

\$6 per 1000

# BOYCOTT NEWS



**ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID**

**No. 3**

Published by the Anti-Apartheid Committee

**3d.**



**IN LONDON**—Part of the procession of thousands of British people marching in silent protest on March 27.

## “EMERGENCY”

**THE State of Emergency was declared under the Public Safety Act of 1953, a piece of legislation accepted without question by the official Opposition, the United Party.**

Section 2 (c) of the Act allows the Governor-General, that “if the ordinary law of the land is inadequate to make the Government to ensure the safety of the public, or to maintain public order,” then “he may by proclamation declare that as from a date mentioned in the proclamation which date may be a date not more than four days earlier than the date of the proclamation a state of emergency exists within the Union or within such areas as the case may be.”

In pursuance of this section, the Government has proclaimed a state of emergency in 80 of the 300 magisterial districts of the Union and these districts cover all the important towns and cities and the nerve-centre of the Union, the Witwatersrand.

The proclamation also applies to all the districts where meetings are already banned under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Under the Public Safety Act, the proclamation remains in force for 12 weeks and the Government can extend this time before the expiration of the period.

The Government is given blanket-powers under the section which allows the Governor-General (in effect, the Minister of Justice) to make regulations “as appear to him to be necessary or expedient for providing for the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order . . . or for dealing with any circumstances which in his opinion have arisen or are likely to arise as a result of such emergency.”

In keeping with the South African tradition of passing retroactive legislation, the Government is empowered to make regulations with retrospective effect from the date of the proclamation.

But the savage nature of the Act becomes apparent when one looks at the penalties prescribed for a person who is detained under the Act. Provision is made for the im-

position of a fine not exceeding £500 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years. The Government can in any case invoke the infamous Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1953, passed with a view to smashing any campaign of non-violent opposition to Governmental legislation. This allows courts to impose similar sentences to those prescribed by the Public Safety Act, but with the addition of a whipping not exceeding 10 lashes.

Under the Riotous Assemblies Act, the Minister of Justice is empowered to prohibit a person from attending any meeting or prohibit the holding of any meeting whatsoever within any area and during a period specified in such notice.

This Act has been used throughout the Nationalist Government's rule during the last 12 years to suppress any democratic protest by the Liberatory Movement.

It has tried to but never really succeeded in gagging the people's leaders and the final show of desperate rulers, therefore, has been the outlawing of the African National Congress and allied organisations.

### Congress leader escapes

**OLIVER TAMBO**, who escaped dramatically to Bechuanaland on the eve of the mass arrests, is expected to arrive in Britain shortly with Ronald Segal, editor of the radical magazine, “Africa South,” who escaped with him. **THE BRITISH PEOPLE WILL GIVE THEM A GRAND WELCOME.**

Soon after, Patrick van Rensburg, one of the organisers of the overseas boycott, followed the Bishop of Johannesburg into refuge in Swaziland. Many other refugees have reached Basutoland.

## AFRICAN CALL: QUARANTINE THE UNION

**THE** emergency committee of the African National Congress, now underground, issued a statement calling on the United Nations to quarantine the racist Verwoerd government by imposing full economic sanctions against the Union.

It called upon all South Africans, black and white, to rally round the demands for the cancellation of the Emergency, the abolition of the pass laws, minimum wages of £1 a day, repeal of the Nazi laws of the past decade (Public Safety Act, Suppression of Communism, Group Areas, etc.), and the convening of a National Convention representing all people on a fully democratic basis to lay the foundations of a new, non-racial democracy.

We say:

The declaration of a state of emergency in South Africa, to enforce what amounts virtually to martial law, creates a situation of the most desperate urgency for all of us.

It is a situation that has grown up in what we are pleased to call the free world and in the Commonwealth, Nigerian leaders have already threatened to reconsider their decision to remain within the Commonwealth if South Africa is not reformed.

Those struggling against apartheid have for long maintained that its logic is violence. Apartheid never meant mere racial

segregation (though heaven knows that is bad enough).

The pass laws, enforced by mass arrests—300,000 or more a year—and police brutality, are the very basis of a system of reducing the mass of the population to a mindless, slave-labour force: the Orwell’s “proles” of 1984. And Bantu education, like his brainwashing nightmare, seeks to perpetuate the subjection.

When the pass laws were temporarily suspended, direct police rule under the Emergency had to be substituted, lest the whole system should collapse.

The Emergency has brought the wholesale arrest of more than 300

leaders, white and black: the suppression of the organisations directing and disciplining the people's passion for change; the prevention of free dissemination of news—all these measures must reduce the non-white movement to chaos.

“They must learn the hard way,” said a senior police official at Sharpeville.

Even in Britain we do not yet know the half of what has taken place in South Africa in the past weeks.

This situation lays a terrible responsibility upon us; for only international pressure can now

**Continued on pages 2 and 3**



**IN JOHANNESBURG**—African National Congress demonstrators with the demands of the Freedom Charter.

## Since Sharpeville: rising wave of terror in South Africa

THE bloodshed at Sharpeville had hardly ceased to flow when Dr. Verwoerd pontifically declared that the riots could in no way be described as reaction against the Government's apartheid policy. "These disturbances were periodic phenomena and had nothing to do with poverty and low wages."

Are we to assume that emergencies (provided for deliberately seven years ago by legislation) rule by police and widespread Government violence are to become "regular periodic phenomena"?

Sharpeville started a new phase in the struggle for freedom. Things will never be the same again whatever the result, for oppressors and oppressed can now realise the strength of the African people.

A Nationalist newspaper, Die Burger, reporting the events, merely published pictures of shoes and clothing flung in a corner of a field as people ran from tank fire.

There was not a single picture of the wounded and dead bodies lying there.

Yet they did show a photograph of some white civilian women, standing at a window of their home, armed and ready with rifles!

Before a shot was fired at Sharpeville all arms in Vereeniging had been sold out to the local white inhabitants.

The Commissioner of Police, Major-General Rademeyer, unsuccessfully attempted to justify this self-assumed role as "protector".

In view of the fact that the Bantus, as a result of intimidation, are too gripped by fear to

carry reference books or other documents and are even afraid to carry any money, I have decided to relieve this tremendous tension and to prevent innocent and law-abiding Bantus from landing in trouble.

"No Bantu will be taken into custody because he is not in possession of his reference book." Yet when an African appeared in court for burning his pass he was sentenced to £100 or 12 months' imprisonment.

All meetings, indoor and outdoor, were banned for three months under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The tidal wave of arrests came at 2 a.m. Over 400 people are estimated to be under detention. These include leaders from the following organisations: African National Congress, South African Indian Congress, SA Congress of Democrats, SA Coloured Peoples' Congress, SA Congress of Trade Unions, Pan-African Congress, Pan-African Freedom Movement, the Youth Organisations of the above, Liberal Party, Coloured Peoples' Progressive Association, and the Garment Workers' Union.

Chief A. J. Luthuli declared he had been assaulted by a prison warden but soon even such news was not forthcoming. Despite the arrest of so many of their leaders the South African people still fought back.

Twenty-one-year-old Philip Kgosane led a march of over 30,000 people through the streets of Cape Town demanding the release of the leaders. On arrival he too was arrested. Passes were burnt and a call for a stay at home was answered.

Major cities came to an uneasy

# VERWOERD UNITES IN ANGER AND

WHILE Dr. Verwoerd was thanking the police for the courageous and efficient way in which they handled the Sharpeville massacre, the rest of the world was beginning to react with quite unprecedented indignation against the policy of apartheid.

In Britain, indignant demonstrators (white and black) picketed South Africa House constantly for nearly a week. The Labour Party moved a motion in the Commons expressing abhorrence at the Sharpeville outrage.

After two days the Government merely expressed its sympathy. Later, after powerful pressure, it accepted a Labour motion of condemnation.

The AEU, NUM, Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers, Fire Brigades Union and Co-operative Party all joined the chorus of condemnation on the 24th.

On Sunday 27th March a giant march was organised by the Boycott Movement from Marble Arch to Trafalgar Square, and

standstill as people did not go to work. While the Unlawful Organisations Bill was rushing through both Houses of Parliament, reports of demonstrations and police violence came from all areas of the country.

The most active core of resistance came from the Cape. Langa and Nyanga had minor Sharpevilles of their own.

When he realised that the beating into submission had failed, Mr. Erasmus, Minister of Justice, ordered the police to "shoot to kill."

Langa and Nyanga were cordoned off and reporters heard shots for days, while the wounded continued to stream in. Helicopters flew overhead and police trucks arrived. It was a battery of bullets and batons.

Press reportage has been

sporadic, but there is no official Press censorship. Instead, disclosing names of those arrested is declared to be committing a crime. New Age, the progressive weekly newspaper, which reports events fearlessly and to which Africans turn for political news and information, has been closed down. Even foreign journalists are now being arrested.

At the time of going to Press, the people of Nyanga, Cape, are being assaulted daily by police to try to force them back to work; they are under siege by army and police, and food supplies cut off in an effort to starve them out. Hundreds of arrests have been made, but the people are still resisting.

An African remarked that "in South Africa there is only Government by consent or Government by Saracen."

the Labour Party held a mass rally in the Square packed with 15,000 people; Birmingham, Manchester pool held protest rallies at the same time, all of indefinite extension of the boycott.

The London Federation of Trades Councils, a affiliate of USDAW and several other regional organisations called on all trades unionists to join the boycott.

In the House of Commons, Labour members, including Gaitskell, demanded that the crisis be discussed with the Prime Ministers in May.

The Musicians' Union has forbidden its members engagements in South Africa; Actors' Equity did an April conference not to boycott South Africa, but to play and give their firm and frank opinions, and other stars said they would go and make their own decisions if necessary go to jail.

On 31st March a Times editorial launched its indignant attack on Dr. Verwoerd, writing: "The terribleness of his policy brought out in the wave of a hand and women of all colours, showed that he now regarded man as the enemy."

In the U.S. an exceptionally strong statement by the State Department, regretting the tragic loss of life, hoping that the African people "will be able to overcome their legitimate grievances by peaceful means."

South Wales miners were among trade unionists who intensified the boycott of South Africa. 45 trade unionists of the site in Mayfair sent in a petition. And Mrs. Mabe of the Women's Co-operative Guild, Prof. Asa Briggs of the Women's Liberal Federation were among those who made strong statements in condemnation of the boycott.

Dr. Cheddi Jagan and members of his British delegation joined the demonstrations outside South Africa House in London.

Meanwhile in Ghana, Egypt, West Germany, Zealand, the Press and political leaders strongly expressed their horror at the actions of the South African Government and their support for the South Africans after the manner of the shootings themselves. Chief Awolowo, Federal Opposition leader, demanded the repeal

## AFRICA CALL

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mitigate the violence of reprisals against a people who have at last rebelled by peaceful demonstrations against their serfdom.

We in Britain can, on the widest level, demonstrate our protest by picketing, or even boycotting, the all-white cricket tour; by meeting the South African delegate to the Prime Ministers' conference with the most vigorous demonstration ever seen abroad; by continuing to boycott South African goods in our shopping and extending the boycott both here and abroad.

The time has come now for more direct action. Our Government must be persuaded not to abstain at the United Nations—but to raise its voice in public condemnation of South Africa. No more Saracen tanks or other arms should be sold to South Africa while they are to be used against "the black masses."

Britain should herself move at the United Nations that South-West Africa be administered by direct UN mandate, and removed from South African rule-by-terror.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers should be pressed to take a strong stand; and we in Britain have also one special responsibility, the Protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. The Protectorates are economically under-developed, so that thousands of their inhabitants must migrate to South African cities to work.

There they come under apartheid oppression, and it is not yet known how many British Protected persons have been arrested, wounded or killed in South Africa recently.

It is not enough for Basutoland a new constitution must be made here independent.

There are already several African political refugees who have fled to the Protectorates to escape arrest or persecution.

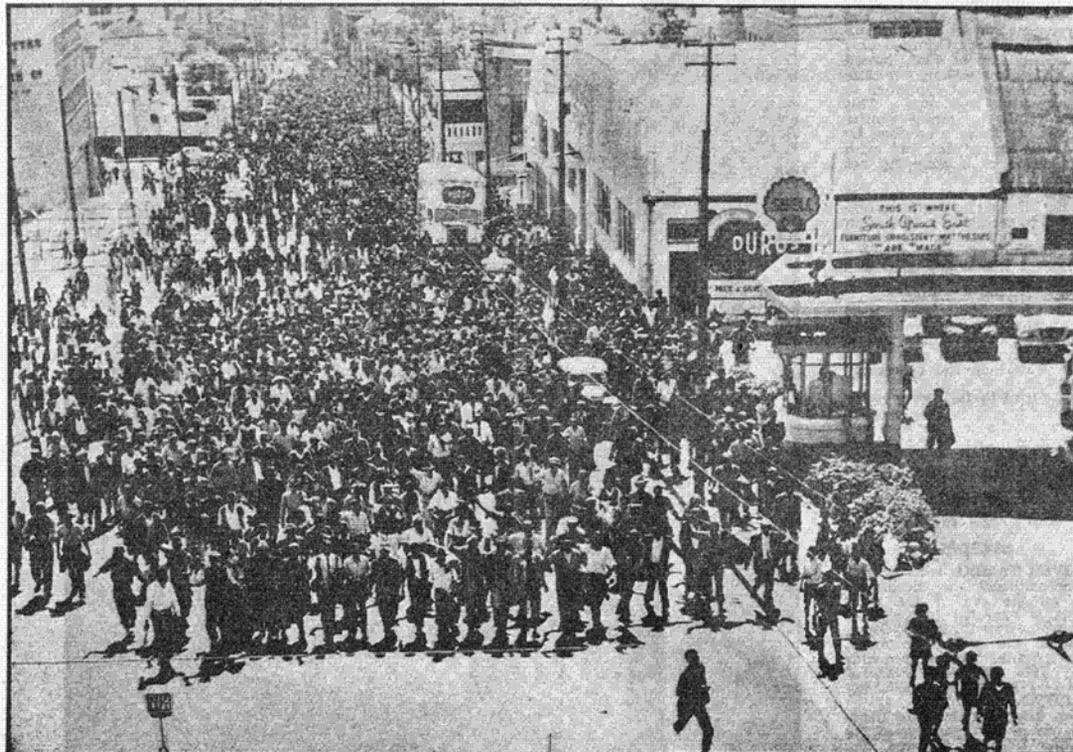
Many more may be forced to the borders of the Protectorates in all circumstances but with provision made for the removal of refugees and if necessary removal to Britain—same hospitality should be extended to other political persecution.

Finally comes the question of sanctions. These are the only form of DIBRE that can be really effective.

Nigeria has already imposed a trade embargo on more white goods in government service. Similar actions are being considered in the West Indies.

In a report to the Foreign Relations Professor Herscovitch, the States expert on Africa recommended the cessation of South African goods.

The ICTU has called for a month boycott of South African goods, and Trade Unionists in Zealand have called for a "black" day. It is time for unionists throughout the world to impose an industrial boycott. The world must act in solidarity. Write a letter to the papers, call for the Defence and every protest to South Africa. Lobby your MP, and parade and leaflet help.



CAPETOWN—the march of thousands, led by Philip Kgosane.

# UNITES THE WORLD IN DISGUST

Party held a mass rally in the Square which was attended by 5,000 people; Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool rallies at the same time, all calling for an intensification of the boycott.

The Federation of Trades Councils, a London confederation and several other regional trade unions called on all trades unionists to intensify the

use of Commons, Labour members, including Mr. G. D. Nye, demanded that the crisis be discussed by the Committee Ministers in May.

The British Union has forbidden its members accepting any goods from South Africa. Actors' Equity decided at its meeting not to boycott South Africa, but to send artists to give their firm and frank opinions. John Neville said they would go and make their protest, and to go to jail.

The Daily Express editorial launched into an unprecise attack on Dr. Verwoerd, writing: "The terrifying bankruptcy brought out in the wave of arrests of men of all colours, showed that he now regards the black man as a mere commodity."

The Daily Express issued an exceptionally strong statement was issued by the Department, regretting the tragic loss of life and the suffering of African people "will be able to obtain redress of their grievances by peaceful means."

The miners were among trade unionists to demand the continuation of the boycott of South African goods as at Sharpeville; 45 trade unionists on a building site sent in a petition. And Mrs. Mabel Ridealgh of the Co-operative Guild, Prof. Asa Briggs, Sir Herbert Morrison's Liberal Federation were among the first to issue statements in condemnation of the shootings.

Mr. Jagan and members of his British Guiana delegation at the demonstrations outside South Africa House, London, questioned the question of the massacre should be discussed at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, which was held in Ghana, Egypt, West Germany, Kenya, New Zealand and political leaders strongly expressed their disapproval of the actions of the South African Government—at the time of the South Africans after the shootings, as well as the shooting themselves. Chief Awolowo, Nigerian Minister of Education, demanded the repatriation of all

## AFRICA CALL

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of reprisals have at last demonstrated their independence.

There are already several South African political refugees who have fled to the Protectorates to escape arrest or persecution.

Many more may follow. The borders of the Protectorates must in all circumstances be kept open, with provision made for the care of refugees and if necessary their removal to Britain—where the same hospitality should be given to these people as has in the past been extended to other victims of political persecution.

Finally comes the question of sanctions. These are, of course, the only form of DIRECT pressure that can be really effective.

Nigeria has already decided to impose a trade embargo and to employ no more white South African labour in government service. Similar actions are being contemplated in the West Indies.

In a report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Professor Herscovitz, United States expert on Africa, actually recommended the cessation of import of South African gold.

The ICFTU has called for a 2-month boycott of South African goods, and Trade Unions in New Zealand have called on the ITC to declare South African ports "black." Is it time for trade unionists throughout the world to impose an industrial boycott?

The world must act soon. Every letter to the papers, every penny to the Defence and Aid Fund, every protest to South Africa and every vote to your MP, every poster, parade and leaflet distribution helps.

white South Africans in Nigeria, and a ban on all trade with South Africa.

On the 25th the Vatican joined the protests, with an editorial in *Osservatore Romano*, condemning "the bloody reaction of the police."

Europe, Canada, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, the Soviet Union, Australia, Barbados, countries, continents, governments, trade unions, religious bodies, prominent individuals—it is hard to find any place in the world which has not helped to swell the flood of indignation and demand for redress.

By the end of March pressure increased even more—students in Sydney were demonstrating in their thousands; in Barbados the House of Assembly discussed an embargo on South African goods; in Ceylon the Prime Minister condemned the outrage.

Two large Danish chain-stores are supporting the two-month Scandinavian boycott.

The ICFTU have renewed their call for an international boycott of South African goods.

Protest cables have been received by Tennyson Makiwane, ANC representative in London, from Federation of University Students in Cuba, and from President Tubman of Liberia, who says:

Your telegram received. The South African Government's savage massacre of helpless Africans like cattle is a crime with the deepest hue of turpitude and recklessness. I am in agreement with you and suggest that a protest be made against this.—Kind regards—W. V. S. Tubman.

## SECURITY COUNCIL CONDEMNATION

WITH protests and condemnation of the South African Government being made all over the world the Security Council met, discussed and adopted a resolution by nine votes to nil deploring the recent events and apartheid held policies. Britain and France abstained.

On March 23, the nine African delegates (i.e., all the African members of UN except S. Africa) met and unanimously condemned the shooting of African demonstrators as "inhuman massacre, a threat to the peace and security of Africa and the international community."

On March 24, the 29 member states of the Afro-Asian Group declared that they "took a grave view of the situation and are of the opinion that the immediate consideration of this situation by the UN is imperative if the continent of Africa and indeed the whole world, is to be saved from conflagration which might seriously threaten the peace of the world."

Tunisia, the sole African member of the Security Council, stated in strong terms at UN that the SA Government had instituted a system which relegated 12 million people to "the status of pariahs" and compared the situation to that of the Jews in Nazi Germany.

Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, Ghana's UN representative, declared that South Africa's policies were not a mere internal matter any more than the barbarities of Nazi policies and practices. He called for a direct appeal from Britain and the U.S. for a change in policy, failing which economic or diplomatic sanctions should be applied.

Sir Pierson Dixon (Britain) said: "We must take the greatest care that the council should not take any action or make an expression of opinion in any way that would irritate rather than cure" the serious situation.

On April 1, after three days' debate, the Security Council, by nine votes to nil, adopted the resolution sponsored by Egypt, which deplored the loss of so many

African lives, called on the Union Government to take measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality and to abandon its policies of apartheid and racial discrimination and requested the Secretary-General in consultation with the United Nations to make such arrangements as shall adequately help to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter. A strong support came from Mr. Cabot Lodge (U.S.) and Mr. Sobolev (USSR), as well as from the spokesmen of Tunisia, Ceylon, Italy, Argentina and China.

Meanwhile, in Britain, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, speaking at a meeting in Cheshire, stated that Britain believed the policy of apartheid to be "wrong and unworkable" and rejected the idea of any inherent superiority of one race over another.

But he went on to say: "Countries must work out their own salvation. Change of policy will not come by dictation from abroad or threats of international action. We decided, therefore, that the proper course was for us to abstain."

"Buts" and "therefores" arouse doubts in many people's minds. Must we, the British people, who condemn apartheid, assume that when the General Assembly meets, when Britain will not be in a position to exercise a veto, that the Government will then find it necessary to vote against the resolution or abstain?

"If we reject racialism and segregation how can Britain officially refuse to condemn it? How can we condemn apartheid and then criticise the United Nations for doing the same thing?"

The British people must now do their utmost to prevent the Government again going on record as a friend of apartheid.

By protests, lobbies and all possible forms of pressure, we must urge and demand from the Government a clear and unequivocal stand at the United Nations that Britain will have no truck with apartheid, and all the hideous tyrannical and massacre it stands for.



SHARPEVILLE—one of the victims. (Photo Ian Berry)

## GOVERNMENT'S CLOAK OF SILENCE

THE shootings at Sharpeville stand out as the most dreadful and tragic of the dramatic events of the past few weeks. They are covered by a cloak of official silence.

The dead cannot speak and every effort is being made to prevent the wounded victims from telling their stories before they too die or are hustled from hospital to jail.

This is certainly the sinister impression gained by Ambrose Brown of the News Chronicle who managed to breach the security defences of Baragwanath Hospital, Johannesburg, where 140 of the wounded are being treated and which he describes as a "Hospital under siege."

This report described Dr. Frank, the Hospital's Medical Superintendent, as virtually a prisoner, for he was put on "compulsory leave" on the day after the report appeared in London.

His friendship with Bishop Ambrose Reeves, of Johannesburg, made him suspect, especially after the Bishop had issued his statement about the condition of the wounded soon after the massacre.

This statement accused the Government of "complete lack of concern for the bloodshed" and stated that an overwhelming proportion of the wounded had been shot in the back and the lower part of the body, in spite of the accredited fact that the crowd was entirely good natured with no violence; and numbered 3,000 not 20,000 as the police allege.

Indeed, these wounded civilians are being treated as Prisoners of War, with groups of armed police guarding the wards.

Their stories must be kept from the world as must the bullets which are removed from them, and which are not there to be copper-nosed 45s or "dumdums" which pulverised bones and tore off huge areas of flesh.

A 50-year-old truck driver said: "I went to the Square to take my son away before the trouble started, but there was no time for the shooting. The people were running. My son of nine is here with me and my brother."

Another child of 10 tells how he and his brother, aged nine, came out of their father's shop when the firing began. Bullets sprayed

the wall. "I was lucky," he says, but his brother fell dead.

Another instance of the lengths to which the authorities are going to prevent the truth being known; John Lang was among the 230 people arrested during the early hours of Wednesday morning, March 30. He was later released and awarded costs against the Police when the Supreme Court was unable to verify by 1 p.m. whether or not a State of Emergency had been promulgated.

As well as being a member of the National Executive of the Liberal Party, John Lang had been briefed to appear before the one-judge Sharpeville Inquiry on behalf of the bereaved, and he had three of the bullets in his possession.

The hours from dawn to 1 p.m. must have been very worthwhile for the Police (in spite of the costs later awarded against them) for they could search Mr. Lang's house and office for evidence against him and at the same time remove three small but deadly pieces of evidence against themselves.

The Bishop of Johannesburg has since fled to Swaziland, and stated that if he cannot tell the truth about Sharpeville within the Union, he will do so elsewhere.

Advertiser's announcement

## Vote for CHESWORTH

Donald Chesworth, LCC, a member of the Boycott Committee, proposed a motion calling on the London Co-operative Society to implement the Boycott. The motion was carried by a large majority of members, but the Management Committee refused to act.

Donald Chesworth is now standing for the Management Committee and urges members of the LCS to vote for him at meetings on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th or alternatively at certain shops on the 30th April.

Details of voting from your local Co-op shop.

# BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN SUCCEEDS

## National Committee's Report

WHATEVER South African exporters and their friends may say, the boycott of South African goods has captured the imagination of far more people in Britain than its most enthusiastic supporters dared to hope.

Throughout the country some 160 broad-based committees were set up to run local campaigns. Composed of individuals of all persuasions and beliefs, they have been holding indoor and outdoor meetings, demonstrations, poster parades, film shows, issuing leaflets, etc.

The Press, radio and T.V. have given the boycott enormous coverage, high-lighting the tragedy of South Africa and what the British public are doing about it. Over 2½ million leaflets and ¼ million "Boycott News" have been issued from our Gower Street Campaign Office and the demand continues.

Opinion polls show that more than 25 per cent of the British population in mid-March preferred not to buy South African goods. The Financial Times has shown Top People the steady and accelerating downward trend in the value of South African shares since January.

Our present success has not been achieved without opposition. South African fruit has appeared in London at the lowest prices we can remember.

Canned fruit has been selling at marked down prices and we have heard that sometimes the South

African label is covered with the words "Empire Product."

South African pineapples have been selling at between 8d. and 1s. 3d. as against slightly bigger ones from Kenya at 5s.-6s. 6d. The lowest price remembered is 2s. and the usual price 3s. 6d.

Grapes which in previous years have been sold at 3s. 6d. per lb. could be obtained during March at 1s. 3d.-2s. 6d. per lb.

Their Californian competitors have been selling at 4s. per lb. is this incurring loss to break the boycott? If so, who is meeting the loss?

Political opposition has also been evident. The Sunday Times, Johannesburg, on 28th February, stated that "South Africa risks a humiliating defeat in the 'little cold war' with the British people because of an astonishing error of political judgment by the Nationalist Government... Mosley's appearance on the scene, apparently as a defender of white South African interests, seems to be one result of his personal talks with the Union Government leaders in Cape Town a year ago.

There is unimpeachable evidence showing that his carefully rehearsed arrangements have been known to some South Africa House authorities for some time... It is also known that certain South African officials have been in contact with him over plans to fight the boycott."

When the campaign was over half finished came terrible news of violence and bloodshed. The people of Britain were shocked. At last the country was unanimous in its condemnation of apartheid.

And outside South Africa House people were demonstrating. Day after day the protest continued. It was completely unorganised, people just turned up spontaneously wearing black armbands, "AA" badges and carrying Boycott News—posters were not allowed by law.

It was generally a silent crowd, angry but concealing visible signs of its anger. Passers-by watched and bought copies of Boycott News, murmuring words of encouragement and giving donations for the victims of apartheid. Throughout the world angry statements were issued by Governments, some of whom had often been reticent in the past. Hundreds rang the Boycott Movement, asking what they could do.

One thing common to all protests was the call for the boycott to continue. Those who had not been active in the Boycott Campaign were all shaken by the latest news. A one-month boycott became an outdated idea. The new call was for a boycott which would end when apartheid ends.

News has been coming through from many other countries, who decided to fortify resolutions of protest with the positive action of boycott. Boycott appeals have been launched in West Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Cyprus, East Africa, the United States of America, Nigeria, Jamaica, Trinidad and Malaya. Many others have notified us that their plans will be ready soon.

It is now clear that the people of Britain and, indeed, the people of the world, want to maintain continuous pressure on the South African Government to abandon their evil and insane policies.

### THE NEW ANTI-APARTHEID COMMITTEE

The Boycott Movement is therefore being reconstituted as the Anti-Apartheid Committee, which will fight apartheid on the

broapest possible front. Our new programme is as follows:

1. To raise money for the Defence and Aid Fund. Money, which is desperately needed, should be sent to 2 Amen Court, London, E.C.4.
2. To organise protests against Dr. Verwoerd when he arrives in May for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. A petition is available for collecting signatures.
3. To extend the boycott at home and overseas.
4. To organise protests against colour discrimination in South African sport, a subject on which the South African whites are particularly sensitive. The immediate task is to take the strongest possible action over the visit of the South African cricket team, for which only white men are eligible.
5. To organise, whenever the opportunity arises, activities showing our disgust with apartheid. It is hoped that all organisations fighting apartheid will co-ordinate their activities through the Anti-Apartheid Committee.

## APARTHEID ISN'T CRICKET

THE South African Cricket Association, which is sending a team to tour Great Britain this summer, supports complete discrimination. The South African Board of Cricketing Control, though itself multi-racial, has made many attempts at affiliation with this Association in which it is utterly impossible for any non-European to be selected to represent his country.

The Campaign Against Race Discrimination in Sport, knowing that South African cricketers are coming here on a strict apartheid basis and that the S.A.C.A. has closed the door to any possible negotiation, calls for a boycott of all matches played in this country by the South Africans.

We ask all sportsmen and people who detest apartheid to leave the team in no doubt that we will not tolerate any longer this intrusion of their policy to this country.

To help the Africans to gain recognition the boycott is being re-inforced by a petition, to be presented to the M.C.C. at the end of the season, calling upon them not to support further tours of this nature. Picketing and other forms of publicity will be organised throughout the country.

Already David Shepard (Sussex and England batsman) has refused to play against the South Africans. South Africa has mixed politics with sport by bringing the detestable apartheid system into the choice of teams and has forfeited all right to British public support. So, you sporting Britishers—Bow! Them Out for a Duck!

## What the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference can do

1. Issue a public declaration on racial equality and political freedom in Africa, this to be regarded as a determining factor in Commonwealth relations.
2. Call for an end of the repression in S. Africa, the release of the detainees and the reversal of the policy of apartheid.
3. The Commonwealth Governments could make a financial contribution to a defence and aid fund in order to bring relief to the victims and their dependants.
4. If other measures do not meet with an adequate response, Commonwealth Governments might be prepared to withdraw their accredited representatives to S. Africa as a mark of their protest against the actions of the S. African Government.
5. Support the proposal to make S.W. Africa a trust territory directly administered by the U.N.
6. Support any move to develop the High Commissioned territories so that British protected persons need no longer become victims of apartheid.

## Showing the world

TODAY everyone must be familiar with the word "apartheid," having heard it on the radio or read it in the newspaper, but still very few have any real understanding of what the word means to the African people. What lies behind the terrible shooting at Sharpeville? What lies behind the Pass Laws? It is in answer to these questions and with anybody. It is Down with Apartheid and Down with Racism. The film clearly points an alternative to apartheid, and perhaps most important of all it will show what YOU and I can do about it.

The message of this film is not "Hate the Afrikaner," or "Down with the Whites." It is not Down with the Whites." It is Down with Apartheid and Down with Racism. The film clearly points an alternative to apartheid, and perhaps most important of all it will show what YOU and I can do about it.

The film is being made in 35mm. by Derrick Knight, with John Krish as director and will be ready in June. The cost will be in the region of £2,000 and although the response to our public appeal has been most encouraging, we still have a long way to go.

We have been assured of a wide commercial distribution both here and abroad, both in the cinema and on TV. So we cannot afford to be late.

Please send your donations to the Treasurer, 61 Gloucester Crescent, London, NW 1.

## BLACK SPOTS

● "It's amazing to me what a fuse is made just because the South African police protected themselves against a gang of savages marching on them. But I suppose the affair must have some effect on the tourist trade."—Mr. Jacobus van Eerden, London Manager of the S.A. Tourist Corporation.

● "The position is completely under control."—Dr. Verwoerd.

● "I do not know how many we shot. It all started when hordes of natives surrounded the police station. My car was struck by a stone. If they do these things they must learn their lesson the hard way."—Col. Pienaar, area police commander, after the Sharpeville shootings.

● "It is a matter of concern to me that only one person was killed."—Dr. Carel de Wet, Nationalist M.P. for Vander byl Park.

● "The white man brought civilisation to this country and all that you see which the Bantu has inherited today was created by the knowledge and diligence of the white man."—Dr. Verwoerd.

● "It would outrage public opinion if I were to walk in South Africa after the shooting of Africans there last week."—Dr. Barbara Moore.

## Newspaper warning

THE Nationalist newspaper "Die Burger" said today that overseas government and Press comments on recent events in South Africa was "practically total catastrophe... When newspapers like The Times and the Daily Telegraph become practically hysterical in their vehemence, then it has become for us far, far later than 12 o'clock on the overseas propaganda front."

The newspaper said that the simple truth must be faced that South Africa's international status and relations had become totally dependent on her handling of her domestic race relations.

Even the word Apartheid was irremediably ruined by its exclusive association in overseas minds with negative actions.

South Africa simply could not afford the word any more so far as her foreign relations were concerned.

## Prohibited Immigrant JOHN STONEHOUSE M.P.

"Intensely relevant to what is happening in Africa today... I hope with all my heart that it will be widely read and deeply pondered."

Trevor Huddleston, *New Statesman* 21s

**BODLEY HEAD**

## Ronald Segal

editor of Africa South, has written a short novel entitled

## The Tokolosh

price 6/- net, with illustrations by David Marais

"... a grim fairy story in which he has envisaged some of the repulsive events of the last few weeks in South Africa with an almost ironical accuracy."—GUARDIAN

"... a terrible indictment of the policy of apartheid."—DAILY HERALD

"... a pint size political satire; a fanciful lark with many a melancholy undertone."—NEWS CHRONICLE

## Sheed & Ward