevestig op die inhoud van die meegaande feitverslag oor die Defence and Aid Fund wat met die goedkeuring van Sy Edels die Minister van Justisie aan u gestuur word. Die verslag moet asseblief as geheim behandel word hoewel dit u natuurlik vrystaan om van die inhoud gebruik te maak sonder om die bron te openbaar.

4. *Wns. J. P. G. Coetzer se naam  
gaan hierin verskyn.*

J. P. G. COETZER

WNS. SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

MEMO.

Bladsy  
Page

Meer. Munnig van die Departement van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene deel mee dat die volgende voorsien bestaan was die vader van in gesin tot gevangenisstraf gevonnis is.

(i) Indien die termyn van die gevangenisstraf langer as 6 maande is, word die lede van die gesin op die volgende basis vergoed:-

Moeder - R28.00 per maand  
Die Kind - R10.00 per maand.

(ii) Indien die gevangenisstraf korter as ses maande is, voorsien die Departement in wat sy as "noedhulp" bestempel soos die betaling van huishuur en koop van rantsoene vir die gesin aan.

P. P. P.  
31.1.1966.

DECLASSIFIED

2/2/13

18 -2- 1966

BRNLIJ.

Die Sekretaris van  
Suidelands Sake,  
PRETORIA.

NEDERLANDSE REGERING SE GASKRIK AAN DIE DEFENCE  
AND AID FUND: U NO. 126/53 VAN 19 JANUARIE 1966.

Die aangeleentheid geniet nog aandag.

n Verdere mededeling sal binnekort aan u gerig word.

T. B. VORSTER

SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE.

*20/2/66*

DECLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED



E.A. 42.

126/53

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE,  
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

PRETORIA.

GEHEIM

19-7-1966

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE.

Nederlandse Regering se geskenk aan die  
"Defence and Aid Fund".

---

Met verwysing na diensbrief 126/53 van  
9 Desember 1965, verneem ek graag of u nou hierdie  
Departement van kommentaar oor mnr. Snellen se  
memorandum kan voorsien.

  
SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE.

GEHEIM

DECLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED

E.A. 42.

126/53.

11  
12/12/65  
K12  
13/12



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE,  
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
PRETORIA.

9-12-1965

GEHEIM

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE

Nederlandse Regering se geskenk aan die  
"Defence and Aid Fund."

Ek heg hierby 'n afskrif aan van diensbrief 8/6  
gedateer 26 November 1965, en bylae, ontvang van die  
Suid-Afrikaanse Ambassadeur te Den Haag. Die bylae is 'n  
afskrif van 'n studie deur 'n sekere mnr. Snellen oor die  
juridiese en volkeregtelike aspekte van die geskenk van  
die Nederlandse Regering aan die "Defence and Aid Fund."

Dit sal op prys gestel word indien u hierdie  
Departement van u kommentaar oor mnr. Snellen se memorandum  
sal voorsien. In die verband word u verwys na mnr. Snellen  
se gevolgtrekkings op bladsye 13 en 14 van die memorandum.

Dit sal op prys gestel word indien mnr. Snellen  
se memorandum aan hierdie Departement terugbesorg kan word.

W. de Klerk Wnde. SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE

GEHEIM

SK  
10/12/65  
10.12.65

DECLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED

2/2/13

WNDE. SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE,

PRIVAATSAK 81,

PRETORIA.

14. 3. 1966

GEHEIM.

Die Sekretaris van Inligting,  
Privaatsak 152,  
PRETORIA.

VERKLARING TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE:  
"THE DEFENCE AND AID FUND".

1. Die Staatspresident het goedgekeur dat bogenoemde organisasie ingevolge paragraaf (b) van subartikel (2) van artikel twee van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme, 1950 (Wet No. 44 van 1950) by proklamasie in die Staatskoerant tot n onwettige organisasie verklaar word.
2. Sy Edele die Minister van Justisie het versoek dat u Departement genader word om gepaste inligting in verband met die stap en die organisasie aan die plaaslike sowel as die oorsese pers op die dag waarop die verbod van krag word, vry te stel. n Afskrif van n Feiteverslag wat aan die Minister in die verband voorgelê is, word vir u inligting aangeheg. Die Departement wil egter u aandag op die uiters vertroulike aard van die verslag vestig en versoek dat daar onder geen omstandighede na die verslag as die bron vanwaar u, u inligting bekom het, verwys moet word nie.
3. Dit sal waardeer word as in die verklaring wat u vrystel onder andere prominensie aan die huidige ampsdraers van dié organisasie en die tot-standkoming daarvan verleen sal word.
4. Die proklamasie waarin The Defence and Aid Fund tot onwettige organisasie verklaar word, sal in die Staatskoerant van 18 Maart 1966 verskyn en dit is van die uiterste belang dat die nodige verklaring deur u Departement op daardie datum vrygestel word maar nie vroeër nie.
5. U samewerking in die verband word op prys gestel.

J. P. J. COETZER  
WNDE. SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE.

DECLASSIFIED

PRESS STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTER  
OF JUSTICE

In a proclamation published in the Government Gazette today the State President declares the Defence and Aid Fund an unlawful organization in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act (Act No. 44 of 1950).

The Defence and Aid Fund in Britain was founded in 1956 by Christian Action, a body closely connected with the Movement for Colonial Freedom, the Africa Bureau and the Anti-Apartheid Movement. The co-ordinated activities of all these bodies over the years have been characterised by their avowed enmity and violent hostility towards South Africa.

The British-based Defence and Aid Fund of Christian Action is part of a network of extremist and closely inter-connected organisations in Britain noted for the vehemence of their hostility towards South Africa. These organisations are supported by the Communist Party and in some instances have prominent Communists among their office-bearers. In South Africa the Defence and Aid Fund is supported by the Communists and has made its finances available to the African National Congress and the Communist Party - both subversive bodies outlawed in terms of South African law.

Known Communists such as Vella Pillay, Rosalynde Ainslee, Abdul Minty, Ronald Segal, Raymond Kunene and Tony O'Dowd serve in the Executive Committee of the Anti-Apartheid Movement which is linked with Christian Action and enjoys the support of the British Communist Party.

President of Christian Action is Canon Collins whose letter of April 19, 1963 to Walter Sisulu, convicted on charges of sabotage and conspiracy to overthrow the Government by means of violence and revolution, served as an exhibit at the Rivonia Trial in 1964. In this letter Canon Collins informed Sisulu that Mr. Solly Sachs, a listed South African Communist, was in charge of fund-raising for Christian Action's Defence and Aid Fund. Canon Collins wrote:

"On my behalf he is now managing the appeal for the Defence and Aid Fund and I am glad to say there is, once again, a growing response. We shall certainly do everything we can to go on helping until the liberatio movement succeeds in its purpose".

/The .....2

The Defence and Aid Fund in South Africa was founded to take over and expand the activities of the Treason Trial Defence Fund, originally established to cover the costs of defending a group of persons who appeared on charges of treason. The Treason Trial Defence Fund came into being at about the same time that Christian Action founded the Defence and Aid Fund in Britain.

The Defence and Aid Fund in South Africa has as its purpose the granting of relief and assistance to persons who allegedly suffer as a result of loss of human rights and civil liberties, whether by process of law or otherwise. It has branches in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban. Among its sponsors are ex-Chief Albert Luthuli and Mr. Alan Paton.

The constitution of the South African body tends to create the impression that it is an independent organisation. However, there is sufficient evidence to prove that it is no more than a branch of the Defence and Aid Fund of Christian Action. The South African branch, for instance, has been instructed to arrange for all funds raised abroad to be channelled through the London office. According to a Defence and Aid report covering the years 1956-63 an amount of R502,647 had been raised for use in South Africa.

Writing in the Summer 1964 issue of the publication "Christian Action" Archbishop Joost de Hank surveyed the activities of the Defence and Aid Fund in South Africa and made the following comment: "It would be impossible to pay too high a tribute to the local Committee in South Africa".

The Defence and Aid Fund in South Africa is connected with the Communist Party.

In a sworn statement made on October 1, 1964, a member of the South African Communist Party declared: "The Defence and Aid Fund which was at this junction (sic.) already in existence was extensively used for the purposes of the South African Communist Party. In turn cash advances towards the Fund were made by the South African Communist Party. Who the persons were that served on this Fund's committee I do not know, except that Rica Hodgson who was in fact a member of the Communist Party was serving on this Funds's committee".

A self-confessed member of the South African Communist Party during August 1964 took charge of the funds of the Defence

/and Aid .....3



and Aid Fund in South Africa. Since that time a small portion of these funds was actually used for dependants of prisoners. The largest slice has been employed for the political activities of the outlawed African National Congress and the Communist Party. Salaries of officials of the Communist Party have also been paid from these funds.

The Defence and Aid Fund is striving to bring about social, economic and political change in the Republic of South Africa even at the cost of employing violence as a means to achieve this purpose.

Addressing the United Nations Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid on June 7, 1965, Defence and Aid President, Canon Collins, lauded the United Nations for giving encouragement to the "victims of racialist policies" and to organisations such as the Defence and Aid Fund "in their efforts to relieve the oppressed and to bring about changes of policy". (UN Document A/AC 115/L 132 of June 9, 1965).

"I believe it would be wrong to suppose that the work done by the Defence and Aid Fund is no more than a palliative," he said. "I think that, as well as bringing aid to the persecuted victims of unjust legislation and oppressive and arbitrary procedures, and relief to their families and dependants - and that thoroughly worthwhile job we have done now for many years, and will continue to do until the non-Whites in South Africa are politically, socially and economically free men and women - the Defence and Aid Fund has played, and continues to play, a vital role in bringing about those political changes so desired by all the people of goodwill".

In the same speech Canon Collins stated that there is little if any likelihood of effecting the necessary political changes through normal and democratic internal political processes.

"In such a situation," he said, "it seems probable that only external pressures and the threat of execution of internal revolution will bring about the desired result. And of much importance in my opinion, is the fact that the contribution of Defence and Aid in this respect fosters the morale of the internal resistance."

Canon Collins concluded that he was encouraged in this opinion by the constant emphasis non-White political organisations in South Africa placed upon the importance of the Defence and Aid Fund in their struggle.

/Footnote.....4

FOOTNOTE:

In terms of section 17 of the Suppression of Communism Act the State President can only declare an organization as unlawful after the Minister of Justice has considered a factual report in relation to that organization made by a committee consisting of three persons appointed by the Minister, one of whom shall be a magistrate of a rank not lower than that of senior magistrate.)

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Issued by:

Department of Information,  
Private Bag 152,  
PRETORIA.

March 18, 1966.

PERSVERKLARING NAMENS DIE MINISTER  
VAN JUSTISIE.

In 'n proklamasie wat vandag in die Staatskoerant verskyn, verklaar die Staatspresident die "Defence and Aid Fund" tot 'n onwettige organisasie ingevolge die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme (Wet No. 44 van 1950).

Die "Defence and Aid Fund" is in 1956 in Brittanje gestig deur "Christian Action", 'n liggaam wat ten nouste saamwerk met die "Movement for Colonial Freedom", die "Africa Bureau" en die "Anti-Apartheid Movement". Oor die jare is die saamgesnoerde bedrywighede van al hierdie liggame gekenmerk deur geswore en heftige vyandigheid teenoor Suid-Afrika.

Die Britse "Defence and Aid Fund" van "Christian Action" maak deel uit van 'n netwerk van ekstremistiese en intiem-ineengestremde organisasies in Brittanje wat berug is vanweë die vuur waarmee hulle Suid-Afrika beveg. Hierdie organisasies word ondersteun deur die Kommunistiese Party en het in sommige gevalle ampsdraers wat vooraanstaande Kommuniste is. Die "Defence and Aid Fund" in Suid-Afrika word deur die Kommuniste ondersteun en het sy fondse beskikbaar gestel aan die "African National Congress" en die Kommunistiese Party - twee ondermynende liggame wat kragtens wet in Suid-Afrika verbode organisasies is.

Bekende Kommuniste soos Vella Pillay, Rosalynde Ainslee, Abdul Minty, Ronald Segal, Raymond Kunene en Tony O'Dowd dien op die bestuur van die "Anti-Apartheid Movement" wat verbind is met "Christian Action" en die steun geniet van die Britse Kommunistiese Party.

Die Voorsitter van "Christian Action" is Domheer Collins. Hy het op 19 April 1963 'n brief aan Walter Sisulu gerig wat as bewysstuk tydens die Rivonia-verhoor van 1964 gedien het. (Sisulu is een van die persone wat veroordeel is op aanklagte van sabotasie en sameswering om die Regering deur middel van

geweld en rewolusie omver te werp). In hierdie brief het Domheer Collins, Sisulu meegedeel dat mnr. Solly Sachs, n gelyste Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunis, in beheer was van insameling van fondse ten behoeve van "Christian Action" se "Defence and Aid Fund". Domheer Collins het geskryf:

"Hy behartig nou namens my die oproep om fondse vir die 'Defence and Aid Fund' en ek is bly om te kan sê dat daar weereens n toenemende reaksie is. Ons sal sekerlik alles in ons vermoë doen om te bly help totdat die bevrydingsbeweging in sy doel geslaag het."

Die "Defence and Aid Fund" in Suid-Afrika is gestig om die werksaamhede van die "Treason Trial Defence Fund" oor te neem en uit te bou. Laasgenoemde Fonds is oorspronklik in die lewe geroep om die regskoste te dra van n groep persone wat op aanklagte van hoogverraad verskyn het. Dié Fonds is omtrent op dieselfde tydstip gestig toe "Christian Action" met die "Defence and Aid Fund" in Brittanje begin het.

Die "Defence and Aid Fund" in Suid-Afrika het as doelstelling om onderstand en hulp te verleen aan persone wat sou ly as gevolg van vermeende verlies van menseregte of burgerlike vryhede, of dit by wyse van regsprosesse of andersins geskied. Die Fonds het takke in Johannesburg, Kaapstad, Port Elizabeth, Oos-Londen en Durban. Gewese Hoofman Albert Luthuli en mnr. Alan Paton is onder die beskermhere.

Die grondwet van die Suid-Afrikaanse organisasie probeer die indruk wek dat dit n onafhanklike liggaan is; nogtans is daar afdoende getuienis om te bewys dat dit niks meer is as n tak van die "Defence and Aid Fund" van "Christian Action" nie. Aan die Suid-Afrikaanse tak is byvoorbeeld opdrag gegee om te reël dat alle fondse wat oorsees ingesamel word deur die Londense kantoor gekanaliseer moet word. Volgens n "Defence and Aid"-

3/...

verslag vir die jare 1956-63 is n bedrag van R502,647 vir aanwending in Suid-Afrika ingesamel.

In die uitgawe van die publikasie "Christian Action" wat in die somer van 1964 verskyn het, lewer Aartsbiskop Joost de Blank n oorsig van die bedrywighede van die "Defence and Aid Fund" in Suid-Afrika en merk op: "Dit is onmoontlik om te hoë lof toe te swaai aan die plaaslike komitee in Suid-Afrika."

Die "Defence and Aid Fund" in Suid-Afrika is verbind met die Kommunistiese Party.

( In n beëdigde verklaring wat hy op 1 Oktober 1964 afgelê het, het n lid van die Kommunistiese Party verklaar: Die 'Defence and Aid Fund' wat in hierdie stadium reeds bestaan het, is op uitgebreide skaal vir die doeleindes van die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party gebruik. Op sy beurt het die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party kontantvoorskotte aan die Fonds oorgemaak. Ek weet nie wie die persone was wat op die Fonds se komitee gedien het nie, afgesien daarvan dat Rica Hodgson wat inderdaad n lid van die Kommunistiese Party was, op die komitee van hierdie Fonds was. "

n Persoon wat uit eie erkenning lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party is, het in Augustus 1964 beheer oor die fondse van die "Defence and Aid Fund" in Suid-Afrika oorgeneem. Sedertdien is net n klein deeltjie van hierdie fondse werklik ten behoeve van afhanklikes van gevangenes aangewend. Die grootste porsie is vir die politieke bedrywighede van die verbode "African National Congress" en die Kommunistiese Party gebruik. Salarisse van amptenare van die Kommunistiese Party is ook uit hierdie fondse gedek. )

Die "Defence and Aid Fund" strewende daarna om sosiale, ekonomiese en politieke verandering in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te bewerkstellig, selfs ten koste van die gebruik van geweld as middel om dié doel te bereik.

In n toespraak voor die Verenigde Volke se Spesiale Komitee oor die beleid van Apartheid op 7 Junie 1965 het Domheer Collins, Voorsitter van die "Defence and Aid Fund" die Verenigde Volke geprys omrede van die aanmoediging wat dit verskaf aan die "slagoffers van rassistiese beleide" en aan organisasies soos die "Defence and Aid Fund" in hul pogings om "verligting aan onderdrukte te gee en om veranderinge in beleid te weeg te bring". (V.V.-dokument A/AC 115/L 132 van 9 Junie 1965).

"Ek glo dat dit verkeerd sal wees om te veronderstel dat die werk wat die 'Defence and Aid Fund' doen niks meer as noodhulp is nie," het hy gesê. "Ek dink dat, by die hulp wat dit verleen aan die vervolgte slagoffers van onregverdige wetgewing en onderdrukkende en arbitrêre praktyke en die onderstand aan hul gesinne en afhanklikes - en daardie deegliklonende werk wat ons nou al jarelank doen en sal aanhou doen totdat die nie-blankes in Suid-Afrika politiek, sosiaal en ekonomies vrye manne en vroue is - die 'Defence and Aid Fund' n lewensbelangrike rol vervul het, en bly vervul, om daardie politieke veranderinge te weeg te bring wat alle goedwillige mense begeer."

In dieselfde toespraak het Domheer Collins verklaar dat daar min, indien enige, waarskynlikheid is dat die politieke veranderinge wat nodig is, bewerkstellig kan word deur normale en demokratiese huishoudelike prosesse.

"In so n toestand," het hy gesê, "lyk dit moontlik dat die verlangde resultaat alleen teweeggebring sal word deur druk van buite en die dreigement om n binnelandse rewolusie op tou te sit. Na my mening is dit n feit van groot belang dat die bydrae van 'Defence and Aid' in hierdie opsig die Moraal van die binnelandse weerstand bevorder."

Domheer Collins het ten slotte verklaar dat hy in hierdie sienswyse gesterk word deur die nadruk wat nie-blanke politieke organisasies in Suid-Afrika steeds plaas op die belangrikheid van die "Defence and Aid Fund" in hul stryd.

Voetnota.

Ingevolge artikel 17 van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme kan die Staatspresident slegs n organisasie onwettig verklaar nadat die Minister van Justisie n feiteverslag in verband met so n organisasie oorweeg het. Die verslag moet opgestel word deur n komitee van drie persone wat deur die Minister aangestel is. Een van die komiteelede moet n landdros wees met minstens die rang van senior landdros.

Uitgereik deur:

Departement van Inligting,  
Privaatsak 152,  
PRETORIA.

18 Maart 1966.

## BYLAAG

### I. Inleiding

'n Onderzoek na die ontstaan, oogmerke en aktiwiteite van die Suid-Afrikaanse organisasie, bekend as The Defence and Aid Fund, kan alleenlik geskied aan die hand van 'n ontleding van die Britse organisasie bekend as Christian Action. Alvorens daar tot sodanige ontleding oorgegaan word, is 'n kort oorsig oor drie ander Britse organisasies, die Movement for Colonial Freedom (M.C.F.), die Anti-Apartheid Movement (A.A.M.) en die Africa Bureau noodsaaklik.

### II. The Movement for Colonial Freedom.

Die organisasie is op 12 Maart 1954 in die lewe geroep. In sy eerste beleidsverklaring is o.a. soos volg verklaar:

"Most of the Colonial Peoples have lost confidence in Britain. Millions of them are denied political rights and are left in poverty and disease. They are landless, ill-housed, ill-clothed. Their children go hungry; they are denied education. They are sacrificed to the interests of white settlers and foreign investors."

Dan word verder verklaar dat die M.C.F. "must create a psychological revolution throughout the colonies."

Die volgende persone is o.a. lede van die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee:

- (a) Fenner Brockway - Voorsitter.
- (b) Julius Silverman - Ondervoorsitter. Hy is 'n lid van die Uitvoerende Komitee van die Society for Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R.

/...



- (c) Johnny James. Hy was vroeër lid van die Britse Kommunistiese Party. Tans is hy 'n aktiewe lid van die Committee for the Defeat of Revisionism, 'n organisasie "adopting the Peking line."
- (d) Jack Woddis. Hy is 'n voormalige voorsitter van die Britse Kommunistiese Party en dié Party se deskundige op die gebied van Afrika aangeleenthede.

Christian Action het gedurende 1954 met die M.C.F. geaffilieer. Op sy beurt is die M.C.F. weer geaffilieer met die World Council for Colonial Liberation en die International Council for Social and Economic Co-operation.

### III. The Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Dié organisasie is in 1960 met die volgende oogmerke gestig:

- (a) to inform the people of Britain and elsewhere about apartheid and what it means to the people of South Africa;
- (b) to campaign for international action to help bring the system of apartheid to an end;
- (c) to co-operate with and support South African organizations campaigning against apartheid."

Die A.A.M. werk in noue samewerking met die M.C.F. en Christian Action. Gedurende 1963 het die A.A.M. 'n hulp-organisasie, die World Campaign for the Release of South African Political Prisoners, in die lewe geroep. Laasgenoemde organisasie geniet die steun van die nuusblad The African Communist. Die fondse wat deur dié liggaam ingesamel word, gaan na die Defence and Aid Fund van

Christian Action. Die volgende persone is o.a. tydens die stigting van die hulporganisasie tot komiteelede verkies:

- (a) Roselynde Ainslie, 'n lid van die Britse Kommunistiese Party.
- (b) Leon Levy, 'n voormalige president van die South African Congress of Trade Unions (S.A.C.T.U.). Dié organisasie is geaffilieer met die World Federation of Trade Unions (W.F.T.U.), 'n internasionale kommunistiese frontorganisasie.
- (c) Sonia Bunting, 'n Suid-Afrikaner wat ingevolge die bepalinge van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme, 1950 as lid van die Kommunistiese Party van Suid-Afrika gelys is.

IV. Die M.C.F. en A.A.M. geniet albei die steun van die Britse Kommunistiese Party.

In 'n artikel in die nuusblad The African Communist, Vol. 2, No. 4 July-September, 1963 verklaar John Gollan, algemene sekretaris van die Britse Communist Party soos volg:

"Our Party which ever since its birth has consistently fought against the oppression of the African peoples, and which at its recent 28th Congress adopted a special Emergency Resolution in solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Africa, will do everything possible to arouse the people of Britain to redouble their efforts in support of the call for 'No British arms for South Africa'. We will give full support to the efforts of the Anti-Apartheid organization, The Movement for Colonial Freedom, and all other bodies campaigning for this aim and against colonialism and racial discrimination."

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V. Die Africa Bureau.

Hierdie organisasie is gedurende Maart 1952 gestig. Twee van die stigterslede was eerw. Michael Scoot en Colin Legum. Eerw. Michael Scott is die Direkteur van die organisasie. Hy was 'n lid van die Kommunistiese Party. Tydens sy verblyf in Suid-Afrika was hy in verbinding met die plaaslike Kommunistiese Party. Hy was verantwoordelik vir die verfilming van die rolprent "Civilization on Trial", waarvan die inkomste ter stywing van die fondse van die Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action aangewend is.

Colin Legum is 'n korrespondent van die nuusblad Observer en beywer hom vir die omverwerping van die bestaande Suid-Afrikaanse regering deur geweld, indien nodig. Hy en sy vrou, Margaret Roberts, was die gesamentlike skrywers van "South Africa: Crisis for the West." Die tema van die boek is dat die V.V.O. sanksies teen Suid-Afrika moet toepas. Hulle is ten gunste van 'n groot-skaalse vlootblokkade.

"The African Bureau has played an active part in organizing opposition to the Republic of South Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Portugese African territories, and more recently Rhodesia, and to this end works in co-operation with the Anti-Apartheid Movement and other organizations concerned with Southern Africa." (The Puppeteers: Harold Soref & Ian Greig, bls. 68).

VI. Christian Action.

Christian Action, met eerw. L. John Collins as president, is in 1946 te Oxford, Engeland, in die lewe geroep. Die organisasie beskik oor 'n amptelike nuus-organ getiteld "Christian Action". Volgens die

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publikasie is die organisasie "A fellowship of Christians and of all who respect the life and teaching of Jesus, whose common aim is to serve God as citizens by translating their faith into action in public as well as in private life."

Christian Action is derhalwe met 'n lofwaardige doel gestig. In werklikheid, egter, "the Communists have for a long time recognized that emotional 'do-gooder' organizations have soft underbellies which can easily be penetrated. Many such organizations travel long distances before it dawns upon them that they are unconsciously being used as fellow-travellers. Thus, Christian Action, which strived to bring a Christian way of life into the world of practical affairs, acquired a 'left of centre' reputation by 1953, and this, on the admission of Cannon Collins himself." (The Puppeteers, bls. 30).

Christian Action het in Desember 1956 'n fonds met die naam Defence and Aid Fund in die lewe geroep. Hierdie fonds moes voorsien in die verdedigingskoste van die 156 beskuldigdes in die Hoogverraadsaak. Die doelstellings van die fonds word soos volg omskryf:

"DEFENCE AND AID FUND

A FUND TO SAFEGUARD FREEDOM AND HUMAN  
DIGNITY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.

To aid, defend and rehabilitate the victims of unjust legislation, oppressive and arbitrary procedures

To support their families and dependants.

To assist in the development of a non-racial society based on a democratic way of life.

To keep the conscience of the world alive to the issues at stake."

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Die Defence and Aid Fund is tans 'n goedgekeurde agentskap van die V.V.O. In 'n brief gedateer 6 November 1964 het domheer Collins soos volg aan David Craighead, voorsitter van die Defence and Aid Fund te Johannesburg, geskryf: "We are very pleased to tell you that the Defence and Aid Fund (International) has been accepted as an approved agency of the United Nations ... Three agencies have been chosen, namely, Defence and Aid Fund (International), Amnesty International and the Joint Committee for the High Commission Territories ... The fact that we have United Nations approval as a recognised agency for relief gives us a tremendous potential income which we must make a reality and we are eager to have the National Committee established as soon as possible in South Africa. We are sure that it will lift a great burden from existing Defence and Aid Committees..."

Solly Sachs is die "fund-raising secretary" van die Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action. Hy is ingevolge die bepalings van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme, 1950, as lid van die Kommunistiese Party van Suid-Afrika gelys.

#### VII. The Defence and Aid Fund van Suid-Afrika.

Tegelyk met die totstandkoming van die Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action, is daar 'n organisasie met die naam Treason Trial Defence Fund in Suid-Afrika gestig. Laasgenoemde organisasie is as welsynsorganisasie geregistreer met die volgende oogmerke:

"This organisation has been found generally to meet the needs of persons who had or might be charged of the crime of High Treason or such other crimes as this organisation shall consider to be within its scope by raising funds by collecting donations of money or goods and dealing with or distributing them for the purpose of -

- (a) Making grants or loans to such persons or their dependants for their subsistence or household expenses.
- (b) Paying all or part of the rent payable by such persons or their dependants.
- (c) Offering bail on behalf of such persons.
- (d) Providing legal assistance and advice to such persons or their dependants."

Ten einde egter die kring van werksaamhede van die Treason Trial Defence Fund uit te brei, is die aktiwiteite daarvan deur die Defence and Aid Fund oorgeneem. "The work done by the Treason Trial Defence Fund showed just how much could be achieved despite the heavy odds against those who opposed the South African Government. But it dealt with only one aspect of the many that called for action in South Africa. It soon became clear that there was a great deal more to do, and, even while the Treason Trial continued, the title of the Fund was changed to the Defence and Aid Fund. Its aims and its terms of reference were expanded to cover a wider range of activity and to enable it to help South Africans in many situations which confronted them, and in which they needed help." (Report of the Defence and Aid Fund of Christian Action: December 1956 - June 1963, bls. 16).

Volgens 'n berig in die Rand Daily Mail van 3 Maart 1962 is die Defence and Aid Fund in Suid-Afrika tydens die Noodtoestand van 1960 in die lewe geroep.

Volgens die konstitusie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Defence and Aid Fund is die doelstellings van die organisasie soos volg:

- "(a) To uphold, defend and protect by all lawful means Human Rights and Civil Liberties especially the right to hold and express opinions.

- (b) To grant relief and assistance to compensate men and women (and their dependants) who suffer as a result of the loss of any of the said rights and liberties whether by process of law or otherwise.
- (c) To collect money to pay for the rendering of legal advice and assistance to persons in need thereof as a result of the loss of any of the said civil rights and/or liberties whether by process of law or otherwise.

3. Area of operation.

The Defence and Aid Fund shall operate within the Republic of South Africa and South West Africa."

Takke van die fonds bestaan in Johannesburg, Kaapstad, Port Elizabeth, Oos-Londen en Durban.

Die Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action "works in close co-operation with the Defence and Aid Fund in South Africa which counts among its sponsors Chief Albert Luthuli, the Archbishop of Cape Town, the well known writer Alan Paton, the former Parliamentary Leader of the Labour Party Mr. Alex Hepple."

VIII. Die Defence and Aid Fund van Suid-Afrika is slegs 'n tak van die Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action.

Alhoewel die konstitusie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Defence and Aid Fund die indruk skep dat dit 'n selfstandige organisasie is, is dit slegs 'n plaaslike komitee van die Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action en word dit deur laasgenoemde organisasie beheer. Die volgende feite dien ter staving van hierdie stelling:-

- (a) In die tydskrif "Christian Action - Summer 1964" het eerw. Joost de Blank 'n oorsig gegee van die

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Defence and Aid Fund se bedrywighede in Suid-Afrika en o.a. soos volg verklaar: "So the work goes on, and so South Africa still needs your help. It would be impossible to pay too high a tribute to the local Committee in South Africa ..." (Bl. 17).

- (b) "The Defence and Aid Fund in London would in future act as a central co-ordinating committee, and all funds, in whatever country they were raised, would be channelled through it." (The Puppeteers, bl. 30).
- (c) Op 26 November 1964 het domheer Collins soos volg aan die Defence and Aid Fund in Suid-Afrika geskryf: "We would appreciate it if you would write to all countries suggesting to them that in future all monies that they raise should be sent through the London Defence and Aid office as in turn this money is sent to you for distribution to all centres in South Africa."

Volgens 'n "Report of the Defence and Aid Fund of Christian Action: December 1956 - June 1963" is 'n bedrag van £251,323.13.3 reeds ten bate van politieke oortreders in Suid-Afrika ingesamel.

Op 19 Augustus 1964 het die volgende berig in die Australiese dagblad "Courier-Mail" verskyn: "The Australian Fund is affiliated with the British Defence and Aid Fund which, since it was established in 1956, has raised over £300,000 for legal aid and assistance for dependants of prisoners. This Fund works in co-operation with the Defence and Aid Fund within South Africa which is sponsored by such men as Albert Luthuli and Alan Paton. A branch of the Fund recently formed in Norway has contributed over £1000 in the last few months."



IX. Die Defence and Aid Fund geniet die steun van die Kommunistiese Party.

- (a) Soos reeds in paragraaf VI aangetoon is die moederliggaam, Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action, 'n organisasie wat die steun van die Kommunistiese Party geniet.
- (b) Bartholomew Mory Hlapane, 'n Bantoelid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party, het op 1 Oktober 1964 in 'n beëdigde verklaring soos volg verklaar:
- "The Defence and Aid Fund which was at this junction already in existence, was extensively used for the purposes of the South African Communist Party. In turn cash advances towards the fund were made by the S.A. Communist Party. Who the persons were that served on this fund's committee, I do not know, except that Rica Hodgson who was in fact a member of the Communist Party was serving on this fund's committee".

X. Die ware oogmerke en bedrywighede van die Defence and Aid Fund.

- (a) Die Defence and Aid Fund vereenselwig hom met die sogenaamde vryheidsbeweging in Suid-Afrika, soos blyk uit die volgende feite:
- (1) Met verwysing na die hulp wat aan die Hoogverraadbeskuldigdes verleen is, word verklaar:
- "Perhaps more important than any of these is the fact that the Fund made it clear to the accused that they did not stand alone in their beliefs". (Report of the Defence and Aid Fund of Christian Action, bls. 15).

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- (2) Op 19 April 1963 het eerw. Collins, voorsitter van Christian Action, 'n brief aan Walter Sisulu geskryf waarin hy o.a. sê: "I am indeed only too aware of the terrible situation which grows worse and worse in your Country. I have Solly Sachs working with me now on the Defence and Aid Fund and he keeps me well informed of everything that is happening, as far as we can discover this end. On my behalf he is now managing the appeal for the Defence and Aid Fund and I am glad to say there is, once again, a growing response. We shall certainly do everything we can to go on helping until the liberation movement succeeds in it's purpose".

Hierdie brief is tydens die Rivonia verhoor as bewysstuk ingehandig.

- (3) Violet Weinberg, 'n lid van die Kommunistiese Party van Suid-Afrika, het gedurende Augustus 1964 die beheer van die fondse van die Defence and Aid Fund in Suid-Afrika oorgeneem. Sedertdien is slegs 'n geringe gedeelte van die fondse vir die welsyn van afhanklikes van politieke gevangenes aangewend. Die grootste gedeelte van die gelde word tans gebruik vir die politieke bedrywighede van die onwettigverklaarde African National Congress en Kommunistiese Party. Salarisse van ampsraers van laasgenoemde Party. o.a. Bram Fischer, is ook uit die fonds betaal.
- (4) Die Australiese Defence and Aid Fund het op 12 November 1964 'n vergadering te Sydney gehou. Die voorsitter, mnr. Edward St. John, Q.C., het die vergadering toegesprek en verklaar dat 'n vreedsame oplossing vir Suid-Afrika se probleme nie meer moontlik is nie. Die enigste uitweg is om

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die ondermynende elemente in die Republiek te steun en om hulle metodes te help bevorder deur die insameling van fondse. Die feit dat hierdie ondermynende elemente deur die kommuniste beïnvloed word, doen geen afbreuk aan die komitee se steun ni

- (5) In reedsgenoemde verslag van die Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action word verklaar: "We conclude with a recent message received by Canon Collins from Mr. Nelson Mandela among the accused in the Rivonia trial.

'A few years ago you launched a massive campaign in Britain to mobilise assistance for South African freedom lovers who were facing a charge of treason. In the course of that Treason Trial campaign, Christian Action emerged as one of our strongest and most reliable allies in the struggle for a democratic South Africa; a South Africa free from the evils of racial discrimination and oppression. Your stand in connection with the present trial is in conformity with belief in democratic values with which Christian Action is associated . . . .'" (Bl. 28).

- (6) Die volgende berig het op 4 November 1965 in die nuusblad Eastern Province Herald verskyn :
- "The Soviet Government has decided to contribute R7,140 to the British-based Defence and Aid Fund for 'th victims of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa', it was disclosed here.

Dr. Nikolai T. Fedoranko, the Chief Soviet delegate, announced the decision in a letter to U Thant, the Secretary-General.

In taking this decision, he said, 'the Soviet Government has been guided by its fundamental position with regard to support for the national liberation movements of peoples struggling against colonialism and racism in all their forms and manifestations and to the provision to them of moral, political and material assistance in that

that just struggle."

- (b) Die Defence and Aid Fund beoog 'n sosiale, ekonomiese en politieke verandering in Suid-Afrika. Op 7 Junie 1965 het die V.V.O. se "Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa" sy 62ste sitting gehou. Domheer Collins, voorsitter van die Defence and Aid International Fund, het die komitee soos volg toegesprek: "By its concern about human rights in South Africa and other parts of Southern Africa, the United Nations Organisation has given encouragement and hope both to the victims of racist policies in that unhappy part of the world, and also to organizations such as the one I now represent in their efforts to relieve the oppressed and to bring about changes of policy . . . . I believe it would be wrong to suppose that the work done by the Defence and Aid Fund is no more than a palliative. I think that, as well as bringing aid to the persecuted victims of unjust legislation and oppressive and arbitrary procedures, and relief to their families and dependants - and that thoroughly worthwhile job we have done now for many years, and will continue to do until the non-whites in South Africa are politically, socially and economically free men and women - the Defence and Aid Fund has played, and continues to play, a vital role in bringing about those political changes so desired by all the people of goodwill."
- (c) Die politieke, sosiale en ekonomiese veranderinge in Suid-Afrika moet deur middel van geweld bewerkstellig word. In dieselfde toespraak waarna hierbo in paragraaf (b) verwys is, het domheer Collins verklaar.

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"..... there is little if any likelihood of effecting the necessary political changes by normal, democratic, internal political processes. In such a situation it seems probable that only external pressures and the threat or execution of internal revolution will bring about the desired result. .... And of much importance, in my opinion, is the fact that the contribution of Defence and Aid in this respect fosters the morale of the internal resistance; for, if the necessary political changes are to be brought about with the minimum of violence - and no sane person could wish otherwise - it is the resistance movement inside South Africa, the front line of the struggle for freedom, which alone can give to South Africa the ability to become a non-racial society based upon a free and democratic way of life. I am encouraged in this opinion by the constant emphasis placed by the non-white South African political organizations upon the importance of the Defence and Aid Fund in their struggle."





REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

KANTOOR VAN DIE MINISTER VAN JUSTISIE,

KAAPSTAD. 10. 3 - 1966.

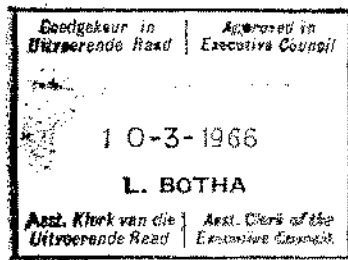
My is opgedra om die Stukke wat in onderstaande lys genoem word, aan u te stuur vir voorlegging aan die Uitvoerende Raad.

Sekretaris van Justisie.

Die Klerk van die  
Uitvoerende Raad.

LYS.

No.	ONDERWERP.
2/2/13	<p data-bbox="535 1123 617 1176">426</p> <p data-bbox="552 1260 1201 1333"><u>VERKLARING VAN DIE DEFENCE AND AID FUND TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE.</u></p> <p data-bbox="698 1438 1218 1606"> ONTVANG 10 -3- 1966  NA STAATSPRESIDENT 10 -3- 1966  GOEDGEKEUR 10. 3. 1966 </p>



KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER,

PRETORIA

MINUUT NO. 426

MINISTERS het die eer om die Staatspresident mee te deel dat die Minister van Justisie ingevolge artikel 17 van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme, 1950 (Wet No. 44 van 1950), 'n komitee aangestel het om 'n feiteverslag op te stel oor die organisasie bekend as The Defence and Aid Fund.

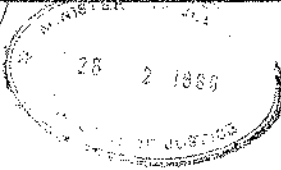
MINISTERS het die eer om vir die inligting van die Staatspresident die oorspronklike verslag van daardie komitee aan te heg en na oorweging daarvan aan te beveel dat dit die Staatspresident mag behaag om sy goedkeuring te heg aan die Proklamasie (Afrikaans en Engels), in die bylae hiervan vervat, ingevolge waarvan die voormelde organisasie kragtens subartikel (2) van artikel twee van die Wet tot onwettige organisasie verklaar word.

H. F. VERWOERD

C. R. SWART



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2/2/13

GEHEIM.

DIE SEKRETARIS/MINISTER.

VERKLARING TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE:  
THE DEFENCE AND AID FUND.

1. Nadat n memorandum oor die bedrywighede van bogenoemde organisasie aan hom voorgelê is, het die Minister op 18 Oktober 1965 soos volg opgemerk:  
"Verkry feiteverslag maar ons sal dit goed moet oorweeg of dit takties goed sal wees om hom onwettig te verklaar en of dit nie beter sal wees om teen individue op te tree en die organisasie verbode te verklaar vir gelystes en beperktes." (18.10.65).
2. Die betrokke verslag is nou verkry en is in die omslag vir die Minister se inligting. (Verslag).
3. (i) Die komitee, wat deur die Minister kragtens die bepaling van artikel sewentien van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme, 1950 (Wet No. 44 van 1950) saamgestel is, het in sy verslag o.a. die volgende feite bevind:-
  - (a) Die Defence and Aid Fund beoog n politieke, sosiale en ekonomiese verandering in Suid-Afrika.  
(Par. 3G, Verslag).
  - (b) Die politieke, sosiale en ekonomiese verandering moet deur middel van geweld teweeggebring word.  
(Par. 3H, Verslag).

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(ii) Kragtens paragraaf (b) van artikel een van die Wet beteken "kommunisme" enige leer of plan wat die teweegbring van 'n politieke, industriële, sosiale of ekonomiese verandering binne die Republiek deur die bevordering van onluste of wanorde, deur onwettige doen of late of deur bedreiging met sodanige doen of late of deur middels waarby die bevordering van onluste of wanorde of sodanige doen of late of bedreiging inbegrepe is, beoog.

(iii) Die ware oogmerke van die Defence and Aid Fund is dus identies met een van die oogmerke van kommunisme in Suid-Afrika.

(iv) Ingevolge die bepalinge van paragraaf (b) van subartikel (2) van artikel twee van die Wet kan die Staatspresident, indien hy oortuig is dat dit die doel of een van die doeleindes van 'n organisasie is om die beginsels van kommunisme te propageer of die verspreiding daarvan te bevorder of die verwesenliking van enige van die oogmerke van kommunisme te bevorder, sonder kennisgewing aan die betrokke organisasie, daardie organisasie by proklamasie in die Staatskoerant tot onwettige organisasie verklaar.

4. Die Defence and Aid Fund sal dus kragtens die Wet tot onwettige organisasie verklaar kan word. Uit die feiteverslag blyk dit verder dat die Defence and Aid Fund hom met die sogenaamde vryheidsbeweging in Suid-Afrika vereenselwig en dat sommige van sy komiteelede oek lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party is. Violet Weinberg, 'n lid van laasgenoemde Party, het gedurende Augustus 1964 die beheer van die fondse van die Defence and Aid Fund in Suid-Afrika oorgeneem. Sedertdien is slegs 'n geringe

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gedeelte van die fondse vir die welsyn van afhanklikes van politieke gevangenes aangewend. Die grootste gedeelte van die gelde word tans gebruik vir die politieke bedrywighede van die onwettigverklaarde African National Congress en Kommunistiese Party. Salarisse van ampsdraers van laasgenoemde Party, o.a. Bram Fischer, is ook uit die fondse betaal. Alhoewel daar dus gesê kan word dat die Defence and Aid Fund slegs n kommunistiese frontorganisasie is, maak sy benaming hom n nog groter gevaar vir die Republiek en sy onderdane. Menige onskuldige persoon, hetsy in Suid-Afrika of in die buiteland, kan en word oorreë om tot die organisasie se fondse by te dra. Baie oproepe om bydraes word in Christelike nuusblaasies soos "The Christian" en "Christian Action" gepubliseer. Elke sodanige bydrae is egter n bydrae tot n poging om die bestaande Regering in Suid-Afrika gewelddadiglik omver te werp. In die lig hiervan blyk dit die aangewese weg te wees om die organisasie onwettig te verklaar.

5. Die feitekomitee het egter ook bevind dat die Suid-Afrikaanse Defence and Aid Fund slegs n plaaslike komitee is van die Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action, met hoofkantoor te Engeland. (Par. 3A, Verslag). Daar is verder bevind dat die Defence and Aid Fund (International) tans n goedgekeurde agentskap van die V.V.O. is. (Bls. 6, Bylaag). In die lig hiervan is die Departement van Buitelandse Sake genader vir kommentaar oor die verwagte reperkussies op internasionale gebied indien daar oorgegaan sou word tot die onwettigverklaring van die organisasie. (6.1.66). Daardie Departement het egter voorgestel dat daar op ministeriële vlak oor die aangeleentheid beraadslaag word.

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6. Indien die Minister sou besluit dat die Defence and Aid Fund tot onwettige organisasie verklaar moet word, is die nodige Proklamasie en Minuut vir die Uitvoerende Raad in die omslag vir hom om onderskeidelik te teken en parafeer asseblief. Daar word dan verder voorgestel dat n beredderaar ingevolge die bepalinge van artikel 3(1)(b) van die Wet benoem word. Die aanstellingsdokument vir n beredderaar (landdros D.P. Wilcocks, voorsitter van die Feitskomitee, word voorgestel) is ook in die omslag vir die Minister om te teken asseblief, indien hy goedkeur.

7. Daar kan aanvaar word dat indien die Defence and Aid Fund tot onwettige organisasie verklaar word, hewige kritiek uitgespreek en aanvalle op die Regering gemaak sal word deur sowel plaaslike as buitelandse instansies. Gevolglik beveel die Departement aan dat n afskrif van die feiteverslag aan die Departement van Inligting beskikbaar gestel word voordat die proklamasie in die Staatskoerant verskyn. Daardie Departement sal dan die nodige inligting tot sy beskikking hê om die toestand die hoof te bied. Indien die Minister goedkeur dat n afskrif van die verslag beskikbaar gestel word soos voorgestel, sal die Departement van Inligting gewys word op die uiters vertroulike aard van die verslag en die omsigtige hantering daarvan.

8. Die Departement van Buitelandse Sake het ook versoek om voorsien te word van n afskrif van die feiteverslag. Daardie Departement beveg basies dieselfde vyand as die Departement van Justisie en het reeds in die verlede vertroulike dokumente tot hierdie Departement se beskikking gestel. Ten opsigte van die Defence and Aid Fund het die Departement van Buitelandse Sake onlangs dokumente deurgestuur

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wat aantoon wat daar agter die skerms gedoen word om die Nederlandse skenking aan die Defence and Aid Fund te bestry. (9.12.65). Daar word dus gevoel dat daardie Departement oor dieselfde feite as die Departement van Justisie moet beskik. Hulle sal vanselfsprekend geroepe wees om die inhoud van die verslag met groot omsigtigheid te hanteer, veral wat betref aspekte wat sub judice is. Beampies van daardie Departement is egter behoorlik opgelei op dié gebied en daar sal dus op hulle staatgemaak kan word. Daar word derhalwe voorgestel dat 'n afskrif van die feite-verslag aldus beskikbaar gestel word, afgesien daarvan of die Defence and Aid Fund tot onwettige organisasie verklaar word al dan nie. Dit sal op prys gestel word indien die Minister se beslissing in hierdie verband per druktelegram aan die Departement oorgedra kan word. (Om ons in staat te stel om op Buitelandse Sake se brief en daaropvolgende telefoniese versoek te antwoord).

9. Indien daar besluit word dat die Defence and Aid Fund nie tot onwettige organisasie verklaar moet word nie, word daar aan die hand gedoen dat daar in die lig van die Minister se opdrag van 18 Oktober 1965, in die eerste plek teen die organisasie opgetree word deur beperkings op sy ampsdraers te plaas. Die organisasie se bedrywighede sal hierdeur tot 'n mate aan bande gelê word. Soos egter reeds gemeld, dien lede van die Kommunistiese Party op die bestuur van die organisasie. Kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 5ter(1) van die Wet kan die Minister by kennisgewing in die Staatskoerant alle persone wie se name voorkom op 'n lys wat in bewaring van die in artikel agt bedoelde beampte is, of wat ampsdraers, beampies of lede was van 'n organisasie wat kragtens subartikel (2) van artikel twes tot onwettige organisasie verklaar is of ten opsigte van wie 'n verbod kragtens hierdie Wet by wyse van kennisgewings aan hulle

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gerig en oorhandig of aangebied van krag is, verbied om ampsdraers, beamptes of lede te wees of te word van n bepaalde organisasie of organisasie van n aard, klas of soort in die kennisgewing bepaal, behalwe met skriftelike toestemming van die Minister of n landdros wat coreenkomstig sy algemene of spesiale voorskrifte optree. Sodanige verbod is reeds met betrekking tot verskeie organisasies by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R.2130 van 28 Desember 1962 uitgevaardig. Daar word derhalwe in die alternatief voorgestel dat die Defence and Aid Fund gevoeg word by die lys van organisasies wat in genoemde kennisgewing verskyn. Die nodige kennisgewings, Afrikaans en Engels, is in die omslag vir die Minister om te teken asseblief, indien hy goedkeur.

*24/6* *25/2/66* *27.2.66* *28.2.66*

DIE SEKRETARIS.

- (a) The Defence and Aid Fund moet tot onwettige organisasie verklaar word.
- (b) n Afskrif van die feiteverslag moet/~~moet nie~~ aan die Departement van Inligting verstrekk word.
- (c) D. & A. moet nie tot onwettige organisasie verklaar word nie.
- (d) Daar moet teen D. & A. opgetree word deur beperkings op sy ampsdraers te plaas en die organisasie moet gevoeg word by die lys van organisasies genoem in Goewermentskennisgewing No. R.2130 van 28 Desember 1962.
- (e) n Afskrif van die feiteverslag moet/~~moet nie~~ aan die Departement van Buitelandse Sake beskikbaar gestel word.

*[Signature]*  
MINISTER.

*[Handwritten note]*  
Deponasie inligting indet die Dept van  
Buitelandsake  
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2/2/13.

GEHEIM.

DIE SEKRETARIS/MINISTER.

VERKLARING TOT ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIE: THE DEFENCE  
AND AID FUND.

1. Die Minister het op 18 Oktober 1965 aangedui dat 'n feiteverslag ten opsigte van bogenoemde organisasie verkry moet word. (18.10.65).
2. Die betrokke verslag is nou verkry en is in die omslag vir die Minister se inligting. (Verslag).
3. (i) Die komitee, wat deur die Minister kragtens die bepalings van artikel sewentien van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme, 1950 (Wet No. 44 van 1950) saamgestel is, het in sy verslag o.a. die volgende feite bevind:-
  - (a) Die Defence and Aid Fund beoog 'n politieke, sosiale en ekonomiese verandering in Suid-Afrika. (Par. 3 G, Verslag).
  - (b) Die politieke, sosiale en ekonomiese verandering moet deur middel van geweld teweeggebring word. (Par. 3 H, Verslag).
- (ii) Kragtens paragraaf (b) van artikel een van die Wet beteken "kommunisme" enige leer of plan wat die teweegbring van 'n politieke, industriële, sosiale of ekonomiese verandering binne die Republiek deur die bevordering van onluste of wanorde, deur onwettige doen of late of deur bedreiging met sodanige doen of late of deur middels waarby die bevordering van onluste of wanorde of sodanige doen of late of bedreiging inbegrepe is, beoog.

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(iii) Die ware oogmerk van die Defence and Aid Fund is dus identies met een van die oogmerke van kommunisme in Suid-Afrika.

(iv) Ingevolge die bepalings van paragraaf (b) van subartikel (2) van artikel twee van die Wet kan die Staatspresident, indien hy oortuig is dat dit die doel of een van die doeleindes van n organisasie is om die beginsels van kommunisme te propageer of die verspreiding daarvan te bevorder of die verwesenliking van enige van die oogmerke van kommunisme te bevorder, sonder kennisgewing aan die betrokke organisasie, daardie organisasie by proklamasie in die Staatskoerant tot onwettige organisasie verklaar.

4. Die Defence and Aid Fund sal dus kragtens die Wet tot onwettige organisasie verklaar kan word. Die feitekomitee het egter ook bevind dat die Suid-Afrikaanse Defence and Aid Fund slegs n plaaslike komitee is van die Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action, met hoofkantoor te Engeland. (Par. 3 A, Verslag). Daar is verder bevind dat die Defence and Aid Fund (International) tans n goedgekeurde agentskap van die V.V.O. is. (Bl. 6, Bylaag). In die lig hiervan is die Departement van Buitelandse Sake genader vir kommentaar oor die verwagte reperkussies op internasionale gebied indien daar oorgegaan sou word tot die onwettigverklaring van die organisasie. (6.1.66). Daardie Departement het egter te kenne gegee dat daar op ministeriële vlak oor die aangeleentheid beraadslaag moet word.

5. Sedert die opstelling van die feiteverslag, het verdere inligting tot die Departement se aandag gekom. Hierdie inligting word nou aanvullend tot die feiteverslag genoem aangesien dit nog duideliker die gevaarlike aard van die

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bedrywighede van die Defence and Aid Fund openbaar. Die inligting toon aan dat slegs n geringe gedeelte van die fondse van die Defence and Aid tans vir die welsyn van afhanklikes van politieke gevangenes aangewend word. Die grootste gedeelte word gebruik vir die politieke bedrywighede van die onwettigverklaarde A.N.C. en Kommunistiese Party. Salarisse van ampsdraers van laasgenoemde Party, o.a. Bram Fischer, is ook uit dié fonds betaal. (Par. 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20 en 21, "A" en par. 2 tot 5, "B").

6. Indien die Minister sou besluit dat die Defence and Aid Fund tot onwettige organisasie verklaar moet word, is die nodige Proklamasie en Minuut vir die Uitvoerende Raad in die omslag vir hom om onderskeidelik te teken en parafeer asseblief. Dit word dan verder voorgestel dat n beredderaar ingevolge artikel 3(1)(b) van die Wet benseem word. Die aanstellingsdokument vir n beredderaar (landdros D.P. Wilcocks, voorsitter van die Feitekomitee, word voorgestel) is ook in die omslag vir die Minister om te teken asseblief, indien hy goedkeur.

7. Die Departement van Buitelandse Sake het versoek om voorsien te word van n afskrif van die feiteverslag. In dien die Minister goedkeur sal n afskrif aan daardie

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Departement beskikbaar gestel word.

DIE SEKRETARIS.

- (a) The Defence and Aid Fund moet tot onwettige organisasie verklaar word.
- (b) D. & A. moet nie tot onwettige organisasie verklaar word nie.
- (c) Daar moet teen D. & A. opgetree word deur beperkings op sy ampsdraers te plaas.
- (d) D. & A. moet gevoeg word by die lys van organisasies genoem in Goewermentskennisgewing No. R.2130 van 28 Desember 1962.
- (e) n Afskrif van die feiteverslag moet/moet nie aan die Departement van Buitelandse Sake beskikbaar gestel word.

MINISTER.

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KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER,

MINUUT NO.

MINISTERS het die eer om die Staatspresident mee te deel dat die Minister van Justisie ingevolge artikel 17 van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme, 1950 (Wet No. 44 van 1950), 'n komitee aangestel het om 'n feiteverslag op te stel oor die organisasie bekend as The Defence and Aid Fund.

MINISTERS het die eer om vir die inligting van die Staatspresident die oorspronklike verslag van daardie komitee aan te heg en na oorweging daarvan aan te beveel dat dit die Staatspresident mag behaag om sy goedkeuring te heg aan die Proklamasie (Afrikaans en Engels), in die bylae hiervan vervat, ingevolge waarvan die voormelde organisasie kragtens subartikel (2) van artikel twee van die Wet tot onwettige organisasie verklaar word.

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P R O C L A M A T I O N

BY THE STATE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

NO. R.

DECLARATION OF THE ORGANISATION KNOWN AS  
THE DEFENCE AND AID FUND AS AN UNLAWFUL  
ORGANISATION.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by sub-section (2) of section two of the Suppression of Communism Act, 1950 (Act No. 44 of 1950), I hereby declare the organisation known as The Defence and Aid Fund to be an unlawful organisation.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa on this                      day of  
One thousand Nine hundred and Sixty-six.

State President.

By order of the State President-in-Council.

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NO.

WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING NO. R.2130  
VAN 28 DESEMBER 1962.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by subartikel (2) van artikel vyf ter van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme, 1950 (Wet No. 44 van 1950) wysig ek, BALTHAZAR JOHANNES VORSTER, Minister van Justisie, hierby Deel I van die Bylae by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R.2130 van 28 Desember 1962 deur die volgende item na item 32 daarvan in te voeg:

"32(a) The Defence and Aid Fund."

  
MINISTER VAN JUSTISIE.

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SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE,  
PRIVAATSAK 81,  
PRETORIA.

9 -3- 1966

GEHEIM.

Die Kommissaris van die  
Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie,  
Privaatsak 302,  
PRETORIA.

DEFENCE AND AID FUND: U NO. S.13/155 VOL. 6  
VAN 18 FEBRUARIE 1966.

Die volgende stukke gaan hiermee terug:-

- (a) Informatie-Bulletin Nr. 22, Julie/Augustus 1965.
- (b) Informatie-Bulletin Nr. 23, September 1965.

T. B. VORSTER

SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE.

*8/3/66*

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(16) Defence and Aid Fund 16/2/66

VERSLAG VAN KOMITEE DEUR DIE MINISTER VAN JUSTISIE  
KRAGTENS ARTIKEL SEWENTIEN VAN DIE WET OP DIE  
ONDERDRUKKING VAN KOMMUNISME, 1950 (WET NO. 44 VAN  
1950), AANGESTEL.

1. Dit het Sy Edele die Minister van Justisie behaag om kragtens artikel sewentien van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme, 1950 (Wet No. 44 van 1950), die ondergenoemde komitee saam te stel om 'n feiteverslag aan hom ten opsigte van die organisasie bekend as The Defence and Aid Fund voor te lê:

- (a) Mnr. D.P. Wilcocks - Voorsitter.
- (b) Mnr. G.M.J. Swart - Lid.
- (c) Mnr. J.A. van Dam - Lid.

2. Die Minister se opdrag aan die komitee is om feite in te samel wat betrekking het op The Defence and Aid Fund en daardie feite saam te vat en aan hom vir oeweging voor te lê.

3. Spesifieke feitebevindings:

Die volgende feite word deur die komitee bevind. (n Volledige uiteensetting van die feite word in die bylaag hiervan vervat):

A. Die Suid-Afrikaanse Defence and Aid Fund is slegs 'n plaaslike komitee van die Defence and Aid Fund of Christian Action met hoofkantoor te Engeland.

(Par. VIII, Bylaag).

B. Die Defence and Aid Fund is deur die Britse organisasie, Christian Action, in 1956 in die lewe geroep.

(Par. VI, Bylaag).

C. Christian Action is geaffilieer met The Movement for Colonial Freedom, 'n Britse organisasie wat ten nouste saamwerk met twee ander organisasies, t.w. die Africa Bureau en die Anti-Apartheid Movement.

(Par. II, III en V, Bylaag).

- D. The Movement for Colonial Freedom en die Anti-Apartheid Movement geniet albei die steun van die Britse Kommunistiese Party.  
(Par. IV, Bylaag).
- E. Die Defence and Aid Fund geniet die steun van die Kommunistiese Party. (Par. VI en IX, Bylaag).
- F. Die Defence and Aid Fund is 'n aktiewe ondersteuner van die sg. vryheidsbeweging in Suid-Afrika.  
(Par. X(a), Bylaag).
- G. Die Defence and Aid Fund beoog 'n politieke, sosiale en ekonomiese verandering in Suid-Afrika.  
(Par. X(b), Bylaag).
- H. Die politieke, sosiale en ekonomiese verandering moet deur middel van geweld teweeg gebring word.  
(Par. X(c), Bylaag).

*D. P. Wilcocks*  
.....  
VOORSITTER.

*S. M. J. Swart*  
.....  
LID.

*J. A. van Dam*  
.....  
LID.

DATUM. 16 Februarie 1966



## BYLAAG.

### I. Inleiding.

n Onderzoek na die ontstaan, oogmerke en aktiwiteite van die Suid-Afrikaanse organisasie, bekend as The Defence and Aid Fund, kan alleenlik geskied aan die hand van n ontleding van die Britse organisasie bekend as Christian Action. Alvorens daar tot sodanige ontleding oorgegaan word, is n kort oorsig oor drie ander Britse organisasies, die Movement for Colonial Freedom (M.C.F.), die Anti-Apartheid Movement (A.A.M.) en die Africa Bureau noodsaaklik.

### II. The Movement for Colonial Freedom.

Die organisasie is op 12 Maart 1954 in die lewe geroep. In sy eerste beleidsverklaring is o.a. soos volg verklaar:

"Most of the Colonial Peoples have lost confidence in Britain. Millions of them are denied political rights and are left in poverty and disease. They are landless, ill-housed, ill-clothed. Their children go hungry; they are denied education. They are sacrificed to the interests of white settlers and foreign investors."

Dan word verder verklaar dat die M.C.F. "must create a psychological revolution throughout the colonies."

Die volgende persone is o.a. lede van die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee:

- (a) Fenner Brockway - Voorsitter.
- (b) Julius Silverman - Ondervoorsitter. Hy is n lid van die Uitvoerende Komitee van die Society for Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R.
- (c) Johnny James. Hy was vroeër lid van die Britse Kommunistiese Party. Tans is hy n aktiewe lid van die Committee for the Defeat of Revisionism, n organisasie "adopting the Peking line".

- (d) Jack Woddis. Hy is n voormalige voorsitter van die Britse Kommunistiese Party en dié Party se deskundige op die gebied van Afrika aangeleenthede.

Christian Action het gedurende 1954 met die M.C.F. geaffilieer. Op sy beurt is die M.C.F. weer geaffilieer met die World Council for Colonial Liberation en die International Council for Social and Economic Co-operation.

### III. The Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Dié organisasie is in 1960 met die volgende oogmerke gestig:

- "(a) to inform the people of Britain and elsewhere about apartheid and what it means to the people of South Africa;
- (b) to campaign for international action to help bring the system of apartheid to an end;
- (c) to co-operate with and support South African organizations campaigning against apartheid."

Die A.A.M. werk in noue samewerking met die M.C.F. en Christian Action. Gedurende 1963 het die A.A.M. n hulp-organisasie, die World Campaign for the Release of South African Political Prisoners, in die lewe geroep. Laasgecende organisasie geniet die steun van die nuusblad The African Communist. Die fondse wat deur dié liggaam ingesamel word, gaan na die Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action. Die volgende persone is c.a. tydens die stigting van die hulporganisasie tot komiteelede verkies:

- (a) Roselynde Ainslie, n lid van die Britse Kommunistiese Party.
- (b) Leon Levy, n voormalige president van die South African Congress of Trade Unions (S.A.C.T.U.). Dié organisasie is geaffilieer met die World Federation of Trade Unions (W.F.T.U.), n internasionale kommunistiese frontorganisasie.
- (c) Sonia Bunting, n Suid-Afrikaner wat ingevolge die bepalinge van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme, 1950 as lid van die Kommunistiese Party van Suid-Afrika gelys is.

IV. Die K.C.F. en A.A.M. geniet albei die steun van die Britse Kommunistiese Party.

In n artikel in die nuusblad The African Communist, Vol. 2, No. 4 July-September, 1963 verklaar John Gollan, algemene sekretaris van die Britse Kommunistiese Party soos volg:

"Our Party which ever since its birth has consistently fought against the oppression of the African peoples, and which at its recent 28th Congress adopted a special Emergency Resolution in solidarity with the struggling people of South Africa will do everything possible to arouse the people of Britain to redouble their efforts in support of the call for 'No British arms for South Africa'. We will give full support to the efforts of the Anti-Apartheid organization, The Movement for Colonial Freedom, and all other bodies campaigning for this aim and against colonialism and racial discrimination."

V. Die Africa Bureau.

Hierdie organisasie is gedurende Maart 1952 gestig. Twee van die stigterslede was eerw. Michael Scott en Colin Legum. Eerw. Michael Scott is die Direkteur van die organisasie. Hy was n lid van die Kommunistiese Party. Tydens sy verblyf in Suid-Afrika was hy in verbinding met die plaaslike Kommunistiese Party. Hy was verantwoordelik vir die verfilming van die rolprent "Civilization on Trial", waarvan die inkomste ter stuiwing van die fondse van die Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action aangewend is.

Colin Legum is n korrespondent van die nuusblad Observer en beywer hom vir die omverwerping van die bestaande Suid-Afrikaanse regering deur geweld, indien nodig. Hy en sy vrou, Margaret Roberts, was die gesamentlike skrywers van "South Africa: Crisis for the West". Die tema van die boek is dat die V.V.O. sanksies teen Suid-Afrika moet toepas. Hulle is ten gunste van n grootskaalse vlootblokkade.

"The Africa Bureau has played an active part in organizing opposition to the Republic of South Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Portugese African territories, and more recently Rhodesia, and to this end works in co-operation with the Anti-Apartheid Movement and other organizations concerned with Southern Africa."  
(The Puppeteers: Harold Soref & Ian Greig, bls. 68).

VI. Christian Action.

Christian Action, met eerw. E. John Collins as president, is in 1946 te Oxford, Engeland, in die lewegeroep. Die organisasie beskik oor n amptelike nuusorgaan getiteld "Christian Action". Volgens dié publikasie is die organisasie "A fellowship of Christians and of all who respect

the life and teaching of Jesus, whose common aim is to serve God as citizens by translating their faith into action in public as well as in private life."

Christian Action is derhalwe met 'n lofwaardige doel gestig. In werklikheid, egter, "the Communists have for a long time recognized that emotional 'do-gooder' organizations have soft underbellies which can easily be penetrated. Many such organizations travel long distances before it dawns upon them that they are unconsciously being used as fellow-travelers. Thus, Christian Action, which strived to bring a Christian way of life into the world of practical affairs, acquired a 'left of centre' reputation by 1953, and this, on the admission of Cannon Collins himself." (The Puppeteers, bls. 30).

Christian Action het in Desember 1956 'n fonds met die naam Defence and Aid Fund in die lewe geroep. Hierdie fonds moes voorsien in die verdedigingskoste van die 156 beskuldigdes in die Hoogverraadsaak. Die doelstellings van die fonds word soos volg omskryf:

"DEFENCE AND AID FUND

A FUND TO SAFEGUARD FREEDOM AND HUMAN DIGNITY  
IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.

To aid, defend and rehabilitate the victims of unjust legislation, oppressive and arbitrary procedures.

To support their families and dependents.

To assist in the development of a non-racial society based on a democratic way of life.

To keep the conscience of the world alive to the issues at stake."

Die Defence and Aid Fund is tans n goedgekeurde agenskap van die V.V.O. In n brief gedateer 6 November 1964 het domheer Collins aocs volg aan David Craighead, voorsitter van die Defence and Aid Fund te Johannesburg, geskryf: "We are very pleased to tell you that the Defence and Aid Fund (International) has been accepted as an approved agency of the United Nations ..... Three agencies have been chosen, namely, Defence and Aid Fund (International), Amnesty International and the Joint Committee for the High Commission Territories ,..... The fact that we have United Nations approval as a recognised agency for relief gives us a tremendous potential income which we must make a reality and we are eager to have the National Committee established as soon as possible in South Africa. We are sure that it will lift a great burden from existing Defence and Aid Committees ....."

Solly Sachs is die "fund-raising secretary" van die Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action. Hy is ingevolge die bepalinge van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunsme, 1950, as lid van die Kommunistiese Party van Suid-Afrika gelys.

#### VII. The Defence and Aid Fund van Suid-Afrika.

Tagelyk met die totstandkoming van die Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action, is daar n organisasie met die naam Treason Trial Defence Fund in Suid-Afrika gestig. Laasgenoemde organisasie is as welsynsorganisasie geregistreer met die volgende oogmerke:

"This organisation has been found generally to meet the needs of persons who had or might be charged of the crime of High Treason or such other crimes as this organisation shall consider to be within its scope by raising funds by collecting donations of money or goods and dealing with or distributing them for the purpose of -

- (a) Making grants or loans to such persons or their dependants for their subsistence or household expenses.
- (b) Paying all or part of the rent payable by such persons or their dependants.
- (c) Offering bail on behalf of such persons.
- (d) Providing legal assistance and advice to such persons or their dependants."

Ten einde egter die kring van werksaamhede van die Treason Trial Defence Fund uit te brei, is die aktiwiteite daarvan deur die Defence and Aid Fund oorgeneem. "The work done by the Treason Trial Defence Fund showed just how much could be achieved despite the heavy odds against those who opposed the South African Government. But it dealt with only one aspect of the many that called for action in South Africa. It soon became clear that there was a great deal more to do, and, even while the Treason Trial continued, the title of the Fund was changed to the Defence and Aid Fund. Its aims and its terms of reference were expanded to cover a wider range of activity and to enable it to help South Africans in many situations which confronted them, and in which they needed help." (Report of the Defence and Aid Fund of Christian Action: December 1956 - June 1963, bls. 16).

Volgens 'n berig in die Rand Daily Mail van 3 Maart 1962 is die Defence and Aid Fund in Suid-Afrika tydens die Noodtoestand van 1960 in die lewe geroep.

Volgens die konstitusie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Defence and Aid Fund is die doelstellings van die organisasie soos volg:

- "(a) To uphold, defend and protect by all lawful means Human Rights and Civil Liberties especially the right to hold and express opinions.
- (b) To grant relief and assistance to compensate men and women (and their dependants) who suffer as a result of the loss of any of the said rights and liberties whether by process of law or otherwise.
- (c) To collect money to pay for the rendering of legal advice and assistance to persons in need thereof as a result of the loss of any of the said civil rights and/or liberties whether by process of law or otherwise.

3. Area of operation.

The Defence and Aid Fund shall operate within the Republic of South Africa and South West Africa."

Takke van die fonds bestaan in Johannesburg, Kaapstad, Port Elizabeth, Oos-Londen en Durban.

Die Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action "works in close co-operation with the Defence and Aid Fund in South Africa which counts among its sponsors Chief Albert Luthuli, the Archbishop of Cape Town, the well known writer Alan Paton, the former Parliamentary Leader of the Labour Party Mr. Alex Hepple."

VIII. Die Defence and Aid Fund van Suid-Afrika is slegs n tak van die Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action.

Alhoewel die konstitusie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Defence and Aid Fund die indruk skep dat dit n selfstandige organisasie is, is dit slegs n plaaslike komitee van die Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action en word dit deur laasgenoemde organisasie beheer. Die volgende feite dien ter staving van hierdie stelling:-



- (a) In die tydskrif "Christian Action - Summer 1964" het eerw. Joset de Blank n oorsig gegee van die Defence and Aid Fund se bedrywighede in Suid-Afrika en o.a. soos volg verklaar: "So the work goes on, and so South Africa still needs your help. It would be impossible to pay too high a tribute to the local Committee in South Africa ....." (Bls. 17).
- (b) "The Defence and Aid Fund in London would in future act as a central co-ordinating committee, and all funds, in whatever country they were raised, would be channelled through it." (The Puppeteers, bls. 30).
- (c) Op 26 November 1964 het domheer Collins soos volg aan die Defence and Aid Fund in Suid-Afrika geskryf: "We would appreciate it if you would write to all countries suggesting to them that in future all monies that they raise should be sent through the London Defence and Aid office as in turn this money is sent to you for distribution to all centres in South Africa."

Volgens n "Report of the Defence and Aid Fund of Christian Action: December 1956 - June 1963" is n bedrag van £251,323. 13.3 reeds ten bate van politieke oortreders in Suid-Afrika ingesamel.

Op 19 Augustus 1964 het die volgende berig in die Australiese dagblad "Courier-Mail" verskyn: "The Australian Fund is affiliated with the British Defence and Aid Fund which, since it was established in 1956, has raised over £300,000 for legal aid and assistance for dependants of prisoners. This Fund works in co-operation with the Defence and Aid Fund within South Africa which is sponsored by such men as Albert Luthuli and Alan Paton. A branch of the Fund recently formed in Norway has contributed over £1000 in the last few months."

IX. Die Defence and Aid Fund geniet die steun van die Kommunistiese Party.

- (a) Soos reeds in paragraaf VI aangetoon is die moederliggaam, Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action, 'n organisasie wat die steun van die Kommunistiese Party geniet.
- (b) Bartholomew Mory Hlapane, 'n Bantoelid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party, het op 1 Oktober 1964 in 'n beëdigde verklaring soos volg verklaar:
- "The Defence and Aid Fund which was at this junction already in existence, was extensively used for the purposes of the South African Communist Party. In turn cash advances towards the fund were made by the S.A. Communist Party. Who the persons were that served on this fund's committee, I do not know, except that Rica Hodgson who was in fact a member of the Communist Party was serving on this fund's committee."

X. Die ware oogmerke en bedrywighede van die Defence and Aid Fund.

- (a) Die Defence and Aid Fund vereenselwig hom met die sogenaamde vryheidsbeweging in Suid-Afrika, soos blyk uit die volgende feite:
- (1) Met verwysing na die hulp wat aan die Hoogverraad-beskuldigdes verleen is, word verklaar:
- "Perhaps more important than any of these is the fact that the Fund made it clear to the accused that they did not stand alone in their beliefs." (Report of the Defence and Aid Fund of Christian Action, bls. 15).

- (2) Op 19 April 1963 het eerw. Collins, voorsitter van Christian Action, n brief aan Walter Sisulu geskryf waarin hy o.a. sê: "I am indeed only too aware of the terrible situation which grows worse and worse in your Country. I have Solly Sachs working with me now on the Defence and Aid Fund and he keeps me well informed of everything that is happening, as far as we can discover this end. On my behalf he is now managing the appeal for the Defence and Aid Fund and I am glad to say there is, once again, a growing response. We shall certainly do everything we can to go on helping until the liberation movement succeeds in it's purpose."

Hierdie brief is tydens die Rivonia verhoor as bewysstuk ingehandig.

- (3) Violet Weinberg, n lid van die Kommunistiese Party van Suid-Afrika, het gedurende Augustus 1964 die beheer van die fondse van die Defence and Aid Fund in Suid-Afrika oorgeneem. Sedertdien is slegs n geringe gedeelte van die fondse vir die welsyn van afhanklikes van politieke gevangenes aangewend. Die grootste gedeelte van die gelde word tans gebruik vir die politieke bedrywighede van die onwettigverklaarde African National Congress en Kommunistiese Party. Salarisse van ampdraers van laasgenoemde Party, o.a. Bram Fischer, is ook uit die fonds betaal.
- (4) Die Australiese Defence and Aid Fund het op 12 November 1964 n vergadering te Sydney gehou. Die voorsitter, mnr. Edward St. John, Q.C., het die vergadering toespraak en verklaar dat n vreedsame oplossing vir Suid-Afrika se probleme nie meer moontlik is nie.

Die enigste uitweg is om die ondermynende elemente in die Republiek te steun en om hulle metodes te help bevorder deur die insameling van fondse. Die feit dat hierdie ondermynende elemente deur die kommuniste beïnvloed word, doen geen afbreuk aan die komitee se steun nie.

- (5) In reeds genoemde verslag van die Defence and Aid Fund van Christian Action word verklaar: "We conclude with a recent message received by Canon Collins from Mr. Nelson Mandela among the accused in the Rivonia trial.

'A few years ago you launched a massive campaign in Britain to mobilise assistance for South African freedom lovers who were facing a charge of treason. In the course of that Treason Trial campaign, Christian Action emerged as one of our strongest and most reliable allies in the struggle for a democratic South Africa; a South Africa free from the evils of racial discrimination and oppression. Your stand in connection with the present trial is in conformity with belief in democratic values with which Christian Action is associated .....'" (Bl.28).

- (6) Die volgende berig het op 4 November 1965 in die nuusblad Eastern Province Herald verskyn:

"The Soviet Government has decided to contribute R7,140 to the British-based Defence and Aid Fund for 'the victims of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa', it was disclosed here.

Dr. Nikolai T. Fedoranko, the Chief Soviet delegate, announced the decision in a letter to U Thant, the Secretary-General.

In taking this decision, he said, 'the Soviet Government has been guided by its fundamental position with regard to support for the national liberation movements of peoples struggling against colonialism and racism in all their forms and manifestations and to the provision to them of moral, political and material assistance in that just struggle.'

- (b) Die Defence and Aid Fund beoog n sosiale, ekonomiese en politieke verandering in Suid-Afrika. Op 7 Junie 1965 het die V.V.O. as "Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa" sy 62ste sitting gehou. Domheer Collins, voorsitter van die Defence and Aid International Fund, het die komitee soos volg toegesprek: "By its concern about human rights in South Africa and other parts of Southern Africa, the United Nations Organisation has given encouragement and hope both to the victims of racialist policies in that unhappy part of the world, and also to organizations such as the one I now represent in their efforts to relieve the oppressed and to bring about changes of policy ..... I believe it would be wrong to suppose that the work done by the Defence and Aid Fund is no more than a palliative. I think that, as well as bringing aid to the persecuted victims of unjust legislation and oppressive and arbitrary procedures, and relief to their families and dependents - and that thoroughly worthwhile job we have done now for many years, and will continue to do until the non-whites in South Africa are politically,

socially and economically free men and women - the Defence and Aid Fund has played, and continues to play, a vital role in bringing about those political changes so desired by all the people of goodwill."

- (c) Die politieke, sosiale en ekonomiese veranderinge in Suid-Afrika moet deur middel van geweld bewerkstellig word. In dieselfde toespraak waarna hierbo in paragraaf (b) verwys is, het domheer Collins verklaar: "..... there is little if any likelihood of effecting the necessary political changes by normal, democratic, internal political processes. In such a situation it seems probable that only external pressures and the threat or execution of internal revolution will bring about the desired result. .... And of much importance, in my opinion, is the fact, that the contribution of Defence and Aid in this respect fosters the morale of the internal resistance; for, if the necessary political changes are to be brought about with the minimum of violence - and no sane person could wish otherwise - it is the resistance movement inside South Africa, the front line of the struggle for freedom, which alone can give to South Africa the ability to become a non-racial society based upon a free and democratic way of life. I am encouraged in this opinion by the constant emphasis placed by the non-white South African political organizations upon the importance of the Defence and Aid Fund in their struggle."

*Cape Times*  
Thant worried  
*5/2/64*  
about relief  
in S. Africa

NEW YORK, Tuesday. — U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations, expressed concern yesterday with the problem of relief and assistance to the families of people who, he said, were 'persecuted' by the South African Government 'for their opposition to the policies of apartheid.'

He said that 12 member states had responded to a United Nations appeal for financial aid by contributing 300,000 dollars (about R210,000) to voluntary organizations providing help to those concerned.

U Thant made the remarks in opening an organisational meeting of the five-member committee of trustees of a special fund for South Africa, established by the last General Assembly in December.

The contributors have been so far — Russia, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Malaysia, Holland, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sweden. The Swedish Government made the largest contribution of 200,000 dollars (about R142,000). — Sapa-Reuters.

# 180-DAY DETAINEE ON COMMUNIST MEETINGS

SA 31st 166

(Continued from Page 1)

From what other sources did the Communist Party get its finances? — I was that in South Africa it got money from the Defence or Air Fund and some money from Moscow. Financial assistance also came from Feking members of the party in South Africa also paid subscriptions.

Mr. Hlapane said that he attended his first meeting at Rivonia in December, 1963 or January, 1963, and attended further meetings at the farm until his arrest in June, 1963.

## Interrogated

He was imprisoned for 172 days, but on his release he was suspended from meetings of the Communist Party. He was also interrogated for two hours after his release by Mrs. Hilda Bernstein.

Mr. Hlapane said that he attended his first meeting of the Communist Party after his release in April, and in May went to meetings of the central committee. Some of his duties were to receive money from the party and to distribute it to other people.

## Payments

For three successive months he said R1,270 to 'Bribri', amounts of R600 and R400 to two otheratives, while he himself took R100. The amount of R1,270 was for Umkhonto activities.

Mr. Hlapane told of an Indian whom he only knew by the name of 'Mac' who was on the central committee of the party. 'Mac' used to give him the money to distribute, and he understood that 'Mac' received the money from Fischer.

Mr. Hlapane said that at the end of July, 1964, he paid R600 as a payment for a car which was to be used for Communist Party activities.

## Flat meetings

There were two meetings of the central committee in June, 1964, one at the Wickham Hall, Johannesburg, and the other at the home of Mrs. Hilda Bernstein, Johannesburg. Mr. Hlapane and Mr. van Schermbrucker, and he were present at both meetings.

Among the things discussed were the purchase of a printing machine and a suggestion that the central committee of the African National Congress should be made different from the Communist Party.

## Pull out

At the first meeting at Wickham Hall, it was decided that 'Mac' should leave the Umkhonto organization and confine his work to the central committee. The reason for this was that if he got into trouble his Umkhonto activities might involve the central committee as well.

There were further meetings of the central committee in July, 1964, attended by Fischer and Eli Fischer. A bulletin called 'The Road' was issued by the

and the distribution was to be handled by 'Mac' and Paul Joseph.

Mr. Liebenberg: Was all the party money kept in South Africa? — No. Some money was kept in Basutoland and some in London.

It is the money in Basutoland I want to know about? — Joe Matthews kept the money in Basutoland. Fischer said that he had R40,000 and that he (Fischer) had made all efforts to obtain it, but up to that stage had not received any.

'Fischer later told me that he had received R2,000 from Matthews but he supposed Matthews still had the balance.'

## Arrested

Mr. Hlapane said he was arrested on September 2, 1964. Both 'Bribri' and 'Mac' were now in jail, serving sentences for sabotage.

Fischer had told him that Piet Beylveid had also been detained and that people who had been associated with him 'had better look out.' This was in the middle of August.

He had never heard of the Communist Party giving the Defence and Aid fund any assistance.

## Two named

Mr. Liebenberg: Were there any members of the party serving on the Defence and Aid fund? — I knew one member, Jack Hodgson, and I think there was another named Lewin. She was a woman.

Where were the headquarters of the A.N.C.? — Rivonia.

Is there any difference in the policy of the Communist Party and that of the A.N.C.? — I don't know whether there is any difference between the two, but A.N.C. matters would be discussed at

Communist Party meetings before they were approved of.

'The Communist Party realised that the A.N.C. was there for the sole purpose of the relief of Africans,' Mr. Hlapane said.

## Other members

He added that Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Moses Kotane, and J. B. Marks were members both of the central committee of the Communist Party and the executive committee of the A.N.C. 'Bribri' was on the high command Umkhonto, and this organisation received its orders from the central committee.

Mr. Hlapane said that on one occasion Ivan Schermbrucker gave him about R2,000, the transaction taking place in the Johannesburg Market building. He was to keep this money for emergencies.

## 'Contact man'

He was the contact man between Isay Haymann and Fischer.

An officer of the Security Force, Lt. K. J. Dirker, said that he had taken part in the raid on Edendale Farm in July, 1963. He found several Communist pamphlets there. Copies of some of these pamphlets were later found in two raids on warehouses in Betty Street and Woluter Street.

## Collin's letter

Lieutenant Dirker read to the court a letter written to Walter Sisulu by Canon Collins in April, 1963. In it Canon Collins promised to do all he could to help the 'liberation movement' in South Africa.

Mr. G. Bizos (for the defence) applied for the hearing to be postponed until Wednesday morning so that Fischer might examine some of the exhibits.

The application was granted and the hearing adjourned to Wednesday.



# FISCHER ENCOURAGED SABOTAGE, WITNESS SAYS

## Cash from Moscow, Peking, Aid Fund

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG, Monday.

ABRAM FISCHER encouraged acts of sabotage on telephone wires and railway signals, a Native witness said in the Regional Court, Johannesburg, today. Fischer was in charge of the finances of the Communist Party in South Africa, for which money was received from the Defence and Aid Fund, from Moscow and Peking.

The Native, Bartholomew Nkomo, was giving evidence at the preparatory examination which Fischer's former adversary, Cecil M. Oudiz, is appearing at in the Regional Court today. Oudiz is charged with the sabotage of telephone wires and railway signals, and Nkomo said that he admitted to having done this work in the past. Nkomo said that he was a member of the Communist Party in South Africa, and that he was in charge of the finances of the party. He said that he received money from the Defence and Aid Fund, from Moscow and Peking, and that he used this money to pay for the sabotage work.

### High Command

Nkomo said that he was in contact with the high command of the Communist Party in South Africa, and that he was in charge of the finances of the party. He said that he received money from the Defence and Aid Fund, from Moscow and Peking, and that he used this money to pay for the sabotage work. He said that he was in contact with the high command of the Communist Party in South Africa, and that he was in charge of the finances of the party.

### Tram signals

Nkomo said that he was in contact with the high command of the Communist Party in South Africa, and that he was in charge of the finances of the party. He said that he received money from the Defence and Aid Fund, from Moscow and Peking, and that he used this money to pay for the sabotage work. He said that he was in contact with the high command of the Communist Party in South Africa, and that he was in charge of the finances of the party.

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US 28/1/66  
**EVIDENCE ON CANON COLLINS**

A 180-DAY detainee, Miss Doreen Tucker, said in evidence at the Fischer inquiry today that Canon Collins wrote to her in April, 1955, asking her to form a committee to act as trustees for money sent by the Christian Action Fund. She agreed to do so.  
In she received £750 from the Defence and Aid Fund. This money was given to a Mrs. Madhane to distribute to relatives of prisoners in the townships.  
**TOOK OVER**  
She said that after June, 1955 the Defence and Aid Fund refused to distribute pocket-money to prisoners and her organisation had

taken over this task. The Defence and Aid Fund was criticised for using money for other purposes.  
Mr. J. H. Liebenberg (for the State) had asked the witness: Did you become aware during the past year if you were working for any particular party?—I don't know. I didn't really think.  
You visited the Fischer trial. You heard the names being mentioned there. Did you come to any conclusions?—They were accused of being members of the Communist Party.

**FOR COMMUNISTS**  
Miss Tucker said quietly: I suppose I knew that I was working for the Communist Party.  
Miss Tucker looked pale and shaky as she entered the witness box. When Mr. Liebenberg asked how she felt, she replied 'I feel terrible.'  
She said she had been a member of the Congress of Democrats in 1953 and 1954 and had assisted with the Congress of the People  
(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

CAPE ARGUS 28/1/66  
**THINGS 'WERE BECOMING DIFFICULT'**

(Continued from Page 1)

in 1955. She was very friendly with the Schermbrucker family.  
At the request of Mr. Schermbrucker she had opened a safe deposit box at a Johannesburg building society and was asked by him to look after some money.

an accomplice. The magistrate then explained to Miss Tucker that if she gave her evidence satisfactorily she would be given indemnity from prosecution.

**GIVEN £1,500**  
Mr. Schermbrucker gave me money to put in the box from time to time. I think the first amount was about £1,500 and later I gave the money back to him in odd amounts of £300, £500 and £250. This carried on until just before his arrest in July, 1964.

In October last year Mrs. Schermbrucker asked her if she knew of a place where Mrs. Weinberg could go. When asked why Mrs. Weinberg wanted to move, the reply was: 'Things are getting difficult.'

Miss Tucker gave evidence of various meetings held in her house in Shipstone Lane, Norwood. The first was about the time of the police raid at Rivonia when Mr. Schermbrucker asked if some people could meet at her house.

It was agreed that Mrs. Weinberg would take Miss Wallace's flat but this arrangement did not materialise.

**HOUSE MEETINGS**  
Fischer, Bernstein and Mr. Schermbrucker held a meeting at my house one evening. Miss Tucker said. Two or three other meetings were held at which Fischer, Mrs. Weinberg and Mr. Schermbrucker were present.

**TWO LETTERS**  
After the tea adjournment Mr. George Bizos (for the defence) read out two letters that Miss Tucker had received from Canon Collins.

Further meetings were held at her house during the Fischer trial in 1964, when Mrs. Schermbrucker, Mrs. Weinberg and Fischer were present. Mr. Issy Heymann came to one of the meetings.

The first asked her to co-operate with the Quaker Welfare Fund in providing assistance for prisoners and their relatives.  
She said that to her knowledge her work had had nothing at all to do with subversion.

On one occasion, Miss Tucker said, she saw Fischer at the Schermbruckers' house. Fischer asked her to look for a house for sale and she agreed.

**£1,000 EARMARKED**  
The second letter, dated April 26, said that £1,000 had been earmarked for Johannesburg. Miss Tucker said she knew that defence funds had been sent to South Africa since the treason trial began in 1956.

(Proceeding)

**OWN NAME**  
At first she used her own name in making inquiries for a house but later used a false name. She reported her progress to Fischer and Mrs. Schermbrucker.

The witness then gave evidence about driving Mrs. Schermbrucker and Mrs. Weinberg to various places in the suburbs of Johannesburg.

**£5,000 IN CASE**  
Mr. Liebenberg: In February, 1965, were you asked by Mrs. Schermbrucker to collect something for her?—Yes, I had to collect a briefcase with £5,000 in it from Mr. Benjamin's shop.

Mr. Liebenberg: What did you do with the money?—I put it in the safe deposit box and gave it to Mrs. Weinberg later. The exchange took place in the cloak-room at John Orr's.

In October, 1965, were you introduced to some non-Whites?—Yes, to a Mrs. Shope. She came to my house.

**A.N.C. MESSAGES**  
What was the purpose of her visit?—She was to bring messages from the A.N.C. and I was to pass them on to Mrs. Schermbrucker. But she only came once and didn't bring any message.

Miss Tucker said she was to use the name 'Mary' in her dealings with the A.N.C.

On one occasion, Miss Tucker said, Mrs. Schermbrucker asked her to address between 300 and 500 envelopes. They were to be used for distributing leaflets in the townships.

**ACCOMPLICE WARNING**  
At this stage in her evidence, Mr. Liebenberg said he would like



# FISCHER INQUIRY EVIDENCE

## OF R12,000 FROM LONDON

### Story of cash kept in strongroom

JOHANNESBURG, Thursday

DETAILS of the movement of nearly R12,000 which the State alleges was intended for the use of the Communist Party in South Africa were given to the Regional Court, Johannesburg, at the Abram Fischer inquiry today.

Fischer (77) is appearing at a preparatory examination of allegations that he was a member of the Communist Party and that he furthered the activities of the party. He also faces allegations of fraud and forgery.

A Johannesburg businessman and former city councillor, Mr. Richard Norman Harvey, said that early in 1964 Mrs. Violet Weinberg came to his office and asked him to keep a sum of money for her.

He asked her why she did not take the money to a bank. "She said she preferred that I keep it.

I did not ask her what it was for, I kept it for a period of months—I do not know exactly how long.

Mr. Harvey said the money was kept in a "fairly large, square envelope. I do not know how much there was, but it was a fairly substantial sum. It was made up, I think, of R10 and R20 notes.

Asked again if he knew how much there was, Mr. Harvey said: "No. It was a very considerable amount."

Mr. J. H. Liebenberg (the prosecutor) Did she tell you why she wanted you to keep the money?

Mr. Harvey: No. Mr. Harvey said he sealed the envelope with wax, imprinted the business seal on it and placed it in his safe.

Asked if he knew Mrs. Weinberg well, Mr. Harvey said: "Not very well. A considerable time before this while he was a city councillor he had met her. I think she had something to do with trade union work."

#### Welfare work

Mr. Liebenberg asked Mr. Harvey if he assumed the money was for welfare work.

Mrs. Weinberg came to his office about five times during the period in question, she said, at irregular intervals. At times she took money out of the envelope and at times she put money in it.

Mr. Liebenberg: When the money went how did she carry it?

Mr. Harvey: She carried it away in a shopping bag.

Can you give an estimate of the amount of money in the envelope?

I would say it ran into thousands of rands.

He had no knowledge of the purposes for which the money was to be used.

His acquaintance with Mrs. Weinberg ended when she took the money away in the envelope.

#### Innocent

At the end of his evidence, Mr. Harvey told the magistrate, Mr. E. C. Allen, "I want to make it clear that I was innocent of knowing that this money was to be used illegally."

Several bank tellers, accountants and building society officials gave evidence of money transactions.

Mr. Wynand Wehrburg, bank accountant from the Bank Exchange branch of Industrial Bank, said that a Mrs. Margaret Wilson opened an account on December 14, 1963. One of the deposits made on January 19, 1964, was for R11,970.50, which Mrs. Wilson said was a legacy. The account was dormant on September 21, 1965, when it appeared to be dormant.

Mr. Nolte, an accountant of the Standard Bank, Bryanston branch, said that a Miss Dorcas Tucker opened an account at his bank on June 3 last year with a deposit of R1,250. The cheque was drawn on the Pretoria and Aid Fund.

#### From the Cape

Mr. Nolte said that in order to withdraw money from the account Miss Tucker had opened, both she and the Rev. John Dewar, head of the "African" movement, there was a further deposit made into the account for R1,250 with a cheque drawn on the South African Institute of Race Relations, Cape Western branch.



POSTERS telling motorists where they can give money to buy at several Johannesburg filling stations today. Picture shows of the posters. See also Page 2.

### SECURITY POLICE

## City advoca architect

In a dawn sweep today, Security Police interrogated 100 motorists. And it is believed that at least five were detained.

Only ref. prevented bloodbath

R1,500 a year more for judges

The Deputy Mayor of Cape Town (Mr. C. E. Perry) who had predicted a "bloodbath" at the professional fight at Green Point Stadium last night, said today that it was only the intervention of "the referee" in the second round that had prevented the fight turning into a bloodbath.

This was a professional fight and the crowd was there to see the champion lose a "bloodbath" and as predicted, Mr. Perry said.

Mr. Perry said Ludwick was obviously a boxer, while Paster was a fighter. Paster had caught Ludwick with a lucky punch and after that had it all his own way.

But a boxer should be able to beat a fighter and the result could be different if there were a referee bout.

SIX DRUGS HUGE HITS

The Argus

SIX Coloured fishermen yesterday when a huge fishing boat Shamrock and the fishing harbour. Only survived.

Those drowned were Mr. John Erasmus's two sons, the oldest Mr. Piet Erasmus, 16 son, Mr. Ben Erasmus, 10 son, Mr. Frank (Penny)

Cape Argus  
January 27, 1966

# NG WRONG, TELL US

## nce Fund's atic appeal

SUNDAY TIMES REPORTER

—crippled by police action against key members—has appealed to we are doing wrong." It has urged the authorities to allow it—"if que its work within the framework of the law.

of the Fund, was banned and house of the Fund, was also recently banned. Mr. John Blundell, chairman of the Cape Town branch, was deported from South Africa. The Fund has also been the target of harsh attacks over the S.A.B.C. and in the Nationalist Press. A donation

from the Dutch Government led to violent demonstrations against the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria — in spite of the fact that the Fund — which has been subject to the strongest criticism and action since the donation — has a spokesman told me, not seen one cent of this money.

### Shocked

The statement issued by the organisation in Johannesburg yesterday says:

"The South African Defence and Aid Fund is deeply shocked and disturbed by the action being taken against people connected with this organisation.

"We reiterate that the South African Defence and Aid Fund is a lawful organisation whose main purpose is to assist in providing a legal defence in courts of law for persons accused of political offences.

"If the authorities have reasons for their actions against members of the Fund then we, sincerely, ask that we be told of them.

"We feel that we cannot continue to submit, in silence, to a course of action which we cannot oppose in courts of law and against which we have no recourse.

"We say — if we are doing wrong, then tell us so.

"If we are not, then let us continue our work as responsible persons, within the framework of the law."



DIE brief van domheer Collins aan Walter Sisulu gewese sekretaris-generaal van die verbode African National Congress.

Die brief is tydens die Rivonia-klopjag gevind en is die afgelope week tydens die Bram Fischer-vooronderzoek in die Johannesburgse Streekhof deur Juit Gert Dinker van die Veiligheids-polisie voorgelê.

Let veral op die tweede paragraaf en die verwysing na Sally Sachs, 'n gelyste kommuun wat uit Suid-Afrika padgees het en nou in Londen bevind.

Op die eerste van sy verdere te betaal Kantoor van die Rive-... (tekst is baie klein en moeilik leesbaar)

in die... (tekst is baie klein en moeilik leesbaar)

### AFSLAERS (EDMS.) BPK.

MET ALLE SOORTE VEILINGS EN HERBERT GREENWOOD & PLEN IMPLEMENT MAND- ELD LIMITED (IN LIKWIDASIE) ERWYSING, C.A. 214/63  
E uitstekende moderne ingenieurs- ingamshoort, 30 elektriese kweis, McCormick-trekker, kantoormeubels, aandag 21 Februarie om 10 v.m. g van die gesamentlike likwidateurs (Pty.) Limited op Maandag 21 op die hoek van Eerste Straat en die volgende verkoop:  
KINGSMASJINERIE  
Dankoort 20" dia klyper, Wad- s-kombinasievialstypet en 'n sirkel- waardien vier viakskaart, Wadkms- sirkel en kloofaas, 30" bandsaag- sildige kontstoffing in albasia met sirkelassigterme, Thor draagbare- vandekens, 26,60  
TAKTAAI MASJINERIE, INBE- REEFS, EN 'N FERRARISKAAT- KRAGVALNIESSIE EN OUBIG- BAIE ANDERARTIKELS VAN- IN MASJINERIE, EN  
Sibank en kassier, Masco 31- of 32, 3000, 3150, 3200, 3250, 3300, 3350, 3400, 3450, 3500, 3550, 3600, 3650, 3700, 3750, 3800, 3850, 3900, 3950, 4000, 4050, 4100, 4150, 4200, 4250, 4300, 4350, 4400, 4450, 4500, 4550, 4600, 4650, 4700, 4750, 4800, 4850, 4900, 4950, 5000, 5050, 5100, 5150, 5200, 5250, 5300, 5350, 5400, 5450, 5500, 5550, 5600, 5650, 5700, 5750, 5800, 5850, 5900, 5950, 6000, 6050, 6100, 6150, 6200, 6250, 6300, 6350, 6400, 6450, 6500, 6550, 6600, 6650, 6700, 6750, 6800, 6850, 6900, 6950, 7000, 7050, 7100, 7150, 7200, 7250, 7300, 7350, 7400, 7450, 7500, 7550, 7600, 7650, 7700, 7750, 7800, 7850, 7900, 7950, 8000, 8050, 8100, 8150, 8200, 8250, 8300, 8350, 8400, 8450, 8500, 8550, 8600, 8650, 8700, 8750, 8800, 8850, 8900, 8950, 9000, 9050, 9100, 9150, 9200, 9250, 9300, 9350, 9400, 9450, 9500, 9550, 9600, 9650, 9700, 9750, 9800, 9850, 9900, 9950, 10000

### Cecil Williams

Op 18 Maart 1963 — kort voor die Rivonia-klopjag — het Cecil Williams, 'n gelyste, Kommunis, R10.000 van die Defence and Aid Fund ontvang en dit by James Kantor and Partners inbetaal. Hierdie feit word weerspieël in dokumente waarop die polisie beslag gele het.

Toe die polisie Mandela in Natal in hegtenis geneem het, is Williams in sy teenwoordig- heid gevind. Toe laasgenoemde gevra is om in die landdroshof 'n verklaring oor sy verbin- nis met Mandela te maak, het hy uit die land gevlug. Hy was 'n akteur en regisseur.

Fischer het die afgelope week voordar hy ter strafstelling ver- wys was, in 'n verklaring aan die hof onder meer gese: "Wat die Defence and Aid Fund betref, kan ek net sê dat dit 'n gewone geldinsamelingbeweging is wat nie met hiermee maar ook op an-

