

you took that to be his surname, the word Jew Boy? --- Dit is die naam waarop hy aan my uitgewys is deur vorige manne.

Het jy dit beskou as sy van? --- Dit is die naam waaraan hy bekend is.

Het jy dit beskou as sy van, of net n naam waaronder hy bekend is? --- Ek het dit destyds beskou as sy van.

BY MR. SLOVO :

You knew him by the first name of William and by the second name of Jew Boy? --- Ek het.

You are of course aware that the term Jew Boy is a term commonly used in order to deride people belonging to a certain religious extraction?

BY THE COURT :

You mean it is a term contemptuously used? In the same way as, we have heard the name Dutchboy. That is also a name contemptuously used.

BY MR. SLOVO :

Yes, it is the same as the word Native or kaffir or coolie.

BY THE COURT :

Is this evidence going to lead us anywhere? If it was a term contemptuously used, the witness says it is not so, it was a native who was known by that name...

BY MR. SLOVO :

I am going to suggest something to the witness at a later stage. Are you aware that this term Jew Boy is a term of contempt used in order to describe the Jewish people? --- Ek is bewus daarvan.

I want to put it to you that it is obvious from the note that you made at the time that you were really describing somebody whose name you did not know, but who looked to you....

BY THE COURT :

That is an argument, Mr. Slovo.

BY MR. SLOVO :

Let me put it this way. I want to put it to you that this man Jew Boy who appears in your notes, is a man who was not what you call a Native, but a man of Jewish extraction? --- Dit is die naam wat deur almal gebruik word, en hy word...

DEUR DIE HOF :

Ne man. Antwo rd tog op die vraag. Dit is tog eenvoudig gestel. Die Verdediging stel dit aan u dat hierdie persoon Jew Boy nie soos u sê n naturel is nie, maar n Jood. Wat is u antwoord daarop? --- Dit is.

Dit is wat? --- Dit kom daarop heer dat dit n Jood kan wees volgens die naam.

Gee jy nou toe dat dit wel n Joid is wat jy na verwys as Jew Boy en nie n Naturel nie? --- Dit is die naam wat die Naturel het, waaronder hy gaan.

In ander woorde jy sê dit is nie so nie. Dit is nie n Jood na wie jy verwys daar nie, maar n Naturel? --- Ja, n Naturel.

BY MR. SLOVO :

Do you know a man by the name of W. Kodesh? --- Ek ken hom nie.

I am instructed that this man W. Kodesh was at this meeting. How long have you been a member of the Special Branch? --- Elf maande.

In KCape Town? --- In Kaapstad.

Are you not given as a member of the Special Branch a list of the persons who are banned and described under the Suppression of Communism Act? --- Ons is.

You have never come across the name of W. Kodesh? --- Ek het hom nog nie gesien nie.

BY THE COURT :

Do you say that you haven't seen this name on the list of banned persons? --- Ek het die name gesien, maar ek

het nog nie die persoon self gesien nie.

Het u die naam gesien op die lys van gebande persone?
--- Die naam het ek al gesien maar ek het nog nie die persoon self gesien nie.

BY MR. SLOVO :

Just have a look at your notes. Let me hear from you again, I'm sorry I didn't quite catch your explanation for writing the term Jew Boy as you have written it in your original notes. What is your explanation? --- Ek kan nie sê waarom ek dit apart geskryf het in my notas nie.

You of course haven't got any racialistic feelings in you at all? So far as Jews or any other groups are concerned. Have you any racial prejudices? --- Ek het nie.

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. COAKER :

Where were you standing in this City Hall, Cape Town, Sergeant? --- Ek het nie op 'n plek stilgestaan nie. Ek het rond beweeg in die saal.

The City Hall, Cape Town?

BY THE COURT :

It is the Library Hall, I understood.

BY MR. COAKER :

The note says 'Biblioteeksaal, Stadsaal, Kaapstad'. Was this held at the City Hall, Cape Town? --- In die Banketsaal, Stadsaal, Kaapstad.

Not in the Library Hall? --- Dit is in die Biblioteeksaal.

You moved about the City Hall, did you? --- Ek het rond beweeg buite en binne die Stadsaal. Die Biblioteeksaal is een van die vertrekke in die Stadsaal.

BY THE COURT :

Do I understand now that you were inside the Library Hall where the meeting was held? --- Ek was nie binne in die

Biblioteeksaal waar die vergadering gehou is nie.

BY MR. COAKER :

Now the City Hall, Cape Town, do I understand you correctly, there are several different halls in the City Hall building. There is a Banqueting Hall, a Library Hall, a City Hall at the very least? --- Daar is.

In addition there are various offices and other places in this building? --- Daar is.

You took up your position sometimes outside the buildings and sometimes inside the buildings? --- Ek was soms binne en soms buite.

Were you continually about the City Hall, or shall we call it the City Building, from 10 a.m. until 5.30 p.m? --- Ek was.

Walking about sometimes inside and sometimes outside?--- Ek het.

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS.

NO RE-EXAMINATION.

(INT. J.A.Maree - Afr.-Eng)

ALBERT VOSKUIL, verklaar onder eed;

(14.10.56)

VERHOOR DEUR DIE P.A. :

Hy het alreeds getuienis gegee? --- Ja.

Het u notas gemaak in verband met n vergadering gehou op 14 Oktober 1956? --- Ja.

Is dit n vergadering van die Cape Town Peace Council? --- Ja.

Was die laaste getuie ook daar? --- Ja.

Het u n lys van name gemaak van persone wat daar teenwoordig was? --- Ja.

Verwys na jou lys en noem die name van beskuldigdes? --- Alex La Guma (85); Leon Levy (20); Piet Beyleveld (6); A. Sibeko (94); Joseph Morolong (88); David Mgugunyeka (87);

Kyk na die naam onder David Mgugunyeka (87) wat het jy daar geskryf? --- W. Jobooy.

Wat se ras is hy? --- Hy is n Naturel.

Jy handig jou notas in, BEWYSSSTUK G. 738? --- Ja.

GEEN VERDERE VRAE NIE.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. COAKER :

Were you inside the City Hall building? --- Nee.

You were in the street outside the City Hall building?

--- Ja.

All that you can say is that these persons entered the City Hall buildings? --- Ja.

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS.

NO RE-EXAMINATION.

(E. Mazwai - Int. Xosa-Eng)
(7.11.54)

SOLOMON DUNGA, duly sworn;

EXAMINED BY THE P.P. :

You have already given evidence? --- Yes.

Did you make a statement in connection with an African National Congress Women's League Conference held on the 7th November, 1954? --- Yes.

When did you make your statement, what date? --- 8th November, 1954.

Did you take notes at the Conference? --- I do not remember now.

You have now your statement before you? --- Yes.

Where was the Conference held? --- 62 Tenth Avenue, Alexandra Township.

What position did you take up? --- The Conference was in a Hall. I stood outside the Hall.

Could you see inside the Hall? --- I could.

Could you hear what was going on? --- Yes.

Why didn't you go inside? --- They refused that I should enter.

Can you say what time the Conference started? --- 10.15 a.m.

Until when? --- Till 8.5 p.m.

Who was presiding? --- Ida Mtwana.

Is she one of the accused? --- Yes (49).

Was there a Secretary? --- The Secretary was Mrs. Lillian Ngoyi.

Is she one of the accused? --- Yes (52).

You then also made a list of names of persons who attended the Conference, is that correct? --- Yes, I did.

Will you leave that out for a moment and refer to your report procedure where you have got the note 'Procedure'. Leave the names out. Will you read from there? --- In her opening remarks the President, Mrs. I. Mntwana, said that as President of the Women's Section of the African National Congress she was obliged to thank the response of the African women to the National Liberatory Movements call for the fight against the oppression of the Black race by the European Governments. She further congratulated them for the excellent work they had done to support the National Organisation and the co-operation they offered in uplifting the prestige of other organisations to work together in close harmony without commotion of any kind. She referred to the Conference as one of the most effective blows against White aggression and imperialism in this country and event went to the extent of assuring the Conference that in view of the confused political situation in this country, the victory was surely going to the Africans. She requested the delegates not to leave the murderous laws by the Government of this country which had been manufactured to oppress the Africans of the country untouched, such as the Bantu Education Act, Pass Laws, increased rents, Trade Unions and the various symbols of apartheid as applied to our people. The Secretary asked for the reports from all branches and read them to the Conference. Then there was a break at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At 3 p.m. the

Conference resumed its sitting.

Who addressed the meeting then? --- Michael Motsele.

Is he one of the accused? --- No.

Read what he said? --- "Michael Motsele addressed the women congratulating their lively efforts in uplifting the progress of the National Liberatory Movement. What is wonderful is that these poor Dutch people are trying to plan education for us, and yet they have done nothing for their children. In short, I wish to show you the evils of this education called Bantu Education. The Dutch have seen that what took them hundreds of years to accomplish was done by the Africans in a short space of time, the acquisition of modern civilisation. In South Africa we have gold, diamonds, iron ore and coal. We as the aborigines of this South Africa are entitled to all the privileges. You women are said to be a menace to the progress of European Imperialist oppression. That is what the Nationalist government says when they see you progress as mothers of Africa. Through the Bantu Education Act our children are to be taught farming and praying. As mothers you should do all you can to defeat this intellectual murder of our children".

The next speaker? --- V. Mngoma.

Read? --- "V. Mngoma addressed the Conference by referring to the staunch support the women's section is offering to the National Liberatory Movement of the African Community, mentioning amongst others the Bantu Education Act, legislation affecting Trade Unions in South Africa, pass laws and increased rents.

Just read on? --- "Other speakers then spoke whom I do not know. At 5.10 p.m. the President read the Annual Reports from all the Branches. At 5.30 p.m. the Secretary appealed to the delegates for financial assistance. It amounted to £15. 4. 7. The Secretary announced that resolutions

will be sent to the Branches later for adoption by the members.
Mr. Moretsele also thanked the efforts of the Women's section.

Moretsele, is he one of the accused? --- Yes (46).

Read on? --- "At 7 p.m. was the nomination of the President and the Executive Committee of the Transvaal Province. Two candidates were announced. Ida Mntwana and Lillian Ngoyi. The delegates voted for the two candidates. The results were as follows : Ida Mntwana 29, Lillian Ngoyi 42. Thus Lillian Ngoyi was nominated President. Then followed the nomination of the Executive Committee. The following were nominated as members of the Executive Committee : Mrs. Mandela won by 46 votes. Mrs. Sisulu - 43 votes; Mrs. Matsiwana, 43; Mrs. Nyalen, 44; Mrs. Motina, 41; Mrs. Motsabi, 38; Mrs. Walaza 38; Mrs. Mpumele, 33; Mrs. Mnisi, 33; Miss. V. Mngoma, 30. At 8 p.m. Lillian Ngoyi addressed the Conference in her capacity as new President of the Women's Section of the A.N.C. and congratulated the women for their determination. The meeting adjourned at 8.5 p.m."

Will you now refer to the list of names of persons who attended the Conference. Will you mention the names of Accused persons in your list? --- I do not think I could be certain about all the names I have got here as to whether they are Accused persons or not.

You only have to mention those whom you know are accused? --- Ida Mntwana.

Leave out those whom you have already mentioned. Only the others? --- Sam Masimola (33); D. Makiwana (27);

Above him? Have you got the name P. Selipi there? --- Yes.

Is he one of the accused? --- Yes (66).

You hand in your statement, EXHIBIT G. 739? --- Yes.

COURT ADJOURNS.

MR. COAKER ADDRESSES COURT. No. 8 Accused, A. Chamile, is now back in Court.

COURT RESUMES.

SOLOMON DUNGA, under former oath;

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BERRANGE :

You say you can no longer remember whether you took any notes at the time? --- No. I am not sure as to whether I took notes.

I notice th t you have said here that somebody was President, somebody else was Secretary, and so on. Do you get this from your own knowledge of the position or from where do you get this information? --- That is why I say I am not sure. But I think I did take the notes, but I am not sure.

BY THE COURT :

In regard to your last answer, do you personally know these persons whom you have mentioned as being present at the meeting? --- Yes.

Would you have recorded their names if you hadn't observed them personally as being present at the meeting? --- I would not.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. COAKER :

You have just told us that you are not certain whether you recorded these names because of your own knowledge or because you may have been told about it by others. Is that right? --- Yes.

So you cannot say whether or not you would have recorded these names even though you have not seen the people concerned. You might have recorded them as a result of what you were told? --- That is not only my knowledge, but I am positive that I saw those people.

You are now positive that you saw them? --- Yes. I am positive. But one thing I am not sure of whether I did, was to take notes.

But why did you tell me a moment ago that you were not sure whether you yourself, of your own knowledge, had written

this down or whether it was as result of information given to you? --- I thought you meant in regard to writing the notes as to who was Secretary and President.

Do I understand this. Insofar as the people who were Secretary or President were concerned, it may have been as a result of reports made to you by other people?

BY THE COURT :

Perhaps you might put the question so as to avoid any misunderstanding. It may be possible that he knows these people but didn't know what capacity they appear in.

BY MR. COAKER :

You have already told us that you know the people whom you have named. Is it possible that you didn't know in what capacity they were acting at this particular meeting, that you were told this by others? --- I was standing outside - As I have already said, I was standing outside the Hall and this Hall is made up of split poles and I was looking through the split poles and I could see who was on the Chair and the Secretary. It can happen that they may have announced and then I wrote it down.

It is also possible that you asked somebody, who was the Chairman and who was the President and received an answer? --- I would have written it down if I had been told.

You would not have written it down if you had been told? --- I would have written it down...

You would have written it down if you had been told? --- I would have written down in my statement that I had been informed.

So you mean that you standing with your eye glued to the gap in the split poles, could see who was sitting on the platform and who was sitting in the body of the Hall. Is that right? --- I was standing next to the place where the Chairman was sitting.

Just answer my question. You had your eye to some gap

in the split poles and you could see therefore who sat at the table and who sat in the body of the Hall. Is that what you mean? --- No, that is not possible. If you are standing looking in between two split poles, you cannot see throughout the hall.

So what could you see? --- I was looking straight to the table where the Chairman was sitting.

How many people were at the table? --- I cannot recall now.

In fact you can't recall anything about this meeting except what you made notes of? --- I do not know. I wouldn't be able to say what I can remember and what I cannot remember.

You can't for example say who was the Treasurer? --- No.

You can't say who had the duty of counting the votes? --- No.

You can't say what made you think that Mrs. Ngoyi was the Secretary? --- I do not think that I just thought of that of my own, but I can't remember now.

You can't remember why you thought that she was the Secretary? --- I do not know what made me come to that conclusion.

Is it possible that some one else may have been the Secretary but that Mrs. Ngoyi may have been writing and that you thought she was the Secretary? --- I can't remember now, but there - but it is possible that there is something at the time that made me sure of what I wrote down.

Yes, or that made you draw this conclusion? --- Yes.

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. SLOVO :

I don't know whether it was you who said so on a previous occasion, but you can correct me if it wasn't you, if my recollection serves me correctly, you did indicate to the Court on a previous occasion when you stood outside a Hall, that you managed to catch some of what was said inside

and that you filled out your report and some of the details in your report, from a further report which you received from somebody inside the Hall. Did you give that evidence on a previous occasion? --- I did.

At that stage you indicated to the Court that you couldn't recall how much of your report was a reflection of what you yourself heard and how much was a reflection of what somebody told you? --- Yes.

I take it that on all occasions when the Special Branch were not permitted to enter the hall, attempts were made to get additional information from persons inside the Hall? I don't want you to give me names or anything, I am just asking you whether that is the general procedure? --- I wouldn't say that all members of the Special Branch do that.

But you do that very often? --- At certain times, yes.

You haven't got a very clear recollection of what occurred at this occasion, have you, apart from your notes - your report? --- No, that is correct.

Is it possible that some of this information which is contained in this report is information which you obtained from somebody who made a report to you?--- In the evidence that I given prior to this and as regards that report, I had written there that what I said here was also plus the information that I had received.

I am asking you whether it is possible that for instance the information relating to the description of some of the people as President and Secretary, was put into your report as a result of what somebody else reported to you after the meeting. Is it possible? I am not asking you whether you can remember that it is so, is it possible? --- It is possible, but I do not think that is the case.

It is possible.

BY THE COURT :

I want to get this clear. You recall that the witness said that if he got information from other sources and he put that into his report, then he would have mentioned the fact that the information was from other sources.

BY MR. COAKER :

I take it that the witness, if he was convinced that that was the position, he wouldn't admit to the possibility of this being so, and I think we must leave it to the witness to indicate to the Court what might have happened. You said a moment ago that it is possible that the description contained in this report of some of the accused as being President or Secretary, is information which you might have obtained as a result of a report received from some other person who was at the meeting. You said so a moment ago, is that correct? --- Yes, I did. But the possibility is not the actual thing that happened.

I am asking you if it happened, or is it impossible? Or can't you remember? --- I can't remember.

BY THE COURT :

Could you tell us with any certainty when you refer to your notes as to whether that information was from other sources or your own observation? --- I have already read my notes and there is nothing indicating that I received this information from other people.

There is nothing to indicate in your notes that the information was from other sources? --- Yes.

And if it had been from other sources, would your notes have indicated that? --- Yes.

BY MR. COAKER :

Is that your invariable practice? --- Yes.

When you drafted this report, you didn't hear of any treason charges, did you? This was drafted in November, 1954.

You didn't prepare this report for any purpose of making a statement which you knew would eventually be a basis for your giving evidence in a Court of Law? --- No.

You prepared this report as a question of information? For your superior officers? --- Yes.

You admitted a moment ago that it is possible that some of the information contained in this report may have been given to you by persons who were in the meeting? --- I did say that, but I went further and said that I don't think it is possible that I would have written out notes on the information received from another person.

But you said a moment ago that it is possible? --- Yes.

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS.

NO RE-EXAMINATION.

(21.8.53)

GERHARDUS PAULUS VAN PAPENDORP, duly sworn;

EXAMINED BY THE P.P. :

You have already given evidence? --- Yes.

Did you take notes at a meeting held on the 21st August, 1953? --- Yes.

You have your notes now before you? --- Yes.

What meeting was it? --- It was a meeting of the Transvaal Peace Council.

Where was it held? --- It was held in the Trades Hall, Kerk Street, Johannesburg.

Can you say about what time the meeting started? --- Approximately 8 o'clock, in the evening.

Until when? --- Approximately 10.30 p.m.

About how many persons attended the meeting, can you say? --- Several hundreds of people.

You have got a note there at the end of the list of names. So you actually made a note? --- Approximately 200.

Who was the Chairman at the meeting? --- Reverend D. C.

Thompson.

Is he one of the Accused? --- Yes (78).

Did he address the meeting? --- Yes.

Will you read what he said? --- "We can now start with the meeting. I am glad to see a number of folks here and I welcome them all. I hope that this public meeting on the eve of our congress will be a happy meeting as well as the meetings that will follow tomorrow and Sunday and will fulfil their real object. You know this meeting is held to form a South Africa¹⁴ Peace Movement, and this will be its first Congress. I trust you will stand by your convictions and not allow yourself to be exploited in any position. We are not only working for peace in South Africa, but the world over. We must know how to fight. We must know the right tactics to use when we go - we must know the tactics to use which are so important as the course which we have so much supported. Tomorrow I shall speak on the need for a National Peace Movement. We must build a movement on the widest basis and include within our ranks all democratic people and appeal for that endless result. I am a believer in the World Peace Council and the objective of a National Peace Movement in South Africa. The National Peace Movement in South Africa must be representative of all sections and all races and ideological must help the South African situation in the world situation. What takes place in South Africa will take place in the whole continent of Africa and throughout the world. It is important to know what role we are going to fulfil and that we are prepared to fight for the mutual rights of the new society of mankind. Mr. N. Thandray from the Transvaal Indian Congress will now address you."

Did he then address the Congress? --- Yes.

Will you read what he said? --- "Friends, I have been giving the chance of getting the ball rolling. In the world and in South Africa a mighty Peace Movement is on the way. The fighting in Korea has been a victory for the freedom loving

people in the world. The Peace Movement is going ahead in South Africa. Our eight million people found speakers to be presented to the United Nations. In South Africa the vast majority of the people has no say at all in the decisions of the Government and that is our duty in this country to exercise our responsibility of this question. The cries for peace must be made a real issue in this country by going down to the very roots of the problem. There is a plot brewing to plunge the world into another war. The Government is sending troops to Korea and Kenya and you see the whole outlook of the people in this country. They rather want us to attack peace loving nations than to attack wit baasskap in this country. The colonial people do not fear the people taking over from the East, Asia and Europe. The Nationalist Government is taking part in that great plot of the Anglo-American imperialists to plunge the world into war and is using the Communist Act as weapon. We must see that the Peace Movement go out amongst the masses. In this country the struggle against racial discrimination, the Group Areas and passes is part of the struggle for peace. If everyone is free in this country he will have the right to vote and express his views and can then decide whether they are going to bring war or peace." Concludes there and then Reverend Thompson : "Our next speaker is Dr. Guy Routh, who will deal with economic affairs".

Did he then address the meeting? --- Yes.

Read what he said? --- "Dr. Guy Routh : It is gratifying to find yourself participating in this movement, which is world wide with branches all over the world. People are becoming more interested in the Peace Movement and realise that Socialism, socialist democrats and Communists must unite in the ideal for world peace. Even in America and Britain people are participating in the peace movement. In France the change has been more apparent. There are only a few mad men

in the United States of America concentrating on war. The most obvious cause of friction in the world today is the existence of the two blocks. The Capitalist and the Communist block but this by no means make war inevitable. There is a section in the capitalist block whose policy it is to overthrow the Communist block by bringing about a revolution in the Communist block and it is therefore most difficult for these two blocks to agree. A tremendous social revolution is taking place in Asia today and is uprooting long established countries like Europe and America which for a century has been... - it is very indistinct - "... very handsome - for a century has been drawing very handsome profits from their parts of the world. It is a revolution against the system of land tenure - the old landlord system which has been overthrown so easily in China and which is being overthrown in Indo-China. It is going on to Malaya. Today is a social revolution against a form of economy exploitation at which this exploited masses in South Africa is looking very eagerly today. The Chinese, Indians and Indonesians as well as the people in Malaya and Kenya who were for so many years preserved as the faithful servants are no longer prepared to continue in that respect. This fact is one of the most relevant causes of revolution taking place in Western and colonial countries today. The next cause of friction is that China is excluded from the United Nations. For China it was a contravention on the very basic idea of the United Nations that is if the Communists come and stay in China. As such China could not be drawn into the community of nations. If the community of nations cannot reach an agreement with China the war becomes inevitable." Then I have got a portion in Afrikaans. "Dr. Routh het verder gepraat oor die ekonomiese aangeleenthede van Europa..."

Will you translate, please? --- Dr. Guy Routh continued to speak about economic affairs in Europe, France, England,

Italy, Western Germany, etc. and continued further : "There is a very great danger that the cold war may be prolonged and because of that the cold war may set up forces which would result in a hot war and at the same time there are very powerful and very obvious forces which are taking their direction which I think in the main will try - which I think in the main we will try". Then again Reverend Thompson : "Thank you Dr. Guy Routh. We have enjoyed that talk on some of the fundamental trenches involved in this question of peace and war. Our guest speaker is Robert Resha, President of the A.N.C. Youth League and he will speak to us on the fight for national liberation. Throughout the world there is a movement for national liberation, especially in the Asian countries and the countries of Africa on which he will speak.

The next speaker then was Robert Resha? --- Yes.

Do you know him? --- Yes.

One of the accused? --- Yes (63).

Will you read what he said? --- "Robert Resha. I am happy to address you in this preliminary meeting to that mighty Conference for the Peace Movement in this country. I do owe the people of Korea an apology for what took place. We must show that all the people of South Africa will not send their sons to bomb the people of Korea. This small part of this vast continent of Africa have come to realise how important peace is. The people who engineered the Peace Movement believe that people belong to different races and tribes can live peacefully together. The millions of people ranging from Cape L'Agulhas to the Nile are very much the same and believe in peace. All the colonial people have suffered destiny. Time has come for our people in South Africa to get our minds in order to do that the oppressed people must know what they are fighting for. All colonial people are today fighting for national liberation. Unless the people of Africa wake up

Africa will be a sure base for a Third World War. All imperialist and capitalist countries have interests in Africa today because Africa has so many materials and resources. It is not the imperialism that suffer, but our sons and daughters who pay with their blood, in order to keep the imperialists and capitalists. We of the A.N.C. may take the ultimatum that the fight for peace is within the movement of those that fight for national liberation. All those engaged in the struggle for liberation are in fact for this vast movement for peace. The peace movement should particularly be known to my people. Our We Africans are keen to fight against those who are oppressing us. Our people fighting feel it their duty to fight against the oppressive laws made by the Nazi Government. People will ask whether the peace movement will support the A.N.C. and Indian Congress in South Africa for equality and freedom in South Africa but they do not realise the objects of the peace movement which will call...." - I am not sure of this - "... against oppression to come together and settle their problems as all engaged in the struggle for liberation is engaged in a struggle against capitalist oppression. We are aware of the struggle in Kenya against those in power by the Kikuyus. Their struggle is also part of our struggle. The British Government is buying arms from the United States. The people in Britain are stupid to spend money for arms instead of spending it on their education. We must also be interested in the constitutional struggle taking place in Nigeria today. The British Government is dividing the people of Nigeria so to suppress and oppress them and to continue its old rule of divide and rule. For this reason we must fight for peace. Peace must not only be preached but it must be more practical. There will not be peace in South Africa unless all people, Black, White and Yellow live equally. Africans for no cause of their own will always regard the European to be against them and Europeans for no cause of their own will always

regard the Africans as inferior. It is our duty to realise that when war breaks out we shall not send our sons and daughters to be killed for the imperialists and capitalists but to stand with the forces for peace. There will always be a war for those who want to eat at the expense of others. Many people came to realise how much the call to peace itself is. It is for those reasons that we have this organisation which attempt to change the moral of the people, and I want them to realise that they have no part to play in the organisation called Moral Rearmament Movement. I know my people do not lag in work and need no reinforcement. There is no reason why all groups shall not live happily and in peace in South Africa. That's all my friends." Then the Reverend D. C. Thompson spoke again : "It is good to hear every organisation involved in the fight for peace. No aspect of life matter must be excluded from world federations, as workers we fight for peace, we have to be alive to the total situation throughout the world."

The next speaker? --- Miss Hilda Watts, Mrs. Hilda Bernstein. It is Mrs. Bernstein, I have recorded the name as Hilda Watts.

Read what she said? --- "We chose the Trades Hall as the place of venue for our Peace Congress because it is the only hall left in Johannesburg where organisations of our kind which have within its ranks people of all races, could hold a public meeting. We are on the eve of a very important and very great event which has been worked for very hard and is going to mean a great deal for South Africa as a whole. I think most of you had a copy of the blue, white and black folio which we sent out. Tonight I have to say something about the World Peace Movement and the South African Peace Movement and this Congress is being held. The World Peace Movement was set up at the Second World Peace Congress held in Warsaw in 1950. Its aim was a permanent body through which the people could organise for the call of peace. The Peace Council got a very rare reception.

In some places it was treated with enthusiasm, others felt curious and some regarded it as an instrument of some country or another. Most people were totally unaware of its importance throughout the world. It was set up when cold war was at its height and then hot war first started in Korea. The aims of the World Peace Council are to prevent war breaking out between nations and it is not only people like ourselves who support the World Peace Council. The World Peace Council does not say and its .." - I am not sure of this - "... have never threatened in the sense that they believe that fighting of all forms is necessarily wrong under all conditions. It does not mean that we believe that every solution of every country can be settled by negotiation between one party or another, but the main platform on which the World Peace Council is being built is that negotiation between the great powers can prevent the outbreak of another world war. The World Peace Movement travels along a great path, it does not mean that it has reached its objective, but that it has made a great contribution to the cause of peace. The World Peace Council has launched certain world-wide campaigns of which today are known to you. It has given rise to a conduct of relaxation of the cold war. The World Peace Council is made up of people of all different races, representing seventy different countries. It must be clearly understood that success or failure of this great world-wide movement rests on the work and activities of men and women like us in every land. Without the strength of the working people and continuous explanation and unlimited propaganda for peace, the World Peace Council would rapidly be reduced to a simple gathering of a few individuals. There must be international organisations. The World Peace Council will gain a wide hearing when we here in South Africa gain a wide hearing for the Peace Council. It is your actions, what you do and your participation, united with the actions of all peace-loving people throughout the world

which will enable us to prevent war. We must consider the peace movement in South Africa against that background. The Peace Movement in South Africa was slow to take hold among the people, because in countries like Italy, France, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia people knew of the sufferings of modern war. In South Africa a man is dragged out of his bed in the middle of the night and asked to show his pass and which people are victims of race discrimination and it is therefore important that the oppressed people in South Africa join in with the forces of peace. You have been denied the right to vote and to organise and you are subjected as much to violence as much as any army in other countries. The new realisation to form a National Peace Movement in South Africa have been advertised in Korea, - has been adventured in Korea, Vietnam and Malaya and brought home to the territories of Kenya, Libya, Morocco. All people concerned in the National Liberation struggle today will realise the necessity for a National Peace Council. Today racial discrimination in South Africa by a fascist Government operates as a powerful menace to peace. The struggle for national independence and for freedom is inseparable from the struggle for the defence of peace and these struggles must proceed along one path at the present time so that the established military pacts and armies preventing the people of various countries from achieving their liberation can be eliminated. Our Peace Movement now constitutes an important factor in South African affairs. We have tasks and plans to fulfil by preparing ourselves for the fight against capitalist maniacs."

Is that the end of the speeches. That concludes the speeches, is that correct? --- That concludes the end of the notes.

You also made a list of the names of persons who attended the Conference, is that correct? --- Yes, at the

beginning here I have got it.

Will you go through your list and mention the names of accused persons, leaving out those who addressed the meeting? --- Robert Resha.

You have already mentioned him? --- Also mentioned the newspaper Advance sold at the meeting. L. Bernstein (5); M. P. Naicker (140); D. A. Seedat (146); A. Kathrada (18); A. E. Patel (58); Dr. H. Moosa (45); Moosa Moolla (44). They are the only names I have got on my notes.

You now hand in your notes, EXHIBIT G. 740, is that correct? --- Correct.

Now the following day, the 22nd August, 1953, did the Conference continue? --- Yes.

Until when? --- Until Sunday, the 23rd August.

Did you attend the Conferences on those days? --- I was not allowed into the Hall on those two days.

During those two days did you obtain any documents or books? --- I did.

You are now going to hand in those documents and they are numbered Exhibit E. 533 (to)? --- The first documents were obtained by me on the evening of the 21st...

Only the documents you took possession of at that time. How are they numbered, up to what number? --- The first number of documents were received and obtained on the evening of the 21st, at this meeting. They are documents E. 533 to E. 543. Document E. 533, Report of the First Transvaal Peace Conference, Johannesburg 28th and 29th April, 1951.

Where did you get it? --- I obtained it from an unknown Indian male who told me that he was from Natal, inside the hall.

Will you read that report?...

BY MR. BERRANGE :

I don't know whether my learned friend or Your Worship wants the witness to read out this list. So far as the Defence

is concerned, it will be admitted as being evidential of what the witness says he has seen. It might save a great deal of time by not reading it all out.

BY THE COURT :

Excepting that apparently the evidence must be supplemented to show in what circumstances these documents were obtained. He can merely refer to the number of the document.

BY THE P.P. :

Perhaps the witness can give general evidence that all the documents mentioned were obtained at the hall from persons unknown or other persons. Were all these documents obtained by you in the hall from persons who were present at the meeting?
--- Yes.

Refer to Exhibit E. 533, the first one. The Report on the Conference. Will you read it? ---"This historical Conference marks a most ~~important~~ step forward towards the full participation of the people of South Africa in the world wide movement against war and for a firm and lasting peace. " - I did not repeat the heading on this document now. The heading on this document is : "Report on the First Transvaal Peace Conference, Johannesburg, 28th and 29th April, 1951, convened jointly by the Transvaal Leaders of the African, Coloured and Indian people, together with the Provincial Peace Committee. The Conference was itself a remarkable demonstration of the harmony and good relations among men and women of all races of South Africa, which can be brought about when they are united by the noble cause of peace. Over 167,000 represented. 369 Delegates attended the Conference representing 167,244 members of the various organisations which sent them. There were 105 delegates from factories and trade unions. 24 Branches of the African National Congress and 6 Advisory Boards were represented. 5 Transvaal Indian Congress representatives attended. Other bodies to send delegates to the Conference were 21 Residents' and Vigilance Associations. 9 Religious organisations, ex-

Servicemen's, Cultural, Women's, Youth and Sporting Associations, local Peace Committees and others. Messages. After the official opening of the Conference by the Reverend D. C. Thompson, messages were read to the Conference from prominent peace-loving individuals and organisations throughout the world. Cheers greeted the message from the Reverend Dr. Hewlit Johnson, Dean of Canterbury wishing the Conference God speed. In your crucial land and in these crucial days. Another name which evoked warm enthusiasm was that of Paul Robeson, Chairman of the United States Council of South African Affairs, who wrote : It is indeed good to know that people of all races and faiths are working together in South Africa for the cause of peace and democratic brotherhood. The World Peace Council, presently situated at Prague sent an encouraging message and various National Peace Committees from Britain, Canada, Czechoslovakia Finland, England, Germany, United States and the Netherlands sent greetings. Others from whom inspiring messages were sent to the Conference included Mark Rus Ahmel (?), the famous Indian novelist, the veteran American Negro leader, Dr. W. E. B. du Bois, Professor I. G. Crowther (?) the Dean of Hamilton, New Zealand. Mrs. Jessie M. G. Street of Australia. Advocate D. M. Pritt, K.C. and from many trade unions, national, religious and other organisations in the Union itself. Conference had work. Conference followed with keen interest the reports represented on the various subjects by the Reverend D. C. Thompson, who spoke on the Second World Peace Congress at Warsaw. Mr. I. Wilson, Dr. S. Emolema, Dr. W. KNkomo and Messrs. Y. Kashela and M. Hamel. Over fifty delegates took part in discussions on the various resolutions and many more would have spoken had there been time. Reverend Thompson presided over the first session. Mr. A. P. Dickonson over the second and Mr. J. B. Marks over the third. The Resolutions taken by the Conference are reproduced in full at the end of this report. Transvaal Peace Council. To carry forward the

work of building a broad peace movement and to implement the policy of the Conference, a representative Transvaal Peace Council was elected by the Conference. Its members are as follows : President - Reverend D. C. Thompson, member of the World Peace Council. Vice-Presidents - Mr. J. B. Marks, President African National Congress Transvaal. Mr. A. P. Dickenson, life-President A.P.O. Transvaal. Mr. P. N. Naidoo, Vice-President Transvaal Indian Congress. Dr. W. Nkomo. Secretary, - Miss Ruth First. Members : Messrs. I. A. Kashelia, M. Szur, James Phillips, J. Reid, Abie Mafutsenyana (?), I. Wilson, S. Cello, A. Kathrada, G. P. Sibande, A. G. Setsin, S. Kefu, I. P. Maraba, H. Rabinowitz, J. P. Magoma, A. P. O'Dowd, F. Hamel, L. P. Motseli, A. Kramer, - A. Kamal, H. Wolpe, S. Mahema and Luballo, Mrs. I. Mntwana and Winifred Kramer and Mesdames S. Abraham and I. Adams. The Transvaal Peace Council was directed by the Conference to conduct co-operation with other peace loving organisations and national peace ballots, among the people of this country and to campaign for a Five Power Peace Pact among the Five Great Powers, the United States of America, the Soviet Union, The Chinese People's Republic, Great Britain and France. Resolutions of the Transvaal Peace Conference for a Peace of Peace. Gravely concerned at the threat of world war and convinced that agreement and friendly relations among the great powers which recently stood united to defeat fascism, would be a major contribution to world peace. Conference resolved to render the fullest support to the following declaration of the World Peace Council and to place it before all sections of South African people; to fulfil the hopes cherished by millions of people throughout the world whatever may be their views on the causes that have brought about the danger of a world war; to strengthen peace and safeguard international security. We demand a conclusion of a pact of peace among the five great

powers, the United States of America, the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, Great Britain and France. We consider a refusal to meet to conclude such a pact by the Government of any of the great powers, whichever it may be, as evidence of aggressive design on the part of the government in question. We call upon all peaceloving nations to support the demand for the pact of peace. It should be open to all countries. We set out names to this appeal and we invite all men and women of goodwill and organisations that hope for peace to add their names in its support. UNO and Peace. This Conference declares its support for the aims and objects of United Nations Organisation, believing that those noble ideals can only be achieved by UNO returning to its original function as an area of unity between the nations. We condemn all premises to convert it into an instrument for the domination of any nation over the others. In particular Conference calls for immediate cessation of the war in Korea; the withdrawal of foreign troops including the South African contingent and a settlement by negotiation and agreement. (b) That admission of all democratic states to UNO and in particular the ending of the grave crisis in the far East by an immediate invitation to the People's Republic of China to join UNO and enter the Security Council. Adherents to the Charter of Human Rights by all states, which are members of UNO, including the Union of South Africa. South African in UNO. The Conference deplores the defined attitude of the Union Government to build the basic principles of UNO and its decisions. By virtue of the cirtual annexation of South West Africa...."

COURT ADJOURNS.

COURT RESUMES.

(Accused No. 118 now back in Court).

GERHARDUS PAULUS VAN PAPENDORP, under former oath;

EXAMINATION BY P.P. CONTINUED :

You were reading from the Report. Will you continue to read? --- "... by the virtual annexation of South West Africa by ignoring the General Assembly's request for negotiations with India and Pakistan and aggravating the dispute through the implementation of the objectionable Group Areas Act, the Government is helping to undermine the United Nations and to create sources of international conflict. World Peace Congress at Warsaw. Conference recognises that the Second World Peace Congress at Warsaw which brought together over two thousand delegates from eighty-two different countries, men and women of widely different social, religious and political beliefs, was a genuine and profoundly important expression of the deep desire for peace which exists among the people of all countries. We believe that the decisions taken at this Conference provide a broad basis for common action of peace loving men and women throughout the world and should serve to further the activities of the supporters of peace in South Africa. We congratulate the Reverend Douglas Thompson and Mr. Besman Buckle on their election at the Congress as South Africans representatives at the World Peace Council. Conference joins the peace loving people of all countries in protesting against the measure taken by the French Government to expel the World Peace Council from Paris. Such an act of depression, contrary to the great democratic tradition of the French people and taken at a time of grave international tension can only serve to encourage the war mongers. Disarmament. We believe that an insane armament race between the great powers cannot serve the cause of peace, but can only inflict conditional hardship and poverty upon the people and culminate in war and that the usual weapons of mass destruction of civilian populations is totally unjustified under any circumstances.

Conference calls for the total banning of the atom bomb and of the spreading of disease, germs and poison gass and all other means of indiscriminate mass murder and that the government first using such weapons be branded as a war criminal. (d) A planned and agreed reduction of armaments of all countries under international control and supervision. Germany and Japan. Conference condemns outright all proposals for the rearmament of Germany and Japan in the conviction that any such plans certain a grave danger of general war and that they will rlead to the revival of Nazi and militarist elements in those countries and strangle the rising peaceful democratic forces. We regard with grave concern the release of convicted war criminals in these countries. We urge the speedy conclusion of peace treaties with both countries, based on democratic forces, their complete demilitarisation, the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the unification of Germany. Aggression. Conference declares ths government to be an aggressor which starts armed intervention in any other country, whatever excuse it may make. We declare that we condemn any act of aggression as a war crime, no matter which government commits it. Africa and World Peace. This Conference expresses the conviction that a just and lasting peace can only be built on the foundation of the free and willing co-operation of free and independent nations acting as equals and partners. The inferior colonial and dependent status of many people in Africa, Asia and elsewhere, not only creates a field on conflict between imperial powers, but also degrades the dignity and retards the economic development and living standards of the exploited peoples in the colonial areas. Efforts on the part of imperialist powers to maintain their domination by armed violence aa in Malaya, Vietnam and elsewhere, while it cannot succeed in permanently subjecting those peoples, cause all the sufferings and miseries of war and

threaten a general extension of the war danger. Conference welcomes the powerful movement towards independence which is taking place throughout Africa and Asia. We are fully convinced that the great continent of Africa, whose peoples are still almost entirely under the control of various governments of Europe can only achieve its full structure and make its proper contribution to the peace and progress of the known - of the human race then it is governed and its resources are developed by and for the benefit of the people of Africa itself. We condemn plans to establish military bases in Africa and call for the withdrawal of foreign armies from all countries and the immediate suspension of imperialist military intervention in Malaya, Vietnam, Korea and Taiwan, Formosa. We proclaim the solidarity of the democratic people of South Africa with all colonial people aiming at national emancipation and salute the people of the Gold Coast and elsewhere for the advances they are making. We condemn the expansionist tendencies of our own Government towards Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland which threaten further areas in Africa with the tragedy of apartheid. We declare emphatically that all plans for political changes and federations in Africa conceived by the minority of European settlers without regard to the views and interests of the populations will meet with resistance and failure. The Transvaal Peace Council recognises the responsibility of the people of the Transvaal towards the cause of world peace and the need for a permanent organisation to carry out the decisions of this Conference. Conference hereby establishes the Transvaal Peace Council whose objects shall be : To work for the cause of peace amongst all sections of the people in Transvaal; to co-operate with other bodies interested in the cause of peace, inside and outside the Transvaal with the object of forming a South African Peace Council representative of all peace loving people in South

Africa; to work in close co-operation with the World Peace Movement. The Council shall consist of the President, four Vice-Presidents and the Secretary, to be elected by Conference, who together with such other persons as the Council may elect shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Council which shall be empowered to exercise all the functions of the Council between Council meetings. Twenty-five additional members to be elected by Conference. Such further members as Council may co-opt. In pursuance of the objects set out above, Council may meet as such times as it deems necessary, not less than four times a year; delegate such functions and give such instructions as it feels fit to its Executive Committees; set up further sub-committees and appoint further officials as the need arises; call a Provincial Conference at least once a year; set up district and regional committees to carry out its objects in its particular areas; send delegates to conferences and other bodies working in the cause of peace and become affiliated to or merge with any broader peace movement with similar objects which may be set up in South Africa or elsewhere; raise an Expense Funds; hire premises; employ organisers and do all other things which it may consider to be conducive to the attainment of its objects; draft a formal constitution in conformity with this resolution. Conference directed Transvaal Peace Council without delay and in co-operation with other peace loving organisations in the Union, to conduct a national peace ballot based upon the need for a peace pact of the major powers and the general spirit of the resolutions passed by this Conference. Race Discrimination. A Threat to Peace. Conference expresses its belief in the essential unity and brotherhood of the human race. Those who deny this great scientific truth and who uphold the ideas and practices of race ideologies act as the enemies of peace, and the agents of war, for racialism is used to justify

the violent conquest of nations, to force them to submit to tyranny and exploitation. It is the weapon of the aggressor to imbue his people with the conception of the master race. Its arrogant claims can only serve to inflame hostility between the various people of the world and culminate in war. We condemn as a manifestation of this menace of racialism the apartheid policy and theories of the Union Government, which aims at delegating the non-White peoples of our country to a servile status and depriving them of the means of human dignity. We call for the establishment of friendly and harmonious relations among the various people of South Africa, recognising that such relations can only be built on the firm foundation of equality, rights and opportunity for all, irrespective of race, colour or creed. Bombs or Bread. Conference warns the people of South Africa of the disastrous effects of the armaments race on the economic wellbeing of common man. The diversion of productive resources to arms manufacture; the hoarding and wastage of raw materials, the discriminatory trade policies and the strangulation of scientific research redirected to the impoverishment of the world as a whole. Inflation, crippling taxation and the curtailment of social services are being deliberately used to lower the standard of living of the masses in the interest of a small group of monopolists, whose business is death and destruction. Conference therefore demands that the influence of the armaments manufacturers, merchants of death, be eliminated from world politics. That financial policies be directed to the prosperity of the people and that the crushing burden of arms expenditure be lifted. That normal trade relations be resumed between the nations of the world. That the resources of science and technology be set free to work for the benefit of mankind. The World Youth Festival. This Transvaal Peace Council representing the earnest desire of

the overwhelming majority of the peoples of the Transvaal for peace greets the decision of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students to convene the Third World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace in Berlin from the 5th-19th August, 1951, realising that the forces of re-action the world over are engaged in a mad drive to plunge the world into a blood bath. This Conference is confident that at the Berlin Festival the youth of the world will strike a determined blow for peace and show that young men and women refuse to be used as cannon fodder in the war wherein they will be the greatest sufferers. In support of the call of the World Peace Council for peace loving peoples to rally to the Festival, the Conference appeals to the democratic peoples of this country to ensure the success of South Africa's participation in this great event".

On the 28th September, 1955, did you conduct a search at the offices of the South African Peace Council? --- Yes.

At Somerset House, Fox Street, Johannesburg? --- Yes.

Did you take possession of Exhibit E. 547? --- That is correct.

I have marked certain passages on the Exhibit. Will you read them?

BY THE COURT :

Under what circumstances was this document seized? --- A search was carried out on the authority of a search warrant. All the documents seized have already been handed in to this Court from Exhibit E. 1 to E. 532.

You have referred to Exhibit E. 533 to 543. Now we come to 549?

BY THE P.P. :

To 546, Your Worship. This next one is 547. You say a similar Exhibit was handed in marked...? --- A number of these reports were found and were handed in to this Court

under Exhibit E. 62.

Will you read the portions marked? --- "Report of the First National South African Peace Congress held at Johannesburg, August 22-23, 1953. The people of South Africa have at last achieved the formation of a South African Peace Council. This marks a great step forward for the Peace Movement of our country and should be the beginning of spreading organised peace work throughout the land. This step was achieved at the first National Peace Congress, which was held in Johannesburg and attended by delegates from the Transvaal, Natal, Cape Province, Swaziland and Basutoland. The two-day Conference heard and discussed papers presented by leading members of many organisations; discussed and passed resolutions on peace with particular reference to problem of Africa; agreed on the formation of a South African Peace Council; adopted the constitution of such a Council and elected President, Vice-Presidents and twenty members to a General Council. This is a report of the Peace Congress which brought together many men and women of many organisations and all races in South Africa. Meeting and discussing in an atmosphere of harmony and goodwill, of mutual co-operation and assistance that was in itself a demonstration of the deep feeling for peace that exists among the people of our country. Who was there? Two hundred and seventy-five delegates attended, representing nearly 261,000 people. The members of many organisations had sent them. Twenty-six delegates came from Natal. They represented the Natal Peace Council, trade unions, the South African Union of Democratic Students, the Natal Indian Congress, the Natal Indian Congress Youth League, African National Congress Natal, the Daughters of Africa and the Women's League of the A.N.C. The Cape sent four delegates. Three from Cape Town and one from Port Elizabeth. These delegates came and spoke on behalf of Peace Councils. The Housewives' League, the Modern Youth Society and the Democratic

League. Delegates from the Transvaal included representatives of the National organisations and the South African Labour Party, the Congress of Democrats, the Springbok Legion of Ex-Servicemen and Women, and various trade unions were among the national bodies officially represented at the Congress. Trade Unions represented were the National Baking Workers Union; National Union of Distributive Workers; Laundry Workers Union; Sweet Workers Union; African Mine Workers Union; Textile Workers Union; African Textile Workers Union; Furniture Workers Union; Amalgamated Union of Harbour Workers Union; South African Tin Workers Union; Timber and Coal Workers Union; African Building Workers Union; Transvaal Council of non-European Trade Unions. Sixty delegates attended from twenty Transvaal Branches of the African National Congress and twenty-eight delegates represented the African National Congress Women's League and its various branches. Youth delegates included representatives of the African National Congress Youth League Transvaal, The Transvaal Indian Congress Youth League, the Students' Liberal Association and two observers on behalf of the Students Representative Council, Witwatersrand University and the Students Peace Society. Delegates from factories represented four thousand factory workers and other organisations represented were the Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, The Brotherhood of Truth and Light, the Transvaal Cape Malay Association, The Berlin Church, and the delegates from the Swaziland Progressive Association and the Basutoland African National Congress. Greetings. The Congress was officially opened by the Reverend D. C. Thompson, formerly chairman of the Transvaal Peace Council, who was later elected President of the South African Peace Council. Quoting from the Call to Peace, issued before the Congress and signed by many leading South Africans from different walks of life, the

Reverend D. C. Thompson said : We believe that the people in South Africa must find their own way to defend humanity and preserve world peace. All about us military bases are being prepared for war. Neighbouring territories are becoming vital strategic forces of war materials and man power. Our own country has already paid heavily for the Korean war, is committed to military pacts in the Middle East and is becoming one of the prime producers of uranium for atomic weapons. Our racial policies are the cause of international tension, Diplomatic breaches and UNO debates on the threat to world peace. We are moving into the front line of future war. We make an earnest call to the people of our country to meet and discuss the sources of world conflict and to find a way forward to the achievement of world peace. We believe that in this People's Congress of Peace, we can draw from our different ideas and ideals that which we have in common so we can act to preserve peace. Messages. Messages of greetings to the Congress were then read from the Australian, British and Canadian Peace Councils, the World Peace Council, the Women's International Democratic Association, the International Union of Students, from a number of South African trade unions not represented at the Congress, from the Southern Rhodesian Industrial and Commercial Workers Union, who had tried to send a delegate to the Congress, but were unsuccessful in obtaining a permit and who send greetings and support in the name of five thousand workers, from Nyasaland Students Association, another organisation that was unable to send a delegate. This organisation actually appointed two delegates in South Africa to represent them at the Congress, but unfortunately notification of this arrived too late for them to attend. Other organisations that sent greetings were the Jewish Democratic Association, Transvaal and Natal Indian Congress and a number of individuals, including Mr. Harmel

and Mr. Wilson, both former members of the Transvaal Peace Council who were banned from participating in Peace Council activities by the Government. Dr. Goonan, Dr. G. M. Naicker, Mr. K. K. Coke, Mr. T. Ngwevela, Mr. W. Kadesh and the newspaper Advance. The World Today. The first session of the Congress was The World Today. Can international differences be settled by peaceful means. Is peace possible between countries with differing systems. The opening paper at this session was to have been presented by Advocate A. Fischer, but two days before the Congress, however, he was served with notices banning him from all gatherings and from participation in the Peace Movement. In deep silence delegates listened to Mr. Fisher's voice speaking in recorded messages. It must be that I cannot be present with you today, but I want to express to you my unshakable faith in the value of the great work you are gathered here today, he said. The Peace Movement in South Africa has grown steadily and surely from a small group of people who start it over three years ago into a movement which today can organise a Congress such as this. I have seen it grow. I have seen men and women and youth carry on undaunted by the attacks of the little Hitlers. I have seen hundreds of new workers for peace come forward to come to take the place of those removed and refusing to be intimidated. I know that the real reply to Mr. Swart will come not from me but from determination of this Congress to spread peace throughout South Africa. I have no doubt I can leave this reply in your hands. In the past the work of organising for peace has been slow and gradual, at times hard and disappointing, but today there is a deep understanding amongst the people of this country of the need for peace and the necessity for struggling positively and in an organised fashion to compel nations to settle their differences by negotiation and not by war. This understanding has grown sharply

during the past few months because it arises from the real need of the people for a peaceful world. A world free from the terror of war and liberated from the appalling burden of paying continually for ever growing armaments. There is also the urgent need for South Africa to take a place as a nation in the great campaign in favour of negotiations between the five great powers which is being carried out in all countries of the world following the call from the World Peace Council. I shall be with you in spirit today. Forward to world peace. A proposal that the deputation headed by the Reverend D. C. Thompson should interview Mr. Swart, the Minister of Justice, and ask that the ban on Mr. Fischer be raised was put as an unopposed motion and unanimously agreed to. War has no victories. Mr. Cecil Williams, national Chairman of the Springbok Legion, speaking in place of Mr. Fischer delivered the main paper of the session. War has no victories. He declared. War has only defeat and destruction. It is not sufficient to know that fifty million people lost their lives in world war two. We do not understand those figures. If I picture to myself a family in Korea, then I can understand what war means. If I think of it in terms of houses razed to the ground and our factories and land destroyed and ravaged, then and rendered unfertile for many years to come, then we can get some idea of why we are here. We want to live. We are here because we demand peace and we want to live. In the past two weeks a precarious end has been brought to three years' savage war to Korea. We hope that the wisdom of the world will ensure that this war cannot be restarted. We find war in Malaya and Kenya. We find tremendous tension throughout the world. There is a continuous fear with us and it destroys our capacity for enjoying life. Millions in the world are affected by this tension. Money and manpower which should be used for constructive purposes is being diverted into war channels. We are paying for our own des-

truction. Our personal liberties are at stake as long as there is threat of war and you have seen how these liberties are threatened. Workers for peace must fight against being gagged and insist on the right to make their contribution to preserve world peace. The government is determined to suppress the voice of the people for peace. Some nations are losing their independence because economically and politically they are being subjected by the major powers of the world. This is true, not only the colonial countries, but is happening to other countries in Europe. This is one of the most threatening features in the world today. Mr. William went on to say that there were antagonism between different systems and that some declare that capitalism and communism could not live side by side. Then there was the antagonism between suppressed colonial people and the major powers that continued to suppress the smaller countries. It is said different systems could not live side by side. You deny it that people had the intelligence to reason it out is to say they can live side by side. You must realise that you are saying that there are no problems that cannot be solved by negotiation and denying forever that there is need for war. You are demanding steps should be taken to lessen tension. You are demanding reduction in armaments, our answer is that no matter what the problems are, it can be solved. One of the most wonderful things that has heppened in the last five years is that all over the world people have said, we want peace. People are really not just to say it, but to act for peace. People come together to form the World Peace Council. We must insist, Mr. William said, that our government do as we demand. We are here to set up a national organisation for peace. We are no longer geographically isolated from war. We are not immune from holocaust. The whole of the Witwatersrand and the Free State could be devastated because of the setting up of plants there for the

extraction of uranium. Our task is the planning of practical steps to see that our determination for peace is imposed on our government and ultimately the governments of the world. Peace is within our reach. It is for us to win it. The second paper on the subject of world peace, was given by Mr. Discussion on these papers and on the ~~third~~ resolution then took place. Helping to rid South Africa of Racialism. Mr. Amrah, Natal; A significant thing about this conference is that all sections of South African people are represented here, thereby helping to rid South Africa of racialism. On a small scale we represent the whole of the world. We have people here from the East, from Africa, from the West. On the African continent we have a great task. Unfortunately in South Africa there are people interested in war because it benefits them financially. War destroys our economy as well as our happiness. It is a major task of this country to dispel the feeling of isolation. The six million pounds spent on the Korean War could have educated 60,000 children in South Africa who are running half naked in the streets in slum areas. Forty-two million pounds has been earmarked for Middle East Defence which could place 400,000 children in schools. Mr. C. Feinstein, Johannesburg: I want to make a plan against the insanity we find in the world today. This is the madness that calls black white, night day. This is the madness that we see reports in the papers this morning when Senator McCarthy said, we must kill all Red leaders. This is the madness we find expressed in the Atlantic Treaties Organisation. They have built bases all around the world. They prepare treaties for aggression and call them pacts for defence. It is what we find expressed in the Journal of the Anglo-American Corporation of this country in articles by a famous Field-Marshal who says that instead of training young people to be workers, we must train them to be soldiers. Instead of using our resources for

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