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SOUTH AFRICA AND UNCTAD

The first paragraph of the Preamble to the Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) held in the middle of 1964 at Geneva opens as follows:-

"The States participating in the Conference are determined to achieve the high purposes embodied in the United Nations Charter 'to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom....' to find ways by which the human and material resources of the world may be harnessed for the abolition of poverty everywhere!!"

These aims are truly laudable and we are sure all men of goodwill would assist in every way possible to ensure their success. Of course, we question the "determination" of some of the participating States; nevertheless the plans and preparations must be made and no doubt, the greedy and selfish States will in due course, expose themselves.

The second meeting of UNCTAD begins in New Delhi this week. We wish all participants every success in their deliberations and we hope even more constructive and fruitful projects will emanate from this Conference than from the first conference.

But there is a very large fly in the ointment; much to the astonishment of decent people everywhere the Secretary-General of the United Nations has seen fit to invite the fascist-racist White-minority South African regime to the Conference. The very perversity of this action leaves one speechless. Try as we might we can find no excuses for the Secretary-General.

What can the admirers and followers of Adolf Hitler have in common with people who seek "to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom?" The ideology of apartheid, of white

baaskap, is the very antithesis of this. When men sit down to talk about freedom, decency, social progress, and the abolition of poverty what can a racist regime contribute towards achieving these ideals? For the majority of South Africans there is oppression instead of freedom, brutality instead of decency, repression instead of social progress and needless poverty instead of plenty. And this oppression, this brutality, this repression and this poverty are deliberate and legalised. Seventeen million Black South Africans are denied the most elementary human rights, let alone "better standards of life in larger freedom".

For two decades now South Africa has been attacked at the United Nations for its racist policies until today it is completely isolated, with only fascist Portugal prepared to defend it openly. The United Nations have seen fit to call upon Member States not to supply South Africa with arms and ammunition. Recently the United Nations went to the extent of withdrawing South Africa's mandate over South West Africa - ineffectual as it may be. What then moved the Secretary-General to invite South Africa to UNCTAD? It is inexplicable.

The Government of India has been placed in a most embarrassing position. On the one hand India broke off trade and other relations with South Africa as far back as 1947 and has since then refused to have anything to do with the racists. On the other hand the United Nations Secretary-General has himself invited South Africa to this United Nations Conference. The Government of India as host to the forth-coming Conference is duty-bound to afford facilities to all the member countries of the United Nations - including South Africa.

It is not yet too late for the participants to act. The local Afro-Asian Committee will no doubt spare no effort in mounting a vigorous protest against the presence of the S.A. Governments' representatives on Indian soil. We call upon responsible international organisations to exert maximum pressure against S. Africa's participation at the Conference. The only decent, honourable and sensible thing to do is to expel South Africa from the Conference; where progress is being discussed and planned for, there can be no room for reactionaries particularly of the fascist-racist brand.

THE ILLEGAL TRIAL OF NAMIBIANS IN PRETORIA

The current illegal trial of 36 members of the South West African People's Organisation in Pretoria is held against the background of:-

- a) A unanimously adopted United Nations resolution of October 1966 annulling the mandate held by South Africa over South West Africa from the League of Nations and calling upon South Africa to hand over the administration of the territory to the United Nations.
- b) A United Nations resolution calling upon South Africa to repeal all race discriminatory legislation in South West Africa.

The accused were arrested at different times in South West Africa some were arrested as early as August 1966. The original estimated number of the arrested men is two hundred. They were flown by military aircraft to Pretoria from where they were distributed to various prisons for detention and interrogation. It has not been possible to trace the fate of all the other detainees but finally 37 were taken to court in August 1967 under the Terrorism Act which provides a minimum sentence of 5 years and the death penalty as the maximum.

Briefly taking a glance at the background we will notice that South Africa has been working hard towards incorporating the territory as her fifth province. She has heavy capital investments in South West Africa. A branch of the Afrikaner Nationalist Party operates in the territory and some of its members constitute the Legislative Assembly there. South Africa's oppressive laws apply to South West Africa, and from the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission ten Bantustans are to be established. A hydro-electric station to be shared with Angola is to be erected on the Ruacan falls of the Kunene River. South Africa is taking all the necessary steps to cling to her grip over the territory. Since the League of Nations was dissolved South Africa has refused to be responsible to the United Nations over its administration to the territory. In other words, to her, South West Africa is a gift from the gods which has whetted her colonial appetite.

THE PEOPLE RESIST

Apartheid has been applied in some of its crudest forms in South West Africa. Rule by the baton and the jack-boot, as in South Africa, has been the order of the day. Poverty, unemployment, disease and land-hunger are rampant. Even those in employment are grossly exploited and underpaid. In 1965 there were 471 Coloured and 701 African children doing high school education.

Since/....

Since the days of their heroic resistance against German aggression at the close of the last century the people of South West Africa have always resisted oppression. During the last two decades a number of political organisations have emerged around which the people rallied, but SWAPO has come out to be the only real opposition against the South African government in South West Africa. Although it had always been a non-violent movement, like all liberation movements are when conditions allow, it later adopted a programme of armed resistance. This was due to the increasingly oppressive legislation administered by Pretoria on South West Africa and the failure of the world court to protect the legitimate rights of the people of South West Africa.

TORTURE

The essence of the 180 day detention without trial law is that it places the detainee completely at the mercy of South Africa's Gestapo. The world knows the hair-raising stories of torture in South Africa's interrogation chambers. Stories of men who lost their teeth, ears; had their private organs rendered impotent; paralysed by electric shock and even of detainees who "committed suicide". The fascists did not spare the South West Africans from their customary brutal treatment of prisoners.

* In September 1966 a wounded SWAPO freedom-fighter died in a Pretoria prison through lack of medical treatment.

* In May 1967 South African forces were fighting along the Caprivi Strip against SWAPO freedom-fighters where the South Africans lost 3 dead and several wounded. They arrested some freedom-fighters and channelled them to Pretoria and one of the men was beaten to death.

* In October 1967 Ephraim Kamali Kaporo, a SWAPO militant, was tortured to death in a Pretoria prison.

* One of the accused in the present trial "died" in prison during the course of the trial. Even those detainees who have so far escaped death are in a frail physical condition because of constant torture and the appalling conditions in South African prisons.

A TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE

The evasive decision of the World Court could have only encouraged South African aggression in South West Africa, as it has been demonstrated by the present trial. For the first time citizens of South West Africa were dragged into South African prisons and brought before South African courts. Large contingents of the South African Police and the army are deployed along the Caprivi Strip and Ovamboland. All this despite the United Nations resolution. Protests have been raised over South Africa's legal competence and right to try the South West African men but have fallen/....

fallen on deaf ears. In replying to the Counsel for the Defence about the incompetence of the Court to hold the trial, Judge Joseph Ludorf, the presiding judge, said:

"I can see no reason which can justify this Court in questioning the rights of Parliament to make acts of terrorism committed in South West Africa punishable within the Republic - in the same way as it may well legislate to make acts of terrorism committed in Rhodesia punishable in the Republic."

The above is not a mere legal argument devoid of deep political implication. Ludorf, like many South African judges now, is fully committed to the cause of South African fascist hegemony in Southern Africa. In this reply he already throws some light on South Africa's official thinking on Rhodesia which, like South West Africa, is also their Achille's heel. In an attempt to grant themselves a longer lease of life the fascists in South Africa have assumed the mantle of the defenders of decaying White minority rule, wherever it may exist. They do not hesitate to use even their so-called law courts for this purpose.

Political trials in South Africa tend to assume a dramatic turn towards their close. The accusers end up by being the accused. All the crimes of the government against the people are thrown directly at its face on its own platform - the law courts, in broad day light. Nor do the accused ever beg for mercy instead, they reiterate their resolve to continue with the struggle until victory is won. The present trial has been no exception. When the accused were expected to plead in mitigation one of the men, Herman Toivo ja Toivo turned the tables against the fascists. He said that he and the other accused had not wanted to be tried in Pretoria. They were Namibians who did not recognise the South African government. The South African government had appointed itself as master over others and the accused were not being tried as equals but were being tried by their masters. ja Toivo alleged that the South West African administration cared only for Whites and was not concerned with the non-Whites. He said although he believed that violence was a sin, he was tired, he had taken up arms against his suppressors. He was convinced that S. Africans living in South West Africa would only be able to ensure their safety through violence.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE U.N.

It would be wishful thinking for anyone to expect the United Nations to jolt South Africa out of South West Africa tomorrow. This is not because the United Nations is powerless in the situation, but certain member states sabotage its efforts to deal with South Africa. Past experience has shown us that South Africa has a stronger lobby and backing at the/....

the United Nations. This lobby is composed of her major trading partners who also happen to be members of the Security Council with special powers to veto any resolution prejudicial to their interests. If these powers willed it, the South West Africa question could not have been on the agenda of the United Nations for one year. It could have been solved by now.

America is the largest foreign investor in South West Africa with Britain as a close runner up. These two powers together with France, Belgium, Italy, Japan etc. help to keep fascism flourishing in Southern Africa by providing political, economic, military and diplomatic backing to the Pretoria regime. Despite their hypocritical feeble condemnation of the South African regime at the United Nations they are the first to defend it, claiming that it does "not constitute a threat to world peace" and as such no drastic measures should be taken against it by the international community.

This is the mainspring of South Africa's intransigence and its vet effect is to undermine the very foundations of the United Nations. The United Nations in addition to its resolutions on South West Africa has elected a Committee to take over the administration of the territory from South Africa. This Committee has met with no co-operation from South Africa and instead it has been threatened with arrest by South Africa should it attempt to enter South West Africa. The Committee has not defied this threat and established its authority over the territory, yet inexorably fascist oppression grinds on unabated in South West Africa. On South Africa's drive to defy the United Nations over South West Africa the Johannesburg "Star" commented:

"Whether by coincidence or design, Mr. Vorster's announcement to the South West Africa Congress of his party that the integration of the territory's administration with South Africa's is now to be carried out has all the appearance of a reply to the United Nations latest request for a hand-over. The United Nations Council for South West Africa has just decided to ask South Africa what steps it proposes to take to transfer the administration into its (Council's) hands. The request may be officially ignored, but the answer is clear..... The decision will, of course, infuriate the United Nations, but that body's impotence in the matter is now taken for granted...."

The United Nations cannot evade its responsibility over South West Africa and its treatment of this problem will decide its future existence as an instrument of maintaining world peace. The transgressors who back South Africa at the United Nations must be brought to book and an end should/....

should be put to South Africa's defiance.

THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

It is our forecast that the 30 SWAPO militants found guilty of terrorism and the 3 found guilty under the Suppression of Communism Act will be jailed for long terms of imprisonment. We also predict that South Africa may further violate international law by making these Freedom Fighters serve their terms in South African maximum security prisons. This poses yet another challenge to the United Nations. Whatever savage sentences Justice Ludorf may pass will not change the attitude of the oppressed to the oppressors. Hence the President of South West Africa People's Organisation, Mr. Sam Nujoma says:

"We believe that in the ultimate end it is the people of Namibia themselves who will face the struggle and with determination achieve freedom and independence."

The racists whether in South West Africa, South Africa, Rhodesia, Mozambique or Angola are under fire. The Black oppressed people share a common enemy, a common purpose and a common destiny. They will engage the enemy at every point of encounter. And as we write these lines we wish to assure our SWAPO colleagues in Pretoria that the struggle continues.

OBITUARY - STANLEY WATSON

Comrade Stanley Watson was born in Benoni Location, one of the townships on the Witwatersrand in 1944. Thousands of miles away from his home, Stanley died in a drowning accident while swimming with his friends and comrades on the 7th of January, 1968.

Like many of our young people he was brought face to face with the cruelties of being born a non-White in South Africa at a young age. His mother was a leading member of the Coloured People's Congress and also played a leading role in the Trade Unions, especially on the East Rand where she championed the struggles of the workers in the textile industry. Thus Stanley could, whilst still a baby, tell a police knock in the early hours of the morning from that of a neighbour in distress; the harassment of being rudely thrown out of bed so that the police could search his home because of his mother's 'crime' of wanting a free South Africa, was common to Stanley. At an early age, Stanley - together with the rest of the family - had learnt from his dynamic and ever cheerful mother that there was only one way for non-Whites in South Africa and that is to fight for freedom and dignity.

At the early age of 16 (sixteen) he joined the Coloured People's Congress. In 1964, he joined Umkhonto We Sizwe the military wing of the African National Congress of South Africa. He had one burning desire, to free South Africa from the yoke of apartheid. Stanley was a master at everything he did - he was always ready and keen to impart knowledge to his comrades and was very helpful and understanding to those who were not as able as himself. He was the life of every group he was in - there was no dull moment in his life - he was loved by all his comrades and soon became one of the top instructors and Political Commissars in Umkhonto. His advice was listened to by all Commanders, Leaders and Comrades alike.

Stanley was born a sportsman - he excelled in soccer and played cricket and soft-ball very well. He was lovingly known by the soccer fans in Tanzania as "Mtoto"; meaning child, as he was so young and small in built and the youngest in the ANC FIRST ELEVEN.

He leaves behind a mother and two sisters with a younger half sister and brother. The passing away of Stanley Watson has been an irreplaceable loss to the struggle in our country. He shall always be missed by all his comrades and those who knew him well.

We mourn you Comrade Stanley - but there is only one way of mourning you: and that is by carrying on from where you left off; by fighting with renewed determination for the freedom and dignity of our people; by seeing to it that the struggle for which you gave your young life is carried to its logical end - freedom and victory for our struggling people.

APARTHEID FOR DIPLOMATS

It seems that Black diplomats will have their share of discrimination under the South African Apartheid laws. At the time of writing the first envoy from an African independent country has arrived in Pretoria and will become the first secretary in the Malawi legation. He is Mr. Joe Kachingwe.

We know very little about Mr. Kachingwe. It is reported that before his Pretoria assignment he was with Malawi's High Commission in London. Our attention has however been drawn to Mr. Kachingwe because his coming to South Africa as a member of an independent African country's legation has not gone without reaction from the South African racists.

It was the South African regime that first put out feelers about the possibility of building diplomatic relations with independent African States. The racists have also not hesitated to use as a bait the country's economic power in order to realise this goal. Malawi became one of the first states to fall for this hoax. She agreed to establish relations on the condition that her representatives would be accorded the same treatment and facilities that diplomats from other lands enjoy. To this South Africa readily agreed.

Events that followed this undertaking have cast a shadow of doubt on the veracity of the promise made by the racists. The M.P. for Innesdal, Pretoria Mr. Marais Viljoen has attacked the government's scheme to establish relations with African States as a dangerous "liberal" trend. He is not alone on this view; right inside the Cabinet there are elements that let this new development pass under sufferance.

One of the first steps the government has taken in making preparations for African diplomats is the creation of a group area for diplomats at Waterkloof Heights in Pretoria. Before Malawi agreed to open relations with South Africa there never was talk of creating a special residential area for diplomats. Diplomats have come, stayed and left South Africa without creating this kind of sensation before. But the coming of Mr. Kachingwe has caused a number of special arrangements to be effected on his behalf which did not arise when his country's White Charge d' Affaires, Mr. Phillip Richardson arrived in South Africa.

Lonely Residence

Mr. Kachingwe will be the first diplomat to live in Waterkloof Heights. This area is separated by a non-man's land from the nearest Pretoria suburb and is otherwise in a secluded area. Although the government argues that it will not be obligatory for envoys to live at Waterkloof Heights it seems Kachingwe will still have to take up residence there "because of the acute shortage of accommodation in Pretoria", and for the/....

the "convenience of diplomats in the lower income group".

Other problems have also arisen. In order to appease its racist supporters, who would otherwise revolt at having to share common services with Africans, the government is contemplating building a shopping centre, a school, some sports grounds, swimming pools and other facilities for the residents of Waterkloof Heights.

In Cape Town where Mr. Kachingwe will have to stay when the All-White Parliament is in session he will stay in a house known as Rygersdal, in Acton Road, Rondebosch - a "White" suburb. This house is also isolated from the neighbourhood. It is sealed-off by a concrete wall and a new wooden gate. A disused driveway has been rebuilt facing the opposite direction and giving access to Liesbeeck Parkway. It is the only house to have such access. The other entrance to the house is marked "deliveries only". This leaves Mr. Kachingwe with only Liesbeeck Parkway to use - he will have all the Parkway to himself. The nearest house to "Rygersdal" is a derelict building known as the old municipal wash-house. Kachingwe is effectively isolated from all his white neighbours.

Other Apartheid Restrictions. The announcement of Mr. Kachingwe's coming to South Africa as an envoy provoked unhidden reaction particularly from the Whites in South Africa. Various questions were raised. Would he stay in the African areas or in the White suburbs? Where would his children school? Cinemas? Hospitals? Public transport? And what not.

All these are legitimate questions in a land where the pigmentation of a man's skin is the only criterion of his station in life. The government has not committed itself to any solution of the above queries. Official reaction is simply that they are being sorted out. But we wish to point out to Mr. Kachingwe and his colleagues that whatever sorting out is made by the South African government for his convenience will not compromise the position of race discrimination as it obtains in South Africa.

By that we mean that Kachingwe will not attend "White" cinemas, he will not use "White" public transport, he will not go to "White" hospitals or "White" sections of a hospital, his children will not attend a "White" school, he will not dine in a "White" restaurant or a "White" hotel, he will not bathe in a "White" beach, neither will he worship in a "White" church. Indeed Mr. Kachingwe has been thrown deep into the controversy of White versus Black in South Africa. And as he is a Black man his will be the raw end of the deal. The experience of African diplomats in New York will only be child's play to what Kachingwe is in for. For race-ridden South Africa knows only one place for a Black man and that place is "sit die kaffir op sy plek" "keep the kaffir in his place".

Kaizer/....

Kaizer Matanzima, the so-called Transkeian Chief Minister has been a victim of the Pass Laws though he is Chief Minister of a "self-governing state". A constable who arrested him in Queenstown a few years ago admitted knowing him as Matanzima but said "my instructions are to arrest any Bantu who fails to produce a pass". How will Kachingwe avoid similar wanton insults? Will the position of 40,000 "legal" and 40,000 "illegal" Malawi workers in South Africa be improved from the present slave conditions to that of the immigrants from Europe?

Banda And The Unholy Alliance.

What would Dr. Banda do if Mr. Kachingwe got humiliated and discriminated against in South Africa? Before we reply to this question let us examine his involvement with the unholy alliance of Pretoria, Salisbury and Lisbon. To Pretoria he provides scores of thousands of cheap labour. He has accepted a loan of about £20 million and technical assistance from South Africa for the removal of the capital from Zomba to Lilongwe. He further expects a "large soft" loan for development from South Africa.

With the Portuguese, he allowed them to purchase 150,000 (£ shares) in the Trans-Zambezi Railways thus giving them 93% share-holding. He made an agreement for the construction of a railway line linking Malawi and Nacala which is 550 miles north of Beira at the cost of £3.4 million. It will be completed by the end of 1969. When the Portuguese Foreign Minister Dr. Nogueira visited Malawi in July last year Dr. Banda said:-

"Our two countries have had historical connections for many years from which we have both benefited. These connections and many more new ones will continue to grow, again to our mutual benefit, prosperity and happiness....we hope and pray that Dr. Nogueira and many more of our Portuguese friends will find time to visit us from time to time. There is nothing like having good friends and we cherish those good friends we have."

One of the alleged reasons for the split in his cabinet and the Malawi Congress Party is that documents pertaining to secret diplomatic relations with Portugal were discovered. Apparently he was the only man who knew about this in his party.

To Rhodesia he provides approximately 170,000 labourers. He trades with all 3 countries and allows their security forces to enter and leave Malawi at will.

Above all, he has been the most vociferous enemy of the O.A.U. to which, heavens forbid! he belongs. A past master in diatribe as far as matters relating to the advancement of the African revolution are concerned/...

concerned, Dr. Banda also had this to say:

"In my view we African leaders will help our fellow Africans much better if we deal with the Whites in these countries, but not if we try to denounce them in the O.A.U., the Commonwealth leaders Conference and the U.N. That will do no good at all. We will not help them by closing airports to anyone with a Rhodesian, South African or Portuguese passport... If we really mean to help our fellow Africans in Rhodesia and South Africa we have to deal with Mr. Smith and Mr. Vorster. We have to open our airports - and our houses too for that matter. In Mozambique and Angola they are getting on well even now. There is no racial segregation....."

We will not descend to the level of sorting out the deliberate fallacy of his statements on South Africa and Rhodesia. But his claims about Angola and Mozambique are just the very height of hypocrisy. On many occasions he has handed over Frelimo Freedom-Fighters to the Portuguese fascists in Mozambique. How can he pretend there is peace when the people of Angola and Mozambique are up in arms against Portuguese fascism?

The price of "friendship" with the Unholy Alliance is exorbitant. It can only be paid by men who have no sense of self-respect and dignity; men who have lost their souls. For, as it has been demonstrated in the case of Malawi and Lesotho the governments of these countries have to protect South Africa's interests, not only on their own soil but also at international forums critical of apartheid. They have to pretend that there is peace in Southern Africa and that the White minority governments are doing all they can to improve the lot of the oppressed people. They have to deport and jail freedom-fighters for their resolve to destroy fascism by force of arms. They even have to pass legislation, with stiff penalty provisions, forbidding freedom-fighters' activities that are against the South African and Rhodesian regimes. All this for a mere pittance; ill-earned crumbs from the White man's table.

Of course, in our struggle we need help from every African country, from every possible quarter. But as we are right in the midst of the struggle, allow us to state the nature of help we need and this is a right we guard with jealousy. We don't want "bridges" between Black and White in Southern Africa. We need men who will resolutely stand with us in solidarity against fascism. We have called for a trade and diplomatic embargo on South Africa and any state that wishes to assist the oppressed people of our country will observe the embargo. Anything to the contrary, as Banda has already opened the way, is to back the fascists. And this should not be done in the name of assisting the oppressed, through the absence of a better excuse.

What happened to Yuri Nikolaevitch Loginov - alias Edmund Trinkka - the alleged Russian spy caught in South Africa? "Greatest spy drama" proclaimed the South African press when the arrest was made last September. It took no less a personality of the racist regime than Vorster himself to announce the capture of the "spy". "I am proud of my boys", he said giving the secret police a big pat at the back. Meanwhile South Africa's chief of the Special Branch, Major-General van den Bergh was working overtime dishing out press handouts and photographs of the alleged spy. He promised to release a mass of information in order to keep the country informed about the background and training of this "Russian agent".

We are well aware of the cloak and dagger antics of the South African secret police. And they certainly ran true to form when the racist regime attempted to link up the alleged spy with the activities of our guerrillas.

Many months have now gone by and Yuri Nikolaevitch Loginov has not yet been brought to court. Way back in September, when van den Bergh was asked why he had released so much information to the press, he replied; "We wanted to convey to the public what was going on." So much for the regime's attempts to link up our freedom fighters with foreign espionage organisations.

But the enemy and his agents has been busy on other fronts waging the treacherous war for men's minds.

Throughout last year the agents of the racist regime distributed numerous letters to chiefs in South Africa. These letters purported to come from the Chief Representative of the A.N.C. in Zambia. In fact they were posted to the chiefs from Lusaka, capital of Zambia. One such letter sent to a chief in Middelburg (Transvaal), says something like this:

"Son/Daughter of Sekhukhune,

As you are undoubtedly aware, our forces who went abroad for training in the struggle for the liberation of our fatherland will soon be returning.....

The return of our forces will be facilitated from this end up to the borders of the Republic but we call on you as leaders of our people to assist in the safe transport from given points on the border to protected accommodation.....

For this purpose it is necessary that you reply....and state:

a) whether your co-operation can be relied on.

b) will you be able to arrange safe transport from
the/.....

the border to your territory.

- c) can you arrange secret and protected accommodation for our men and equipment?
- d) state the number of men you will be able to accommodate.

This whole matter must of course be treated with the utmost secrecy and all precautions taken against it becoming public knowledge and your co-operation is taken for granted or else...." The letter goes on to say:

"Remember that we have adopted the socialist system of government which means that all available means of subsistence in the territory shall be shared by all alike."

Another letter also purporting to come from the Lusaka office of the A.N.C. tells the chiefs that the A.N.C. has adopted a communistic ideology and they should draw up an inventory of all their property and live-stock so that when the freedom fighters arrive they should find it easy to nationalise this property.

Then two other forged letters were posted from Lusaka, Zambia to the Botswana National Front. Again the forgeries are written on A.N.C. letter-heads and purport to be coming from the Zambia office of the A.N.C. The forged letters are requesting the Botswana National Front to give shelter to our guerrillas and promise to place some of the guerrillas at the disposal of the B.N.F. so that they can be used to overthrow the Botswana Government.

Other letters have come to light which purport to come from Zimbabwe students in London and are attacking the Great Alliance between the A.N.C. and ZAPU.

Such are the shady activities of the enemy and his agents.

The sole aim of the enemy's campaign of lies and slander is to sow suspicion, discord, disunity and confusion among the struggling people. These tactics of the enemy are truly cheap and reveal the desperate straits in which they find themselves.

In its long history of struggle, the A.N.C. has unmasked and defeated several such enemy fabrications.

* In 1956, during the notorious Treason Trial against the A.N.C. and allied leaders, the South African regime, failing to produce evidence of treasonable activity produced leaflets issued by the so-called "Tshisa-Tshisa Army" calling on the people to use arson as a weapon of struggle.

Evidence/....

Evidence was led by the regime's "experts" to show that the leaflets were typed from a typewriter belonging to one of the A.N.C. leaders. This lie was thoroughly exposed.

*..In 1963 the agents of the enemy addressed a forged letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations which purported to come from our President the late Chief Lutuli. In this letter Chief Lutuli was supposed to have expressed support for Apartheid. But the United Nations Secretary-General U Thant saw through this clumsy forgery.

In his present infantile attempts to present the liberation struggle as communist-inspired and in his futile efforts to sow seeds of confusion among the masses the enemy will once more fail.

BUT MAXIMUM REVOLUTIONARY VIGILANCE IS REQUIRED.

* * *

NEWS ITEM:

THE RACIST PANIC

"A visit which President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania will pay on President Nasser towards the end of this month is bound to have far-reaching results. News of it was leaked through the semi-official Cairo newspaper, Al Ahram, just after President Sekou Toure of Guinea had told the liberation committee of the Organisation of African Unity meeting in his capital that some members of the OAU were less than loyal to its aim of liquidating colonialism in Africa.

The announcement also coincided with the current resurgence of Guerrilla activities in Rhodesia. These incidents have been played down by the Southern African authorities, but on-the-spot reports speak of large-scale military movements - both South African and Rhodesian security forces appear to be involved. Whatever else the two Presidents will talk about, this topic will be high on the agenda.....

Mr. Oliver Tambo, who now succeeds Chief Lutuli as leader of the South African ANC, subsequently announced a merger of the ANC's military wing with that of Rhodesia's African nationalists ZAPU, led by Mr. Joshua Nkomo, who is in detention. This merger was of the utmost importance, and was soon followed by the out-break of guerrilla warfare.

There is little doubt that the Nyerere-Nasser talks after reviewing the results of the Cairo meeting last year will lead to a strengthening of this line....."

DAILY DISPATCH - 19/1/68

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