

24.1-3

Sec 29/5/50

INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS' PLAN TO FIGHT COMMUNISM

The South African Institute of Race Relations has sent to each member of the Select Committee appointed to redraft the Unlawful Organisations Bill a copy of fundamental principles which, says the institute, "will hold good whatever form the Bill may take when it emerges."

The first principle is that it is only when there is discontent with existing conditions that the type of propaganda used by the Communist Party has effect.

"Positive, constructive measures designed to lead to peaceful and contented community life are the best safeguard against the success of such propaganda, and should be taken as a matter of urgency," says the institute.

The second principle is that the institute consider that in time of peace, while it behoves the State to be watchful and alert, until an unlawful deed is actually committed the State should not interfere with the established rights of the individual such as freedom of opinion, expression and assembly, upon which the whole structure of democracy rests.

Thirdly, the institute recognises that in time of war, if a fifth column affiliated to a foreign State is constituting a threat to the country's security, the State would be justified in taking any action necessary to suppress the fifth column concerned.

RDM 30/5/50.

Race Institute's Views on Communist Bill

The South African Institute of Race Relations has sent a note embodying principles which it considers fundamental to each member of the Select Committee appointed to redraft the Unlawful Organisations Bill.

The institute believes that positive, constructive measures designed to lead to peaceful and contented community life are the best safeguard against Communist propaganda, and should be taken as a matter of urgency

It also considers that in times of peace, the State should not interfere with the established rights of the individual, such as freedom of opinion, expression and assembly, upon which the whole structure of democracy rests.

In time of war, however, the State would be justified in taking any action necessary to suppress any fifth column affiliated to a foreign State and constituting a threat to the country's security.

WILL WIND UP AFFAIRS OF COMMUNIST PARTY ^{26c} _{24/8/50}

By Our Political Correspondent
THE Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, has appointed Mr. J. de Villiers Louw, a principal magistrate, Johannesburg, as a liquidator under the Suppression of Communism Act.

It is understood that Mr. Louw has been appointed for the specific purpose of winding up the affairs of the now defunct South African Communist Party.

Among his duties will be the preparation, at the direction of the Minister, of a list of people who are or have been office-bearers, members or active supporters of the organisation, which has been declared unlawful. The Communist Party was declared unlawful by the Act itself.

MR. KAHN'S SEAT

Compilation of this list is regarded as the first step towards the removal of Mr. S. Kahn from his seat in Parliament.

The liquidator's other duties will be to take possession of all property, rights and documents of the unlawful organisation, by whomever they may be held, to pay all debts after six months from the date on which the organisation was declared unlawful, and to distribute any balance to charitable or scientific organi-



MR. J. DE VILLIERS LOUW

sations designated by the Minister or, if the assets are not sufficient to meet the debts, to wind up the affairs of the organisation as though it were an insolvent estate.

Mr. Louw sat on a commission appointed by Mr. Swart two years ago to investigate the ramifications of Communism in the Union.

His appointment anticipates the appointment of a so-called "authorised officer" whose duties will be to investigate the purposes, activities and control of other organisations or publications which have not yet been declared unlawful, but which the Minister suspects should be.

CUSTODIAN APPOINTED FOR MEMBERSHIP LISTS OF UNLAWFUL BODIES

Star 5/9/50.

FURTHER STEP IN ENFORCING COMMUNISM ACT

By Our Political Correspondent

ANOTHER STEP HAS BEEN TAKEN in the enforcement of the Suppression of Communism Act. The Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart, has designated the Secretary for Justice, Mr. A. E. M. Jansen, as custodian of the lists of members and supporters of unlawful organisations.

Mr. Jansen will receive the lists either from the liquidators who wind up the affairs of organisations already declared unlawful, such as the Communist Party, or from "authorised officers" who are yet to be appointed, and who will have wide inquisitorial powers to probe the affairs of other organisations or publications which the Minister suspects should be declared unlawful.

If a person is included in any of the lists which Mr. Jansen will hold, he can be subjected to various disabilities in the same way as if he had been convicted of "advocating, advising, defending, or encouraging" the objects of Communism. He may be required to resign from the organisation concerned. He may be prevented from joining or taking part in the activities of any other organisation which the Minister specifies. He may be prevented from becoming an M.P. or M.P.C. or a member of any public body the Minister names. If he already holds public office, he may be made to resign.

REMOVAL OF NAMES

If anyone whose name is put into the list can prove to Mr. Jansen that he could not reasonably have been expected to know that the organisation to which he belonged was promoting Communism, Mr. Jansen will remove his name from the list.

As the Communist Party of South Africa, "including every branch, section or committee thereof, and every local regional or subsidiary body forming part thereof," has already been declared unlawful by the Act itself, there is now no need to appoint an authorised officer to probe its activities.

Mr. J. de Villiers Louw, Assistant Senior Magistrate of Johannesburg, has been appointed liquidator for the specific purpose of winding up its affairs and drawing up lists for Mr. Jansen of its former members and supporters.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

The next step, then, will be the appointment of "authorised officers" to investigate the purposes, activities or control of other organisations or publications which have not yet been declared unlawful but which the Minister thinks should be.

They will have power to enter any premises at any time, interrogate anybody, seize any books or documents, and draw up lists of members or active supporters of the organisation which they are investigating.

They, in turn, will be followed by liquidators who will wind up the affairs of the organisations declared unlawful, and who will also have power to prepare li-

Liquidator "Names" More Alleged S.A. Communists

No "Reasonable Opportunity" for Representations?

Sunday, June 10/9/50

"SUNDAY TIMES" POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THIRTY persons living in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth have received registered letters from the Liquidator of the Communist Party of South Africa, Mr. J. de Villiers Louw, in which they are "named" as former members of the Communist Party.

It is believed that a large number of other letters are in the post or will be mailed soon.

The number "78" appeared on a letter received by a Johannesburg person who was "named," which indicates that at least this number of letters has been prepared, if not actually despatched.

Many of the persons named so far are alleged by the liquidator to have been office bearers of the Communist Party.

The following are known to have been "named":

JOHANNESBURG:

D. J. du Plessis (formerly a building worker), Michael Harmel, Mr. R. Bernstein (architect), Mrs. L. Bernstein (formerly Miss Hilda Watts), A. Fischer (advocate), Frans Boshoff (advocate), V. C. Berrange (attorney), Ruth First (journalist), Joe Slovo (chairman of the Students' Law Society), Alpheus Maliba, Dr. Y. Dadoo, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, and his wife, Mrs. Ilse Dadoo.

Among the trade unionists "named" are J. B. Marks (Native president of the African Mine-workers' Union), Eli Weinberg (national organiser of the National Union of Commercial Travellers), I Wolfson (Tailoring Workers' Industrial Union), Betty du Toit (member national executive of the Trades and Labour Council). The names of two other Johannesburg trade unionists who have been "named" have not yet been confirmed.

CAPE TOWN:

Sam Kahn, M.P., Fred Carneson, M.P.C., Moses Kotane, I. O. Horvitch (architect), Brian Bunting (editor of the "Guardian").

The trade unionists "named" are Pauline Podbrey and Sarah Carneson.

DURBAN:

H. A. Naidoo (former journalist), R. I. Arenstein, J. M. Singh, and D. A. Seedat.

PORT ELIZABETH

M. Desai, a leading non-European trade unionist and a former

member of the Port Elizabeth City Council.

Several of the men named are ex-Servicemen. Most of the persons named are alleged by the Liquidator to have been members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the district party committees, or to have been ordinary members.

It is thought likely that some of the persons "named" will attempt to challenge the Liquidator's actions in court.

The Liquidator is allowing only written representations, not personal interviews, to persons who wish to challenge his accusations. So far he is allowing a maximum period of about three weeks for such representations to reach him.

The letters "naming" people are sent from the Department of Justice, Pretoria.

The machinery for making representations is being strongly criticised.

DEFENCE BY CORRESPONDENCE

It is stated that it is difficult for a "named" person to conduct his defence by correspondence, and that the decision whether he has proved his case or not will be an arbitrary one.

Once a person has been finally "named" he can be ordered to withdraw from activity of any kind in any organisation or body specified by the Minister.

He can also be confined to a particular part of the country. Aliens can be deported.

If former office bearers are questioned about the activities and membership of the Communist Party when it existed, and they refuse, they may be liable on conviction to a year's imprisonment or £100 fine.

T.L.C. FUND

The South African Trades and Labour Council announced recently that it had started a fund for the defence of its members, but it is reported that this fund may possibly not be used to support the case of members who were avowed Communists.

The Civil Rights League of the Witwatersrand is offering free legal advice to persons whose civil liberties may be infringed by recent legislation.

When a full list has been compiled of alleged former active supporters of the Communist Party, it is believed, the Minister of Justice will appoint authorised officers to investigate the affairs of other organisations.

(News by Stanley Uys, 155 Jeppe Street, Johannesburg.)

Rasse-instituut
Tuisk 30.3.51
Steun Die

Kommuniste - wet

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudings gee sy volle steun aan die Wet vir Onderdrukking van Kommunisme. Die Instituut spreek hom egter sterk uit teen die amendement wat die Regering op hierdie Wet aangeneem het.

Hul kontensie is nl. dat sekerre doelstellings van Kommunisme ooreenstem met dié van die demokrasie. Om dus enige persoon te vervolg wat op enige tyd-stip een van hierdie doelstellings aangemoedig het, sou onregverdig wees. Hierdeur kan ook wetsgehoorsame burgers in gevaar gestel word.

Derhalwe versoek die Instituut in 'n omsendbrief die Regering baie sterk om hierdie amendement terug te trek.

RAND DAILY MAIL - 3rd April 1951.

RDM 3-4-51

Institute of Race Relations says 'Drop Communism Bill'

AN urgent request to the Government to withdraw the Suppression of Communism Amendment Bill is made in a statement issued by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The statement says that it must be borne in mind that Communism has claimed for itself the defence of certain of the fundamental principles of Western Democracy.

"To promote the liberties of all groups within a society is the professed aim of Communists. It is likewise the aim of many other groups bitterly opposed to Communism.

"Hence, to widen the definition of 'Communist,' as the Suppression of Communism Amendment Bill does, to include any person who, at any time has 'encouraged the achievement of any of the objects of Communism gives the Government the unfettered power to prevent activities upon which progress of the Western Democracies has been based."

When the Suppression of Communism Bill was issued, the South African Institute of Race Relations expressed its "full accord with the Government's decision to take powers against Communist organisations which are dedicated to in their policy and tactics by a foreign Government," and agreed that "the Government must have the power to protect our society against threats to its safety."

DANGER TO GOOD CITIZENS

But it considered that the provisions of the Bill might endanger law-abiding citizens and destroy some of the fundamental principles "upon which the whole of the Western civilisation rests."

The statement says: "The Suppression of Communist Amendment Bill is an even more far reaching violation of these principles. It makes the application of the law retrospective, and established the extremely dangerous precedent that an individual can be penalised for an act that was lawful at the time it was carried out."

The institute had been and was to-day resolutely opposed to Communism. But it was its conviction that the Bill should destroy the very basis on which the established rights of the individual rested.

War on Illiteracy: The Johannesburg local committee for non-European adult education, together with other organisations, has declared war on illiteracy, lack of amenities and

ignorance, says the institute in its latest bulletin.

The Committee has established free classes in bookkeeping, drawing, painting, handicrafts, piano playing and many other subjects at its centre in Polly Street.

Classes are to be run for reading and writing and lectures will be given on non-European welfare, delinquency, theology and race relations.

on their dead selves to higher things. So far the roughly annual con-
stitutions that have been produced in the Federation look to be more
the former than the latter.

Southern Rhodesia, the coy lady of the Federation, was hard to
please. She rejected the advice of Sir Starr Jameson in 1916 to make
an alliance with Northern Rhodesia. In 1922 she turned her back on
General Smuts and the then Union of South Africa. But in 1923 she thought
the time had come to consider her future and, the copper of Northern
Rhodesia gleaming attractively, she set her cap to the north. The parti-
cularly ill-assorted manage of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland,
after long negotiations, was solemnised on August 1st, 1953.

Regarded constitutionally the parties to the contract were: one
British Crown Colony (Southern Rhodesia) with responsible government and
an all-White Parliament of thirty and a very nearly all-White electorate;
one British Protectorate (Northern Rhodesia) with a Legislative Council
of ten officials, four nominated members (two of them Africans) and ten
members elected by White voters; one British Protectorate (Nyasaland)
with a Legislative Council of officials and nominated members, including
three Africans; no elected members and no voters.

The first Federal General Election, held in 1954, resulted in an
Assembly of thirty-five members, six of them Africans. Thus the Federation

and ten legislators,
ere represented by
ed by African coun-
ere were no Africans
however, White offi-
their main concern.

Simposium oor Kommunisme

'n Verslaggewer

'n Simposium oor Komunisme word van more tot Vrydag in die saal van die Floridase Hoerskool deur die Skakelkomitee van die Floridase streek gehou.

Mnr. D. P. Goosen, direkteur van die Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns, sal praat oor Kommunistiese invloede op ons kultuur en die onderwys se bydrae om dit te bekamp.

'n Referaat oor hoe die Kommuniste die godsdiens probeer gebruik in hul aanslag op die Christelike samelewing, word deur dr. J. Allen van Johannesburg gelwer.

Die simposium word Vrydag deur mnr. Jaap Marais, LV vir Innesdal, afgesluit met Die Kommunistiese strategie om die Weste ekonomies en polities te ondergrawe as onderwerp.

2/.....

Communism

Nyasaland
11/4/67

How White girls go Red - Dr Vorster

Special Correspondent

Ev. Post 16/5

CAPE TOWN. — Dr J. D. Vorster, the Prime Minister's brother, says that like everywhere else in the world, sex orgies between White and non-White in South Africa play an important role in communist propaganda and action.

1/8/7/8

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operation between
which was
• Shortly after
a series of

"Highest police officers have assured me that White girls who join the South African Communist Party must prove they are in earnest by spending a night with an African," he said.

Dr Vorster, who is also Chairman of National Council against Communism — called Anticom — made those remarks last night during an address to Anthropos, the Society for study of Bantu Law, Administration, People and Languages at Stellenbosch University.

Dr Vorster said: "Communism sees very quickly which people it can use." Right through the Sestiger movement the emphasis falls on sex. They dished up all sorts of smuttiness for us. This sort of thing is a tremendous preparatory aid to communism, because then all moral and other values of the people are demolished."

Beyers Naude

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Dr Vorster went on: In the December 1966 edition of "African Communist," which I have obtained they say books of Afrikaners in South Africa written by authors like Jan Rabie and Andre Brink should be read because they are books which will lead the Afrikaner out of his kraal into the big wide world."

Dr Vorster said though Mr Beyers Naude was a Moderator of the Dutch Reformed Church Synod in Transvaal, membership of the Christian Institute was no more than two hundred.

"This means his influence is not being felt. This is because Afrikaners' feelings are right. His course and system of values are right. So the Afrikaner does not allow himself to be caught."

(1) Article published
(2) Year Book and Guide

Following a series of African political decisions, it is finally decided upon, including 12 Africans, and the White electorate.

FEDERATION

was likely to be effective until it became clear that should eventually emerge the two Rhodesias and Ny appointed to consider the wards, a Royal Commission laws in which its "Native During 1937 the

Evening Post
"NATIVE POLICY"

19/5/67

until 1951. The Legislative Assembly 52,761 Whites, 613 Coloured In November 1951

were £70 for Africans and Keatley, (1) average annual party worth not less than least £240 a year, or on application form without qualifications, literacy for registration being t

Communism

Collection Number: AD1715

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