

vroue hier te sien. Ons het baie kinders en moet brood soek. Ons het gehoor dat daar vroue is wat teen die Youth League is. Maar ons sien baie dat die Voorsitters van die Kongres maar jonk is. Ek sê dat daar oues is maar ons sien nie wat hulle doen nie. Party van hulle ken ons maar anders nie. Maar die Kongres gee nie om nie, Blank of nie-Blank, almal is een. Maar voor ek vergeet ek vra dat die van julle wat geld het dit moet bêre. Want Desembermaand moet ons na Bloemfontein. Want daar kom dan van ooral bymekaar, van Kaapstad, Johannesburg en Durban. Ons vertel altyd aan julle wat op ander plekke gebeur. Maar kom kyk self wat in Bloemfontein gebeur want gedurende verlede maand weet julle het die Blankes ons boeke geneem. Onder andere, die New Age wat ons koop en ook ons Freedom Charter. Maar hier besit ek weer n boek, dit is weer n Freedom Charter en bevat alles wat die Sekretaris gesê het met die vergadering by Kliptown. Julle moet die Freedom Charter nie net lees nie, maar punt vir punt uit julle hoof leer. En as julle boeke dan weer gevat word, ken julle die punt. Moet net nie daarop inteken nie en dit nie lees nie. Maar lees die Freedom Charter. As julle die Freedom Charter verder lees sal julle sien dit behandel ook myn-, kombuis- en plaasarbeiders. Wet sal ook na hulle kyk. Dit maak nie saak of dit Blank, nie-Blank of Kleurling is nie. Net solank jy aan die Freedom Charter glo. Moet nou net nie sê Freedom Charter, Freedom Charter en niks weet nie. Dit is vandag 8.11.55. Onthou julle 8 November 1952. Dit was n baie slegte dag. Mense het hier in die strate doodgelê. Dit is omdat ons nie saamstaan nie. Elke een van ons volg sy eie koers. Hulle het ons mense doodgeskiet en beweer dat ons mense ander met klippe gegooi het. Maar daar is dertien van ons doodgeskiet, maar soiets sal nie gebeur as ons net een wet maak nie. Ek het alreeds gesê mens sal iemand doodmaak, maar nie sy siel nie. Ons harte is seer want ons wou nie gehad het dat so iets gebeur nie en daarna is ons ook nog gevang en toegesluit.

Die Kongres het nooit biersaal sake bespreek nie. Ons het niks met biersale te doen nie. Net die vryheid van ons. As ons vry is sal julle sien wat kan gebeur. Maar anders sal julle sien ons koppe sal in die bierblikke bly gedruk word. Ons dra pasboeke maar op die kaart van die Blankes staan "Citizens of Africa". Ons boek het vyf-en-negentig bladsye maar die van Blankes net twee. As jy met die boek by 'n Blanke gaan werk skryf hy enige ding daarin. Ons mans kan praat van ondervinding as jy werk soek. En kom by 'n Blanke wil hy eers jou pasboek sien. Die Blankes loop ooral en werk lekker sonder om 'n pasboek te toon. Maar mans julle is bang, hulle gooi ons rond. Hulle let lang flitse waarmee hulle ons wakker maak gedurende die nag as ons slaap. En dan wil hulle ons pasboeke sien. En dit is nou ook nie genoegsaam nie. En nou moet die vrouens dit ook dra. Die Blankes het die volgende koerante: Die Daily Mail, Volksblad en Transvaler. Dit word oral gelees en nou toe hulle hoor dat daar oorsee gekla word oor die feit dat nie-Blanke vroue ook moet paste dra het die Blankes gesê dat die Blanke vroue ook paste sal dra. Maar dit is 'n leuen. Ons vrouens sit hier en slaap. Hulle moet na Johannesburg, Kaapstad asook Bloemfontein gaan..."

Ja. sal jy die res van sy toespraak uitlaat. Is dit al spreker waarvan jy 'n toespraak afgeneem het? --- Ek vermoed so.

Kyk net na jou notas. Is daar nog ander sprekers ook? --- Nee, hier is nie meer nie.

Jy handig jou notas in? BEWYSSTUK G. 444. Daar is nog 'n vergadering waarmee hierdie getuie gehandel het. Het jy ook notas gemaak ten tyde van 'n vergadering gehou op die 24e November 1955? --- Ja.

Het jy die notas by die vergadering gemaak? --- Ja.

Jy het jou notas voor jou? --- Ja.

Dit was 'n vergadering van die African National

Congress? --- Dit was.

Waar was dit gehou? --- Groenpunt Lokasie, te Kimberley.

In die Monkey Nut-saal. Is dit reg? --- Ja.

Weet jy wie het jou vergesel na die vergadering? ---  
Speurder Konstabel Markram en Naturelle Speurder Sersant  
Assegaai.

Het jy notas gemaak van al die toesprake wat daar  
gelewer is? --- Ek en Speurder Markram het beurtelings gemaak.

Wie was die eerste spreker waarvan u notas gemaak het  
van die toesprake? --- Boikanya.

Lees wat hy gesê het? --- "Afrika! Mayi Buyi! My  
vriende ek groet julle. Ek vra vir julle ore, ons kan saam sing  
maar nie praat nie. Die ander moet na die spreker luister.  
Hier is niks lekker nie, want die African National Congress het  
niks lekker nie. Want waar ons vergadering hou word ons deur  
die Polisie gevolg. Die Sechuana sê as ons roep moet julle  
kom. Lethule roep julle en weet dat julle Afrikas is en nie  
Xosas or Barolong nie. Hy roep almal. Ons praat van die  
African National Congress. Ons is bekend aan die staat. Want  
ek sê die Kongres is die ore en oë van ons. Lethule is ons  
voorprater. Die boere is vir hom bang. Dit is dat hy nie kan  
beweeg nie. Ek sê ek is deur Lethuli gestuur om julle wakker  
te maak. Want dit is n swaar tyd en hierdie Regering wil ons  
verdruk. Hy doen niks goed vir ons nie. Al doen hulle niks  
goed nie is ek bly want nou kan hulle nie vingers wys nie.  
Die wette van die Regering wil ons net verdruk. Vandag se  
koerante sê Strijdom se witman moet baas bly. Ons betwis dit  
nie want as ek vir iemand werk dan is hy my baas. Hier op  
Groenpunt is julle gerus dit wil voorkom asof julle vry is.  
As dit nie so is nie maak ek julle wakker. Betaal 2/6 en word  
lid van die African National Congress. As daar moeilikheid is  
en ons kom op die pad van die African National Congress moet  
ons saam staan. Ons is nie bang nie want Naturelle is dapper



en kan saam staan. Om terug te gaan ek dink Hitler se Regering is dieselfde as die van ons hulle wil almal regeer en met Strijdom en Malan is daar geen verskil. Met die laaste oorlog in Europa het baie mense weggehardloop vir Hitler. Ander nasies het teen hulle geveg sowel as Suid-Afrika. Ons jong seuns het gegaan sonder gewere en om oorlog toe te gaan wys ons dapperheid. Ek roep die dapper mense van Afrika, die Kongres is vir ons vryheid. Polisie loop hier met gewere en ons word daardeur regeer. As hulle my doodskiet sal hulle net my liggaam begrawe en nie my siel nie. Hierdie Regering slaap nie. Die Blankes is bang vir die Naturelle. Geen Blanke sal ons help om ons vryheid te kry nie. En al wat ons nou doen is om onder mekaar te baklei. Afrika staan op want Churchill het altyd gesê gee vir ons die gereedskap om klaar te maak. Daarby het by bedoel kanonne en vliegtuie. Ons Kongres baklei nie en wil nie hê julle moet die Blankes seermaak nie. Word lede en kom help ons en laat ons almal saam vorentoe gaan. Ek sê word wakker want al die nasies wil ons vryheid hê. Ons is nie die enigste wat vertrap word nie. Hierdie Regering was ook deur die Engelse vertrap, en hulle het net vir die boere geleer en nou maak hulle wette om ons te verdruk. Die fout is by ons want ons staan nie saam nie. Van Generaal Hertzog af het die Engelse nie n koeël verniet geskiet nie. Hulle het ook baklei. Die tyd is nou daar want die wette druk ons almal. Tussen ons is daar ook Judasse wat saad saai tuseen ons mense maar ons het die krag om hierdie Judas uit te roei. Die vrouens in Pretoria, Johannesburg en Port Elizabeth steun die African National Congress. En daar werk hulle saam. Ons is agter en slaap. Word lid van die African National Congress en praat eners. Die boere verstaan ook nie altyd vir mekaar nie maar hulle staan saam. Die boere is ons vyande en by die Parlement word ons swartmense versleg. Ons African National Congress wil nie met hulle baklei nie. Ons baklei as ons praat."



Nou laat die res van sy toespraak uit. Wie het daarna gepraat? --- Ndhlovu.

Lees wat sy gesê het? --- "Afrika Mayi Buyi! Ek is baie bly om hier so baie van julle te sien. Die gees is reg. Die Polisie druk ons steel julle op maar ons praat vir julle. n Boervrou het eenkeer gesê n Boer is ek en n Boer sal ek sterwe. Hoekom kan ons nie sê ons is Afrikas nie. En as Afrikas sal ons sterwe. As jy sê jy is n Afrika sal hulle nie vir jou kwaad wees nie. Ons het vir julle op Groenpunt kom help want julle is aan die slaap. Die woord moet gepraat word en vir vryheid moet bloed gestort word. As ons vryheid wil hê sal ons moet baklei daarvoor. Wie dit wil hê steek hande op. Daar is dertien mense in Nommer twee Lokasie doodgeskiet vir vryheid. Daarna het die vangwaens gekom en ons geleerde kinders kom haal en toegesluit en terwyl ons nog daarna gesit het, het daar pasboeke vir ons mans gekom. Dit is Malan we werk want as hulle in die stoel sit wil hulle ons verdruk".

Laat die res van die toespraak uit. Wie het daarna gepraat? --- Khomohaka.

Laat sy toespraak uit. Wie het daarna gepraat waarvan jy notas afgeneem het? --- Abraham Seochoareng.

Is hy een van die Beskuldigdes? --- Ja. (158).

Lees wat hy gesê het? --- Hy het sy toespraak in Engels afgesteek. "Afrika! Afrika! Baye Buye! Sons and Daughters of Africa. I have to make a report but just before it. Things are going wrong in Number 2 and Green Point. The reasons are that the leaders do not like critizism. That is why the members of the advisory boards of both locations do not report to us when they are coming from meetings at the City Hall. They only come out with it when things are bad. They are bad, they are dead. I say to the youth here present, when you eat at home you must tell your parents to look for

other advisory board members who will be prepared to ride to the City Hall by bicycle. They must not be teachers or doctors but people that suffer and listen, our brothers and fathers are asleep. With us, freedom is behind the door and we only have to open the door and if somebody is in the road like Verwoerd (Jesus Christ of Africa, he must get out the road, we must get rid of him. There is no white man who likes a native and they will use Africans who do not like other Africans, and he will be bossboy like Modiakgotla. But we must boycott his people. We must not speak to his children, we must not marry his children. If one of his children dies we must not go to the funeral. He will then be chased out by his own children. The white people all call themselves Nationaliste, Afrikaaners or Springbokke but who are their King. They have not got a King. If they say Prince Bernhard, they must go back to Nederland. Ons 25 and 26 June 1955 we gathered at Kliptown. There were people from all over. Coloureds, Indians and Europeans and even some Policeman of Kimberley to hear what our King Luthuli is saying. We were stopped on the road by the Police and asked for our passes. The passes which they want to give to our mothers. But we got there and when we arrived there, there was a football ground enclosed with wire netting and at the gate we produced our membership cards and we were let in Europeans, Coloureds and Indians. But the Police were not in possession of membership cards were left outside and they were sitting on cars, taking down some notes. Inside the circle we were mixing freely, the biggest Christian in South Africa was there, Trevor Huddleston. He is the only minister not like Malan who does not pray "Here help ons laat ons die kaffer uitroei". You people must go to Bloemfontein next month. There the people are not asleep and you must go and see people dressed in the African National Congress dresses. At Kliptown there were Europeans who insisted that Luthuli

should hurry up and take the seat. In Cape Town there is a little German girl called Marietjie en I want to tell you mothers, she must be gone before you take the passes. My friend Robert Charles Swart has said that Dr. Dadoo could not get his Isitwalandwe so it was received by his mother. Thereafter the only Christian, Trevor Huddleston, received his Isitwalandwe. The Sunday the Freedom Charter was read to the people. The people will govern, the lands will be shared amongst those who worked it and we will be one before God. If a White man assaults a Native he gets £1 or ten days. If I dare pick up my hand for a white man, the White Magistrate will ask you where do you get the right and you will get six months. The other day it was in the paper where a White man and a Native woman were arrested under the immorality Act. Because the woman was Black she was tried first and got four months. The White man then told the Magistrate that he forced the Native woman to have intercourse with him which amount to rape and he was discharged. When we got to the last two clauses of the Freedom Charter the Police arrived there with search warrants and after the platform was searched everybody present was searched and all our Freedom Charters and addresses by Luthuli were taken and thereafter we were asked for our passes and those without passes were arrested and after their fines were paid they were released. You must study your Freedom Charter and preach it to your children. We do not want to work always for £2.10.0. a week. You women must wake up and stand together and refuse the passes. Afrika'."

En jy handig jou notas is? BEWYSSTUK G, 445.

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS.

NO CROSS-EXAMINATION.



HERMANUS PETRUS BESTER, beëdig verklaar :

VERHOOR DEUR DIE P.A. : Jy is n Speurder Konstabel, Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, gestasioneer te Kimberley? --- Dit is reg.

Het jy notas gemaak in verband met n vergadering gehou op die 28e Februarie 1956? --- Dit is reg.

Het jy die notas by die vergadering gemaak? --- Dis reg.

En jy het dit by jou? --- Voor my.

Was dit n vergadering van die African National Congress?

--- Ja.

Waar was dit gehou? Het jy aangeteken? --- By Galeshewe Lokasie, Kimberley.

Het iemand van die Polisie jou vergesel na die vergadering? --- Speurder Konstabel Markram, van Kimberley het my vergesel na die vergadering, asook Naturelle Speurder Assegai.

Het jy notas van al die toesprake gemaak? --- Nee, net van sommige sprekers.

Wie het aantekeninge van die ander toesprake gemaak? --- Speurder Konstabel Markram.

Wie was die eerste spreker van wie jy die toespraak afgeneem het? --- Naturelle man Khomahaka.

Laat uit wat hy gesê het. Wie was die volgende spreker? --- Dr. Letele. (154).

Lees wat hy gesê het? --- "My Vader en Moeder ek dink julle weet in julle harte dat ek nie baie praat nie. Julle moet weet my hart is seer vanaand. Baie seer. Daar is dinge wat gebeur van ons. Andere sit en weet nie wat aangaan nie. Hulle weet ook nie waarheen ons gaan nie. Andere dink dat wanneer ons bymekaar kom ons mors tyd. Maar wanneer hierdie mense nie van julle weet nie en hulle kom na julle dan sal julle hulle sê wat aangaan en hulle harte sal baie seer wees. Vandag is daar mense wat sê julle moet nie by die Congress aansluit nie. Maar die wat by die Congress aansluit die gaan tronk-toe. En later sal jy weggejaag word uit Kimberley uit.

As jy n lid is van die Congress sal jy uit jou werk verband word en jou kinders sal honger ly en dan die Congress sal jou nie help nie. Dit is my woorde en my hart is seer, baie seer. Om so te doen is my plig. n Paar jaar gelede het Dr. Moroka in sy toespraak gesê dat hierdie mense van die Congress probeer altyd om die waarheid te praat alhoewel dit so swaar is. Vandag wil ek waarheid praat. Die Vaders wat daar skrywe, hulle luister alle dinge wat ons praat. Ek is nie bang nie ek kan maar tronk toe gaan vir die waarheid. Nie bang nie. Nou sal ek sê om lid te wees van die Congress sal wees om nie bang te wees nie. Die mense verloor hulle werk. Ander mense wat hier is, is net mense wat swart is. Die wolf is in die stad en wanneer die wolf in die stad is, eet en dood hy en gee nie om nie. Vandag daar is twee mense hier in die Congress. Julle weet die mense hulle se werk verloor. Hulle moet weggejaag word. Hulle kinders sal nie pap hê om te eet nie. Baie mense is nou bang vir die Congress. Maar kom tyd andere hoor van ons. Ook die wolf hy byt ek wil nie sy naam noem nie. Hy is goed bekend en is al n jaar in Kimberley. Wolf het hom gebyt, Vader, want ek praat van n lid van die Congress. Daardie ding wys die wolf van die vet skape, wat nie in die kraal is sommer weghol. Hierdie ding wys die mense wat in die Congress is. Kan mekaar beskerm is alhoewel baie swak is." Ek kan net hier miskien n verduideliking maak. Soos dit vertaal was het ek dit neergeskryf. Ek mag nie elke sin se punt en komma ingesit het nie. Ek het hom net so geskryf na die vertaling gekom het. "Hulle is baie beter af". Vandag in Rustenburg, dit lyk of ander Chief in Rustenburg nie saam met Verwoerd is nie. Daardie twee Chiefs is teen sekere punte van Verwoerd en daardie twee Chiefs het boodskap gekry hulle is lede van die Congress en word weggejaag. Soos ek praat daardie twee Chiefs het prokureur gesoek wat weet wat gedoen moet word met Verwoerd en daardie plek Rustenburg. Hulle moet bewys wat hierdie manne

gedoen het. Terselfdertyd moet wet in Parlement gemaak word om wet duidelik te maak, ons weet nie wat aangaan nie. Daar is mense wat sê ek rebel, en praat nie hier nie, nie meer nie, en ek kan hou appeal na die Supreme Court en sê ek verstaan nie ek wil eers voor Regter kom en bly tot saak klaar is. Verloor ek my saak dan moet ek loop."

Laat die volgende deel van sy toespraak uit. Kan jy die plek kry "Die Goewerment se plan is om die Congress te breek..." dieselfde spreker.? --- "Die Goewerment se plan is om die Congress te breek. Al die ander wit mense se vergaderings wat teen die goewerment is, word nie gestop nie. Die papiere is vol van die Black Sash vrou mense, maar die Goewerment stop nie vir hulle nie. Wat het ons aan Minister Swart gedoen? Laas met die groot Congress het Minister Swart Polisie op al die paaie gestuur en ons passe gevra. Ons het gesê waarheen ons gaan. Ons vrouens het ook klaargemaak om Verwoerd te sien. Hulle is geweier. Ons is ook geweier om treinkaartjies te koop of bus te huur. Hulle breek wet om dit te weier. Nogtans daardie vergadering was baie mooi. Daardie ding wys ander plekke probeer hulle bes en sal hulle vryheid kry. Maar in Kimberley sal ons hulle ook wys. Vir die waarheid is ons nie bang nie. Al moet jy tronk-toe gaan, solank dit net vir die waarheid is. Die man wat weggejaag is, waarvoor kan ek nie sê nie. Hulle is weggejaag sonder dat hulle iets gesê of gedoen het. Hulle papiere sê nie of hulle gesteel het of wat hulle gedoen het. Ons is nie kinders nie. Voor ek vergeet, hulle sê in ons werk in die Congress is nie betaling nie. Congress se werk is om mense te help enige swart mens in die moeilikheid. Laas toe hier moeilikheid was in Kimberley het Congress julle nie gehelp en prokureur gekry nie? Ek sê as daar van julle mense is wat betaling wil hê moet nie in Congress in gaan nie. Afrika."

Wie was die volgende spreker wat u afgeneem het? ---



Itholeng.

Laat sy toespraak uit. Wie was die volgende spreker wat jy afgeneem het? --- Boikanya.

Lees wat hy gesê het? --- "Ek is uit die werk uit, of uitgesit, wat aan my gedoen is maak nie saak nie, ek is nog nie van die Congress se werk afgesit nie. Ek is nog nie weg uit Kimberley uit nie. Ek is nog saam met julle, as die Here wil sal ek bly tot Markram se mense sê ons maak jou mond toe. Ek het my klaar gemaak om vir Afrika te werk. Ek het nog my hande en ek glo nie ek sal honger ly nie. Sluit aan by die Congress en gee ons julle name. As ons weer kom kies en ek is nog hier en julle kies my ek is nie bang nie. Ek het my klaargemaak toe ek by die African National Congress aangesluit het en met my Voorsitterskap. Die vryheid van Afrika is my doel. Die betaling van die Congress is bloed. Want hy wat lid is moet weet daar is nie betaling nie, maar ek sê dat as die wet my nie stop nie sal ek tussen julle werk. Die laaste, my vriende, die huis moet betaal word. Maar as ons by die einde kom dan hardloop almal weg en ons het nie 'n pond nie maar 'n tiewie of 'n pennie. Wat kan ons doen sodat die hele Kimberley ons hoor?".

Wie was die volgende spreker waarvan jy die toespraak afgeneem het? --- Chopps(Seochoareng). (158).

Is hy een van die Beskuldigdes? --- Ja.

This is the last speech this witness will testify to, and then I intend calling Assegaai. Read what Chopps or Abraham said? --- "Africans, neighbours and friends, it is a sad night because we must say goodbye to Chele. It is also a sad night because we were told we cannot work for Awerbuck and Browne. The African National Congress is the only thing the people say it is natural. We have been unfortunate to see that it is Chele that go. I want to say this to Chele. He is going away. He is going to a big place, a place with

better people. I am sure these people shall not remind him of the people in Kimberley whom he worked for. That is the payment for good work. Awerbuck's work has been run smoothly and so must African National Congress. We will then be able to stop the African National Congress? I say we are here tonight strongly protest against the action taken by Awerbuck. We will not drink Awerbuck's coffee or buy his stuff. He treated us very mean. It stands in the Bible that the Jews had lived a hard life. I think it is a very good lesson for us. We will fight the African causes all by ourselves. I wish to say to Chele that he is a great light. When Chele comes back from Basutoland he will be made Prime Minister of South Africa. We shall elect you to Prime Minister of South Africa whilst you are in Basutoland. Boikanyo, we shall make you vice Prime Minister of South Africa. We must tell all the people of South Africa perhaps we shall work better. We say goodbye to Chele, we can't give him a motorcar, we even can't give him a bicycle. To my mothers: The thing of passes won't help. We must not take passes. Not a single soul. We shall show the people we shall not buy a single beer on Saturday. Saturday is not a drinking day. Tell all the women not to bring any cups. At night we must make fires in the backyard and tell our children the stories of Chele and others. I say to you, Afrika! "

BEWYSSTUK G. 446 INGEHANDIG.

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS.

NO CROSS-EXAMINATION.

ENGLISMAN GWALANE ASSEGAAI, duly sworn : (Int. E. Mazwai - Eng.-  
Sechuana).

EXAMINED BY THE P.P. :

You are a Native Detective Sergeant, South African Police, stationed at Kimberley? --- Correct.

Did you attend various meetings in Kimberley or in the locations near Kimberley? --- I did.

Were they meetings of the African National Congress?

--- Yes.

And did the witnesses Markram, Botha and Scholtz and Bester accompany you on occasions? --- Yes.

Did you act as interpreter for them on some occasions?

--- Yes.

What did you usually interpret? Which languages? --- Afrikaans.

Under what circumstances did you interpret into Afrikaans? --- When they were not speaking Afrikaans, then I had to interpret what the speaker had to say, to interpret for these people who were taking notes.

In what language were the speakers then speaking when you interpreted into Afrikaans? --- Sechuana.

And when you interpreted, did you give the correct interpretation of what was said by the speakers? --- Yes.

Q You understand Sechuana? --- Yes.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. SLOVO : Constable Assegaai, your home language I take it is Sechuana? --- Yes.

And while you were interpreting it you were just interpreting privately to these European Policemen. You weren't interpreting for the audience? --- That is correct.

What would you say about your knowledge of Afrikaans? Let me put it this way. Do you speak Afrikaans as well as you speak and understand Sechuana? --- I just speak Afrikaans. I did not go to school and learn Afrikaans at school, but I have a fair knowledge of Afrikaans.

You would not consider yourself an expert translator? --- No, not an expert, but I can interpret what a person says.

I take it that there are many words in Afrikaans that you have difficulty with in understanding? --- Yes, there are words, but when I interpret into Afrikaans, I use the words that I know I can use.



But there are some words which when you want to translate the words from Sechuana into Afrikaans, I take it that occasionally you have some difficulty in finding the exact translation of it in the Afrikaans language? --- I would take a word, and so use that word to try and express what I want to say to put it into Afrikaans.

Yes, but I put it to you that you sometimes experience difficulty in doing that because of your relatively poor knowledge of the Afrikaans language? --- Yes, it is admit Afrikaans is difficult. I take Afrikaans and speak it just as I would try to drive my point home.

I take it that it is not made easier by virtue of the fact that as the speaker is speaking you are also telling whoever is recording what the speaker is saying? I suggest to you that that increases your difficulty? --- I only say what he says.

BY THE COURT : Do you on occasions interpret in your official capacity in your normal duties other than at meetings? From Sechuana into Afrikaans? --- Yes.

Apparently he does seem to interpret otherwise than in his official capacity.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. SLOVO CONTINUED : You are not an official interpreter are you of any standing - in the Government service?

BY THE COURT : He is an official interpreter in the Courts or do you do interpretations for other officers, other men? --- Yes.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. SLOVO CONTINUED : Let me also ask you Constable Assegaai, are there certain idiomatic expressions in Sechuana, certain thoughts in Sechuana that you wouldn't be able to express in the Afrikaans language? --- No, he says something that I don't understand I would not interpret.

And that sometimes happens? --- Yes.

If I understand you clearly, it sometimes happens that a speaker speaks in Sechuana and there are certain words and thoughts which you don't find easy to translate into Afrikaans, and that you leave out? --- No, I always interpret. I never leave out.

You never experience any difficulty whatsoever in interpreting? --- When I have difficulty I wait and try and get the word and when I get the word I say it.

Sometimes you wait and it happens that you don't get the word? --- I have never not been able to get a word.

While you wait, of course the speaker doesn't wait for you, does he? --- That is correct. Yes, then I wait until I get the word I wanted and then I give it.

In the meanwhile the speaker carries on and you miss some of the things that he says? --- That is so.

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS.

HER-VERHOOR DEUR DIE P.A. : Julle praat baie Afrikaans daar in Kimberley, is dit nie? --- We speak a lot of Afrikaans, yes.

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS.

CASE REMANDED TO MONDAY, the 6TH MAY 1957.

COURT RESUMES 6/5/1957 :

MR. COAKER ADDRESSES COURT :

Accused Absent : Position the same as on 2/5/1957.  
In Addition : No. 130, Hoogendyk;  
No. 131, Hurbans;  
No. 46, Moretseli granted leave  
of absence.  
No. 41, Modisi, granted leave of  
absence.

WILLEM BURGER TRUTER, duly sworn: (10.2.1955)

EXAMINED BY P.P. (MR. VAN DER WALT) : You are a detective  
Head Constable, South African Police, stationed at Durban? ---  
I am.

Did you make notes in respect of a meeting held on the  
10th February, 1955? --- I did.

And you have your notes before you? --- I have.

Was that meeting advertised? --- It was.

By means of? --- It was advertised by means of a  
pamphlet.

Which you now hand in? EXHIBIT G. 447.

What was the meeting called? --- It was a mass-meeting  
in the Ghandi Library, Long Street, Durban.

And by whom was the pamphlet issued? --- It doesn't  
say. It was apparently issued by the Natal Indian Congress.

Isn't it endorsed at the bottom of the pamphlet in  
the right hand corner? --- No.

BY THE COURT : Why do you say that it was apparently issued  
by the Natal Indian Congress? --- I attended the meeting and  
according to ...

Is it because of your observations at the meeting?  
--- That is right.

It is not mentioned in the pamphlet? --- It is not  
mentioned in the pamphlet.

EXAMINATION BY P.P. CONTINUED : Now about what time did  
the meeting commence? Did you make a note? --- I didn't



make a note when it commenced.

About how many persons attended the meeting, can you say? --- No, I don't know, I didn't make a note of it.

And who was the Chairman at the meeting? --- The Chairman was one Stephen Dhlamini. (128).

And did Detective Constable Zietsman accompany you to this meeting? --- I was accompanied by Detective Head Constable Zietsman.

And did you make notes of the speeches? --- I made notes of some of the speakers.

And what did Constable Zietsman do? --- Detective Head Constable Zietsman made notes of others.

The Chairman. Did he address the meeting? --- Yes.

Who made notes of his speech? --- I did.

Will you read what he said? --- "Ladies and Gentlemen before starting I want to touch a few points. In 1913 the Policy of the Government to deprive of land. There is law to deprive called Land Act of 1913. Dube went to England to make appeal. Africans have land in Sophiatown land 1910. National Government found ground in White area. Removal instead started yesterday. We are prepared and determined not voluntarily to accept policy of the Government. Dr. Naicker was banned because he speaks truth. His message will be heard by N. T. Naicker."(141).

Did he read the message? --- He read the message.

And who was the next speaker? --- He also spoke.

Who was the next speaker, N. T. Naicker? --- Naicker also spoke.

You also took notes of his speech? --- Yes.

Will you read what he said? --- "All Congresses in tradition on . . . . Ghandi. And refusing to admit the supremacy of any race. You are rendering inestimable." I missed out a word. "All races work for peace.." there I missed

another word. "A shame the manner this Government is carrying the removal scheme, must be a shame to everybody. I wish to repudiate the four allegations of Malan that force was contemplated and therefor ban on all meetings. We wish to state we never threatened to use violence. Still if be Special Branch has sufficient evidence that we are self-controlled. We shall not hear for non-violence. The determination people of Western Areas have displayed. Luthuli confined to bed. I ask all to pray for speedy recovery. We must warn Nat. Pol." (I think it is National Policy) "is reactionary and if philosophy go unchecked chaos in South Africa."

BY THE COURT : Do you know whose philosophy? --- Apparently the National Policy.

The Nationalist policy? --- Yes.

EXAMINATION CONTUED : --? "I ask Government to take heed of word A and opinion against them. Our mainstay is democracy. Everybody to develop in South. Although ban restrictions have been imposed the yearning of the people for freedom have increased day by day.

And who was the next speaker? --- I cannot say off-hand. I also took notes of the same meeting by a speaker Professor Kuper. He is not one of the accused.

Will you omit his speech. And who was the next speaker? --- The other notes were taken by Detective Head Constable Zietsman.

And you hand in your notes? EXHIBIT G. 448.

(NO FURTHER QUESTIONS)

MR. COAKER : CROSS-EXAMINATION RESERVED.

PETRUS CORNELIUS SWANEPOEL, duly sworn : (11.12.55)

EXAMINATION BY THE P.P. : You are a Detective Sergeant,  
South African Police, stationed at Durban? --- Yes.

Did you make notes in respect of a meeting held on  
the 11th of December, 1955? --- Yes.

Did you make the notes at the meeting? --- Yes.

And you have your notes before you? --- Yes.

What meeting was it? --- If I read through all my  
notes I may say by whom it it sponsored. I don't have it  
at the top.

About what time did the meeting commence? --- 3 p.m.

Untill when? --- I don't have the time here. I should  
imagine it would have been about 5 o'clock or 5.30.

Can you say about how many persons attended the  
meeting? --- No.

Where was the meeting held? --- The meeting was held  
at the Bharat Hall, Durban.

Who was the Chairman? --- N. T. Naicker (141).

Who accompanied you? --- Detective Sergeant Zietsman.

How did you set about taking notes of the speeches?  
Did you take all the speeches or not? --- Yes. I think there  
are one or two speakers that I did not take down that Sergeant  
Zietsman took the notes of their speeches. The other notes  
were all taken by me.

Who started? --- I started taking notes.

Who was the first speaker? --- The first speaker was  
N. T. Naicker.

That is the Chairman? --- Yes.

Will you read what he said? --- "On behalf of the  
Congresses I extend a greeting to you. In these days when  
we are faced with police raids and police intimidation it  
is very good to see you here. Your being present is  
symbolic of the resentment against the Government. It is



also symbolic of the Congress spirit of friendship and goodwill to all peoples. Congress policy is well known to you all. Today we meet to fire the first shot in the Freedom Charter Campaign. This campaign follows the great historic conference, the Congress of the People, held in Johannesburg in June this year. South Africa in the last year has seen the growth of democratic forces. Today the anti-democratic forces are" - I can't make out this word - "against the Congress Movement. The Congress movement has been subjected to police raids. I want to make it clear, through the Special Branch that in South Africa it is the right of everybody to criticise the right of every law being passed. The moment any law comes the people are accused of treason. We have the right here to challenge any law made here, when we feel that any law made".something." into peoples personal liberties, then we must have the right to point out to this government that their laws are not the will of all the people. At the Congress of the People the people set out an alternative to the notorious apartheid program of the government. To criticise the government cannot be called disloyalty. It is not improper to make extra-parliamentary representation to oppose laws which seek to destroy us. Apartheid forces have been described as causing fear, distrust, etc. The world is moving against segregation and apartheid, yet in South Africa the government is moving towards apartheid and segregation. The days" - some word which I can't read - "the ideals for peace and democracy in South Africa. The government is afraid of the Freedom Charter. It understands their policy..." I cannot make this out. Something "... their policy of fear and suspicion. Their departure from the United Nations shows that they will never accept the United Nations Charter. The Freedom Charter is a Charter ... " some word which I

cannot make out. - "It emphasises the equality of all people before the law. It argues against police raids, Trade Union freedom, peace and friendship between all the peoples. Friends, with these few remarks I want to say to you that Congress wishes you..." - I cannot make that out - "which you all have been attached to support every principal in the Freedom Charter. The first speaker on the agenda is Mr. A. B. Ngcobo, who is a member of the executive of the African National Congress in Natal."

And did Ngcobo address the meeting? --- Yes.

Is he one of the accused? --- Yes (143).

Was there an interpreter there? --- Yes, his speech was interpreted by Danton Nquadi.

Did you take down notes what he said? --- Yes, very briefly.

Just read what he said? --- "Sons and daughters of Africa. I know how some of you may be insulted if I call you so. I know Swart will be pleased if I address you as natives and foreigners. But then those things do not exist anymore...." Then I made and note and said notes taken down by Detective Sergeant Zietsman of this speaker. The continuation of his speech was taken down by Detective Sergeant Zietsman.

Who spoke after him? --- N. T. Naicker, the Chairman again. And now I see that the next speaker will be Mr. H. Mall.

Will you read what he said? --- "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. The Chairman welcomed you to this meeting. You know that for some time now it has been impossible for us to hold mass meetings. The authorities say mass meetings are a nuisance and obstruct traffic. We ask why is it necessary for us to meet like we meet today.

The answer is that as long as we do not have a say in the government of this country and as long as laws are passed without the people having a say in the matter, we must meet and review what has happened. The Nationalist party have entrenched themselves further and the senate elections have taken place. The enlarging of the senate was to give the government a two thirds majority in order to take away ..."

- I cannot make this out. - "We know that in 1936 the Hertzog government took away the votes of the Africans and placed them on a communal role. We know that any representation would be inadequate as long as the people are not entitled to elect the people whom they desire to represent them. I am to speak on the Group Areas Act. What is wrong with this Act. The non-European people say clearly that they do not like the Group Areas Act and then the Suppression of Communism Act. The time is rapidly nearing that the rulers in this country will realise that they are out of step with the rest of the world. The whole world today is effected by certain ..." - some word which I cannot make out - "The United Nations have time and again condemned the South African stand in ignoring the United Nations principles. We read that the Negro people in the United States of America have been successful in fighting every law and measure which discriminates against any section of the people. Here in South Africa the constitution doesn't guarantee democratic rights to the people with the result that we cannot go to the law courts and appeal against these laws. What are we to do. The Government of South Africa provides no means for us to express our feelings and desires. I do not talk ..." - I can't read the rest of this sentence. - "Is it not time that we as rate-payers should have representation in the City Council to oppose somethings such as the pushing away of the non-European



beaches. We are sorry to see that the last few remaining amenities left to us are being taken away. They have decided to push the Indians down to the Umgeni Mouth. If it was any good the Europeans would have taken it for themselves long ago. Were we consulted at all. In a civilised society in this year 1955. Is it a secret that one third of the taxes in this town are paid by non-Europeans. These are some of the things we meet here to discuss. We are human beings and not animals. I commend to you this article which appeared in this week's New Age on page five. It is a pity that more of our South African Whites do not read this. The problem of the beach of just an infinite part of the problems which affect us. You will know that long ago the government passed laws which made it impossible for Africans to purchase ground. You know that since 1913 so little has been done for the African people that the reserves are so useless that they cannot support the African people. Here in Natal until 1946 the Indian community was in a fairly good position when the Ghetto Act was passed. As a result Indian people took part in the Passive Resistance Movement. The Nationalist government in 1948 passed the Group Areas Act. It cannot be compared to any act in any civilised community. You will remember Dr. Donges saying that there will not be any unnecessary hardship. We read in our papers about Lydenburg. This was shopkeepers, their assistants and families. They were shifted right into the bushes..."

Will you omit the rest of his speech? --- Yes.

Did anybody speak after him?

MR. COAKER : In terms of the agreement that there has been between the Crown and Defence, may I ask at this stage that the witness be requested to read the remainder of this speech.

BY THE P.P. : No objection. Read the remainder? --- "They were shifted right into the bushes. This was repeated in a few other towns and will be repeated in every other town in South Africa. Congress warned you that the Group Areas Act is an unjust Act. The purpose is so clear. The government's policy regarding the Indian people is that they are foreigners. The government did not realise that 90% of the Indians in South Africa were born in South Africa. They know only South Africa. When the government realised this they tried to achieve their aims in an indirect manner. They want to destroy them in the economic sphere. They hope that by the passing of this Act Indians will sell their businesses and take the first boat out of South Africa. Here in Durban when the Land Tenure Board met we heard the plans of the City Council. They wanted to establish a settlement for Indians at Duffs Road. They also wanted to remove the Indians from Cato Manor. Then came the 1949 riots. This was a black incident in the history of our people. The local authorities decided that Cato Manor was to be a black area. They wanted the land of the Indian people in Cato Manor. The Natal Indian Congress then advised the Cato Manor people to sell their ground to the City Council. No sooner had the Indians left the area, when the City Council announced that Cato Manor was a European area. Is it strange that we do not accept the word of the White man any more? We have here a picture of Mahatma Gandhi in the hall. He gave to this world a philosophy. This philosophy was one of a peaceful method of struggle. He condemned the use of violence in any manner whatsoever. Any person who talks of violence is not with us but against us. We hope that reasoning will convince the rulers of this country of the faults of their policy. I do wish to state that it is your duty as a member of the community to join the Congress in your area and to fight for the betterment of the

people in your area. It is not enough for us just to protest. You must join your respective Congresses and make them powerful. We hope that in years to come there will not be different Congresses, but just one political party to represent all the people in this country." And then N. T. Naicker spoke again.

The Chairman spoke again? --- Yes.

Read what he said? --- "Friends I must tell you that plans are afoot for the holding of a conference on the Group Areas Act in the near future. Papers will be read by eminent people. We hope that there will be many delegates at this Congress. The next speaker is Mr. Kesval Moonsamy, the organising secretary of the Natal Indian Congress.

Is he one of the accused? --- Yes. (137).

Who made notes of his speech? --- Detective Sergeant Zietsman made notes of his speech. Thereafter N. T. Naicker closed the meeting.

And you hand in your notes? --- Yes. EXHIBIT G. 449.

Do you know what position N. T. Naicker (141) held in the Indian Congress? --- He was the secretary of the Natal Indian Congress.

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS.

MR. COAKER : CROSS-EXAMINATION RESERVED.

MR. SLOVO : CROSS-EXAMINATION RESERVED.

CHRISTIAAN FREDERIK ZIETSMAN, duly sworn; (10.2.55)

EXAMINED BY THE P.P. : You are a Detective Head Constable, South African Police, stationed at? --- Stationed at Durban Central.

Did you make notes in respect of a meeting held on the 10th of February, 1955? --- Yes.

Can you say what meeting it was? --- No, I have nothing in my notes as to what meeting it was.

Where was the meeting held? --- The meeting was held



in the Gandhi Hall, Lawn Street, Durban.

Who accompanied you to the meeting? --- Detective Head Constable Truter accompanied me to the meeting.

That is the witness who gave evidence here? --- Yes.

What notes did you make at the meeting? --- I made notes of the speeches of some speakers.

And Detective Head Constable Truter, what did he do? --- He took notes of the other speeches.

Who was the first speaker of whom you took down notes? --- The first speaker I took notes of was H. D. Mall.

Will you omit his speech. And the next speaker you took notes from? --- The next speaker I took notes from was E. Shanley.

Is he one of the accused? --- Yes (147).

Was he introduced to the meeting? --- No, I haven't got it in my notes that he was introduced.

Will you read what he said? --- "Mr. Chairman and friends, I assure pleasure to be here but I think disappointment sad that so many well-known faces are missing from platform today. We fortunate to have Kuper and others. Indicates to people that non-Europeans have friends not only amongst own people. Big section of Europeans interested in welfare of people. The Chair referred absence of Dr. Naicker he explained Dr. Naicker only one victim of policies of Nationalist Government. Many others. That reason why those gentlemen and ladies not here. Asked by the C.o.D. to speak on their behalf. The C.O.D. essentially for progressive European thought in country. Dr. Kuper explained the progressive point of view. I shall not speak about. I will feel more at home to speak as one of twenty years in Trade Union Move. Seen workers' point of view on policies and economic aspect. Trade Union..." I can't make that out - "... and remove government policies. Previous speakers

spoke about Western Areas removal Scheme. It is difficult to realise the feeling of the people at present time. Those at Cato Manor or Chesterville will feel moved out twelve miles to Mount Edgecombe where there is no amenities we expect in modern societies. The most important point in Government policy states various occasions to make White South Africa. South Africa must be ..." - I can't make this out - "... non-European must separate from Europeans. Perhaps one way of making South Africa White country. All South Africans want to make best. Freedom and happiness with family and children. Reason for apartheid. Western Areas part of big scheme. What happened there also is in Natal and Western Province. Realise Government is careful how handles position. People not to be angry. Leaders kept away. Ban and prohibit meetings. Give white bread and cold drinks. Police carry machine guns, rifles but keep quiet. Why Police not speaking nicely all years and will always be so kind to us. Experience of past. We don't go into details. Will not always be so nice. How can people at Meadowlands be sure that they will be left in peace and not later just be forgotten by Government. Tools of Government apartheid policies. People have no rights. No vote. And they can be moved and kicked around like cattle. Saturday day of fasting. Express your way of protest against terrible acts of Government. Many more families to be removed and also in other..." - I can't make this out - "...appeal. That when you do participate in campaign fasting and praying we realise not sufficient. People must be in a position to express and fasting by organising only..." - I can't make out that word - "... Workers from Trade Unions able to speak. Employers were respected. Achieved aims. Been a sad state of affairs today. Strangely from Malan Government came in power

people organisations weakened. Destroyed. Police provocation is Government act. Resulted in this state of affairs. Although leaders banned organisations still continue. So far Trade Union Movement is concerned..." - I can't make out that word - "... the non-European point is almost nil. My appeal to workers, businessmen, professional people and others to strengthen existing organisation find new leaders. Organisations that have common purpose democratic South Africa without Ghetto Act, Group Areas Act. South Africa, without things happen in South Africa. South Africa all workers enjoy full Trade Union Rights. All people before law equal. All people oppressed to earn sufficient to support themselves. South Africa full freedom and happiness for all. That is what we want. Let us organise, get together and speak as one." The next speaker from whom I took notes was P. G. Mei.

Is he one of the accused? --- Yes. (135).

Will you read what he said? --- "Africa! Africa! Africa! We assemble tonight voicing our protest. Speakers put point very clear. The Removal Act which is baby of the Nationalists. Nationalists designed baby so that it could be fed from black people. White voters deceived as it an Act and how can they escape themselves. We were slow in bringing protest in time. We are here tonight to request all those present to associate themselves with views advanced by speakers that Congress of all democratic people condemns removal of the Western Areas. Warn White voters about confusion. I shall bring to you notice the following resolutions. This mass meeting consisting of the African National Congress, Natal Indian Congress and Congress of Democrats at the Gandhi Hall, Durban condemn Nationalist Government effort sixty thousand people from the Western Areas of Johannesburg as one of its most reckless Acts in



implementing apartheid policy. Powers vested under these Acts. ..." - I can't make this out - "... Riotous Assemblies Act, the Suppression of Communism Act fascist and dictatorial power. Mass ..." - something I can't make out - "... despite show of force by police and military. The people of the Western Areas remain calm. ..." -something I can't make out - "... ban removal scheme and supply accommodation and respect fundamental human rights as in United Nations Organisation Charter. Call upon every democrat to fight. This mass meeting is quite convinced that the attack on Father Huddleston, that great Christian democrat, is baseless and unjustified and condemns ban on all...."

Who spoke after him? --- Mei spoke. The Chairman spoke again and after that Bertha Mkize made a short speech.

Is she one of the accused? --- Yes (136).

Did you take down what she said? --- Yes, I took down a portion - a little bit of her speech.

Read it? --- She spoke in Zulu. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. What has we going to. First I wish to point out tonight who brought our misunderstanding between black and white? White man. If any, the Government should be banned. We love White people. But what they are doing even God may not like. They say Black spots when European arrive. All Black spots. We say that we don't want White spots. Land big enough everybody. Next election be carried under democratic conditions. Let us find out who are with us in this struggle." Then she made an announcement. "Chief Luthuli sick. Must pay for him and ask our leaders to form group and pray all races. You must ..." - something I can't make out - "... bulletins, give news about situation and also about meeting on Sunday. Will give venue of this meeting". That is all.

BY THE COURT : Can you say in what language Bertha Mkize speech was in. You say she spoke in Zulu. Can you understand Zulu? --- I don't understand Zulu. The speech was interpreted into English.

Can you say by whom? --- No I don't know.

Was it an interpreter used by one of the speakers or one which you supplied? --- It was an interpreter used by the speakers.

BY THE P.P. : Was that the end of the meeting? --- Yes.

Your notes are together with that of Detective Head Constable Truter? --- Yes.

That is EXHIBIT G. 448.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. SLOVO : I just wish this witness to dispose of a paragraph which is contained in the meeting which has just been dealt with. Have you the notes in front of you, G. 448? --- Yes.

Will you have a look at the speech of H. E. Mall which you omitted? --- Yes.

Will you have a look at what in my transcript is the last paragraph. The paragraph beginning "I see people here who have been attending meetings for years in Durban....". Will you just look for that passage? --- Yes. "I see people ..."

Will you just listen to me? It might be a bit quicker. "I see people here who have been attending meetings for years in Durban and the Police were always present. Anyone can tell you that we have never preached violence. The views of the Congress are known on violence. In order to pacify the Minister of Justice, I again state that the Congresses are opposed to the use of violence. If the Police behave as well as the people behave there will be no violence anywhere. The Minister make a statement that the people who speak against unjust laws antagonise the non-Whites against the Whites."

Have we ever advocated violence against the Whites. In brackets you have got cries of "No. No. No." We do not ever prach hatred of the White man. I hope this message will be conveyed to the Minister of Justice in the Cape Province. We believe in peaceful co-existence in a truly democratic country." Correct? --- That is correct. I must say that that transcription does not word for word correspond to these notes of mine. That I transcribed the following day to the best of my ability to make these notes more clear.

Is this transcription then a copy of the report you made the following day? --- Yes.

But that is what the speaker said? --- That is what the speaker said. I've got it very similar to that down on these rough notes.

BY MR. COAKER : RESERVES CROSS-EXAMINATION. (11.12.55)

EXAMINATION BY P.P. RESUMED : Did you make notes in respect of a meeting held on the 11th December, 1955? --- Yes.

You made the notes at the meeting? --- Yes.

And you have the notes before you? --- Yes.

Do you know what meeting it was? Who organised and sponsored the meeting? --- I haven't got it on my notes.

Who accompanied you to that meeting? --- Detective Sergeant Swanepoel.

Did he make notes at the meeting? --- Yes, he made some notes, and I made some.

What did you do? --- I made notes of speeches made by A. gcobo.

Is he one of the accused? --- Yes (143).

In what language did he speak? --- He spoke in English and a native male, Danton Mqadi interpreted into Zulu.

Will you read what he said? --- "Sons and daughters of Africa". He started off by shouting 'Africa' three times.



"Sons and daughters of Africa. I dare call you sons and daughters of South Africa. Some may against appellation. Some of you are attached to Swart not accept when I address you so. I know Swart will be pleased when I address as natives and foreigners, but I not do that. No meaning whatsoever. I know there is a section in this country. All Afrikaners. No more than Africans. But today, ladies and gentlemen, sons and daughters of South Africa, I want to concern myself people of Africa as a whole. Today I am concerned specially persecution against African youth. African youth is being persecuted no doubt. In this sphere of education, persecuted in sphere of laws, persecuted you know it. You..." - something I can't make out - "... sphere of economics. Persecuted in sphere of political affairs, persecuted. See persecutors amongst you. The persecution today is clear and is an age-long persecution. Today, sons and daughters of Africa, I am speaking on a special point. Passes. Before I speak on passes, warn Government, especially Mr. Strijdom he is represented in a minority. Today of course there are his followers are few. He depends on rigid rod. Land him in great trouble. You have been hearing contemplation of republic being set up. We wanting place cards well. He has showed us his trump card beforehand. As sons and daughters of Africa, tell the vicious Government today, we know the cards. Not for our freedom. We are telling now Strijdom he must give us full franchise, political rights, economics, etc. Otherwise he is doomed. But I should like to convey I not against Afrikaners because Afrikaner as such. Only when they support Strijdom when they oppres others. Then I will support hostilities between him and oppressed. Strijdom very clever man. Got Police, but his son will never be a policeman. For long and up to now he has been thinking that the oppressed will use force. He set up Police, but his

son and other Ministers' sons are not there. We will bring Police over to other flock. To ask these people as individuals they have done nothing as such. But the day will come when they will come to our flock. These people are not stones. They can be turned. Know what is right and wrong. Rejoice when see Mr. Truter saying 'Afrika'. Great day when Mr. Swanepoel get Isitwalandwa like Huddleston and Chief Luthuli. Sons and daughters of Africa, we are suffering and persecuted. We want to show our resistance to persecution. I am going to speak on vices and evils of passes. I should and admit and say that when Mr. Swart is given a pass I will fight against pass laws, bad in itself. Sons and daughters of Africa passes bad. Does not reflect your dignity of yourself, your home state, it reduces the dignity of mankind. For instance some of our people has been told passes for recognition and identification which is falsity itself. When your fellow man die in mine it is stated that Mr. de Klerk so died then with four natives. Mr. de Klerk does not get a pass, but his name appears in papers. What use of pass. ..." - Some English saying he referred to - "... A truth told with bad intention is worse than a lie. We condemn pass today, tomorrow, day after. The passes go along line racial discrimination, persecution. I will tell you how go. When first Afrikaans or Dutch people came, enacted laws against Hottentots and said it was to their good, which was wrong. They stamped them on their flesh and we saw then the stamping mark as slaves. It is the policy that we are against. It discriminate, persecute and enslave us. We are against laws when operate against men, even more when against women. And we shall fight passes and fight passes until ..." - I can't make this out - "... and sing 'Afrika'. The passes against women most ... " - I can't make this out - "... legislation, that can be brought against

any woman. Ladies and Gentlemen, sons and daughters of Africa, I don't think that Strijdom, van Rijn, Swart will sleep if his wife carried pass. When the District Commandant questions Mrs. van Rijn and say 'I want your pass' sure they will fight. If Mr. van Rijn can respect his wife, why can't we fight against such injustices. We should resolve then to fight to the end. The day is coming. Where is Paul Kruger, Malan, Smuts, Hertzog, all down and won't rise before Africa rises. I say 'Afrika'.

BY THE COURT : You mention the word Isitwalandwa. Do you know what that word means? --- It is special reward, I think, given for bravery or good services. I think it is a Zulu reward. I am not quite sure of what it means.

EXAMINATION BY P.P. CONTINUED : Who was the next speaker whose speech you took down? --- The next speaker whose notes I took was Kešval Moonsamy.

Is he one of the accused? --- Yes (137).

What language did he speak? --- I haven't got it down here. I took his notes down in English. I have got no note of an interpreter being used.

Will you read what he said? --- "Chairman and friends. Since 1910 South Africa saw successive Governments controlled by Europeans. Not ... " - I can't make this out - " ... as Nationals like naziz. Hitler destroyed all opposition before in power. He took action .." - I have got an abbreviation which I can't remember now - " ... Trade Union. In South Africa now Nationalists pass Suppression of Communism Act. See meetings banned, leaders banned, even Europeans served with banning orders. J. McPherson refused leave permit. Not satisfied with Group Areas .." - something that I can't remember - ".main aim destroy Trade Unions.... " - I can't make this out - ".... Since passing of the Native Settlement of Disputes Act Trade Union movement grown. Since passage of Act more than ten strikes in Transvaal, all successful.



Now got Industrial Conciliation Bill envisage apartheid in industries and Trade Unions to destroy Trade Unions. Great threat to Trade Unions. Workers must put up fight. Trade Union movement will grow on for betterment. Trade Union Movement divided. Trade and Labour Council dissolved. South African Trade Union Council consists of Europeans. Had big shock when Minister did not want to co-operate. Saw birth of South African Congress of Trade Unions, democratic, no colour bar. Recognise all Trade Unions, specially African Trade Unions. In 1946 Rand mine strike. Three hundred thousand came out. Shock Government. Trade Union only movement increase working conditions. Must have powerful Trade Unions. Trade Union must grow from strength to strength". That is all I got down.

You hand in your notes, EXHIBIT G. 450.

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. COAKER : Sergeant Zietsman, I take it you have attended and made notes at a considerable number of meetings? --- Yes, several meetings.

When you say several, do you mean a matter of dozens, twenty or thirty? I don't want you to be exact? --- I guess more or less twenty.

You say about twenty meetings. Over what period? --- Over a period of about five years.

I take it that apart from what you have recorded in your notes, you have no distinct memory of what happened at any of these meetings? --- No, it is difficult.

You can't pick out one meeting from the other that you have attended? --- Some I can. Not what is said at the meeting, but some of the speakers at the meetings I can remember, not all of them.

You can remember that certain persons spoke at certain meetings? --- Yes.

Can you remember the language they used? --- No.

Can you remember whether or not an interpreter was used in each instance? --- No, I cannot remember. I know some I made notes.

Apart from what notes you had, you cannot remember in any particular instance whether interpreters were used. You were making your notes in longhand? --- Yes.

And doing your best, no doubt, to keep up with what the speaker said? --- Yes.

But you will agree with me that it is virtually impossible to take down in longhand the words used by a speaker during a speech? --- That is so.

It is quite obvious from your notes that there must be a great deal of what was said which you haven't succeeded in writing down? --- Yes.

In cases where the speaker used one of the African languages, presumably you relied on an interpretation? --- Yes.

And if there was no interpreter at such a meeting, you would have been unable to take down his speech at all? --- That is so.

That does happen sometimes, I take it? --- Yes it does happen sometimes.

Did you ever take your own interpreter to these meetings? --- No I have never taken my own interpreter with.

You have read us out several passages in which speakers have condemned the use of violence as an instrument? --- Yes.

And also in which they condemned anything in the nature of race hatred? --- Yes.

That is a thing you often hear said at these meetings you attend, isn't it? --- Yes.

And you heard both those things at a number of meetings you have attended? --- Yes.

You have also heard speakers at these meetings declaring that they are in favour of racial co-operation and harmony? --- Yes.

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS.

NO RE-EXAMINATION.

JOHANNES JACOBUS SWART, duly sworn; (21.2.54).

EXAMINED BY THE P.P. : You are a Detective Sergeant, South African Police, stationed at Durban? --- That is correct.

Q Did you make notes in respect of a meeting held on the 21st February, 1954? --- I did.

Did you make the notes at the meeting? --- Yes.

And you have your notes before you? --- I have got the notes here.

What meeting was it? A meeting of? --- The African National Congress Youth League.

Where was it held? --- In the Gandhi Library, Queen Street, Durban.

Can you say what time the meeting commenced? --- I did not make a note of that.

Can you say how many persons attended the meeting? --- No.

Who was the Chairman at the meeting? --- D. A. Seedat.

Is he one of the accused? --- He is one of the accused. (146).

Did he address the meeting? --- He addressed the meeting.

Will you read what he said? --- "I now have pleasure in opening this meeting under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress Youth League which was supposed to be held on Red Square. We are legally entitled to hold a meeting on Red Square. The Police say, if you continue, you do so on your own risk and brought armed Policemen... " - then I left something out - "... In Johannesburg the Police broke up a



meeting. In Durban a week ago they blocked the entrance with armed Police. Tried to intimidate the people. They must not listen to their leaders. We come to the Red Square to show our solidarity with the Colonial Youth, but we tell them we are not frightened, no gaol, no guns and no Policeman can stop us. It is known throughout the world for the youth to show their solidarity and to fight colonialism. In all other countries like China, Western Europe, etc. they will express their solidarity. In 1946 when the dock workers in Bombay ... " - I left something out there - "... and mutiny in the Navy against British imperialism in India. Subsequently a meeting was held by the International Youth and Students and since then year after year they celebrate this day and they will continue as long as they are oppressed."

Who was the next speaker? --- Mrs. Arenstein.

Is she one of the accused? --- She is one of the accused (126).

Will you read what she said? --- "Our organisation is small which fights to raise the standard of living in the world. In Europe and Asia and especially in those countries where there is imperialism and capitalism .." - I left something out there - "... to win for those countries freedom and democracy, and offer all the opportunities for the youth. We are far behind the youths of other countries. Nothing in this country is done to help the youth. Our organisation is the worst in the world. 18% of the non-European girls and boys have no education or it is either not adequate. Juvenile delinquency, crime and prostitution are beyond control. Tsotsiism is a menace to the Africans and is caused by a complete lack of opportunity and education. The Government condemns them to an early death of disease and crime. Prostitution, frustration has become the dominating character of the youth in this country. Indian social worker tells me

that prostitution is increasing. This evil recently hardly existed in the Indian community. The African mother who tries to get her sixteen year old son in a school was told to get him a pass and send him into the kitchen. This happens to thousands of Africans. They stream to the towns and work for starvation wages. At the most delicate age, when he needs his parents, they are torn away, sent into a new environment. They are all .. " - I left something out - "...and inexperienced and before long they are under the influence of the wrong people and they indulge in drink and dagga. The only authority.." - I left something out - "...the Police in the street. Moral destruction of our non-European youth. The activities of most of the non-European youths is playing in the street, idleness and gambling. The mothers and fathers are forced to work. There are no schools and no recreation. Dagga smoking, drinking are taking control of our youths. If the existing conditions carry on there are no future. Every law that denies them political, social and other rights. The Colour bar destroys that which is necessary to build a healthy generation. The Government continues to pass laws. Every non-European mother and father must fight for the removal of these laws, otherwise there is no future for their children. Show the youth how to fight for freedom and democracy. It is .." - I left something out - divert them from drinking and prostitution. By your inspiration to fight injustice you can give them something to live for. Through your organisations and Trade Unions everyone must fight those laws taking away your political rights. Little while ago Swart wanted to create work colonies for your boys. You must tell Swart you want schools and colleges, and not work colonies. The boys must be trained to farm the land, they must doctors, engineers and teachers so that they can nurse, teach and build for you. You must fight for

decent homes and higher wages. Only a free and democratic South Africa can assure the happy future for all of you. It is by this that we must destroy racial strife and national disaster."

Who was the next speaker? --- Dhlamini.

Is he one of the accused? --- Not one of the accused.

Will you read what he said? --- "Gentlemen, I am disappointed at the Durban Police to chase us away from Red Square. I remember that Chief Luthuli was arrested there so it is not the first time. We have Swarts, Malans and Strijdoms here in Durban. We have the apartheid here in evil. The City Council is responsible for the banning of meetings in Durban. They claim to be Christians. We who are fighting for freedom of other people, we must fight the two evils, imperialism and oppression. Turn your eyes to Kenya and Uganda. These Europeans who claim two thousand years of civilisation are not civilised at all...." - I left something out - " ... four races, Africans, Indians, Coloureds and Europeans still contribute to the prosperity of the country. The problem must be solved whereby every group can live peacefully, but people like Malan base everything on Colour and race. He tells us we are not yet civilised. How would they feel if we ask them for passes. This is how foolish they are. They say that the Africans will never rule this country. The story of civilisation is just to keep us down. You can't say that South Africa is a democratic country if only two-and-a-half million out of twelve-and-a-half million have the say. It was not long ago that we had the Van Riebeeck celebrations, but they look on the thousands of Africans as part of their property, as implements for industry. The African is oppressed and exploited in every sphere. Factory in Maritzburg close down and they could not transfer their African workers to the Transvaal. This Government



has brought facts to light and wants to remove the Coloureds from the voters list. We are ruled by a few people. Thanks to Malan, we have opened our eyes and he also opened the eyes of the coloureds and the Indians. We have come together, we struggle together, hand in hand, because Malan and Donges are leading us to the road of destruction. A road leading us to starvation. Recently the Government was going to interfere with our women folk, reference book and if she is not in possession anybody might just arrest them. Now the African National Congress and the Natal Indian Congress have combined. It is called the Peoples Congress. At their Conference all the races were represented, so that now it is a struggle of all sections for freedom and all must be ready for action. Ladies and gentlemen, I appeal to Indian and African youth, to get together and fight for a new country. The strength of every country lies in its youth. The freedom we are fighting for now, is for the youth. The East as part of our oppressed here.." - I left ~~something~~ out here - "... so we take the part of the East. We will remember names of the East Pandit Nehru who all fought for freedom in the East. Here in South Africa we have also Nehru's and Gandhi's in Chief Luthuli and Dr. Naicker, Dadoo. They are up to all the Government's tricks. Take these speeches to your homes, factories and tell people to join the Congresses so that we can carry on the freedom struggle".

Who was the next speaker? --- D. A. Seedat was the next speaker.

That is the Chairman. Read what he said? ---

"Friends, you have heard speakers who have pointed out a few of our grievances in South Africa. Here I want to point out that the youth in all countries play an important role in the liberation movement. In Shanghei, I went to one of the Universities when Chang-Kai-Chek's army used to come down

to the Universities and shot these students. In other countries the youth play the same role, we the young people will bear the burden of injustice. There are no alternative for us than to throw our weight in the fight..."

- I left something out there - "...an analysis of the South African society bring confidence to your minds with the slogan 'Freedom in our Lifetime'. Some might not live to see it. I want to convince you that many will see a free South Africa in your lifetime. First.." - I left something out - "... what kind of country South Africa is. Two million Whites who enjoy the political and social facilities, economic freedom and twelve million non-Europeans who are completely denied economical rights and political freedom. As far as the non-Europeans of this country is concerned, they are like people in a Colonial country..." - something left out - "... In India all orders came from London as to how everything should be done. We have two million Europeans in South Africa, who enjoy the same privileges. What has happened in South Africa is that the Imperialist power has given freedom to all Europeans to bribe the Europeans. We have in Kenya, Rhodesia, Nyasaland there are a handful of Europeans. There they have also given a limited power. There they allow the non-Europeans to develop to a certain extent. They also allow the non-European to have a little say in the Government. Other colonies like the Gold Coast, Nigeria, recently have granted more political rights, because..." - I left something out - "... a few Europeans. They had to grant concessions, the same as in India and Pakistan, give a little to keep the majority under exploitation. Therefore it is important to us especially in South Africa to understand the peculiar setup in South Africa in order to make it a free country where all sections will live in harmony and peace; and unlike today..." - I left

something out here - " ...But within recent years since the Nationalist Government came into power we are... " - Something I can't make out - "... fully fledged fascism in South Africa. They want to drive the Indians out of the country. They try to incite the Africans against the Indians. They are going to bring more Acts whereby every Indian will be unemployed in South Africa. As far as the African is concerned they want them to do manual work. It depends on us whether we are going to allow them to implement these acts. Outside South Africa it is important to us in order to give us inspiration and confidence, that the cause we stand for with powerful forces which stand shoulder to shoulder with us in a struggle for freedom in South Africa. After the first world war the Soviet Union broke away from the Imperialist camp. The working people took power into their own hands and determined the destiny of their country. Two million broke away from Capitalism. After 1945, more millions of Chinese people broke away from the Capitalist camp. Poland, Hungary, Germany also broke away from the shackles of western imperialism. An eight hundred million block with a firm conviction and friendship that stands for peace, national emancipation of all the people of the world. With them, three hundred million people of India and Pakistan and Indonesia who have been freed from imperialism. People of Arabia and Africa we stand in that camp of progress which is lead by Soviet Russia. There are powerful movements among the workers of France, England and America. Paul Robson, Dr. du Pont. You can see for yourselves, the camp that is lead by America and its allies, their camp is getting narrower. And the camp of peace and friendship is becoming powerful. America which lead other nations in Korea found that they got a heavy licking in Korea with their germ warfare and atom bombs. They had to stop through the pressure of the World



Peace Council, for a secession of hostilities in Korea. In Vietnam, by the back of all dollars in America, the French could not crush the Vietnamese people in the struggle for freedom. In Africa the people are waking up. The Gold Coast and Kenya. In South Africa everywhere the people are rising, demanding the right that they will decide what their children are going to eat, and the schools they are going to attend and the Government. In South Africa, these fascists like Malan and Swarts..." - I left something out - "...piccanin Hitlers think we will allow this island of fascism. We will not allow them to carry on with racial discrimination. In South Africa everything is decided on the colour of a skin. Do you think ... " - I left something out here - "... all the millions are going to allow this condition to perpetuate eternally in South Africa. It is an insult to all the Prime Ministers and people of Asia and Africa and other white people of democracy in Eastern and Western Europe. The future belongs to us, no matter how powerful the Malan Government is. Hitler conquered, but when the people resisted, it was hard to conquer them. That is what is going to happen to White fascism and racialism in Africa. The emergence of Congress of Democrats ..." - I left something out here - "...they accept every non-European. They want the support of the Europeans to constitute a democratic South Africa. It is just a glimpse of what is happening in South Africa. Because we are inspired by noble deeds in other countries that we despise the fascist laws. For example, the Communism Act. They have a craze to amend every law in this country. They are going to amend the Group Areas Act. Many more legislations..." - I left something out - "... but I don't think they are going to stop the people from going forward. The Indian community have progressed since the landing in South Africa. So we

will go forward. I say no laws or no human being can stop the progress of humanity of marching forward. We have also have the Hitler and Mussolini who wants to stop progress in South Africa. We can assure every member of the Government and the United Party and despite the Liberal Party who want to tell the non-European people if we all get civilised we will get franchise. Not only that despite they have defence they vote the fascists into Parliament. They made the same mistake in 1953 and 1948. Send the people like Khan and Bunting to Parliament. Now they will send Ray Alexander to Parliament. The non-Europeans are no racialists, unlike the Afrikaner Nationalists. All the Congresses say that South Africa is for all sections. History is on the side of the people, despite the obstacles in our way. As we have seen recently where they stopped people from holding meetings. They did the same overseas. They call everybody to see to frighten the people. We are not frightened any more. Once the wall of China was one of the wonders of the world ..." - I left something out - "...cracking. Today millions are forming a wall that will not crack. Soon they will be calling a peoples assembly of the African National Congress together with the ..." - I left something out - "... and the South African Indian Congress. They intend to convene a conference where sections will meet to decide as to what kind of a freedom charter we will have and how to implement it, because such a charter should be that the Government of South Africa, irrespective of racial colour, you should be able to stand for Parliament. It should be an offence to preach racialism. His rightful place is in gaol. The right of self-determination ... " - I left something out - "...we will tell the people of Swaziland, Basutoland to stand with us to defeat the forces of fascism. We don't want South Africa to be tied to any imperialist power. That important industries should be controlled by a peoples Government, like Iscor..."

- I left something out here - "...Our industries should be run by a peoples Government. No worker should work more than eight hours. Whenever you work. There should be housing schemes for everybody. Free and compulsory occupation for everybody. Our women who are working in factories, should get three months' paid leave when they get married or pregnant. Those laws which restrict our movements, every law on which racialism is based should be abolished. Equality for all. And in conclusion the Industrial Conciliation Act and Urban Areas Act are going to divide Trade Unions. Indians ..."

- I left something out - "... All the workers in European Hotels must be Europeans. In every Indian shop they must employ a European as a manager. As far as the African people are concerned is going to be worse. You can see for yourself that is a very grave Bill. As far as the non-Europeans are concerned. Discrimination by bribing the White workers and reserve the best jobs will result in economic crisis, and the White worker will be lost. We will tell them..." That is how far I've got.

And what happened then? --- They passed the Resolutions after that.

Did you make notes of the resolutions? --- I tried to make notes of the Resolutions, but I couldn't get it down so that it would make any sense.

You hand in your notes? EXHIBIT G. (451.)

Did you also make notes in respect of a certain meeting? --- That is correct.

Did you make the notes at the meeting? --- I made notes at the meeting.

You have those notes before you? --- I've got the notes here.

Did you personally type over the notes you made at the meeting? --- I personally typed them over.



When was that? --- That was about a day or two after the meeting.

When you typed the notes over, did you then state in the typed record what meeting it was? --- I did.

And the date? --- And the date.

Was the meeting held on the 27th February, 1955? --- That is correct.

What meeting was it? --- It was a meeting of the Natal Indian Youth Congress and the African National Congress Youth League.

Where was it held? --- It was held in the Gandhi Library, Queen Street, Durban.

Who accompanied you to the meeting? --- Detective Head Constable Truter accompanied me to the meeting.

Did he also take notes? --- He also took notes.

Only of some speakers, is that correct? --- One speaker.

Can you say when the meeting commenced? --- I didn't make any notes of that.

How many persons attended? --- I didn't make any note.

Who was the Chairman at the meeting? --- I haven't got the Chairman down either.

Who was the first speaker? --- D. A. Seedat was the first speaker of whom I took notes.

He is one of the accused? --- He is one of the accused (146).

Will you read what he said? --- "Friends and fellow youth. Everybody take a set in the front. Most of you are aware that the Congress Youth meeting supposed to have taken place.." - I left something out - "and another at Clairwood. Give you a background why so few attend today.." - I left something out - "... not sufficient time to send message to everybody. Previously both the African National Congress

Youth League opened a rally at Market Square and was refused by the City Council without permission. Last year the same thing happened at Red Square when the Police came with sten guns and dispersed the crowd. They took all the banners and has not been returned. Shame. We managed to get a place at the corner of Grey Street and Lorne Streets and a similar at Clairwood. Once again the Police climbed our platforms and asked us to disperse the meeting. The Police had no right to interfere with those meetings but South Africa is becoming a Police State, they take away the little privileges we have. The significance of the Congress Youth day..." - I left something out - "... not us alone, all peoples, young people meet on the 21/2 and pledge themselves to obtain freedom and peace for all. In 1946 in India the Indian Navy revolted because of the bad conditions and the urge for freedom. They decided to take control of all the people..." - I left something out - "... of all the people of India to free them of foreign oppression. If not for them India and Pakistan would still have been under British Imperialism. British imperialism realised they could no longer keep India down as they lost the Navy, Army and the Air Force. The Muslim League called upon them to surrender. The Officers refused and took full control. .... " - then I left something out - "...A ship entering Bombay, no ships allowed fifteen miles within the Port of Bombay. They also turn their guns and came into the Port of Bombay. In Karachi a ship in bad condition ..." I left something out - "... eighteen hours..." - And I never took anything there.- "In 1948 the World Federation of Democratic Youth met in Bombay calling all students from Asia and there decided that the 21st of February must be observed as a Colonial Youth Day. All youth must show themselves in solidarity with those still under oppression and exploitation. As a result every year it is celebrated, whether in Malan's Africa , Fascist Spain or

Soviet Russia. It is very important for us, as young people, we are going to be the rulers of this country tomorrow. We must understand what is happening outside South Africa otherwise we may become despondent or defeatists. You know about Paul Robson. He was asked not to leave America, he was refused a passport. What are they afraid of. Some people think in America is no discretion or any manner of hysteria against any section of the public. We know that the Soviet ..." - Something I can't make out - "... of two hundred million people freed themselves and took their country and have no discretion today. The Ukrainians and people from Georgia were not allowed to go to Universities or schools before the 1918 war. It is not the armies of America and Britain who defeated Germany, but Russia, because they had real cause to fight. Then another one hundred million people freed themselves, Poland, etc. Later over three hundred million people Chinese freed themselves from foreign exploitation and is marching forward. India, Burma, Ceylon, Nigeria freed themselves, not in the same manner as Russia. In Europe and America ..." - I can't make that out - "...with Colonial people. In India Vietnam, pressure of the French working class, they asked the Government to give freedom to. No matter how many Malans, Swarts, Verwoerds, they will have their graves like Hitler and Mussolini. Hear Hear. The Police must note that the African National Congress and the Natal Indian Congress will be there. These people are not going to allow this oppression. Khruma and Nehru and people of Asia will not tolerate this island of imperialism. There is no choice for us in this country against the many laws which are being introduced against our people. A non-European whether in the biggest shop or building.." - I left something out - "... none of us have any security in this country. It is very important that when we meet on such an occasion we view our progress of



the year to see if our forces are getting stronger. The forces of action and war of imperialists are declining. The role that we are going to play and ..." - I left something out - "...that the future of the country is build. The Congress of the People are going to meet and everybody will meet and embody a Charter which will be presented to the Government demanding freedom of speech, normal living conditions. How long are we going to tolerate in South Africa..." - I left something out - "... not only ourselves but our friends overseas are not willing to tolerate what is happening in South Africa. The Bantu Education Act on which we are going to take a resolution, depriving the African children of education. Nothing will stop them. They must accept the Baasskap and apartheid in this country. Therefore we express our solidarity with the African Students who are going to leave school on April 1. In future any Tom, Dick and Harry of Policeman may enter your house and do what they like. One of the legislations before Parliament .." - I left something out - "...The Government refused some of the non-Europeans to leave the country. If anyone leaves South Africa without a passport he will be prosecuted. The Suppression of Communism Act, today there are more non-Communists stopped to speak. The European enjoys an economical and social facilities. They have better education and the non-European understand better what is happening".

Who was the next speaker? --- A. Ngcobo.

Is he one of the accused? --- He is one of the accused (143).

Will you read what he said? --- "Comrades. The last speaker has stated while we meet here and with other **uninvited** friends. The protagonists of courtesy. They know when they are not invited. The first day we had them uninvited, there

**Collection: 1956 Treason Trial**  
**Collection number: AD1812**

***PUBLISHER:***

*Publisher:- Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand*

*Location:- Johannesburg*

*©2011*

***LEGAL NOTICES:***

**Copyright Notice:** All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

**Disclaimer and Terms of Use:** Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.