This Conference, representing the entire Indian Community of the Transvaal, supported by the representatives of the major political organisations of the African and Coloured peoples and by European democrats, held under the auspices of the Transvaal Indian Congress at the Gandhi Hall, Johannesburg, on 25th and 26th August 1956, records its emphatic protest against the Group Areas Act, which is the pivot of apartheid, calculated to uproot and ruin the non-white peoples and to force them into ghettees.

RESOLUT

En 5.31 TTC.

Tmqq

This Conference:

- 1. VIE S with horror and indignation t e recent proclamation of group areas in the western suburbs of Johannesburg, which will disclace over a hundred thousand non-whites and deprive them of their homes, properties and means of livelihood.
- IS CONVINCED that the process of enforcing this vicious Act 2. will have disastrous consequences on the lives and liberties of millions of people, will upset the ecomomy and welfare of the whole country and lead the Union into racial strives and upheavals of the magnitude unknown before.
- 3. FIRMLY BELIEVES that the tyranny which flow from the whole policy of apartheid can only be finally overcome by the achievement of the true aims and aspirations of the people of South Africa as expressed in the historic Freedom Charter.

This Conference, having considered the full implications of the Act, calls upon all people of South Africa, both white and non-white, organised commerce and industry, trade union and religious bodies, social, cultural, educational and sporting institutions to unify their forces in order to prevent the governa-ment from carrying out their inhuman policy of apartheid.

Conference, therefore, directs the Executive Committee of the Transvaal Indian, Congress: Calls

- (a) . To call upon the Indian people not to go to the private township of Lenasia and not to accept Group Areas anywhere.
- (b) To establish a Council of Action for the purpose of mobilising the people effectively to defend their homes, properties and means of livelihood.
- (c) To organise a Day of Hartal and Mass Prayers (d) To call upon the South African Indian Congress:-
- - i) To take practical steps, in co-operation with the African National Congress, South African Coloured People's Organisation, South African Congress of Democrats and S.A. CTU
 - to other democratic bodies, for halting the onslaughts of the Government; and
 - ii) To seek the support of the Afro-Asian powers in influencing the member states of the United Nations to take necessary steps to compel the Union Government to steps violating the provisions of the U.N. Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- (e) To raise funds for prosecuting a conserted campaign for the achievement of the above objects.

Directs the T.I.C. to mine formants

achievement of the above objects

for a Conserted campuigh for the

of John, an all designed to upment of John, an all designed to upment of Nontwhite from flicker house? "The services by all demonts foor in the Confer. The indian Her proc. of the q. areas in the W. Sub. -101 140 from mal ton

RESOLUTION 1 0 PASSES.

This conference meeting at a time when pass laws have brought untold humiliation, misery and degradation to the African people, views with indignation the proposed extension of the pass laws to the African women, and condemns this fascist act as a further assualt on the already diminished rights of the African people.

Conference supports the action undertaken by the Federation of South African Word to resist the imposition of Pass Laws on the African worden and in the same spirit we stend with the Coloured people in their fight against reclassification. Conference further pledges to mobilise mass support of the people to wage a relentless campaign against the pass laws.

Conference furthermore recommends to the N.R.C. of the A.N.C. to prepare to wage a country-wide campaign against the pass system.

RESOLUTION 2 ON ORGANISATION.

a.

いたまで

This Conference having fully considered the organisational weaknesses of the A.N.C. both in the political education of its members and branches, Conference recommends to the incoming executive to immediately embark on the implementation of the plans recommended by the National Executive at the National Conference in 1954, and further endorsed by the Transvaal Provincial Conference that:-

- (a) every secretary of the African National Congress from the highest to the lowest, must undertake a course of political training for at least 3 months.
- (b) that every member of the executive must undertake a course of political, theoretical and organisational training for at least2 months.
- (c) that every freedom volunteer must undertake a course of solutional training for at least one month.

Further conference urges the incoming executive to take immediate steps to organize the people in the countryside.

Furthermore, Conference urges that all members of the A.N.C. must take sufficient interest and give a lead in matters affecting the people locally, and arouse the political consciousness of the people against issues affecting them in their day to day life.

RESOLUTION 3 ON THE FREEDOM CHARTER.

This Conference salutes that historic gathering of the Congress of the people held in Kliptown on the 25th and 26th June, 1955, the success of which has furthered the struggle of the liberatory movement in South Africa, placing it many miles shead bothe adoption of the Freedom Charter.

Conference endorses the Freedom Charter and further pledges itself to work for the collection of 450,000 signatures before June 26th 1955.



ON "BANTU EDUCATION". RESOLUTION 4

This Conference reiterates the stand that the long-term aim to prevent the functioning of Bantu Education by the withdrawel of children from the Bantu Education schools is correct. Conference therefore resolves to intensify the campaign against Bantu Education by educating the African people to reject and boycott school boards and committees to strengthen the sultural clob movement and to demand universal educational for all as indicated by the Freedom Charter.

RESOLUTION 5 ON TRADE UNIONS.

This conference welcomes the formation of S.A.C. T.U. 88 another step forward in the people's march to freedom and places on record that S.A.C.T.U. is the only mouthplace and true represen-tative of the working people of South Africa. Conference there-fore resolves to seek for friternal working together between S.A.C.T.U. and the A.M.C. CREEKED

OO HTP CT HALE; O'LIT! RESOLUTION 6 VO" ON POLITICAL TITERATURE ARE

H TO

Thiscconference having periously condidered the state of political immaturaty of the masses of the people, urges all the members of the A.N.C. in particular to broaden their reading intere in the field of political literature e.g. New Age etc, etc.

- - - -

RESOLUTION 7

This conference, after a thorough and serious consideration of the comparise gainst one removed of the Western Areas, vighted by pledges to organise the people along the suitable lines, envisaging their various interests, to consolidate them into one common cause to fight relentlessly the apartheid measures which deprive the African people of their freehold rights, under the pretext of slum clearance by the Government. ing

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.