

WORLD CAMPAIGN

**FOR THE RELEASE OF
SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS**

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AFTER THE TRIAL — THE FIGHT IS ONLY JUST BEGINNING!

THE Rivonia trial is over—but the World Campaign for the Release of South African Political Prisoners is only just beginning.

In the Pretoria Supreme Court on Friday, June 12, Mr. Quartus de Wet sentenced Nelson Mandela and seven of his colleagues to life imprisonment for sabotage. The ninth accused, Mr. Lionel Bernstein, had been acquitted the day before, but was immediately rearrested on a charge under the Suppression of Communism Act. By the end of the week, however, he was out on £1,000 bail and at home with his family.

THE OUTCOME OF THE RIVONIA TRIAL IS A TRIUMPH, AND A CHALLENGE. IT IS A TRIUMPH BECAUSE THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT WAS PREVENTED FROM GETTING WHAT IT WANTED —DEATH SENTENCES AGAINST SOME OF THE FOREMOST LEADERS OF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Many factors contributed to that triumph. One of the most important was the conduct of the accused themselves, who showed their true courage and dignity by openly admitting what they had done and explaining why they had done it. At a stroke they reversed the roles of the prosecution and the defence. In the dock was the South African Government, led by Verwoerd and Vorster, proved guilty of oppression and brutality, guilty of driving the people's leaders to violence because all other constitutional means of struggle had been denied to them.

Confidence

The accused by their brave stand were able to win the confidence and sympathy of the whole world. Even the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Butler, was forced in Parliament to condemn the arbitrary laws under which they had been tried and the denial of political rights to the majority of the South African people.

Another factor was the brilliant defence put up by the accused's team of lawyers, who spared no effort from the day of the Rivonia arrests last year until the last moment of the case on June 12, working day in and day out to defend to the uttermost the interests of the accused and the South African people for whom they spoke. Our thanks to Christian Action for their financial support.

And we may claim without false pride that a crucial factor was our own campaign, and that of the Anti-Apartheid

Movement, details of which are given on pages 2, 7 and 8. As the Rivonia trial proceeded, so did the world's protest against it grow in volume, until not even Verwoerd, nor even his Supreme Court judges, could remain deaf to the messages which were pouring in from all sides.

Not since Sharpeville has the South African Government been under such intense and withering fire. In the atmosphere created by the trial, it proved impossible for the court to sentence these men to death. We can be grateful that we were able to help save Mandela and his colleagues from the gallows.

That was the triumph of the Rivonia trial.

The Challenge

And now for the challenge. For none of us can rest content while men of the calibre of Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki and others rot in jail, while thousands of other political prisoners remain behind bars for the crime of having fought for democracy and justice.

And we still face the task of saving the lives of men who have been sentenced to death for sabotage. Four members of the African National Congress—Vuyisile Mini, Zinakeli Kaba, Wilson Kayinga and Washington Bongco—were recently sentenced to death for sabotage in the Eastern Cape and are at present awaiting the outcome of their appeals. Forty-four others have been sentenced to death.

Four men have already been executed

for sabotage—a political crime created by the Nationalist Government for the purpose of preserving White Supremacy.

We must fight for the release of Mandela and his colleagues, for the release of P.A.C. leader Robert Sobukwe illegally detained on Robben Island after the expiry of his sentence, for the release of Dr. Neville Alexander and his colleagues also jailed for long periods for opposing apartheid.

**THE RIVONIA TRIAL IS OVER—
BUT OUR FIGHT IS JUST BEGINNING!**

Although the petitions have been sent off to the United Nations, hundreds more are arriving each day and batches will be sent off from time to time to U Thant. There is therefore still time to return your petitions, if you have not already done so.

A TRAGIC LOSS

We convey our heartfelt sympathy to Advocate A. (Bram) Fischer, Q.C., the leading defence counsel in the Rivonia trial, on the death of his wife, Molly, in a motor accident on the day after the Rivonia trial ended.

Molly Fischer was herself one of the leading opponents of the Nationalist Government and its apartheid policy in South Africa, and was one of those detained without trial during the 1960 state of emergency. The country is poorer for her passing.

WORLD FIGURES JOIN THE PROTESTS

256 MILLION BACK CAMPAIGN

SUPPORT for the United Nations resolution calling for the abandonment of the Rivonia trial and the release of South African political prisoners was expressed by individuals and organisations throughout the world. The World Campaign received support for its activities in the form of individual signatures on its petition which so far total 91,691. In addition, organisations representing at least 258,529,293 members have expressed their support, either by directly signing the petition or by passing resolutions at meetings and conferences. In many cases these organisations have made direct contact, in the form of letters, telegrams and messages, with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the South African Premier and Minister of Justice. The continent of Africa has expressed its views at government level through the Organisation for African Unity. At the beginning of the Campaign, 160 internationally known figures signed a declaration.

LABOUR ORGANISATIONS SUPPORTING CAMPAIGN

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions representing 47,636,309 members. World Federation of Trade Unions representing 106,000,000 members. International Transport Workers' Federation representing 4,771,757 members. International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations representing 1,522,050 members. Aden Congress of Trade Unions representing 25,000 members. All Union Central Trade Union Council of the U.S.S.R. representing 70,000,000 members. Australian Railways Union. Bermuda Industrial Union representing 431 members. Colombian

Workers' Federation representing 445,223 members. Confederation de Travail-France representing 1,000,000 members. Confederation General del Trabajo, Argentine. Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores Tabacaleros, Cuba, representing 59,000 members. Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores De Artes Y Espectaculos, Cuba. Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund of the German Federal Republic representing 6,213,741 members. Freie Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund of the German Democratic Republic representing 6,500,000 members. Cyprus Workers' Federation representing 18,000 members. National Trade Union Council of Hungary representing 90,000 members. New Zealand Federation of Labour representing 250,014 members. Trinidad and Tobago National Trades Union Congress. Histadrut of Israel representing 720,000 members.

YOUTH ORGANISATIONS

World Assembly of Youth Executive. International Union of Students. World Federation of Democratic Youth representing 101,000,000 members. Coordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students representing 3,892,984 members. International Union of Socialist Youth. All Indian Youth Conference. Twenty Norwegian Youth organisations representing 200,000 members. Deutsche Bundesjugendring representing 5,000,000 members. Federatie van Jongereengroepen, Holland. U.S.A. National Student Association. Free German Youth. National Council of Swedish Youth. Norwegian Student Association. Danish Youth Council. National Union of Students, Finland.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Women's International Democratic Federation. International Organisation of Journalists. International Association of Democratic Lawyers. International Commission of Jurists. Soviet Woman's Committee. National Federation of Indian Women. Hungarian National Peace Council. Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. Hungarian Committee for Solidarity with Peoples fighting for Independence. Hungarian People's Front. Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity. All India Peace Council. Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. People's National Congress of Aden. German African Society (German Democratic Republic). Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Committee for Racial Equality. Red Cross of the German Democratic Republic. National Union of Teachers, Britain. Cuban Committee for the Defence of the Revolution. South African Protest, Australia. South African Freedom Campaign, Australia. Comite Zuid-Afrika, Holland. Japanese Anti-Apartheid Movement. Israel Anti-Apartheid Movement. Austrian Anti-Apartheid Movement. Canadian Anti-Apartheid Movement. Indian Anti-Apartheid Movement. French Anti-Apartheid Movement. Eire Anti-Apartheid Movement. Norwegian Action against Apartheid. South African Committee in Lund, Sweden. South African Committee in Uppsala, Sweden. American Committee on Africa. Comite Anti-Coloniale, Italy. Committee against Fascism, Belgium. Movimento Gaetano Savemini, Italy. People's National Congress Party of India. Czech Committee of Solidarity with the Nations of Africa and Asia.

SUPPORT FOR UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION

ADEN:

Aden Trades Union Congress representing 25,000 members indicated support by an Executive resolution. Support was also received from Peoples National Congress.

AUSTRALIA:

973 individual signatures. In addition the following organisations expressed

support: Union of Australian Women, S.A. Protest Movement and South African Freedom Campaign, and the following Australian trade unions: Liquor Trades, Miscellaneous Workers, Gas Workers, Building Workers, Waterside Works, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Milk & Ice Carters, Sheet Metal Workers, Federated Engine Drivers and Firemen, Seamen, Miners, Painters and Dockers,

Fire Brigade Employees, Builders, and the Australian Railways Union (federal) called Protest Rally officially.

AUSTRIA:

213 individual signatures and support was received from the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

(Continued on Page 7)

"YOU WILL NOT SILENCE THEIR VOICES"

WHILE nine men sat in isolation in Pretoria's Central Criminal Prison for days on end, waiting for sentence to be passed on them, the whole of the civilised world made sure that these men were not sitting alone. In messages these nine Rivonia trialists have not seen representatives of world opinion sent letters, protests and petitions telling them that their cause was the world's cause and protesting against the political trials so elaborately staged in South Africa now.

In Britain itself the Rt. Hon. Viscount Blakenham, O.B.E., Chairman of the **Conservative Party**, wrote in answer to a letter from the Anti-Apartheid Movement: "All people of goodwill are rightly distressed by the character of the political trials in South Africa, and this attitude has been clearly expressed both by the Prime Minister and by the Government's support for the United Nations Resolution to which you refer. The Foreign Secretary is fully seized of the matter, and I am confident that the Government will continue to exert all its influence, through the United Nations and other channels, to secure the abandonment of these political trials and the release of the prisoners."

Ninety Members of Parliament in the **Netherlands** have signed a petition and sent it to the South African Ambassador to Holland. They are alarmed, they say, by recent South African laws which infringe the rights of liberty, of free expression of opinion, of union and of assembly and they "make an urgent appeal to the South African Government" to meet Non-White leaders in South Africa to find a way of life in South Africa acceptable to all its peoples. These 90 M.P.s call on the South African Government to end the Sabotage Act at the end of this month.

The **United States National Student Association**, pledging its fullest support for the campaign for the release of the prisoners, talks of the "deplorable conditions" in South Africa and has organised the signatures for a large number of petitions.

The **Soviet Women's Committee**, which represents millions of women in the U.S.S.R., in a special statement demands that the "falsified trial" should be stopped and that the nine accused should be released and, with them, all political prisoners. It points out that the racist Government in South Africa has done everything it could to convict the nine men and so weaken the unity of the country's democratic and patriotic forces.

From **Bonn** the **German National Com-**

mittee of the World Assembly of Youth, also pledges its full support for the campaign and points out that its parent organisation represents five million members. It represents 23 organisations in West Germany.

In **Eire** 67 members of the Dail, representing the three major political parties in it, the **Fianna Fail**, the **Fine Gael** and the **Labour Party**, have signed a petition for the ending of the trials and the release of the prisoners. Other prominent signatories include Alderman **Sean Moore**, Lord Mayor of Dublin; **Michael O'Leary**, of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, Mr. **J. MacGougan**, the immediate past president of the **I.C.F.T.U.**, and **Sean MacBride, S.C.**, who is chairman of the **International Commission of Jurists**.

From **Cyprus** news has been received that the **Cyprus Workers' Confederation** has cabled Dr. Verwoerd as follows: "Gathering **Cyprus Workers' Confederation** demands immediate release Rivonia prisoners stop United Nations resolution must be applied."

The **Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity** has also cabled Dr. Verwoerd from Hanoi protesting against "the illegal arrest and trial" of the nine men.

A former **President of the Philippines**, **Senor Carlos P. Garcia**, says "with my heart and my hand I hereby align myself with the forces arraigned against the apartheid movement in South Africa. The United Nations vote . . . should have been sufficient for the apartheid Government of South Africa to desist from such **Hitlerian policies**."

A second batch of signatures has arrived from scientists at **Euratom** in **Geneva**, containing another 137 names and enclosing more money collected to help in the campaign. This brings the total to 652.

Martin Buber, world famous religious philosopher, and **Hazaz**, one of the foremost writers in **Israel**, have addressed a joint appeal to the South African Govern-

ment: "Shed not the blood of the men and women who seek only to hold up their heads in dignity. Those whom you have placed in the dock are created equal with you, your brothers . . . you will not silence their voices—nor ours—by hanging them. Their voices will ring a thousand times more loudly if you do. A harsh judgment will not solve your problem, nor will it diminish the righteousness of their plea for freedom."

A most moving plea for the release of the South African prisoners came from 22 men who say they are political prisoners in **Mexico**. They claim that they have been jailed on unproven charges and have been sentenced to a total of 230 years in jail. "We disapprove of all racial bias and discrimination and ardently wish for the release of political prisoners in Africa and all continents," the men say.

The **Bureau of the Socialist International**, presided over at its recent London meeting by the leader of the **British Labour Party**, **Mr. Harold Wilson**, adopted a resolution which condemned and called for the abandonment of the Rivonia trial.

The Executive of the **National Union of Teachers**, the largest organisation of its kind in Britain, has written to the South African Ambassador supporting the United Nations resolutions on apartheid and asking for "unconditional release of all political prisoners and all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to restrictions for having opposed the policy of apartheid."

Two more petitions with signatures from **Belgian** Members of Parliament supporting the campaign for the release of the prisoners have been received.

The Secretary-General of the **National Council of the Patriotic People's Front**, **Dr. Gyula Ortutay**, writes from **Belgrade** that he gladly associates himself with the campaign and has signed the declaration.

The **Hungarian Scientific Academy** has expressed its sympathy with the prisoners at the trial and has sent a petition asking for the release of all political prisoners.

PEN PORTRAITS OF THE

Who are the nine men of Rivonia? In the following brief biographies, we have attempted to give you some idea of what they have done and the sort of stuff of which they are made.

We know that not one of them has any regrets at the path they chose many years ago and we know too that their stand has earned them the praise and support of the overwhelming majority of the world's peoples.

NELSON MANDELA

was born in Umtata, Transkei, in 1918 of the Royal Tembu household. He is tall, well-built, a dynamic personality whose striking appearance is enhanced by his choice of good clothes. He is a boxer and athlete—a man who would run 7 miles daily in order to keep fit, and then have a work-out at the gymnasium. He became a lawyer and had a flourishing practice with Oliver Tambo.

Politically he is a staunch African nationalist, but a multi-racialist too. He was national volunteer-in-chief of the Defiance Campaign in 1952 when he became Transvaal President of the A.N.C. and Deputy President General. He was in the 1956 treason trial, detained during the 1960 emergency, and led the 1961 strike against the Verwoerd Republic, after which he went underground to lead the struggle. In 1962 he toured Africa to win support for the Congress cause and afterwards toured South Africa to report back on his tour. He was captured in Natal and sentenced to five years imprisonment and was linked with the Rivonia accused after their arrest.

He is a married man with five children.

DENIS GOLDBERG

is the youngest of the accused and was born in Cape Town in 1933. He took a degree in engineering at the University of Cape Town and qualified in 1953.

He became interested and active in politics in 1954 when he joined the Modern Youth Society which brought young people of all races together for social and educational activities. Later he joined the Congress of Democrats and played a big part in the preparatory work for the Congress of the People where the Freedom Charter was adopted in 1955. As a result of this work he lost his job as an engineer on the South African Railways.

He was detained during the 1960 Emergency and after his release was the target for persecution at the hands of the South African political police—the Special Branch. His house was bombed one night by hooligan elements, probably at the instigation of the Special Branch, but fortunately he and his family were not injured.

In the dock he has been cheerful and determined, and his behaviour under stress has won the admiration of all his friends and colleagues.

He is married and has two children.

ELIAS MATSOALEDI

was born in Sekukhuneland in 1925. His parents could not afford to keep him at school after Standard 6 and at the age of 17, with his pass, he went to Johannesburg to seek work. He left his pass behind one day and was arrested for being without it—his first introduction to the apartheid laws of South Africa.

He worked first as a domestic servant for £2.10.0 a month and later in the shoe industry for 24/- a week. Although he knew nothing about trade unions, he organised his fellow workers to ask for an increase in wages and for this he was sacked. Later he joined the Leather Workers' Union, learned what he could about trade unionism and continued to organise his fellow workers, although this cost him his job on many occasions.

In 1948 he was elected branch secretary of the African National Congress Denver Branch and later became a member of the Provincial Executive.

He was chairman of the African Furniture, Mattress and Bedding Workers' Union and in 1953 became chairman of the Council of Non-European Trade Unions—the precursor to the SA Congress of Trade Unions.

He was detained during the 1960 emergency and in 1963 was held under 90 days and kept in solitary confinement

without exercise for 50 days before being joined with the Rivonia accused.

He is married and has seven children, the youngest of whom is only nine months old. His wife was detained under 90 days while attending his trial in Pretoria.

ANDREW MLANGENI

was born in 1926 in a Johannesburg location. His father died when he was six years old, and his mother supported her twelve children by taking in washing. Andrew could not go to school until he was old enough to earn some money as a golf caddy to pay his school fees and buy the necessary clothes.

Later an elder brother helped him attend St. Peter's Secondary School and he passed his Junior Certificate in 1946. He took a job with the Johannesburg City Council and afterwards worked for nine years as a clerk of an engineering firm and then as a bus driver.

He joined the A.N.C. Youth League in 1951 and the African National Congress itself in 1954. In 1956 he was elected a branch secretary and played a leading role in all Congress activities until his arrest in 1963 when he was also detained under the 90-day no-trial law before being linked with the Rivonia accused.

He is a married man with four children who are being educated in Rhodesia to avoid the poisonous indoctrination of Bantu education. His wife was also detained under 90 days during this recent disturbed period of his life.

He has shown himself a man of initiative, courage and determination at all times during his life.

WALTER SISULU

was born in the Transkei in 1912, is married and has five children. He had a very limited formal education at his local mission school and when he was old enough he worked on the gold mines, in a bakery, on a newspaper. Meanwhile his political ideas were being formulated. He joined the African National Congress in 1940 and became secretary of the militant Youth League at its formation. From 1949 he was Secretary-General of the A.N.C. and played a leading role in all its campaigns. He led a batch of defiers in the Defiance Campaign of 1952, was a treason trialist, detained during the

NINE RIVONIA ACCUSED

1960 Emergency and sentenced in March 1963 to six years for furthering the aims of the A.N.C. and incitement to strike (the latter charge arising out of the 1961 strike). He was granted bail pending an appeal, placed under 24 hour house arrest and forbidden to communicate with anyone outside his own household. He disappeared on 20 April and the underground A.N.C. announced that he had gone into hiding to continue his leadership of that organisation. His wife and 17-year-old son were both detained under 90 days but released after his arrest.

As a man Walter has a strong feeling for people. He is approachable, kind, interested in everyone's problems and always ready to help.

LIONEL BERNSTEIN

known as "Rusty" to all his friends, was born in 1920 of well-to-do parents and was educated at a well-known private boarding school—the equivalent of an English public school. He is an architect by profession, a married man with four children.

His first political work was in support of the Spanish Republican cause, about which he heard from his teachers at school. He then joined the Labour League of Youth and finally the Communist Party in 1939. He joined the army and after the war worked in the Springbok Legion, a progressive ex-servicemen's organisation. He was a foundation member of the Congress of Democrats, formed at the request of the A.N.C. during the Defiance Campaign, drawing in Whites to work side by side with the other Congress organisations.

He was arrested in the 1956 treason trial, detained during the 1960 emergency, banned and finally house arrested, but despite everything was still able to place his great talents at the disposal of the liberation movement.

He has a penetrating mind and was able to provide clear political analyses for all the journals to which he contributed. As a man he is reserved and quiet, but with a sense of humour and tremendous integrity.

GOVAN MBEKI

was born in the Transkei, the son of a well-to-do African farmer. He started his education at the local Mission school, attended secondary school at Healdtown

and then attended Fort Hare University College where he graduated with a B.A. degree and a diploma in education. He also has a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of South Africa.

He has made the Transkei his life's study and has published a book of essays "The Transkei in the Making" and a booklet on the subject of co-operatives in the Transkei called "Let's do it Together." He has recently written a book on the Transkei which will be published in London soon.

He was a director of the weekly newspaper *The Guardian* and later became Port Elizabeth editor and manager of *New Age*, successor to the *Guardian* which was banned. He became actively interested in politics during the 1930's and, although an intellectual, was realist enough to know that only organisation could achieve the political progress of the African people. He helped build the A.N.C. Cape Eastern Region into the strongest and most effective section in the whole country.

He was detained during the Emergency of 1960, and two years later he was arrested under the Explosives Act following the initial sabotage operations of Umkhonto we Sizwe in the Eastern Cape. He was acquitted of this charge after spending five months in solitary confinement. After a house arrest order was served on him he went underground but was arrested at Rivonia.

He is a very determined man, very single-minded and aware of the purpose of his life—the liberation of his fellow Africans.

AHMED KATHRADA

was born in 1930 in a small country town in the Transvaal of a scholarly Indian family.

He left school in 1946, when only 16, to do full-time political work for the Passive Resistance Council which was fighting Smuts' Pegging Act. He was a foundation member of the Transvaal Indian Youth Volunteer Corps, the fore-runner of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress. In 1951 he headed the South African delegation at the World Youth Festival in Berlin, and in 1952 was one of the young Indian leaders who played a prominent part in the Defiance Campaign.

He has held executive positions in the Indian Youth Congress, the S.A. Peace

Council, the Indian Congress and various other organisations linked with the Congress movement. Through these he helped organise the Congress of the People of 1955 and was one of those arrested in the treason trial in 1956.

He was detained for five months during the emergency of 1960 and in 1962 he was placed under house arrest. It was at this stage that he went underground and worked for some months before being arrested at Rivonia.

Kathy (as he is known to all), despite his youth, is a respected and experienced leader with almost twenty years of intense political activity to his credit. He gave an outstanding demonstration of his political understanding, courage and ability when he gave evidence for the defence in the Rivonia trial, showing himself proof against all the barbs of the prosecution and turning the tables on his accusers.

RAYMOND MHLABA

was born in 1920 in the Eastern Cape of peasant-farmer stock. He was educated up to Standard 8. He is a widower with 8 children.

His first job was in the dry-cleaning industry in Port Elizabeth and he soon joined the Laundry Workers' Union. Later he joined the Communist Party and finally the African National Congress. He became chairman of the New Brighton Branch of the A.N.C., the most important branch in the whole Eastern Cape, and he was always closely associated with Govan Mbeki. Together they built the Eastern Cape into the best organised and most highly disciplined region in South Africa.

In 1952 Raymond led the first batch of defiers in the Defiance Campaign in the Eastern Cape, which brought thousands of Africans under the influence and leadership of the A.N.C. When police repression made work impossible for him any longer, he went underground to carry on the struggle and was arrested at Rivonia on July 11, 1963.

A man of action and courage, Raymond typifies the determination of the African people not to submit to tyranny. His leadership has inspired thousands of his colleagues to join the struggle, and has held them together as a fighting force in the face of the most cruel oppression.

S.A. POLICE IMPROVE ON NAZI METHODS

IN the inquest into the death of Looksmart Solwandle, a 90-day detainee, who was found dead in his cell only 17 days after he had been arrested in Cape Town, counsel for Solwandle's widow, Mr. Berrange, said he would lead evidence that the South African police were systematically using a technique of torture to get information from detainees.

He was not allowed to lead this evidence, though, because the magistrate ruled that it was irrelevant.

On February 6, 1964, Mrs. Helen Suzman, Progressive Party M.P., gave details from statements by 90-day detainees. Here is one from an African prisoner: "I was taken to Bellville police station where I was handcuffed while in the van. A canvas sack was put over my head. I was told to squat and a stick was pushed between my legs and arms. Something like a ring was then pushed between my limbs. I was told to give all information.

"Later I felt a shock and was shocked several times. I was not hit at this stage but the bag was held tightly over my mouth so that the screams were muffled. I was then told to stand and was beaten on the head and ribs." (*Rand Daily Mail*, February 7, 1964.)

At Auschwitz

Twenty-two former guards at the Nazi death camp of Auschwitz are on trial at Frankfurt accused of complicity in the mass murder of millions of the inmates of the camp during the last war.

Giving evidence, one Mr. Breiden, a German sent to Auschwitz in 1941 for "sabotage" because he refused to work on German eastern front fortifications, gave evidence against one of the guards, Boger, who had interrogated him about some food which had been brought into the camp.

"I said nothing," said Breiden. "If I had admitted anything, I would have been killed. Boger took a spiral piece of iron and hit me in the face." Later Boger struck him in the neck, sending him spinning against the wall.

Breiden said he was then placed on what came to be known as the Boger "see-saw". On this, prisoners'

hands were tied clasped across their shins. An iron bar was pushed between their knees and they were then suspended head downwards.

Breiden said that while one guard beat him, another clapped his hands in rhythm. "I can show you X-rays on how they pulled my spine apart. It is impossible for me to work."

Shown a model of the Boger "see-saw", Breiden swung round to face Boger in the dock and shouted out: "The murderer".

Boger, bony-featured, pale, with well-groomed dark hair, looked at the witness and grinned broadly. (*Rand Daily Mail*, March 25, 1964.)

ALL PARTIES AGREE

THE three candidates for the Parliamentary by-election at Oldbury and Halesowen have found one thing to agree on—the Rivonia trial!

The three candidates — John Horner (Labour), Christopher Floris (Liberal) and Philip Lugg (Conservative) — sent a joint telegram to the Prime Minister, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, asking for the abandonment of the Rivonia trial and the release of political prisoners in South Africa.

WARM WELCOME IN ITALY

THE Italian Committee Against Colonialism were hosts recently to a deputation from the World Campaign for the release of South African Political prisoners.

The deputation consisted of Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., Mr. Robert Resha, Executive member of the African National Congress of South Africa, and Mr. Joe Slovo, exiled South African lawyer who, with Mr. Resha, was one of those charged at the notorious treason trial.

The deputation saw the foreign affairs experts of the Christian Democratic Party, the Socialist Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Communist Party and the Socialist Party of Proletarian Union. These parties represent the major political forces in Italy.

Signor Nenni

The deputation also met representatives of the International Department of the Confederation of Italian workers, the largest trade union organisation. In addition, they met a Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies who is also President of the Women's Federation and, per-

haps most importantly, Signor Nenni, the Deputy Prime Minister.

It was obvious that most Italians were against apartheid and backed the campaign for the release of political prisoners, particularly those already sentenced to death and the nine Rivonia trialists.

Agreed

All the political parties and leaders agreed that the Italian Parliament should be enabled at an early date to endorse the United Nations resolution on apartheid and that the Italian delegation at the United Nations should support U Thant's Committee of Experts.

It was also generally agreed that there should be united action on apartheid by Italian Women's organisations and it was proposed that there should be a declaration by the Catholic Church and other religious organisations. Pope John's Encyclical against racial discrimination encouraged hope that this may be done.

SUPPORT FOR UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION

(Continued from Page 2)

BELGIUM:

187 signatures which include 64 M.P.s from government coalition parties—Social Christian and Socialist Party. Signatories also include 2 former Cabinet Ministers—R. Scheyven and N. Troolet.

BERMUDA:

Petition was signed by Executive of Bermuda Industrial Union representing 431 members.

BRITISH GUIANA:

Peoples National Congress expressed support.

CANADA:

489 individual signatures. The declaration was signed by Mr. T. C. Douglas—leader of the New Democratic Party and it was also signed by J. T. Thorsen, President of the International Commission of Jurists and M. J. Coldwell (Hon. National President of the New Democratic Party).

CUBA:

Nationwide campaign of meetings. World Campaign received 22 telegrams from Committee for the Defence of the Revolution representing all Cuba, 13 telegrams from Trade Unions representing 3 million workers and 5 telegrams from student groups as well as a telegram from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

COLOMBIA:

Petitions were signed by 295 members of the executive committees of the Colombian Workers Federation.

CYPRUS:

Cyprus Workers Federation Executive and affiliated union representatives signed petition. The declaration was signed by Dr. Fazil Kuchuk, Vice-Phairman of Cyprus.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Committee of Solidarity with Nationals of Africa and Asia expressed support. The petition was signed by Helena Leflerova, President of the Foreign Committee of the National Assembly and President of the Czech Committee of Women. Other prominent signatories included Professor Hoffmeister—writer laureate and Frantisek Sorm, the president of the Czech Academy of Sciences.

EIRE:

Petition was signed by 1,254 individuals

including 67 members of the Dail and Seanad Eireann, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Alderman Sean Moore, Lord Killanin, the chairman of the Dublin Theatre Festival Committee and official of the Irish Olympics Team and also by Sean MacBride—chairman of the International Commission of Jurists.

FRANCE:

Support was expressed by the Confederation Generale du Travail and the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

GERMANY:

Support was expressed by the Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund representing 6,273,741 members and the German Metalworkers Union as well as the Deutscher Bundesjugendring representing 5 million workers.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC

REPUBLIC:

7,436 individuals signed the petition while 9 factories, 2 high schools and 48 meetings of students and workers groups showed support. Support was also expressed by the National Executive of the Freie Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund representing 6,500,000 workers and also by the Freie Deutscher Jugend. The German Red Cross expressed their concern direct to the International Red Cross. The Declaration was signed by the Head of State, Herr Ulbricht.

HOLLAND:

Support was expressed by the Federatie van Jongeregroepen and Comite Zuid-Afrika. 90 Members of Parliament signed a declaration which was presented to the South African ambassador.

HUNGARY:

Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions representing 90,000 members expressed support at meetings. Support was also expressed by the Hungarian Peace Council and Hungarian Committee for Solidarity with Peoples fighting for Independence. Gyula Ortutay—Secretary-General of the National Council of the Patriotic Peoples Front of Hungary—expressed support.

INDIA:

3,176 signatures to the petition include the President of the All India Harijan Association and 300 members of regional and central Assemblies. Organisations

which expressed support include the National Federation of Indian Women, All India Peace Council, All India Youth Conference and the Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Parliamentary Congress Party. A message from the late Pandit Nehru was received and O. N. Alegasan and Lakshmi Menon, Cabinet Ministers, signed the petition.

ITALY:

4,894 signatories to the petition includes Senator Parri, once head of the Italian partisans and President of Committee for Liberation of Italy, signed on behalf of Executive of Movimento Gaetano Salvemini. Daniele Bovet—1957 Nobel Prize winner—signed the declaration.

ISRAEL:

A declaration by Israeli leaders including Martin Buber and Hazaz (leading Israeli writer) was received. The General Secretary and Executive members of the Histadrut signed the petition. The declaration was signed by Zvi Berinson (Justice, Supreme Court of Israel) and N. Nir Rafalkes (speaker of Knesset).

NORWAY:

700 jurists protested direct to the South African government while an appeal calling for the release of South African political prisoners was signed by 580 prominent Norwegians including artists, prominent Norwegians including artists, scholars, Members of Parliament and religious leaders. 20 Norwegian Youth organisations expressed support as well as the Norwegian Student Union.

NEW ZEALAND:

The Executive of the New Zealand Federation of Labour signed the petition and also the executive members of affiliated unions. A. M. Finlay, the President of the Labour Party, signed the declaration.

SWEDEN:

Support was expressed by the National Council of Swedish Youth, Uppsala and Lund South African Committees. Dr. Bertil Ohlin Proferm, President of the Liberal Party, signed the declaration.

VIETNAM:

Support was expressed by the Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity (North).

(Continued on next page)

SIGNATORIES OF THE DECLARATION

ACADEMICS

Isaiah Berlin	K. Kaneshuge	Liu Chang-Shen	Lord Listowel (U.K.)	Ilya Ehrenburg	Upton Sinclair
Max Born	(Japan)	(China)	V. T. Krishnamurti	(U.S.S.R.)	(U.S.A.)
Asa Briggs (U.K.)	Frøde Kastberg	T. K. Chandhuri	(India)	Etienne Fajon	Alan Sillitoe (U.K.)
H. Brugman	(Norway)	(India)	L. E. Brezhnev	(France)	Lionel Trilling
(Holland)	A. Kornberg (U.S.A.)	M. J. Coldwell	(U.S.S.R.)	Howard Fast (U.S.A.)	(U.S.A.)
Alan Bullock (U.K.)	H. A. Krebs (U.K.)	(Canada)	H. Mahtab (India)	John Heartfield	Sophia Wadia (India)
K. Ebert (U.S.A.)	G. Lukacs (Hungary)	M. Desai (India)	M. Masani (India)	(G.D.R.)	John Wain (U.K.)
William Smpson	A. McLeish (U.S.A.)	Richard Doll (U.K.)	Tom Mboya (Kenya)	Bernard Holowood	Leonard Woolf
(U.K.)	Otto Nathan (U.S.A.)	T. C. Douglas	(U.K.)	(U.K.)	(U.K.)
D. J. Enright	D. M. Needham	(Canada)	Erich Kastner	(G.D.R.)	Angus Wilson (U.K.)
(Malaysia)	(U.K.)	A. M. Finlay	(G.D.R.)	Arthur Koestler	Kenneth Tynan
W. Feinberg (Israel)	Samir Refai (Jordan)	(New Zealand)	(U.K.)	(U.K.)	(U.K.)
Ilya Frank (U.S.S.R.)	Max Sorenson	Sudhir Ghosh (India)	Allen Lane (U.K.)	Nathalie Sarraute	(France)
A. Gropius (U.K.)	(Denmark)	Hans Mackkerup	Doris Lessing (U.K.)	(France)	Stanley Unwin (U.K.)
J. Heytovsky	P. A. Steiningen	(Denmark)	Kingsley Martin		
(Czechoslovakia)	(G.D.R.)	R. Hajarnavis (India)			
L. Hromadka	Janet Vaughan	H. M. Ibrahim			
(Czechoslovakia)	(U.K.)	(India)			
Julian Huxley (U.K.)	J. Bognar (Hungary)	Frøde Jakobsen			

ARTISTS

Peggy Ashcroft	Joris Ivens
(U.K.)	Stig Lindberg
Svetlana Beriosova	(Sweden)
(U.K.)	Alan Lomax (U.S.A.)
Dave Brubeck	Karandesh (U.S.S.R.)
(U.S.A.)	Sean O'Faolain (Eire)
Georgi Brosak	Sarajit Ray (India)
(Poland)	Paul Robeson
Ernst Busch (G.D.R.)	(U.S.A.)
H. Clouzot (France)	Eslanda Robeson
John Cranko (U.K.)	(U.S.A.)
George Devine	Paul Rotha (U.K.)
(U.K.)	Basil Spence (U.K.)
Geraint Evans (U.K.)	Michael Tippett
Tyrone Guthrie	(U.K.)
(U.K.)	Charles Wheeler
Peter Hall (U.K.)	(U.S.A.)
Barbara Hepworth	Helen Weigel
(U.K.)	Abu Abraham (U.K.)

POLITICIANS

Basan Kunwari Ba	Jomo Kenyatta
(India)	(Kenya)
Hastings Banda	Fuad Koprulu
(Nyasaland)	(Turkey)
A. Chandlerli	Diwan Chaman Lall
(Algeria)	(India)

Lord Listowel (U.K.)	Ilya Ehrenburg	Upton Sinclair
V. T. Krishnamurti	(U.S.S.R.)	(U.S.A.)
(India)	Etienne Fajon	Alan Sillitoe (U.K.)
L. E. Brezhnev	(France)	Lionel Trilling
(U.S.S.R.)	Howard Fast (U.S.A.)	(U.S.A.)
H. Mahtab (India)	John Heartfield	Sophia Wadia (India)
M. Masani (India)	(G.D.R.)	John Wain (U.K.)
Tom Mboya (Kenya)	Bernard Holowood	Leonard Woolf
Asoka Mehta (India)	(U.K.)	(U.K.)
Lakshmi Menon	Erich Kastner	Angus Wilson (U.K.)
(India)	(G.D.R.)	Kenneth Tynan
B. Morarka (India)	Arthur Koestler	(U.K.)
Hassan Nur Elmi	(U.K.)	Nathalie Sarraute
(Somali)	Allen Lane (U.K.)	(France)
O. V. Alegasan	Doris Lessing (U.K.)	Stanley Unwin (U.K.)
(India)	Kingsley Martin	
Bertil Ohlin (Sweden)		
Lakshmi Pandit		
(India)		
A. B. Patel (India)		
Prince Souvanna		
Phouma (Laos)		
P. Kodanda Rao		
(India)		
Sir Benegal Rama		
Rao (India)		
B. V. Wareker (India)		
Kenneth Younger		
(U.S.A.)		
Carlos P. Garcia		
(Phillipines)		
Karl Maisel		
(Austria)		

WRITERS

Kingsley Amis (U.K.)	(U.K.)
Louis Aragon	Compton McKenzie
(France)	(U.K.)
David Astor (U.K.)	Frank Owen (U.K.)
W. H. Auden	Herve Bazin (France)
(U.S.A.)	Borge Outze
John Braine (U.K.)	(Denmark)
Guy Clutton-Brock	Harold Pinter (U.K.)
(U.K.)	Vladimir Pozner
	(France)
Simone de Beauvoir	Salvatore Quasimodo
(France)	(Italy)
Isaac Deutscher	Bertrand Russell
(U.K.)	(U.K.)

TRADE UNIONISTS

Hwang Min-Wei	Jose Alonso
(China)	(Argentina)

JURISTS

Zvi Berinson (Israel)	Sir Lalita Rajapakse
Stuart Garson	(Ceylon)
(Canada)	William Robson
H. Mannheim (U.K.)	(U.K.)
Fritz Oellers	P. N. Saprú (India)
(West Germany)	S. Sarkar (India)
Feroz Khan Noon	J. T. Thorsen
(Pakistan)	(Canada)
Chester Pugsley	Henry Torres
(U.S.A.)	(France)

RELIGIOUS LEADERS

Bishop of Accra	Father Pire
Bishop of Bristol	Rev Michael Scott
Bishop of Masasi	Rev. Donald Soper
Dalai Lama (Tibet)	Bishop of Southwark
Bishop Ambrose	
Reeves	

OTHERS

A. D. Shroff (India)	G. L. Cheshire (U.K.)
Hugh Casson (U.K.)	Dr. A. Gani (India)
Felix Candela	
(Mexico)	

SUPPORT FOR UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION

(Continued from Page 7)

U.S.S.R.:

L. E. Brezhnev, the President of the Soviet Union, sent a telegram to the South African Prime Minister. The Soviet Afro-Asian solidarity committee passed resolutions. The All Union Central Council of Trade Unions, on behalf of 70 million members, issued a statement which was sent to the Government of South Africa and the United Nations.

U.S.A.:

Support was expressed by the following organisations: American Committee

on Africa, Committee for Racial Equality, Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the United States National Union of Students.

UNITED KINGDOM:

48,388 individuals signed the petition. Support has been expressed by various branches of the Labour party, co-operative groups, Women's Guilds and Student groups and branches of the Fabian Society. Support has also been expressed by the following Trade Unions representing 5,250,000 people: The Electrical Trades Union, The Transport and General Workers Union, Tobacco

Workers Union, National Union of Mineworkers, Amalgamated Engineering Union, Constructional Engineers Union, Tugmen, Bargemen, Watermen and Lightermen's Union, Fire Brigade Union, Boilermakers and Foundry Workers Union, Association of Bakers, Allied and Confectionery Workers Union, Musicians Union, Actors Union (Equity), National Union of Teachers, Association of Supervisory Staffs, Executives and Technicians, National Association of Typographical and Printing Workers Union, Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, Chemical Workers Union.