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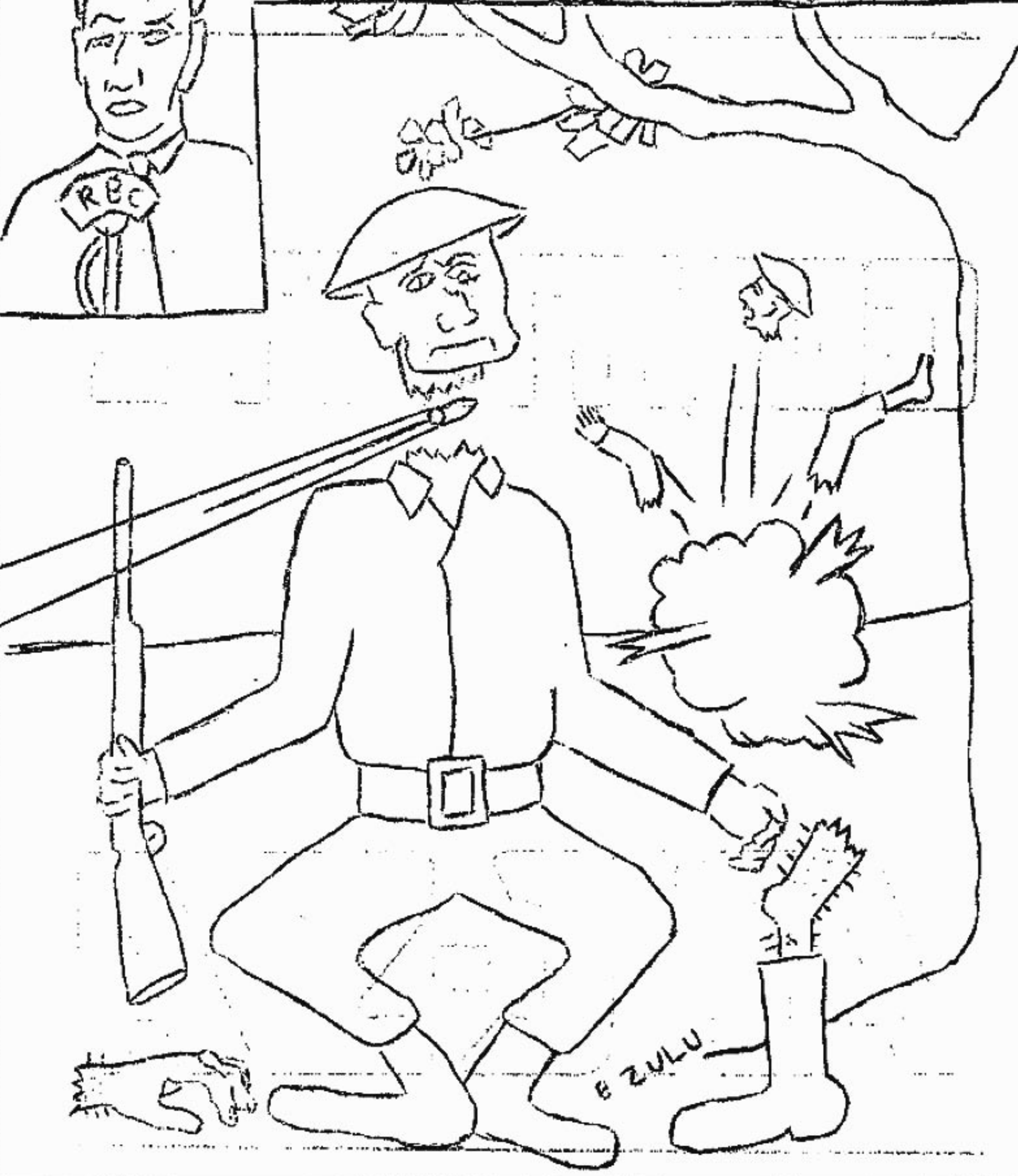
P.O. BOX 1791 LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

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ANC-SVA

“Some of our men sustained minor injuries.”



B ZULU

ZAPU-ANC GUERRILLAS RENEW OFFENSIVE!

"There is not a single terrorist in Rhodesia", the ultra-right wing rebel Minister Lardner-Burke boasted recently. Yet, last Sunday, something extraordinary and quite unprecedented in the history of Rhodesia happened. Cinema shows were interrupted in order to flash a special message to soldiers who happened to be inside. At other places of entertainment urgent announcements were made or handbills put up with the same message for the revelling army men. The order was sharp and clear "Go back to the barracks at once".

Clearly something big was in the offing. Rumours swept Salisbury, the rebel capital. But the cat was soon out of the bag. This sudden and frantic cancellation of army leave and hurried mobilisation was to meet a new and powerful offensive of our guerrilla units. Rumour gave rise to speculation. A newspaper correspondent in Salisbury telephoned the Lusaka headquarters of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), to find out whether it was true that the guerrillas were coming to execute rebel premier Ian Smith and Lardner-Burke. Apparently the story had gone round in Salisbury that the guerrillas were coming to take vengeance for the murderous hangings of five Freedom Fighters by the rebel regime.

The rebel propaganda machinery soon went into action. The propaganda line they peddled was that the rebel forces were mobilised in order to be thrown into battle against a band of "terrorists" that had infiltrated from Zambia the previous Thursday. Salisbury then announced that the army had clashed with the guerrillas along the Zambia border. Then we heard the usual story of heavy guerrilla casualties and light army losses, of the capture of guerrillas and their "communist arms".

Meanwhile, the rebel regime brought into action aircraft and helicopters.

By the end of the week the situation was crystal clear.

* The frantic and sudden mobilisation of the rebel army was not just to intercept a small band of guerrillas who were infiltrating from Zambia. Some bigger threat existed. This was in the form of allied ZAPU and ANC guerrillas who had gone on the offensive.

* Newspaper reports began to talk of a huge guerrilla detachment which was operating in the country describing it as the biggest guerrilla force ever to be within the borders of the colony.

* The myth of a guerrilla band seen canoeing across Lake Kariba from Zambia was soon exposed. By pretending that the threat came from Freedom Fighters in the far away Zambezi valley, the regime was vainly attempting to re-assure the White settlers that they had nothing to fear.

*The truth/....

* The truth however was that the security forces of the rebel Smith were caught napping. Even whilst they boasted that there was not a single Freedom Fighter in the country, our guerrillas were quietly mobilising the masses within Zimbabwe over a very long period.

Whilst the news media boasted of "terrorist demoralization"; of heavy casualties and undisclosed numbers of guerrilla arrests, the so-called security forces bombed their own positions, inflicting "slight injuries" on their own men. Police and army reserves were called up. And a cordon belt was set up around Salisbury. What was the true story! Were the guerrillas just crossing the Zambezi or was this an internal resistance? **THE TRUTH IS - THE AFRICAN MASSES HAVE AWAKENED AND ARE HITTING HARD AT THE ENEMY.**

* * * * *

ZAPU
ZIMBABWE

and

ANC
SOUTH AFRICA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Stepping up the determined offensive against the Rhodesian settler army with its South African supporters our joint guerrilla forces have, in the last two days, advanced and shifted the scene of the battle deeper inland in the drive towards Salisbury.

Our guerrilla forces have carried out planned attacks in a wide area covering the triangle of Umvukwes, Sinoa and Banket. Thrown into confusion by expert guerrilla attacks the Rhodesian oppressors have thrown thousands and thousands of their troops all along from Banket to Karoi and from Banket North Eastwards past Bindura in order to prevent penetration to Salisbury. White civilian reservists have been called up to help reinforce the hard-pressed enemy troops.

Some settler farmers around Umvukwes have asked to be removed and are being evacuated.

In the engagements of the last two days the casualties inflicted on the oppressors have risen to forty-eight killed. It is now definitely established that the four enemy soldiers injured on Wednesday were struck by our guerrilla anti-personnel mines and not by a stray bomb as claimed by the regime.

The enemy will continue to face sustained and merciless attacks.

LUSAKA.
22nd March, 1968.

* * * * *

NEWS FROM THE FRONT

After the news broke that the guerrillas were once more on the offensive, a great deal of confusion ensued as to what the true situation was. The deliberate confusion was caused on the one hand by enemy propaganda which sought as usual to prove that the guerrillas had recently infiltrated from Zambia and secondly that they were intercepted way out along the Zambezi valley. On the other hand ZANU claimed that it was their men who were engaged in battle. The press and radio were either far off the mark or were entirely at the mercy of official enemy handouts.

In order to put the record straight the Zimbabwe African People's Union and the African National Congress issued some statements in the course of the week.

On March 18th, ZAPU put out the following statement:-

"The Rhodesian settler regime's claim that the current armed offensive launched against its armed bandits was caused by infiltration from Zambia on Friday March, 15th, is a complete fabrication.

The fact is that the regime is facing an internal armed revolution from the African masses led by the gallant Freedom Fighters of ZAPU and the African National Congress of South Africa in pursuit of the Liberation struggle.

The settlers will never rest. They will be punished fully for their criminal oppression until Zimbabwe is free and completely rid of their sins.

The African masses are called upon to seize every moment and give all-out support to the armed Freedom Fighters."

On March 19th a press conference was called by the ZAPU and ANC and the following joint statement was issued:

1. In the last 24 hours the Rhodesian settler regime has confessed that it is under heavy attack from African liberating forces. The regime has indulged in wild allegations coupled with diversionary statements.
2. We have found it necessary to register the correct facts about who is fighting and what is going on in the current drive against the Rhodesian oppressors.
3. We would like to make it quite clear that it is the guerrillas of the ZAPU-ANC alliance who are carrying out this second great offensive in the liberation war. The present armed drive is, according to our plans, definitely an extension of the Wankie offensive of last August. The object of this drive is to increase greatly the area of guerrilla activity in Zimbabwe.

Our/....

4. Our forces in this area, like everywhere else in the areas of combat, are part and parcel of the masses who are rallying behind the armed Fighters to a people's war of liberation.
5. The provocation inflicted on the African people of Zimbabwe by the series of murderous hangings carried out by the Rhodesian fascist regime has stirred the African population against these inhuman repressive measures and this was one of the factors taken into account in the most recent battle orders to our armed forces by our joint command.
6. The Rhodesian settlers and their South African Boer supporters must be punished fully and mercilessly for their criminal acts of oppression and murder.
7. Our appointment with the racist oppressors of Rhodesia and South Africa continues and will continue relentlessly in various battlefields until their total elimination is achieved.
8. We call upon the African people of Zimbabwe to play their full and determined role by taking up what weapons are available in support of the brave Freedom-Fighters to crush the Rhodesian dictatorship."

Mr. James Chikerema, Vice President of ZAPU presided at the press conference and was supported by ZAPU Publicity Chief, G. Silundika. The ANC was represented by National Executive Member, Joe Matthews and the Zambia Chief Representative, T. Makiwane.

After answering some questions, Mr. Chikerema emphasised that facts of the situation would soon emerge which bear out the truth of our position.

The claims of ZANU of being responsible for these large scale guerrilla operations had received wide publicity in the press. But the truth has a strange way of sticking out. It was soon established that it was indeed the ZAPU-ANC guerrilla detachments which were in action.

OBJECTIVE APPRAISAL

On March 21st, the newspaper "Times of Zambia" inter alia, commented editorially:-

..."NEWS reports from Rhodesia, identifying some of the Freedom Fighters as members of the ANC of South Africa, appear to have settled the sordid squabble over whether ZAPU or ZANU are involved in the battle.

The military alliance between ZAPU and the ANC has been well known since their combined offensive against the Rhodesian rebels was pushed home just before the OAU Summit meeting in Kinshasa.

This fresh/...

This fresh effort has a more attractive tactical motive. Men are now fighting and dying in Rhodesia to keep the world's attention focussed on the moral issues at stake as the U.N. Security Council again approaches the question of applying potent measures to end the rebellion.

The courage of these Freedom Fighters is most moving! This achievement, with all the guts and self-sacrifice involved, makes it especially painful to consider the false claims of credit for their lives which have been made by bar-room heroes in Lusaka since Monday...."

Times of Zambia, 21/3/68.

At the time of going to press the situation was as follows:-

* A tight security guard was placed around the home of the loud-mouthed hangman Lofty Milton, who leaves at the farming town of Karoi.

* There were reports of White farmers being evacuated from their farms in the area north of Salisbury. Some of the farm-steads are being taken over as operational bases by the rebel army.

* Rebel troops have set up road-blocks on the main highway from Salisbury to Zambia. The road-blocks start from a point 40 miles north of Salisbury to the town of Makuti near the Zambia border. One traveller motoring from Salisbury to Zambia was stopped ten times and searched by the rebel troops.

* Throughout last week student demonstrations against the hangings of five African patriots by the rebel regime took place in several African capitals. At the Morogoro Teachers' Training College in Tanzania, students went without food for two days and saved £21 towards the African armed struggle in Rhodesia.

The calling up of police and military reservists to reinforce the rebel army has turned the rebel colony virtually into an armed camp.

WORLD REACTION:...

TANZANIA 20TH MARCH

At Morogoro Teacher Training College in Tanzania students went without food for two days to show their solidarity with the Freedom Fighters in Rhodesia. By this act they saved K42. The money was handed to Mr. George Magombe, the Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee who thanked the students for their supreme sacrifice. Mr. George Magombe promised the students that their donation would be used for arms and ammunition as they had requested. Later Mr. Magombe told reporters in Dar Es Salaam that if all the schools, colleges and universities of Africa followed Morogoro's example, the Liberation Struggle would have a useful sum for the fight.

ZAMBIA ON 21ST MARCH. Several hundred placards carrying youths marched from Freedom House to the British High Commission demonstrating their solidarity with the oppressed peoples of Southern Africa and condemned British inaction over Rhodesia.

INDIA

ASIAN MISSION ANC CONGRATULATE GLORIOUS MKHONTO STOP FORWARD
TO BATTLE DEAR COMRADES STOP

- NZO

ALGERIA

SECRETARIAT YOUTH NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT IN THE NAME ALGER-
IAN YOUTH SALUTES OFFENSIVE ZAPU-ANC ARMY FIGHTING AGAINST
GROUP COLONIALIST IAN SMITH STOP REAFFIRM ON THIS OCCASION
UNWAVERING SUPPORT AND SOLIDARITY ALGERIAN YOUTH STOP

NATIONAL SECRETARIAT
FLN YOUTH

* * * *

NEWS ITEM: (From Zimbabwe Review 23rd March)

"CALL ON ZIMBABWEANS TO JOIN THE LIBERATION ARMY. The District Council of Lusaka held a members' meeting in the Kabwata Hall in Lusaka last Sunday, the 17th of March. The meeting was in honour of Zimbabwe Day. It was attended by members from other Districts all over Zambia. The highlight of the occasion was an address by the Vice President of ZAPU, Mr. James Chikerema. He called upon all Zimbabweans to understand that their only honour today is that of taking up arms in order to join the front line in Zimbabwe and fight the oppressors out. He emphasised that the highest honour of a Zimbabwean is that of being a guerrilla fighter and not that of being possession and prestige seekers or academic theoreticians. He expressed the gratitude of Zimbabwe people to the outside supporters of the liberation struggle. But he warned, "it is essential for those who are wont to level criticisms at Zimbabwe people to distinguish carefully between insults and advice. We welcome advice but we will never tolerate insults." Mr. Chikerema concluded on the note of great emphasis that no Zimbabwean would be exempted whatsoever from participation in the armed struggle.

Another major speaker at the meeting was Comrade Tennyson Nakiwane of the ANC of South Africa. He emphasised, "those gallant men of our joint forces ZAPU and ANC, who are shedding their blood in the front line and those brave young men who are facing the gallows do so under the strong belief that they are not alone in the cause but will be followed up by many of us who are still alive in the great cause of liberating Southern Africa." Over one thousand members attended the meeting."

* * * *

PRESIDENT KAUNDA ATTACKS WEST'S COLLUSION WITH APARTHEID

President Kaunda in a speech charged with emotion broadcast over Radio Zambia on Wednesday 20th March, warned that South Africa is a threat to the future peaceful development of the Southern African sub-continent and world peace. "Indeed it poses a threat to the sub-continent as a whole and also to the development of harmonious relations between peoples of different colours and races far beyond the borders of South Africa. To us in Zambia the development of the South African situation is of particular concern. We have witnessed in the course of last year the involvement, in the military sense, of South Africa in Rhodesia.

We know at the same time that the Rhodesian illegal minority regime has not only been hostile to us, but has conducted several hostile activities against our territory, culminating in the murder of one of our nationals.

"As we remember those who died at Sharpeville, Salisbury, and elsewhere in Southern Africa, we cannot but also remember our own national, the late Mrs. Maina Soko, who was brutally murdered in cold blood by the rebels in typical Sharpeville fashion," said the President. The broadcast was in observance of the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination in accordance with the declaration of the General Assembly of the United Nations. After tracing the history of mass slaughter of innocent and unarmed civilians by the S.A. fascist police Dr. Kaunda re-affirmed the policy of the Zambian Government and people of continuing to make sacrifices for the attainment of freedom and justice in Southern Africa. Referring to the Rhodesian situation Dr. Kaunda condemned the "apparent impotence of the Labour Government Act", which led the rebel Smith Government to commit murders "with impunity early this month". Referring to the battle now being waged in Zimbabwe the President paid homage to those who laid down their lives "for peace - genuine peace and freedom".

Condemning Western imperialism for sustaining Apartheid and White minority regimes in Southern Africa, Dr. Kaunda said: "The actions of the foreign, economic, financial and other interests deserve utter condemnation for their political, economic and military collaboration with the forces of oppression. They are a violation of U.N. decisions to create better conditions in Southern Africa. They trample on justice and pledges made by its members; they place the fate of millions in the hands of blood-thirsty oppressors. These nations must share full responsibility for the tragedies in Southern Africa and the future consequences. The free world is not free while Western capitalism is being used to strengthen Smith and Vorster, while it is an instrument of oppression and murder. This is a permanent blot on the history of capitalism in Africa and human development.

In conclusion Dr. Kaunda urged all Freedom Fighters and freedom-loving peoples the world over to redouble their efforts and rededicate themselves "to the cause of freedom and the total liberation of the enslaved."

SHARPEVILLE - A TRAGEDY

Eight years ago, on the 21st March, 1960, at Sharpeville in the Southern Transvaal more than 70 people died; they died because they were mercilessly mowed down by bullets from the trigger-happy police of the fascist regime of South Africa. And for those eight years Sharpeville has epitomised for all progressives the brutal nature of the White minority regime which has oppressed the African majority for 300 years.

WHY SHARPEVILLE? There may still be some who are surprised at the depth of horror which the murders at Sharpeville evoked and continues to evoke. There have, after all, been other killings, in other places, and at other towns which exceeded in number of fatalities the toll of Sharpeville. Why, then, Sharpeville? The answer lies in the intensification of the struggle and the increasing measures of repression in South Africa in the years immediately preceding Sharpeville; in the international situation; and, in the year, 1960 - Africa's year of Liberation.

SOUTH AFRICAN BACKGROUND. Up to 1950 the Liberation Movement in South Africa had been disjointed and without plan. True, there had been campaigns, demonstrations, protests, marches, strikes, often giving rise to violence but there had not been co-ordination of effort between various sections of the oppressed, insufficient contact between various regions of the country and minimal communication between the industrial workers and the Liberation Movement as a whole.

Then in 1949, the African National Congress, invigorated by the influx of courageous, young men, adopted the "Plan of Action". This, like Sharpeville in 1960, was a watershed, a turning point. The ANC began organising with a purpose throughout the country, planned and carried out campaigns of a bold nature demanding a national network of branches and requiring members to defy the minority regime without fear. At the same time the ANC forged stronger links with organisation of other sections of the oppressed until, ultimately, there came into being the Congress Alliance, comprising the African, Indian and Coloured people as well as progressive sections of the White community. In addition powerful links were forged with the industrial workers when the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions was formed and joined the Congress Alliance. The Congress Alliance proved itself a durable and genuine unity in the cause of struggle and, as was inevitable, in 1955 the ANC together with the other sections of the oppressed organised a huge, mass Conference to draw up a Programme of Demands. This Conference formulated the historic Freedom Charter which in the history of the Liberation Struggle stands out as a glorious and clear sighted document expressing the possibilities of a non-racial democratic South Africa and thus exposing the sheer wretchedness of apartheid.

As the/...

As the struggle of the oppressed led by the ANC mounted and began more and more to challenge the basis of White supremacy, the apartheid regime was compelled to pass increasingly repressive legislation in an attempt to destroy the Congress. Banning and banishment of the people's leaders became the order of the day; police action became more vicious, the activities of the security police more blatantly fascist. But these measures could not halt the tide of struggle. Finally, in 1956 the fascists were compelled by the sheer force of the mass struggle to arrest 156 of the top Congress leaders on charges of Treason. Thus began the protracted Treason Trial which lasted more than 4 years and resulted in total exposure of the White minority regime's fears of the coming revolution.

By now Congress had so captured the imagination of the people, so deeply had it become rooted among the masses that the arrest of the leaders, contrary to the minority regime's expectations, resulted in great militancy. Boycotts, strikes and revolts became a regular feature, the consciousness of the masses reached unprecedented heights. In late 1959 the ANC decided that the situation was ripe for a major onslaught on the Pass Laws, the most hated piece of legislation on the statute book. 1960 was designated Anti-Pass Year and a major campaign of organisation was launched designed to culminate in mass action on 31st March, 1960.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. The Struggle in South Africa by its breadth and courage had won the admiration of the world - a world which had already been engulfed in a major war by fascism in Europe. The resurgence of fascism in South Africa was looked upon with distaste. The Treason Trial in which the accused had conducted themselves so well had received massive support from individuals, organisations and even from governments.

Opponents of racism and fascism in many parts of the world exchanged notes and information and directed their attacks on the bastion of these hated ideologies viz. South Africa. For many years before Sharpeville White South Africa had been the subject of numerous condemnatory resolutions at the U.N.

Above all the ANC and its allies had made it their duty to inform the world about what was going on in South Africa. Emissaries had been sent to Africa, Asia, Europe, to the United Nations, to the Bandung Conference, etc.

The hatred for fascist-racism in South Africa had reached international proportion. Macmillan had just made his famous "Winds of Change" speech.

1960 - AFRICA'S YEAR. 1960 was truly Africa's Year of Liberation. Country after/....

after country achieved independence in that year so that the spark of freedom became a raging inferno. It was inevitable that the inspiring warmth of this historic development should meet with a response from the oppressed masses of South Africa. For many years they had struggled for their own liberation; they had organised themselves in the fifties under the banner of the ANC; their leaders, who had sacrificed so much, were on trial for their lives, charged with Treason - their crime, a love of freedom. The oppressed Black people were ready and willing to make sacrifices for their own liberation.

THE PAC. Thus, at the beginning of 1960 objective conditions were ripe for revolt. The international climate was favourable, Africa was ecstatically marching to independence, the mood and militancy of the oppressed people of South Africa led by the ANC had reached unprecedented heights.

The PAC had, in the meantime, been formed by dissident elements within the ANC. Claiming that the Freedom Charter was too "socialist" in outlook they demanded that the ANC dissociate itself from it - the ANC rejected this nonsense. Ignoring the fact that in White dominated South Africa the Indian and Coloured people were as much a part of the oppressed as the Africans they demanded that the ANC refuse to work in unity with non-African liberation organisations - once again the ANC rejected this veiled form of racialism pointing out that the struggle was for a non-racial democracy embracing all the people of South Africa. Attempts were made to intimidate sections of the ANC but with no success. Unable to get their own way in the ANC, the dissidents marched out in a huff and announced the formation of the PAC.

In the atmosphere then prevailing in South Africa this was, without doubt, a counter-revolutionary step in that it sowed disunity and discontent at a most critical period in our history. Not satisfied with this wrecking tactic, the PAC not sufficiently organised to launch its own campaign, climbed onto the bandwagon of the ANC Anti-Pass Campaign. Confusing the people by the similarity in name between the PAC and ANC - especially as for so long the people had known the ANC simply as "Congress" - the PAC launched its campaign on the 21/3/68, exactly 10 days before the ANC had planned its own Anti-Pass Campaign to reach its climax.

This then is the background to Sharpeville.

WHAT HAPPENED AT SHARPEVILLE. The PAC called upon the African people to leave their passes at home and to march to the nearest police station. Thus it was that several hundred people gathered outside the Sharpeville police station. There were men, women; they were peaceful, calm and unarmed. They had come to offer themselves for arrest or were prepared for it. What they were not prepared for was the savagery of the police. Without

warning/...

warning the fascist police began firing volley after volley into the crowd. At the first volley the crowd turned and began running away. The merciless police continued firing. Thus it came about that almost all the dead and injured had bullets in the back - shot from the rear. More than 70 died - the exact number was never revealed. In passing, it is instructive to note that not a single leader of the PAC received injuries of any sort.

This, then, is what happened at Sharpeville. It is the tragic story of brave men and women who had calmly gathered to court imprisonment in the pursuit of freedom; it is also the tragic story of ordinary men so dehumanised by a vicious system that they were prepared to shoot at a peaceful, unarmed gathering. Whichever way one looks at it Sharpeville was a TRAGEDY. Those who died at Sharpeville on that 21/3/60 are heroes in that they were prepared to struggle for freedom; those who gathered them there without adequate preparation and planning were certainly not.

AFTERMATH OF SHARPEVILLE. What happened thereafter is history. The mass strikes throughout the country; the emergency and the detention of 20,000 people; the marches in all major towns demanding the release of leaders; the bannings of the ANC and PAC; the deep economic crisis which rapidly overtook the country; the tottering of the racist government which immediately suspended the Pass Laws (albeit, temporarily) - this is well known. It is equally well-known that the South African economy was saved by a dollar handout from U.S. imperialism. Perhaps not so well known is that immediately after the incidents at Sharpeville and Langa the PAC leadership seemed to melt away. It was the ANC which had to give the lead to a people shocked and angered by the murders.

There is no doubt that Sharpeville was a landmark in South African History. Things could never be the same again. To every effort on the part of the oppressed to seek a non-violent solution to their problems the fascists answered with violence. Sharpeville was the last straw. The ANC changed its method of struggle and launched a campaign to prepare for an armed struggle. Umkhonto We Sizwe ("Spear of the Nation") was set up as the military arm of the ANC.

The gallant Freedom Fighters of Umkhonto We Sizwe have already made history and even as we write this they are in the frontline adding new chapters to that history. In the meantime, the PAC having nothing else to show for itself continues to use the tragedy of Sharpeville as some kind of revolutionary uprising organised and led by them. We shall never forget their irresponsibility in sowing disunity and confusion at a critical time in our history. But, history is just. The PAC is now so fragmented, so riddled with corruption that we can say "justice has been done".

SOUTH AFRICA'S WARLIKE THREATS

The following commentary broadcast over Radio South Africa on Friday 22nd March at 6 p.m. and at 6.30 a.m. the following day removes any lingering doubts as to South Africa's aggressive intentions against Zambia in particular and Africa in general. Unable to cope with the internal resistance now raging in Zimbabwe the South African fascists have always been fascinated by America's bombing of the innocent people of North Vietnam; and they gloated over Israel's aggression against Egypt in June, 1967 and lately they have been further encouraged in their evil designs against independent Africa by the recent Israeli attack against what is called "terrorist bases" in Jordaan. The statement quoted below must be read against the background of the threat made by Vorster in October 1967 against Zambia. It will be recalled that Vorster was quoted as having said:

"If you want violence, as you have advised other States in Africa, we'll hit you so hard you will never forget."

WE WOULD LIKE THE WORLD TO LISTEN TO THIS NEW THREAT:

"The Way To Deal With Terrorists. Terrorism, strange to say the least is becoming an accepted practice in the civilised world. Its underlying philosophy is: If you cannot realise your political aims by peaceful means try to do so by subversion. Accordingly violence erupts within a state or bands of terrorists are sent across the borders of some State to loot and murder and set fire to private and public buildings indiscriminately by this perfidious method ruthless men hope to terrorise political opponents into making concessions and submitting to their will. This is how the war in Vietnam started; this is the way in which Communist led bands of brigands, time and again try to force a country like Rhodesia to give in to their demands. This too, is the way in which Israel's neighbour States try to harass and embarrass a country they could not defeat in war.

The method applied is monotonously the same. Camps are established near the opponent's borders in which young men are trained in the saboteurs art. Then lightning raids are launched across the border; in the course of which the countryside is ravaged; the people at the receiving end, never know where these terrorists will strike next. It is this element of uncertainty which makes it difficult to deal effectively with these hit and run raiders. The Israelis, however, have shown the world what can, and must be done to meet this constant threat. They launched a lightning quick reprisal raid against the terrorist bases and installations on their borders. Within twelve hours the whole operation was finished and the Israeli troops were withdrawn. (OUR EMPHASIS).

As was to be expected the U.N. was in turmoil. This world body ever slow and procrastinating in the face of Communist or non-White aggression, such as/....

such as the usurpation of Tibet and Hungary or India's occupation of Portuguese Goa was quick to provide a forum in which Israel could be denounced for what after all was an act of self-defence. For even the United States Representative Mr. Goldberg though declaring that Israel's action had been "out of all proportions", had to concede that it had been preceded by acts of violence on the part of Jordan

But why should Israel's raid aimed at destroying the roots of terrorism be called "out of all proportion". Terrorism can only be dealt with adequately, by striking at its roots. If the United Nations is powerless, indeed unwilling to counter the evils of terrorism, the nations at the receiving end have to act on their own to re-establish the security to which they are entitled".(our emphasis).

SUCH IS THE REASONING OF THE AGGRESSIVE MINORITY REGIMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA!

* * * *

NEWS ITEM :

African Liberation Leaders Accuse West Germany

Cairo - Wherever on the African continent peoples have been suppressed, West German imperialism has backed reaction. Representatives of African liberation movements arrived at this conclusion during a round table discussion in Cairo, which was attended by Dr. Paul Wandel, President of the League For Friendship Among Peoples in the German Democratic Republic. He stressed that the new GDR constitution makes friendship among peoples and solidarity with the national liberation movements a duty for every citizen.

It was emphasized several times in discussion that the axis Bonn-Pretoria-Tel Aviv would be a serious danger to the whole of Africa. The representative of the African National Congress of South Africa, (ANC), Mr Makiwane declared that mercenaries of the racist Vorster regime have been drilled in Israel and trained by West German officers. In addition, the co-operation between West Germany, South Africa and Israel in the field of nuclear armament was known. The official Mr. Francisco Barros of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) stressed that Portugal would be unable to oppress Angola in such a bloody way without the NATO partner West Germany,

"We are much obliged to the GDR that it makes friendship among the peoples a basis of foreign policy in its constitution and helps us to unmask how and where our enemies are attacking us," the representative of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), Mr Stephen Nkomo declared.

- ADN

* * * *

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SECHABA SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Sechaba is the official organ of the African National Congress of South Africa, vanguard organisation in our national liberation struggle. It is published monthly. As the cost of producing this journal far exceeds the amount received through sales, we appeal to all democrats to contribute towards the publishing costs.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Africa: £1 per year Europe: £1.10/- per year
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SPOTLIGHT ON SOUTH AFRICA

It is our aim to bring before world public opinion precise and reliable information on the day-to-day events taking place in South Africa. In doing so we hope that sufficient indignation will be aroused among democratically minded people throughout the world to support the struggle of the oppressed people in South Africa against apartheid. We publish a weekly news digest, "Spotlight on South Africa," in addition to the monthly "Sechaba" and the weekly "Mayibuye".

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