

"Famous For His Green Spotted Bow-Tie"

WILLIAMS TRIES TO SOFT-SOAP AFRICA

NOBODY can complain that the new U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr. Mennen "Soapy" Williams, is not flexible. During his recent tour through Africa, he showed that he was in fact so flexible that he could tie himself up into the most elaborate knots.

Part of the trouble is that Soapy knows next to nothing about Africa. When Kennedy was elected President he rightly decided that Africa was an important place on the world scene, and merited the appointment of a specialist in his Cabinet. He had at his disposal a number of persons who not only had shown a lifelong interest in Africa, but who also would have been immensely popular in Africa if chosen for the job. One thinks of people like Paul Robeson, or the founder of the pan-African movement, Dr. Du Bois, or the Rev. Martin Luther King.



But Soapy Williams had the edge over these men. For Kennedy, "it must be admitted, owed Mr. Williams a debt for his work in the (election) campaign and perhaps wished to compensate him for not getting the job he wanted—the Department of Health, Education and Welfare." (London Times 24.2.61.)

WHITE TOES . . .

Armed with these qualifications, as well as his green bow tie with white dots, a pair of aristocratic hands calloused by years of handshaking and back-slapping, and a tongue that hurls bricks in all directions, Mr. Williams descended on Kenya last month. His drive to lead Africa under the tutelage of the U.S. did not get off to a good start. "The beginning, it is feared," writes the Times' correspondent in Washington, "has not been particularly auspicious. He has trodden on black toes as well as white in the past few days, endorsing 'Africa for the Africans' in Kenya and telling African men that they must help their wives with farmwork."

This at least one can say for Soapy—he is entirely non-racial when it comes to stepping on toes. His first salvos were aimed at winning African support in Kenya. Thus he shouldered stiff-lipped Whites out of the way in order to have himself photographed with Mboya, and declared that as far as he was concerned he believed in "Africa for the Africans."

The Whites and their Tory friends in London were extremely angered. How dare this sports-shirted novice from America come and tell them how to run their colonial affairs? Mr. Williams proceeded to climb down. Britain had done a wonderful job in Africa, he insisted, and by the term Africans, he did not only mean Africans, he meant Whites and Asians as well. Later he went to the Congo, where his flexibility proved itself well. There he declared that the U.S. is backing Kasavubu, and wants the United Nations to work through the Kasavubu 'government.' At this stage it became clearer what he meant by Africa for the Africans—the true interpretation was: Africa for the pro-American Africans.

. . . AND BLACK

Then he elaborated upon the U.S. interest in Africa. What Washington wanted to do, he stated, was to send people to Africa to train the Africans in the art of government. With this statement he showed that he had learnt quite a lot during his stay on our continent: he was able to trot out the very phrase which has been used by the British, French, Belgian and Portuguese colonialists over the centuries to justify their cruel colonialism here.

Whereupon he betook himself back to the U.S. before he could be forced to contradict his contradictions.

By all accounts, Soapy Williams is not a stupid man and the extent to which he is prepared to jettison the blink-of-war policies of the late Foster Dulles is only to be welcomed. One can have a lot of fun picturing him getting under the skin of the British officials, but it would be unwise to ignore the more serious aspects of his African tour.

DULLES DIFFERENT?

Basically, U.S. foreign policy has not changed since the days of Dulles. The Kennedy Cabinet is heavily larded with millionaires who regard the art of government and foreign policy as being synonymous with ensuring that the system of capitalism flourishes throughout the world.

As far as Africa is concerned, their main desire is to keep our continent as a source of cheap raw materials for their industry, as a source of cheap labour for their manufacturers, as a market for their goods, as a location for their military bases, and as a part of the 'free world' in which capitalism is dominant.

Where they do differ to some extent from Dulles is that they are somewhat better attuned to the realities of the world situation. They are not quite of the Dulles, Verwoerd granite-wall type—they are prepared to make small concessions to public demand here and there in order to avoid the humiliating climb-downs necessitated by the tough, rigid line pursued by their predecessors in office.

Thus at one stage in the dying days of the Eisenhower Administration it appeared that the U.S. might intervene directly with troops in the Congo and in Laos. Rockefeller actually called upon the U.S. to take over the Congo by armed force.

Kennedy, while continuing to pursue an inflexible policy towards Cuba, decided not to rush in as clumsily as Rockefeller suggested. Whereas Dulles had regarded neutralism as being an enemy of the U.S., and whereas the Eisenhower Administration flatly refused to tolerate a neutralist regime in Laos, Kennedy decided that it was after all possible to do a deal with the neutralists.

Thus in Laos his Ambassador persuaded the local King to call for a round-table conference sponsored by neighbouring territories to settle the crisis. A number of neutralist countries were approached to

WORLD STAGE By Spectator

assist in a scheme whereby a government consisting of an anti-Communist alliance of right-wing and neutralist forces in Laos could be set up. Unfortunately for him, the response was not as he had hoped: America's dictator friends in SEATO were alarmed at this toenadering with the neutralists, and the neutralists themselves, such as the leaders of Cambodia, refused to go along with the scheme whereby the left-wing forces in Laos would be sold down the river.

KENNEDY'S DILEMMA

This experience in Laos epitomises the U.S. foreign policy dilemma:

● If the U.S. wishes to win friends in Asia, it must atone itself to the mass support for socialism or neutralism, but if it does so, then it must sacrifice its best friends in the area, such as the tyrants who rule Formosa, Viet Nam, Thailand and Pakistan.

● Similarly in Africa, if the Americans associate themselves with African nationalism, they must hit out against their European partners in NATO.

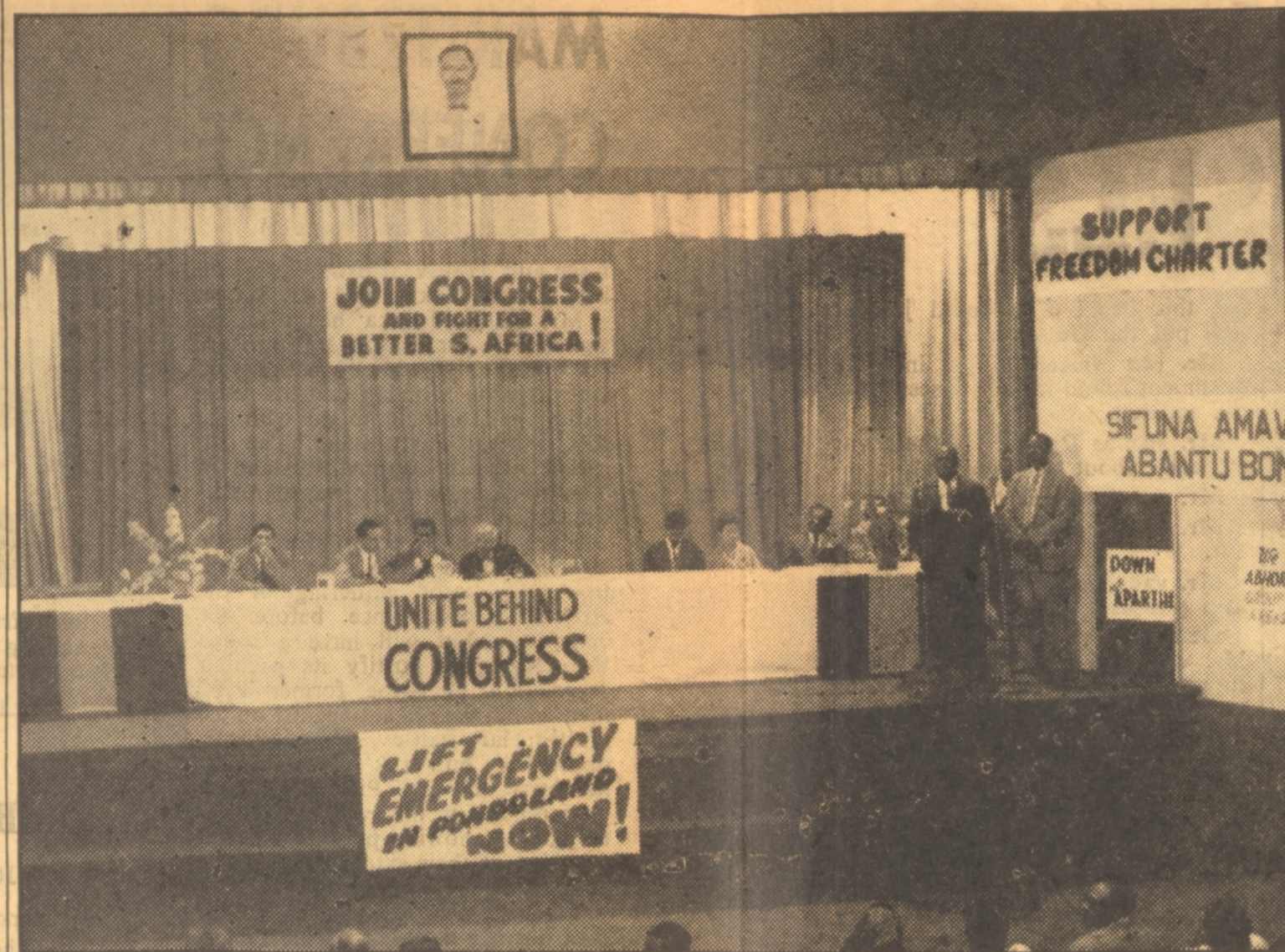
The U.S. Democratic Party might well succeed in fooling a lot of the American voters a lot of the time, e.g., in persuading the North that it wants an extension of rights for the Negroes and the South that it will maintain white supremacy. But it will not be so easy to fool the people of Africa and Europe. Similarly, Mr. Williams' vote-catching techniques might be very effective in Detroit, but will not have the same results in Africa.

It is not that the Africans object to his hearty manner. What they suspect is its genuineness. "A man of high education and intelligence, (Williams) often appeared to debase himself in his search for votes, denying his background, roughening his speech, and adopting gimmicks such as his now famous green bow tie with white dots." (Times).

When a man like Khrushchov conducts himself in a direct and hearty fashion, people do not wonder about his sincerity, for they know that he was a working man and not a millionaire. When millionaire Williams, on the other hand, acts as though he were a working man, then he is bound to be suspect.

In any event, U.S. foreign policy in Africa will be decided on deeds rather than words. If the U.S. were to

- help topple the Verwoerd Government;
- refuse to supply arms to the French and Portuguese colonialists;
- back the democratic forces in the Congo;
- remove its military bases from North Africa;
- stop interfering in the internal politics of African organisations; and
- provide aid without strings, then it would win all the friends in Africa it could possibly want. INSTEAD OF THIS, ALL WE GET IS—SOAPY WILLIAMS.



Professor Z. K. Matthews, at the microphone, officially opening the Natal Indian Congress conference in Maritzburg last week-end. Others on the platform are, from left to right, Dr. A. H. Sader (Chairman, Ladysmith NIC), Dr. M. M. Motala (Chairman, Pietermaritzburg NIC), N. T. Naicker and Dr. G. M. Naicker (General Secretary and President respectively of the NIC), Eric Singh (NIYC), B. Lipman (COD) and Dr. M. N. Padayachee (Vice-President, NIC).

Indian Backing For National Convention

Enthusiastic Conference of N.I.C.

From Mandhla Nkosi PIETERMARITZBURG.

"IN carrying on with our work, let us do so in the spirit of the great man who said: 'We will not falter. We will not fail. We will reach the earthworks if we live, and if we fail we will leave our spirit in those who follow, and they will not turn back. All is ready. Bugler, blow the charge!'"

With these inspiring words, Professor Z. K. Matthews, former Cape President of the banned African National Congress, opened the 13th Annual Provincial Conference of the Natal Indian Congress which was held at the Lotus Hall, Pietermaritzburg last week-end.

Analysing the political situation in South Africa, Professor Matthews supported the call for a National Convention, saying: "... In spite of arrests and detentions, deportations and banings, political vituperations and other forms of abuse, the cry for a new National Convention to draw up a new constitution for a new South Africa is being heard more frequently in different quarters, among groups with varying political views. 'This cry is not a cheap political debating point but arises out of the hunger of millions of ordinary South Africans for a political structure in which they will all have a stake and of which they can be justly proud.'"

CIVIL LIBERTIES Supporting the call for a National Convention, Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the Natal Indian Congress, said that twelve years of Nationalist rule had resulted in the serious diminution of civil liberties for all in South Africa. Only the holding of a truly national convention could put South Africa on the road to sanity, he said.

Other speakers at the opening session of the Conference included Mrs. B. Lipman, of the Congress of Democrats, and Mr. Stephen Dhlamini, representing the South African Congress of Trade Unions. Dr. M. M. Motala was chairman.

At the two-day conference proper which followed, over 50 per cent of the delegates were young men attending a conference of the Natal Indian Congress for the first time.

RESOLUTIONS Resolutions were passed demanding the lifting of the ban on the ANC and the PAC and the repeal of the Unlawful Organisations and Suppression of Communism Acts. A call was also made for the complete abolition of passes.

Standing orders were suspended on Sunday morning when news reached the conference that Mr. Fenner Brockway and South African United Front leaders headed a demonstration in London demanding the expulsion of South Africa from the Commonwealth. A resolution asking the Commonwealth Prime Ministers to make it a condition of membership of the Commonwealth that all member states should abandon race and colour discrimination was passed with acclamation.

Another tribesman interviewed by New Age said: "I was recently fined £20 for ploughing my land. A short while after that I was fined £2 15s. for cutting down fences that were put up around our land by BAD officials."

For two years now this tribesman has not been allowed to cultivate his land. He is the father of six children and is expected to pay £2 15s. poll tax annually.

Other speakers at the opening session of the Conference included Mrs. B. Lipman, of the Congress of Democrats, and Mr. Stephen Dhlamini, representing the South African Congress of Trade Unions. Dr. M. M. Motala was chairman.

At the two-day conference proper which followed, over 50 per cent of the delegates were young men attending a conference of the Natal Indian Congress for the first time.

RESOLUTIONS Resolutions were passed demanding the lifting of the ban on the ANC and the PAC and the repeal of the Unlawful Organisations and Suppression of Communism Acts. A call was also made for the complete abolition of passes.

Standing orders were suspended on Sunday morning when news reached the conference that Mr. Fenner Brockway and South African United Front leaders headed a demonstration in London demanding the expulsion of South Africa from the Commonwealth. A resolution asking the Commonwealth Prime Ministers to make it a condition of membership of the Commonwealth that all member states should abandon race and colour discrimination was passed with acclamation.

Another tribesman interviewed by New Age said: "I was recently fined £20 for ploughing my land. A short while after that I was fined £2 15s. for cutting down fences that were put up around our land by BAD officials."

For two years now this tribesman has not been allowed to cultivate his land. He is the father of six children and is expected to pay £2 15s. poll tax annually.

Another tribesman interviewed by New Age said: "I was recently fined £20 for ploughing my land. A short while after that I was fined £2 15s. for cutting down fences that were put up around our land by BAD officials."

For two years now this tribesman has not been allowed to cultivate his land. He is the father of six children and is expected to pay £2 15s. poll tax annually.

2 Killed, Many Wounded in Yet Another Bloody Clash Over Bantu Authorities

From Govan Mbeki PORT ELIZABETH. THERE HAS BEEN ANOTHER BLOODY CLASH BETWEEN HOME GUARDS AND THE PEOPLE—THIS TIME IN THE GLEN GREY DISTRICT.

At Bilatye, a portion of Mbinzana, supporters of Bantu Authorities waylaid a young man who belongs to the section opposing Bantu Authorities and killed him on the spot.

Shortly thereafter the opponents of the Bantu Authorities organised themselves into a group and a clash occurred between the two sides. As the Bantu Authorities supporters fled, they left one dead on the field of battle while a number were wounded.

Following this hundreds of men and youths have been rounded up in the police raids that have now become more common than in the urban locations.

RAIDING PARTIES Last week the police and army raiding parties combed the following locations: Twantsana, Tshatshu, Machibi, Mbinzana, Mpotulo, Bolotwa and Kundulu. All these locations fall in Matanzima's little kingdom of Emigre Tembuland where home guards have been spreading arson and violence.

The raids start as early as 2.30 a.m. and continue the whole day into the following night. One man gave New Age a vivid description of what takes place.

"What saves most people from being caught in the net, is their superior knowledge of the local

geography," he said. "We slip through in between the closing ranks of the raiding parties. But if they should see one trying to escape they do not hesitate to shoot." The man said that for weeks now they had not slept indoors.

From all the areas where the army and the police are conducting their raids come urgent appeals for something to be done to curb the brutal treatment to which thousands of men are subjected during the searches and at the screening depots.

Everywhere the cry goes up: "You must report the way the people, including women and children are beaten up, and the way the police break into huts in the dead of night."

MURDER CHARGE Five people have been arrested on an allegation of the murder of the late Octavius Ngude, Chairman of the School Board and Bantu Authorities supporter, who was shot dead at a wedding party on September 17 last year.

They are: Mr. Situnda, an ex-teacher; Mr. Kwesaba, a neighbour of the late Ngude; Mr. S. Madala, Secretary of the School Board at Tsolo; his younger brother and his mother, Mrs. D. Madala, an aunt to Chief Sandi Majeke.

A number of well-known Chiefs in Tembuland and other parts of the Transkei have long deserted their homes. Chief Yengwa, who narrowly escaped death last year, has been living at Umata. Recently he is reported to have shifted to Cicira, but after rumours of a threat to his

life he had to leave again. In the Engoboo district the preparatory examination of the men who are alleged to have murdered Spalding Matyile and William Mtambeka continues.

The accused are disclaiming the statements they made while they were being interrogated by the police. They state that they made the confessions as a result of torture.

ELECTION VICTORY FOR GEORGE PEAKE

CAPE TOWN. THE victory of the Gool-Parker-Peake ticket in the Ward VI municipal elections meant the rejection by the voters of the anti-African stand taken by the defeated candidate, Mr. E. Deane, during the events of March last year, Councillor Peake told New Age.

Mr. Deane had signed a statement calling on Coloured workers not to support the African demonstrations against the pass laws which led to the state of emergency in 1960.

Mr. Peake now replaces Mr. Deane on the City Council. In an interview with New Age, Cllr. Peake, an executive member of the Coloured People's Congress, said: "My election to the City Council is a victory over reaction. It is a resounding slap in the face for the so-called leaders of the Coloured people who in March 1960 sought to drive a wedge between African and Coloured workers."

FRIGHTENED MEN "The ballot box has told Mr. Deane and his men that when they exhorted us to stab the Africans in the back, they were behaving like frightened men without the support of the people."

The result of the election has also shown the Africans that large numbers of the Coloured people are prepared to support them in the common struggle for a better life for all. "In thanking the people of Ward VI for their magnificent support I wish to assure them that their confidence in me is not misplaced," Cllr. Peake said. "Only the best that I am capable of will be good enough in presenting their demands for a better deal. I also take the opportunity of expressing my sincere gratitude to the voters and scores of people who so willingly and unselfishly gave their time and energy during the election campaign, thus making victory possible."

RESULTS Cllr. Peake stood on a joint ticket with Councillors Z. Gool and H. E. Parker against Mr. Deane and Mr. H. Khondker.

The results were: Mrs. Z. Gool 2,501 Mr. H. E. Parker 1,744 Mr. G. Peake 1,548 Mr. E. A. Deane 993 Mr. H. Khondker 970

A multi-racial ticket formed by Mr. L. B. Lee-Warden, Dr. A. Zabow and Mr. C. H. Schippers who contested the elections in Ward 8, the Maitland, Kensington and Brooklyn area, were narrowly defeated by their opponents.

Govt. Trying To Starve Tribesmen Into Submission

TENSION GROWING IN ZULULAND

From George Mbele DURBAN.

TENSION is mounting in Thogazi, in the district of Nongoma, seat of the Paramount Chief of the Zulus, Cyprian Bekizulu, as a result of continued harassment by the Government of the tribe, which has almost unanimously rejected Bantu Authorities.

The people's best fields have been expropriated and given away to others who have accepted Bantu Authorities. Tribesmen who are opposed to the Government's scheme for the area, denied the right to cultivate their lands, are starving.

One woman in a pathetic letter to New Age says: "We are starving . . . We have not cultivated our land for three years now . . . I have four children and they are naked . . . My husband was deported in 1960 . . . I just do not know what to do now."

Another tribesman interviewed by New Age said: "I was recently fined £20 for ploughing my land. A short while after that I was fined £2 15s. for cutting down fences that were put up around our land by BAD officials."

For two years now this tribesman has not been allowed to cultivate his land. He is the father of six children and is expected to pay £2 15s. poll tax annually.

Mrs. Zulu, whose husband was deported in 1959 for opposing Bantu Authorities, states in a letter received in Durban last week: "... One child is ill . . . I cannot send her to a doctor as I have no money . . . I have been told by the authorities that I must move to a new residential area . . . My husband being banished, who will build the new house for me?"

This is the plight in which those opposed to Bantu Authorities find themselves.

EVICTIONS Not content with starving the people in order to get them to accept the Government's diabolic Bantustan and Betterment Schemes, the BAD in December last year served notice on all anti-Bantu Authorities tribesmen that they would have to move from their present sites to newly defined residential locations.

Four huts were razed to the ground on the expiry date of the notice but the angry reaction of the people in the area stopped any further destruction.

The threat of eviction still hangs over the heads of the people, but tribesmen who attended last week's SACTU conference in Durban were emphatic that they will fight back if they are forced to move.



Cllr. George Peake.

They Led Busmen To Victory



Three of the busmen's leaders in Port Elizabeth: left to right, Mr. C. D. Hollo, chairman of the executive; Mr. S. Marwanga, chairman of the works committee; and Mr. J. M. Mshayi, secretary.

TREASON TRIAL

CROWN CASE NOT COVERED BY INDICTMENT, SAYS MAISELS

"If non-co-operation, non-collaboration and passive resistance are treasonable acts then we are guilty of treason," said Mr. I. A. Maisels, Q.C., leader of the Defence team, when he opened the Defence argument in the treason trial in Pretoria on Monday. But this was not our law.

He said that the Crown case as it had emerged in the argument was "very far removed indeed from the original case."

Mr. Maisels said the Crown case now was that the ANC wanted to overthrow the State by violence taking the form of "contingent retaliation."

Mr. Maisels said the Defence would submit that the case now argued was not covered by the indictment at all. Originally the Crown said the case was unconstitutional action including violence, now the Crown said it was unconstitutional action leading to violence. "This doesn't mean the same," Mr. Maisels submitted.

Crown Case Ends

On the personal position of accused Nelson Mandela, a Johannesburg attorney, Mr. G. Hoexter (for the Crown) submitted that the evidence of the accused showed that he was aware of and fully supported the African National Congress attitude towards the Liberation Movement in South Africa as well as in the rest of Africa and elsewhere in the world. He demanded the destruction of the present state and the substitution thereof of a form of state differing radically and fundamentally from the present state.

The accused knew that the ANC wanted a form of state known as a "People's Democracy" and that it would certainly be a state based on the Freedom Charter and possibly a Communist State such as the Soviet Union or the People's Democracy of China or Hungary.

The accused supported the view of the ANC that the new state desired by them was to be achieved by extra-parliamentary, unconstitutional and illegal action, including the use of violence and the overthrow of the state by violence. The accused strongly believed in mass action as a method of political struggle, and the requisite that social forces in this country should be mobilised and conditioned for the tasks of a militant mass movement which was the only guarantee of ultimate victory. He regarded the masses as an effective instrument for coercing the Government by illegal means and imperilling the stability and security of the state, and he had in mind that violence was a likely result of mass action.

Defiance Campaign

Dealing with the Defiance Campaign, Mr. Hoexter submitted that the accused had full knowledge of the nature and scope and the purpose of the campaign. The fact that he fully supported it was indicated by the fact that he played a leading role in it. The accused was a member of the National Action Committee set up to conduct the Defiance Campaign and he was the National Volunteer-in-Chief and was therefore in charge of the volunteers. Further, the accused knew that the Defiance Campaign was extremely dangerous to the stability of the state, and he had a hostile intent.

Mr. J. De Vos QC, leader of the Crown team, argued on Mandela's knowledge of Communism. He said the accused applied and propagated the Communist analysis of the present state in the Union and the Communist methods to replace the existing state in South Africa and aimed at the establishment of a Communist state in the Union. The accused KNEW THAT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THIS OBJECTIVE WOULD INVOLVE VIOLENCE.

Evidence Belies Denials

The Crown further submitted that the accused personally saw the Freedom Charter as a step toward socialism and a classless society and supported it as such. In so far as the accused denied being a convinced Communist, the Crown submitted that the evidence "belies his denials."

Mr. de Vos went on to say that the accused conceded that the state desired by the ANC would be a state where the exploitation of man by man would be abolished. Dealing with the "Murder, Murder" speech of Robert Resha, Mr. Hoexter said the accused's evidence on this speech was inconclusive.

Mr. Justice Bekker: What do you mean by that?

Mr. de Vos: It is difficult to ascertain the reply of the accused.

Mr. Justice Rumpff questioned Mr. de Vos on the knowledge of the ANC of Communist violence and wanted to know what violence was expected if the state, as the Crown alleged, did not capitulate or surrender to the demands of the ANC. In reply Mr. de Vos said that the Communists didn't say what violence was expected.

Mr. de Vos disagreed with the accused's interpretation of the phrase "day of reckoning" and the word "clash" which appear in the document "No easy walk to freedom." The accused said in evidence

that these meant "sharpened opposition and sharpened antagonism." Mr. de Vos submitted that these words meant physical clash.

Mr. Justice Bekker: What is the difference if a person says, "In our struggle we know the Government is going to use violence but you must retaliate?"

Mr. de Vos: If the person who says that is a Communist, it is a question of tactics.

Accused Gert Sibande was the next to be dealt with by Mr. Hoexter. He said that Sibande felt very strongly about the removal of the Western Areas and was actively involved in the campaign against it. He supported the ANC policy that the new form of state would be achieved by extra-parliamentary, unconstitutional and illegal action, including the use of violence and that the people had to be prepared and conditioned for the overthrow of the state by violence. He participated in the defiance of certain laws. The Crown submitted that the accused had a hostile intent and adhered to the conspiracy.

Freedom Volunteer

On the personal position of accused Patrick Molaoa, Mr. Hoexter submitted that he was a Freedom Volunteer and took an active part in the Western Areas campaign. The accused saw this campaign not as an isolated act of resistance but as a facet of the broader liberatory struggle.

The accused knew that it was the policy of the ANC to establish a People's Democracy in South Africa and he addressed meetings in furtherance of the ANC policy. He supported the Freedom Charter and as a volunteer took an active part in the preparations for the Congress of the People. He attended the Congress of the People in Klipfontein in June, 1955.

Mr. Hoexter made the submission that the accused accepted that if the

oppressed people persisted in their liberatory struggle a physical clash with the state, involving loss of life, was likely. He took the view that the Government was ready to drown the whole country in blood if there was a prospect of preserving white supremacy. He accepted that according to Congress policy they would not get freedom unless they were prepared to shed blood.

Imperialism

Mr. Hoexter made similar submissions in regard to the accused Elias Moretsele. He submitted that Moretsele regarded the imperialist powers to be under the influence of American leadership and ready to plunge the world into another bloodbath. Moretsele said that the enslaved masses everywhere were very much indebted to the USSR and China, the new democracies, and India for the role they were playing in international politics. He accepted the need for a clear political ideology. He accepted that although their oppression was national in character, it had nonetheless an economic basis. He knew that for the ANC political democracy remained an empty form without the base of economic and industrial democracy, and that in particular Congress stood for far-reaching agrarian reforms involving the redistribution of land amongst the peasants.

Communism

Arguing on accused Moretsele's knowledge of Communism, Mr. de Vos said that the Crown could not allege that this accused knew the doctrine of violence in Communism. But in his activities as a member of the conspiracy the accused was influenced by Communists.

Mr. Justice Kennedy wanted to know what finding the Crown was asking the Court to make on this point.

Mr. de Vos: This shows that a prominent president of the African National Congress in the Transvaal was influenced by Communists. He was moving, whether he knew it or not, towards Communism and becoming antagonistic to the present state.

Mr. Justice Kennedy: You mean he is pinkish?

Mr. de Vos: Not even that My Lord, but I cannot contend that he knew the Communist doctrine in terms of violence.

Mr. Justice Bekker, discussing a point on mass action which appeared in Moretsele's Presidential Address, said that a Communist in this country might believe in mass action but a person who was not a Communist, faced with the same situation, might also depend on mass action.

Pace Increased

After accused Moretsele, the Crown team increased the pace in dealing with the remaining accused. On the personal position of P. Mathole, S. Tyiki, P. Sekepe, J. Molefi, P. Nene, J. Nkadimeng, Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi, L. Levy and L. Masina, the Crown submitted that it had proved the hostile intent and the adherence of these accused to the conspiracy.

Mr. J. C. van Niekerk QC, dealing with the position of J. Molefi, submitted that the documents in possession of this accused showed condemnation of capitalism, imperialism and fascism and praise of the conditions in the Soviet Union and China.

In support of his argument Mr. van Niekerk put in a journal entitled "Review of World Events."

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Why do you

put this here? You could just as well put the Outspan.

Mr. van Niekerk: I put in every document found in the possession of the accused.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Is there any evidence about what this is?

Mr. van Niekerk: No evidence.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Then it goes out.

Mr. van Niekerk: As Your Lordship pleases.

Dealing with another document, Mr. van Niekerk submitted that it showed support for the liberation movement. He quoted the sentence: "We believe that all vanguard fighters for freedom and led in the final analysis by the militant programme and actions of the African National Congress."

Mr. Justice Rumpff: What does this sentence mean, is it complete?

After checking Mr. van Niekerk informed the Court that that was how it was reported.

Mr. Justice Kennedy: As it stands, does it support your submission on the Liberation Movement?

Mr. van Niekerk: When they speak about liberation, they speak about fighters for freedom.

Mr. Justice Kennedy: As it stands does it make sense?

Mr. van Niekerk: As Your Lordship pleases.

On the personal position of accused Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi, Mr. van Niekerk referred to one of the speeches made by Mrs. Ngoyi: "Verwoerd is not the boss. The devil must be kicked by another devil." Mr. van Niekerk submitted that this meant advocacy of violence.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Where do you get that from?

Mr. van Niekerk: "The devil must be kicked by another devil. Verwoerd is not the boss."

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Do you think there are sentences missing between the first sentence and the second one? Do you think they follow each other as they are?

Mr. van Niekerk could not say what the real position was.

Dealing with another extract from a speech, "We Congress people will be sentenced by the judge but you will be sentenced by the people," Mr. Justice Bekker asked: "Do you say this is a threat to overthrow the state by violence?"

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Does it advocate an illegal action, meaning we are prepared to embark on an illegal action and we are prepared to be sentenced by a judge?

Mr. van Niekerk: Yes, illegal action, My Lord.

Mr. Justice Rumpff: Does it

advocate an illegal action, meaning we are prepared to embark on an illegal action and we are prepared to be sentenced by a judge?

Mr. van Niekerk: Yes, illegal action, My Lord.

Co-Conspirators

At the end of its argument the Crown revised its list of co-conspirators, who have now been divided into three compartments. The first group consists of 26 people whom the Crown regards as the real co-conspirators. They are: L. Bernstein, A. Hutchinson, P. J. Hodgson, T. Makiwane, J. Makwe, H. G. Makgothi, S. Malope, J. Matlou, P. P. Nhite, N. Sejake, R. Slovo, H. Tshabalala, Rev. D. Thompson, S. Bunting, J. G. Matthews, Z. K. Matthews, V. Mini, T. Myota, A. Nogaya, P. Q. Vundla, M. Motsele, R. Matji, Chief A. J. Lutuli, O. R. Tambo, W. Mkwai and M. B. Yengwa.

The second group consists of people whom the Crown does not regard as co-conspirators, but the Crown will rely on what they said to be used against the accused. The Crown will not rely on the third group.

UP MY ALLEY

MORAL rearmament has come to town . . . In any case a movie picture made by these jokers is being advertised and will be screened at one of the local flea-traps . . . No doubt it will be shown at others in various parts of the homeland . . . And no doubt it will try to re-arm us darkies morally . . . "The Crown-ing Experience" which is the name of this technicoloured twaddle will tell us to take love into our hearts and give up fighting those who keep on kicking us in the pants . . . meaning those mean ole exploiters and oppressors . . . The same apparently goes for them, too, and they are also expected to take love into their stony blood-pumps and stop being nasty . . . Of course nowhere in MRA do you find any demand that the basis of all the ills of our system, the accumulation of profit, be jettisoned . . . So the exploited and the exploiters, the oppressed and the oppressors, are asked to continue as before, except that they do so with love in their hearts . . . And in the advertising blurbs for this film which is going on the road in this country I notice that Dr. Nkomo will also be seen in technicolour . . . He is described as a South African "Revolutionary leader" . . . There was no mention of Uncle George Golding . . . Why not? He's a good actor.

I SEE that instead of appointing a Coloured consul to the Polynesian Islands, a member of the CAD was given the job of opening the grape festival in Paarl . . . He was last seen handing out guitars to winners of some farm labourers' competition . . . I suppose that in return he had to do

By ALEX LA GUMA



some public relations work for the dept. among the farm workers . . . Wonder whether the baas invited him to coffee afterwards.

800 At Kimberley Meeting

Addressing a gathering of more than 800 people in Kimberley recently, Mr. G. Naidoo said that the future of South Africa could not be built on moral injustice. The people should unite and fight apartheid, he said.

Collection Number: AG2887

Collection Name: Publications, New Age, 1954-1962

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand

Location: Johannesburg

©2016

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.

This document is held at the Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.