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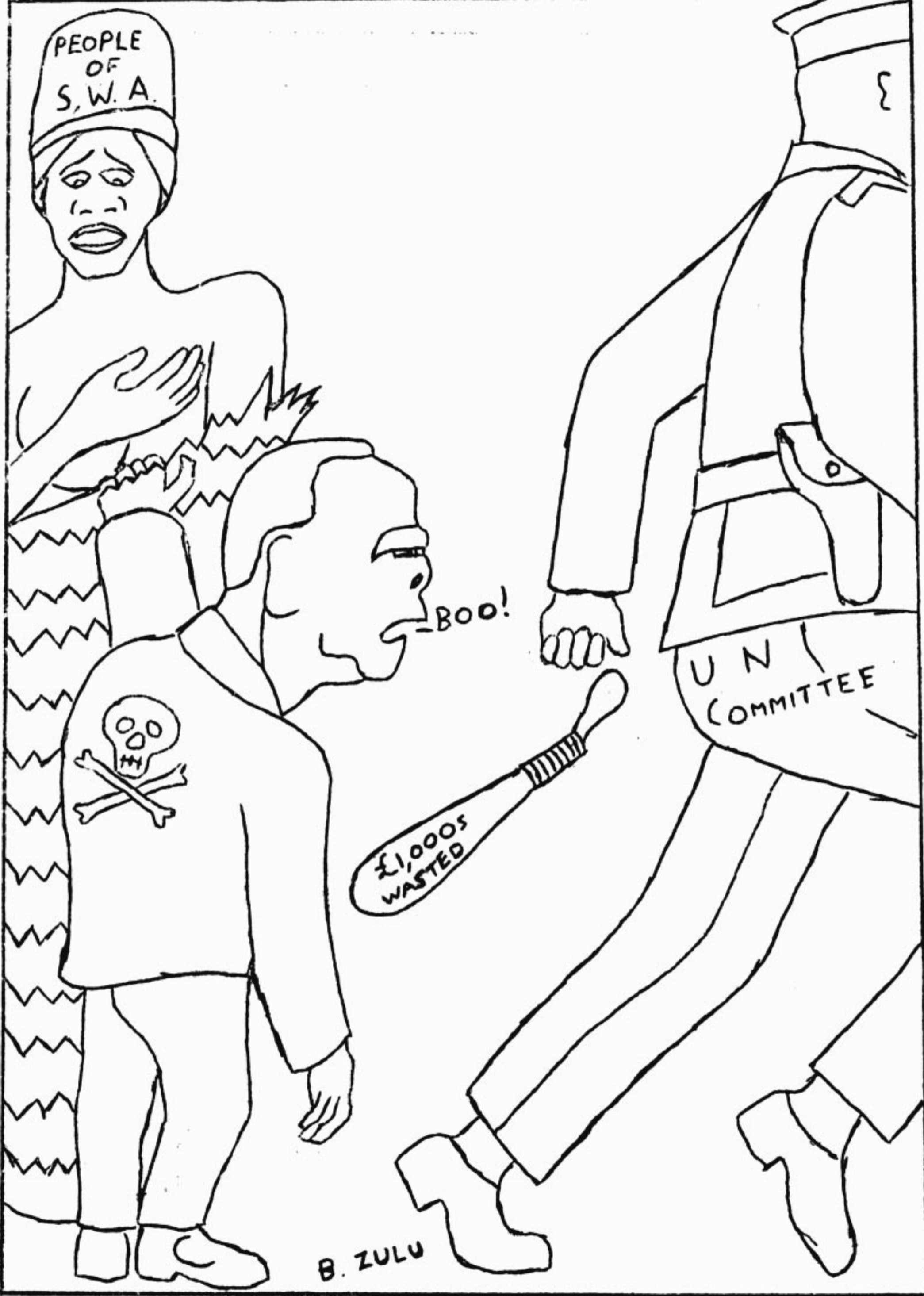
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ANC-SWA



A Symbol of Resolution-----

"SUBSTANTIAL CONCESSIONS"

Avery Brundage, senile President of the International Olympic Committee, still appears to be searching for a suitable "formula" whereby racist South Africa could participate in the Mexico Olympiad. Some observers have suggested that his recent trip to South Africa was made in an attempt to persuade that country to "voluntarily" withdraw from the Games. Leaving aside the fact that Frank Braun, racist chairman of South Africa's All-White Olympic Committee, has firmly set his face against such a move we do not think Brundage would personally countenance such a step. His past record speaks for itself.

It is perhaps not very widely remembered that this is not the first time Brundage has been involved in shady racist manoeuvres and has played the devil's advocate. In the thirties at the height of Hitler's power in Nazi Germany the American amateur Athletic Union, among others, strongly opposed participation in the 1936 Berlin Olympiad. This was not only because Hitler attempted to turn the Berlin Games into a spectacle glorifying the Nazi State but mainly because of his exclusion of Germany's Jews from the German team. By then 30,000 Jews had been kicked out of German Sports Clubs and all members of Jewish Sports Organisations had been deprived of their German citizenship in 1935. Overlooking this blatant racism Brundage, already on the American Olympic Committee, stressed that he "knew of no racial or religious reasons why America should withdraw from the Berlin Games". He readily swallowed the Nazi's assurance that Germany had not broken her pledge to give Jewish athletes an opportunity to qualify. Since there were no Jewish members of German Sporting Clubs none could, of course, qualify. This was the "substantial concession" Brundage presented to the American Olympic Committee and which resulted in the fascist-based 1936 Games being held as scheduled.

No doubt Brundage thinks he can deceive the world once again. His original "substantial concession" viz. that racist S. Africa would send a "mixed" team to the Mexico Olympiad, has already been thoroughly exposed. Africa, most of Asia, parts of Latin America and Yugoslavia in Europe have signified their intention of boycotting the Games if S.A. is allowed to participate. In addition several countries, notably the Soviet Union, have called upon the I.O.C. to review its decision failing which they will not participate. Individual athletes in the United States and elsewhere will also boycott the Games if S.A. participates. Mexico, as host country, has also called for a review of the decision.

Hence, Brundage's flying trip to S.A. Is it possible that he has some other "substantial concession" up his sleeve? We hear that plans are being put forward to hold "mixed" trials of White and non-White athletes outside S.A. either in the former High Commission territories or Malawi. We cannot see the point of these manoeuvres.

The issue is clear-cut. S.A. must be represented at the Olympic Games by Sportsmen selected on merit after they have been given the same opportunities to achieve international standards i.e. Apartheid in Sports must be completely abandoned. Anything less is pondering to racism. The oppressed people of S.A. and progressives everywhere are not interested in "mixed teams", "mixed trials", or other similar "substantial concessions".
KICK SOUTH AFRICA OUT OF THE OLYMPIAD!

USA RIGHTISTS WORRIED OVER SOUTHERN AFRICA - Ndab'ezitha

The gathering storms in Southern Africa, highlighted by the valiant military exploits of the ZAPU-ANC forces, have sown terror and panic into the enemy. Press reports and impartial observers attest to the skill of our guerrillas and to the use of mental agony within the ranks of the Smith and Vorster groups.

These rumblings in Southern Africa have begun to worry Western Europe and the U.S.A. What will the Western powers do? In two extended trips to the U.S.A., in 1965 and 1966 Comrade Resha hammered on an important point. We feared, he said, that when war started in Southern Africa, the West would side with our oppressors in order to protect its profitable investments.

His view has been reinforced by an outsider. In the prestigious magazine The World Today, Meile Lipton wrote:

"South African politicians.....are long-term strategists. They have always believed that, in the long run, their ally is Britain: that she will have to support them in order to protect her substantial investments and trade; that she will be inclined to support them because of ties of race and friendship..." (June, 1967 - p.229).

The British Government's shabby record in the Rhodesian question bears out our comrade. Wilson has bent over backwards to avoid confronting the main culprit, South Africa. In the House of Commons Wilson stated on March 27, 1968:

"We cannot accept unwise proposals which would involve a head-on confrontation with South Africa, which could rapidly escalate on a scale and in a manner which would do irreparable harm not only to Rhodesia and South Africa, but to the whole of Southern Africa."

Of course, Wilson meant "irreparable harm" to British investments. The Labour Party will go down in history covered in ignominy. By condemning apartheid while plying a profitable trade with our oppressors, Britain combines humility with hypocrisy.

Now, in the U.S.A. there are signs of rallying to the aid of Smith and Vorster. A study issued in 1967 by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress in Washington, begins with these words:

"The Legislative Reference Service has recently received several inquiries as to what courses of action the Congress might take to prevent the use of American troops by the United Nations in the future in South Africa or Rhodesia." (our emphasis).

(Congress and the use of American troops in South Africa and Rhodesia. Washington, D.C., JK 1001 E, F-224).

The Reference Service sidestepped the question by merely indicating that Congress could deny funds for such an operation. But this has yet to be faced squarely. However, greater concern to us here is: who makes these "several inquiries", and why? There are the Radical Right organisations like the John Birch Society, the Liberty Lobby, the Minute-men, the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, to name a few of the noughty 20 main ones.

In its letter of February 21, 1968 the Institute for American Democracy in Washington states that these organisations spend about 50m dollars a year. "They try to destroy the reputations and livelihoods of individuals and organisations who work sincerely to improve our democracy, further social justice and attain racial and world peace." (our emphasis).

Not surprisingly, it is in such circles that one hears the U.N. described as "a carnival of nigger minstrels." Their inbred hostility to the Afro-Asian peoples makes them South Africa's natural bedfellows - hence the attempts to thwart U.N. on Southern Africa.

Another rightist source is the Intelligence Digest published in Cheltenham in Britain. In its issue of March 19 8, it extols the strategic value of South Africa for "the security of the Free World (including America)". Criticising the Johnson Administration towards South Africa as "directly contrary to the advice of the service chiefs of staff" because it has not been openly and wholly favourable, it urges its readers to have it changed. It spews the usual drivel that South Africa is "friendly, pro-Western, conservative, and fully aware of the Communist and Russian threat. She is not only very favourably situated in a strategic sense, but has a stable government, raw materials, and a powerful and efficient industrial complex." (p.2).

To this publication and other similar-minded circles, the oppressive and inhuman policies of this so-called stable government are irrelevant. They want to defend themselves against the 'spectre of communism' at our expense - our suffering.

To the people of the United States, we say: We are inspired by the same ideals as you. We believe in human freedom and dignity, equality and happiness. But in our country these rights are trampled under foot. Now our people have had enough.

We have taken up arms not because we are warmongers and butchers but because we are dehumanised and massacred. We have taken up arms not because we have despaired of international aid but because the world helps those who help themselves.

In vain have we pleaded with your Government in Washington, at the United Nations, even here in Lusaka. We have spoken ourselves hoarse in your pulpits and your campuses. Our efforts have been in vain. Who will deny that we have exhausted all means of peaceful change? Now, our patience has run out. Guns will decide.

THE MOTSIE EDWARD MAFETHE MEMORIAL TRUST

In our issue of the 5th January, 1968 we carried an obituary on Motsie Edward Mafethe. Born in South Africa, Mafethe was a lecturer at the University of Zambia and died in a motorcar accident on the 18th December, 1967.

His friends and colleagues at the University of Zambia have decided to commemorate his name and worth by establishing a memorial prize in his name. A trust fund will be established to finance the prize and the initial target of the Trust Fund is K350 (£175) from whose interest it is hoped that an annual prize in books will be awarded to the best first-year student in Science. The excess will be made over to Mrs Ida Mafethe to assist in the education of her 18 months daughter, Pontso.

Mafethe's brief service at the University of Zambia since 1965 proved him to be a selfless and conscientious worker. The Memorial Trust established by his colleagues is a fitting monument to the work of Motsie.

The African National Congress of South Africa supports the objects and good intentions of the Memorial Trust. We are confident that in the long-run the results of this apparently humble beginning will justify the efforts of all those friends and sympathisers who will donate to the Trust. Moreso that the Trust will cater for students in a young and fast-developing University.

Like thousands of his non-white compatriots, Mafethe had to leave the country of his birth much against his will. In the relationship between Black and White in South Africa Mafethe was not regarded as a citizen. The racist government denied him, as they do to all the oppressed people in that country, all possible avenues of progress and advancement. As a teacher, he could have only been employed for purposes of indoctrinating the African children under the hated Bantu Education System. And under very appalling working conditions at that!

Mafethe did not accept second-rate treatment from the racist regime. After furthering his studies in Europe he came back to serve his people in Africa. As a member of our organisation he did not forget the oppressed people of South Africa and their struggle against White domination. He made his contribution steadfastly in the struggle and served his organisation loyally.

Although Motsie has left us, the academic work at the young University of Zambia in which he was a pioneer with his colleagues will develop in leaps and bounds until it benefits people and institutions beyond the borders of this Republic. The political cause, too, to which he gave his support will continue growing from strength to strength until the day dawns when fascist domination shall have been wiped off the face of his home-country - South Africa.

We appeal/...

We appeal to all our readers, friends and sympathisers to lend their support to the Trust. No contribution is too small to be accepted; it is the spirit and the ideals behind the support given to the Trust that matters.

Contributions and enquiries should be sent:

To The Bursar, University of Zambia, Box 2379,
Lusaka, with envelopes marked "Mafethe Memorial
Trust".

Cheques, money or postal orders should be made out to:

'University of Zambia, Mafethe Memorial Trust'.

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O U R H E R O E S - By Veteran

Bransby Ndobe and Elliot Tonjeni, two brave and inspiring ANC leaders in the Western Cape, were banned in October 1930 by Oswald Pirow, the then minister of justice, from entering or being in the region between Worcester and George, where they had built a large and militant ANC organisation.

Writing in Afrikaans, Ndobe rebuked Pirow in an open letter: 'Your Party at one time protested against British Imperialism. Now that you have won a measure of freedom for yourselves, you are helping in keeping a whole nation in oppression and slavery'.

That rebuke is even more justified today. Listen to the speech delivered by B.J. Vorster on March 31, 1968 at the farm Soetwater near Calvinia, Cape, when unveiling a monument to commemorate the laying down of arms by Cape rebels in the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902. They were not citizens of the Republics, said the prime minister, and stood to gain nothing from the conflict; but they gave themselves unselfishly for an ideal.

The men of the Cape who fought with the Boers were British subjects and therefore traitors according to law. The British executed some and imprisoned others. Afrikanerdom has always honoured them as heroes and martyrs.

In what way do their actions and motives differ from those of our Freedom Fighters? They too fight and die for the ideal of liberty and independence from alien rule; and have the additional claim of being citizens of their country which they are determined to liberate from racial imperialism.

Afrikaner propagandists abuse the Freedom Fighters and call them 'terrorists'. The British used similar words against the Boer guerrillas at the beginning of the century. Afrikaners would do well to bear their own history in mind; and to realise that African Freedom Fighters are engaged in a far more noble and righteous war.

The Boers fought on two fronts: against British imperialism on the one hand; and to enslave Africans on the other hand. Our Freedom Fighters desire only to liberate their people, and have no intention of oppressing others - not even the Whites who enslave them.

The present generation of Afrikaners is fighting an unjust war. Having liberated themselves from British imperialism, they are concerned only to maintain and perpetuate their dictatorial rule over the overwhelming majority of Black and Brown South Africans.

Vorster claims to speak for all South Africans, White and non-White. They will not tolerate dictation from outside, he declares, whether from the United Nations or any foreign power. (Die Burger, 1/4/68).

We deny this. Not Vorster or his government, but the Freedom Fighters represent the real wishes of the 12,000,000 Africans. The 'dictation' they object to is the despotic rule of White supremacists, and not to United Nations resolutions calling for an end to apartheid and colour bars in South Africa.

As to Vorster's statement that non-Whites stand fast with the government on the issue of outside 'interference', a different version was given by Hannes Rall, one of the Nationalist Party M.P.s, when replying in parliament to the United Party's argument that the 'Bantu Homelands' constitute a danger in South Africa's defence system.

If all 'Bantu' were in fact potential enemies of the Whites, said Rall, that was the more reason for segregating them in their 'homelands'. A lesson could be learned from Vietnam, he added. Where would one like to find an enemy with a machine gun? In a place where he could be pinned down, or in the backyard of a White city? (Die Burger, 4/4/68).

Apartheid, Bantustans, urban removals and influx controls are first and foremost security measures, aimed at keeping Africans under constant police surveillance and at isolating them from the Whites' residential areas. Would the enormous bureaucracy that administers these laws be necessary if the African people were 'loyal' to the White supremacy regime? Why is it that South Africa alone, of all African States, does not train or arm Africans for military service?

There is only one reason. The Whites fear, with good reason, that Africans will rise in rebellion if ever an opportunity exists to do so with a reasonable prospect of success. And that opportunity draws closer with every advance made by the Freedom Fighters on their southward journey.

We honour and salute them. They are our heroes. Their names will be remembered long after South Africans have forgotten those Afrikaners who rebelled against British imperialism only to create a far greater tyranny.

SOUTHERN AFRICA - PORTUGAL UNDER PRESSURE

In recent months and weeks there has been a lot of reportage on the goings on in Southern Africa by the members of the British Press. Among the recent visitors from the British Press were a team of reporters from The Times (London). In a series of six articles this team of reporters attempted to cover what has been happening in Mozambique, Rhodesia and Angola. In the first of the six articles, "Drums against White Africa", it is reported that, "In Africa the spears of Black ambition are probing southward. From Zambia, Tanzania, and the Congos, the guerrillas are stabbing into Angola, Mozambique and Rhodesia. Every year their co-ordination increases, their armaments improve. One day they hope to liberate the South from White oppression. Who are these Black liberators? Where are they trained and organized? What military successes have they had? Three months of investigations on both sides of the colour curtain have produced some answers from the three territories that bar Black Africa's path to Cape Town. The strategic and political keystone of the White South is Rhodesia". (The Times, March 14, 1968. Our emphasis).

In an article in the Johannesburg Sunday Times, a right wing labour M.P. Desmond Donnelly, in an article: "Portugal May Hold Key To South Africa's Destiny" and which is sub-titled "The Future Of White Africa May Rest With Portugal's Colonies On The Two Flanks Of The Continent", states that 'If Portugal holds firm, Southern Africa could be ruled by Whites for another 300 years'. (March 31, 1968). William Norris, Africa Correspondent of the Times from Luanda wrote an article "Why Portugal Will Stand Firm In Angola".

It will be obvious from these synopses that these reporters from Britain recognise that freedom is indeed marching South. We will excuse them for their mis-statement of the issues as involving Blacks and Whites, in our view the struggle is that of the forces of Freedom and those of reaction and oppression. These reporters also recognise that Mozambique, Rhodesia and Angola form one chain of oppression, dependent one on another. They differ though as to what is the weakest link in this oppressive chain. What is of interest to us are the disclosures which these reporters make. These of course are veiled in some optimism, but reading between the lines shows that our guerrillas have made serious imbrads on what just two years ago appeared to be an impregnable wall of granite. The war of liberation in Mozambique and Angola has gone on now for seven years and what, I am sure our readers would like to know is where Portugal, a poor backward country gets means to fight this protracted struggle.

Now let us look at what the British reporters have to say. Desmond Donnelly writes in his article:

"It was on the Mozambique side of the Tanzania border. The earth road ran through the elephant grass. The Portuguese Army patrol moved along steadily in two trucks. Tough, surly soldiers in their striped jungle

camouflage/...

camouflage uniforms stored out of the vehicles. There was an explosion. The truck in front buckled and crashed on its side. The soldiers in my truck jumped out. Two men rushed forward. I trod warily as I stepped on the African road.

Was it an ambush? Was someone going to start shooting? But nothing happened. There was no one around. Men in the shattered truck were groaning. One man, an African, was lying with his forearm blown off. Another had a face wound. His whole face was covered with blood.

....The scene was just another small incident in the stark desultory and grim struggle that is being waged in Portuguese territories on the two flanks of the African continent."

William Norris writes on the situation in Angola: "We drove South West out of Carmona towards the lowering Dembas mountains...I'll show you a typical 'fazenda'", said my guide. I nodded. Bored. "Suddenly boredom vanished. A barbed wire fence appeared, close stranded 10ft high. Behind it, across a compound arrayed with flood lights and cleared of anything which, might obstruct the field of fire, stood the promised 'farmhouse', on its broad veranda enclosed from floor to ceiling in barbed wire, two large alsatian guard dogs flew into a frenzy. A young civilian brandished an American automatic rifle. It was three o'clock in the afternoon.

"No, the young man said, they hadn't seen a terrorist for some time. They were just ready....a small incident but it showed, more clearly than the ever-present army, how seriously the Portuguese are taking the terrorist threat in Angola...self defence is very much the watch word in these parts, backed by flying squads of para-military rural police who keep a 24 hour listening watch on the radio."

The Times article; Drums Against White Africa has this to say: "Roberto continues his fight eclipsed by M.P.L.A. and largely alone. M.P.L.A. on the other hand has forged close military and political links with two other aggressive and effective rebellions in Portuguese territories. One is Amiliar Cabral's P.A.I.G.C. in Portuguese Guinea, 1,500 miles to the north.

Eye witness reports have shown much of Guinea is in rebel hands. If this tiny enclave fell, the crash would be heard loudly in Angola and in other territories whose rebels have linked up with M.P.L.A. - Mozambique." Further on the articles writes about Nueda and says "The town itself has been mortared by guerrillas at least once, and the neighbouring bush is the scene of vicious ambushes that have caused the Portuguese to withdraw almost completely into their strongholds.

The frequency of these attacks can be accurately chartered, though casualty figures are impossible to establish. Last November, on Portuguese admission, there were in the Nueda district, eight ambushes, five boobytrap incidents/...

incidents, one aircraft shot and one hit and run. raid on the military post.

This tallies well with the guerrillas' own account of activity for the same month in that area - seven ambushes and two night attacks. The Portuguese admitted casualties of three dead. Prelimo announced more than 50 killed."

The evidence provided by these extracts from British reporters on the situation in Portuguese territories, though one sided and fragmentary and doubtless of varying degrees of reliability, points, nevertheless, very strongly to the fact that white supremacy in Southern Africa in general and Portugal in particular is under heavy pressure. Much more important to us fighting this evil system is, where does Portugal get support to sustain this war? Bertrand Russell in an article "Nato Forever?" gives the answer. He writes, "Opponents of colonialism cannot fail to notice that an important part of Nato activity is the support of the remnants of European Colonialism. Algeria's one million dead testified to the proportions of American aid to France. Today Portugal is wholly dependent upon American assistance through Nato in its attempt to preserve its African empire. It is ironic that Portugal, a ruthless dictatorship should be a founder member of Nato, whose spokesmen prate about the 'free world' and opposition to totalitarianism." New statesmen. March 15, 1968.

Recently the Gulf Oil Corporation of America has discovered oil deposits in Angola and when production begins at the end of 1968, it will have poured 124 million dollars into the project. The Gulf Oil Company is noted in America for its financial support of the neo-fascist movements like the White Citizens Council and the John Birch Society. The involvement of the Gulf Oil in Angola means to say that America will do everything in its power to prop up Portugal, just as it has done in Guatamala, where, because of the U.S. Fruit Co. investments the U.S. government has propped up hated dictatorship and even overthrew a freely elected and progressive government. Angolan lives again will be lost whilst America is making its dollar.

We can do no more than end this survey of the British Press by an observation made by President Kaunda in his last News Conference: "I have said before" President Kaunda stated, "that in Southern Africa western capitalism, the capitalism of the so-called free world, is an accomplice in the tragedy of the oppressive rule exercised by the minority over the majority against the most elementary norms of justice which the citizens of the West enjoy. I want to say today that Nato not Portugal, South Africa and rebel Rhodesia, is at war with Zambia, Nato is at war with justice, Nato is at war with freedom and independence. Nato is playing no significant role in European security but it is playing a big role in increasing tension among races in Southern Africa." (April 11, 1968. Our emphasis).

THE PRETORIA WEST BY-ELECTION AND US.

Earlier this month, a by-election was held in the Pretoria West constituency. Nowadays such elections mean little. But the South African election-watchers followed this one very closely. Why?

Here were pitted on the one hand, the Vorster's Nationalist Party, the so-called verligte or outward-looking Nationalists against the Democratic National Party (D.N.P.), more popularly known as the verkrampte or extreme right-wingers. Although Vorster's Nats won by a big margin, the significance of this election for the liberation of our country must not be lost.

There is a widening split, a gap, in the ranks of the oppressors. In domestic politics there is no basic difference between the Vorster group and the D.N.P. except that the latter tend to fear even the sham self-government of the Bantustans as the thin end of the wedge.

However, in foreign policy lies the cause of the split and the squabbling. Vorster says that while at home the Nats can be as ruthless as they like since they have all the power, in their relations with other countries South Africa does not have much power. Therefore, he says, South Africa must befriend and charm the world by presenting an image of acting in keeping with international standards. Hence, his concession in the Olympic Games. This is a concession to international opinion in so far as if South Africa participates in the Mexico Games, the Black and the White athletes will for the first time wear the same Springbok colours practice together and live together.

Moreover, says Vorster, South Africa must admit Black diplomats and accord them all the courtesies due to other diplomats - irrespective of their pigment. Hence the arrival of the Malawi envoy, Joe Kachingwe.

Now the N.D.P. and other Whites, fear that these two concessions to international opinion are the beginning of the end of apartheid at home. Concessions to the outside world have undesirable domestic effects for example, how can South Africans see the difference in appearance between a Malawian diplomat walking in town (and he deserves special treatment) and a local African (and he doesn't)? If nasty incidents are to be avoided, say the N.D.P., there should be no Black diplomats in South Africa.

Therefore, the Verkrampte oppose Vorster's Verligte. It is obvious that as Vorster manoeuvres to satisfy international opinion, more splits will appear within the ranks of his party. This development is of importance to us and the opponents of South African racism. It means that external pressures cause some concessions however slight. But these in turn cause splits in the enemy's ranks, and thus weaken him. We must, therefore, intensify our efforts. They cause discord in the ranks of the apartheidists and thus hasten their downfall. Our efforts are decisive.

The same/...

The same splits can be noted in Rhodesia. In Mayibuye No. 13 we carried an article on the clothing industry and the strains it was causing in the relations between South Africa and Rhodesia. On the political party level, we also see these splits. Len Idensohn's Rhodesia National Party regards Smith's Front as soft, and liberal. From their view point, they are correct like Vorster, Smith wants the world to like and love him. Therefore, he does not always thumb his nose at it. To some extremist settlers, the Front panders to the base international tastes - a highly dangerous game.

Both Rhodesia and Vorster's South Africa are susceptible to world pressures.

* * * *

OLYMPIC TITBITS: An Open Letter

"The Hon. J.B. VORSTER, PRETORIA.

Sir,

In its Resolution of February 15th 1968 at Grenoble, the IOC "notes with grave concern that the internal policies of racial discrimination of the South African Government prevent the National Olympic Committee of that Country from achieving fully the Olympic Code". Nevertheless, the IOC authorizes the South African National Olympic Committee to present a team for the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico "on the understanding" that:

- 1) this team "conforms with Fundamental Principle I (which implies it be chosen for reasons of merit only and under no circumstances on the basis of race and colour);
- 2) efforts be undertaken "vigorously to have all forms of racial discrimination in amateur sport removed".

The contents of the IOC Resolution make it necessary for us to ask you, Mister Prime Minister, the following question:

If you allow the South African National Olympic Committee to present a team for the Olympic Games in Mexico, will you

- refuse to comply with the precise demands of the IOC Resolution concerning the abolition of racial discrimination in amateur sport, and maintain your declaration of September 12th 1967: "The Prime Minister said that South Africa was very anxious to compete in the Olympic Games, but not under false colours, if this meant integrated sport in South Africa";

- or will you accept to give official orders so that in the Republic of South Africa efforts be undertaken, as required by the IOC Resolution, "vigorously to have all forms of racial discrimination in amateur sport removed", and allow impartial foreign observers to witness the efforts?

We most seriously hope that you will honour our question with an answer, which we believe will be considered with great interest by the IOC itself. We think we are expressing the feeling of a large part of the public opinion of the world in repeating a wish which was formulated in the conservative daily paper "Le Journal de Geneve" (19.2.1968): 'It is hoped everywhere that South Africa will finally give up the right which it has been granted'."

THE COMMITTEE OF THE ANTI-APARTHEID,
GENEVA.

FIGHTING TALK:

THE LIES THEY TELL! - By Chibusa Wandu

The war of African liberation with all its bitter truths, rages unabated in Zimbabwe. Steel has clashed with steel. And the enemy, unable to win the quick victory he has boasted about on that battle front, has attempted to steal a march by less honourable means. Unleashing an intense offensive on the propaganda front, he has clearly shown that he can be dishonest and underhand and vicious. Last week, he was screaming "Hurrah! We are chasing the terrorists across the Zambesi river from whence they came". Alleging that a "captured terrorist" had told him that the guerrillas had received orders from their leaders in Lusaka to return to Zambia because of the benefits they had received, he went on full blast on the air and on printed pages attempting to sell this childish lie. But it soon turned out that this was intended as a smoke screen on his part to afford him an opportunity of violating Zambian air-space with his jet aircraft. The planes of the rebel Rhodesian regime intruded at night into Zambia and dropped reconnaissance flares over two Zambian villages along the Zambia-Rhodesia frontier.

A few days ago the enemy claimed to have clashed with a fresh group of guerrillas which had just crossed into Rhodesia from Zambia. But which are these guerrillas that have been ordered to return to Zambia? And so he flooded radio wavelengths and ticker tapes with his contradictory statements. Remember when he said that the guerrillas were starving to death. "Food scarce and this has added to the demoralisation", so said an official Rhodesian handout. But the Johannesburg Sunday Times of April, 14th, had a different story to tell. Describing the elaborate preparations of the guerrillas for a long and drawn out struggle this reactionary newspaper said. "They had built several expertly covered camps equipped with ovens for cooking game." I might as well add that not only game was cooked in those ovens but all the delicacies which God has bestowed on the wealthy land of Zimbabwe!

The whole talk about starvation of our men is a lot of nonsense. On the one hand the enemy says he has captured "terrorists" who are so thin, you could count their ribs". On the other hand he claims to have seized guerrillas' packs which were so heavy with ammunition that he could barely lift them up. At any rate would that alone not demonstrate the kind of stuff we are made of? Damn it! If after five weeks of intense struggle our men are not only surviving hunger but fighting resolutely, Messrs White Racists, you are in big trouble.

It would seem that to those who are beginning to see sense, even on the enemy side, the myth of infiltrators reported-by-African-villagers-loyal-to-the-government-as-they-moved-across-Lake-Kariba-in canoe-convoys some five weeks ago, has worn rather thin. Says the Sunday Times of April 14th "It is believed that the terrorists had been in Rhodesia for some time before they were discovered...."

Yet as/...

Yet as late as yesterday, 18/4/68 Smith's propaganda was still talking of the band of terrorists which crossed from Zambia during the middle of last month! On March 24th, the Times of Zambia quoted enemy handouts as saying: "The running battle has been going on since an estimated fifty guerrillas were reported to have crossed into the country last week."

But by the middle of April, the enemy claimed to have killed fifty-three guerrillas, capturing scores etc. Then whom are the combined Rhodesian and South African troops fighting now?

Such are the cheap lies of the enemy we are fighting! The truth of the matter is that although press censorship was 'removed' with such flourish in Rhodesia, all facts figures and any information pertaining to the "security forces" can only be obtained through an official daily bulletin. "Although" in the words of the Times of Zambia of April 12, "the personnel in the battle tell a different story".

Perhaps, the most vicious propaganda tactic of the enemy has been to release the names of leading figures in the Liberation Movement who they claim to have killed in battle. The enemy has made it its mission to discover the names of any leading Freedom Fighters who are in the battle zone. Then they find out what official positions in the Liberation Movement or in the Guerrilla Army such persons hold and whether they have reached a high level of education such as university qualifications etc. They then release such names in a list of those they have killed. This dirty propaganda tactic is intended to demoralise the Freedom Fighters who may feel leaderless. Yet, the enemy should know by now that those of us who have taken up arms in the sacred struggle for Freedom have done so after full reflection of the consequences armed struggle entails.

Nelson Mandela facing a possible death sentence boldly faced his accusers and said: "During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against White domination, and I have fought against Black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

Other prominent leaders of our liberation movement such as Vuyisile Mini, Mkaba, Khayingo and others marched the last mile to the gallows although they could have saved their lives by collaborating with the enemy. Our noble leader, the late Chief Lutuli died under mysterious circumstances without ever surrendering to the brutal enemy.

It has been the sacred tradition of the African National Congress and the rest of the Liberation Movement in our country that the leaders will not merely commit the masses to battle whilst they themselves sit cosily behind. It was leaders like Raymond Mhlaba and Flag Boshielo who led the way to the fascists jails during the historic Defiance Campaign. It is such noble sons of our country as Nelson Mandela, Elias Motsoaledi, Ahmed Kathrada and

others/...

others who are serving life imprisonment in Robben Island and not just the rank and file. Chief Lutuli died resolutely leading the struggle. Never have the A.N.C. leaders launched a struggle and themselves remained behind.

The enemy lies. He lies a thousand times when he drops leaflets over the battle zone calling on the guerrillas to surrender because as alleged by him, being sacrificed by their leaders who sit comfortably in Lusaka.

Our guerrillas know fully well that when the roll of honour is called by our liberated people, the names of those who performed heroic deeds will be those of the uneducated and educated, and those of low and high rank in the fighting organisation. They know that those who have not yet entered the battle are shouting at them, like the rearguard of Dingaan's army at the battle of Blood River who said:

"UYADELA WENA OSULAPHO - Happy are you who are in the Front line!"

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ZAPU
ZIMBABWE

and
JOINT COMMUNIQUE

ANC
SOUTH AFRICA

Another battle took place between ZAPU-ANC guerrilla forces and the Rhodesian settler troops on Saturday, April 13th, between Banket and Mtorashanga.

The battle, which continued till Sunday and spread to the scattered farms around, resulted in twenty-six enemy troops killed six of whom were South African soldiers.

Fighting continues in the wide area around Umvukwe.

END

April 16th, 1968.

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NEWS ITEMS:

BOAT EXPLOSION

An eye witness account was given to Mayibuye of how a Rhodesian Patrol boat full of armed South African and Rhodesian troops exploded and all its passengers injured and some killed, south of Lake Kariba, near Siavonga on April 16th.

The exact number of enemy personnel killed and injured is unknown and all survivors were warned by the combined South Africa-Rhodesia Military Command not to divulge anything about the incident.

The cause of the explosion is believed to be a premature explosion of a mine. Nothing of the incident appeared in the Rhodesian and South African Press nor was mention of it made in the usual daily communiques.

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