

Eg 3.2.1.10

LLM 112

①

LLM 112  
Lennie Masimane

144 Central  
To 508 Rybelskiy Lage -  
Dorway 5/12/56

CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE  
FREEDOM CHARTER



THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE, convened at the call of the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress, the South African Coloured Peoples' Organisation and the South African Congress of Democrats will meet at Kliptown, near Johannesburg, on the 25th and 26th June. This assembly will proclaim the needs and aspirations of the great mass of South Africans in the FREEDOM CHARTER. Here L. Bernstein writes of the stirrings of the people for the Assembly. (This article is reproduced with the kind permission of "Fighting Talk").

It is the eve of the Congress of the People. The work of knocking on doors, speaking to housewives, labourers, teachers and mechanics draws to a close. The demands of simple people for the things they want of life begins to form a pattern whose sum will be stated in the Freedom Charter. The request for delegates' credentials and still more credentials grows into a spreading torrent. It is three weeks before June the 25th, 1955 - too late now to do all the things that might have been; too early to know whether everything has succeeded as was planned and hoped for.

It is the eve of the Congress of the People. And time to be thinking of what is now to come.

Sometimes reading history of days that have gone, one thinks with envy of the men who lived in the great periods of change, when all men's destinies were being determined by their own acts. Perhaps, in some future time, man will look back on our age with just such envy; for it is easy to live in the presence of history than to be aware that we are making it. Yet insistently the thought keeps recurring that, whether we are aware of it or not, we are making history of our own country and of our time with this Congress of the People, this tiring round of meetings; canvassing, and passing out of handbills.

THE PEOPLE STIR.

For something new has begun to stir amongst our people. Those who have been knocking on doors, talking Congress of the People to their neighbours will tell you of it. Somewhere in this campaign, the idea has filtered through to the men and women in the shack-towns and the back-yards that they can make their own future more certainly, more capably than all the politicians. It has shown itself in the calm, self-confident tone of the demands that have poured in. It has shown itself, too, in the quick understanding amongst unlettered working people that the Freedom Charter will become a living force for the progress once it has emerged from all their own demands.

It is difficult to assess what touched off the spark that begins to smoulder. Perhaps something in the call to the Congress of the People awoke an echo in men's hearts.

Perhaps the simple handbill "If you could make the Laws"... opened a new vision. Perhaps the Defiance Campaign roused a new spirit of national pride and confidence. Perhaps the repeated nationalist acts of despotism spread the spirit of revolt against the order. Perhaps the experience of the school boycott opened eyes to the need for a nation-wide, united campaign for change. Probably it was all these, and much more. The Congress of the People struck an echo because it was timely, because it expressed the need for a charter of change, for a programme of struggle for change, which the majority of our country-men, for one reason or another are seeking.

The spark has been touched off. That much is certain. Nothing that can now happen to the Congress of the People can undo that has been done. The idea of a Freedom Charter has evoked a tremendous response. The demands for inclusion in the Freedom Charter have been gathered in their thousands. Nothing can now prevent the writing of the Freedom Charter. For some, especially for those who have carried the burden of spreading the Congress of the People message from door to door, there is strong temptation to lean back satisfied, to take the job they set themselves as done. It is the eve of the Congress of the People. It could be the end of a campaign. But it is only the beginning. June 26th will be the end of the great assembly, the Congress of the People.

#### ONLY THE BEGINNING.

But the campaign for the Freedom Charter will only be the beginning. There have been cynics enough to state in advance that the Freedom Charter will remain a grandiose paper declaration, "Full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." If times were different, they could perhaps, be right. But this time they are wrong. A spark has been set off by the Congress of the People Campaign; thousands, perhaps ten, perhaps twenty thousand people, at meetings throughout the country, have had their say about the content of the Freedom Charter. For them this is not "Another declaration" but their own declaration. For them the Charter represents the summing up of their own desires, the declaration of their own beliefs; it will be, for a long time, the credo by which they live and think and work.

Can such a declaration rest there, the private property of some ten thousand people? If it does, it will wither and die; for its very basis lies in this: that here, in this charter, is gathered the voice of the majority of our fellow citizens, the things they long for, strive for and struggle for together, until they have been won. Each and every one of those who have raised their voices demanding changes in their way of life, can be inspired to go out as Campaigners for the Freedom Charter, evangelists who stir their neighbours to see the glorious tomorrows which are possible if they and their neighbours also stand and live by the Freedom Charter.

There is something of this crusading spirit already in the air. The very thought of the new life of freedom has induced it; but that crusading spirit needs to be fanned, to white heat, so that it spreads like a flame throughout the land, reaching into the remotest villages and farms, calling the ordinary people of this land to a united stand for liberty, rousing them with the passion of the Marseillaise - "the day of dawning

greet/3.....

greet the world!" This above all is the spirit that must surge forth from a successful Congress of the People. This above all is the campaign to which the Congress Movement must inspire the country.

CRUSADE FROM THE CRADLE.

It is said that in the stirring days when Americans fought for their liberty, there was not a child in the land who was not taught and reared in the spirit of the stirring words of the Declaration of Independence, not a single true patriot who did not take as his guiding star and as the principle of life which united him in brotherhood with all his countrymen; "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, and amongst these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This is the spirit and the understanding which must be inspired by our own Freedom Charter amongst our own people.

It is not the task of days or weeks which the Freedom Charter Campaign opens out. The days of campaigning to win all true South Africans for the Charter may stretch out over months and years. But once started, it can never be stopped. For here, in this Charter, speaks the voice of the people of South Africa - black people, brown people, white people, people who till the land and mind the machines; people who work with their hands and their brains, people who rear the youth and teach them. Here is the real, challenging voice of the people of South Africa. It is a voice that can never be silenced, while men are men, and freedom remains a shining beacon on the horizon of their desires.

We are living in the presence of history. We are starting out with firm tread on the history of the liberation of our own land and of all its peoples. This is the meaning and the message of the Congress of the people and of the Freedom Charter. Wherever men stand up to fight for any of the good things of life which make up freedom, they will, from now on, know that they fight together with all who support the Charter. Wherever men speak out for liberty, they will know that they speak not for themselves alone, but for the millions of their fellow-men who uphold the Charter.

The Congress of the People is not the end, but the beginning of a stirring chapter in the history we make for ourselves, the beginning of the surging advance, of people towards freedom. It is the eve of the Congress of the People, and of the opening of the campaign of thousands, united, as comrades for the Charter.

oooo000oooo



## ARE SOVIET ATHLETES REALLY AMATEURS?

"When is an amateur not an amateur?" A leading question, indeed and one that is being asked more and more by sports fans.

Most international meets and tournaments are run by amateur organisations, and officially, the Amateur Code applies to all competitors. Briefly, the Code states that no-one who receives "awards of monetary value" for his sports ability can be considered an amateur.

In other words, an athlete who receives cash, a college education or a job, for his athletic ability, would be ineligible according to the Amateur Code. Obviously the Code needs to be revised ... or discarded.

In our society the true amateur is rarer than the proverbial day in June. Unless he or she comes from a well-to-do family, the average young athlete could not afford amateur status.

With all this in mind, the self-righteous screams about "subsidised" Russian athletes can be taken with a grain of salt. Since this is not an article on English grammar, we won't bother to analyse the meaning of "subsidy". But athletes could do with some of it.

Strangely enough, we will agree that athletes in the Soviet Union are subsidised. But this isn't what the critics mean. The implication is that Soviet sportsmen and sportswomen are professionals and as such should not be allowed to compete in an "Amateur" competition. Well, let's look at the situation in the U.S.S.R., keeping in mind what our "experts" mean by professional athletes.

In the first place, every citizen in the Soviet Union is guaranteed a job and an education. In other words, the question of financial security does not exist. Therefore it is not necessary for a young Soviet person to trade his or her athletic ability for a career.

In the second place, sports facilities of all kinds are available to everyone, at no cost whatsoever. In fact, all schools, factories, institutes and collective farms have their own sports clubs, stadiums, etc. This is besides the 28 state-run sports societies throughout the country.

Although every Soviet youngster has the chance and is encouraged to become an athlete sports is not the all-important thing in people's lives. The building of the country has first priority with the Soviet people. But sports is an integral part of the people's lives, their culture. Mass sports are encouraged by the Government because they develop better and healthier citizens.

It can easily be/5...

It can easily be seen, then, that no Soviet athlete would be allowed to make money out of his sports activity. In other words, there is no professional sport in the U.S.S.R. But some-one might say if the Soviet athletes are not professionals, why are they so good? Why are they winning so many international competitions.

Just because an athlete gets paid for his play, it does not necessarily follow that he is the best in the field. If a non-professional had the same opportunities to train and to compete he might be just as good. In most cases, he would probably be better... he would be doing something he likes to do instead of playing for money or to make a living. Besides his victories would bring honour to himself and to the motherland.

This is the "secret" of the Soviet athlete's success in international competitions. There are 12,000,000 athletes in the 16 Soviet republics. Thirty-seven Soviet colleges train ONLY physical culture teachers and graduated 8,000 coaches in 1953. Is it any wonder that the Soviet Union is winning championships right and left? The achievements of the sports-men and women of the various People's Democracies viz:- Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia etc. are likewise due to the encouragement and assistance received from the state. And this is only the beginning. Without a government-sponsored sports programme no country will be able to compete on an equal basis.

oooooOoOoOoOoOo

## THE CRUSADERS

Gallo M Baye, sing on, sing on  
With your voice of bronze  
Tell me again the legend  
Of my fathers now long gone.  
And you Keita, my brother, my brother  
  before the fire  
Sing again of the valiant deeds  
Of the brave, who never succumb  
Sing, oh friends, oh friends, rejoice  
The hour of remembrance is come.  
So often I dreamt, oh brave ones,  
That I had lost myself  
In the depths  
Of the African nights ...  
Those nights were ours...  
The blood was beating fit to burst

The green veins of our country.  
The earth, the sea, the cities  
They were for all  
And we marched forward firmly  
Towards the spring  
Then came the civilisers  
With the gun, their bible, trained  
On the African heart  
The earth was torn  
and drenched in blood  
Her sons arose  
To defend the dawn  
Then in a twilight of blood  
Was shattered the peace of ancestral nights  
The Empire was carved out of African flesh  
And silence followed, deep as death.

(The Above poem by Amadou Moustapha Made, taken from "The Negro Students Speak", a collection of Negro Student poems, essays and short stories)

# TEN HISTORIC YEARS

The 10th Annual General Meeting of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress held on the 15th May, 1955, at the Duncan Hall, Johannesburg, was one of the most successful yet held with a total number of 200 delegates of which 30 were young women.

The meeting was officially opened by Dr. N. M. Paddyachee, a senior vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, on behalf of Dr. G. M. Naiker who is banned under the Suppression of Communism Act from attending any gatherings and also from leaving the magisterial district of Durban.

In his message to the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress, Dr. Naiker said, "I regard your invitation as conferring a great honour on me and on the South African Indian Congress which I represent. It is an honour firstly, because despite my ban, the young men and women of the Transvaal have thought it fit to ask me to address them even though I do so in absentia. Secondly, you honour the South African Indian Congress and its official policy by your gesture. If the organised youth of any community accept and endorse the policy of that community's national organisation, then that national organisation has reason to be proud and to claim that the future not only lies with the youth of today but equally with the policy of freedom which it has endorsed and accepted."

"There is not a single non-European in the Union who is against freedom, but millions remain unrallied behind our banner of freedom. It is our task to materialise that force in an organised and disciplined manner and to this end we must direct our energies. We have already overcome the first stumbling block in achieving this task. The Indian people are today legitimately proud of their Congresses. A long period of internal organisational struggle has resulted in the elimination of the opportunistic and reactionary leadership which had dominated the Indian political scene almost from the time of Mahatma Gandhi's departure from South Africa."

Dr. Naiker concluded by saying, "The present form of organisation too must eventually disappear when the struggle for liberation advances and as we near our goal. I visualise the day when there will be no need for separate Congresses for Africans, Indians, Europeans and Coloured peoples but one single Congress for all who believe in freedom."

In his opening remarks the Chairman, Mr. Ebrahim Moolla, said, "The year since our last meeting has seen naked, brutal fascism on the offensive. The implementation of the various laws passed by the 1954 session of the herrenvolk parliament, together with the bills before the present session has given the finishing touches to a duplicate of a new Nazi Germany."

"With us, the fascist state has, perhaps not come as suddenly and as blatantly as in Germany. So that even today, there are many South Africans who have not yet awakened to the reality of its existence. Even in the South Africa of today, we still find the dreamers, the idealists, the unrealistic super-optimists, who are sleeping away with the comforting thought "Alles sal reg kom".

"The fact is, fellow young people, that step by step, since 1943, the Nationalists have been carefully following Hitler's textbooks. Take any law passed by the Malan or Strydom regime, and we are sure to find its counterpart in the history of Germany, 1933."

In giving an example of how the Indian youth were being made pawns of Nationalist rule, the Chairman said, "The most recent example was the taking away of the school from the Indian children at Booysens and the attempt to force them to a school built in Lenasia. Yet, barely two years ago, people would have never believed that the Nationalists would be capable of such a cowardly attack against innocent children."

The Secretarial Report which was presented by Mr. S. Essakjee covered the organisational and national situations. The report reads:- "In the educational field the past year has seen what will be recorded as the most cowardly and unjust attack on innocent Indian youth. Having realised that the path to lead the Indian community to the group area of Lenasia was not strewn with roses, the Government redirected its attack against the children. The Booysens High School was abruptly closed and the children given transfers to the hurriedly-constructed school at Lenasia. By sending the children out every morning to a school some eighteen miles from town the government had hoped to induce the Indian parents to take up permanent residence nearer their children. But again the government had reckoned without the people and the youth". Dealing with our relations with international youth organisations the secretary mentioned that the T.I.Y.C. was the first organisation in this country to affiliate with the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and has been able to keep, in contact with its headquarters in Budapest. "We have participated in various international gatherings and festivals organised by the Federation. At the 3rd World Youth Congress of the W.F.D.Y. at Bucharest, for the first time South Africa won a seat on the 45-member Executive Committee. Mr. A. M. Kathrada of the T.I.Y.C. was elected

Papers on "The International Situation", by M. Moolla, Joint Secretary of the T.I.Y.C., "Sports in South Africa" by Amrit Bhana, and "Indian Education and Culture" by D. Manga, were presented. These papers were followed by lively discussions of a very high and youthful standard.

Resolutions dealing with the international situation, sports, Bantu education, Fort Hare, education and culture, women in the struggle etc. were carried unanimously by the Conference.

Dr. Y. M. Dadoo was unanimously re-elected President of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress and Messrs. A. M. Kathrada and Paul Joseph too were unanimously re-elected to the leadership despite the banning orders imposed upon them by the Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart.

The following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year; Chairman E. Moolla. Joint-Secretaries S. Essakjee, M. Moolla,

Messages of greetings came from the 18,000,000-strong World Federation of Democratic Youth, the South African Indian Congress, African National Congress Youth League, Transvaal Peace Council, and many prominent individuals, among them Mr. C. W. M. Gell, Mr. Len Lee-Warden M.P. Mr. Manikhal Gandhi and Dr. Julius Lewin.

# WHY BOTHER WITH SHAKESPEARE?

By John Richmond.

When the original Stratford Memorial Theatre, a Victorian monstrosity, was burnt down in the 1920's, its managers received a one word telegram from Bernard Shaw: "Congratulations."

The heavy Victorian notions about Shakespeare have been less easy to get rid of, although their disappearance would give equal cause for joy. They linger on very often in the schools, so that many of us are spoilt for Shakespeare from the start.

Why is there some difficulty in appreciating Shakespeare's words now? Partly it is a matter of time. A lot of words don't mean quite the same thing today as they appeared in Shakespeare's time; and on a wider scale, he uses a lot of references which we can't understand without knowing at least a little about his age.

Thus it's helpful to "read round" a little - such books as "Introducing Shakespeare" by G. B. Harrison, and "Life in Shakespeare's England" by Dover Wilson, both in Penguins, can help us in this.

And why should we take the trouble? I wouldn't put forward any highfaluting reasons for doing so; I would only say that it is possible to enjoy life a lot more if we do. It's difficult to explain just how until one has done it.

We find that we have learned completely new things, which before we may not even have guessed at, about the way people act and talk and feel and think: The way we live, with all that the word implies. Thus although Shakespeare has indeed been brought up to date a number of times since his death, it's always been the original that has lived, and the new version has become outdated.

When his words are altered, something else is said, since no revisor has had anything like Shakespeare's quality of mind. That something else has never been very much worth listening to.

It is, moreover, a question of the age in which he lived. It was the richest (in terms of human experience) that Britain has yet had. It was shot through with conflict, basically the conflict of the new middle classes against the feudal lords, with the crown often dithering between. These conflicts, before they destroyed it, brought forth some of the most vivid expressions of rich humanity that the world has seen.

Shakespeare expressed his conflicts and this rich human experience in his plays in such a way that they have been valuable to all the societies which have so far succeeded his own. In this sense, to quote from an epitaph by a fellow-poet; "He was not of an age, but for all time".

It would be preposterous to try to cover what he wrote about here, but a few of his ideas/9.....



ideas can usefully be mentioned.

For instance, the Elizabethans were very concerned about the character and duties of the head of the state. Shakespeare spent a lot of time building up or knocking down ideas about kings and kingship, about authority and "order".

In his "history plays", chiefly "Henry IV" and "Henry V", he builds up his picture of the ideal King, the soldier-scholar-statesmen-poet-lover. But later on in his career, as the conflicts of the Elizabethan society became more acute and the sixteenth century ended in a deep pessimism, he became more concerned with the imperfections of authority and order as they were symbolised by the court.

The last plays, particularly "The Tempest" seemed to show some sort of reconciliation with life and with the aristocracy. They have a bewitching dream-like quality about them, which Shakespeare was conscious of: At the end of "The Tempest" Prospero breaks his magic wand and the players return to the world of men.

The Penguins are an outstandingly good production and will be very helpful to those who have not yet tackled Shakespeare or to whom he is a rather painful memory from High School days.

oooo0000oooo

COULD YOU LIKE TO CORRESPOND WITH .....?

1. Brian Howlett, 16 Lodge Road, Maldon, Essex, England  
In English or in French, interests:-  
Exchange of photographs, newspapers etc.
2. Tara Jotwani, 77/11, Dharrantolla Street, Calcutta, India.  
Interests: Stamp collecting and correspondence.
3. Eddy Mudjilas, Kp. Djohar D,444, Salemba, Djakarta, Indonesia.  
Interests: Exchange of photographs and correspondence.
4. A. Sockalingam, "Thamilgam" 14, Malabar Street, Campola, Ceylon.  
Interests: Philately, correspondence in English.
5. Jorgen Redder, 19 Lundbyesgade, Aalborg, Denmark.  
Interests: Sports, Stamps, music and films.  
In English. Aged 24.
6. Robert Heiremans, Kouter 57, Zele, East Flanders, Belgium.  
Exchange war medals and primitive sculpture for coins, stamps, postcards etc.  
Interests: fine arts, music, folklore. In English.

oooo0000oooo

## THE LEGACY OF HIROSHIMA

THEIR EFFECTS WILL NOT BE RESTRICTED TO THE PRESENT GENERATION BUT WILL ALSO REMAIN IN FUTURE GENERATIONS.

This was stated by Dr. Synge, a British scientist, Fellow of the Royal Society and Nobel Prize winner, in describing the character and danger of thermo-nuclear weapons. He also said: "As a biochemist I am tormented by the new mass destructive weapons, primarily the atom bomb and radio-active poisons, and also perhaps bacteriological weapons. If these weapons come into use it will not be possible to control them either in time or space!"

In February 1954, at a meeting of Japanese and American doctors in Tokio studying the effects of atomic rays on the human body, a doctor from Hiroshima told how when Hiroshima was atom-bombed by an American plane one of the survivors was a six year old Japanese girl. Over seven years later, in January 1953, she suddenly developed anaemia and could only be kept alive by continuous blood transfusions. After two days she suffered a severe hemorrhage of the nose and mouth mucuses and died.

THIS IS THE WORK OF THE ATOM BOMB; AT HIROSHIMA IT KILLED 247,000 PEOPLE AND TODAY IT GOES ON KILLING.

Listen to Mrs. Masako Hosotani of 206 Sekiguchi-machi Funkoya, Tokio, Japan.

"The moment I saw three young women coming up, their faces exposed to a brilliant sunshine, I felt surely they are the atom-bombed girls from Hiroshima, for I knew that the Koishikawa branch of Tokio University was near, where seven young women are staying to undergo a plastic operation to mend their faces that the atom bomb had distorted. I felt as if my heart were breaking at the grotesque appearance of these young women, whispering to each other and bending their faces down as low as they could. Cruel it is, too cruel it is to look at them, I cautioned myself, but I could not help looking back at the moment they passed by my side, their wounds swelling up into a big lump of flesh from mouth to chin. That is the verything we call by the name of "Keroido", which though it can be removed, again and again grows up anew."

THIS IS THE LEGACY OF ATOMIC WARFARE!

In his book "Hiroshima", the American writer John Hersey gives a description of an atom-bombed city. The following is an extract from his book:-

"Mr. Tanimoto, fearful for his family and church ran towards them... he was the only person making his way into the city; he met hundreds and hundreds who were fleeing and everyone of them seemed to be hurt in some way. The eyebrows of some were burned off and skin hung from their faces and hands. Others because of pain held their hands up as if carrying something in both hands. Some were vomiting as they walked. Many were naked or in shreds of clothing. On some undressed bodies, the burns had made patterns of under-

shirt/11.....

shirt straps and suspenders and on the skin of some women (since white repelled the heat from the bomb and dark clothes absorbed it and conducted it to the skin) the shapes of flowers they had on their kimonos. Almost all had their heads bowed, looked straight ahead, were silent... under many houses people screamed for help, but no one helped... When Mr. Tanimoto reached the park it was very crowded and to distinguish the living from the dead was not easy... to Father Kleinsborg the silence in the grove by the river where hundreds of gruesomely wounded suffered together was one of the most dreadful and awesome phenomena of his whole experience. He gave water to some of those whose faces had been almost ~~blotted~~ ~~blotted~~ out by flash burns. Mr. Tanimoto found about twenty men and women on the sandpit... he reached down and took a woman by the hands but her skin slipped off in huge glove-like pieces; he was so sickened that he had to sit down for a moment. Then he got out into the water... and lifted several of the men and women who were naked into the boat. Their backs and breasts were clammy and he remembered uneasily what the great burns he had seen during the day had been like, yellow at first, then red and swollen, with the skin sloughed off and finally in the evening suppurated and smelly ... he had to keep consciously repeating to himself, "these are human beings."

AS THE BOMB FELL ON HIROSHIMA - AS IT KILLED AND MAIMED, IT GAVE A TERRIBLE WARNING TO THE WORLD.

The children who survived the agony of Hiroshima will never forget its horror. One of them, Masayo Yamaguchi, was three years old at the time and later wrote about it in a poem:

"We do not want war  
War is a terrible thing  
I cannot even take my meal  
Whenever I recall the air-raid alarm."

And today, little Masayo, the hydrogen bomb is 600 times more powerful than the one which devastated Hiroshima. Humanity has taken the warning and is determined that there shall be an end to these monstrous weapons.

oooo000000oooo

## ON THE YOUTH FRONT

BY "JOHNNY YOUNG MAN"

In practically all countries of the world local and national festivals are being organised as a prelude to the Fifth World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace to be held in Warsaw shortly. It is therefore most heartening to learn, that a local youth festival has been organised. This month, which holds so great and historic an event as the Congress of the People, also holds in store a one-day festival - to be held in Klijtown on June 18th.

It is hoped that this will be the first of a series of local festivals to be held during July and August, culminating in a National Festival at an appropriate time.

Due/12.....

Due to various difficulties there has not been a festival in the Transvaal since that historic one, in September, 1953. Those hundreds of participants who spent such an enjoyable weekend at Mia's farm, have, I am sure, regretted that it was the only one of its kind.

The Transvaal Festival Committee which is responsible for organising festival, however, assures me that we shall definitely be having more festivals, after the Kliptown affair.

All those young people who would like to go to Kliptown, at the corner of West and Fox Streets, at any time from 12.30 p.m. on Saturday, June 18th.

Posters will direct you to the Festival site, where there will be sports for children and young athletes, soccer, rounders, netball and boxing, weightlifting and other exhibitions.

In the evening a variety concert will be held at which the Peoples Choir, will sing. Young people will read poems of Freedom, various artists will perform and there will be Indian songs and dances. There will be open air dancing to the music of all nations, to round off the day. Sounds attractive, doesn't it?

Participation tickets are obtainable from the A.N.C. and T.I.Y.C. offices at 37 West Street, and 28 Barclay Arcade, respectively, and will also be available at the Festival grounds. Sandwiches, fruit and minerals will be offered at about 6.30 p.m.

Every young person should make it their duty to bring along a friend or two, who will surely benefit from Festival events and friendships.

#### T.I.Y.C. CONFERENCE - A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.

The tenth Annual General meeting of the T.I.Y.C. which was held in the Duncan Hall proved to be an outstanding success. The 200 youthful delegates participated and contributed significantly to the various discussions that arose from the papers that were presented. Throwing shyness to the winds these young people took full advantage of the opportunity to air their views. From the verbatim report of the proceedings of the Conference which lies before me now I can gauge the high standard of the contributions, most of which were made on the spur of the moment and without preparation.

The youth Congress must be congratulated for the very novel idea of having music and entertainment at Conferences of this nature. A Band provided music and several young people sang songs during the many intervals after each paper was presented and discussed. This is a departure from the drudgery of uninterrupted concentration at Conferences, and keeps interest alive throughout the day. Another feature of the Conference was the serving of lunch to delegates but unfortunately many of them could not partake of it as the Conference was held during the month of Ramadan, when Moslems fast. I suggest that future Conferences be held during some other month than Ramadan.

Dr. N. M. Padayachee who opened the Conference on behalf of Dr. Naiker and who graduated in medicine in England had nothing but praise for the manner in which the Conference was organised: "In all my years in the struggle, I have not seen a Conference so successful and inspiring as this one - and this includes Conferences of the Senior organisations."

TENTH ANNIVERSARY BROCHURE.

To commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress an attractive Brochure is being prepared. This Brochure will contain various reports and quotations from speeches made at the Conference. More interesting will be an article detailing the activities and achievements of the Youth Congress during the ten years of its existence. These Brochures will be obtainable from the offices of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress at 37 West Street, Johannesburg. Each one of you should get one as a souvenir and also as a guide and reference.

RESOLUTION ON SPORTS.

Of special interest to the young people who gathered at the Conference was the resolution on sport, and also the fate of the Sam Dangor Floating Trophy. Various suggestions as to what should be done with the trophy were made, amongst them suggestions to the effect that this trophy should be presented for multi-racial sport, not inter-racial sport. Another suggestion was that the trophy should be presented to a certain number of outstanding personalities in the field of sports, art, literature politics etc. thus covering people of varied interests.

The resolution on sports which was unanimously accepted reads as follows:-

"This 10th annual Meeting of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress held at the Duncan Hall, Johannesburg, on 15th May, 1955, views with great concern colour discrimination practiced by white South African Sports organisations as this deprives non-White people of their legitimate place (role) in South African and world sports.

We call upon all world sports organisations, in particular the Olympic Games and Empire Games Committees to debar White South Africa from participating and to demand a non-colour bar representation.

This meeting further welcomes

(i) The stand taken by the International table Tennis Union to exclude the Colour Bar South African Table Tennis-Union.

(ii) The inquiry of colour discrimination by the International Boxing Association and the World Soccer Federation.

Thus was reached another milestone in the history of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress.

# "ANIMALS SICK WITH RABIES"

(Two years ago this month an innocent couple namely Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were murdered allegedly for passing atom secrets to Russia. Despite the protests of millions of people throughout the world who championed the cause of the Rosenbergs and who knew of their innocence, President Eisenhower refused to commute the death sentence, and they were sent to the electric chair.

The following article which was written by the famous French author Jean Sartre soon after the death of the Rosenbergs is today on the occasion of the commemoration of their vile and barbarous murder, still as appropriate as when it was written)

"I do not know with what species of wild animals I am dealing, but I am convinced that they ARE wild animals".

Declaration made by Rosenberg's Lawyer.

The Rosenbergs are dead and life goes on. That is what you wanted, not so? Yesterday, we were still their comrades and you have killed them swiftly to make us their survivors. You believe that time will make us a little more forgetful every day, a little more guilty towards them to make you look less cruel. Of course, you will have expenses; windows in your embassies will be broken, but they will be replaced and with a bit of luck, the cops will fire into the croub of Europe and we will have fresh deaths, our deaths, to keep us from thinking about yours.

You have already done the same to us with Sacco and Vanzetti, and you succeeded. Put this time you will not succeed.

One one point you will have won; we wish no harm to anyone; we refuse to twist into hate that contempt and horror you inspire in us. But you will not be able to make us believe that the execution of the Rosenbergs is a "regrettable incident" not even a judicial error. It is a legal lynching, which covers a whole people with blood and which denounces once and for all, with a crash, the failure of the Atlantic Pact and your incapacity to assume the leadership of the Western world. I will tell you your mistake; you have believed that the assassination of the Rosenbergs was merely the settling of a personal account. A hundred thousand voices repeated to you: "THEY ARE INNOCENT", and you answered stupidly, "We are punishing two of OUR citizens according to OUR law. It has nothing to do with you."

Like Hell! Precisely the Rosenberg affair is our affair. Innocents that are killed are the concern of the whole world. The mouthpiece of the Vatican himself said to you on Thursday that "civilisation finds itself the front of choice of which its condemnation of acquital depends." From all over it was shouted to you, "Be careful, you judge yourself when you judge them; you must decide whether you are men or animals"

To you/15....

Do you now understand why we have begged you for a retrial. When we asked you justice for the Rosenbergs, it also meant; be fair to yourself. When we asked you to spare their lives it also meant: "Spare yours. As we have been made your allies the destiny of the Rosenbergs might well be our future destiny. You, who assume to be the masters of the world, you had an opportunity to prove that you were first of all masters of yourselves. Would you cede to your criminal madness, that same madness would in the future throw us into a war of extermination. Nobody made the mistake in Europe. In giving life or death to the Rosebergs you were preparing peace or war for the world."

But, yesterday, the whole of Europe, in one move, with its masses, its priests, its ministers and its state leaders, have asked your President to make the most humane, the most simple gesture.

We did not ask for your dollars, nor your weapons, not even your soldiers: just two lives, two innocent lives.

We, your allies? Like Hell! Our Governments are your servants today. Our people will be your victims tomorrow, that's all! Of course, you will bring up shameful excuses: your President could not afford to pardon the Rosenbergs, he had to throw the balast out to impose his views on Korea.

In Korea? Like Hell? He is made a fool every day there by his Generals and old Syngman Rhee.

And what a country that his War Chiefs have to commit ritual murders to be forgiven for stopping a war?

Do you believe that we are going to die for McCarthy? That we are going to shed our blood to give him an European army? Do you believe that we want to defend McCarthy's culture? McCarthy's freedom? McCarthy's justice? That we will change Europe into a battlefield to allow this bloody fool to burn all the books and to have the innocents executed and the judges imprisoned because they protested?

Don't bluff yourself: never shall we give the leadership to the assassins of the Rosenbergs.

Unfortunately, when we look at you from Europe, we do not think you are innocent nor dead; we only see two innocent dead, your victims. And regarding the atomic secret, it is the fruit of your discordant imaginations; science develops everywhere with the same rhythm and fabrication of bombs is a concern of the industrial potential.

By killing the Rosenbergs, you have just tried to stop the evolution of science through human sacrifice. Magic, witch-hunting, autodafes, sacrifices: here we are, your country is sick with fear. You are afraid of everything: the Soviets, the Chinese, the Europeans; you are affraid of another, you fear the shadow of your own bomb!

What wonderful allies you make!

Continued.....

And you would like to be boss! You draw us to war by terror and you would lose it by panic at the first bombing. I know there are in your country some courageous people: the advocate of the Rosenbergs, the one who said yesterday 'I am ashamed to be an American!' -- Judge Douglas whom you will no doubt prosecute, the members of the Rosenberg community, hundreds of thousands of others: but what can they do if not run to their martyrdom?

And there are the masses who stayed healthy and whom you mislead; there are the Negroes whom you oppress and above all there is this weak voice that has been killed today and said those admirable words:

"We are young and we do not want to die, but we do not accept to pay that price for our lives."

After all, the Rosenbergs are Americans and if you can retain some hope, it is because your country gave birth to this woman and this man you killed.

One day maybe, all those good faiths will cure you from your fears: we wish that because we have loved you.

Meanwhile, do not be ashamed if we shout from one end of Europe to the other.

"Careful America is sick with rabies".

Let us cut all the bonds which tie us to her otherwise our turn will come to be beaten and infested with rabies.

ooooOOOoooo

## — BROCHURE —

BOOK YOUR COPY OF THE ATTRACTIVE 16TH ANNIVERSARY

BROCHURE OF THE TRANSVAAL INDIAN YOUTH CONGRESS.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, WRITE TO:

The Secretary,

Transvaal Indian Youth Congress,

P.O. Box 2948 or 37 West Street,

JOHANNESBURG.



**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**

***PUBLISHER:***

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

*Location:- Johannesburg*

*©2012*

***LEGAL NOTICES:***

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

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

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

This document is part of a private collection deposited with Historical Papers at The University of the Witwatersrand.