P R O C E E D I N G S

OF THE

PUBLIC MEETING

HELD ON THE VACANT STAND

BOUNDED ON THREE SIDES BY

FOX, WOLHUTER AND COMMISSIONER STREETS

J O H A N N E S B U R G

19th June 1952

(At about 10.35 a.m. a crowd of roughly two hundred had gathered in Marshall Street at the south-west corner of the new magistrates' courts where inter alia the following was said):

HARRIS MOTLANA: I appeal to you as your leader: Today, this morning we are going to listen to the case of our leaders and an unfortunate thing happenned, that one of your leaders has been taken in front of you. But we have made that promise before that if we are arrested we shall go to gaol for the blood of those Africans who have sufferred under the oppression of the white people!

(Applause)

HARRIS MOTLANA (Contd.): Now I want you people to promise me; you must keep the peace,

VOICES FROM THE CROWD: Afrika!

HARRIS MOTLANA (Contd.): Now, Gentlemen, Ladies, Fellow Slaves of Africa, it is not the first time when you see a....

(The crowd interrupts)

HARRIS MOTLANA (Contd.): I appeal to you again! I will still say go! Give me a hearing! Give me a hearing!

(Continuous interruption from the crowd)

A. KATHADRA (After some time): Friends! Africans! Will you also please listen to us! And carry out our instructions! If you want the struggle to be a success you will have to follow the instructions of your leaders in a peaceful manner.

/ Friends.....

Friends, when we decided to launch this campaign for the defiance of the unjust laws, our people, our leaders, made it clear to us that we want a non-violent and peaceful campaign. Only by a non-violent and peaceful campaign can we defeat Malan and his facists!

VOICES: Hear! Hear! (Applause)

A. KATHADRA (Contd.): This morning, I know, your spirits are high. You want to be with your leaders. But we beg you to please listen to us: These gentlemen of the platteland, these sons of the farmers, workers like us, have come here to tell us that we must go away peacefully. These young Afrikander workers are not our enemies. They are being paid to do their work. We don't want to fight with them. We don't want to shed our blood. We ask you please to disperse in a peaceful manner; go into the court in a peaceful manner. We don't want any demonstrations! We don don't want these gentlemen of the platteland to take our blood for nothing!

(Applause)

HARRIS MOTLANA (After some time): I know you are not with the police! And we will show you on June the 26th!

(After some further noise the crowd walks past the western side of the magistrates' courts to the square bounded on three sides by Fox, Wolhuter and Commissioner Streets to continue the meeting)

THE CHAIRMAN (Harris Motlana): Afrika! We are prepared to go to court in a most peaceful manner. It was not our intention to stage a demonstration or anything of that nature. We are marching peacefully, singing the beautiful, peaceful songs of the African. And there we meet our oppressors, the white man, the so-called civilized man who pass the law, but who, in the sordid history of Africa, have murdered, have perpetrated every..... (Inaudible)

Those of you who know Swart, their organization are living peacefully on a piece of land like this one. This same men called policemen, Gentlemen.......within two minutes we are there - within five minutes by the police - only disperse, in five minutes. These same men (who are) supposed to uphold law and order, shot the Africans there! At Bellhoek in the Cape, where out fellow Africans, Hottentots, were living, the same order was given, to disperse within five minutes. And the police, who are supposed to uphold order, but who only start riots, shot down a hundred at Bellhoek!

May the 1st 1951! I don't need to remind you that in many African townships the police started riots. If Africans will not fight, the police make them fight!

At the city hall! Only this year! Another riot!

Today, our leader in the procession, Mosala, is told that he has been arrested; he is told to tell the people that, they must disperse within two minutes! The police are there to show their strength and force! If policeman says "Please move away", my people will move away. Because I know there

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(b) Om nie 'n ampsdraer, beampte of lid van enige van die volgende organisasies te word en ook nie aan die bedrywighede daarvan deel te neem nie:-

South African Congress of Democrats
Freedom of the Press Committee
Springbok Legion
Civil Rights League
Johannesburg Discussion Club
Natal Peace Council
Cape Peace Council
Students Liberal Association
Colonial Youth Day Committee
World Federation of Democratic Youth
Let the People Speak Committee
Defend Free Speech Committee
Youth Forum
Anti-Banning Committee
Congress of the People of South Africa
Witwatersrand Workers Council of Action
May Day Committee
Western Areas Removal Protest Committee
Conference on the Rights of Women
Citizens Joint Action Committee
Resist Apartheid Conference
Natal Indian Congress
African National Congress
Cape Indian Assembly
African National Congress Youth League
African Peoples Organisation
South African Coloured Peoples Organisation
Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions
Anti-Apartheid Conference
South African Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union

enige vakbond, of dit geregistreer is kragtens Wet No. 36 van 1937, al dan nie.

n/KOMMISSARIS VAN DIE
SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE.

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M E M O R A N D U M
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AHMED MAHOMED KATHRADA, is 'n Indiër manlike persoon, gebore te Schweizer Reneke, Transvaal op die 21/8/1929, woonagtig te Kholvad Gebou, Markstraat 27, Johannesburg.

Hy is die visie-Voorsitter van die „Transvaal Indian Youth Congress" en assistent Sekretaris van die „Transvaal Youth Festival Committee for Peace and Friendship and Racial Harmony" asook lid van die Uitvoerende komitees van die ondervermelde organisasies :-

(1) „South African Indian Congress", (2) „Transvaal Indian Congress", (3) „South African Peace Council", (4) „Transvaal Peace Council" en (5) „Colonial Youth Day Committee".

Op 2/12/1952, is hy in die Hooggeregshof, Johannesburg veroordeel tot 9 maande G.D.A. opgeskort vir twee jaar, weens oortreding van Artikel 11 (b) van Wet 44 van 1950, soos gewysig, as gevolg van sy deelname aan die Versetveldtog van 1952.

Gedurende 1946 en 1947, het hy aktief deelgeneem in die „Indian Passive Resistance Campaign" en het gedien as voltydse inligtingsbeampte. Op 22 en 23/5/1948, het hy 'n vergadering van die „The First Transvaal Orange Free State Assembly for Votes for All" te Johannesburg bygewoon.

Op 23/1/1949, het hy 'n konferensie van die „African National Congress Youth League" te Johannesburg toegespreek en het onder andere gesê :- „I represent the Transvaal Indian Congress Youth League and bring greetings from that organisation".

Op 26/2/1950, het hy 'n kommunistiese party vergadering te Johannesburg toegespreek en gesê :- „The bitter struggle in which the working people are involved, was caused by a Government that had gone mad. This situation has been introduced by the Government influenced by the Broederbond who have no interest in Non-European Affairs as a result of which the brutal raids of the Police are intensified. Apartheid is not just a separation, but a systematic process whereby we are destroyed. The colour policy resulted recently in riots and we are not going to stand aside and watch our sisters and brothers being shot by the Police. I am an Indian Communist and your friend. The people will resist any attack on the Communist Party and [redacted] must stop before it is too late".

Op 16/4/1950, het hy 'n vergadering van die „Defend Free Speech Convention" te Benoni toegespreek en onder andere gesê :- „A lot of talking has been done at Non-European Conferences in the past and nothing has been done. Non-Europeans think that the time has arrived for action. If you look around the country you see how beautiful it was made by the sweat and blood of the nine-million non-Europeans. The white man did not make the country beautiful. You see the non-European dying of starvation. The beautiful buildings built by us, we are not allowed to live in. We live in shanties. Such a situation can no longer exist. This is a black man's country and the white man is a foreigner. The Government has decided to introduce a pass law for women, I want to tell Dr. Malan that we will die before we allow this Pass Law is introduced.

He is dealing with a new generation and not with the non-European of twenty years ago. We are not against the white man in general, we are prepared to work with those who work with us. The Government is oppressing and humiliating the non-Europeans who are determined to fight the Government. We are nine million strong in this country and need not be afraid. The Government is afraid of Dr. Dadoo and Sam Kahn, afraid to let them speak to their own people.

The Non-European /2...........

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The non-Europeans are prepared to fight in order to achieve their rights and no Malan will stop them. On Freedom Day the non-Europeans will demand the immediate ~~xtxxx~~ end of the Pass Laws, that nine-million should make their own laws and send their own representatives to Parliament to make laws and not [redacted] and the rest of them. On that day we will demand the immediate end of the colour bar and teach Dr.Malan how to run this country".

Op 22/4/1950, het hy 'n vergadering van die „Defend Free Speech Convention" te Germiston lokasie toegespreek en gesê :- I believe that the time has arrived in South Africa when the non-European, together with those Europeans who want to help us, should take action. This country was made beautiful by the blood and sweat of nine-million non-Europeans. What has the Europeans under [redacted] and [redacted] done for us? Everywhere you see starvation and oppression of the Non-European people. The Non-Europeans grow the food in the country and yet they die in their thousands of starvation in the locations. Beauty and facilities of this country are reserved for Europeans only. Dr. Malan and his colleagues are further oppressing the non-Europeans. They want to introduce Pass Laws for the Non-European Women. We want to tell Dr. Malan and Jansen and those controlling us that the non-Europeans won't stand for Pass Laws for their women and further oppression. I want to tell [redacted] that he is not dealing with non-European people of thirty years ago but with a new generation which is going to die before accepting Pass Laws.

We have in power a Government that has gone mad. On the 1/5/1950 we are going to tell the boss to make his own bed, the missus to sweep her own floors. There is no white man superior, we are his equal. The non-Europeans were not the enemies of the Europeans and we do not want their blood, we want equal rights. The white man is a foreigner in this country which actually belongs to the African people. We mean to take what is our right. No white man is going to be in our way. We are prepared to accept the thousands of white people of the communist party to assist us."

Op 23/4/1950, het hy 'n vergadering van die „Defend free Speech Convention" te Johannesburg toegespreek en gesê :- „Comrades and Friends, I believe the time for talking is past. It is time for action. I am speaking at a time when Malan is bringing more laws against us. It is us and not the Europeans that built this country. [redacted], [redacted] and other fascist Governments want to kill our people. Here in Parktown and other places, the houses were built by you black people and you are not allowed to live in them. You grow the food and thousands of your children die of hunger. Malan and his confederates want to further oppress you with Pass Laws. I want to tell [redacted] and all racialist people that they will introduce more pass laws over dead bodies. You must not allow one single non-European woman to carry a dirty pass. We decided on the Convention of the 26/3/1950 we are going to tell our European Bosses to do their own work and we will gather at the Market Square in our thousands and demonstrate to the Government. We non-Europeans who are doing the work in this country want more consideration for the work we are doing. We want more land, more money and more schools for our children. We want to tell Malan and other Europeans that we do not want laws made by two million Europeans for us. We do not want to elect Europeans to Parliament, we want to elect our own people. We want to tell them that we are their equal and not inferior. We want to tell that we are not going them baas anymore. We will co-operate with those who co-operate with us. Dr. Malan will do well to realise that he is dealing with a new generation. I want to tell him that races are on the march. The black masses of Africa are marching with the races of the world . No Malan's or racialists can stop us. Anybody in our way, Europeans, Non-Europeans, Malan or Smuts, we will sweep them aside. We are prepared to fight and die and make all sacrifices for freedom".

Op 28/5/1950, ~~het hy 'n gesamentlike~~ vergadering van die „African National Congress, Transvaal Indian Congress", Johannesburg District Committee /3.............

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Committee of the Communist Party " en die „African People's Organisation" te Johannesburg bygewoon.

Op 4/6/1950, het hy 'n vergadering van die „African National Congress" te Johannesburg, tesame met ander welbekende kommuniste toegespreek. Al die sprekers het hulle bepaal by die „Group Areas Act" en die „Unlawful Organisations Bill" en het die wat teenwoordig was gevra om by die „African National Congress" aan te sluit.

Op 18/6/1950, het hy 'n „Day of Protest Conference" bygewoon te Johannesburg. Op 25/6/1950, het hy 'n vergadering van die „African National Congress" te Johannesburg bygewoon en onder andere gesê :- „The Indian people are not going to open their shops on 26/6/1950, because it is a national day of protest against [redacted]'s Government. All Africans, Coloureds and Indians should show [redacted] that they are united and hope everyone here will not go to work on 26/6/1950, and will obey their leader Dr. Moroka."

Op 24/6/1950, het hy 'n vergadering van die „National Day of Protest" te Germiston Lokasie toegespreek en gesê :- „The policy of the Government to term every person who spoke in public a communist, is not true, we are not communists and must not give the Government the chance to oppress us and our children. We must not fight as we have no weapons and will only be killed by the brutal Police, we must all sit at home and not go to work on 26/6/1950. Europeans are foreigners in this country, which belongs to the Non-Europeans. All countries like America, England, Russia and India are free, but South Africa which belongs to the Non-Europeans is not free. The police are of no assistance to the Non-Europeans except to shoot them and throw them into prison. The non-Europeans are in the majority and that if they unite they could conquer the country in three days."

Hy het ook die Groeps-Gebiede Wet en Paswette gekritiseer. Op 16/7/1950, het hy 'n „Freedom Rally" vergadering te Johannesburg bygewoon. Op 8/8/1950, het hy as voorsitter opgetree by 'n vergadering van die „International Club" te Johannesburg wat toegespreek was deur welbekende kommuniste. Op 15, 16 en 17/9/1950, het hy die „19 Session of the South African Indian Congress" konferensie te Johannesburg bygewoon. Op 6 en 7/10/1950, het hy die konferensie van die „Coloured People's Congress" te Johannesburg bygewoon. Op 19/10/1950, by 'n vergadering van, „Biennial General Meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress" te Johannesburg is hy gekies as 'n „Working Committee Member" van hierdie organisasie.

Op 21/2/1951, het hy 'n „Colonial Youth day Rally" vergadering te Johannesburg toegespreek en onder andere gesê :- „The world over, youth is celebrating on the 21st February in the struggle to free themselves from the enslavery of the colonial powers, Anglo American Imperialism and the atomic bomb. This is the age which belongs to the common man, therefore the common man must struggle to the last to free themselves from slavery and oppression of the fascist powers, which are oppressing the people of Vietnam, Korea and other parts of the world".

Op 24/2/1951, het hy 'n protes vergadering wat gereël was deur die „African National Congress, „African People's Organisation" en „Transvaal Indian Congress" te Johannesburg bygewoon. Die vergadering was toegespreek deur welbekende kommuniste. Op 1/5/1951, het hy as voorsitter opgetree by 'n „Freedom Day Victims Memorial Meeting" te Johannesburg en het die gehoor verwittig van die doel van die vergadering en hulle gevra om vir 'n paar sekondes stil te staam as huldeblyk van die negentien helde wat op 1 Mei 1950, gesterf het in die stryd vir vryheid van die nie-Blankes van Suid Afrika. Hierdie persone was onskuldig deur die Polisie geskiet toe hulle vir hulle regte gedemonstreer het. Op 28 en 29 April 1951, by

'n vergadering /4.........

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'n vegadering van die „Transvaal Peace Council" te Johannesburg is hy gekies om op die uitvoerende komitee van hierdie vergadering te dien. Op 27/5/1951, het hy 'n vergadering van die „Transvaal Indian Congress" te Johannesburg bygewoon.

Op 30/5/1950, het hy as voorsitter opgetree by die vergadering van die „Transvaal Indian Youth Congress" te Johannesburg en het onder andere gesê :- „By the attendance I can see that the Youth of South Africa is alarmed by the oppressive laws passed by the [redacted] Government, these laws must be rejected by the youth. It is only by struggling that freedom can be achieved. An objection to the Government must be made as they are using the youth as troops in Korea and yet Korea is no danger to South Africa".

Op 14/6/1951, het hy die Unie verlaat en die buiteland besoek waar hy die „Third World Festival of Youth and Students of Peace" te Berlyn, Duitsland bygewoon het. Gedurende sy besoek het hy aangedoen by die hoofkwartier van die „World Federation of Democratic Youth" te Budapest, Hungary. Hy het ook besoek gebring aan Poland en Czechoslovakia. Op 14/1/1952, het hy die aangehegte verslag aan „Telepress" gerig, en op 1/5/1952, het hy teruggekeer na die Unie.

Op 17/5/1952, het hy 'n vergadering van die „Transvaal Peace Council" te Johannesburg toegespreek in verband met sy besoek aan die buiteland. Op 26/5/1952, is hy opgemerk by 'n vergadering van die „Garment Workers Union" te Johannesburg waar protes aangeteken was teen die banning van [redacted]. Op 11/6/1952, het hy as voorsitter opgetree by 'n protes vergadering te Johannesburg en onder andere gesê :- „The white man to whom several demands have been made has done nothing for them". Hy het die byeenkoms ook toegespreek in verband met sy besoek aan die buiteland. Op 26/6/1952, het hy 'n leidende rol gespeel in organisasie van die versetveldtog wat op hierdie datum 'n aanvang geneem het.

Op 19/6/1952, het hy 'n publieke vergadering te Johannesburg toegespreek en gesê :- „If you want the struggle to be a success you will have to follow the instructions of your leaders in a peaceful manner. When we decided to launch this campaign for the Defiance of the Unjust Laws our people, our leaders, made it clear to us that we want a non-violent and peaceful campaign. Only by a non-violent and peaceful campaign can we defeat Malan and his fascists. My friends, Sons and Daughters of starving Africa all around this meeting we see some white faces, they are faces of white policemen. I want you to listen to me and not to worry about those white faces. They are not nice faces to look at. They do not smell nice either. Friends do not dirty yourself by allowing those white policemen to touch you. As I said before the time for talking is no more. Our our beloved leaders, our generals who are leading us into battle are today sitting in the dark cells of South African Gaols. We can't talk any longer, the time has come for action. We have talked too long to the white man, for three-hundred years they have oppressed us. They have ruined our country. The time has come when we must talk to the white man in the only language he understands, the language of struggle. There are ten-million of us who stand and demand freedom in this country. There are only two-million who stand in our way. I want to tell the white man that there are 150 milliom of us in the continent of Africa and in the continent of Africa there are only three milliom white people. When the army of freedom marches forward it will brush aside those three million white people.

We are strong because of our numbers, we are strong because of our labour. On us depends the future of this country. If we say to-morrow that we do not want to work in a factory, we don't want to work on your farms, we don't want to work on your mines, we don't want to wash your dishes every morning, where will your white boss be to-morrow. He will be ruined I say". Op 28/9/1952, het hy 'n vergadering van die „African National Congress Youth League"

toegespreek /5......

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toegespreek en het gesê ;- „People are fighting for freedom in the whole world. I was in Europe a few months ago and there saw numbers of human bones lying about the country, bones of Jews that Hitler killed because he accused them of being communists. They were not communists, [redacted] is now following the example of Hitler by arresting our leaders."

Op 1/10/1952, het hy as voorsitter opgetree by 'n vergadering van die „Transvaal Indian Youth Congress" en het onder andere gesê :- „I wish young China every luck in its success in obtaining freedom from white oppression".

Op 10/11/1952, het hy as voorsitter opgetree by 'n vergadering van die „World Federation of Democratic Youth", te Johannesburg en gesê :- „People you must volunteer now, tomorrow it will be too late. Time waits for nobody. Let us take our action forward. Malan wants us to fight. When we started this campaign we him that we would not fight, but now they want to fight. Let [redacted] and [redacted] get their skiet commando's ready we are not scared of them. They say they are fighting communism, let them rather fight T.B. In Kenya they are also killing people and charge them under the Mau Mau Act. [redacted] and [redacted] do not know that we are taking the same action as the Mau Mau. Just see what happened at Port Elizabeth. You can think for yourself. Once we take that action Malan will understand that we are not playing and we did not demand war. We demand freedom and peace. Now is the time to volunteer".

Op 1/12/1952, het hy 'n vergadering van die „African National Congress" en „Transvaal Indian Congress" te Johannesburg bygewoon. Op 15/12/1952, het hy 'n Dans Party te Johannesburg bygewoon waar fondse ingesamel is vir die Versetveldtog. Op 7/12/1952, het hy 'n vergadering van die Werkende Komitee van die „Transvaal Indian Congress" te Johannesburg bygewoon, en op 19/2/1953, het hy as voorsitter opgetree by 'n vergadering van die „Colonial Youth Day" te Johannesburg wat toegespreek was deur welbekende kommuniste.

Op 22/2/1953, het hy 'n vergadering van die „Colonial Youth Day" te Alexandra Stadsgebied, Johannesburg toegespreek en gesê :- „Ek dra die groete oor van die „Transvaal Indian Youth Congress". Ons groet die jeug van Korea en Egipte. Niemand wat vryheid ken kan die mense van Korea vergeet nie. Ons vergader om die mense van Korea te groet wat deur die Amerikaanse soldate gedood word. Ons harte moet uitgaan na Korea. In Suid Afrika is ons verdeeld en die blankes leef in vrees. Die wetgewings ingedien is 'n bewys dat blanke oorheersing aan die ondergaan is. Hulle gaan slaap met pistole onder hulle kussings. Ons eise is duidelik, ons wil nie nie-Blanke dominasie hê nie, maar ons sê dat geen nie-blanke kind sonder kos sal groot word nie, en van tering sterf, nie. Ons eis goeie huise. Ons wil skole, parke en swembaddens hê. Ons wil volle demokratiese regte in hierdie land hê. Ons stryd sal gewonne wees alleenlik wanneer aan ons eise voldaan is. Deur jou, Swarts, sterf ons kinders van tering nog voor hulle gebore is. Mense was dood geskiet in Johannesburg, Denver, Port Elizabeth en Oos London. Ons hou daarvan om te lewe Mnr. Swarts en ons wil almal gelukkig maak en om dit te bekom is ons bereid vir enigeiets. As die dood die prys is, is ons gewillig om te betaal."

Op 24/2/1953, het hy 'n vergadering van die „Transvaal Peace Council" te Johannesburg bygewoon. Die vergadering was toegespreek deur welbekende kommuniste. Gedurende Maart 1953, het hy besoek afgelê aan die Westelike Transvaal en in verbinding getree met naturelle woonagtig in genoemde gebiede. Op 11/4/1953, het hy 'n funksie by die huis van 'n welbekende kommunis, A.Fischer bygewoon waar geld ingesamel was vir die „Advance" nuusblad.

Op 25 April 1953, het hy 'n vergadering van die „Transvaal Peace Council" te Orlando, Johannesburg toegespreek en het onder andere gesê /6.........

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andere gesê :- „Ek was oorsee ongeveer 'n jaar gelede en glo my daar is geen demokrasie in hierdie land nie. Selfs in Engeland is daar apartheid soos hier. In Hongarye, wat 'n bondgenoot is van die Ooste, word 'n man met 'n bruin vel gerespekteer. Daar is vrede tussen die Polisie, die soldate en die publiek. Wit meisies val oormekaar om in ons guns te kom en beskou ons as helde. Hier word blankes van kleins af geleer om ons te haat, selfs die Eerste Minister was in my geïnteresseerd. Daar is nie die rou Dutches' wat mens hier aantref nie. Daar is die vrede groot en heerlik. Daar is geen skuim soos Malan en Swarts wat onskuldige mense laat doodskiet en slaan nie. Die Weste is uit om 'n oorlog teen die Ooste af te dwing. Ons moet en sal nie aan so 'n oorlog deelneem nie. Ons sal so 'n oorlog op elke gebied voorkom.

Die mense van Rusland, China en Korea is ou broers, hulle sal saamwerk met al die verdrukte mense van die wêreld en saam sal ons veg vir vryheid. Nie een nie-Blanke in Afrika moet die wapen optel teen Rusland en die Ooste nie. Nog minder die oorlog ondersteun nie. Ons moet sy aan sy met die mense van daardie lande veg vir ons vryheid."

Op 13/6/1953, het hy 'n vergadering van die „Transvaal Peace Council" te Johannesburg bygewoon. Die vergadering was toegespreek deur welbekende kommuniste. Op 22/6/1953, het hy die die ondervermelde sinsnedes met teer op die mure van geboue in Newclare en Sophiatown geverf. „Defend our Churches. Hands off Newclare. We won't move, Down with Verwoerd. Defend homes. Defend our Homes". Op 28/6/1953, het hy 'n vergadering gereël deur die „African National Congress" en die „Transvaal Indian Congress" in verband met die verwydering van swart kolle te Sophiatown, Johannesburg bygewoon.

Op 24/5/1953, het hy as voorsitter opgetree by die jaarlikse vergadering van die „Transvaal Indian Youth Congress" en gesê :- Meer dan ooit tevore moet ons saamstaan om hierdie Regering te beveg. Die Nasionale Party is weer aan bewind. 'n Oorwinning vir die Verenigde Party sou ook 'n oorwinning vir die nie-Blanke in hierdie land beteken het. Malan sal nie aan ons eise toegee nie en ons vryheid en gelykstelligheid sal ons alleenlik deur geweld verkry. Die grootste veldtog in hierdie land nog ooit sal binnekort geloods word. Die Nat Regering wil 60,000 nie-blankes van hulle eiendomme in Sophiatown en Westelike voorstede berowe. Ons sal ons teen hierdie stap verset. Ons sal sorg dat die Groepsgebiede Wet van Malan nie tot uitvoering gebring word nie.

Op 5/7/1953, het hy 'n verwelkomings-byeenkoms vir Naturelle hoof Sobusa te Orlando bygewoon. Op 25 Junie 1953, het hy 'n vergadering van die „Transvaal Indian Youth Congress" as voorsitter die vergadering as volg toegespreek :- Op 26/6/1953, sal dit 'n jaar wees sedert die Versetveldtog 'n aanvang geneem het, en het 'n beroep op almal gemaak om die dag te herdenk deur vure voor hulle wonings en kantore se deure te brand en ook vuurwerke af te vuur. Hy het ook die wat teenwoordig was gevra om vir een minuut in stilte te staan vir die Rosenberg's wie, soos hy gesê het, deur die Amerikaners vermoor was.

Op 2/8/1953, het hy 'n vergadering van herdenking van die vierde „World Festival Of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship" te Johannesburg toegespreek, en het onder andere gesê :- „Ons groet die jeug van die wêreld en rig ons spesiale groete aan Walter Sisulu wat ten spyte van al die struikelblokke wat deur die huidige Regering in sy weg gelê is tog daar in geslaag het om die land te verlaat en sodoende in staat te wees om die fees te Bucharest by te woon.

Ons verdoem [redacted] se beleid en wat hy sê en doen is 'n belediging vir die Westerse beskawing, soos gevind word in Europese lande. Ons Regering is gekant teen gesamentlike byeenkomste van blank en nie-blank, maar hierdie vergadering is 'n antwoord op die Regering se beleid. Daar sal in die nabye toekoms baie vergaderings van hierdie soort gehou word. Niks wat die Regering doen of gaan doen sal ons verhinder om ons vriendekring op te bou nie."

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Op 23/8/1953 /7............

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Op 23/8/1953, het hy 'n vergadering van die A.N.C. te Germiston lokasie toegespreek en onder andere gesê :- Ons nie-blankes moet onder vuil en morsige omstandighede in die lokasies en agterbuurtes leef. Ons moet saamstaan en onsself bevry. Toe Jan van Riebeeck hier geland het, het hy ,ons voorvaders geplunder en hulle van hulle land beroof. Ons nie-Blankes is die regmatige en wettige eienaars van hierdie land. Indië is vandag vry en onafhanklik en floreer op elke gebied. Ons moet Suid Afrika van vreemde indringers suiwer. Die vreemdes het die land binnegekom om ons te onderdruk, moet uitgeskop word."

Op 30/8/1953, het hy 'n massa konferensie van die „African National Congress" en die „Transvaal Indian Congress" te Kliptown Johannesburg bygewoon en die „Credentials Committee Report" gelees.

Op 21, 22 en 23 Augustus 1953, het hy 'n konferensie van die „South African Peace Council" te Johannesburg bygewoon. Op hierdie konferensie is hy gekies as uitvoerende komiteelid van die organisasie.

Op 8/9/1953, het hy 'n vergadering van die Springbok Legioen en die „Congress of Democrats" te Johannesburg bygewoon. Die vergadering was toegespreek deur welbekende kommuniste.

Op 19/9/1953, het hy 'n vergadering van die „Transvaal Peace Council" te Johannesburg bygewoon en is gekies om op die Uitvoerende Komitee van die organisasie te dien.

Op 26 en 27 September 1953, het hy 'n aktiewe deel geneem in die fees, georganiseer deur die „Transvaal Youth Festival Committee for Peace and Friendship and Racial Harmony" te Jukskeirivier distrik Johannesburg. Hierdie fees was bygewoon deur 'n aantal bekende Kommuniste.

Op 21 November 1953, het hy 'n vergadering van die „Transvaal Youth Festival Committee" te Johannesburg bygewoon, en is daar gekies as 'n gesamentlike sekretaris.

2.12.53.

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