

BOYCOTT NEWS

No.1

2d.

A Direct Appeal From South Africa

CHIEF LUTHULI, PRESIDENT-GENERAL OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, DR. NAICKER, PRESIDENT-GENERAL OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS, AND PETER BROWN, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE LIBERAL PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA, HAVE SENT THE FOLLOWING APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN FOR SUPPORT FOR A BOYCOTT OF SOUTH AFRICAN GOODS:

In May 1960 the Union of South Africa will be 50 years old. The Government is preparing to celebrate this jubilee with great enthusiasm, but most South Africans see no cause for celebration. During this 50 years Non-White South Africans have almost completely lost their right to be represented in Parliament, their right to take any job for which they are fitted, their right to hold land in freehold; their school education is now to be of a specific kind, the open universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand are to be closed to them, they cannot move about freely within the country of their birth.

At the same time those White South Africans who believed in these rights and freedoms have seen them destroyed one by one.

What has been the response of Non-White South Africans to these attacks on them? They have sent deputations and submitted petitions to the authorities and they have tried to influence the course of events through their meagre Parliamentary representation. When these approaches were unsuccessful they turned to passive resistance and then boycott.

They have consistently forsworn violence and pledged themselves to non-violence. But with trade unions frowned upon, strikes illegal and their buying power limited, Non-White South Africans face real problems in mounting sufficiently effective internal pressures to be able to influence the South African Government. They look for assistance abroad and particularly to the people of Britain, by whose Parliament the original Act of Union was approved.

THIS YEAR IT IS PROPOSED TO CONDUCT A LIMITED BOYCOTT OF SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE IN BRITAIN FOR A PERIOD OF ONE MONTH, STARTING ON MARCH 1st. THE BOYCOTT IS A PROTEST AGAINST APARTHEID, THE REMOVAL OF POLITICAL RIGHTS,

Come to the Giant Rally
AGAINST APARTHEID
TO LAUNCH
THE ONE-MONTH BOYCOTT

MARCH 1—MARCH 31

Trafalgar Square
FEBRUARY 28th

British and African picketers in London. Pickets of shopping areas, and a 24-hour vigil round South Africa House, organised by the Committee of African Organisations, launched the campaign in Britain some months ago.



Perhaps you are a regular boycotter of South African goods? But if you're not, join the one-month campaign organised by the Boycott Movement.

MARCH 1st-31st
BOYCOTT SOUTH AFRICAN GOODS

THE COLOUR BAR IN INDUSTRY, THE EXTENSION OF PASSES TO WOMEN AND THE LOW WAGES PAID TO NON-WHITE WORKERS. IN THE TOWNS AND CITIES OF SOUTH AFRICA OVER HALF THE AFRICAN FAMILIES LIVE BELOW THE BREADLINE.

It has been argued that non-white people will be the first to be hit by external boycotts. This may be so, but every organisation which commands any important non-white support in South Africa is in favour of them. The alternative to the use of these weapons is the continuation of the status quo and a bleak prospect of unending discrimination.

Economic boycott is one way in which the world at large can bring home to the South African authorities that they must either mend their ways or suffer for them.

THIS APPEAL IS THEREFORE DIRECTED TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN TO STRIKE A BLOW FOR FREEDOM AND JUSTICE IN SOUTH AFRICA AND FOR THOSE WHOM THE STATE WOULD KEEP IN CONTINUING SUBJECTION IN THE UNION. IF THIS BOYCOTT MAKES THE AUTHORITIES REALISE THAT THE WORLD OUTSIDE WILL ACTIVELY OPPOSE APARTHEID IT WILL HAVE STRUCK A BLOW FOR FREEDOM AND JUSTICE IN OUR COUNTRY.

S. AFRICAN GOVERNMENT WORRIED

THE Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Louw, said on Friday, December 18th, he could think of nothing more likely to disturb friendly relations between South Africa and Britain than the British Labour Party's decision to support a boycott of South African goods.

"As I pointed out some months ago when a similar boycott was suggested by certain elements in Kenya and Ghana, a boycott is a two-edged sword.

"In the case of a trade boycott organised against a particular country, the weaker party is the one with a favourable trade balance. "Not only is South Africa one of Britain's largest markets for manufactured goods, but the trade balance last year was about £80m. in Britain's favour. I do not have the figures for this year available.

"As regards invisible exports—shipping, freight, and so on—the balance is also in Britain's favour.

"Has the irresponsible Labour Party in Britain stopped to think what would happen if a large majority of South Africa's European population were to decide to hit back by no longer buying British cars, electrical goods, farming and other machinery, woollen and cotton piece goods, and a large number of other British manufactures?

"What would happen if they decided rather to buy goods of equal quality from Germany, France, Italy, Japan, and Czechoslovakia?

"These countries are eager to sell their manufactures in South Africa."

FOR THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT'S REPLY, SEE PAGE 3.

Food Fit Only For Blacks

PRETORIA, NOVEMBER 25th:

A SENIOR official of the South African Bureau of Standards said here today that a full investigation was being made of how 150 to 200 tins of mixed beef and offal from a South African firm were included in a consignment of 20,000 tins of stewed steak sent to Bristol. Bristol's medical officer of health, Dr. R. C. Wolfenden, described the contents of the tins as "a concoction of bone, gristle, hairs, kidney and liver, bits of arteries and veins."

An official of the Bureau of Standards said that he could not understand why there had been so much fuss. He added: "Haggis is an offal product. The Scots make it from offal, blood and oatmeal, and it is cooked in the paunch of the sheep."

Africans liked offal. It was used in the dietary scheme of the Chamber of Mines, for whom the "offal pack" was originally manufactured. It was generally agreed, he said, that the mines' feeding scheme was one of the best in the world, (Reuter).

The General Council of Bristol North West Constituency Labour Party unanimously passed a resolution calling upon Her Majesty's Government "to make the strongest representations to the country concerned that 'food' of such grossly inferior quality, which is considered unsuitable for sale in this country, shall not be sold to the natives of the country in question." (November 26th).

The matter was raised in the House of Commons on December 2nd.

Who is Running the Boycott

THE Movement was first launched by the Committee of African Organisations, who transmitted an appeal from South Africa in June 1959. It is now run by a committee representing a number of supporting organisations: the Labour Party, Christian Action, the National Council for Civil Liberties, the Committee of African Organisations, the Movement for Colonial Freedom, British Asian and Overseas Socialist Fellowship, South African Freedom Association and others.

Leading members of the Committee are Tennyson Makwane, Director of the Movement; and U.K. representative of the African Envoys, 293 New Kent Road, National Congress; and Patrick van Rensburg, of the South African Liberal Party, CHRISTIAN ACTION

HAS AGREED TO PROVIDE THE ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY AND THE ORGANISATION WITH WHICH THE MOVEMENT CAN FINANCE ITSELF WITH APPEALS UNDER THEIR AUSPICES, AND CAN ALSO PAY FOR THE USE OF THEIR MACHINERY.

Christian Action will assume administrative responsibility and have a large part in the direction of the movement's policies, in accordance with the policy of multi-racial opposition bodies in South Africa.

All correspondence should be addressed to the Organising Secretary, Mr. Martin Ennals, 293 New Kent Road, S.W.6. (REN 3050). Personal enquiries and voluntary help, to London Campaign Office, 200 Gower Street, N.W.1.

IS ALL ABOUT

ve decided on a general boycott of ALL South goods because we are not protesting against the individual concerns; we are protesting against all of which all South African companies are beneficiaries of the discriminatory wage system, under which 50 per cent. of African families in Johannesburg centre in the Union, live below the bread-allocation of jobs by race; the laws forbidding bargaining and striking by Africans.

organisers with the scheme have objected that the workers will be the first to suffer from an effective chief Luthuli, Dr. Naicker and Peter Brown, in fact, all recognise that this may be the case. But we recognise that no change is likely in South Africa other suffering, and that the prospect of change, oppressed people, is vastly to be preferred to the quo, which can only be the continuing horrors of

Boycott Movement in this country plans a one- of intensive consumer-boycott in March welcomes the action of those who wish to make est a permanent one, but is campaigning for this limited period. Already support for the been overwhelming, and there is every chance British people will be able to show the world that h South Africa is still accepted as a member of onwealth, even though the British government er side in the United Nations (in a minority of nd our Prime Minister is visiting the country THE BRITISH PEOPLE UTTERLY ABHOR AND THE RACE DISCRIMINATION AND OPPRES- CTISED AS "APARTHEID".

From all Sections in Opinion

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WIFE GOES TO THE SHOPS, ASK HER TO LOOK FOR THE LABEL 'PRODUCED IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA'. ASK HER NOT TO BRING SUCH PRODUCTS INTO THE HOME, WHEN YOU BUY CIGARETTES, BE SURE THEY ARE NOT OF SOUTH AFRICAN ORIGIN OR THE PRODUCT OF A SOUTH AFRICAN FIRM.

"This will help our brothers and sisters in that unhappy country. This will keep our hands clean."

THE LONDON CO-OPERATIVE PARTY, attached to the biggest distributive co-op. in the world, with 84 branches in London and handling £60m. worth of trade annually, passed this resolution at its annual conference on November 21, 1959:

"1. Disgusted by the apartheid policies of the South African government, Conference urges that the Political Committee insist that the C.W.S. cease handling South African goods until such time as the native workers are in a position to enter into collective bargaining on wages and conditions with the employers.

"2. This conference urges the political committee to campaign vigorously in support of the boycott of South African goods, especially those made by firms with known Nationalist connections.

"3. This conference declares that the treatment of its coloured citizens by the South African government contravenes the U.N. Charter and should be dealt with immediately by the General Assembly of the U.N.

The T.U.C. has appealed to the 8,000,000 trade unionists in this country to support the boycott of South African goods, as an "expression of personal revulsion against the racial policies being pursued by the Government of South Africa in the political, social and economic fields".

The question of industrial action to reinforce the consumers' boycott will be considered later, when the T.U.C. economic experts have prepared a report.

Your Shopping List

apples, peaches, plums, pears, avocado pears and apricots.
African onions.
with your tobacconist whether your favourite brand of cigarettes is one of the many controlled by a South African firm.

OF SOUTH AFRICA'S
SHOPKEEPER WHY

Protest Against—

1. The 'treason' trial and the banning of leaders, such as Chief Luthuli and Mrs. Mafekeng
2. The extension of passes to women, laying mothers open to arrest and imprisonment at any time
3. Poverty wages for Africans, without rights of collective bargaining to improve their conditions

Boycott South African Goods

NATIONAL and local newspapers have greeted the boycott campaign with the greatest enthusiasm and sympathy, as a means at last for demonstrating opposition to apartheid by ACTION.

Most papers refer to the shame of the British Government's stand at the United Nations on South Africa, and see the boycott as a way to retrieve the national reputation in the eyes of oppressed South Africans.

The campaign has had extensive news coverage over the last few weeks from most national papers and a number of provincial papers—in Newcastle and Liverpool, for instance.

Three notable exceptions to the enthusiasm included THE TIMES, which gave a first editorial to the boycott idea on November 26th under the heading 'A Tradition Abused'. The editorial was answered in several published letters, notably from Father Huddleston, Alan Paton and Patrick van

Pictured below is Mrs. Elizabeth Mafekeng, with the youngest of her 11 children, Theresa Uburn, whom she took with her on her flight to Basutoland in November, after receiving an order from the Government banishing her to a remote, desert area of the Cape.

She is only one of many leaders of her union to be banned or banished in the past few years. She worked for the Langeberg Co-operative, one of the largest canning firms in the country, which was removed from the African National Congress selective boycott list last year in return for substantial labour concessions; but which has recently precipitated a further labour crisis by cutting the wages of workers in one of its factories by 10% per week—from an average wage of £3 3s. 6d



Rensburg. THE ECONOMIST also deplored the boycott, on the ground that it would harm African workers; and so did the GLASGOW HERALD.

But the OBSERVER of December 6th devoted its editorial to answering the objections of The Times:

"Private citizens have a right to boycott South African goods either as a moral gesture or because—as may be the case—such a boycott could be politically effective if well organised. In fact, all the evidence suggests that the South African Government and South African businessmen are extremely sensitive to such movements and protests."

THE SPECTATOR as early as November 6th devoted its editorial to support for the one-month plan; more recently, THE GUARDIAN said: "If the limited boycott is widely supported it will be a very impressive demonstration of British sympathies with all those who suffer discriminatory treatment in the Union for their race or colour". THE NEWS CHRONICLE hoped that "South Africans will realise that Mr. Macmillan's visit to the Union does not indicate British approval of racialism," as a result of the boycott; and that "they will understand that when Field-Marshal Montgomery praises the policies of the South African Government he speaks for himself."

THE DAILY HERALD called the campaign "a great campaign to unite all humane and progressive people in fighting apartheid." And TRIBUNE devoted its whole



The famous photograph of South African police baton-charging women demonstrators in the Durban riots last year. The women's patience had finally run out. They and their families were forced to move from their homes to areas far from the city and their work. The extension of the pass system to women was being carried out, and mothers laid open to arbitrary arrest, as their menfolk have been for so long. The authorities refused to meet their deputations, and a peaceful demonstration led to violence.

Enthusiasm for the Campaign in British Press

front page to a story entitled "Yes, this boycott can work!"

The latest support at the time of writing comes from THE SCOTSMAN, whose editorial on Christmas Eve argued that though it could not support Government or industrial action of this kind, the

consumer boycott is another matter, because "people who believe in human rights owe it to themselves to show their abhorrence of racial oppression." It stressed the importance of the propaganda impact that such a boycott could have.

The Boycott Movement gratefully acknowledge the help of Tribune, Peace News and the Liberal News for assistance in the production of this broadsheet and for provision of blocks. John Cox took the picture on page one.

... And South African Press Reactions

SOUTH African newspapers showed a great deal of interest in the boycott when the scheme was first mooted; but once it began to get under way in Britain in real earnest, they seem to have felt that boycotting the boycott was their best line of defence.

But the Labour Party decision to support the boycott jerked the heads out of the sand, and on December 17th most of the daily papers carried the boycott as their main front page news story.

Editorials, comments and news stories followed in English and Afrikaans papers. The CAPE ARGUS claimed that spokesmen of the Labour Party "have hastily explained that (the boycott) is merely a spontaneous movement by the rank and file, to which the executive has given its blessing but for which it takes no responsibility."

"It is obvious," the editorial concluded, "that the Labour Party's executive has acted thoughtlessly in associating itself with a move that is blundering, wasteful and futile."

DIE BURGER used stronger terms. "The British Labour Party has proved more clearly than ever how big a menace it has become, not only to us but also to its country's interests. It is no

wonder that the British voters should have repudiated it so emphatically this year. May they also repudiate its silly leadership. This is not statesmanship, but the foolish hostility of frustrated demagogues."

But a correspondent in a letter published on the 18th had a different point of view. "Congratulations on the news from Britain," she wrote, "I hear that the Opposition there is going to boycott South Africa. Now they will wake up our country and we can have a republic sooner."

Retailers Forced to Change the Label

The Cape Times ran a story on the 17th headlined "No U.K. Boycott of Cape Fruit". It quoted a spokesman for Shearn's, "one of London's largest fruit retailers," as saying: "There is absolutely no evidence of a boycott." But the article continued: "That the trade is aware of some danger is indicated by Mr. T. D. Madkin, national secretary of the Retail Fruit Trade Federation, who said that South African produce was now marketed as 'Cape fruit'." "It is psychologically a very sound move and lends itself to gimmicks such as 'Cape Of Good Health'."

The Johannesburg SUNDAY

EXPRESS reported as early as September 27:

"Reliable sources indicate that South Africa's £2,000,000 loss in canned fruit business in Britain this year is due mainly to a boycott by British consumers . . .

"The committee of African organisations, formed in England some months ago by students and representatives of other African organisations, made itself responsible for picketing shops against South African goods. . .

"Finchley and St. Pancras Labour Parties sponsored string picket lines in their areas. . .

"MOST DAMAGING OF ALL IS THE FALL-OFF IN DEMAND FOR SOUTH AFRICAN GOODS BY THE BIG BRITISH CO-OPERATIVE STORES CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE LABOUR PARTY.

"A co-op. spokesman said in London this week: 'Housewives are refusing to buy South African products and the reasons have nothing to do with the price.'"

"It is also believed that the representatives of a very large South African canning concern have returned from a visit to England to report that one of the largest groceries chains in Britain has categorically refused to accept S.A. goods."

These Eminent People are Sponsoring the Boycott

OVER forty British people, prominent in various walks of life, have signed a sponsoring statement for the one-month boycott in February and March. The statement will be handed to a representative of the South African government at the beginning of the boycott period.

This is the text of the statement: We, the undersigned, who are fully aware of the vicious effects on the African, Indian and Coloured peoples of South Africa, of the policies of racial domination practised by the Nationalist Government,

are aware that these policies carry the explicit or tacit support of the great majority of White South Africans.

conscious of the closing ring of legislation restricting protest by the opponents of racial domination,

informed of the appeal of organisations in South Africa representatives of the suppressed people for help of this sort,

have agreed to support and sponsor an organised campaign of boycott of South African produce during a period of one month,

This campaign does not seek to restrict those individuals who choose to protest against apartheid in this way either before or after such a limited period. As an organised campaign, however, it will be of limited duration. The campaign aims to protest specifically about the "Treason Trial" and the banning and banishment of leaders of the subjugated racial groups about the extension of the "pass" system to African women, exposing mothers to arbitrary arrest, and about the poverty wages of Africans. It is appropriate that the organised campaign of boycott should be directed against all South African produce, conscious, as we are, that responsibility for these three most vicious aspects of apartheid have the full or implicit support of most of the electorate.

During the eleven years of its tenure of office, the South African government has paid no heed to world-protests about its policies, and we therefore feel that such protests should now be backed by action. The present campaign constitutes an appeal to individual people in the United Kingdom to abstain,

at least during one month, the dates to be decided after discussion by a representative conference, from all articles of South African produce.

Signatories so far: Lord Altrincham; John Horner; Miss G. E. M. Anson; Fr. Trevor Huddleston, C.R.; Brendan Bhan; Judith Hari, M.P.; Prof. Norman Bentwich; Michael Hydeleam; Percy Belcher; Sidney Irving, M.P.; Lady Violet Bonham Carter; Prof. Asa Briggs; Audrey Jupp; Fenner Brockway, M.P.; James Robertson; Justice James Cameron; Harry Knight; V. Rev. Fr. Corbishley, S.J.; Bernard Kops; Tom Creighton; Kingsley Martin; Johnny Dankworth; Iris Murdoch; Robert Edwards, M.P.; John Osborne; George Elvin; Archbishop Roberts, S.J.; Michael Foot; Bertrand Russell; Prof. Max Gluckman; Michael Scott; Anthony Greenwood, M.P.; Dr. Donald Soper; Derek Hill; John Stonehouse, M.P.; Jimmy Hill; Manuela Sykes; Jeremy Thorpe, M.P.; Mervyn Southworth; Frankie Vaughan; Donald Wade, M.P.; Arnold Wesker; Victor Weiss (Wicky).

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP THE BOYCOTT

1. Raise it in any organisation of which you are a member, and send us copies of any resolutions or decisions.
2. Distribute campaign leaflets and sell copies of **Boycott News** (Fill in form on page 2).
3. Protest to your Union, to your local Chamber of Commerce, to fruit importers' associations, to your local Co-op, at their handling or selling South African goods; and try to persuade them to cease doing so for the period of one month boycott beginning on March 1.
4. Get together with your neighbours to persuade local shopkeepers not to stock South African goods.
5. Help to organise meetings, marches or demonstrations in your area in support of the one-month boycott.
6. Come to the Trafalgar Square Rally in London on February 28.
7. WRITE TO THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT OFFICE —WE WILL HELP WITH SUGGESTIONS, LITERATURE AND SPEAKERS.

AFRICANS THEMSELVES REQUEST BOYCOTT

THE move to boycott South African goods INTERNATIONALLY has the full support of the following organisations in South Africa—

THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, which expressed the hope that international support would be forthcoming when they launched their national boycott of selected Nationalist goods on June 26 (South Africa Freedom Day), 1959.

THE LIBERAL PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA, which endorsed the plan for an international economic boycott at their national executive meeting in October 1959.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLOURED PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS, representing the majority of organised non-white workers in South Africa—e.g., the Food and Canning Workers' Union, of which the exiled Mrs. Mafekeng was an official, and which represents many of the workers most likely to be affected by an overseas boycott.

THE ALL-AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE in Accra in December 1958 approved in principle a plan to boycott all South African goods.

THE AFRICAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE, Cairo, agreed at an economic conference early in 1959 to urge all member organisations to boycott South African goods.

THE PAN-AFRICAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT, EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA, representing national organisations in Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia, met at Moshi in September 1959 and decided to plan a boycott of all South African products. TANU is organising the boycott in Tanganyika, and a committee under the chairmanship of the Uganda National Congress has been set up in Kampala to implement the boycott there.

In Ghana, THE GHANA T.U.C. decided to launch a boycott on the handling of South African goods.

International support for the boycott has come from the Governments of Jamaica and Barbados; and at their conference in December 1959 the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, representing some 56 million workers throughout the world, called for ways and means to be found to implement a ban on buying or handling South African goods.

Michael Scott Sends His Support

THE Rev. Michael Scott, persistent champion of the African people at the United Nations, was among the first to support the boycott in its early stages. As long ago as July 9 he was one of the signatories to a letter in the Liberal News, signed also by a number of prominent members of the Liberal Party, which said:

"The immense significance of the Congress boycott has not yet been realised in this country. There, in the Union, we have a Commonwealth country in which the majority of citizens are deprived of virtually every elementary human right—where a white minority's prosperity is dependent on the conservation of a black majority's hell which discriminatory legislation and eighty Saracen armoured cars combine to maintain.

Many liberal commentators on South African affairs have despaired of seeing justice find a foothold in the Union, short of non-white recourse to revolution. But it would now seem that Congress leaders have found an instrument which has captured the imagination of the people and

which is nonviolent not only superficially in its rejection of physical force but, in the deeper sense, in that it is capable of being wielded in a spirit of genuine fraternity and goodwill.

'GOODWILL'

"It is in such a spirit of goodwill, rather than in one of vindictiveness, that we urge the consumers of Britain to boycott all products imported from South Africa, and to approach grocers, tobacconists and wine stores with the object of persuading them not to stock goods of South African origin. Such demonstration of solidarity would be an inspiration to Congress, and could prevent their protest from being rendered ineffective by the channelling of boycotted goods into the export market.

"We recognise that, for a British boycott to be anything more than marginally effective, it will need, sooner or later, to operate at a considerably more ambitious level than we are at present suggesting. But the effectiveness of an immediate refusal by liberal-minded consumers to buy Nationalist products, coupled with a refusal by liberal-minded traders to stock them, should not be underestimated. Nor should its stimulant effect on British public opinion.

"This is an attempt to aid people who are themselves using these means of refusing to co-operate in their own degradation.

"To paraphrase the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the successful Montgomery bus-boycott against segregation, we have no desire to put the Nationalist firms out of business. Rather do we want to put justice into the Nationalist firms."

CAMPAIGN ORGANISERS IN THE PROVINCES

- BIRMINGHAM:** Mrs. Stella Jull, 126 Wetherford Way, Birmingham 29.
- EDINBURGH:** Mr. Semei Nyanzi, c/o Student Representative Council, Old University, Edinburgh 2.
- LEEDS:** Dr. John Rex, Social Studies dept., The University, Leeds 2.
- MANCHESTER:** Mr. Warwick Lister, 56 Corkland Street, Manchester 21.
- NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE:** Secretary, Tyneside Africa Council, 13 Victoria Street, Newcastle 2.
- ABERDEEN:** Mr. Malcolm Pike, Statistics dept, The University, Aberdeen.
- EIRE:** Afro-Asian Association Ireland, 6 Sundrive Park, Kimmage, Dublin.

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It has devoted a bigger proportion of its space to propagating the boycott than any other newspaper.

The Liberal News may be ordered through your newsagent (price 4d.) or from the Liberal Publication Department, 58 Victoria Street S.W.1 (6s. 6d. a quarter, 12s. six months, 23s. a year).

News from National Centres

IN NEWCASTLE—

Tyneside Africa Council organised a march through the city in November in support of the boycott, in which nearly three hundred marchers took part.

IN MANCHESTER—

a representative committee has been set up to organise a boycott and plans a mass meeting to launch the one-month period in March.

IN LEEDS—

a similar representative council has been set up, representing students and town organisations.

IN BIRMINGHAM—

a council representing the Africa Council, the Trades Council, Co-op and other organisations is organising a campaign.

IN EDINBURGH—

the campaign was launched by students and staff of the university in December, and a meeting held at which Tennyson Makiwane and Patrick Van Rensburg were the main speakers. Mr. Robertson Justice, University Vice-Chancellor, agreed to become a sponsor of the campaign.

AND ELSEWHERE—

Students in the London School of Economics, Birkbeck College, University College, London, the Royal College of Art, the University College of North Stafford, U.C. North Wales, Bangor, Leicester University, Hull and Regent Street Polytechnic are also among those working on a boycott campaign.

Trades Councils in Ashford, Arundel, Bognor Regis and District, Ealing, Chelmsford, Nottingham, St. Pancras and Holborn have all pledged themselves to support the boycott.

Co-operative Parties in Birkenhead, Hendon North, Eton and Slough, St. Albans and District, and Frife have written to us in support and agreed to campaign.

Members of Christian Action in Staines hope to organise the boycott locally.

Labour Party branches and trade union branches all over the country are already working on the scheme.

TRIBUNE
 PHIL 21, 1959 SIXPENCE

"It is evident that the non-European population is learning that its purchasing power can be used as a weapon in its general political struggle."
 —TRANSVAAL CHAMBER OF INDUSTRIES

BOYCOTT SOUTH AFRICAN GOODS!

Myrna Blumberg

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- The Abyss of Bantu Education—Phyllis Ntantala
- The Ethics of Boycott—David Miller

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