AAN HANGSEL 11

594

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

ON THURSDAY 19TH JUNE, 1952

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- - -

OPDRAG VAN DIE MINISTER VAN JUSTISIE KRAGTENS DIE BEVOEGDHEID HOM VERLEEN BY ARTIKEL 17 VAN DIE WET OP DIE ONDERDRUKKING VAN KOMMUNISME NO. 44 VAN 1950 SOOS GEWYSIG.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 17 van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme 1950, (Wet No. 44 van 1950) soos gewysig, stel ek, CHARLES ROBBERTS SWART, Minister van Justisie vir die Unie van Suid-Afrika hierby die ondervermelde persone aan as 'n Komitee om aan my feiteverslae te doen omtrent die persone wie se name op die lys in Bylae „A" hiervan verskyn ten einde my in staat te stel om te besluit of gemelde persone, persone is wat die verwesenliking van enige van die oogmerke van kommunisme (soos omskryf in paragraaf (ix) van subartikel (1) van artikel 1 van Wet 44 van 1950) of enige doen of late wat bereken is om die verwesenliking van so 'n oogmerk te bevorder in een of ander gebied of gebiede bepleit, aanraai, verdedig of aanmoedig of waarskynlik die verwesenliking van so 'n oogmerk of so 'n doen of late in een of ander gebied of gebiede sal bepleit, aanraai, verdedig of aanmoedig:-

Mnr. S.W. van der Merwe	Voorsitter.
Brigadier J.C. Kriek	Lid.
Mnr. J.E. van Zyl	Lid.

Gegee onder my hand te

hierdie dag van

19

MINISTER VAN JUSTISIE.

2/50/139.

REGISTERED.

23-7-1952

Sir,

Act 44 of 1950 : Ahmed Kathrada.

In reply to your letter of the 23rd June, 1952, I am appending hereto extracts from affidavits by members of the South African Police:-

(a) "I am a detective sergeant in the South African Police stationed at Johannesburg.

I know Ahmed Kathrada personally and have often seen him at Communist meetings and also in the offices of the Johannesburg District Committee of the Comunist Party of South Africa. When the National Conference of the South African Communist Party was held in the Gandhi Hall, Fox Street, Johannesburg on the 6th, 7th and 8th January, 1950, I saw Ahmed Kathrada enter the hall to which only delegates were admitted and in view of this I believe him to be a member of the Communist Party of South Africa".

(b) "I know Ahmed Kathrada of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Barkly Arcade, 38 Market Street, Johannesburg.

On the 26th February, 1950, I attended a meeting held under the auspices of the Communist Party on a vacant stand at the corner of Gerty and Victoria Streets, Sophiatown, Johannesburg.

I made notes in my official note book of the speakers and the speeches made at this meeting.

AHMED KATHRADA, was a speaker at this meeting and stated that the bitter struggle in which the working people are involved was caused by a Government that has 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, raids of the Police are intensified. Apartheid is not just a separation, but a systematic process whereby we are being 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. He continued by saying that he was an Indian Communist and as such their friend. He compared the Indian and Native situation in South Africa and maintained that they are suffering under the same yoke.

The white ruling class is frightened of people like Sam Kahn and Dr. Dadoo, because every speech by them means another nail in the coffin of oppression.

He concluded by saying, 'That the people will resist any attack on the Communist Party and that Malan must stop it before it is too late'".

/2

If you wish to make any representations to me, these must reach me within fourteen days from the date hereof.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. DE V. LOUW

LIQUIDATOR : ACT 44 OF 1950.

Ahmed Kathrada, Esq.,
P.O. Box 2948,
JOHANNESBURG.

A.M. Kathrada,
P.O. Box 2948,
Johannesburg.
3rd August 1952.

Mr. J. de Villers Louw
The Liquidator,
Department of Justice
Palace of Justice,
Pretoria.

Sir,

<u>Your reference 2/50/139 23/7/52</u>

In reply to the above letter I have to state that the evidence in your possession as indicated in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) is not sufficient evidence that would enable reasonable inference that I was a member of the Communist Party of South Africa.

In terms of Section 4(10) you must have evidence that would satisfy a reasonable person that I was actually a member of the Communist Party before you could place me on the list you are compiling.

In regard to paragraph (b) I state that the meeting referred to was actually called by the local branch of the African National Congress for the purpose of protesting against the enactment of the Suppression of Communism Act. The specific reference therein stating that "....I was an Indian Communist and as such their friend" is not what I said at that meeting.

In regard to the Suppression of Communism Act I state that my organisation, the Transvaal Indian Congress, which is a constituent body of the South African Indian Congress together with the African National Congress and indeed the overwelming majority of the people of South Africa were totally against the enactment of the Suppressuon of Communism Act, which is considered to be a fascist measure and which makes severe inroads into the leberities of organisations and individuals.

The meeting of the 26th Feb. 1950 referred by you was held as a result of the decision of the African National Congress (Transvaal) and the Transvaal Indian Congress to hold a Defend Free Speech Convention on the 26th March,1950.

I submit that in terms of section 4 (10) of the Suppression of Communism Act as ammended, you must have in your possession evidence that would establish beyond doubt that I was actually a member of the Communist Party before you could place my name on the list you are compiling. Under the circumstances I maintain that you have no right to list me.

Yours faithfully,
AM Kathrada
A.M. KATHRADA.

Please ask the police for a report as to the nature of the meeting on 26/2/50 & also as to what was stated there.

[signature] 20/8/52

2/50/139.

26 Sep 1952

REGISTERED.

Sir,

Act 44 of 1950 as amended:
Ahmed Kathrada.

In reply to your letter of the 23rd July, 1952, I have to inform you that the meeting held on the 26th February, 1950, was convened by the Johannesburg District Committee of the Communist Party of South Africa and a banner bearing the following words was displayed: "Communist Party stands for freedom".

I shall in due course after I have considered your representations decide what weight is to be attached to the evidence placed before me.

If you wish to make any further representations to me, these must reach me within 14 days from the date hereof.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. DE V. LOUW

LIQUIDATOR : ACT 44 OF 1950.

A.M. Kathrada, Esq.,
P.O. Box 2948,
JOHANNESBURG.

...not the police........people won't disperse while they ...re being arrested. I asked them therefore very politely, "Police, just move your men away."

VOICE: I will go and buy a knife there now and I will slaughter them!

THE CHAIRMAN (Contd.): When our leaders, Dr. Dadoo.... the police came there also to show force. The people assembled there in their hundreds. And I assure you that a riot was averted very narrowly. Even there we told the police, "Please man, take your men away." But they won't, because they hate us! You know that too.

Over here, this morning, the police almost charged at us! They said, "Disperse within two minutes otherwise an order to charge............baton charge."

Now, as my friend here already told you, it is not the intention of our leaders in this campaign to resort to violence. If in this country violence is to come we shall now allow the white man to tell us where the battle field will be!

VOICES: Afrika!

THE CHAIRMAN (Contd.): The white man will not choose the time! If violence must come, the African will choose the time and the battle field! And, I repeat, violence is not contemplated! We say, this campaign is going to be peaceful. We shall defy unjust laws. We shall not resort to violence. If the police want to use force, let them. We will not assist them. But, I must repeat, that the policemen are not your enemies. As my friend pointed out already, they are paid agents of a white, oppressive group. It won't help you and I killing the few policemen around here; it won't help you and I to kill those detectives over there, because the system remains. It must be our intention, it must be our life-long battle to change the system in this country; a system which allows one man to oppress another simply because he has a different colour!

We must make it impossible for that policemen over there to enforce the stupid law because that law must not be there! And who is going to see that that law isn't there?

I repeat, Fellow Africans, those of us who want to go to gaol will have ample opportunity on the 26th; next week!

(Applause)

THE CHAIRMAN (Contd.): Those who want to go to gaol - I know you would like to go and share the rigours of gaol-life with M......, Bopape and the present one, Masala- if you do, Fellow Slaves, I say to you my friend over here, Mr. Tasli, will take down names of those people, men and women, who want to follow Mr. Mosala and the other leaders to gaol!

I know you are tired of white oppression! I know you are very tired of this white fellow standing in our midst

/ writing....

writing down there at a peaceful meeting so that next time I am arrested and use that information against me. I know very well that you are tired of carrying passes round this place. I know that you are tired of seeing your motherland raped by foreigners from Europe; your mothers, your fathers wakened in the middle of the night by stupid Dutchman of the platteland..... I know you are tired of these things.

VOICE: We are tired! We don't want them any more!

THE CHAIRMAN (Contd.): I know you are a peaceful set of human beings and you like to live in peace with your fellow men and I know you hate oppression. I know you like to enjoy the fruits of your motherland. But, Fellow Africans, I repeat, those who are not satisfied with the present conditions, it lies within you, both white and black, Asiatic, African. You will make South Africa your motherland, you who hate oppression. It is within you to end this system. And your national congress has said the first step is to defy unjust laws; to loosen the stranglehold of the white leeches! It is within you to get rid of these leeches who are sucking our blood! (Applause)

To rid ourselves of human parasites! So volunteer in your thousands! Defy unjust laws! What's the difference? I address myself now to you Africans. In most centres I have been I noticed that the volunteers are all men over the age - over twenty-five. What has happened to the youth of Africa, the flower of our manhood, the men to whom -if war does break out in this country- we shall look forward to to rid us of these white serpents! I say, come forward, sons and daughters of Africa! We are tired of having this white serpent! (Applause)

Down with white oppression!

MANY VOICES: Down with white oppression!

THE CHAIRMAN (Contd.): Down with the Nats!

MANY VOICES: Down with the Nats!

THE CHAIRMAN (Contd.): Afrika!

MANY VOICES: Afrika!

VOICE: And we will come back soon!

(The next speaker is announced)

SAMPIE MOLUPE: You know who the chief driver is? The chief driver is Dr. Malan! The driver of the engine is Dr. Malan and the stoker is C.R. Swart!

Gentlemen, in the name the commander-in-chief of these volunteers, who is Mr. Seperepere, I want to tell you volunteers that this is the hour when the white people of this country is going to close their gaol doors; that we must not enter them by means of these young school boys who are sent with the police.

Fellow Volunteers, I want to tell you, they are trying

(to......

S.A.P. 51.

Posbus / P.O. Box 1898

Telegramadres / Telegraphic Address "COMPOL"

Vermeld in latere korrespondensie asb.: / In subsequent correspondence please quote: No.....................

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE / PRETORIA / INTVANG—RECEIVED / 23-9-1954 / GESTUUR OP:/SENT THROUGH ON: / DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE.
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE.

GEHEIM
SECRET

HOOFKWARTIER,
HEADQUARTERS,

PRETORIA.

22 September 1954.

Die Sekretaris van Justisie,
Paleis van Justisie,
PRETORIA.

BEPERKINGS : AHMED MAHOMED KATHRADA.

Ek het die eer hiermee 'n memorandum oor die bedrywighede van bogenoemde Indiër deur te stuur vir u inligting.

KATHRADA se naam verskyn nie op die Beredderaar se lys van persone wat lede of aktiewe ondersteuners van die Kommunistiese Party van Suid-Afrika was nie, dog sy optrede laat geen twyfel dat hy wel 'n vurige aanhanger van Kommunisme is nie. Hy is op 2.12.1952 in die Hooggeregshof, Johannesburg, skuldig bevind weens oortreding van Artikel 11(b) van die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme, 1950, (Wet 44 van 1950) soos gewysig, en gevonnis tot nege maande gevangenisstraf met dwangarbeid, opgeskort vir twee jaar op voorwaarde dat hy nie gedurende daardie tydperk weer skuldig bevind van 'n oortreding onder artikels 11(a) of 11(b) van genoemde Wet nie. Appèl is aangeteken dog dit is op 22 Mei 1953 deur die Appèlhof verwerp.

KATHRADA is tans woonagtig te Kholvad-gebou, Markstraat 27, Johannesburg.

Hy is een van die aktiefste onrusstokers in Johannesburg en dit word aanbeveel dat die volgende beperkings kragtens die Wet op die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme op hom geplaas word ten einde sy bedrywighede aan bande te lê:-

1. Dat hy kragtens Artikel 5(1)(e) van Wet 44 van 1950, soos gewysig, belet word om vir 'n tydperk van twee jaar enige byeenkoms op enige plek in die Unie van Suid-Afrika of die Gebied Suidwes-Afrika by te woon.

2. Dat hy kragtens Artikel 5 van Wet 44 van 1950, soos gewysig, aangesê word -

(a) Om te bedank as ampsdraer, beampte of lid van die volgende organisasies, om nie weer 'n ampsdraer, beampte of lid daarvan te word en om nie weer aan die bedrywighede daarvan deel te neem nie:-

"Transvaal Indian Congress"
"Transvaal Indian Youth Congress"
"South African Indian Congress"
"South African Peace Council"
"Transvaal Peace Council"
"Colonial Youth Day Committee"
"Transvaal Youth Festival Committee for Peace, Friendship and Racial Harmony"
"Youth Action Committee"

(b)......2/

2/50/139.

3 FEB 1953

REGISTERED.

Sir,

Act 44 of 1950 as amended.

In reply to your letter of the 3rd October, 1952, I have to inform you that Joseph Thebe was the Chairman at the meeting in question and that the following persons also spoke: - Molete, J. Slovo and Bennet Mokgoasanyana.

If you wish to make any further representations to me, these must reach me within 14 days from the date hereof.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

LIQUIDATOR : ACT 44 OF 1950.

A.M. Kathrada, Esq.,
P.O. Box 2948,
JOHANNESBURG.

MEMORANDUM. (Aanvullend)

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AHMED MAHOMED KATHRADA.

Op 31/1/1954, het hy 'n vergadering van die African National Congress Youth, Conference te Johannesburg bygewoon.

Op 5, 6 en 7 Februarie 1954 het hy die sewende jaarlikse konferensie van die Natal Indian Congress te Durban bygewoon en 'n boodskap voorgelees.

Op 14/2/1954, het hy 'n vergadering van die African National Congress te Johannesburg bygewoon.

Op 28/2/1954, het hy 'n vergadering van ,Let the People Speak Committee' te Springs toegespreek, en o.a. gesê dat die Regering baie bang is vir die massas van die ,African National Congress' wat besig is om te marsjeer na vryheid en dat die Regering hulle nie kan keer nie.

Op 22/2/1954, het hy 'n vergadering van ,Let the People Speak' en ,Anti-Banning' te Johannesburg bygewoon.

Op 27/3/1954, het hy 'n vergadering van die ,Transvaal Youth Festival Committee" te Johannesburg bygewoon.

Op 27/3/1954, het hy 'n vergadering van die ,Transvaal Peace Council' te Johannesburg bygewoon.

Op 28/3/1954, het hy 'n vergadering van die ,Transvaal Indian Congress' Working Committee' te Johannesburg bygewoon.

Op 4/41954, het hy 'n ,African National Congress" vergadering te Johannesburg bygewoon.

Op 5/4/1954, het hy 'n funksie van die ,Cultural Society' te Johannesburg bygewoon.

Op 10/4/1954, het hy 'n geselligheid ten bate van ,Advance' aan huise van [redacted] (C.12/4/388), bygewoon.

Op 11/4/1954, het hy 'n vergadering van die ,African National Congress Youth League' te Brakpan toegespreek en o.a. gesê dat dit nie nou tyd is vir lang toesprake nie máár wel vir aksie. Die African National Congress moet praat in 'n taal wat die hele wêreld sal verstaan. Dat die nie-Blankes die masjinerie in die fabrieke werk en ook die werk op die plase doen. So werk die nie-Blankes wat arm bly, vir die Blankes en hulle word ryk. Die nie-Blankes moet veg vir hulle vryheid.

Op 23/4/1954, het hy 'n vergadering van die ,Transvaal Peace Council' te Johannesburg bygewoon.

Op 2/5/1954, het hy 'n vergadering van die ,African National Congress' te Johannesburg toegespreek en o.a. gesê :- „We live in the era of the Defiance Campaign. The life of the Government is short. No fascist dog can stop the common people. We have been talking to the white people in this country for many years, we have been passing resolutions, signing petitions, now we must talk to the whites in the only language they understand, and repeat a Defiance Campaign. That spirit will liberate our people. The Government has banned our leaders. Now they have started with this bad scheme to remove 100,000 people from the Western Areas. Now, we say, thus far and no further. [redacted] has gone too far. The Government can come with its dirty Police Force. We have our force which is the strongest force in the world, namely the force of our labour. We are not uncivilised like they are, we will fight like men and we will win. If they carry on with their dirty work the same will happen to them in South Africa as in Korea and the other places. Many of you will go to gaol - many will die but we will only rest - when Luthuli is our /2..........

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is our Prime Minister we will rest."

Op 8, 10 en 11/7/1954, het hy die 21ste Nasionale Konferensie van die ,South African Indian Congress' te Durban bygewoon.

Op 18/7/1954, het hy 'n afskeid van [redacted] te Johannesburg bygewoon. Op 25/7/1954, het hy 'n vergadering van ,Congress of the People' te Johannesburg toegespreek. Trant van sy toespraak nie bekend nie.

Op 2/8/1954, het hy 'n vergadering van die ,Transvaal Peace Council' te Johannesburg toegespreek en o.a. gesê :- „We must take an interest in the Peace Movement, in fact, war is raging in Kenya. The people in Kenya are involved in a struggle for National Liberation. In Asia, after years of war, the Imperialists were kicked out. China Kicked the Imperialists out themselves. The Imperialists have been kicked out in Vietnimh. The force of the people is stronger than machine guns of the Police. All over Africa the National Liberation movement is growing . When we fight [redacted] we fight for peace. Countries like Russia supported us at UNO. These are the people who sympathise with us."

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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 actinn 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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'n vergadering 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 aan - gedoen 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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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.

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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............