

In conclusion I should like to say a word of thanks to the members and officials of all branches of the African National Congress as well as well as to the members of the Provincial Executive for the manner in which they have performed their duties throughout the year. ^{They} We have laboured under great difficulties. In many centres public authorities have done all they could to hamper the work of our organisation through the prohibition of public meetings, through ~~the~~ police interference with our meetings, through by ^{involving} ~~the~~ our members & officials ^{in litigation over} ~~in connection with~~ ^{for} trivial offences, all of which through harassment & defamations, all of which actions might have intimidated a less determined people. But our organisation has gone from strength to strength. Our membership continues to increase and the message of freedom which we breathe ^{continues to win} adherents even beyond the ranks of our paid-up membership. We know that those who are not against us are for us but we are not to save even those who are against us from the bondage in which they would like to keep all of us - the bondage of mutual fear and insecurity in the land of our birth. I would be failing in my duty if I did not conclude with a personal word of thanks for the loyalty and confidence which you have reposed in me during my term of office and my colleagues in the Provincial Executive will agree with me when I say ^{as we lay down the burden of office} that we hope you will show the same loyalty to the new Executive which is to be elected at the Conference and thus maintain the proud record of the A.N.C. (Cap Province) in the fight for the liberation of South Africa. This does not mean that we can afford to rest on our laurels. There are many things which require to be put right in our organisation so as to make it a more effective fighting force. We must examine and re-examine our machinery with a view to removing ^{in the first} ~~from it~~ all the things that clog the wheels of progress. You have shown ^{in the first} that this can be done and we appeal to you for greater efforts in the future. May peace.

Ca 1.9.2.4,

see G. 983

G. 1065

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CAPE

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

HELD AT

KORSTEN - PORT ELIZABETH

ON

THE 18th & 19th JUNE 1955.

(1)

INTRODUCTION.

This Conference is being held at a time of great trial when the well-known Peoples Leaders are not here amongst you - a fact which will be more seriously dealt with in this report which I have compiled for you in the name of our Provincial Executive. I do hope that I, your obedient servant, that you have appointed to struggle with this great task, did not at any time mean offence to you. The contents of this report are all yours, friends, which should help to enlighten us all.

For all the faults which were my responsibility ever since I assumed the duties of Secretary screening my people I most humbly beg for your pardon. Immediately I assumed office as Secretary I became the National Organiser of the Congress of the People. This latter office, therefore, demanded my absence at many times from your Provincial Headquarters. This was the reason why I could not discharge some of my duties as your Provincial Secretary expediently, especially as far as correspondence was concerned. It is quite clear that such a task of being a Provincial Secretary of such a big organisation like Congress demands a full-time worker. Correspondence from the various branches comes in tens a day not to mention the various other duties of the Provincial Headquarters. All these things therefore, confronted one man. Hence my appeal to you to forgive me for my short comings.

I am quite certain that all the obstacles put in our way by the Government in respect of our movements will not discourage us. Congress will ever remain strong.

(2)

Next, however, is your report. The aims of our Provincial Executive Committee are that all members should have his report and it is compulsory for all branches to be in possession of it.

Contents

1. Minutes of Last year Provincial Conference.
2. Report on current year.
3. Report on the Branches.
4. Regional Reports.
5. Congress of the People.
6. Message to Freedom Volunteers.
7. Regulations for Volunteers.

Afrika! Mayiluyi!

T. E. TSHUNUNGWA
CARE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

That this Conference resolves to intensify the Anti-Bantu Education campaign. To this end this is the Provincial Jababum

Cape Provincial Conference RESOLUTIONS. 18th June, 1955.

1. That the Conference must resolve that an official Xhosa version of the Constitution be made available to all branches so that if possible each member should be in possession of a copy. This will help the members to grasp the basic principles of the A.N.C. and be protected from opportunist elements and that they may be able to guard against such elements.

2. That Conference strictly decide to strongly recommend to the N.E.C. of the A.N.C. that the ^{through the press} new method of conducting the affairs of the A.N.C. be stopped immediately. Official Uictures must be the only channel of bringing the affairs of the A.N.C. to the branches through the Provincial Executives as usual. Many rural branches are seriously put in ignorance of the new development in the struggle because in many places there is absolutely no newspapers. The N.E.C.'s ~~must be~~ ^{attention} ~~drawn~~ ^{is drawn} ~~against~~ this system as it will ~~tear~~ ^{disorganise} the A.N.C. and the struggle will be seriously afflected.

3. This Conference unanimously adopts the stat comprehensive statement on Bantu Education issued by the National Executive Committee on the 21st May, 1955 and notes that its implementation shall not require the President-General to fix a date for the commencement of withdrawal of children from school, but instead the branches will ~~inform~~ ^{inform} the Provincial organs. ~~and await~~

4. This Conference resolves that in order to eradicate unemployment a 6 hr working-day must be established for all workers.

5. We, the Paddie Branch, wish to revive our request at the Consultative Conference on the 10th April, 1955 that we be transferred from the Border Region to the Eastern Cape Region for organisational convenience.

6. This Conference meeting on the eve of the hist forthcoming historic Congress of the People, and being aware of the enthusiasm of the people of South Africa for peace among all sections of the population in our beloved country, salutes all delegates to this Convocation in the belief that the Freedom Charter to be formulated shall alone be able to restore peace and order to our multi-racial society.

7. Insofar as education ⁽²⁾ brings light to the individual, we, assembled at this Cape Provincial Conference view with alarm and indignation the unwarranted and unilateral decision to suspend the students at Fort Hare from their studies for fictitious and clearly fabricated allegations.

Furthermore, we condemn the attempt of the Governing Council to make informers of all the students as the price for re-admission; consequently, we demand the absolute unconditional re-admittance of all suspended Fort Hare students.

Amendment ⁽³⁾ This Conference therefore calls upon all branches to intensify the campaign against Bantu Education forthwith and to inform the Provincial Executive when they are ready.

Dowystuk No.
Gekry by..... J. E. Istunungwa...
Dated..... 27.9.55
Mhonyane dist. Glen Grey
2015-F

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Mr. T.E. Tshunungwa,
P.O. BOX 352,
QUEENSTOWN.

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Chapter II.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE HELD AT

KORSTEN FORT ELIZABETH ON THE
18th TO THE 19th JUNE 1955

UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF PROF. Z. K. MATHELOS.

FORT HARE ALICE.

CAPE PROVINCIAL PRESIDENT OF THE
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

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▼ THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE HELD AT
VEREKLATS, PORT ELIZABETH ON THE 18TH-19TH
JUNE, 1955. (CAPE PROVINCE).

INTRODUCTION

Our national organisation, the African National Congress has ~~come~~^{arrived} in the middle of an era of endless persecution and unattainable suffering for our African people. The time in which we are presently demands the choice of one between two alternatives. When we mention those alternatives we do not at all imply to ~~mean~~ that we refer to those known in the Churches, namely one ^{leading} to hell and another to heaven. We are referring to the ways in which have to tackle the question of our national survival and the achievement of our aspirations as a people. We have come to a period when the government of this country is determined to lighten the yoke of oppression and while doing so still having in their hands a big cudgel poised over our heads in order to crush forever any opposition from those who are victims of this painful suffering. That is why we rightly say we are confronted with two alternatives. The first one comprises of those who, however painful their suffering is, are prepared to suppress every emotion in accordance with their fantastic conception of "Blessed are they who are persecuted for their righteousness for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." This clique are always crying out aloud "The white people conquered us; they are far better than we are; we can do nothing to them." Their cowardice has fooled them and they keep on discouraging

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those who make their voices heard from under
the heavy yoke of oppression.

The second alternative consists of those who
are prepared to raise their voices in opposition
to the sufferings of which they are victims.

The time therefore demands that all intelligent
individuals should find a choice between these
two alternatives. However we are aware of just
this fact, "Freedom is achieved by a people who
are prepared to buy it at the price of their blood,
making themselves sacrifices for the cause of their
liberation in the example of the Son of God who
sacrificed his blood to be shed for the salvation
of his ~~earth~~ world." We have also followed this noble
example of trial to provide for the future security
and prosperity of our generations.

However very horrible the governments cudgel
our own people may be in their attempts to
silence our leaders by banning and deporting
them, we shall not be discouraged within the
ranks of the African National Congress. Leaders
will emerge from the rank and file of the African
people to lead us until Freedom is achieved.
It is, therefore, not funny that we have again
assembled here at this 1955 annual conference
with all our determination! What we are
ignorant of is as to whether we are still
together in the struggle that we undertook. You
will be informed of this as soon as the
reports from the branches are submitted.

We expect all the delegates present and other
ordinary members who are observers at this
conference to realise the importance of the role
they are going to play in our just struggle.
Thus, therefore, is to stand together in the interests
of our cause. All the resolutions to be released
at this conference should be implemented even longer

one might have had different viewpoints. All delegates will be afforded ^{an} opportunity to participate in all discussions till decisions have been arrived at - decisions which will be binding for all even those who are not present at this Conference.

We do not know what course they may take, but as for we, (African National Congress) give us freedom in our life time or give us death."

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A GENERAL SURVEY OF EVENTS DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS:

At this stage we ought to take a look back to the events which have occurred during the last few years in this our country - the losses and damage which have resulted from the irresponsible actions of those in power to the potential prejudice of the African people as a whole. This is the seventh year that the Nationalist government has been in power. During this period this government of dictatorship in fascist pattern has wielded great power - a power based on the use of brutal force disregarding the mandate of the majority. There are so many laws which have been enacted by Parliament which were enumerated in the Report of the Annual General Conference of the African National Congress held at Durban in December last year in order to enlighten the toiling masses of the African people. It is under such laws as these that we feel we are in danger. It is under these laws that our national organisation withers in its attempts to voice the demands of

the African people.

The more our people are becoming politically conscious, the more this government screws tighter the pegs of oppression in enforcing vigorously their tyrannical measures.

Here in the Union the rigid application of discriminatory legislation aims at enslaving the African people for ever. The Pass Laws, the Urban Areas Act and its accompanying regulations, the Suppression of Communism Act, the Land Act, the Bantu Authorities Act and all other unjust laws were a product of the 1952 historic Defiance Campaign. This campaign shook the whole country as if there was war and yet it was only the African who realised his rightful claim to the land to which he belongs having felt the pain of oppression and retaliating in a very peaceful manner.

In terms of the Public Safety Act (which is in any case meant for the safety of white persons having been passed by a white parliament), by means of proclamation at a time of emergency, the Executive Council is empowered to resort to the use of arms, ignoring all law and order and throw the whole country into confusion and bloodshed. That is why the Minister of Justice Mr. G. R. Swart has openly said, "I will order my police to use force when necessary, to shoot when necessary and to shoot first!"

Today many tyrannical laws have been enacted including the Bantu Education Act. This law of all is the most destructive to the African people in its aim to destroy the mentality of the African people. It will convert our people into human robots which will be ordered to do the wishing of the Master. Through this law misunderstanding has been caused even within the ranks of the African National Congress, and this new type of education will be discussed fully at this Conference.

Turning back to our main topic we should mention the difficulties of holding public meetings through the ban imposed on the holding of such meetings by the government. African National Congress leaders have been banned by the government and others have been reported against their will. The government is suppressing newspapers which expose its wickedness. People who fight for their rights are persecuted and sentenced heavily. The Police are using high-handed methods on the people and do their liking in the private homes of the people. At the very present moment our Secretary-General Mr. Sisulu is being charged with having been found in a house drinking tea with other people on a table at a time when his ban was still in force. Drinking tea when you are banned in this country is a serious crime until the Judges declare you innocent. And yet at this very moment our Provincial Secretary Mr. Matjie is being charged for having had in his house four African youths the eldest of which was under thirteen years of age.

Indeed we are heading for the worst in this country for even in the very Parliament whence these laws are being made there is no effective opposition nor is there any hope for extra-parliamentary opposition. The predominantly English-speaking United Party has not identified itself as an effective opposition ^{against} to these laws nor have the other parties in Parliament shown any unwillingness to co-operate with the government. There has so far been one organisation which has pledged itself to fight against this ruthless persecution, tyranny and oppression, namely the AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, together with its sympathiser organisations. In its attempts to check the high-handed notions of these governments, the African National Congress

reminds you of the following events

- (1) The Witwatersrand May Day Strike, 1st May, 1950.
- (2) National Strike of June the 26th, 1950.
- (3) Coloured Peoples Strike in the Cape on the 7th May, 1951.
- (4) The Wetzieshoek Disaster of November, 1950 when thirteen Africans lost their lives and nine others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from six months to five years.
- (5) The 6th April, 1952 when 100,000 Africans demonstrated their opposition against the oppression which had been perpetrated on them for the three hundred years that the Whites had been in the Country. This was a bright day throughout the Union, a day of prayer and dedication, a day on which we remembered the heroes and heroines who shed their blood for our motherland - a day on which we ought to remember our chiefs Hunka, Ishaka, Moshan, Magoma, Mzilikazi, Singana, Sandile, Jobeniyela, Ndhlambe, Makana and others.

The 1952 Defiance Campaign does not rate as an event of ordinary historical importance; but it entitles all as a political event which proved amongst others the discontent amongst the African people under the yoke of oppressive governments. This event established strong unity amongst the African people and all other oppressed people in this country. The Defiance Campaign awoke up the African people to realise what the land has in store for them. The 1952 Defiance Campaign brought forward two plain facts -

- (1) THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS became recognised by the whole world as the vanguard of the African people aiming at the freedom of all national groups, ~~and~~ peaceful inter-racial relations and the equality of all persons in the face of the law.
- (2) The 26th June was made a ^{National} day to ~~commemorate~~ ^{remember} our valiant men and women who lost their lives fighting

for our country - a National Day of Prayer and
Dedication to the Cause of our National liberatory
struggle.

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EVENTS IN THE CAPE PROVINCE.

At the beginning of the week after the week-end
after which the Provincial Conference of the Cape African
National Congress held at Uitenhage which had
been officially opened by the African National
Congress President - General, Chief, R. J. Luthuli, Mr.
"Blackie Swart" ordered Dr. Uongwe to resign
from the African National Congress and should
all banned him from attending and addressing
public meetings. This action by the Minister was
a blow to the organisation since Dr. Swart had
been an acknowledged and gifted leader. This
Conference should remember the excellent work
of this son of Africa who though ^{only} an
Act Provincial President of the Cape undertook
to perform his duties unstrainedly and diligently
throughout. Branches will remember how he
forgot his professional duties to devote his time
to the work of our National organisation. This is
a man who would wake up any time from his
house to ~~the~~ accomplish the work of our organisation
And yet he would still be called to attend
to his sick patients. Today in places where
Congress was never dreamt of, there are branches
which are a result of his remarkable diligence.
We appeal to this Conference to rise in honour
of Dr. Uongwe and stand in silence beseeching
God to be with him wherever he might be
as a mark of our love ^{to him} and appreciation of
his services to our Cause. We do hope that
the seeds of his preachings will for ever develop

nothing in us. We do hope, moreover, that our next meeting with Dr. Nyongwe will be inside the walls of Parliament when we shall be with him after having achieved our freedom. AFRICA! AFRICA!! MATIBUYE!!!

P. S. Dr. Nyongwe's address which he delivered at the Uitenhage Conference is obtainable at the Office of the Provincial Secretary. It is in English but those who desire to have it translated into Xhosa will have that done. It costs 1/6 (10 foolscap pages) those who would like to have it may order it from the Provincial Secretary.

MR. ROBERT M. MATTIE - OUR PROVINCIAL SECRETARY:-

There in the name to us the name "Mattie" really means CONGRESS: In this end we fully realise the unparalleled activity of the branches ^{during his term} ~~when he was~~ of Secretaryship. He was remarkably diligent in guiding the branches on the policy of the African National Congress. It is now quite clear that an organisation becomes powerful only when it has as its Secretary such men like Mr. Mattie. In all his accomplishment Dr. Nyongwe would not have made any success of his work had he not by his side a man like Mr. Mattie. As all the branches depend on the Provincial Secretary for their work, all ~~the~~ things considered there is not a single branch this morning which has a complaint against him! This man saved the branches of this Province until the last day when Swart banned him. He was banned on the same day as Dr. Nyongwe and on that day we in the Cape lost ^{the} two great pillars of our National Organisation. We appeal to this Conference therefore, if we are still determined to carry on with the task of leading millions of people to their liberation, to produce a second Mr. Mattie as a Secretary of this Province. Just as we have already indicated that an organisation cannot

be fearful without an able Secretary, we therefore put ^{upon} you the task of electing a man to replace Mr. Matjie.

In recognition of the excellent work attributed to Mr. Matjie who is not here amongst us to-day against his liking, we appeal to this Conference to rise and shout Africa thrice:

AFRICA! AFRICA!! AFRICA!!!
LONG LIVE OUR PROVINCIAL SECRETARY!!!

MESSEURS T. ISHUNUNGWA & P. M. MASHIBINI: Immediately after the banning of these two men, the Provincial President convened an emergency meeting of the Provincial Executive to consider the election of official to replace the two (Dr. Nyongwe and Mr. Matjie). It was thereupon decided upon that Mr. Ishunungwa and Mr. Mashibini should act for the two men. Mr. Ishunungwa is therefore our ^{substantive} Secretary in Mr. Matjie's stead, a kind of work which calls for a hardworking man. We however, the Provincial Executive cannot say now whether we made the right choice for you, for that is yours only to know. ~~we~~ we were satisfied and you will be able to decide whether he satisfies you.

Mr. Mashibini, too, after his banning, has been co-opted into the Provincial Executive Committee and did his part quite well. He did not, for a single day refuse ^{to do} whatever he was called upon to do. We also ~~introduce~~ ^{introduce} him to this Conference.

MESSEURS A. S. GWENTSIHE & J. M. LENGISI: As we have mentioned at the commencement of this report the methods which the present government is adopting in enforcing its legislation, soon after our last Annual Provincial Conference, these two heroes were

departed from their homes. We know these two men especially for their activity in East London. There was subsequently a great public outcry for their return. The government of this country took them to where they pleased. In the train in which they were travelling they were escorted by Boer and African policemen armed to the tooth as if they were escorting dangerous criminals and yet these were the faithful sons of Africa. These brave sons of the soils crossed the Vaal still strongly upholding their convictions and saying, "The Transvaal too is in our Africa."

Nevertheless, dear Africans, we have to blame the branches for their poor response to the case of these two men. Buntsho and Lengisi are different from people serving terms of imprisonment for with the latter you are still hoping to see them coming back home. Congress made an appeal to the branches to raise funds for their case to be tested in the highest Courts of the land. Branches, however, responded very poorly to this appeal. It is painful to announce that though we appealed to you time and again your response was not worthy of praise. In a matter of this nature even if each member would be called upon to subscribe £1, it would still be reasonable for this is part of our struggle. You should recall the big amounts of money which we spend in useless things and yet when you are called upon to contribute to an important fund, money is not available.

Their case was due to be heard on the 9th June at Cape Town; but at the time of drafting this report we understand that it has been postponed. You will therefore be informed about it in the near future. What we must stress to you fellow-Africans is that the 2/- per member must be handed in for this case needs funds. And yet, moreover, these men are far away from

their homes and have been taken to the place in which they are for having fought for you. So, fellow-Africans, our people should not starve and be in tatters while we still live. You should realize that such an experience could be had by you at any time in the future. We do not want a pound from each person - we want just 2/- The amount of 2/- per member ~~subscribed~~ ^{subscribed} up would raise a very big sum of money. For example:

If we have 10,000 members in the Cape and each member pays 2/-, ~~each~~ ^{we} would have £2,000. This would mean all those of us who are deported from their homes would be provided for by us very easily.

All branches are requested to go and collect these 2/- after this conference and send the money to the Provincial Secretary at an early date. The Provincial Secretary and Committee which will be elected here should devote their particular attention to this matter by pressing the branches to pay up what they are still owing. We do hope, therefore, dear friends, that you will do likewise.

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REPORT ON BRANCHES:-

This year we are not going to deal with branches individually. During last year this method was used by the Provincial Secretary in a very able manner. However we are going to analyse the work of all the branches under the following heads:-

1. CORRESPONDENCE: Correspondence is dispatched by the National Executive with the directions for all the branches of the African National Congress in the Union and the Provincial Secretaries pass ~~to~~ this

correspondence to their various branches. The same thing applied to us. However, the situation as regards the directives of the National Executive is rather unsatisfactory. There were many directives which were issued this year and the branches did not satisfactorily comply with them. It times the Provincial Secretary had to reprimand Branch Secretaries to ~~do~~ ^{do their} work or to resign if they did not comply with the directives of the National body. The branches should pay particular attention to correspondence. It needs a diligent person and branch Secretaries should discharge their duties in a satisfactory manner, because the National Executive is always eager to know what is happening in the branches.

2. BRANCH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES: The branch secretary after receiving correspondence, reads the letters and passes it to his branch chairman who must call together his committee. It is rumoured that branch executive committee members are very lazy to attend their committee meetings inasmuch that at times meetings are not held due to their non-attendance. Such a thing should stop, Africans, branch committee members should worry themselves by doing their work properly. How can the branch ordinary membership be diligent when the heads of the branches are lazy?

3. MINUTES OF BRANCH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS:- Some time ago branch Secretaries were required to inform the Provincial Executive Committee of what transpires at the Executive Committee meetings of the branches! During this year this did not happen for the reason that the Provincial Secretary was always away from his office on other business. It is necessary that this procedure should not be abandoned because the National Executive is always anxious to be kept well-informed of what is happening at the branches and the decisions that they are taking. Reports should be regularly sent to

The Provincial Secretary:

4. BRANCH & REGION :- Whenever some misunderstanding amongst the branches of a particular region, branches are kindly requested to notify the Provincial Secretary so that the question could be given particular attention. The National Executive should not be called after the position is already irremediable. This must be done because the Regional Secretaries do not notify the Provincial Secretary when such a thing happens. The branches are directly under the National Executive and that is why the Provincial Secretary has to send correspondence straight to the Branch Secretaries and not through the Regional Secretaries. The Regions have no say over the branches ^{and just like the branches} and that is why they are all under the National Executive.

5. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S DIRECTIVES: In order that our work should be carried on smoothly, all branches are required to obey and execute all directives issued by the National Executive. The prestige of the African National Congress depends on your willingness to obey directives from the National Headquarters.

6. THE EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT: After the National Conference held at Durban during December last many directives were issued regarding the decision taken at this conference for the withdrawal of children from the schools and these issued by the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress. These directives were passed to the branches - and for the branches to work day and night at the same time keeping the National Headquarters informed of the situation. You will remember correspondence from the Provincial Headquarters which enumerated days on which meetings were to be held throughout the country. In this correspondence it was specifically stated that whenever such a

meeting was held, be it a branch meeting, or a Regional Meeting the Secretaries should keep the Provincial Headquarters well informed of what happened ~~at~~ ^{thereat}. It is with regret to announce that this was never done by both the branches and the Regions until the Provincial Secretary had to remind the branch and Regional Secretaries to submit their reports. Even then nothing to crow about came forth. This action on the part of the branches cannot be tolerated because for any directives the National Headquarters are aiming at achieving a particular objective.

7. PROVINCIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS: Branches are urgently requested to pay up the subscriptions which they owe. When subscriptions are prescribed by National Headquarters, they should be collected because this money is meant for matters of national importance. THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE campaign could not succeed very well here in the Cape owing to shortage of funds. This annoyed our National Head Office in Johannesburg.

8. THE WORK OF THE BRANCHES: We congratulate the ~~work~~ branches for the work they have accomplished in the various places and in some important matters on behalf of our people. The Anti-Bantu Education Struggle was the biggest task for all the branches. When the National Head Office dispatched questionnaires to the various branches, activity was inaugurated. The branches answered these questions satisfactorily, although there were some branches that did not even attempt to answer these questions, and from whom we want explanations this very day. Bantu Education will be discussed at this Conference so that new directives could be issued to the branches. There is, however, a directive from the National Executive Committee which is also contained in this Report. When the time comes, it will be read to you and our Provincial President - Professor Matthews who is also the African National Congress Deputy President - General will discuss the decision which was arrived at at the

Annual ~~National~~ Conference held at Durban recently.

There are branches that have withdrawn children from the schools during last month. We shall be informed of the situation in these places by the Provincial Secretary who actually visited the places concerned.

Further, branches are congratulated for their intensification of the economic boycott. We welcome the idea of an economic boycott and where there is a misunderstanding, ^{the branches} to communicate with the Provincial Secretary. We are fully aware of the fact that there are certain branches which are faced with difficulties over the economic boycott. No action should be undertaken by the branches without first notifying Provincial Headquarters as to how that action is to be taken.

Collection Number: AD1812

RECORDS RELATING TO THE 'TREASON TRIAL' (REGINA vs F. ADAMS AND OTHERS ON CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON, ETC.), 1956 1961

TREASON TRIAL, 1956 1961

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