

We demand that the problem be dealt with by the Security Council as properly constituted - that is including the people of the Chinese People's Republic.

We call for the termination of the intervention by American forces on the Chinese island of Formosa and the cessation of hostilities against the Republic of Viet Nam - operations which both carry a latent threat of extension on a world scale."

Also on page 2, under the heading "Race Discrimination", there appears the following paragraph 3 :

"3. We consider the violence employed to hold peoples in a state of dependence and colonial subjection operates as a powerful menace to peace, and proclaim the right of those peoples to freedom and independence.

At the same time we raise our voices against every form of racial discrimination, for it promotes hatred among the nations and is dangerous to peace."

You hand in that document? --- Yes, My Lord.

E. 95 is a letter - a typed copy of a letter dated the 25th August, 1953, to the Secretariat, World Peace Council, giving information of the formation of the Peace Council at a two day conference in Johannesburg on the 22nd and 23rd August, 1953. Page 1 of this document reads as follows :

"Dear Friends. A South African Peace Council was formed at a two-day Congress held in Johannesburg on August 22nd and 23rd. A constitution was adopted, and a President and six vice-Presidents, and a further 20 members were elected to a General Council. Twenty more members are to be appointed to this General

Council by the regional and local Peace Groups, and until the full Council has been formed, a provisional Executive Committee has been elected. This Executive has not yet met to appoint its officials, so I am simply sending you a brief report for your information. 5

The Congress was attended by 275 delegates, representing 263,870 people. The delegates came from the following areas :

Natal : 26 delegates, representing 72,160 people. 10
the delegates were from the African National Congress (Natal), Natal Indian Congress, African Independent Churches, Natal Landowners, Women's, Students and Youth Organisations, and 9 Trade Unions, in addition to the Natal Peace Council. 15

Cape Province : 4 delegates, representing 11,275 people. Delegates were from the Cape Town Peace Council, Women's, Youth organisations, one delegate from Fort Elizabeth.

Basutland : One delegate from the Basutland African National Congress. 20

Swaziland : One delegate from the Swaziland Progressive Association.

Trade Unions, Transvaal : 33 delegates representing 96,790 people, delegates were from 16 Trade Unions, and from the Council for Non-European Trade Unions. 25

Transvaal, Women's Organisations : 16 delegates.

Factories : 6 delegates.

Peace Councils : 32 delegates. 30

Ex-Service Organisations : 5 delegates.

1803.

{G.P. VAN PALENDORF)
(E.95)

Transvaal, National Organisations : Delegates from the South African Labour Party, Congress of Democrats, African National Congress, Transvaal Indian Congress. (18 Transvaal Branches of the African National Congress were represented).

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Miscellaneous Organisations : Delegates were also present from religious bodies, and various Student, Youth and other bodies.

Two delegates were appointed to represent the Nyasaland Students Association, but notification was received too late for them to be present. Greetings were received from many individuals and organisations, including greetings sent in the name of 5,000 members of Industrial and Commercial Workers Union of Southern Rhodesia.

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A report of the Congress, copies of resolutions passed, etc. will be sent to you as soon as I can get them all together."

You identify and hand in that document? --- Yes, My Lord.

The next document is E. 96, a letter from the Acting Secretary, South African Peace Council to the World Peace Council, in Prague, dated 8th September, 1953. Page 1, paragraph 1 reads as follows :

"Dear Friends. You will have learned from my recent cablegrams that the South African government has taken action against various leading members of the peace movement. The terms of the notices served on myself, which is - which are similar to those received by other members are : that I am prohibited from attending any gathering anywhere in South Africa for a period of two years; that I must resign within thirty days as an office-

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bearer, officer or member of the Peace Council,
and may not again become an office-bearer or member
of the Council, nor take part in its activities;
and in addition I am forbidden to belong to, or
take part in, the activities of eleven other 5
organisations named."

On page 2, paragraph 2 reads as follows :

"As you can understand, this action of the Govern-
ment has seriously hampered our peace work at a
time when the Peace Council was really beginning to 10
spread throughout South Africa. And especially as
we must anticipate that similar action may be taken
soon against other leading members of the Peace
Movement."

You identify and hand in this document? --- Yes, My Lord. 15

The next document is E. 126. It is a letter
from the Secretariat, South African Peace Council, dated
the 14th June, 1955, to the Secretariat, World Peace
Council, Vienna, informing the World Peace Council that
the bearer of the letter has been appointed as a delegate 20
of the South African Peace Council to the World Peace
Assembly at Helsinki on the 29th of June, 1955. You
hand in that letter? --- I do, My Lord.

E. 168 is a printed document containing
signatures in print and signatures in writing, being 25
an appeal issued by the South African Peace Council
against the preparation for atomic war. On page 2
the following appears :

"Today certain governments are basing their mili-
tary strategy on the use of Atomic weapons. 30
They are trying to make the peoples accept it
as inevitable.

1805.

(G.I. VAN HAFENDORP)
(E.168)

The use of Atomic weapons would result in a war of extermination.

We declare that any government that lets loose Atomic war will forfeit the trust of its people and find itself condemned by all peoples of the world. 5

Now and in the future we shall oppose those who organise Atomic war.

We demand the destruction of all stocks of atomic weapons wherever they may be and the immediate stopping of their manufacture." 10

You hand in that document? --- I do, My Lord.

9 The next, E. 169 is a signature notebook, published by the Bureau of World Peace Council, also containing an appeal against the preparation of atomic war. The appeal is identical to that in E. 168? --- Correct My Lord. 15

The next document is Exhibit E. 188, which is a letter from the Secretariat of the World Peace Council to the Transvaal Peace Council, in connection with the attendance of certain delegates at a session of the World Peace Council, including the Reverend Thompson. 20
The document reads as follows :

"Frague, June 10th, 1953.

Dear Friends. We have received your letter of May 15th and thank you for the interesting information it contained which is always very useful for us. 25

Concerning the help which we can give you in the preparation of your Peace Congress, we agree to arrange with a number of national committees for them to send messages of greeting. We shall take advantage of the session of the World Council in 30

1806.

(G.F. VAN TAFENDORP)
(E. 188)

Budapest to settle this question and also to contact directly various personalities in the Movement and certain of the visitors who are being invited and ask them to write you. We shall give all details of steps taken to your representatives in Budapest. 5

In the same way, we shall speak with the representatives of the Peace Movements in the other African countries about your intention to invite them to go to the Congress, and we shall ask them to contact you on this subject. We think your idea of also sending 10 invitations to neighbouring countries which do not yet have a Peace Movement can have very good results and could really be the starting point for the development of the Peace Movement in the other regions of the Continent. We should greatly appreciate it if 15 you would keep us informed as to all replies you receive to this invitation.

As far as the Session of the World Council is concerned we have made the necessary arrangements to ensure that Mr. Desmond Buckle and the Reverend 20 Thompson on the one hand, and Mr. Bhoola and Mr. Wolpe, on the other hand, will be present. Thank you for your information on the South African Trades and Labour Council and we shall make due note of this.

We wish every success in your preparatory work for 25 the South African Peace Congress and hope to hear more from you in the near future.

Very sincerely yours, For the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace, (Signed) Jean Laffitte, 30
General Secretary)"

You hand in this document? --- I do, My Lord.

The next is Exhibit E. 190. It is a letter

signed H. Watts, Secretary, 11th July, 1953 to the World Secretariat - to the Secretariat of the World Peace Council, including inter alia, resolutions passed by the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Natal Indian Youth Congress, and dealing with the return of Mr. Thompson from the World Peace Council meeting. The following appears on the document :

"Dear Friends.....

3. I attach hereto copies of resolutions passed recently by the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Natal Indian Youth Congress and the National Baking Industrial Union, which I think will be of interest to you; also a message from the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, Johannesburg Branch.

4. Mr. Thompson has returned from the World Council meeting and we held a public meeting last week which was well attended, and at which he gave a report on the decisions of the World Council. I have also received a written report from Mr. Wolpe."

You hand in that document? --- Yes, My Lord. 20

The next is Exhibit E. 192. "Resolutions of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace" dated the 10th of September, 1953, six copies. You identify and hand in that document? --- I do, My Lord.

The next is E. 197. It is a message from the World Council of Peace to all Organisations and Personalities who desire relaxation of international tension, dated Vienna, November, 1953. You hand in that document, and will you tell the Court how many copies you found? --- I found nine, My Lord. 30

The next is a booklet, E. 198, being the Opening Address by Professor Joliot-Curie, at the

1808. {G.P. VAN TAPENDORI)
 {E.198)

Vienna Session of the World Council of Peace, November 23rd-28th, 1953. You hand in that document? --- Yes, My Lord.

The next is a document being a speech delivered at the Vienna Session of the World Peace Council, November 28th - November 23rd-28th, 1953 of Alexei Sourkov (U.S.S.R.) published by the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace. You hand in that document? --- Yes, My Lord. 5

The next is E.206, also a speech delivered at the same session of the World Peace Council, published by the World Peace Council, of Mr. De Chambrun (France). You hand in that document? --- Yes, My Lord. 10

The next is E. 207. It is also a publication by the Secretariat of the World Peace Council, the speech of Mr. Nesmeyanov (U.S.S.R.) at the same session. You identify and hand in that document? --- I do, My Lord. 15

E. 208, is a speech delivered at the same session of the World Peace Council, Vienna in 1953, and it is published by the Secretariat of the World Peace Council, the speech of Mr. Han Sul Ya (Korea). My Lords, this document is referred to at page 137 in the Policy Schedule. The first two pages of this document read as follows : 20

"The bloodshed in Korea, which has resulted in tens of thousands of victims and was menacing the world with the danger of serious international complications, has at last been stopped. The American invaders, for more than three years, made very effort to subjugate the freedom-loving people of Korea. With this end in view they used an enormous quantity of war material and manpower against our little 25 30

country. However, as we can now see, they did not succeed in carrying out their plan of enslaving our people and the peoples of Asia.

In a bitter struggle our people managed to defend their country and compelled the US strategists to 5
sign an armistice agreement in Korea - an agreement which was signed precisely where, three years ago, the aggressors started their war against our people. Today the cannons are silent on Korean soil. The sun of Peace shines with new strength in the Korean sky. 10
The Korean people, helped by the gallant Chinese People's Volunteers, won a glorious victory which is also a great victory for the whole camp of Peace and democracy, a great success for all progressive mankind and for all who ardently desire Peace between 15
the peoples.

The victory of the Korean people, gained after a three year struggle for the freedom and independence of their country, for Peace and civilisation throughout the world, was obtained thanks to the great 20
support given by the peoples of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the People's Democracies and millions of defenders of Peace throughout the world.

Allow me, in the name of the Korean people, to 25
express to you, and through you to the Soviet and Chinese people, the People's Democracies and all men of goodwill throughout the world, their profound gratitude for the help and support rendered them in their just struggle for freedom and inde- 30
pendence.

The Korean people and the glorious Chinese

People's Volunteers have, by their selfless struggle and inflexible determination, defended the sacred cause of peace in the East and inflicted a decisive blow on the forces trying to unleash a new world war.

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The sacred struggle of our people has clearly shown that, in these times, it is impossible to suppress by force of arms the national liberation movement of the peoples of the Far East and the Pacific Ocean. At the same time it has shown to the whole world that devotion to one's country and the noble cause of Peace arouses heroism and daring among the masses of the people, and that if a people has taken the destiny of its country into its own hands, if it realises the justice of its cause and if it relies upon the help and support of the whole of progressive mankind, it is invincible and cannot be subjugated, either by bombs and shells, or by plague, cholera and typhoid bacteria.

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The reactionary circles in the United States, in attempting to achieve their aggressive aims, tried in every possible way to break the unity of the Asian peoples, following the principle "Asians versus Asians". However, the Korean war has demonstrated that the unity of the Asian peoples is strengthened in their common struggle against imperialist aggressors for their national independence.

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The great Chinese people, whose best sons and daughters fought on our soil in the common cause of Peace, shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army, has given a shining example of the solidarity of the Asian peoples in their joint

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struggle for Peace. The time when the imperialists could wage aggression against the Asian peoples with impunity and make of Asia a starting point of a world war, has long passed. We have entered a new era, that of the rebirth of the peoples of the East. 5
 Since the creation of the Chinese People's Republic the East has become a powerful bastion, which will be a permanent obstacle to the reactionary plans of the aggressors who are trying to unleash another war. 10

Everyone now sees that the armistice in Korea has contributed to the easing of international tension. It has fortified the hope for peace of all men of goodwill and shown that it is possible to settle international conflicts and other outstanding issues through understanding between the countries concerned. 15

That is why the Korean people, despite the machinations of the reactionary circles of the USA and the threacherous clique of Syngman Rhee, is making every effort to achieve a final, peaceful settlement of the Korean question. 20

You identify and hand in that document? --- I do, My Lord.

The next is E.209, a speech of Mr. Mao Dun (China) at the same session of the World Peace Council, November, 1953, published by the Secretariat of the World Peace Council. You hand in that document? --- Yes, My Lord. 25

The next is a document E.210 A, and it is a letter dated the 10th January, 1954, from the Secretariat of the World Peace Council to the South African Peace Council thanking it for information of its activities. 30
 You identify and hand in this document? --- I do, My Lord.

1811.

(G.F. VAN PAENDORF)
(E.210)

My Lords, I didn't refer to E.210. E.210 consists of twelve letters exchanged between the Secretariat of the World Peace Council and the Secretariat of the South African Peace Council, dealing with World Peace Council publications and requesting information of the South African Peace Council activities. You identify and hand in that batch of correspondence? --- I do. My Lord. 5

Then, My Lords, there is a document E.215. It is a roneod document, "Extraordinary Session of the World Council of Peace, May, 1954, Kuo Mo-Jo of China.", apparently a speech made at this session. The following paragraphs appear in the document, on page 1 : 10

"At the last session of the World Peace Council, held in Vienna in November 1953, millions of people throughout the world had joyfully and enthusiastically been welcoming the Korean armistice. The appeal which the World Council of Peace had been repeating for three years had finally been fulfilled. The Korean war, which had been a serious threat to world peace for three years, had at last come to an end, thereby bringing about some relaxation of international tension." 15

"Now that the Korean war, which lasted for three years, is ended, the only existing large-scale war is the war in Indo-China. This war has been going on for eight years and certain circles are trying to internationalist it. All people of goodwill in the world are now calling for the restoration of peace in Indo-China with the same eagerness as they called for the ending of the Korean war for more than three years." 20 25 30

On pages 5 and 6 the following paragraphs appear :

"The basic aim of the United States Government is to foment international tension. During Truman's term of office, the then US Secretary of State, the five-star General Marshall, once openly said that the United States should keep the international situation tense for at least ten years. Although the Democratic Administration has been replaced by a Republican one, US war policy has not changed under the leadership of a soldier President. The US President has not given up all thoughts of war although world public opinion and serious military losses forced the ending of the Korean war. Why? Because the monopoly capitalists of the USA can make super-profits from war. This is the hidden motive behind US world policy and all its actions.

The United States Government is fundamentally opposed to a relaxation of international tension. But, subjected to the pressure of world public opinion, it finds it difficult to offer open opposition and can therefore only sabotage negotiation by adopting a hypocritical attitude towards negotiation, and destroy peace by paying lip-service to peace. The so-called 'prevention of the Communist menace' and the 'defence of the free world' are nothing but a pretext for fomenting of international tension. The US ruling clique thought themselves very clever in undertaking the following : Brazen interference in the independence and sovereignty of other countries; the brazen establishment of military bases in other countries; the brazen imposition of blockades and embargoes; the monopoly

of raw materials for their war machine; wholesale robbery in the name of 'aid'; occupation and invasion in the name of the false 'mutual defence against Communism'. All this, however, amounts to nothing more than 'stealing a bell by shutting one's ears', 5
as the Chinese proverb has it."

Then on page 7 :

"As we all know, Taiwan is Chinese territory. Under the pretext of aiding the Chiang-Kai-shek bandits, the US Government occupied Taiwan and is actively 10
planning to transform it into a base for sabotage and further aggression against the People's Republic of China. This is absolutely intolerable to the Chinese people."

Then there appears on page 8 the following : 15

"We Chinese people have always loved peace and opposed war. We Chinese people are working peacefully with all our might, and our aim is to make our country a Socialist country, to enable everyone in it to lead a happy and peaceful life. Our Government is 20
a People's Government. It has faithfully carried out, and it will forever carry out, a peaceful policy. We are deeply conscious that we have a great responsibility for the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world. I would like to say once 25
again, therefore, that our delegation to the Geneva Conference, headed by Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, is completely representative of the will of the Chinese people. The delegation is resolved, with the greatest sincerity and confidence, and in 30
the spirit of peaceful negotiation, to enable the Conference to reach agreement. We Chinese people

are looking forward eagerly to the results of the Geneva Conference."

And finally on paragraph - on page 13 the following two paragraphs appear :

"Peace must prevail, and the struggle of oppressed 5
peoples for national independence and the defence of
their territorial sovereignty must be victorious.

Colonialism is finished in China, its days are
numbered in Asia, and it will inevitably come to
an end throughout the world. We hope the day is 10
not far off when all the peoples of the world will
united and co-operate in collective security, and
will, like brothers, live in peaceful co-existence."

You identify and hand in that document? --- Yes, My Lord.

E.216 is also a roneod document, "Extraordi- 15
nary Session of the World Council of Peace, 28th May, 1954,"
apparently an address by Han Sul Ya. On pages 1 and 2 of
the document the following appears :

"The victory of our heroic people in the patriotic
war which, for three years, they have waged for their 20
liberty, for the independence of their country; the
victory of the great Chinese people who have com-
pletely liberated themselves for ever from colonial-
ists; the recent events in Viet-Nam; the great victo-
ries of peaceful construction in the camp of peace 25
and democracy at whose head is the Soviet Union;
finally the ever-growing resistance to the aggres-
sive circles in the United States of America in
every country when they interfere in the internal
affairs of other peoples - all that is a true 30
historical lesson and it is no good them closing
their eyes, they cannot but take cognisance of it.

It is time that the ruling circles in the U.S.A. understood that the peoples of Asia are today no longer what they were in the nineteenth century or at the beginning of the 20th century, when they could pillage our lands without remorse, when they could with impunity make slaves of us. Today, we are no longer those Koreans who, throughout the five hundred years of the rule of the Li dynasty, wore fur hats and rode on donkey back. 5

Today, the peoples of Asia and among them our Korean people, who won a historic victory over the United States interventionists, have risen to their full height, they are now on a level with all the other freedom-loving peoples and they will defend their liberty and their independence until final victory. The era of the colonialists is drawing to its close. Whatever may be the bitterness felt by some people about this, they must however recognise the facts. 10 15

Millions of the best sons and daughters of the whole world who cherish their national sovereignty and the happiness of the rising generation, are now working to maintain peace. Peace can and must be safeguarded! And for that, we, the fighters for peace, must insist on a solution to all international problems under discussion by means of talks and peaceful agreements. As for me, I believe that we will obtain this, for we are guided by the magnificent principle of the peaceful co-existence of our two different political systems, by the principle of profound respect for national sovereignty and the culture of other peoples. Thanks to these 25 30

1816. (G.I. VAN PAPENDORE)
(J.216)

principles, the ranks of the peace fighters are ever widening and growing and the friendship of the freedom-loving peoples of East and West is strengthened.

The influence of the fighters for peace is great, 5
as are our victories. We can consider as one of our victories of the past months the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Berlin, which recently took place at the suggestion of the great Power which stands for peace - the Soviet Union. 10

We can also consider as a victory the calling of the Geneva Conference, on whose agenda figure such crucial questions as those of Korea and Indo-China. Thanks to these conferences, world public opinion has been able to judge clearly who stands for peace, 15
and who sows hate and discord among the peoples by all possible means and puts a light to the fire of a new world war."

You identify and hand in this document? --- I do, My Lord.

The next document, My Lord, is E.217. It 20
is the "Extraordinary Session of the World Council of Peace, Berlin, May 1954", a renowned document, apparently an Address by M. Jean-Paul Sartre of France. The Crown will lead evidence - this article was also published in Fighting Talk, under Exhibit M.M.68. The document reads 25
as follows :

"M. Jean-Paul Sartre.(France)

If the atomic bomb were dropped it would inflict on men a danger we know only too well. But even when it is only a threat, it constitutes a radical change 30
in the relations between nations. It is the atomic bomb that characterises what we call the cold war.

The appearance of national armies had the effect of enormously increasing the massacre of human beings, but all the same they could, to a certain extent, restrain the leaders. But yesterday, you needed millions of men to kill millions of men and to get the masses to accept death and to inflict it, the conflict had to reflect, if not their interests, at least their passions to a certain extent, and it had to avoid shocking their sense of justice. It is the entry of the masses into the national army which has obliged the governments to distinguish between wars of aggression and defensive wars - wars of aggression being those waged by others, and defensive wars being those waged by ourselves. Thus, even in the bourgeois democracies, at a time of national war, opinion exercises a control. But especially during the Second World War and after, in occupied Europe, in the Soviet Union, then in China and in Indo-China we have seen the appearance of popular armies which live among the people and not on the people, which take to the people, as the Chinese say, as a fish takes to water. In this instance, the people who take over - the people take over complete control of the war they are supporting, and immediately they win peace. A people's war is conducted against an aggressor, an occupying power or a colonial power; the people's army is formed on the spot, and sometimes it takes the place of a national army which is retreating or being routed. A people's war can only be a war of defence or of liberation; a people's army defends itself on its own soil, and it could not attack

another nation nor cross its borders without losing its character. This was made quite clear when attempts were made to enlist our resistance fighters for the war in Indo-China.

But the people's army has found its exact counter- 5
part in the nuclear weapon; the people's army and the atomic bomb are the two opposed characteristics of our time. At a time when the participation of the whole people in war has been finally seen to be a factor making for peace, a terrible power enables 10
the leaders of the West to make war without the people. At a time when the people's army is becoming a political organism living in complete harmony with the workers and often helping them to work, a handful of men, an instant of time, and an order given far 15
away by a bureaucracy which is cut off from the nation, are all that is needed to blow up a capital. War becomes detached from mankind, it is no longer restrained by the masses who fought it and suffered in it. But yesterday, there was class conflict 20
inside the army; today atomic war is in the hands of a few wealthy men and their mercenaries. An American journalist said to me frankly one day : 'In the United States, people are so peaceful that they would prefer to drop atomic bombs on their enemies 25
rather than mobilise the infantry.'

That of course is unjust and the American people as a whole want peace. But the more they are persuaded that they are not needed to make war, the less action they have on events. Because of 30
fatalism which is inculcated into them, atomic war is getting out of control, it could be launched

tomorrow by a few Cabinet Ministers against the will and interests of the nation. That is perhaps the greatest danger.

Violence is always abstract, it ignores the natural course of things, their normal development, 5 their affinities, and their organisation. It wants to force things and smashes everything. In this sense, the nuclear weapon is the most naked image of violence and makes of war the most abstract of abstractions. For this very reason, the atomic 10 bomb is the only weapon suitable for oppressive minorities. Without it, their task would be impossible. Their task is the maintenance of abstract barriers between the nations and between people inside each country, and to govern against the neces- 15 sities of history and political economy. But it is becoming more and more difficult to use men against their will and interests. How can one hope for long to use the Germans themselves to keep Germany torn in two? How can one use Frenchmen to set up a 20 European army which would destroy them? How can one use Europeans to continue the cold war, since they are its first victims? Today the oppressors are finding fewer and fewer accomplices among the oppressed. Diplomacy, propaganda and even money 25 are losing their potency. When the American government sent dollars and arms to Chiang Kai-Shek, did that prevent the Kuomintang soldiers from going over to the Communist people's army? And we who have so much to say about making Asiatics fight 30 Asiatics, have we ever succeeded in setting up Bao Dai's army? Today, the die is cast. German

unity must be achieved, the sovereignty of Viet-Nam must be recognised, Chiang Kai-shek must return to obscurity and Communist China must be recognised. All this must be done because it is in conformity with the movement of history, that is to say, with the interest of the masses who make history. It must be done because it will be done, because it is already done. Our soldiers are lacking neither in courage, discipline, nor intelligence. We have lost Indo-China because it was contrary to the necessity of history that a professional army, thousands of miles away from its bases, should defeat a people's army. There remains but one way out - the atomic bomb. The atomic bomb is a weapon against history.

Though brutal and violent, the ultimatums of the past were challenges and provocations. An ultimatum meant : if you don't give in, we shall fight, and if we have to fight, it is we who shall win. But the atomic bomb is a permanent ultimatum and it has nothing whatever to do with the ancient custom of challenge. Those who try to intimidate us with the Bikini experiments do not speak of victory, because they know that other nations have split the atom and could also use it for destructive purposes if provoked. Because they also know that a hydrogen bomb can wipe out a people's army, but that no national army can defeat them. In fact, it is blackmail on the destruction of the human race. They try to stop history as Joshua stopped the sun, by threatening to blow up the world. 'We will drop the bomb if the French loose

1821. (G.F. VAN FAENDORF)
(E.217)

the war, and it is just too bad for man, we will drop them on Indo-chinese, on the Chinese or on the Russians, it does not matter'.

In order to stop the world turning round they are threatening to suppress history by liquidating 5
those who make history. It is all they can do: wipe out man in case he changes. The bomb is in itself the basis and the sum total of a policy completely hostile to the true development of humanity which wants to impose this alternative: the status quo 10
or total destruction. It is quite certain that we will not any more after we are dead (sic). It is this dream of collective death which makes us realise that the atom bomb is in itself reactionary.

Fortunately, the warmongers are defeated by their 15
very power; the catastrophe which they are preparing for us is too complete; it threatens everyone of us, but they do not dare unleash it. Can one wipe out the whole of humanity because of the retreat of a regiment of Marines in Korea of the loss of Dien 20
Bien Phu? The weapon is too horrible, it cannot be controlled, every day it deviates further from concrete reality; too sure of their power, those who have this weapon have forgotten even the most elementary diplomacy; they confine themselves to 25
threats but do not turn their threats into action. But meanwhile, barriers are falling, more contacts are made, the peoples cease to put fear in the hearts of their neighbours, new unity in Europe and indeed the world, a new association of European states is 30
maybe developing and there are no means of stopping it, because it wishes to fly in the face of history,

1822,

(G.F. VAN PAFFENDORF)
(E.217)

the atomic bomb thereby risks falling out of history altogether.

No matter, as it can be dropped without the consent of the people, it represents in the hands of a few men an arbitrary power. 5

Up till now, anger, blundering, wrong calculations, stood in collective history as unimportant accidents; at present, they can become formidable, the moods of a leader can become historical factors. History must remove the warhead from the atom bomb, or else the 10 bomb will blow up the world. The peoples have a double task, they must unite against the bomb, instead of war impose peace, replace abstract opposition by definite alliances, win victories for peace, without ever giving the nuclear weapon the time or 15 the pretext for being exploded. Peace must be established in Korea and Indo-China, we must bring about German unity, in the face of the unshakable unity of the peoples the abstract character of atomic blackmail must show itself in its true colours. And then, 20 we must fight against atomic terror. The peoples have demanded and still demand that the representatives of the Five Great Powers should unite to prohibit the manufacture and use of the nuclear weapon. These two tasks are also ours, those of 25 the Peace Congress. We must redouble our efforts; in the past history was often made by war, but today, since war would mean the end of the world peace alone can make history."

You identify and hand in this document? --- Yes, My Lord. 30

The next, My Lord, is a document dealing with the Address, Appeals and Resolutions of the World

Council of Peace, Stockholm, November 1954, that is Exhibit E.221. The following heading appears on page 5 of the document :

"Resolution on the Action of the Peace Forces in Favour of Disarmament and the Banning of Weapons of Mass Destruction". 5

The following appears on pages 9 and 10 of the document :

"Resolution on the Situation Created in the Dependent and Semi-Dependent Countries by Foreign Pressure and by the System of Blocs and Military Coalitions. 10

The World Peace Movement has always, ever since its foundation, considered as a grave menace to Peace the violence used to maintain peoples in a state of dependence and colonial oppression.

It has always considered that foreign intervention 15 in the internal affairs of semi-dependent peoples, the inclusion of their countries in aggressive pacts, and the establishment of foreign strategic bases on their territories, aggravate international tension. The London and Paris Agreements do not only consti- 20 tute a menace to the security of the peoples of Europe and world Peace, but their application would have direct and burdensome effects upon the lives of colonial and dependent peoples who are already suffering such a hard and at times tragic fate. 25

The World Council of Peace draws the attention of world opinion once more to the dangers for Peace resulting from the situations created in various dependent and semi-dependent countries.

In Malaya in Kenya, in North Africa, there is a 30 danger that armed conflicts may become open wars and may jeopardise world Peace.

Concerning the Indo-Chinese war, the World Peace Movement proclaimed the need and the possibility of ending such conflicts by peaceful means. We have been justified by the event.

In the Middle and Near East, foreign meddling in different forms in the internal affairs of the peoples in order to force on them pacts and military blocs - the Turkish-Pakistan Pact, Near East Mutual Defense Pact, and others - constitutes a threat to Peace. 5 10

The World Council of Peace calls for the earliest possible settlement of these conflicts by peaceful means.

The World Council of Peace declares that relations between all states, great or small, should be founded on respect for the five principles enunciated in the mutual declaration of India, China and Burma - principles conforming with the United Nations Charter. 15

The World Council of Peace considers that the ending of the armed conflicts now in progress, respect for independence and the realisation of the national and democratic aspirations of all peoples are essential factors in the relief of international tension. 20

It calls on world opinion to demand the adoption and the application of these principles, which are indispensable to the safety of us all." 25

You identify and hand in that document? --- Yes, My Lord.

E.222 is a document Presented to the Final Session, World Council of Peace, Stockholm, November, 1954.30
Parts 1-6 are the same as contents of E. 221. Part 7 is an article "Recommendations on the problems of World

Peace Movement." You hand in this document? --- I do, My Lord.

E. 223 is a document dealing with the Session of the Bureau of the World Peace Council, Vienna, March, 1955. You identify and hand in that document? --- Yes, 5 My Lord.

Then My Lords, E.229(1) which is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 25th January, 1954; E.229(8) is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service 10 of the World Peace Council dated the 19th February, 1955; E.229(9) is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 4th February, 1955; E.229(10) is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 15 22nd February, 1955; E. 229(11) is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 3rd March, 1955; E. 229(12) is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 7th March, 1955; E.229(13) is a 20 Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 14th March, 1955; E.229(14) is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 16th March, 1955; E.229(15) is a Press Bulletin published by the 25 Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 6th April, 1955; E.229(16) is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 15th April, 1955; E. 229(17) is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the World 30 Peace Council dated the 19th April, 1955; E.229(18) is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 21st April, 1955;

E.229(19) is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 22nd April, 1955; E.229(22) is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 28th April, 1955; E. 229(13) is a Press Bulletin published 5 by the Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 3rd May, 1955; E.229(24) is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 6th May, 1955; E.229(25) is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the 10 World Peace Council dated the 10th May, 1955; E.229(33) is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 28th May, 1955; E.229(34) is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 3rd June, 15 1955; E.229(36) is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 8th June, 1955; E.229(37) is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 19th August, 1955; E.229(38) is a Press Bulletin published by the Information Service of the World Peace Council dated the 9th September, 1955. You identify and hand in all those documents? --- I do, My Lord.

Now the next is E.243. This is a map of the world, with a large number of blue flags. You identify 25 that document? --- I do My Lord.

And you draw attention to the largest flag, shown at Moscow, and the second largest in Peking. You hand in that document? --- I do, My Lord.

My Lord, the inscriptions on this map are 30 in the Rumanian language, and we will lead evidence as to what those inscriptions are, unless we can agree with

the Defence.

BY MR. KENTRIDGE :

My Lord, we have no knowledge of Rumanian. I have no objection to my learned friend saying now what the Crown is going to say in due course. 5

BY MR. TRENGOVE :

My Lord, the Crown will say that the inscription at the top says that the map deals with the struggle of the countries of the world for mutual understanding and peace. And then there are a number of photographs with 10 inscriptions at the bottom. We are only dealing with three of the photographs. One shows a picture of West Germany protesting against the attempts - protesting against the rebirth of German militarism. The picture in the middle shows the extraordinary session of the World 15 Council of Peace in Berlin, at which a motion was adopted against the atom bomb, and steps to assure peace amongst the peoples in Europe and Asia. Then there is a photograph dealing with the conference of the member states of the World Peace Council in Asia in 1952 at Peking, where 20 members representing two third of the world population attended a sitting of the preparatory committee for that conference, and that the map was published by the permanent Committee for the Advancement of Peace of the People's Republic of Rumania. That evidence will still 25 be led. My Lords, we have dealt now with the documents up to E.243 on page 7 of this list. Would Your Lordships now turn to page 10 of the list. The other documents from pages 7 to 9 were not taken on this occasion and they fall under another series to which this witness 30 will testify. If Your Lordship will now turn to page 10, which deals with the documents in Column 3 relating

1828.

(G.I. VAN PAEENDORP)
(E.85)

to the World Federation of Democratic Youth. The first document is E.85, in which the - this is a letter signed H. Watts to the Secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth at Budapest, sending a fraternal message on behalf of the Transvaal Peace Council. The 5 document reads as follows :

"Dear Friend. We have received your letters of the 28th April and 8th and 9th May regarding the World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace. My Committee has asked me to transmit to you the enclosed 10 message in response to your request.

We would like to inform you that our Committee is represented on the Festival Preparatory Committee in Johannesburg, which is organising activities in connection with the World Youth Festival. We are 15 doing all that we can through this Committee to assist in activities to popularise the Festival.

Because of the limited size of our organisation, and the fact that we are very busy at the moment preparing for a national Peace Congress, we are not 20 able to undertake separate activities on behalf of the Festival, save through our Preparatory Committee.

Wishing you every success in your preparations for the World Festival, 25
Yours sincerely, H. Watts, Secretary."

The enclosed message reads as follows :

"The Transvaal Peace Council sends its support and good wishes to the Fourth World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship; 30

To a country such as ours, where racial hates, contempt and prejudice divide the people, it is

particularly heartening to see the youth of all
lands, of a very wide range of viewpoints and reli-
gions, of different social origins, and members of
hundreds of different types of youth and student
organisations, coming together in a Festival of 5
culture and sport in - and in an atmosphere of warm
friendship.

Meeting in peaceful discussion, competing in
sport, and sharing in their rich cultural achieve-
ments, the youth who gather at the Festival will make 10
a great contribution to the growth of international
friendship, and play their part in seeing that they
do not need to meet on the battle fields.

Peace is vital to us all; but young people have
most to lose in war, and the future of world peace, 15
and thus the future of the world itself, depends on
the youth of the world.

We know this World Festival of Youth will play a
great part in furthering the cause of peace, and
its effects will grow and increase when the youth 20
who participate return to their own countries.

We look forward to the time when war will be era-
dicated forever, and youth will never again grow
in the shadow of war. Your Festival will help
bring that time nearer. Peace lovers in South 25
Africa welcome the Festival, and anticipate its
success with pride. Long live peace and friend-
ship among the youth of all races and nations!"

You identify and hand in that document? --- Yes, My Lord.

The next document is E. 101. It is a 30
letter dated the 19th January, 1954. It is E.101(D),
a letter to the World Federation of Democratic Youth

from the South African Peace Council, 12th January, 1954.
The contents is the same as E.100. You identify and hand
in this document? --- Yes, My Lord.

The next is E.140. It is a roneod document,
World Youth Affairs, and it contains the emblem of the 5
World Federation of Democratic Youth printed upon it,
and it is issued by the World Youth Committee, Transvaal
Indian Youth Congress. The first page of this document
reads as follows :

"Editorial. Unity of Youth. 10

This bulletin which we hope to publish regularly
will give our readers some information on the work
and activities of the Youth of other countries. In
this way we intend to serve in contributing to the
understanding of the Youth abroad and to bring about 15
goodwill and friendship between the Youth of South
Africa and the Youth of other countries. It is our
sincere hope that the work we have undertaken will
further strengthen and cement the solidarity of
Youth. 20

The need for such a solidarity was never so great
as it is today. The warmongers, led by the American
Imperialists, are preparing to plunge the world into
another war. In Korea and the Colonial Countries
like Malaya, Viet-Nam and Burma, the preparations 25
have taken an aggressive form. It is vitally
important for the young men and women to be aware of
the motives of these warmongers. Through the under-
standing and goodwill of the youth not only must we
create the solidarity, but unflinchingly pledge out- 30
selves to utilise the strength of our Unity in a
concerted manner to offset the warmongers from

carrying out the mass extermination of humanity. As responsible Youth it is our bounden duty to create a better world based on the principles of peaceful relationship with our fellow beings. It would be a cowardly betrayal of humanity if we forsake these noble principles and allow the avaricious magnates and blood-thirsty warlords to unleash another deadly catastrophe in pursuance of wealth at the expense of the lives and miseries of man, women and children.

Out of the long war against Fascism, in which the Youth played a leading role, were born the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students, two formidable organisations which are a significant expression of World Youth Unity for securing peace and a better future.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) was formed only four years ago at a conference held in London on November 7th, 1945, by 445 representatives from 64 different countries. The preamble of the WFDY states : 'This World Federation is an organisation of Youth united in their determination to work for peace, liberty, democracy, independence and equality all over the world', and further adds that the work of that Federation would be to 'ensure the protection of the rights and interests of Youth as well as the happiness and well-being of the future generations'. Among the aims set out for the Federation by its Constitution are, in particular - 'To struggle to establish a close international understanding and co-operation among Youth - to contribute as much as possible to eliminate

Fascism in all its forms - to contribute to the education of the young generation in a spirit of democracy and to improve its living conditions'. In the four years of its existence WFDY has grown in strength. Today it represents 75 countries with over 70 million Youth. 5

The International Union of Students (IUS) which was formed at about the same time, is the only representative International Students' organisation uniting five million students in 62 countries. The purpose of this body is 'to defend the rights and interests of students, to promote improvements of their welfare and standard of education, and to prepare them for their tasks as democratic citizens.' 10

It is an impossible task to give a full picture of the many facts and broad scope of the work of both these World organisations. We are confident, however, with future publications of this bulletin, our readers will obtain a true understanding of these organisations. 15 20

21 February, International Day of Solidarity With Youth Fighting Against Colonialism.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students have declared February 21st, as the day of solidarity with the Youth and Students fighting colonialism. This particular day is chosen to commemorate the Indian sailors' mutiny against colonial oppression which broke out on February 21st 1946, and which received the support of the entire Indian population. On this day in 1947, the Egyptian people organised a demonstration demanding the withdrawal of the 25 30

British Colonialists from Egypt. This day also commemorates the magnificent conference of the Youth of South East Asia which took place in Calcutta on February 21st, 1948, convened by the IUS and WFDY, and which marked the undeniable intensification of Youths' struggle against colonialism. 5

Imperialism has oppressed and continued to oppress hundreds of millions of people by whose labour a small group of magnates manage to secure fabulous wealth and riches. For the Youth and Students of the Colonial and dependent countries, colonialism means the suppression of their natural culture, the restriction of educational opportunities, the suppression of their democratic rights and considerable material hardship. 10 15

As in all countries, so in the colonial countries, the anti-Fascist war saw a tremendous strengthening of the national liberatory movements especially in those countries where the people rose in armed resistance to fight Fascism. 20

In Asia, for the first time, a free republic was born - the Democratic republic of Viet-Nam. Popular governments were established in Malaya, Indonesia and Burma. The people had been assured in such declarations as the Atlantic Charter that the anti-Fascists forces would guarantee national independence to all subject peoples, and they hope on the United Nations for assistance in this regard. 25
However, not only have they been denied their national independence and freedom, but since the war, they have become subject to even greater exploitation from foreign imperialism. 30

Alarmed at the tremendous upsurge of the subject peoples and unable to rule in the old way, the imperialists powers resorted to new forms of domination. British troops immediately occupied Malaya and Burma by force. With the assistance of British troops Dutch imperialists waged a colonial war against the people of Indonesia, while the young republic of Viet-Nam was attacked by French imperialists. In countries like India, Ceylon, Iran and Iraq, imperialism in alliance with the native reactionaries, started a brutal offensive against the national liberatory movements, leading to increased exploitation of the colonial people."

Then on pages 5 and 6 of this document the following appears :

"Colonialism - A Danger to Peace.

In the present year, the important anniversary of the World Youth and Student movements occur at a time when peace is gravely threatened. The Anglo-American Imperialists and their accomplices are feverishly preparing anew World War, by resorting to direct acts of aggression in Korea, by continuing the colonial war in Viet-Nam, by establishing military bases in the colonial countries, and by bolstering their puppet regimes to ensure the subjugation of the peoples of Africa and Asia to the tyranny of ruthless oppression. The most heinous of the crimes of the warmongers is the regimentation of the youth who are to be utilised as cannon fodder in a future mass slaughter. Their monstrous motives to retain and enhance their hold on colonial countries, the madness and the fury

which characterise their loud threats to use the atom bomb against the people of Korea and China, are a serious danger to world peace. All these are serious facts which allow us to measure the danger, to show the necessity to do more and more, to correct all weaknesses in our actions for peace, for our life and for our future. 5

The dark and malignant forces of imperialist aggression, fanatically bent on the perpetual enslavement of the colonial countries, are being heroically challenged by the momentous world peace movement. Democratic people the world over have constituted themselves into an unassailable and indestructible bastion of peace. Following the lead given by the Paris World Peace Congress held in 1949, 15 the Youth of the various countries worked untiringly in mobilising the people in the camp of the Partisans of Peace. The World Youth Festival which took place in Budapest, where 10,000 young people gathered was the most important international manifestation 20 of Peace.

Since the first Congress held in Paris, two years ago, the forces of Peace have doubled and trebled, as it was evident at the Second World Peace Congress held at Warsaw this year. Together with 25 the five hundred million thinking human beings who signed the Stockholm Appeal calling for the abolishing of the Atomic Weapons, and general disarmament, the World Congress representing these people from 75 countries, pledged to fight for 30 peace. The second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace is a graphic demonstration of the fact

that we have on the one hand succeeded in exposing the warmongers and in overcoming inertness and indifference on which they relied with a view of lulling international opinion, and on the other hand, thanks to our propaganda, every man and woman know they must make their contribution in erecting an edifice of Peace. Thereby we have most positively and concertedly become the sixth great power in the World which we place at the service of Peace, which in itself is a hope for the human race.' (Declaration of Second World Peace Congress). 5 10

In its address to the United Nations Organisation, the Second World Peace Congress declared : 'We consider the violent methods utilised to maintain the peoples in a state of dependency and colonial oppression as a threat to the cause of Peace; we proclaim the rights of these peoples to freedom and independence.' 15

The struggle against colonialism is an integral part of the struggle for Peace. The Peoples of the colonial and dependent countries, by intensifying their struggle for national independence and freedom, are contributing to the struggle for Peace. Similarly, we in South Africa by our fight for the removal of all the disabilities that the majority of our people suffer, are contributing to the World Peace Movement. 20 25

Peace cannot be established so long as colonial exploitation, subjugation and racial discrimination exists in any part of the world. Demand on Colonial Day. 30

On February 21st the Youth in South Africa in

common with the democratic youth the world over must make the following demands :

We demand the cessation of the war of intervention in Korea, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, and the seeking of a peaceful solution with the participation of the representatives of the Korean people. 5

We demand the cessation of American intervention in the Chinese island of Taiwan (Formosa) and the cessation of hostilities against the Viet-Nameese Republic. 10

We demand the cessation of the military repression and terror directed against the peoples of colonial countries, particularly Malaya, Burma and Indonesia.

We strongly demand the end of the shameful exploitation which plunges into misery and leads to their death, millions and millions of young people who are suffering under the barbarous colonialist regime. 15

While demanding the cessation of foreign intervention in Korea, while protesting against all attacks against independence and freedom of the peoples who the victims of colonialism, let us unite millions of youth in the struggle for Peace and national independence for the peoples. 20

South Africa Youth Celebrate! 25

A Mass rally to celebrate Colonial Youth Day, has been organised at the Trades Hall, 30 Kerk Street, Johannesburg, at 7.30 p.m. by the African National Congress Youth League, Students Liberal Association (Witwatersrand University) and the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress. - 30

1838. (G.F. VAN PAPENDORF)
(E.140)

Message to Sponsors of Rally.

'On occasion 21 February greetings South African Youth struggle for peace democracy national liberation against imperialist racialist tyranny. Stop. Hope celebration stimulate further united action 5 all sections youth for liberty equality Stop Invite cordially all South African Peace loving youth support and participate large number Berlin Festigal'. WFDY Secretariat.

Attend Colonial Youth Day Rally - Trades Hall - 10
February, 21st."

You identify and hand in this document? --- Yes, My Lord.

E. 234 is an Information Service Bulletin of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, dated 15
November 25, 1953. You hand in that? --- Yes, My Lord.

E.235 is a World Federation of Democratic Youth Information Service Bulletin, 26th November, 1953, which reads as follows :

"Budapest, November 26th 1953. 20
Declaration of the WFDY Secretariat.

The 19th of December, National Day of the Vietnamese Resistance will be celebrated this year as an international day of active solidarity with Vietnamese people and the struggle for an end to 25
the colonial warfare in Vietnam.

The Secretariat of the WFDY expresses once again its full support to this initiative of the Third Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions and calls on all the youth and all youth organisations to ensure the success of this Day. 30

The war of Vietnam carried out by the Frach

1839.

(G.F. VAN FAFENDORF)
(E.235)

colonialists with the support of all the forces that want history to go backwards, above all with the direct help of the USA, is a war of aggression, unjust and criminal. It is an attack on the sacred right of the peoples to freedom and independence. 5
This war against the free Vietnamese people is a dangerous holocaust, a constant menace to world peace.

To counteract the French and American colonialists, the youth of the whole world, on the 7th anniversary 10 of this criminal war, must put into effect more powerfully than ever their firm determination: Enough of aggression against peoples! Enough of wars and slaughters! Freedom and Peace to the Vietnamese people! 15

The efforts of the defenders of peace imposed the conclusion of an armistice in Korea. It is also possible to put an end to the war in Vietnam by negotiations with the Government of the Vietnamese Democratic Republic, and to assure the noble 20 Vietnamese people and their courageous youth a peaceful and free life.

Youth people of the whole world!

Unite alongside the French youth, affirm on this day, the 19th of December, and during its prepara- 25 tions your solidarity with the brave Vietnamese youth who are fighting for the independence and the peaceful future of their land. Organise assemblies, demonstrations, denounce the criminal action of French and American colonialists and draw new 30 millions of brothers and sisters into the noble and just struggle for peace in Vietnam and in the world.

1840.

(G.I. VAN FAFENDORF)
(E.235)

Join your forces to that of all peace-loving men,
and participate in the popular demonstrations of
trade unions, organisations of women and peace
partisans. From each factory, school and city,
address messages to the heroic youth of Vietnam,
through our Federation. Let these messages tell of
the fraternal solidarity of all young people in the
world.

5

Young people of France!

Stand in unity before each M.F. before your
Government, participate in popular demonstrations
and meetings, demand together with all your people
Peace in Vietnam!

10

Young people of Vietnam!

Since you have received moving witnesses during
the Congress and the World Youth Festival, you know
the youth of the world are at your side. Together,
we fight for the beautiful and unconquerable cause
of your freedom and peace!

15

Glory to the Heroes of Vietnam!

20

Honour to the courageous Vietnamese youth and
their great people!

PEACE IN VIETNAM AND IN THE WHOLE WORLD!

The Secretariat of the W.F.D.Y."

You identify and hand in this document? --- Yes, My Lord. 25

E.236 is also a Press Communiqué issued by
the World Federation of Democratic Youth, undated,
heading "The participation of Youth in the campaign
against the menace of atomic war". You hand in that
document? --- I do, My Lord.

30

E. 236(A) is a statement made by the
Secretariat of the World Federation of Democratic Youth

1841.

(G.T. VAN TAFENDORF)
(E.235)

on German Rearmament. You hand in that document? ---
Yes, My Lord.

E. 237 is a letter enclosing certain state-
ments on behalf of the World Federation of Democratic
Youth, for example a statement on "The Congress of 5
German Youth against Remilitarisation". You hand in
and identify that document? --- Yes, My Lord.

E. 241 is a brochure "What is the W.F.D.Y."
published in Budapest. You identify and hand in that
document? --- Yes, My Lord. 10

E.245 is a special Newspaper, the "21st
February", the International day of Struggle Against
Colonialism and Solidarity with the Youth of Colonial
Countries. Issued by the World Federation of Democratic
Youth, Budapest, Hungary. The first page reads as 15
follows :

"February 21st, International Day of Struggle against
Colonialism and Solidarity with the Youth of Colonial
Countries takes on greater significance every year. An
inspiring demonstration of struggle for the liberation of 20
the youth of colonial and dependent countries and at the
same time a fraternal bond which unites the youth of the
metropolitan nations with their brothers from the
oppressed countries, this day draws millions of youth of
all opinions and all countries into its celebration. 25
The W.F.D.Y. which feels proud of having launched this
initiative, has always dedicated its best efforts for
the defense of the youth of colonial and dependent
countries. Its last Council Meeting, held in Feking
in August 1954, proved the extent to which the WFDY 30
is giving attention to this problem and that it is
determined to do everything in its power to give

efficient help to the struggle of the oppressed peoples and their youth. The Solidarity Fund in support of the youth of colonial countries, recently created by the W.F.D.Y. for the development of its solidarity initiative of the youth of Great Britain 5 is proof of the permanent work of the W.F.D.Y. for the development of its solidarity with the youth of colonial and dependent countries. The breadth of the celebrations, the ever growing activities of struggle and solidarity, and closer co-operation 10 among the different sections of youth of colonial countries against all forces of national aggression and oppression, against foreign intervention in the internal affairs of their countries, against the setting up of military bases on their territories 15 and the creation of military blocs, in defence of Peace, National Independence, these will be the particular features of February 21st, 1955. The success of this Day is more than ever made possible by the profound changes which have been brought 20 about in the last period. These have been reflected in the struggle of the people and the youth against colonial oppression, a struggle which made it possible to achieve such important victories as the ending of the colonial war in Viet-Nam. 25 The Day of February 21st, which attracts in its activities millions of youth of all sections, all opinions and all beliefs, must be a powerful contribution of the youth in the struggle carried on by the peoples of all colonial and dependent 30 countries in order to obtain the complete satisfaction of their most profound aspirations:

1843.

(G.F. VAN FAFENDORF)
(E.245)

independence, the right to free elections, to their way of life, peace and well-being."

You identify and hand in that document? --- Yes, My Lord.

The next, My Lord, is at page 12 of the list, dealing with the Women's International Democratic Federation. The first is E.101(c), a letter dated the 29th January, 1954 to the Women's International Democratic Federation from the South African Peace Council. The contents is the same as E.100. You hand in that document? --- Yes, My Lord. 5 10

E.149 is a Brochure "That they may live - African Women Arise" published by the W.I.D.F. in Berlin, February, 1954. The article "Women Arise" on page 9 of the brochure reads as follows :

"Kenya. 15

Throughout the whole of Africa women are rising up, together with the men, to fight for a life of human dignity, for progress, for a future for their children, for democratic liberties and for respect for their peoples' rights to liberty and national independence. 20

The women of the whole world have heard of the recent bloody events in Kenya with horror and indignation.

Having seized the best land from which they chased the rightful owners, the settlers and British Administrators are exploiting the men and women in real slave conditions and mean to prevent any form of democratic life. One by one the trade unions and the national movements are being banned or subjected to restrictions tantamount to banning. However, 400,000 signatures were collected to a 25 30

petition protesting against the seizure of land. Meetings of tens of thousands of people demanded political rights and decent living conditions. And the Kikuyu people, who are the most numerous of the peoples in Kenya, were able to organise an educational association giving lessons to 62,000 children." 5

The article then goes on to say on page 11 :

"Women of the whole world support the women of Kenya in their struggle, and in Great Britain demonstrations have taken place demanding an end to the massacre. 10

The leader of the national movement in Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta, who has been condemned to seven years hard labour, has declared : 'What we have always opposed and what we shall continue to oppose is discrimination in the government and in the country, and we will not accept it, prison or not. What we did and what still has to be done is to demand the African people's rights as human beings.' 15

Then on page 18 there appears an article "For Human Rights", and under the heading "South Africa" on page 19 the following appears : 20

"At the beginning of 1952, the pass laws were extended to women. Under these laws an African must always carry on him one copy or more of the twelve kinds of passes which exist, or else he risks being arrested. 25

These pass laws provide a very good means of obtaining cheap labour. For instance, with the agreement of the government, European landowners take the convicted Africans to work on their land, and have had special gaols built on the farms in 30

which to house them.

Another law, which aims at permitting the Malan government to rule by decree and to suppress all opposition, is the law to repress Communism.

Under this law Mrs. Ray Alexander, General Secretary of the Food and Preserving Workers' Union and a leader of other trade unions, who has played an important part in the founding and development of the working class movement and fought tirelessly for better wages, health protection and workers' rights, has just been ordered by the Minister of Justice of the Union of South Africa to leave her job as trade union leader 'within thirty days'. And she has been informed that she may not in future hold any position 'as a leader, permanent official or members of the said organisations, nor take part in their activities'.

In the 'said organisations' listed under this prohibition are included : the Peace Council of Cape Province, the National African Congress; the Council of Action for Universal Suffrage, the Indian Committee of South Africa, and the South African Society for Peace and Friendship with the U.S.S.R.

Finally, the law on public security can be used against anyone who 'in no matter what manner, advises, encourages, incites, gives orders to or helps one or more persons to commit an offence by protesting against a law'.

The punishment for anyone taking part in any protest campaign of this kind is a fine of £300, ten strokes of the lash, or three years imprisonment, or two of these penalties, The punishment for

for anyone who has 'incited or encouraged' is a fine of £500, ten strokes of the lash, or five years imprisonment, or two of these penalties. The question has been raised in Parliament as to whether women can be sentenced to be whipped. The Minister has replied in the affirmative. This penalty is applicable to both men and women who, for instance, take part in a strike. This was stated by the delegates at the World Congress of Women. 5

One is immediately struck by how unpopular and unstable a government must be to build round itself such an arsenal of laws and regulations. 10

There are many examples of how the women are fighting in the front ranks in the magnificent campaign against these unjust laws. Millions of men and women are involved. Hundreds of women have been arrested for all sorts of acts of defiance. They have taken up the slogan of the mother of a child of eighteen months, Mrs. Nqose, who said "We are acting in defiance of the law, because we want a secure future for our children." 15 20

You identify and hand in two copies of this brochure?

--- Yes, My Lord.

The next is E.175. This is a resolution of the Council of Women's International Democratic Federation, of the 20th of December, 1952. On page 2 of the document the following paragraph appears : 25

"In the colonial and dependent countries and all other countries where women are deprived of all, or almost all their rights, they will act untiringly to obtain them. They will draw in the women to demand their political, economic and social 30

rights; they will demand the protection of mother and child, the recognition of the right of women to education, their right to work and protective industrial legislation, in carrying forward, along with their peoples, the fight for national independence." 5

And then on pages 2 and 3 :

"To this end the Council recommends to the national organisations :

To launch a wide campaign of discussion and investigation regarding the conditions and demands of women; 10

To expose the various theories which tend to exclude women from the economic, social and political life of their countries;

To organise thousands of meetings, to collect signatures to petitions, to multiply all actions which will mobilise public opinion and enable them to place demands before governments and parliaments; 15

To make special efforts to reach out to large numbers of working and peasant women and to organise national, regional and local conferences in industry, agriculture and amongst other categories of women workers, in co-operation with the trade union and peasant organisations, drawing in all women and women's organisations; 25

To organise national, regional and local committees which will facilitate the involving of still greater numbers of women in the defence of women's rights, in solidarity actions towards the women who are fighting for their rights, for national independence and for peace; 30

To develop the feeling of mutual trust and

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understanding between women, to fight against misleading information, calumnies and lies;
To continue to intensify activities for the defence of children; consistently to support the activities of national and local children's committees, and 5
help in the creation of new committees, and to give full support to the carrying out of the decisions of the International Conference in Defence of Children.

The Council calls upon all our national organisations and upon all women, to make the planning and celebration of March 8th 1953 an important step in the preparation of the World Congress of Women. 10

Adopted unanimously.

So that all women may be represented at the World Congress of Women, it is necessary that the national delegations to this Congress include women of different professions, from town and country, different opinions, beliefs, and social backgrounds; that where possible they should be elected and mandated 15
from meetings, conferences and gatherings. 20

Every initiative must be taken (collections, sales of stamps, badges, bazaars and fetes etc.) to provide the means of sending large delegations to the Congress." 25

You identify and hand in that document? ---Yes, My Lord.

E. 176, a Special Information Bulletin published by the Women's International Democratic Federation dated May 1955? --- Yes, My Lord.

E.177, a newsletter from the Women's international Democratic Federation, March 1954, 30
entitled "For the defence of their country's independence."

--- Yes, My Lord.

The next is E.178, which is a special Information Bulletin, January 1954, of the Executive Committee of the Women's International Federation - International Democratic Federation? --- Yes, My Lord.

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E. 179 is a Special Bulletin by the same organisation dated November, 1954? --- Yes, My Lord.

E. 182, 183, 184, 185, and 186 are Women's International Democratic Federation Review "Women of the World". E.182 is dated July, 1953; 183, March 1954; 184, April, 1954; 185, May, 1954; 186, June 1955? --- Correct My Lord.

On page 20 of Exhibit E.182 the following appears :

"The voice of women workers will be heard at the third World Trade Union Congress.

The 3rd Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions will take place in Vienna from October 10th-21st 1953. In view of this Congress the World Federation of Trade Unions has launched an appeal to all workers by hand and brain throughout the whole world, to working youth and to all unions. This appeal has aroused great interest among the broad masses of working women.

At present there is intensive activity in all parts of the world in preparation for this Congress. This will not only be a Congress for members of the World Federation of Trade Unions, but a Congress of all workers without distinction. Under the slogan of unity and international solidarity and linked with all the demands of the workers it will be on a very broad basis and will be a great congress of unity among the workers of all countries.

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