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BULLETIN No. 1.

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FREEDOM IN OUR LIFETIME.

LET OUR AFRICA COME BACK.

MAYIBUYE I - AFRICA.

BULLETIN OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (Natal).

- + A BULLETIN CONTAINING CONGRESS NEWS AND NEWS OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY.
- + KINDLY SEND IN THE DEMANDS OF THE PEOPLE IN YOUR AREA.
- + CONGRESS IS THE ONLY ORGANISATION WHICH WILL ACHIEVE THE FREEDOM OF THE PEOPLE AND AFRICANS ARE APPEALED TO, TO SUPPORT AND JOIN IT.

PUBLISHED BY

THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (Natal)

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**"MAYIBUYE I - AFRIKA"**

(LET AFRICA COME BACK)

(BULLETIN OF THE NATAL A.N.C.)

VOLUME 1.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"MAYIBUYE I AFRICA"

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (S.A.) NATAL PROVINCIAL BULLETIN

BY

ALBERT J. LUTHULI.

Natal Provincial President of the African National Congress and President-General of the African National Congress in the whole Union.

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I feel very much gratified that I should be afforded this opportunity and honour by the Officials of the Natal African National Congress to present this bulletin "Mayibuye I-Africa" to the people - a bulletin of the Natal African National Congress.

Through its very propaganda a bulletin or other form of newsletter can either build or destroy people by propagating a spirit of slavery amongst them. Hence the necessity of a bulletin entirely belonging to our National Organisation. Should it not belong to that particular organisation it should be a bulletin the proprietors of which are purely in sympathy with such an organisation.

Other Provinces, such as the Cape A.N.C., have had newsletters quite some time ago. In the name of our organisation I congratulate the few who have by means of monetary contributions and by wasting their precious time for what pains they were never paid remuneration, gave invaluable assistance in the establishment of this bulletin "MAYIBUYE I-AFRICA" in Natal. This initial step was taken with the hope that this bulletin will be distributed widely and will carry on as a great success. The support necessary is as follows :

- (1) Donations.
- (2) Regular subscriptions (purchases).
- (3) Distributing the bulletin by telling friends about it and lending it to them.

YOU SHOULD HELP TO KEEP NATAL IN STEP IN THE LIBERATORY STRUGGLE WITH OTHER PROVINCES.

AFRICANS OF NATAL we are short of a paper which will be the mouthpiece of our people. It should be the forum of people whose aspirations are directed towards the liberation of this land especially since because of fearing the Government the newspapers of this country do not publish material which might be against the White element; whereas the present times show us that we should achieve our freedom in such ways as all the civilised countries have adopted, such as : seeking advice and devising methods of fighting in the political field and organising the voteless masses like us.

Africans of Natal you should have love! This bulletin must not collapse, your fearless mouthpiece, your sharp ears and discerning eyes, our national protector that knows no sleep; yes, the very heart and soul of our people in Natal.

In conclusion.....4/-

In conclusion, I say, "Baby of Africa grow up, MAYIBUYE AFRICA". Small things are the foundations of the bigger ones. Grow up through the years to become a shade of repose for the African people in their march to freedom that knows no colour discrimination!

AFRICA! AFRICA!  
MAYIBUYE! MAYIBUYE!

A.J. LUTHULI.

P.O. GROUTVILLE MISSION  
NATAL  
AUGUST 15, 1955.

THE NEW TYPE OF EDUCATION - BANTU EDUCATION.

BY

DR. W.Z. CONCO.

VICE - PRESIDENT, NATAL AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Congress is the only organisation which has openly declared its opposition against this new type of education introduced by the Dutch people called Bantu Education. Moreover, we have not the slightest hesitation in averring that there is not a single African who would openly say that he or she likes this form of education which was asked for by no one. We, therefore, fellow-Africans, should speak in one voice following Congress, the only organisation whose voice is heard even in Parliament.

METHODS OF FIGHTING AGAINST THIS TYPE OF EDUCATION :

Yes, the remedy to cure this Bantu Education fever is rather bitter to others, although it is the only alternative for us to take. How can we fight against this Native Affairs Department education? Here are the methods recommended by the National Executive of the African National Congress :

(1) COMMITTEES AND BOARDS SHOULD BE BOYCOTTED : If one agrees to become a member of these school boards and committees, one will be co-operating to implement this law and all that it stands for.

(2) WITHDRAWAL OF THE CHILDREN FROM THE SCHOOLS : In places where the people have been told about the evils which this law brings to the African people the children will have to be withdrawn from the Government schools. Congress considers it advisable that as soon as the children are withdrawn from the Government schools, there should be means made for them to receive another form of education. At present Congress with the aid of

other educational experts is encouraging the establishment of cultural clubs for those children who do not attend community Government schools. A syllabus has already been prepared for these cultural clubs. All educational facilities for the average child are being devised with the exception of the use of such equipment as blackboards which would bring the Government to the conclusion that a school is being operated in contravention of the Native Affairs Department Bantu Education Act. In law the cultural clubs do not fall under the category of schools although the object of their establishment is to advance the intellectual well-being of the children.

#### TO THE BOARDS AND COMMITTEES :

We appeal to all the Africans not to accept these belittling positions which will turn you into Government cat-paws. You will achieve nothing by fighting from within these mock bodies. That is exactly what shattered the Natives Representative Council when it started fighting from within, the following day it was kicked outside. Its existence did not in the least hinder the Government in effecting its aims. The same thing will happen with these education boards of yours. It is mere child's play to think that you can fight from within and it is, moreover, another form of patting the people to sleep.

#### THE EFFECTS OF BANTU EDUCATION :

We shall now outline what Bantu Education has brought with it. Even the hypocrites who have been praising its merits are probably puzzled today. Africans, here is what we hear :

(1) THE CLOSING DOWN OF NURSERY SCHOOLS : Nursery schools will be closed down and children will only commence schooling at the age of 7. We feel very sorry indeed that the younger children will lose that chance and will only go to school at a late age. We pity the teachers whose parents spent tremendous amounts of money for their training before the people ever dreamt of Bantu Education. There you are, therefore, members of the school boards and committees, fight from within and come back to tell us. We of the African National Congress will fight from without with the people behind us.

(2) SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN URBAN AREAS : It is rumoured that the Government is forbidding colleges in Urban Areas to admit students from the rural areas. The Government states that urban areas authorities should use the Influx Control regulations in this respect. They say that with these regulations the authorities should prevent the students from the rural areas staying with relatives in the urban areas from attending urban schools as Day Scholars with the exception of those who stay at their homes outside the urban areas. We have not as yet heard as to how the school boards and committees in the rural and urban areas are fighting against this recommendation. And, moreover, we do not see how they can fight against it.

(3) TRAINING OF TEACHERS : We have also heard that there are drastic changes too, effected in respect of the training of school teachers. It is rumoured that the teachers needed mostly for Bantu Education are female teachers, and that in the lower classes most of the teachers will have only passed Standard VI and VII and possess no teachers certificate. The object is to keep the expenditure steady since the funds voted for by Parliament for African education amount to £6,500,000 per annum.

WHAT ABOUT SCHOOL MEALS? : We have heard nothing so far in this respect, but we have gathered that the Government is not prepared to subsidise African children's feeding schemes, claiming that parents should bear the responsibility whereas European children have more amenities than African children.

THE BANTU EDUCATION ACT - by - P.A. SIMELANE.

(NATAL AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS PROVINCIAL TREASURER).

This new law styled the Bantu Education is brooding with evil because it was passed by Parliament having been introduced by Dr. Verwoerd and his government in order to offer a type of education which they know will enslave the Africans for ever for the white people. The changes effected on the educational system of the African people clearly shows us this.

In deceiving our African people it is said that they shall manage their own schools and will give the type of education they desire to their children. Yet because we know we are being deceived we have found out that there has never been in history an education which will suit the black people and another type for the whites. We are gratified to note that most of our African people have seen the evils of this type of education. If you do not see the evils which have been brought by this form of education, you will be convinced after reading this paper, and if you are still not satisfied, call at the Congress Offices at 308 Lakham Chambers, Saville Street, Durban, or see the officials of your local branch of the African National Congress. Let me briefly outline some few of the evils which have come with this Bantu Education.

(1) There will henceforth be no school without having first been registered under the government, because the government wants us to receive the only form of education, as the one he has chosen whereas whites has a free choice as regards educational facilities.

(2) The funds allotted for African education has been reduced according to the provisions of the Bantu Education and will remain static at £6,500,000 even though need be for more financial subsidy.. This is done despite the fact that by our paying poll-tax and buying taxable commodities we are also giving a hand to the Union Treasury. Moreover the industrial magnates are paying the government tremendous amounts of money because they pay the African workers inadequate salaries. Therefore such an action is a proof of a bad spirit existing in the voting for African education. After all, what is £6 million pounds to 8 million Africans?

(3) The government in addition to the £6 million says that the people should pay for the running of the schools which will implement this evil-laden type of education we hate so much.

(4) Many highly educated African teachers will lose their jobs because the government has already announced its lack of interest in highly qualified teachers for the lower schools. The government will monthly employ female teachers and pay them low salaries.

(5) Nursery schools will be closed in the same way as the feeding schemes in African schools are gradually being abolished. In the European schools there has so far been nothing reduced and yet the Europeans are richer than we are, Instead, as it ought to be with such matters as education, the subsidies for white education are being increased annually by the Treasury. Despite all the warnings by Congress some of our African people seem to co-operate with the government in implementing these evils such as accepting positions in the Bantu Education school boards thereby giving the government the grounds to say that the Africans like Bantu Education. Here in Natal it seems as if our African people like Bantu Education more than the other provinces since their response in joining the Bantu Education school-boards and committees was surprisingly positive. But is it imperative that people should become school-board and committee members of the government schools? There is no law, so far, which forces them to do so. Even those who have accepted those positions know this very well.

Now, that our people./7

Now, that our people, even those who have become members of the boards and committees, know the evils which the Bantu Education Act carries within it, why do they even accept these positions ?

Here is the answer. Most of them deceives themselves with the idea that they can work inside these bodies to affect changes as to the nature of the education. But do they think the government is such a damn fool to allow snakes into its house ? Others are just fascinated in occupying high positions as school board and committee members. Others want to be 'Good Boys'. Others think they will get a lot of money in these bodies as salaries. Others, especially those in the rural areas who know nothing about this form of education consider it their duty to become school board and committee members although they are totally ignorant of what their children are going to be taught.

The African people will never forgive those people who knowingly join the school boards and committees in order to have their names written in the good books of Verwoerd ; such an act as this one is a more direct way of selling out the people of certain people because of seeking fame, or for a desire to win the confidence of the missionaries and the government, are found to be supporting a policy which the government has pronounced to be aiming at enslaving the African Community. We say to the missionaries and those gentlemen who have become members of the school-boards and committees that they will lose nothing if they abandon their positions because the government forces no-one to become a school-board members.

Congress adopted a resolution to boycott these boards. At first it seemed as if it would be a hopeless affair to those who were ill-informed and moreover most of them were deceived by the government publications and by the many African intellectuals who were supporting Bantu Education.

Yet we feel gratified to-day to note that even those who are against Congress are becoming nakedly exposed because as the government goes on with its plans the truth is becoming more and more evident. Even a blind man sees now. Even our teachers who saw nothing wrong hitherto are gradually understanding the position. Congress, like an organisation which leads the people has long announced its policy as regards this system of education. The way which we demonstrated to the people is the only one and there is no other ; moreover at last, the people and the churches agree with congress. Fellow-Africans we are against this form of education, today you are looking forward to 1956 when you will see wonders, yet you will regret it even then that you did not agree with Congress policy at the time when the sun still shone. It is our desire that if it be an army of Africans only, it should not be divided. We are trying to do this. However, we are rather regretting the fact that some of our bloodbrothers are joining hands with the government especially in such crucial issues as education.

We appeal to those who have already become members of the school-boards and committees to abandon those mock-bodies. Their membership will do nothing to help the people other than being detrimental because the government has its own rules which the boards and committees will never overlook ; and even those who were elected know that their job is to become shadows and spectres who will never change the nature of the syllabus and the provisions of the Bantu Education Act. Theirs is not to question the Act but to do as they are told. LEAVE THIS THING FRIENDS.

AFRICA!.

THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE : AN IMPRTANT LANDMARK  
IN THE LIBERATORY STRUGGLE : BY A READER.

.....

Now that the Congress of the People has met, we should review the significance in the political spheres in this country, especially so far as the liberatory struggle is concerned.

The Congress of the people was the first of its nature in this country which comprised of the various races and which marked the basis of the progress in the trends of political aspirations. It was the first time that in this country of racial strife and divergent opinions, there could be such a historical assembly composed of people of different political creeds, of different colours and nationalities and possessing different ideals for the achievement of freedom to lay down the foundations upon which they could build up the future happiness and peaceful relations in this country. That this rally was to be held was announced by a call from the Congresses, namely, the African National Congress, the South African Congress of Democrats of the Europeans, and the South African Coloured People's organisation. The people were organised and it was discussed in every place where the people were gathered, such as factories and warehouses, at political meetings, in churches and in many other places which we cannot now enumerate here. In all this, when one saw this Congress of the People, becoming a success, one visualised a free future South Africa with all the it needs in life for all the sections of the people.

It is quite clear from the size of the gathering and the number of people who attended this gathering (rally) that the majority of the people in South Africa are determined to fight for their freedom. It is a fact that the people are possessed with a new spirit that is undying within them: A spirit of friendship and co-operation, the spirit for the love of freedom and peace. If a group of 8,000 people assemble together to discuss a matter of vital interest to them, representing more than half the population of this country, it is quite evident that the spirit of freedom and peace has set in. This spirit is manifest in the words of our leader Chief A.J. Luthuli who said in this gathering: June the 25 and 26th will go down in history as a significant landmark - a turning point for the better - in the struggle of making the Union of South Africa a paradise of freedom for its people, regardless of their geographical or racial origin. Generations to come who I trust will then be enjoying freedom, will thank Almighty for this occasion....."

Mrs. Sonia Bunting of Cape Town said: "The Cape Town delegates have travelled almost a thousand miles to attend the Congress of the People; yet they would easily travel ten thousand miles if necessary, when the reason was to come together and speak of Freedom!"

What is also gratifying in this rally is that it united the young and old to join hands and work together. Old men and women stood side by side with their sons and daughters speaking in one voice 'FREEDOM FOR ALL'. This gathering (people) brought together people of different trades and occupations; industrial workers, farm workers, doctors, ministers of religion, and intellectuals of all kinds. Really, this gathering was representative of all the sections of the community.

The Charter which was adopted at this conference reflects the enthusiasm with which the people have been engaged in free thought in the liberatory movement. There is yet no document which interprets the aspirations of the people so clearly as the Freedom Charter in this country. The Freedom Charter was a product of great foresight. The various racial groups in the country should have no fear of discrimination against them since the Freedom Charter has no racial prejudice.

ALL SHALL ENJOY EQUAL HUMAN RIGHTS, IRRESPECTIVE OF COLOUR, RACE OR CREED".



The Freedom Charter assured that there shall be no inter-racial strife any longer because all races were to enjoy equal human rights. And who will not be satisfied? Who will therefore be able to oppress another when all people have the right to vote and to stand for election to Parliament? The Freedom Charter states clearly what the political, economical and social conditions will be if the aspirations of the people are realised. All misery, (and the people of the country) will end, and the people of the country will live in peace and happiness. TO THE FARM RESIDENTS AND REIDENTS OF THE RESERVES. The people will not be denied the right to own land because of their colour, and the land will be divided amongst those who work on it in order to eradicate starvation and shortage of land. The people will not be forcibly deprived of their livestock, forced farm labour will be abolished and farm prisons will be demolished.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS : All who work shall be free to form trade Unions, to elect their officers and to make wage agreements with their employers. There shall be a forty hour working week, a national minimum wage and maternity leave on full pay for all working mothers.

SCHOLARS AND STUDENTS : Education shall be free, compulsory, universal and equal for all children. Higher education and technical training shall be open to all by means of state allowances and scholarships awarded on the basis of merit.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS : All people shall have the right to live where they choose, to be decently housed, and to bring up their families in comfort and security.

We have no hesitation in saying that the Freedom Charter is a reflection of the aspirations of the people in this country, and no document has been made as yet which resembles it. This Charter ought to have been what the Union of South Africa Act of 1910 is. There is no doubt, we are on the road to our Freedom, and nothing will hinder us. The Charter has been presented to the people and the people adopted it; From now on it will be our only guide in the struggle ahead. Even if our leaders could be banned and deported, the spirit of the Freedom Charter will always be with us, urging us forward in our struggle. Together, we shall march to Freedom with all the courage and strength we can spare. MAY THE SPIRIT OF THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE AT ALL TIMES PREVAIL!

AFRICA! FREEDOM IN OUR LIFETIME!

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THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE : THE ASSEMBLY FOR THE DRAWING UP OF THE FREEDOM CHARTER : DISCUSSED BY :-

DR. W.Z. CONCO.  
Vice-President : Natal African National Congress.

This mighty assembly was held at Kliptown, Johannesburg on the 25th and 26th June, 1955. This gathering - the Congress of the People Conference was initiated and organised for by these organisations :

- African National Congress,
- South African Indian Congress,
- South African Coloured People's Organisation,
- and South African Congress of Democrats of Whites.

There were more than 3,000 delegates excluding the observers. Here the Freedom Charter was produced which, we hope, will be published in a later issue. Natal was represented by .....

Natal was represented by 300 delegates which was indeed very pleasing. On Saturday the conference was opened with a message from Chief A.J. Luthuli, the A.N.C. President-General, and the message was worded in a great style characteristic of his leadership. We, who were present only wish that this son of Africa had been there himself to deliver his address for he was the leader of this Congress of the People campaign.

On Saturday the 25th, the Chairman presented the Freedom Awards to Chief A.J. Luthuli, Dr. C.M. Dadoo and Father Trevor Huddleston. The Freedom Award - Isithwalandwe-winners- are regarded by the people in the liberatory struggle as men and women who have shown great courage and determination for the cause. Amongst the Xhosas a great hero was bestowed with the honour of being given a feather and styled 'isithwalandwe' This is like the presentation of the Victoria Cross for bravery amongst the Whites. (English people).

To those brave men who were the honoured recipients of the Freedom Award we say : 'Forward ye brave fighter ! Freedom in our lifetime. We hope that others will be encouraged to distinguish themselves in the liberatory struggle'.

On Sunday afternoon, while the meeting was still proceeding peacefully, the police cars, vans and lorries came into the scene. The police were armed to the tooth with machine-guns and others mounted on horses. These men entered the enclosure and seized all documents they could lay hands on. They were armed with a search warrant which authorized them to search for, and seize all documents circulated in this meeting. Others were arrested for having no passes, which were demanded for in terms of the unjust pass laws.

We are glad to announce that those who were present for being disciplined in the face of police provocation. They showed clearly that we want our freedom by means of non-violence. We however, regret that the Natal delegates had several difficulties in travelling. Yet we congratulate them for their perseverance in reaching Kliptown and we are grateful for their having shown great solidarity.

Our great task is to fulfill the promise that we shall preach the aspirations of the people of South Africa expressed in the Freedom Charter in every corner of the country. Here, therefore is a task for all those who love freedom !

MAYEBUYE !

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'LET US UNITE' BY MASABALA B.  
LENGWA. (NATAL AFRICAN  
NATIONAL CONGRESS PRO-  
VINCIAL SECRETARY).

.....

It is common that whenever we discuss things as Africans we should pass the remark that we would have long achieved our freedom but for the fact that we are not united. This is the truth because even the Whites who framed the constitution of the Union of South Africa adopted the slogan 'Ex Unitate Vires', which means, Unity is Strength. We also know the story of a man who told his sons to bring a bundle of sticks and asked them to break them one by one which they did. When however he asked them to tie the sticks together and try to break the lot of them together, they could not.

...../11

He meant that if his sons would be united like the bundle of sticks, no one would beat them, but if they were divided they would be preyed upon.

The same thing applies to us, Africans, that we who are numbering eight million should be oppressed by two million people although they are agreeing necessarily mutually on the method in which we should be oppressed. We, therefore, who are oppressed, ought to say in one voice, 'We want freedom, red or black', so that in our determination we should never be hindered.

CONGRESS SHOWS THE PEOPLE THE ONLY TRUE WAY : In 1912, actuated by the spirit of patriotism, Dr. Sane, after having invited the other African leaders called upon the various tribal groups of South Africa to stand together. These groups met at Bloemfontein comprising of Thosas, Sothos, Chuanas, Zulus and Swazis and made a covenant that henceforth they would unite into an African people who wanted freedom as such. Therefore, from 1912, Congress became the organisation which aimed at uniting the African people and liberating them from the hand of white oppression.

LET US UNITE UNDER THE BANNER OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS : The founding of the African National Congress in 1912 meant that the Africans were to become a united force and that they had to work together under its wings. The aspirations of the people had to be voiced by its chosen leaders on behalf of Congress. Congress was to become our political mouthpiece. Therefore when one says the African people are not united, one refers to oneself and to others of ones like who have preferred to sever all connections with our national and only organisation, the African National Congress. It does not help to say Congress has achieved nothing when you yourself have not joined her ranks and to say you are against Congress policy when you do not join it to change the policy to your liking. The African National Congress becomes powerful only when the general membership which is in fact the whole African population becomes devoted to the performance of its tasks.

THE PLANS OF THE GOVERNMENT TO DIVIDE US : The Government has seen how united the Africans are under the African National Congress. Therefore they are trying by all means to prohibit the holding of meetings where matters of mutual interest can be discussed. In the towns the African people are not allowed to hold meetings except by special permission from the Mayor. This permission is very difficult to obtain and at some instances it becomes available later when no chance to organise a meeting is available. In the Reserves a meeting of more than nine (9) Africans is not allowed without the permission of the local Native Commissioner and the Chief. On the Farms, the farmers do not want to see an African who is not under their employ on their farms, therefore, a meeting cannot in the least be a matter to be spoken of in these places. Above all the government is trying by all means to prohibit our leaders from attending meetings and addressing the people, moreover, he deports some of our leaders from the Urban areas to places where living is considered impossible.

Despite that we become banned, the government is trying to divide us ideologically. There are many departments in the government service which are concerned mostly with propaganda work - showing the good that the government has done for the African people. These departments issue periodicals, booklets, and African spies and quislings who go about defiling the names of our leaders amongst the people, and in doing this not hiding the fact that these Judas Iscariots work for money! These people are working day and night in order to gain a few people who will form up a strong opposition against Congress policy in fighting for the freedom of our African people. In order to obtain this group the government used the services of such people as S.S. Bengu who is presently in gaol for forgery and uttering and others who go about preaching the good the government is doing (as if there was anything good it had done) amongst the African people, like the

Rev. T.W. Mthembu.

The government is also using the police, namely (the detectives of the Special or Political Staff of the C.I.D.) in order to keep it informed of whatever moves the African National Congress are making. These detectives too have spies whom they employ to join the African National Congress in order to give them all the information they require. These policemen, like government servants are fighting against the A.N.C. and are using many tactics in their fight. The reader will remember that in Johannesburg amongst the twenty leaders that were arrested there was one detective who had made himself an office boy to Mr. W.M. Sisulu - Congress Secretary-General at his office. Here in Natal we had the case of an African detective named Kumalo who stays at Clermont. This man appeared as if he had left the police force owing to a quarrel with his superior officers and started becoming a herbalist. Yet the whole time he was pretending and even when he had joined the Congress professing to be a member.

HOW TO MEET THE CHALLENGE OF OUR DAY :

The method which can be adopted to meet this challenge is not easy and cannot just be done by sitting in offices and writing a lot. The leaders and their followers should be aware of the dangers confronting them and should try to find out the weaknesses of their opponents by clever manoeuvres in coping up with the situation. Furthermore, they should try to find a way of outwitting the government endeavours to retard our progress, and to unite our people into a strong force in the following manner :-

(1) CONGRESS BRANCHES SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED ALL OVER THE COUNTRY :  
It should be clear that the government has not banned the African National Congress as yet and that it is not an offence to become a member of the African National Congress. Therefore, it is absolutely essential that each leader should organise for Congress membership wherever that leader is. Where it is possible for meetings to be held that should be done regularly and leaders should be invited to address those meetings. Where it is impossible to hold meetings the general members and organisers should go from house to house preaching the gospel of Congress and cater for more Congress membership. They should also give to those people leaflets and other papers which will enlighten the people on Congress policy. In places where only 9 Africans are allowed to form a gathering that number should meet at various intervals throughout the area ; a dog can finish a bowl of water with the lick of his tongue.

(11) TRADE UNIONS, PEASANTS ORGANISATIONS AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED:-

Whether there is a branch of Congress or not in any given area, it is necessary that a leader or Congress organiser should devote particular attention to the establishment of organisations which are mainly for the advancement of the economic interests of the African people. Where, in the Reserves, there are workers ; a trade union should be established to co-operate with the other organisations, where there are none, peasants organisations should be founded together with trade organisations. All these organisations should co-operate with Congress in whatever is done.

(111) LET US EXPOSE THE SPIES AND HIRELINGS : Time has now come when we should distinguish between the fighters for the African people and the sell-outs who co-operate with the government, in its attempts to subject the African community to perpetual subservience and white supremacy in this country. This, especially draws our attention to those who have given themselves over to the service of the government in oppressing our people, such as members of the various boards and committees founded in terms of :-

Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act,  
Bantu Education Act,  
Bantu Authorities Act,  
Native (Urban Areas) Act.

and others. These are some of the unjust laws and there is no educated intellectual who can deny the fact that such laws as those enumerated above are meant to enslave the African people. Yet, in order to be effective these laws will always require the help from African people. It is surprising to note that some of our people join hands with the government in devising ways in which these laws could be properly implemented. It is about time, now therefore, that we who work day and night against the implementation of these laws should openly declare that apart from fighting against the government, we are fighting against those fellow-Africans who are working day and night for the government's plans to make its laws effective, and we call them traitors who sell their own people away !

LET US EXPOSE THE GOVERNMENT'S SLANDER AND LIES :

One writer in a widely circulated newspaper stated that the Africans joined these government sponsored boards and committees as a response to the fabulous promises by the government towards the welfare of the African people. Such talk reflects the lack of understanding of the people who join them forgetting how many times the government has broken its promises in the past, and its evil remarks against the African people. The Nationalist government does not hide the fact that it will not give way an inch from its policy of apartheid in which it declares that the African should be separated from the white community, that we should be divided and that we should never be entitled to equal rights with them. Therefore, if they, (the Nationalists) are piloting legislation which is based on this principle, which promise can we be observing ? Can we be regarded fully mentally developed human-beings if we can dig our own graves ? Let us therefore, write extensively, opposing the statements of those of us who are lost and know not where they belong ! Let us oppose the government by teaching them in a straightforward manner that there is not a single nation in all this world that will be oppressed for ever. THE BATTLE, AFRICANS SHOWS THAT YOU ARE NOT THE WEAKEST. LET US WITH OUR THOUGHTS, OUR SPIRIT AND OUR ACTIONS FREE OUR AFRICA ! - MAYEBUYE ! !!

M.B. YENGUSA,  
P/B STANGER.

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WHAT IS AIMED AT WITH THE AFRICAN PEOPLE

BY

Chief A.J. Luthuli, Natal African National Congress Provincial President and Congress President-General.

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According to an English idiom it is unhealthy to live in a fools paradise. I say this as an introductory remark to my statement as to the aims of the White South Africans as far as the Africans are concerned. Owing to ignorance or to wilful perversion of the truth, we await hopes that will never exist in believing that a white government will achieve for us our freedom and peace without having struggled with all our strength and courage through every bitterness we might experience to achieve our aspirations - and for that matter, as if we shall not buy our freedom with all our possessions and even our blood. That is why freedom will be won after some of us have lost their lives with the determination that their children might not suffer as they did in their salad days. Yet today there is that spirit that the future generations will fend for themselves which is indeed cowardice and stupidity. This spirit is an absolute opposite of the spirit of our brave chiefs such as Cetewayo, who fought to the last for his land against English colonialism. Nor is it to be forgotten that Chief Dingaan also fought against the Boers, protecting his land.

We, the present generation, who have adopted the saying 'Fend for yourself', can be well suited to what the Xhosa poet meant when he said: "Your cattle are gone, ye cowards", because we seem to have forgotten that in the days of yore, a man's cattle would only be taken away from him over his dead body.

What is surprising and rather deplorable is that we, the sons and daughters of great patriots of the olden days who died fighting for their country and some of whom became homeless, should be such cowards as to agree to be made toys of. And, moreover, we have the audacity to make shameful utterances such as the fact that our forefathers were defeated and we can do nothing. For ourselves now, as if the struggle for our rights without the shedding of blood, is a disgrace.

Congress is not an organisation of political fanatics because we have openly declared that our policy is for the political equality of all the racial groups, white and non-white in a free South Africa. What we are is this: We are fighters for freedom, in a manner of course that demands no bloodshed, yet fighting on the political platform. Why should we use the weapon of politics? It is because the vote is the key-word to freedom and peace. That is why the Afrikaans element says: - "You will get the vote when we are all dead".

THE VOTE IS THE KEY :

Owing to their evil intentions to enslave our people forever, the whites will always deny us the right to participate in the framing of legislation in this country and yet they always claim that their government is based on the principles of democracy, which in fact, ought to be a government based on the majority vote of the people of any given country. They make this claim whereas the leaders of the Afrikaner element are openly declaring that their policy is for the separate development of White on the one hand and Non-White on the other, whereby white supremacy will remain a tradition as far as they are concerned. What is shameful in all this is to see our own folk, although not compelled by law to do so, co-operating with the government in implementing its oppressive legislation on the African community. To agree to become a member in terms of such laws as the Native Urban Areas Act, Bantu Authorities Act, Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, and the Bantu Education Act, is a clear way of committing suicide for the African people, because by so-doing we support a wheel that crushes to death our integrity as a nation in this country and our rights to live as human beings in the world generally.

We therefore, call upon all the present and future governments of this country which are founded on the same principle of European domination to realize that we are not just inhabitants in this country, but the original owners of this land. We shall, therefore, never move into any other country where we shall be able to participate in political activity and enjoy political recognition. We are lovers of a democracy like what the English people in Great Britain are enjoying. We are opposed to dictatorship and gangster rule which uses intimidatory weapons against the people. What we are further bitterly opposed to is the perpetual subservience of the African people under the yoke of white supremacy. Even to the offspring of the original chiefs of the African people we say: - "It is a disgrace to be under an enslaved chief that is being used as a tool although deceived by the flattery that he exercises his original rights over his people, where he in fact, is acting as a slave foreman over the other slaves for the white oppressors".

THE WORDS OF AFRIKANER LEADERS SHOW THAT THE VOTE IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE: A KEY TO FREEDOM:

Whilst they deny us the right to vote and still framing laws which are prejudicial to our national welfare in our absence, the white people have the audacity to enquire why we should be troubling ourselves seeking for the vote.

It is enough so it said, that we should just be begging for other unimportant rights and privileges which will better our conditions at present. Moreover, you can still hear some of our people who should know better criticising Congress policy of political strategy in securing franchise for the African people and they state that economic stability of the African people is of vital importance to secure peaceful relations and their political recognition. We, however, declare that our demands for better economic and social conditions should go together with our demand for political recognition; because the franchise is the key to all! The accumulation of wealth does not mean that we are free! This may be illustrated as follows:

(1) The Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 was a result of the demands of the rich English people who were on the gold-mines in the Transvaal, that although they were wealthy enough, the government of Paul Kruger was making legislation which infringed their rights. Paul Kruger refused to recognise them politically and styled them 'Uitlanders'. A war resulted, for although the English people were economically better-off, they still were not enjoying the rights of full citizenship rights in the Transvaal and the (C.F.S.) They regarded it as an insult to their nationality that they could be so humiliated in a country in which they had become settlers, - and this was true.

We also say the same. What we should observe as of great importance during the Anglo-Boer war is this :-

(11) Wealth does not at all enable a people to be recognised politically. According to another saying you are just 'rich cows'. That is what President Kruger regarded the Uitlanders to be. The English people had to resort to arms to win their rights. Even these Afrikaners today although they were given all their rights after their defeat are still clamouring for independence from Britain, since the Union of South Africa Act and the Statute of Westminster still hold them as British citizens. They want a Republic on the lines of the President Krugers' South African Republic.

(2) One of the most powerful countries today, the United States of America was founded by settlers from the various parts of the continent of Europe - mostly from England and for some time was composed of English colonies. At last these colonists came to the conclusion that it was unjust to be ruled by England, a country thousands of miles away, whereas they were full-grown men and women who could administer their own affairs efficiently and defend themselves securely against aggression! From these conclusions they formulated a slogan which still works true, this every day that: 'Taxation without representation is tyranny'. England was reluctant to grant the American colonists their independence and the result was the American War of Independence. We, however, do not want even that kind of independence!

(3) The Boers, after the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902, were consoled by being granted self-government in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and were further granted a still more democratic form of government when the Union of South Africa was established. Up to today the Afrikaners have not been satisfied because they want another Paul Kruger Republic. As for we, we do not plot to overthrow the government, what we want is to participate with them in framing the laws of the country. Yet when we say so we are said to be political fanatics and Communists. However, such allegations do not surprise us, because we know that those who utter them are avoiding the real truth.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED : THE FRANCHISE IS VITAL :

Listen to this (1) The Prime Minister of the Union, Mr. J.G. Strijdom addressing a meeting of students of the University of Stellenbosch on the 5th April, 1955 said: "It is the duty of every man and woman in South Africa...../16

South Africa to exercise his or her right in matters affecting the political situation in the country". It went on to say that it mattered less what occupation a particular individual was engaged in, whether one be doctor, teacher or lawyer, the country would be in danger if one was only concerned with one's call or profession, instead of realising the importance of the political situation in the country. He said it was mere folly to forget this because everyone is to be affected by any political change. In his own words, he said :-

"It was the duty of every man and woman to contribute his or her part towards the maintainance and further extension of political activities in the national life. No matter how important a person's particular work or interest may be, no matter whether he was a farmer, a teacher, a scientist, or a medical doctor or a lawyer, all these particular things, no matter how important they may be, could suffer serious damage or go under altogether if matters went wrong in the political field.

(2) Mr. Strauss, the leader of the official parliamentary opposition, the United Party of South Africa, addressing a youth student's rally of the University of Potchefstroom on the 8.8.55 stated :- It is an undeniable fact that the Afrikaans element has shown particular interest in political activities more than the English-speaking people in this country, whereas the English-speaking element is more concerned with the economic development of the land. However, the Afrikaans-speaking people are realising fully that despite political blunders through the weaknesses to which their leaders can be subject, political activity is not the only bread on which the people may depend". He went on and said "We are not only safeguarding our rights, but we should realise also that is the vote to elect a particular party to become a government, that is vital to us all".

(3) Mr. Swart, the Minister of Justice, speaking in Parliament on the 12 February, 1953, said : "If you want to keep power in your hands, you have to keep it by force of legislation". He was saying this whilst piloting the Public Safety Bill through Parliament, and was defending his action in the face of those who opposed the measure as rather infringing the rights of the people generally than ever. This law was, of course made when the Defiance Campaign was still fresh in peoples' memories. A man who can still condemn political activity on our part after having heard what our oppressors ( who oppress us mainly on political lines) say, must be mentally deranged or avoiding to say the real truth.

There is only one way to destroy the evils which came into being as a result of the implementation of the Apartheid Policy which was introduced the very day the Union of South Africa was established, and that is that we should strengthen our political forces.

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LET US ENLIGHTEN ONE ANOTHER : BY 'EAGER TO KNOW'.

Through this bulletin, 'Eager to Know', the Natal African National Congress aims at enlightening the people of Natal on the African peoples' struggle for liberation.

In order to put its aim into effect, the edition will have also to admit that apart general articles by various writers, there ought to be a column as this one. The success of this column will depend on the advice from contributors as to what ought to be done - that will be of great help.

(1) Those who desire to know about the progress made by the African National Congress and all the other forces of liberation, and those who wish to be informed of the suffering of the African people should write their questionnaires to the editor, of course, they should be such questions as can be answered in the shortest possible manner.



(2) At other times the columnist will put some questions in an issue of this bulletin and desire that the readers should answer the questions.

(3) In short, this column is going to put up topics which should be discussed in classes and discussion clubs, so that the people should be well-informed since there is a marked shortage of speakers at clubs and classes.

**LET US BEGIN IN THIS ISSUE AS FOLLOWS :-**

- (1) As far as the Union of South Africa is concerned :
- (1) Under what law was it established ?
  - (2) Who made this law.
  - (3) When was it established.
  - (4) Enumerate all the points you know to show how discrimination was put into effect by this law ?
  - (5) Whom do you blame to be responsible for the discrimination existing in this law ? Why ?
- (2) African National Congress :
- (1) When was the A.N.C. founded ?
  - (2) Where was the first meeting held ?
  - (3) Who took the initiative for the founding of the A.N.C ?
  - (4) Enumerate its Presidents from its birth until now. You should say in giving your answer whether each is still alive or is the late. If still alive state whether he is still an active member or he retired from public life.
  - (5) Mention any of the aims of the A.N.C. that you know of.

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**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS : NATAL AFRICAN NATIONAL  
CONGRESS : KINDLY NOTE AND ACT IMMEDIATELY AS REGARDS THE CONTENTS OF  
THESE ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

The annual General Conference of the African National Congress will be held at Ploenfontein on December 15, 16, 17 & 18, 1955. Each branch should send delegates in the proportion of one delegate for every 20 members at a branch.

The National Executive of the A.N.C. has directed its Headquarters in Johannesburg that all the Provinces should submit their annual reports not later than October 31st, 1955, so that the Head Office should be able to compile its report. Failure by a Province to submit its report will result in the non-recognition of its delegates at the National Conference. However there is a hope that the branches, Regions and Provinces will send in their annual reports in time. The National Executive has thought it fit to put the recognition of branch delegates at stake in order to get the report in time.

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The Natal Provincial A.N.C. Annual Conference will be held at Durban on Saturday the 8th October, 1955, and will commence at 2 p.m. on that day until 12 m.d. on the 10th October, 1955. All branches should submit their reports on or before 30th September, 1955 to the Provincial Headquarters. A branch which fails to submit its annual report on that date might lose its right to be recognised at the Natal Provincial A.N.C. Annual Conference.

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Amongst other things, the annual reports of branches should contain information according to the following heads :-

- (1) The names of office bearers elected at the Branch annual conference which must at all costs be held during the second week in September.

(2) Names of members who have renewed their subscriptions during the year (from November, 1954 till September, 1955) as follows :-

- 1/- per member as general Congress membership fee.
- 2/- which was levied upon every member by the National Executive Committee as a means of raising a relief fund for the people who were victimised by the government as a result of their activities in the liberatory movement.

These fees should be included in the report in relation to the member concerned with the members name.

- (3) All the money that the branch has sent to the National Treasurer in detail.
- (4) Meetings of the branch during the year mentioning date, month and place where such a meeting took place.
- (5) Branch Executive Committee Meetings : Date and Month of Meeting.
- (6) Names of members of the Branch who attended the Congress of the People Conference held at Eliptown: (a) Delegates (b) Observers.
- (7) A resume of peculiar incidents and what is troubling the people in the area of the branch concerned, and to mention in brief what action the branch took and its successes and failures.
- (8) What has been done as regards the decisions of the National Executive Committee on the fight against Bantu Education. State whether there was any success and if failures occurred, give the reasons why no attempts were made.
- (9) The methods employed by the branch to enrol new Congress members. Urban area branches to state how the M-plan was put into effect.

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#### MEMBERS ON VOLUNTEERS.

#### Delegates to the Congress of the People :

The Delegates who attended the Congress of the People Conference should be invited by their local A.N.C. officials to attend the Natal Provincial A.N.C. Annual Conference as set out in these announcements. All the delegates should attend. At this conference, the methods to be adopted for the propagation of the terms of the Freedom Charter will be discussed. The collection of the Peoples demands and organisational work of Congress in Natal will also be discussed. Further, the ways and methods of carrying on with the struggle against Bantu Education will have to be devised. In all this work we want the services of the 1952 Defiance Campaign volunteers and the C.O.S. Freedom Volunteers. These volunteers are therefore invited to attend. You should wear your badges and uniforms of either the 1952 Defiance Campaign or the C.O.S. The branches should endeavour to make this year a great success and make this Annual Provincial Conference the biggest ever. Attempts will be made for a festive Congress celebration during the Conference. You will be told at a later date in this respect.

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#### YOU SHOULD ALWAYS REMEMBER.

The A.N.C. (Durban) address is :-

P.O. Box 2441 : Telephone : 27704.

If you are visiting Durban call at : 308 Lakhani Chambers 2, Saville Street, Durban.

At present the convenient time for a personal call is after 5 p.m. because during the day the person in charge of the office is at work. Those who reside in the Durban area should try to make it possible to call at the office especially on

on Saturdays, Sundays and on Public holidays. Apart from hearing about Congress, you may be able to get important booklets and pamphlets on the liberatory struggle.

BOOKLETS AND PAMPHLETS ON THE LIBERATORY MOVEMENT :

Every African who is interested in the freedom of his people should get these booklets from the Congress office, 308 Lakhani Chambers :-

- |     |   |     |
|-----|---|-----|
| (1) | The Freedom Charter - In English and Xhosa.       | 6d. |
| (2) | Congress Views on Bantu Education - Zulu.         | 6d. |
| (3) | Congress Opinion on Bantu Authorities Act - Zulu. | 6d. |
| (4) | Bulletin - Mayebue i-Africa.                      |     |
| (5) | Our Chief Speaks. (English)                       | 1/- |

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Sgd. Solomon Dunga : 37442 : R/D/Cst.

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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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