

# LIST OF "COMMUNIST WORDS"

(Continued from page 6)

"If it associated with known communist organisations I would regard it as communist," said Murray.

Mr. N. Rosenberg, Q.C., asked the witness to quote the words in this and all documents upon which his conclusions were based.

## Laughter in Court

**Murray:** There is the accusation that the government is fascist. (Laughter in the court.) That is generally said by the communists of capitalist countries.

It refers to "the fate of democracy in South Africa." 'Democracy' is a typical communist word—in communist language it means something different.

"Total democracy or total fascism" in the document, shows the same pattern.

Referring then to the report of the Legion's 1953 National Conference, Murray said it was "full of words used in communist literature."

The examples he cited were: oppression; fully fledged dictatorship; fascism; uncompromising democratic policy ("a slogan now used by Mao Tse-Tung"); opponents of reaction ("a straight communist phrase.")

On COD speakers' notes issued in 1953, Murray commented: "The whole document seems to form part of Communist Party propaganda—it says the government is moving towards full-blooded fascism. The argument that the COD stands for true democracy is in line with Communist Party tactics."

Similarly Murray considered an article "The Road to Liberty" by Mr. L. Bernstein "falls in line with the C.P. interpretation of the situation in South Africa because it is aimed at fascism in South Africa."

Words in this article to which he drew attention were: reactionary forces, democracy and progress.

## "Communist Tactic"

A COD report issued in 1953 "adopted the communist tactic of linking up local issues with the struggle." Also there was in it "an appeal for world peace, in line with current C.P. slogans and tactics."

Another COD report was "communist in intention" because:

"1. It opposed sending South African troops to Kenya.

"2. It supported the peace movement, and,

"3. It puts emphasis on democracy and on the necessity for liaison with the trade unions—in line with C.P. tactics."

The newsletter "Counterattack" contained "words and expressions commonly used in C.P. terminology."

## "ANC CONSTITUTION"—COMMUNIST

A DOCUMENT which the "expert" described as the ANC constitution showed "communist tendencies." Specifically it called for "equitable redivision of land; democratisation of industry; the present system in South Africa is rejected; it calls for one language throughout Africa ("The right of national groups to self-determination is in line with Stalin's policy"); it is opposed to colonialism.

"These," said Murray, "show the communist party tendencies running through the whole document."

The presidential address at the 1954 Conference of the ANC, Transvaal "followed the C.P. pattern of argument. It says: reaction can plunge the world into a blood-bath, refers to colonialism and slavery, praises China and USSR, talks of fascism in the South African liberatory movement. It follows the C.P. pattern."

A message to conference from Mr. W. Sisulu "was indirectly

associated with left-wing tendencies."

**Magistrate:** What do you mean?  
**Murray:** In political talk we distinguish between the right—commonly called the free forms of government—and the left—communist and extremist forms of socialist government.

## "Lodestar—Communist-Liberalistic"

The ANCYL official organ, "Lodestar," according to Murray, "falls into line with current communistically orientated propaganda." There were some new "communist" words here: *Fatigue, danger, struggle, death.*

"It is in line with customary communistic liberalistic thinking," said Murray.

## "Shepilov—Seems Communist"

Referring to a speech made by Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov and reprinted by the Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR, the "expert" said that certain points in the Soviet Foreign Minister's speech "seem to be communistic." Among those he cited was Shepilov's statement that the revolution could take place by parliamentary means, under certain conditions.

In another of the Society's publications, Murray drew attention to "the suggestion that the people are better off in the Soviet Union now than they were under the Czar." This was the communist line.

## "Mr. Chairman"

Mr. van Niekerk's questions went on through the documents. The process was very slow—Mr. van Niekerk seemed continually to be mislaying his papers and shuffling agitatedly through his heaps of documents. The professor—a small, sharp-faced man—seemed once or twice to forget where he was as he replied, and once he began a phrase by pointing a finger in a platform manner, and addressing the magistrate as "Mr. Chairman."

After he had passed judgment on about twenty other documents, including the Freedom Charter ("one section is in complete line with the peace doctrine of the World Peace Council"), Murray turned his attention to a number of so-called "dicta" (sayings) read to him by Mr. van Niekerk, such as 'that there is a class struggle; 'that there is concentration of capital; 'the destruction of the propertied classes by the proletariat'. All these, he said, were Communist dicta.

## Van Niekerk Takes Offence

Mr. Berrange interjected to ask if it was alleged that these so-called dicta came from speeches or documents made or written by the accused.

"Yes," said Mr. van Niekerk. "Not from books taken from their shelves?" Mr. Berrange asked. The prosecutor said angrily that the dicta were not from books but from speeches and documents.

"There is no need for my learned friend to take offence so quickly," said Mr. Berrange. "We are only seeking clarity. He then asked if, to assist the defence and the court, Mr. van Niekerk would, with each dictum, indicate the speech or document from which it came.

Mr. van Niekerk said that he could not and would not do this. "I am not going to throw all my cards on the table for the defence. I am under no obligation to give you such a list," he said.

**Berrange:** Well, as long as the defence knows that the crown are adopting that sort of attitude, and hope to take the defence by surprise, there seems to be some justi-

fication for the defence view.

**The Magistrate:** It will assist both the court and the defence if such a list is given to us.

**Van Niekerk:** No list is available.

## Mr. van Niekerk Is Misunderstood

After the tea adjournment, Mr. van Niekerk explained to the court that he had apparently been misunderstood. Some people seemed to have taken his words to mean that the dicta he had read out were from speeches and documents of the accused. In fact they were not, but were simply a list which had been compiled, of "communist dicta." What he intended doing was to take the speeches and documents and classify them to show how they fitted in with these dicta. "And as I already offered to do earlier, I will make the list of this classification available to the defence."

**The Magistrate:** In good time?

**Van Niekerk:** In good time.

These are the other "communist dicta."

The destruction of parliamentary democracy; the teaching that parliament as at present constituted should be abolished; parliamentary opposition has withered away; the South African state is a semi-colonial state and imperialism must be abolished; violent revolution; a dual authority should be established; that the laws, courts, etc. serve the interests of the ruling class.

The land is in the hands of the exploiting class; the instruments of production should be transferred to the state; under the capitalist system property is concentrated in the hands of the ruling class; there are contradictions in the capitalist system.

Ownership of property means political power; the theory of surplus value; capitalism must be overthrown nationally and internationally; advocacy of the centralisation and ownership of all means of production in the hands of the state; industry should be controlled by the workers.

## Imperialism

The theory that imperialism has reached the stage where financial holdings are concentrated in the hands of the few; banks should be transferred to the people; capitalism is the exploitation of man by man; the workers are oppressed by the capitalist class; the worker is transformed into a wage slave; the worker has nothing to lose but his chains.

Personal worth is resolved in terms of exchange value, expressed in terms of cash payment; the proletariat should be raised to the position of the ruling class; there should be a close relationship between the trade unions and the national liberatory organisations.

The revolutionary international solidarity of the working class; division of the world into two sections—the exploiting nations and the exploited colonial peoples; Russia must be defended at all times and remains the homeland of revolution.

Revolutionary change is desirable, inevitable and imminent; the forcible overthrow of existing social conditions; contact must be made with youth associations, women's societies and trade unions; action should be militant; teaching subversion; to lay hold of the state machine is not enough.

For each "dictum" Murray quoted alleged Marxist authority, drawn mainly from the collection of Marxist articles in *The Handbook of Marxism*, edited by Emile Burns.

Cross-examination was reserved until June 24.



Drinking coffee during a recess in the treason trial are (left to right) Mr. Sam Masemola, Dr. M. M. Motala and Mr. "Achie" Patel.

## Treason Fund: "We Are Doing Our Duty As Citizens"

—Justice Feetham

MARITZBURG.

"SOME people say that if they give money to the Treason Trial Defence Fund they would be defending treason, I can assure those people that they are not defending treason but that they are performing a social service," said the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, retired judge of the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court and one of the sponsors of the Fund, when he accepted a cheque of £500 from the Pietermaritzburg Indian Women's Association at a ceremony in the International Club recently.

This cheque brought the total contributed by Pietermaritzburg to more than £1,500, of which about £100 has been given to the Pietermaritzburg dependants of one of the 156 people appearing at a preparatory examination on an allegation of treason.

"Some people have been shy of contributing to the Fund, saying that they do not want to defend treason," said Mr. Feetham. "This is a mistaken point of view. They are not defending treason."

"By law those facing these charges are presumed to be innocent until proved guilty. In the meantime they have to face long legal proceedings, during which they and their families are exposed to serious hardship. Some depend for their livelihood on what they can earn, so something has to be done for them and their dependants."

"We are not doing something exceptional by this Fund. We are doing our duty as citizens in coming to the material aid of those facing these charges."

### PRESIDENT'S INTERVIEW

Mrs. Gabriel Zachriah, President of the Pietermaritzburg Indian Women's Association, in an interview with members of the Treason Trial Defence Fund Committee, said that although doctors had forbidden her to move about, her heart and spirit were with those who were standing trial.

She said that she was thrilled at the way members of her Association and well-wishers had co-operated to raise the sum of over £500.

Mrs. D. Bundhoo, Secretary of the Pietermaritzburg Indian Women's Association, said that since its inception in 1932, her Association had helped various charities.

"Our Association considers this contribution to the Treason Trial Defence Fund as the most deserving. In helping this cause we are

defending the cause of justice and freedom," she said.

Dr. D. V. Chetty, Chairman of the Treason Trial Defence Fund, said that it was estimated that the trial would cost about £100,000 in legal fees, dependants' allowances, etc.

"It is, therefore, our duty to see that the Fund is kept alive," he said.

## Durban Women Also Give £500

DURBAN.

The Natal Indian Women's Congress, who have been active since January this year in Durban and have staged variety shows to raise funds, among their other activities, have donated £500 to the Treason Trial Defence Fund. A cheque for this amount was handed to Mr. Alan Paton, a trustee of the Fund, in Durban last week.

## 5,000 AT JOHANNESBURG CONFERENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

A mass conference held on Freedom Square, Sophiatown, on Sunday condemned the Native Laws Amendment Bill, permits and passes for women, Bantu authorities and the deportations of chiefs.

The conference, which was attended by about 5,000 people, was convened jointly by the ANC, COD, SACPO, SAIC and the Women's Federation. The speakers of the convening organisations included Messrs. Mtembu, Goldberg and Daniels. Mr. B. Ngakane presided.

# THE PLATTELAND VOTER STILL CALLS THE TUNE

AS the Parliamentary session draws to an end and the General Election approaches, the Nats and the U.P. turn their eyes from the Speaker in the House of Assembly to the voter out in the platte-land. For the next year, this citizen will hold party politics in the hollow of his hand.

He is the yardstick for our programmes and policies. Every political thought is tested against his reaction. If he approves, it passes the test; if he disapproves, it fails.

He becomes the personification of reaction and prejudice. He typifies everything that is backward, evil and avaricious in our national life. Whether he is quite as bad as the two major political parties make him out to be, cannot be stated with certainty. They play safe, and fashion him in the ugliest, most repellent image possible. Then they adjust their propaganda to him accordingly.

General Election time in South Africa is not a pretty time of the year. As if there were not enough prejudices and antagonisms already, the politicians scour the back alleys and dongas for more. And that is what they are off to do now. The niceties of Parliamentary debate, such as they are, are being traded in for the crude jargon of the strydag.

In the last few weeks of a Parliamentary session, the two periods overlap, and things which are better kept for the public meeting under a thorn tree, are tossed into Parliament's lap—such as the remark by one of the Nat M.P.s that the main occupation of the urban African woman is to brew beer, raise ten illegitimate children, and then run to the State for support. The African people will bear these insults in mind.

Last week, on the Native Affairs vote, we had a foretaste of the electioneering which lies ahead. The Nationalists put their cards on the table, and the U.P., notwithstanding some inept shuffling, did the

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## Racing At Turffontein

Following are High Treason's selections for Saturday:

**First Race: 1. Clerestory; 2. Flinters; 3. Copper Duchess.**  
**Second Race: 1. Airstream; 2. Misty Rose; 3. Kingsfold.**  
**Third Race: 1. Frolic (Nap); 2. Mimosa Road; 3. Southy.**  
**Fourth Race: 1. Swift Car; 2. Lady Jester; 3. Flash.**  
**Fifth Race: 1. Swirling; 2. Knock; 3. Westix.**  
**Sixth Race: 1. Crasher; 2. Marion Rock or Waltz; 3. Pressurise.**  
**Seventh Race: 1. Djakorta; 2. Sting Ray; 3. Aussie or Plume.**  
**Eighth Race: 1. Prince Albert; 2. Queen's Council; 3. Cotton Crop.**  
**Ninth Race: 1. New Guinea (Nap); 2. Miss Dixie; 3. Fox Fire.**  
**Durban Union Day Handicap: 1. Judex (if absent King Size); 2. Finisterre; 3. Mossel Bay.**  
**Natal Breeders' Stakes: 1. Seawolf or Seaward; 2. Jet Stream; 3. White,**

same thing.

There is little difference in these cards, as revealed last week. The Nats and the U.P. each insist that they are the best champions of White supremacy. They each warned that the other's policy would lead to the downfall of White rule.

### BANTUSTAN

Mr. Marais Steyn said that, if Dr. Verwoerd created a Bantustan, it might enter into treaties and military alliances with other countries. Mr. Steyn, clearly, was trying to frighten Nat supporters with the thought that, if Dr. Verwoerd had his way, the Transkei would soon be entering into a mutual aid pact with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Steyn looked very far ahead

## Looking At Parliament

into this mythical Bantustan, and turning to his trembling colleagues he asked: Had not most of the conflicts in the 20th century arisen because of intervention on the behalf of minorities? (Mr. Steyn envisages, apparently, intervention by Verwoerd's Bantustan in, say, disputes between Whites and Africans in White territory).

But what did Mr. Steyn suggest should take the place of Verwoerd's Bantustan (which neither he nor anyone else believes is going to be created anyhow)? Mr. Steyn made it abundantly clear that the chief aim of the U.P. was the maintenance of White supremacy and the perpetuation of the present system of naked exploitation of Non-White workers.

So one can go through the whole debate. There was the assurance, for example, by Mr. Harry Lawrence that: "There is no question of all the urban areas being thrown open or of living together in the same street. The Natives would have areas in which they would be able to develop their own form of local government and enjoy the rights and privileges of ownership, which would root them to the country and would be a tremendous antidote to Communism." I read this particular passage twice to make sure that it really was Mr. Lawrence, and not Dr. Verwoerd, talking.

Then there was Mr. George Hayward, U.P., who said frankly that the day would never dawn when the U.P. would agree to the Africans governing the country or entering Parliament.

### NO MORE LIBERALS

And finally there was Professor Fourie, one-time chief spokesman of the "liberal" backbench, who said that the principle of total territorial separation was the most "liberalistic" principle in the world, and that if he were a liberal (Government laughter) he would favour it himself. But, he added, "this promise of self-determination which the Government is giving to the Bantu is fatal." And with this peculiarly inverted attack on Bantustan, Professor Fourie bade his ultimate farewell to his career as a "liberal," and prepared himself for the General Election. According to reports, more and more Nationalists have been pouring into his constituency (Edenvale), and his chances of winning it again are slight.

Meanwhile, Mr. Harry Oppenheimer runs around the country talking about a "multiracial Senate." Seeing that political control is vested exclusively in the House of Assembly, one is tempted to suggest to Mr. Oppenheimer that he stop wasting his and other people's time. If Mr. Oppenheimer wants the U.P. to pursue progressive policies, he can divert his attention

from the plans for a "multiracial Senate" to restraining Mr. Hayward from declaring that Africans will never sit in Parliament.

A lot more was said by U.P. speakers in the debate on Dr. Verwoerd's vote, but it was all in the same pre-General Election strain. Boiled down, it amounts to this: that, while the Nationalists and U.P. are agreed that the Whites must remain boss, the methods advocated by the Nats will lead to trouble, whereas the methods advocated by the U.P. will ensure the minimum unrest.

### THE NAT REPLY

Dr. Verwoerd set out the Nationalist Party's General Election programme. Briefly, it is that the U.P.'s methods will lead to equality of the races, whereas the Nationalist Party's methods will ensure for the Afrikaner not only intensified exploitation of the Non-Whites, but domination too over those Whites who try to hinder the achievement of this aim. As you can see, Dr. Verwoerd is in a position to outbid Sir de Villiers. This always happens, and the U.P. never learns.

The next point made by Dr. Verwoerd is that the African people are accepting apartheid, although the only evidence he was able to produce in support of this was the conversion of a few chiefs—whose position will be bolstered up by the Bantu Authorities Act.

Dr. Verwoerd's third point was that the African people have no future whatever in the urban areas, except as workers. Dr. Otto du Plessis (Nat, Stellenbosch) said openly: "Under our policy, they (the Africans) will get no further political rights in Parliament." And Mr. C. Greyling (according to "Die Burger") supplemented Dr. du Plessis' remark with the statement that "the sooner the Native Representatives are out of the Assembly, the better it will be."

If you read the statements by Dr. du Plessis and Mr. Greyling side by side you find that they hold out no hope for the Africans in the future, and that what little the Africans have now is to be torn away.

That, generally, is the pattern of Nationalist policies for the General Election: take away everything, give nothing.

Apartheid, therefore, in all its many and vicious forms, continues to be the biggest election issue. The Nationalists have made sure of this. But in the absence of serious opposition from the U.P., the task of challenging apartheid in the Parliamentary sphere rests, more than ever before, with the smaller parties, like the Labour and Liberal groups.

### AFRICANS' TASK

As for the African people, they too have a new task to perform. In the Reserves and rural areas, and even in some towns, the Nationalists are hard at work, pushing the Bantu Authorities Act and the Bantu Education Act, and claiming increasing support from the African people. Then they turn to the White electorate, and exclaim: "Look, the Africans themselves support apartheid."

We know that those Africans who have been converted to apartheid are few and far between, and that most of the converted ones are chiefs and headmen who hope to be put in positions of authority where they can rule their people like petty tyrants.

One of the immediate tasks of the African leaders, if I may suggest it, is to expose what is happening in the Reserves and rural areas, so that Whites and Non-Whites alike can see exactly what Dr. Verwoerd and his busy officials are doing. The Native Affairs Department must not be allowed to use the Bantu Authorities Act to undermine the unity of the African people.

C.P.E.

# MORE IN DEFENCE OF BOXING

I'M all gloved up and rarin' to have a go at Lionel Forman. I'm fit, confident and am going to hit out hard.

As a regular fight fan who hardly ever misses a tournament I have no hesitation in refuting the statement that boxing fans are a cold-blooded mob, who are not satisfied unless the boxers hurt each other. We boxing fans pay good money to see good boxing or good fighting. We don't pay to see one-sided slaughter.

When a contest is uneven and one boy is hitting the other with everything he has, there is usually shouting from the crowd to stop the fight. Should the ref not do so then there is a demonstration against the ref concerned. There are a few butchers who squeal when an uneven fight is stopped but they are by no means representative of us, the boxing public.

Boxers go through a long, hard schedule of training for a fight, and a fit boy, even if he gets knocked out, is not really seriously hurt. Should you go to a night club after the tournament you'd most likely see that fellow jiving as though nothing had ever happened to him.

### ONE MUST BE FIT

One must be fit for boxing. Boxing control should provide that any boxer who knowingly enters the ring unfit or any manager or other responsible person who knowingly allows a boxer to enter the ring unfit shall be guilty of an offence.

After the fatal bout between Hubert Essakow and Willie Toweel it was disclosed that Essakow had been suffering from blackouts. Had this been known beforehand I am sure that the contest would not have been allowed to take place. Jimmy Elliot was advised by a well-known sports writer to retire. Others had advised him to retire. On the night of the tragedy the McAteer camp were tipped off that Elliott could not see through his left eye. Had this been known to the officials, then I am sure, that the contest would not have taken place.

Professional boxers are expected to follow a certain code of behaviour and be a credit to the sport. It should therefore be part of the code for a boxer not to enter the

ring if there is anything at all wrong with him physically. Serious injuries and fatalities bring discredit to the sport.

### MAKING A LIVING

Mr. Forman talks about boxing in the Socialist countries. We are however not living in the Socialist countries. We have to earn our bread here and professional sport is a means of earning that bread. In our society a person who can use his sporting skill to bring home the bacon should be perfectly free to do so.

Let us take mining. This is a dangerous occupation, yet people work in the mines to earn their bread. There have recently been many fatal accidents in the Free State mines. During the week after Jimmy Elliott met his accident four people were killed and thirteen injured in a colliery disaster. Yet no one suggests that mining should be banned.

Workers must campaign and fight for more and proper safety measures to make the sport safe. They must campaign for a percentage of the gate money to be put aside to provide for pensions for retired boxers.

Then we won't have to witness a boxer long past his time entering the ring to get money to pay his income tax.

### WE ALL HAVE TO WORRY

In conclusion I must state that the evil is not in professional boxing, mining or in anything else we do to keep a roof over our heads. The evil lies in the fact that we all have to worry about the financial security of ourselves and our dependants. Therefore we aim at increasing our bank balances regardless of risk. A boxer takes punches, a miner gets phthisis, a business man gets stomach ulcers, because none of us ever feel secure regardless of how much we have managed to save.

Many a person would willingly give his life if he knew that it would make his dependants—his loved ones—secure.

ARNOLD SELBY.

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Published by Real Printing & Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 8 Barrack Street, Care Town, and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., Forgate Street, Woodstock. This newspaper is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation. New Age offices: Cape Town: Room 20, 6 Barrack Street, Phone 2-3787. Johannesburg: 102 Progress Buildings, 154 Commissioner Street, Phone 22-4626. Durban: 708 Lodaon House, 118 Grey Street, Phone 6-8897. Fort Elizabeth: 9 Court Chambers, 129 Adderley Street, Phone 8-7888.

**Collection Number: AG2887**

**Collection Name: Publications, New Age, 1954-1962**

***PUBLISHER:***

*Publisher:* Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand

*Location:* Johannesburg

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