

# Terror in my heart, —witness

Pretoria Bureau

A WITNESS at the terrorism trial in Pretoria said today that the words "security police" struck terror into his heart.

Mr. A. Naidoo, a final year pharmacy student, was testifying at the trial at which four Indians face a charge under the Terrorism Act and alternatives under the Terrorism Act and Suppression of Communism Acts in the Old Synagogue, Pretoria.

The judge, Mr. Justice Snyman, asked Mr Naidoo: "What is your feeling about the reaction of the Indian community towards your giving evidence in this case?"

Mr Naidoo replied: "I don't think my giving evidence will be received very favourably."

The accused are: Mr. Mohamed Ealim Essop (22), Mr. Yusuf Hassan Essack (21), Mr. Indhrasen Moodley (27) and Mrs. Amina Desai (51).

They all have pleaded not guilty.

Another student, Mr. K. Chetty, said he was given the pamphlet "Inkululeko" ("Freedom") by Mr Indhrasen Moodley, one of the accused.

He identified a copy of "Inkululeko," a court exhibit, as similar to the one he had been given.

Mr Chetty was cross-examined by Mr Browde, SC, for Mr Essop.

They had discussed the South African political situation with reference to the Indian community, he said.

Mr Browde asked: "Many Indians are opposed to the apartheid policy?" and Mr Chetty replied "Yes."

## PEACEFUL CHANGE

In reply to further questions he said he was opposed to a certain extent to apartheid.

Mr Browde: You would like to see a change brought about peacefully? — Yes.

Is that the same view as Mr. Moodley? — Yes, it is.

Indians did not have a vote and he had discussed the need for an organisation to express Indian opinion. He had discussed the need for a revived National Indian Congress with Mr Moodley.

The revival of the congress was a revival of the philosophy

of Gandhi. The whole basis of communism and anti-violence.

He knew Mr Moodley to be anti-communist and anti-violent.

Mr Moodley shared the view that subversive political parties in South Africa were dead.

Mr Browde—It was in this context that Mr Moodley said to you that he had received something in the post and that it had startled him.—He said he had received something in the post.

Mr Browde—he then showed you this document—"Inkululeko".—Yes.

Mr Browde—Isn't it true that he expressed alarm that this came from the Communist Party?—He may have said it, I can't remember. He asked me to take it and destroy it.

Mr Browde—You knew it came from an anti-communist? —Yes.

Mr Browde—And he knew you were anti-communist? —Yes.

Mr Chetty told the court that at this time he had been interrogated by Security Police in Durban.

He was scared at the time because when he refused to divulge information they threatened him.

Mr Browde—With what? —With violence.

Mr A. Naidoo, a final year pharmacy student, said in May last year he received a pamphlet from Mr Moodley, his lecturer. It was called "Number One Inkululeko" and it was the organ of the South African Communist Party.

He later burnt the document. He thought it was the safest thing to do.

Security police visited his mother's home while he was away. They left a message that he must be at home at 8 am the next day.

The next day the police arrived and took him to their "Fisher Street" headquarters. At this stage Mr Browde asked: "Are you scared of anyone in this court?"

Mr Naidoo: Yes I am. Mr Browdie: Of whom? —The Security Police.

He was not scared of any other member of the audience. Mr Von Lieres said anybody in court who frightened Mr Naidoo could be asked to leave. Mr Browde: Isn't it true that the word security police strikes terror into your heart? —Yes.



CITY LATE