

① 6135

EU 21 Springbok Legion

1. CAMPAIGN TO DEFY UNJUST LAW.

There can be no doubt that the most important political activity going on in the country today is the Defiance Campaign. Ordinary people are very interested in it: white people - many of them - are afraid of what the Campaign will develop in to. They are afraid - in their ignorance - that the Non-European people are fighting against WHITE SOUTH AFRICANS. But we know that the Campaign is against UNJUST LAWS. The newspapers are interested in the Campaign and the "Rand Daily Mail", for instance, is reporting all the developments. Above all, the Nationalist Government is very, very interested in the Campaign. The Cabinet has announced that it will introduce new legislation to ~~impose~~ make it possible for magistrates to impose far heavier sentences: the police have raided the offices and homes of Campaign leaders all over the country and now the police have arrested the leaders and they are being charged with "spreading Communism".

3p.

Why do I say that the Campaign is the most important political activity in the country? For several reasons:-

- (a) For the first time the Africans, the Coloureds and the Indians are joined together in a Common Front to fight for justice for themselves. This means that the laws of South Africa which have all been made by the Whites are being challenged in a serious way by the non-Whites.
- (b) Because the Non-Europeans are fighting against unjust and undemocratic laws, they are fighting for democracy in a very determined fashion. Now the ~~Nationalist Party~~ Nationalist Party says that Democracy is for Europeans only. Therefore, when the Non-Europeans fight for Democracy they are fighting against the Nationalist Party. In addition, they are fighting against any group of party which believes in 'baasskap' and 'apartheid' and 'white supremacy'.
- (c) Because the Non-Europeans are 9,000,000 strong, they are the majority of the South African population. Whatever the Non-Europeans say, therefore, must have a tremendous influence in South African affairs.

No wonder then that the Campaign is the most important political activity in the country.

2. SIR DE VILLIERS GRAAFF AND THE CAMPAIGN.

Recently in Queenstown Sir De Villiers Graaff, the United Party Member of Parliament for Hottentots-Holland, said that the Defiance Campaign ~~was~~ represented 'a common front against the Whites'. It was shocking to read that a member of parliament ~~should~~ had said such a thing. In the first place it is not true. The leaders of the Campaign have stated over and over again and it has been reported in the press that the Campaign is directed against unjust laws AND NOT AGAINST WHITE PEOPLE. So that De Villiers Graaff was saying something which is just not true. In the second place, he must have realised that such a statement would make the Non-Europeans think that ALL THE WHITE PEOPLE WERE AGAINST THEM!..... which is not the case. A great number of White people understand the Campaign and are in sympathy with it. In the third place, as a United Party politician De Villiers Graaff should not have spoken like a Nationalist. Anyone would think he was Dr. Malan. It is the Nationalists who are saying that the Non-Europeans are against the Europeans. The United Party should have a more progressive attitude...but according to De Villiers Graaff they have not.

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## 1. DEFIANCE OF UNJUST LAWS CAMPAIGN.

By the time you receive this magazine nearly 4,000 Africans, Indians and Cape Coloureds will have been arrested for defying certain unjust laws. The great majority of the volunteers have voluntarily gone to gaol, rather than pay the fines which the magistrates have imposed.

It is quite certain that the most important item of conversation among the non-European peoples is the Defiance Campaign. What Africans may not know is that the Campaign is the most important item of conversation among Europeans too. Wherever you go people are speaking about the Campaign.

A number of people are, of course, frightened. These are the people who do not know very much about the Campaign. In fact, even before the Campaign started, such people knew practically nothing of how the African and Indian people lived - what their houses were like (if they had any), what wages they earned, how much they paid out each month in food and clothing and transport. Such people knew very little about the state of the Africans' health or the education of the African children. But today, these people are somewhat frightened, because they think the Campaign is directed against the white people. They will learn sooner or later that the Campaign is not directed against white people, only against certain unjust laws.

There are also other people who are very interested in the Campaign and who wish it well. These are the white people who believe that it is wrong to have one set of laws for the white people and another set of laws for non-whites. They are people who believe that it is not just to make laws which discriminate against non-white people, when those people have had no say whatsoever in the making of those laws, since they haven't the vote.

One notices in the newspapers every day that people overseas are protesting against Dr. Malan's government and their policy of 'apartheid'. Churchmen, trade unionists, politicians and newspapermen day after day are condemning 'apartheid' and racial discrimination.

One ~~English~~ English magazine says the following:

"The three non-white communities have proved their ability to work together under joint leadership. This newly-forged unity of action is strong enough to persist and grow stronger. ....What a few can do today, many can do tomorrow; the history of modern India has shown that this is a snowball which rolls and rolls larger. Aiming at racial equality - and hence at racial harmony - it is a snowball which bears with it not only the memory of what is past, with its cruelty and waste, but also the hope of a different future less poor and more peaceful, for the torn and miserable country which is South Africa today".

The "New York Times" says: ".....There is something degrading to humanity about these stories of Negroes being arrested, fined, gaoled and now flogged.....There is a pretty well world-wide agreement that the apartheid policy as pursued by Malan's Nationalists is about the worst method that could have been devised to meet the problem. A solution that is based on pure racism, on the theory of a perennial and innate superiority of one race over another, is false, immoral and repugnant".

At the United Nations 15 Arab and Asiatic countries have joined together to try and make the United Nations condemn the ~~Nationalist~~ Nationalist policies of race suppression. And the Indian Congress Party in India, under the prime minister, Pandit Nehru, has also condemned 'Apartheid' and the Malan government.



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But what is happening in South Africa? The Springbok Legion sent a letter to all the major newspapers in the country, putting forward our point of view on the Defiance Campaign. So far, not one newspaper has printed our statement. The Torch Commando has called on the Government to open discussions with the leaders of the non-European people. Mr. Strauss of the United Party has condemned the Defiance Campaign. A few days later he announced the United Party's non-European policy. It seemed barely different from the policy of the Nationalists. As some non-Europeans said, 'It is Apartheid in English'. The Nationalists at their congress in the Free State said things, which make us shiver with disgust - disgust at the ignorance of these people and their inhumanity. They seem to have no feelings of sympathy whatsoever. Once again they say that there should be no School-feeding for African children; that the subjects taught to Africans in the schools should only be those subjects which will make the Africans better farm-labourers or errand boys or house-boys. The Nationalists think that because their skins are white they are all of them bound to be more intelligent than any individual whose skin is black or brown.

Brigadier Stubbs, whom you may remember as the ~~St~~ commander of the Non-European Army Services, has put his point of view to a commission in Pretoria, which is considering the development of the Native Reserves. It is a pity that the Brigadier, a very sincere man who has great sympathy with the African people, should have such a limited vision. He cannot believe that it is possible for all the different people in South Africa to live on equal terms. He is afraid that we shall all marry members of different races...and that, he says, would be a terrible thing. Therefore, he proposes a policy of apartheid in its extremest form. There must be more land for the African~~s~~, where he could develop along his own lines, parallel with the Europeans. BUT, he adds, THE NATIVES WOULD STILL WORK IN THE WHITE INDUSTRIAL AREAS.....! Exactly what Dr. Verwoerd and Dr. Eislen say.

But this policy would still mean the exploitation of the Africans: it would still mean that the white people would believe in their 'white supremacy' and there would be no real co-operation between the peoples.

This attitude is wholly wrong, and it does not matter whether it is spoken by a white man or a black man. ~~ixd~~ We do not believe the white man is by reason of his white skin superior to the black man and we do not believe that the black man because of his black skin is superior to the white man. We are all human beings: some of us ~~xxx~~ will make excellent farmers, doctors, politicians, teachers, butchers and some of us will not make the grade. And our skin-colour will have nothing to do with it. There is room for us all in this country and this country needs for its peace and prosperity all the talents and skills and energies of black, brown and white men and women.

It is ignorant and false to say that we cannot live and work together. A recent book from America describes how the Negro is treated in the American Navy.....exactly the same as the white American. Consequently the U. S. Navy has enjoyed the work and brains of Negro seamen and officers. And the naval authorities can find no grounds for making any distinction between the black and the white sailors. What holds good in one part of the world can also hold good here.

Therefore, we see the Defiance Campaign as an attempt to provide the proof to South Africa and to the world that here in this little country of ours we can build up a system where every man is valued for himself and not for the colour of his skin.







# SPRINGBOK LEGION ~ MEMBERSHIP RECORDS

CHANGES AS AT:-	JOHANNESBURG		REEF		PRETORIA		VEREENIGING		REST OF THE TRANSVAAL		BLOEMFONTEIN		Rest of the O.F.S		DURBAN	
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Bewysstuk No.....  
 Gekry by... *W. J. van der Merwe*... *Office No 2.*  
 Dear... *Mr. J. C. ...*... *N. C. ...*  
 Te... *British ...*  
 Datum...  
 Verwysings No...



CHANGES AS AT:-	PIETER-MARITZBURG		Rest of NATAL		CAPETOWN		EAST LONDON		PORT ELIZABETH		Rest of the CAPE		PROTECTORATES		ABROAD	
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**TWO TRADE-UNION CONFERENCES.**

PETER BEYLEVELD SURVEYS

# THE THORNY ROAD TO UNITY

THE present Minister of Labour, Mr. Schoeman, speaking in the House of Assembly on the 19th January, 1943, made the following statement: "This system of collective bargaining has outstayd its usefulness entirely . . . under the new economic system which we want to bring about, it will, however, be redundant." On another occasion the same Mr. Schoeman outlined his party's policy as follows: "I want to touch on a few of the main underlying principles (of the policy of the Party). Firstly we contend that wage control and wage fixation should be entirely in the hands of the State . . . Secondly, and this is the most important principle, self-government in industry must be eliminated . . . the time has arrived that in the interest of the State, in the interest of the employers and employees, self-government in industry and collective bargaining should be eliminated from our economic life."

With the promulgation of the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act in September last year, and with the passing of the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill now before Parliament, this "most important principle" to which the Minister referred will become part of the Industrial Law of South Africa.

### Two Conferences

In the first week of May two conferences were held in Cape Town. The first convened by the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions and to which all Trade Unions in South Africa were invited, and the second convened by the self-appointed so-called "Unity" Committee who confined their invitations to registered Trade Unions only. Both Conferences were convened for the purpose of making clear the attitude of the workers to the Nationalist Government's latest onslaught on the Trade Union Movement, the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill. There, however, the similarity ended.

### One Fights Back

The Trade Unions who attended the Conferences of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions recognised the Government legislation for what it is, namely, an expression in law of the Nationalist Party's policy of destroying the Trade Union Movement. They further recognised defeat of the Nationalist Government as the only way to achieve the better life for all for which workers are striving through their Trade Unions, and logically decided to mobilize all workers to this end.

### One Compromises

The Unity Committee's Conference on the other hand failed completely to recognise this important fact. This is borne out by the fact that an amendment calling for opposition to the Bill in principle was defeated by an overwhelming majority, and in spite of the fact that the Committee went twice, hat in hand, to the Minister to beg him to change certain provisions in the Bill, and in spite of the fact that the Minister told them on both occasions that he is not pre-

pared to change any of the principles contained in the Bill. The all Conference was prepared to do was to express its dis-appointment with the attitude of the Minister and to leave all further action in the hands of the Unity Committee. A Committee, remember, which included four members of the Ministerial Committee who advised the Minister and his department in the drafting of the Bill.

Attempts to induce the Conference to discuss strike action as a weapon against the Nationalist Party and its policies, as well as closer co-operation between registered and African Unions in the struggle, were prevented by the usual steam-roller methods.

It is my conviction that the "Unity" Conference failed completely in its purpose. It failed because Trade Union leaders are not prepared to mobilise the workers for a struggle to defeat a Government whose avowed policy is to destroy such Trade Unions as refuse to become servile to it. This is due to the fact that the majority of the leaders of Registered Trade Unions basically accept the Nationalist Government apartheid policy, the cloak behind which the Christian National Police State is being brought into being.

For this reason these Trade Unionists were prepared to compromise on principle to achieve the Government's policy, knowing full well that this can only be done if they are prepared to accept the White Baasskap policy and break off all close relations with the masses of African workers.

The Conference also instructed the "Unity" Committee to investigate the possibilities of forming one Trade Union Co-ordinating Body. There is, however, wide difference of opinion as to the composition of such a body. The S.A. Federation of Labour has made its attitude clear. They will only belong to a co-ordinating body from which African Unions are excluded, i.e. a co-ordinating body of registered Trade Unions only. African Trade Unions, on the other hand, are affiliated to the S.A. Trades and Labour Council, and any move to change this position will be bitterly opposed by the African and other progressive Trade Unions, to whom Trade Union unity also means unity of all workers irrespective of race. It will, therefore, in my opinion, be impossible to find a basis for the formation of such a co-ordinating body that will satisfy everybody.

### New Foundations

The two conferences have merely repeated the lesson that the racist and Fascist policies of the Nationalist Government cannot be effectively opposed, while some of the features of Nationalist policy are accepted.

Failure by the "Unity" Conference to take a militant stand against the Government has, in my opinion, contributed to the final defeat by the Nationalists of the Trade Union Movement as we have known it up to now, whereas the Conference of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions has laid the foundation of the Trade Union Movement that we will have to build for the future.



## BEHIND THE OVERSAS NEWS

**"But the Free World is United"**

"Outwardly everything would seem to be 'going well': the U.S.A. has put Western Europe, Japan and other capitalist countries on ratons; Germany (Western), Britain, France, Italy and Japan have fallen into the clutches of the U.S.A. and are meekly obeying its commands. But it would be mistaken to think . . . that these countries will tolerate the domination and oppression of the U.S. endlessly, that they will not endeavour to tear loose from American bondage and take the path of independent development."

New York Herald Tribune, a week later:  
typical communist wishful thinking. The free world is  
New York Herald Tribune, 18 months later:  
eaking point than most people suppose."

J. V. Stalin reported by Associated Press, Nov. 1952.  
"Stalin's prediction of a split in the free world is  
"The Anglo-American alliance is far nearer to br

LESS than eighteen months ago, to all external appearances the United States, the British Empire and Western Europe were a solid bloc, unquestionably led by the U.S. and with economies completely dependent on the U.S. The suggestion that they would soon be at each other's throats in the grab for profits, and that the junior partners would become more concerned with breaking free from all U.S. domination than with a mythical threat from the Soviet Union, was received with howls of superior laughter by the whole capitalist press.

Today that "great alliance" is crumbling to dust. The enormous efforts of the ordinary people of all countries have proved to the doubting that the war-makers can be stopped and beaten. Every month that passes without war is a month of decay and collapse of the war-makers' power to make war.

**They Showed the Skolly Knife**

Alarmed by the defeat that their very attendance at the January Berlin Conference of Foreign Ministers was for them; shaken by the fact that they had been forced to agree to another conference, this time together with the Chinese, at Geneva, through U.S. Secretary of State Dulles, the war-makers threw everything they had into turning the Viet-Nam war into another Korea and preventing the Geneva Conference.

The peace-loving people caught everything that Dulles threw, and whammed it right back at him.

The defeat of Dulles had been quite phenomenal.

First he tried to wield the skolly-knife. If the "Reds" didn't do what he told them he would be forced to make an "agonising reappraisal" involving "instant and massive retaliation". To back up his words the hydrogen bomb blew up an island, maimed some fishermen.

The trouble was that instead of scaring Malenkov or Mao, the bomb and the resulting popular anger blew the pants off Dulles and his own pals.

Complained the U.S. warmakers' staunchest British friend, the Economist, May 8:

"The 'liberation bluff', the 'agonising reappraisal bluff', the 'instant and massive retaliation bluff' — all these have been discovered to mean much less than they appeared to. The result has been to frighten America's allies much more than to impress the Communists."

**And Scared their Pals \***

But it really is not fair of the Economist to blame big brother Dulles. Dulles wasn't bluffing. He wanted —

By  
**LIONEL FORMAN**

wanted more than anything — to stick that skolly-knife right into the heart of the socialist world. But like all skollies the Wall Street gang wanted other skollies to be out front just in case something went wrong.

No Dulles wasn't bluffing. He flew to Europe to push the Churchill gang and the Laniel gang into the enterprise.

But alas there is no honour among skollies.

"In the British and French press, the Dulles plan, coupled with the memory of threats of 'massive retaliation' grew to an ultimatum. The British began to see visions of H. bombs dropping on London"—Time (May 17).

Even our Malan had burnt his fingers in Korea. "We are not committed to support any intervention in Indo-China" he declared.

Not wanting H. bombs on Paris or London the cowardly satellites sent Dulles home cross.

And at home Dulles had an even worse shock waiting for him. The U.S. too had learnt from Korea. Not only were the Western European satellites unwilling to have their sons killed — the U.S. was also unwilling.

"If the Administration had wished the United States to take an active part in the fighting, its only hope would have been to act first, as Mr. Truman did in Korea, and ask afterwards. But to follow such a reception would have been almost inconceivable," the Economist pointed out (May 8).

Dulles stayed cross and sulky through the first days of the Geneva Conference, then, still cross, he went home leaving a substitute behind. He hoped that if he went home Molotov would also go home — no more foreign ministers, no more conference. But the other foreign ministers hardly seemed to notice that he wasn't there. They were too busy talking about peace.

The dismal Dien Bien Phu defeat, not the dyspeptic Dulles departure, dominated discussion.

With the greatest of pleasure Anthony Eden stepped into the limelight.

Where the York idea of diplomacy was to be rude to Chou En Lai, Anthony went and had a Chinese dinner. The press of Europe was enthusiastic. What a pleasure it would be if one of the satellites kicked Dulles in the teeth, they all seemed to gloat.

The other delegates were less enthusiastic. The Western "allies" are all a little irritable with each other.

Reported the "Star" (May 20).  
"By a large section of the American delegation Eden is regarded as too willing to compromise with Communist China. By the French delegation he is regarded as 'somewhat smug about willingness to compromise'."

(Continued on next page.)



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Peter Abraham's

# Memoirs from a Distant Shore

BEFORE discussing Abrahams, I would like to recall a short conversation I had with Abrahams at the Trades Hall when he visited South Africa in 1952 to report for "The Observer". It throws some light on the author's approach to South Africa:

N.J.J.: "How long are you going to be here Mr. Abrahams?"

Abrahams: "For about 6 weeks."

N.J.J.: "Oh! I thought for good!"

Abrahams: "Why do you ask that question? There must be something in it."

N.J.J.: "Well, I think you can serve a very useful purpose here. We need people like you."

Abrahams: "I don't think so. Here I would be talking to the converted. In England I am able to use the radio and the press. Besides I can write. You need people overseas for that."

N.J.J.: "You can work here and still write. All good books about S.A. are published abroad."

Now "Tell Freedom" (What a lofty title!) is a very well written but an unimpressive story of a writer who claims to be "serving the cause of the dark peoples of Africa" (page 17 "Return to Goli"). Written 6,000 miles away, the Drum Magazine hails it as "The Greatest book to come out of Africa." (Drum and Abrahams are great pals).

He describes his life in the slums of Johannesburg, struggle against tremendous odds for education and his ambition to become a writer. His short participation in the political movement shows him up. He is disillusioned, confused and suspicious of the people in

the left movement. He tells his story in exactly the same manner as Richard Wright, who was once a progressive. Abrahams sees his wants and hopes from an individualist angle and not as part of the common man's struggle for prosperity and happiness. A typical conservative approach — "You must battle to get to the top."

Unfortunately he tells his story only up to 1939. The rest of his 15 years story and career as a writer is not mentioned at all. It is probably put aside for a later edition.

However, by his writings one can tell Abraham's poor understanding and approach to the problems of South Africa. He has not been able to interpret the life and struggle of our people honestly because he has that peculiar "individualistic" approach.

Then he criminally uses the American method of discussing our problems by introducing a heavy concentration of sex.

What we need in South Africa are not writers of the approach of Abrahams, Paton and Millin, but writers (in South Africa) who can sincerely and honestly write and work for liberation.

Howard Fast of America is an amazing example. There is a writer who gives a true interpretation in his novels of people's struggle for liberation. And every one has an inspiring message to peoples the world over fighting for liberation.

There is plenty of room and urgent need for a South African Fast.

N.J.J.

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# We call the people of South Africa — Black and White LET US SPEAK TOGETHER OF FREEDOM!

## An eyewitness tells How We Heard The Call

WE come now to the draft call to the Congress of the People! The deep voice of Congress President Chief Albert Luthuli rolled over the forty heads and echoed slightly back from the bare, whitewashed walls.

Over the sharp hiss of the petrol pump there were the faint shuffles, the scraping of a chair-leg. And then silence.

The President began to read. "We call the farmers of the reserves . . ." The rich bass voice rolled out, demanding silence and unmoving attention. Every eye fixed on the broad, dark face, with its every line and contour fiercely lit by the lamp on the table here before him. As the words rolled out, the dead silent benches and the crashing perorations — "Let us speak of freedom!" the great, fierce life-size shadow of Luthuli swayed against the wall.

Beside that bright pool of light and sound, all the rest was gloom and hushed silence. In the shadows, tricks of light outlined Debi Singh's long, ascetic face and thin wrists, flickered over Oliver Tambo's scarred cheeks and irradiated redly from the scarf around Joe Slovo's throat.

As each verse moved to its pause, there was a stiffening; and then the suddenly released tenseness as Luthuli's voice rose, again and again, "Let us speak of freedom!"

We were not just listening to the call. We were living it, we the representatives of the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress, of the Congress of Democrats and the South African Coloured Peoples' Organisation. Somehow we now knew that the Congress of the People was possible. The Call had struck a note that gripped us; we could sense it gripping and inspiring people throughout the dark land outside, as the deep voice rolled to its peroration.

Soundlessly, beneath our breath, we all joined in the last crashing chorus:

"Let us go forward together, to freedom!"

### WE CALL THE FARMERS OF THE RESERVES AND TRUST LANDS.

Let us speak of the wide land, and the narrow strips on which we toil. Let us speak of brothers without land, and of children without schooling. Let us speak of taxes and of cattle, and of famine.

### LET US SPEAK OF FREEDOM.



### WE CALL THE MINERS OF COAL, GOLD AND DIAMONDS.

Let us speak of the dark shafts, and the cold compounds far from our families. Let us speak of heavy labour and long hours, and of men sent home to die. Let us speak of rich masters and poor wages.

### LET US SPEAK OF FREEDOM.

### WE CALL THE WORKERS OF FARMS AND FORESTS.

Let us speak of the rich foods we grow, and the laws that keep us poor. Let us speak of harsh treatment and of children and women forced to work. Let us speak of private prisons, and beatings, and of passes.

### LET US SPEAK OF FREEDOM.



### WE CALL THE WORKERS OF FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

Let us speak of the good things we make, and the bad conditions for our work. Let us speak of the many passes and the few jobs. Let us speak of foremen and of transport and of trade unions; of holidays and of houses.

### LET US SPEAK OF FREEDOM.

### WE CALL THE HOUSEWIVES AND THE MOTHERS.

Let us speak of the fine children that we bear, and of their stunted lives. Let us speak of the many illnesses and deaths, and of the few clinics and schools. Let us speak of high prices and of shanty towns.

### LET US SPEAK OF FREEDOM.



### WE CALL THE TEACHERS, STUDENTS AND THE PREACHERS.

Let us speak of the light that comes with learning, and the ways we are kept in darkness. Let us speak of great services we can render, and of the narrow ways that are open to us. Let us speak of laws, and government, and rights.

### LET US SPEAK OF FREEDOM.

## LET US SPEAK TOGETHER

### ALL OF US TOGETHER —

African and European, Indian and Coloured. Voter and voteless. Privileged and rightless. The happy and the homeless. All the people of South Africa; of the towns and of the countryside.

### LET US SPEAK TOGETHER OF FREEDOM.

And of the happiness that can come to men and women if they live in a land that is free.

### LET US SPEAK TOGETHER OF FREEDOM.

And of how to get it for ourselves and for our children.

LET THE VOICE OF ALL THE PEOPLE BE HEARD. AND LET THE DEMANDS OF ALL THE PEOPLE FOR THE THINGS THAT WILL MAKE US FREE BE RECORDED. LET THE DEMANDS BE GATHERED TOGETHER IN A GREAT CHARTER OF FREEDOM.

### WE CALL ALL GOOD MEN AND TRUE

to speak now of freedom, and to write their own demands into the Charter of Freedom.

### WE CALL ALL WHO LOVE LIBERTY

to pledge their lives from here on to win the Freedoms set out in the Charter.

### WE CALL ALL THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA TO PREPARE FOR

## THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE

Where representatives of the people, everywhere in the land, will meet together in a great assembly, to discuss and adopt the Charter of Freedom.

## LET US GO FORWARD TOGETHER TO FREEDOM!



## "Let Us Work Together"

Says Walter Sisulu

From every part of the country, the first reports are coming in, telling of the enthusiasm with which the Call to the Congress of the People is being received.

"Let us speak together of freedom!" This is the slogan that helps us on. This is the spirit too which burned in all the national leaders of all our racial groups who gathered in two historic conferences of the S.A.I.C., S.A.C.O.D., S.A.C.P.O. and A.N.C. Executives to plan the whole campaign, and draft the Call to the People. Never has there been, between people of our different races, such a close spirit of association, friendship and co-operation, as was established at these two gatherings.

And to no one individual does the credit for that harmony more rightly belong than to the Chairman of both the meetings, Chief A. J. Luthuli, who set the tone for our working together, and handled the difficult and complex discussions so firmly and fairly.

From the United States, from the Council on African Affairs led by those outstanding world figures, Paul Robeson and Dr. Du Bois has come a moving message, applauding "the decision of the African National Congress to invite the co-operation of . . . the other organisations of the people, in convening a great Congress of the People".

But what of our own people; what of the tasks that lie before us who have to turn the decision into living reality? All organisations have been asked to join in the campaign for a Congress of the People. Let us see to it that our organisations answer that call, and take their place with all who value freedom. All provincial Congress organisations have been asked to convene Provincial conferences of all organisations. Let us work to see that those conferences succeed on a grand scale.

Above all, the national leaders have stressed that the campaign to build the Congress of the People and to gather the country's demands into a Freedom Charter must not be divorced from any of the daily grievances and issues of our people. Let us see to it that everywhere the Congress of the People comes to symbolise the struggle against that which people oppose, and that which they fight for, that they may know Freedom before they die.

LET US WORK TOGETHER, FOR FREEDOM.



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**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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