

ing bodies, have the odds weighted against them.

The racist sporting bodies can count on the support of the Government and local authorities whenever they want action taken. The racist bodies have the money and other means to make it very attractive for Non-Whites to join bodies affiliated to the White organisations.

**The only thing the non-racial bodies can hope for is that the international organisation will stop encouraging racial sport.**

The Americans have planned a swimming team to tour here; the Welsh are sending a rugby team in May; the M.C.C. tour South Africa next summer; some European countries will receive a racially chosen athletics team in August; Arsenal Football Club will tour this winter; **and all these teams will actively and knowingly be supporting apartheid in sport.** The teams they play against will be racial and the people who watch them will be divided into racial groups.

**While overseas sports teams continue to collaborate in this way there is little chance of apartheid breaking down in sport.**

The main fight against this sports apartheid is being carried out by the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (S.A.N.R.O.C.). The chairman, Mr. John Harris, was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act in February. The previous chairman, Mr. Denis Brutus, was also banned for his work in sport.

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## THE REPORT OF THE U.N. COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON SOUTH AFRICA

PUBLIC STATEMENT, APRIL 21st, 1964, BY THE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, PETER BROWN

The United Nations Committee of experts which has put forward to the Security Council its proposals to help resolve the South African problem has produced a most encouraging and sensible document.

It is quite clear from its proposals that the Committee does not regard white South Africans or the industrial economy of South Africa as expendable. It is looking for ways which will make it possible for us to come together and work out together a future course which will satisfy the aspirations of all South Africans and give them an opportunity to develop together the great economic and human potential of our country.

The Liberal Party gives its unreserved support to the proposal for the declaration of a political amnesty followed by the calling of a new National Convention. To us this seems the essential first step towards building a stable future for our country on the basis of agreement between all sections of our community. Delegates should not go to the Convention to grind any particular political axe, but determined to find a solution to our country's problems which would give reasonable security to all South Africans and hope for the future to those who at present have none. No doubt there would have to be give and take on all sides, but how else will we resolve peacefully the vast problems which confront us?

The United Nations Committee has shown South Africa a way out of her dilemma. I make this urgent appeal to political leaders of all persuasions and of all groups to respond to it, to rally to the call for a new National Convention and to go to that Convention determined to find a solution. The only alternative to the holding of such a Convention that I can see is growing isolation from the world, growing violence and racial tension in South Africa and the implementation of international sanctions at some time in the future. The growing deterioration which will result from these combined pressures will lead to a new National Convention some day, of that I am convinced, but where it would then take place against a background of bitterness and resentment, a National Convention held now, after the declaration of a political amnesty, would, as the Committee says, take place in an atmosphere in which "fear and bitterness could be set aside" and a "new confidence created".

In the nature of things the first response to this new initiative must come from white South Africans. I hope for the future of us all that they are big enough to respond without unnecessary delay.