

SECHABABA

official organ
african national congress
of south africa



Special reports on and papers submitted to the International Conference of Solidarity held in Khartoum, Sudan, from 18/20 January 1969.

Messages of Solidarity from Nkurmah, Nasser, Ulbricht, Ho Chi Minh and others.

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Cover design by Barry Feinberg
Photo shows left from the top:
Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary,
PAIGO (Guinea-Bissau)
Eduardo Mondlane,
President: FRELIMO (Mocambique)
Dr. Agostino Neto,
President: MPLA (Angola)
Sam Nujomo,
President: SWAPO (Nabibia)
Toshua Nkomo
President: ZAPU
Oliver Tambo,
Acting President: ANC (South Africa)
Right from top: Caetano, Smith, Vorster.

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**"When you have
to defend the
Independence of
your Homeland,
to defend your
own Life
and Properties,
to defend your
own Dignity,
no Menace,
no Brutality,
no Torture,
no Hardships,
no Atrocities
can make you
Waver."**

LE QUANG CHANH
Central Committee Member
of the South Vietnam
National Front
for Liberation,
in a message to the
Khartoum Conference
on Southern Africa
and the
Portuguese Colonies.

COMMENTARY

The Khartoum Conference

The first International Conference of Solidarity with the fighting peoples of Southern Africa and the Portuguese Colonies held in Khartoum, capital of Sudan, from 18-20 January 1969, had, as Ali Abdel Rahman, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Sudan said at the closing session "ushered in a new phase of fruitful co-operation among all anti-Imperialist forces in the struggle against colonialism." Furthermore, this historic meeting attended by over 200 delegates from 54 countries was a resounding success and an unequivocal expression of the abhorrence with which the freedom loving peoples of the world view colonial and racial oppression.

The Conference which was sponsored jointly by the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee and the World Council of Peace heard reports from the leaders of the authentic Liberation Movements from Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia, Guinea Bissau and South Africa.

Conference also received messages of support from leading anti-Colonialists the world over. Ho Chi Minh, President Nasser, Kwame Nkrumah, Walter Ulbricht and many other heads of State pledged support to the fighting peoples of Southern Africa and the Portuguese Colonies. So did a number of leading personalities from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe, the U.S.A. and the Socialist countries.

Conference adopted:

- An appeal to all democracy loving peoples to recognise as the sole official and legitimate authority of the respective countries the following fighting movements; MPLA (Angola), PAIGC (Guinea Bissau), FRELIMO (Mocambique), ANC (South Africa), SWAPO (Namibia), and ZAPU (Zimbabwe) and to recognise them as the accredited representatives of the peoples organisations in these countries;

- An appeal to all governments to rupture diplomatic and other relations

with the regimes of injustice - Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia;

- A condemnation of West Germany, U.S.A., Italy, France, Britain etc whose military experts, monopolies and scientists are deeply involved in helping the South African fascist regime to manufacture arms and ammunitions, military aircraft, submarines, bacteriological weapons, warfare chemical missiles, radar systems and nuclear weapons and, also helping to consolidate its economic power;

- A declaration expressing its fervent and unequivocal support for the freedom fighters of the Portuguese Colonies and Southern Africa and calling upon the progressive and anti-imperialist forces of the entire world to back the armed struggles which have been forced upon them as the only alternative to slavery;

- A call to democratic forces everywhere to support the political demands of the liberation movements for independence, democracy and unqualified and immediate implementation of majority rule and urging maxi-

mum material and moral support for the armed struggle in Southern Africa and the Portuguese Colonies;

- A recommendation to the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee, the World Council of Peace and other organisations to create national committees to work for the implementation of the Khartoum resolutions;

- A suggestion to such national committees to call for days of solidarity with the national liberation movements in Southern Africa and the Portuguese Colonies and to organise a boycott of all Portuguese, Southern Africa and Rhodesian goods and, to expose N.A.T.O.'s backing of all colonialist, neo-colonialist and racist activities in Africa.

Owing to pressure of space we are able to publish only some of the messages and documents presented to the conference. We hope to publish other messages and documents in future issues.

Despite this, however, a clear and unambiguous perspective has been presented for the mobilisation of all progressive forces in solidarity with the National Liberation movements of Southern Africa and the Portuguese colonies.

We urge our readers to take immediate and urgent steps to implement the decisions of the Khartoum Conference.

Forward to the Formation of National Committees in Solidarity with the Fighting Peoples of Southern Africa and the Portuguese Colonies!

Forward to the Final Overthrow of Colonialism and Racism in Africa!

AMANDLA NGA WETHU! POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

Mohammed Sahnoun (Algeria) Assistant-Secretary of the OAU addressing the Khartoum Conference. Others from the left are Eduardo Mondlane (FRELIMO) partly obscure, Amilcar Gabral (PAIGC) and Dr. Agostino Neto (MPLA).



WHAT OTHERS SAY

On the Southern African Revolution

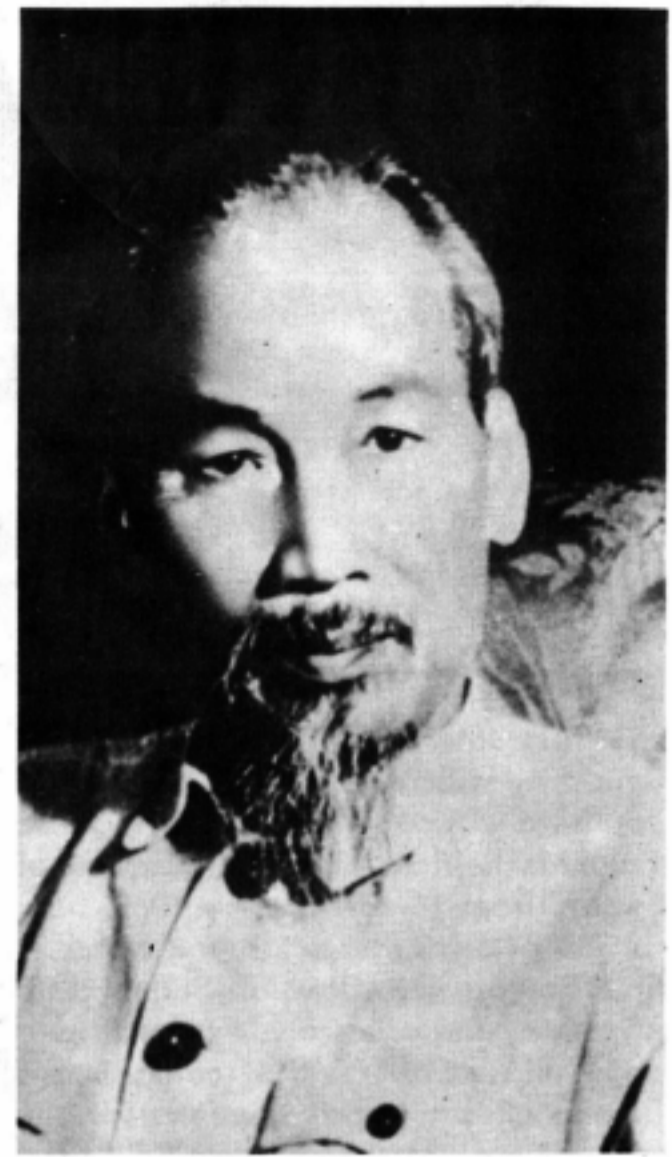
FULL SUPPORT FOR THE STRUGGLE

HO CHI MINH
President: Democratic Republic of Vietnam

The Khartoum Conference is an expression of militant solidarity between the peoples of the Asian and African countries for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress and against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

The Vietnamese people fully support the struggle for national liberation of the peoples of Angola, the Congo Kinshasa, Guinea, Cape Verde, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, South Africa, South West Africa and other Asian and African countries. As an expression of their solidarity,

the Vietnamese people, on the impetus of victory, are resolved to win total victory over the U. S. aggressors, fulfil their glorious historic task toward their own nation and their international obligation toward the friendly peoples that are struggling against imperialism.



FREEDOM FOR ALL

His Excellency ISMAIL EL AZHARI
President of the Sudanese State Council

It is a source of pleasure and pride for the Sudanese Republic to play host, in its capital, to this historic Conference in which representatives of more than 50 countries take part. As a matter of fact, our pleasure is derived from the fact that this great gathering is devoted mainly to devise concrete means to support the African Liberation Movements and consolidate unity among them. When your choice fell on Khartoum as a venue, you have confirmed your confidence in the Sudanese Republic as a State liberated from imperialist influence, pursuing an emancipatory policy and extending its hand to partisans of freedom. We are sure that we shall be worthy of your confidence. We believe in freedom for us, as well

as for all others. We believe in man's right to lead a decent dignified life in full freedom, worthy of a good citizen in a society aspiring to peace, justice, prosperity and progress. We believe in the effective weight of world public opinion in bringing about success of the causes of liberation and elimination of oppression and persecution of the oppressed and feeble. I have often wished that the U.N. had a deterrent power to restore the right to its owners, so that it may not be turned merely into a rostrum for speeches and an out-dated machinery for reconciliation, which, in many cases, do not bring about complete justice. In conclusion, I wish the Conferees success in their great mission in the



President El Azarhi and Acting Prime Minister Sheik Ali Abdulrahman of Sudan.

service of humanity, and wish our guests a very pleasant stay in the Sudan, hoping that they will rightly feel at home among their Sudanese brothers.

WAR OF REVOLUTIONARY LIBERATION

DR. KWAME NKRUMAH

General Secretary: Convention Peoples' Party of Ghana



I send through this forum my warm, sincere and revolutionary greetings to all sons and daughters of Africa who have taken up arms to free themselves from the forces of colonialism.

Taking up arms for African freedom and unity is not a product of a cruel, uncouth purpose, it is an art, the crystallisation of serious study and knowledge of the oppressor and the oppressed. The African armed struggle for freedom is neither moral nor immoral, it is a scientific and a historically determined necessity. Africa's war is not a war of conquest. It is a war of revolutionary liberation. This is why when the history of Africa comes to be written, a prominent place will be given to all those who are making useful, concrete and creative contributions to the present phase of the struggle on the Continent.

Armed struggle as we witness today in South Africa, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau is a natural response to a brutally sustained tyranny.

It is not strange that the African liberation movement began with a reform stage. Great revolutions usually begin by seeking rights or the satisfaction of needs which have been denied them by a given society. They only move into revolutionary struggle in the specific sense when the reforms they seek are not granted, or having been granted, only whet their appetite for more.

For years, a virtual stage of war has existed in Africa between the dependent states and their colonial masters determined to maintain and even strengthen their stranglehold on the economic life of our continent. This war has now come into the open, and it must be fought and won in the military sense if Africa is to achieve her complete independence. The move-

ment for total liberation from imperialism has entered a new phase, the phase of an All-African Peoples Revolutionary Armed Struggle.

From pre-independence days to the day Ghana won her independence from colonial rule, Ghana had thrown herself freely and boldly into the struggle for African emancipation. We had unflinchingly stated that the independence of Ghana was meaningless unless it was linked up with the total liberation of the African continent.

We made it clear to our brother African States who followed us in the wake of freedom that unless Africa was politically united our continent would never be really free from foreign domination and interference. We also warned that imperialism and neo-colonialism would turn some of us into stooges and traitors in order to undermine and subvert not only the African revolution but the very existence of independent African States. This had and, still is, our cardinal African policy.

The African freedom fighters joined us in the struggle and we welcomed them as worthy sons of Africa who shared our hopes for a United Revolutionary Africa. Ghana and the Convention Peoples Party have never been forgiven by their enemies for their firm stand against colonialism.

Before the traitorous and the rebellious "National Liberation Council" usurped power during my absence from Ghana, Ghana was a haven to which the oppressed from all parts of Africa could come to carry on their struggle. Hundreds of these brave freedom fighters who came to our country trusting us to look after them and help them in their struggle against colonial oppression and believing as we do that Africa and the struggle for freedom was indivisible, these brave men

and women have been sent back, bag and baggage by this traitorous clique to the countries from which they had fled to seek refuge, inspiration and protection in Ghana.

The situation in Ghana has only sharpened the issues involved in the African struggle and increased the enthusiasm and consciousness of the African revolutionaries all over the Continent. The progressive leaders of Africa must learn from Ghana's hard lesson.

Because attempts to achieve political independence and to advance on the road to continental unity have been consistently and insidiously sabotaged by imperialist manoeuvres, it is no longer possible, indeed it would be suicidal, to combat such dangerous and ruthless forces by the old methods of peaceful persuasion and compromise.

I take this opportunity to salute, on behalf of the C.P.P., all the brave sons and daughters of Africa and I pay homage to them.

The martyrs of the African revolution are immortal. I also salute all the African Freedom fighters, the Liberation Movements and our socialist colleagues engaged in the African revolutionary struggle for their unequivocal support to Ghana at this hour of her trial.

Activists of the African liberation struggle: there is no imperialist or neo-colonialist intrigue that can halt the tide of the African revolutionary and liberation movement.

When a people rise against oppression, brutality and betrayal, they must do so without fear.

**LONG LIVE THE AFRICAN REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE!
FORWARD TO A TOTALLY FREE AND UNITED AFRICA!**

BROTHERS! I GREET YOU

President **ABDEL GAMAL NASSER**

United Arab Republic



belong to it, claiming its possession and giving itself the prerogative of exploiting this land and enslaving its people.

However, this universal unanimity, friends and brothers, fail to recall to reason the domineering and illegitimate governments in Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia. Instead these governments continue to derive strength from their concealed ties with the forces of world colonialism and imperialism, in order to continue their onslaught on human honour and dignity, victimising coloured citizens and thwarting their lives and potentialities, for the satisfaction of their lust for domination and exploitation.

Indeed, the persistence of these illegitimate governments in their policies, in defiance of world unanimity, has tempted others to follow suit, hence the world has witnessed, and is still witnessing the racist Israeli aggression against Arab territory which led

to the occupation of parts of it, the victimisation of its inhabitants driving them away from their homes with a view to expanding the area on which world Zionism is striving to establish its racist state. Israel too, obtains the necessary strength to achieve this goal from colonialist and imperialist forces.

If I have broached the subject of the aggression perpetrated against our country, friends and brethren, it is because I wish to remind you that the forces which back racial discrimination in South Africa, Rhodesia and elsewhere and support Portuguese colonialism in holding on to its African colonies, are the same forces which support the Zionist aggression against our territory. They are the same forces which back the establishment of a racist state on Arab usurped and occupied land, and the same forces that wish that state to expand and realise its dream of a "big power" extending from the Nile to the Euphrates.

I am confident that the march of humanity is capable of checking these forces and annihilating them. History has given definite proof that the peoples forces are stronger than those who stand at odds with them; and that the people, if they get together and define their goals, they could always reach them.

I greet you friends and brethren, in the name of the people of the UAR and on my own behalf; and greet the brotherly people of Sudan who receive you on their land, close to the battles which you fight and in which you shall prevail, through strong determination and the force of common action.

Among the streaks of sunshine, which illuminate the face of humanity in our times, comes your conference which you begin today in order to fight an abominable form of aggression against the dignity of man which was left over from the last century. Upon our African soil, where it still survives and strives to go on, exploiting every progress that has been achieved by the twentieth century civilisation, efforts to deprive the inhabitants and rightful owners from enjoying the breeze of freedom continue.

All free peoples and governments stand with their full weight against colonialism and racial discrimination. It is contrary to the nature of our times, when man is about to land on the moon, that a group of men advance the arrogant and high-handed claim of having a natural and divine right of distinction over other descendants of the same human race, only because the latter have a different colour of skin than theirs. It is also anachronistic that any particular state entertains the illusion of having the right of transcending its boundaries and laying its hands on land that do not

CONSOLIDATE VALIANT STRUGGLE

His Excellency **AL-HASSAN IBN TAL-AL**

Viceroy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

In the name of His Majesty King Hussein, it gives me great pleasure to seize the opportunity of this great Conference in support of the Peoples of the Portuguese Colonies and Southern Africa to extend our greetings and appreciation together with the greetings of the Arab people of Jordan and wishing you all the best in raising high the voice of the African rights everywhere.

We strongly believe, that the time has come for the world to condemn all Fascist regimes and racist groupings and to pave the way for peoples suffering under the yoke of colonialism to

determine their own fate and to find self expression in national entities that can use freely its potentialities, thus enabling them to participate benevolently in enriching the civilisation and progress of nations as well as the establishment of World peace on the basis of right, freedom and justice.

All militant peoples are invited to consolidate the valiant struggle of the heroes of African Resistance on the precious soil of Africa, in the Portuguese Colonies and in Southern Africa. We fully support you in whatever you may call for.

May God guide your path.



NEO-COLONIALISM IS THREAT TO WORLD PEACE

Herr WALTER ULBRICHT First Secretary: Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic

Allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Council of State, the Government and the people of the German Democratic Republic and, in my own name, to offer you the most

cordial greetings and to wish you all success and good progress in your deliberations. The Government of the German Democratic Republic has set forth in various statements its views on the situation in Southern Africa and in the Portuguese Colonies, condemning in plain terms the policy of racism, colonialism and neo-colonialism as a threat to security and peace in the world. I beg to re-assure you, on the occasion of your significant conference, of the unreserved solidarity of the people of the German Democratic Republic with

the African Liberation Movements and the independent States of Africa in the struggle against imperialism, racism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. In contrast to the West German Federal Republic which is pursuing a policy in support of the racist regimes in South Africa and the Portuguese colonial power against the interests of the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and in the Portuguese colonies, the German Democratic Republic will, as always, stand firmly by your side. With Greetings of Solidarity!

FORWARD TO INDEPENDENCE, PEACE AND SECURITY

MADAME SIRIMAVO BANDARANAIKE, M. P., Former Prime Minister of Ceylon, and present leader of Ceylon's Parliamentary Opposition

It is a matter of deep regret to me that I am unable to attend and participate in this International Conference of very great significance held in Khartoum, due to certain unavoidable political engagements in Ceylon this week. The progressive Ceylonese people are in full sympathy with the heroic peoples of Southern Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese Colonies in their struggle for the liberation of occupied and oppressed territories and in safeguarding their independence and peace. In pledging our unqualified support

to and solidarity with these movements for freedom, let me express my fervent desire that the results of the deliberations at this important conference of freedom loving peoples will open new horizons and give added strength to the valiant fighters against imperialism and colonialism and will help to achieve lasting independence, peace and security. I wish the Conference every success and express my highest regards and best consideration to the great people of Sudan. Forward to Independence, Peace and Security!



APARTHEID — THE

Edited Version of a report submitted to the Khartoum Conference by Robert Resha, leader of the ANC Delegation

The clash between the African peoples of Southern Africa and the white racist regimes which oppress and exploit them cannot be regarded as a purely local conflict. It is one of fundamental **International** interest and concern, affecting directly and indirectly, all peoples everywhere.

The aggressive military axis of Pretoria, Salisbury and Lisbon constitutes a **serious and direct threat to world peace**. Particularly is this true of the fascist **Republic of South Africa**, with its powerful military machine and expansive imperialist structure. It has illegally, and in defiance of the United Nations and international law, **annexed** the former Mandated Territory of Namibia (South West Africa). It is forcibly **intervening in Zimbabwe** to sustain the illegal Smith regime in face of a popular revolution — this is an act of invasion of what is supposed to be a British colony. It is extending its attempts at economic, political and military domination from neighbouring **Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana** northwards, first to **Malawi**, but with the object of penetrating all independent African states. South Africa has made blatant threats against **Zambia and Tanzania**, and maintains a military attache in Malawi whose influence is evident in the brazen territorial claims of the Banda regime against these independent African countries. Fascist South Africa is as much a threat to the peace, security and independence of the Continent of Africa today, as was the Hitler regime to Europe thirty years ago.

We are at war!

The Vorster, Smith and Caetano regimes are **alredy at war** with the indigenous people of Southern Africa and Guinea Bissau. Guerrilla struggles are already in progress over a considerable part of this vital territory. All the indications are that these struggles will steadily mount in intensity and scale until the entire area is involved.

South Africa, in object fear of the tidal wave of revolutionary war in Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe, has openly assumed the role of **fascist gendarme** to aid and abet the white racist regimes under attack in Southern Africa. The Minister of Defence in the Vorster regime, P. W. Botha, has made statements of support for the discredited Portuguese colonialist regimes in Mozambique and Angola; he has used the South African military base in the Caprivi Strip to assist the rebel Ian Smith regime and has defiantly declared that South Africa does not require formal treaties before rendering military assistance to her beleaguered neighbours.

In pursuance of this aggressive policy, the South African regime exchanges military and intelligence material with the Portuguese colonial regime in Southern Africa. There is also a growing volume of medical, food and other logistic support delivered from South Africa to fascist Portuguese troops in Mozambique.

In Zimbabwe, it is now an internationally recognised fact that South Africa has developed very close links with the Rhodesian rebel regime to save its economy from ruin under the impact of international sanctions. Furthermore, South African military troops are fighting alongside the rebel Rhodesian forces to subjugate the people of Zimbabwe and extend the borders of the Pretoria regime beyond the Limpopo River.

ANC-ZAPU Alliance

The oppressed people of South Africa and Zimbabwe led by the African National Congress (A. N. C.) and the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (Z. A. P. U.), have rallied to fight for their own liberation. Since July 1967 the **ANC/ZAPU military alliance has waged**

a **guerilla war** against the combined fascist forces of Vorster and Smith. The impact of the development of revolutionary war as a counter to growing fascist violence against the oppressed people of South Africa and Zimbabwe is one of the epoch-making milestones in our national liberation struggle. The ANC/ZAPU military alliance and the work of the liberation movements in Mozambique and Angola, have altered the **balance of forces** in Southern Africa; it has forced the international imperialist camp to panic and to formulate fraudulent solutions for the settlement of the colonial problems created by white domination in Southern Africa. Hence the Wilson Labour Government's "Tiger" and "Fearless" proposals; hence the Caetano sophistry with regard to the Portuguese dominated territories; hence the appearance of a re-alignment of political forces among the oppressive white minority political organisations in Zimbabwe; hence the South African intensification of its Bantustan policies in South Africa and in South West Africa, and hence the growing internal division among the ranks of the South African fascist governing party.

Already the gallant guerilla struggle fought by our Freedom-Fighters in Zimbabwe has shattered the myth of the military impregnability of the Vorster/Smith regimes. The heavy blows delivered by our guerillas have sown panic in the ranks of the white racist governments. The Ian Smith regime can no longer rely on its own police and soldiers and has had to run to South Africa to seek more military support.

Reign of Terror

In the desperate circumstances in which the Smith regime found itself under the blows of guerrilla war, the fascist Smith forces have unleashed a **reign of terror and persecution of the unarmed African population**; there is a state of war throughout Zimbabwe and the African villagers are subjected to the most ruthless forms of torture and murder by the fascist police and soldiers. African villagers are sometimes shot and declared as "terrorists".

In South Africa the Vorster regime has intensified measures to mobilise the white minority for a state of war; there are frantic, massive military exercises such as the much-publicised "Operation Sibasa" one of whose objectives was to intimidate the masses of the African people near the northern borders of South Africa.

The Vorster regime has intensified the repression of the masses by such measures as house-arrest, arbitrary detention in jail without recourse to the courts of law, banishment and political trials in which the very lives of our Freedom-Fighters are at stake. Some of our guerillas captured in battle in Zimbabwe have been secretly transferred to South African jails where they are tortured. The Smith regime has itself admitted that it declared U.-D. I. after it had received implicit pledges of financial and military support from South Africa. Since UDI S.A. troops have been progressively increased in Zimbabwe.

Advance into S.A.

It was in view of this close political, financial and military collaboration of the fascist Smith and Vorster regimes that the A. N. C. and Z. A. P. U. made an exhaustive analysis of the menacing situation facing them and reached the conclusion that they were faced with a common enemy. Hence the ANC and ZAPU decided to strengthen and developed the bonds of unity and revolutionary fraternity of the two liberation movements in common military action against the combined enemy.

WORLD MUST ACT!

The ANC has entered the battle arena in Zimbabwe not only to fight the joint Smith and Vorster troops but mainly to advance into South Africa where a grim and bitter struggle lies ahead.

The concentration of vast imperialist interests in South Africa as well as other parts of this subcontinent is such that a Vietnam-type of situation is rapidly developing.

In South Africa itself, our people have courageously continued the opposition to fascist tyranny by conducting mass propaganda campaigns calling upon the masses to prepare to wage a peoples war of liberation. Anti-government activities are conducted by our cadres who have to operate in clandestine conditions.

All these activities demonstrate the determination of our people to overthrow the fascist apartheid regime by revolutionary means.

Revolutionary Force

The only alternative to fascist tyranny and imperialist domination is not the shameless surrender offered by such neo-colonies as Malawi; it is dangerous to African independence to enter into any form of state, diplomatic and other relations with the white minority fascist regimes whose only objective is to recolonise the African states by neo-colonial means. The only alternative to fascist reactionary rule is to counterpose to it the full weight of the invincible revolutionary force of the masses of the oppressed people waging struggle through guerilla warfare.

These battles – which must gradually merge into a single war of liberation – cannot, in the nature of the situation, be limited to the territories concerned. Despite their professions of 'abhorrence' of apartheid, the Smith 'rebellion' and of Portuguese colonialism, the imperialist countries of the NATO bloc in practice render massive financial, political and above all military assistance to the racist alliance in Southern Africa. They are concerned not with

justice but with preserving their financial interests. They supply the weapons, build the arms factories, and provide the necessary financial and economic backing which enables these vile regimes to survive. They are not 'neutral' but in fact active allies of the white supremacy alliance.

Similarly the oppressed people of Southern Africa have their friends supporters and sympathisers abroad to whom they look with confidence for solidarity, co-operation and assistance. In fact the imperialists are really intervening in Southern Africa, and whether we like it or not, the war of liberation has already been internationalised.

At the United Nations

The Southern African racist and colonial regimes make a mockery of the principles of the United Nations and all international, cultural, political, economic, religious and other bodies – principles of human rights, equality and dignity upon which the future peace and happiness of man depend. At practically every session of the United Nations, resolutions have been adopted by very substantial majorities on apartheid and related issues, declaring that the constitution and policies of the South African government are in gross conflict with the UN Charter, calling upon South Africa to quit South West Africa, to release political prisoners; condemning Portuguese colonialism; imposing economic sanctions on the Smith regime and placing an embargo on the sale of arms to South Africa. All such resolutions have been flouted with impunity by the countries concerned.

Similar resolutions have been adopted at African and Afro-Asian state and regional conferences, boycotts of the racist regimes have been decided upon, vigorous protests launched.

Section of the Presidium of the Khartoum Conference. From the left Mahommed Sahnoun (Algeria), Assistant General Secretary: O.A.U., Youssef El Sebai, Secretary: AAPSO, Sheik Ali Abdurahman, Acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Sudan, Romesh Chandra, Secretary: World Council of Peace, Madame Issabelle Blum, member of the W.P.C. Presidium and Robert Resha, leader of the ANC delegation.

CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE D'APPUI AUX PEUPLES DES
COLONIES PORTUGAISE ET DE L'AFRIQUE AUSTRALE

(KHARTOUM 18 - 20 JANVIER 1969)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLES
OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

(KHARTOUM 18 - 20 JANUARY 1969)



Co-ordinate and Intensify Support

All these activities are evidence of a universal recognition of the world significance of the Southern African situation. It would not be correct to say that they have been without effect. On the contrary, they have been of immense value, and we of the African National Congress would like here once again to express our profound appreciation to the tireless labours of the friends of our oppressed people, which have been a wonderful inspiration and encouragement in our hard struggle. Yet we must face the hard fact that after many years of such excellent solidarity work the vicious regimes which we confront have survived, even flourished; that our people are more oppressed and exploited than ever; that the brave fighting men in the field in Guinea Bissau, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Namibia face an arsenal of weapons produced by the working men of western Europe and North America and supplied with the connivance of their governments; that businessmen and financiers in the west continue to reap a huge harvest of illgotten wealth from the sweated labour and rich assets of our people.

To a large extent this is because, though the friends of Southern African freedom are infinitely more numerous than those abroad who uphold the fascist regimes, the latter wield enormous influence in the sphere of government and finance in the Western countries, because they act purposefully, ruthlessly and effectively.

The reply must be, surely, to see that the innumerable friends of Southern African freedom everywhere should themselves coordinate their efforts and intensify them in every field.

It may help towards this end if we briefly restate the principal forms of solidarity and support which we believe will be most effective.

Support the Demands of the African people

We call on all the governments and peoples of the world to support the just demands of the majority of the population of the countries of Southern Africa for **complete independence and democracy** ("One man, one vote").

A full statement of the immediate demands of the African National Congress of South Africa is contained in the Freedom Charter. In order to publicise these demands and win support for them from the broad democratic sections of the public everywhere, we propose:

- Greater international support and recognition of Anti-Apartheid and related movements in various countries and the establishment of such bodies where they do not exist;
- Rendering of facilities to national liberation movements to mobilise world opinion and to organise and arouse revolutionary resistance in their own countries through utilisation of the radio, television and other forms of mass media available in the independent countries.

Support the Freedom Fighters

We call on all freedom-loving governments and peoples of the world to render effective practical and material support to the brave soldiers of African freedom, conducting a just war of liberation against the oppressive racist regimes. Our soldiers need arms, clothing, blankets, food, medical supplies and money.

Isolate the Racist Regimes

Numerous decisions have been taken by the United Nations, by Afro-Asian Solidarity and Tricontinental meetings and other similar bodies to isolate the racist regimes of Southern Africa, to impose economic, political, cultural, sporting and other forms of sanctions and boycotts against them.

Many governments have, to their credit, responded to these resolutions by breaking off all diplomatic, commercial and other ties. These have been major and important victories for our cause, which we deeply appreciate. But they have not been sufficiently

effective because both the oppressors' governments and their friends abroad have flagrantly defied these decisions. The imperialist countries have largely ignored or evaded UN resolutions on the supply of arms to South Africa, on sanctions against Rhodesia etc.

Even African and Asian countries, sometimes unwittingly, have permitted the boycott to be broken in various ways. Constant vigilance, and a demand for the implementation of all resolutions against the white minority racist regimes, is required.

We are proud to mention that whilst the imperialist countries such as Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, West Germany, the United States of America, Israel and others tender active support directly and indirectly to the oppressive white minority regimes of Southern Africa; whilst these countries continue to refuse to recognise the national liberation organisations fighting for their independence as the only genuine representatives of their entire peoples, as the only alternative non-racial democratic governments that will achieve state-power in the future; there are close and steadfast allies of the national liberation movement in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America who spare no effort to help the struggling people. We are proud to mention the socialist countries for their active material and political support for our struggle. Many international political, social, professional, and working class organisations have come out in vehement condemnation of fascist persecution and tyranny in the Portuguese-dominated territories, against apartheid, racial discrimination and imperialist exploitation in Southern Africa. These acts of solidarity clearly demonstrate that the liberation struggle that we wage in our country is an integral part of a worldwide struggle against colonialist oppression, imperialist domination, exploitation of man by man and race bigotry. We draw strength and courage from this international revolutionary solidarity of the peoples with our struggle.

Aid the Victims of Apartheid

Thousands of South African, Zimbabwean, Namibian, Mozambican, Angolan and Guinean freedom fighters and their families are suffering bitter reprisals as a result of their actions in support of their human rights and dignity of their people.

Organisations such as International Defence and Aid have already rendered wonderful and deeply appreciated aid to victims of apartheid, especially in South Africa.

The World Campaign for the Release of South African Political Prisoners has effectively brought to the conscience of the world the fact that more than 8,000 political prisoners are in South African jails; among them are such great leaders as Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada, Bram Fischer, Gordon Makgothi, Elias Motsoaledi, Andrew Mlangeni and many others who are languishing in fascist dungeons.

The activities of such organisation should be spread to all parts of the world and be given intensified support everywhere.

Against Racist Ideology

The fascist ideology of racialism whose main exponent is the Government of the Republic of South Africa, finds an echo among backward and reactionary circles everywhere. A consistent campaign for South African liberation should include a thoroughgoing and scientific educational drive mobilising all the resources of modern mass media to expose racism all over the world, including South Africa itself.

Books, films, programmes etc. should be disseminated to expose in concrete terms the evils of colonial oppression and exploitation based on racist ideology. The basic concepts of human equality, dignity and brotherhood, national independence, peace and social progress must be vigorously put forward.

We in South Africa want to assure our comrades-in-arms all over the world that we will continue our revolutionary struggle against apartheid and white supremacy. We are sure that our cause is just, enjoys popular revolutionary support among our people and the certainty of our final victory is not in doubt.

Long live the national liberation struggles in the Portuguese Colonies and Southern Africa!

Long live the international solidarity of progressive and peace forces in the world!

BRITONS FIGHT ZIMBABWE SELL-OUT



Thirty one demonstrators were arrested in London at a mass demonstration in support of the freedom fighters of Southern Africa, held during the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

Chants of 'Victory to Zimbabwe' and 'Smith Out - ZAPU In' echoed through London's West End, as the demonstrators marched past uneventfully from Hyde Park to Downing Street, where the Black Peoples' Alliance handed in a memorandum to Premier Wilson, exhorting him to 'stop capitulating to racialism'.

On arrival in the Strand, the demonstrators, headed by the ZAPU flag, linked arms and broke into a run as they headed for Rhodesia House, chanting 'Occupy Rhodesia House'.

For two hours several hundreds of them charged the heavy police cordon protecting the illegal embassy, and got within ten yards of their target before being forced back and split into two groups. (Photo: top left.)

Demonstrators later turned their attention to South Africa House on the corner of Trafalgar Square and the Strand: in determined onslaughts with newspaper stands, sticks and shoes, they smashed windows on each side of the embassy, but police prevented them from entering the building. Ninety one windows were smashed in all, together with some in the South African Airways building. (Photo of one smashed window top right)

The demonstration was the climax of 9 days of almost continuous protests and demonstration against the racist Smith regime.

The protests began on Friday, January 3rd. when 27-year-old Jim Brookshaw, International Secretary of the British Young Communist League, emerged on the roof of Rhodesia House, and flung the illegal Rhodesian flag which had been hoisted several days earlier, to the ground. (Photo bottom left)

The night of Monday, January 6th saw a torch-light vigil outside Marlborough House, venue of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, mounted by members and supporters of the Anti-Apartheid Movement. One hundred and fifty demonstrators assembled from 7 p.m. onwards, with banners and placards demanding 'Majority Rule in Rhodesia'. The majority remained throughout the night to welcome the Commonwealth Prime Ministers as they arrived at the Conference the following morning.

Protests continued on the Tuesday with the occupation of the illegal Smith Embassy led by a group of Commonwealth writers and artists who were later joined by students from the London School of Economics. (Photo: bottom right shows police endeavouring to remove occupiers.)

The demonstrators, who numbered about one hundred, announced their occupation to passers-by by means of banners which they displayed in the windows proclaiming: 'Occupied in the Name of the People of Zimbabwe'.

RACIAL LAWS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The population of South Africa consists of several racial, national and tribal groupings. The biggest group consists of the African people who constitute approximately 70% of the country's population of 18½ millions. Then there are the Coloureds who include peoples of mixed descent. Asians include mostly people of Indian origin and a few Chinese. The European group consists of people from different continents who are regarded as possessing a "white skin". Racial legislation affecting all these groups has been adopted in South Africa. In the case of the White group racial laws are designed to entrench their power and privileges. In the case of the non-white groups the laws passed have been designed to maintain them without political, economic, and social rights. It is impossible in this brief paper to deal with the whole range of racial legislation and we will merely give some examples to illustrate the nature of the Apartheid state.

Race Classification

An essential first step in the process of racial separation or differentiation is the classification of the population. This task has been performed in South Africa by definitions contained in laws passed by parliament. The different racial classes recognised in South Africa are entirely the creature of statute law. Every Act or set of regulations prescribing racial differentiation contains a definition of a class or group of persons affected thereby.

The high-water mark of racial classification for purposes of defining legal status is undoubtedly the Population Registration Act No. 30 of 1950. It will be noted that this Act was passed forty years after the formation of the South African State in 1910. During these years attempt were made in piecemeal fashion to produce satisfactory classifications of race. The Population Registration Act was the climax to these efforts.

The purpose of the Act was to establish a definition of the different racial groups in the country which could be relied upon in all circumstances. This was to be achieved by the compilation of a register of the entire population and the issue to each person over the age of sixteen of an identity card. The identity cards were to be issued by the Director of Census or under his authority and would bear the photograph of the person as well as various particulars prescribed by regulations as well as the RACE to which he or she belonged. The main categories of races were to be White, Coloured or Native. The last two categories were further sub-divided. Persons could object to their classification and the objections are adjudicated upon by a Board appointed by the Minister of the Interior, and presided over by a judge, former judge, magistrate or former magistrate. It should be noted that in South Africa all such officials are White. Section 1 (iii) of the Population Registration Act defines a Coloured person as follows: -

"Coloured Person" means a person who is not a White person or a native;

Section 1 (x) states that:

"Native" means a person who in fact is or is generally accepted as a member of any aboriginal race or tribe of Africa.

Section 1 (xv) states:

"White person" means a person who in appearance obviously is, or who is generally accepted as a white person, but does not include a person who, although in appearance obviously a white person, is generally accepted as a Coloured person".

Section 1 (v) States:

"Ethnic or other group means a group prescribed and defined by the Governor-General (now State President) in "terms of sub-section (2) of Section 5".

Rebuttal Presumption

In 1956 the Act was amended by the establishment of a rebuttable presumption that a person is a Native who appears to be one.

Despite these definitions and despite the appointment of inter-departmental committees to investigate the matter, a common standard of race classification by legal process has not been found. In fact there has now been a further amendment to the Population Registration Act in 1967 which introduces the test of descent into race classification. The new Act also lists different "areas", that is, residential, work and recreation areas which have to be taken into account in determining whether or not a person is "generally accepted" as belonging to a particular race or group. In addition to the task of classifying the whole population in terms of the Population Registration Act 1950 as amended there are numerous laws and regulations passed before or since which contain definitions of race or ethnic groupings which are still valid. The result is that there are now occasions in which the same group or person has one classification in terms of one law and another in terms of a second

Pondo Leaders from the left: M. Nthshangase, H. Mbodla, T. Tshangela, Solomon Madikizela and S. Mpini, deported without trial as are so many others for opposing the Transkei Bantustan plans of the Vorster regime.



law. Thus the Native Urban Areas Consolidation Act 25 of 1945 states:

"Native means any person who is a member of an aboriginal race or tribe of Africa" (section 1)

On the other hand the Bantu Laws Amendment Act 1964 states that:

"Bantu shall mean a Native as defined in Section 1 of the Population Registration Act 1950 (Act 30 of 1950) and for the purposes of this act or the regulations a person who in appearance obviously is a member of an aboriginal race or tribe of Africa shall be presumed to be Bantu unless it is proved that he is not in fact and is not generally accepted as such a member (Section 1 (d)).

In the case of the State vs. Isaacs SALR (1) 1963. 403. a man appealed against an order sending him to a work colony in terms of Section 29 of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act 25 of 1945. The only evidence of race was that he had been classified "Bantu" in terms of the Population Registration Act. The Courts held that the fact that he had been classified as such under one Act did not mean he was a "native" in terms of the Urban Areas Act 1945.

The classification of a person or group has far-reaching effects on their lives. It determines the extent or absence of rights, rights of property, residence, education and cultural facilities. It will decide whom a person may marry, associate with, whether he may join a trade union, what jobs he may perform, what contracts he may or may not enter into.

Race Laws and public Rights

The state structure of the Republic of South Africa is embodied in the **Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1961**. This act was passed after South Africa left the Commonwealth. It altered the monarchical system previously obtaining in the country. The basis of racial discrimination between the nationalities in the country is enshrined in the constitution which originally was an act of the British Parliament. (South Africa Act 1909). The Republic of South Africa Constitution Act re-enacts the provisions which were previously contained in the South Africa Act 1909. There are three provisions to which we will draw attention. Section 8(4) states that:

"No person may be elected or serve as State President unless he is qualified to be nominated or elected and to take his seat as a member of the Senate". The qualifications for membership of the Senate are contained in Section 34 which, inter alia, states that a person may be elected to the Senate if he is:

"A white person and is a South African citizen in terms of the provisions of the South African Citizenship Act 1949 (Section 34 (d))

Section 46 (c) repeats the above clause in respect of the qualifications of members of the House of Assembly.

Parliament in terms of the constitution is the House of Assembly, the Senate and the State President acting together. Franchise rights are similarly restricted to white persons. Africans and other non-white groups have no franchise rights. The same applies to provincial government where the constitution lays down in Section 69 that members of the Provincial Council shall be persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Assembly in the province. This rules out Africans and other non-whites.

Section 111 of the Constitution provides that the control and administration of Bantu Affairs and of matters specially or differentially affecting Asians throughout the Republic shall vest in the State President.

In addition to the above provision the State President is declared to be the Supreme Chief of all "Natives" in South Africa and as such is vested with all the powers of the supreme chief in Natal under the Natal Code of Native Law.

These vast powers of administration over all Africans are exercised through proclamations which the State President enacts from time to time.

In 1963 the South African Parliament passed the Transkei Constitution Act 48 of 1963. This Act set up a system of local government in the area of the Cape Province known as the Transkei. This was to be the first of the so-called "Bantu homelands" in which Africans were to have limited rights of self-rule. Needless to say the Transkei Legislative Council has not got the powers of a medium sized municipal council of the towns and rural areas where whites are in control. Its powers are limited and in particular it has no revenue raising powers and depends entirely on the central government which must approve every law or administrative step taken.

Restrictions on Movement

An African requires some form of authority for any journey within the Republic or indeed in whatever residential area he happens to be in. The laws controlling movement are in two parts. Those forming part of the general pattern of laws controlling Africans, and those enforced against Africans as specific preventative measures.

In the first category the principal enactments are the Native Labour Regulation Act of 1911 as amended and the Native Urban Areas Consolidation Act 25 of 1945.

Under the Native Labour Regulation Act regulations have been made for the establishment of Native Labour Bureaux for the control of workseekers to whom permission must be granted before they can seek work in any urban area or take up employment when they have found work.

In terms of the Native Urban Areas Act no African may remain in a proclaimed urban area for longer than 72 hours unless he has, since birth, resided continuously in the area, or has worked there continuously for ten years for one employer, or has resided in the area for fifteen years provided he has not during that time been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment exceeding six months or paid a fine exceeding One hundred Rand. The wife, unmarried daughter, or son under age of a qualified African is also allowed to remain in the area. Otherwise permission must be from the local authority of the urban area concerned. Where an African is granted a permit it is limited to fourteen days. In terms of the Act a local authority may request the State President to impose a curfew prohibiting Africans in any public place in an urban area between certain specified hours. (generally from 9 p.m. to 4 a.m.) It should be noted that curfew laws have applied in South Africa as a perfectly normal procedure for decades unlike other countries where it is usually associated with a state of emergency.

Section 29 of Act 36 of 1957 gives the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development blanket powers to prohibit attendance by Africans at churches, schools, clubs, hospitals, or places of entertainment in an urban area outside a "native residential area".

In terms of Section 29 of the Urban Areas Act, if an administrative official believes that any African in a proclaimed area is "idle, or undesirable" he may without warrant arrest such African and have him brought before a Magistrate or Bantu Commissioner. If the African fails to give a "good and satisfactory account" he may be removed to a work colony, farm colony or similar institution. By the same Act any local authority can order an African to depart from the area and thereafter not to return without permission if, in the opinion of the local authority, the pre-

sence of such African is "detrimental to the maintenance of peace and order" (Section 29 bis inserted by Act 69 of 1956).

Pass Laws

Closely linked with the laws controlling AFRICANS in urban areas are the so-called pass laws. A pass is a document "required for lawful movement into, out of, or within a specified area and must be produced on demand by a specified person, failure of production constituting an offence. Such laws apply to Africans and to an extent to Indians who may not move from province to province without permits. The Natives (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act 67 of 1952 repealed numerous pass laws which existed previously and provided for the issue to all Africans of a "Reference Book" to which is affixed the identity card prescribed by the Population Registration Act to which reference has already been made. It is obligatory for all Africans over the age of sixteen, male or female, to carry the reference book on them all the time. This bulky book of 96 pages of information about the holder is what Africans call a badge of slavery.

In the field of education there is special legislation vesting education in the government of the Republic. Education for Europeans is controlled by provincial authorities and school boards over which parents have control. But with Africans and other non-whites the government exercises control. A person conducting a private unregistered school commits an offence punishable by imprisonment. South Africa must be the only country in the world where education of a child by a parent is illegal and punishable by imprisonment. Africans may also be prohibited from attending schools and universities. Separate university colleges under state control have been established for various ethnic groups.

In the field of employment similarly special legislative provision exists. The Mines and Works Act 1911 prevents Africans from performing skilled work on the mines. Such work can only be performed by persons holding certificates of competency which are not issued to Africans. In 1951 the Native Building Workers Act No. 27 of that year prohibited Africans from performing skilled building work in urban areas.

Section 77 of the Industrial Conciliation Act (1956) extends the racial bar to industry. This section empowers the Minister of Labour to direct the industrial tribunal to make a determination for the "reservation of work or a class of work for persons of a specified race or percentage of persons of a specified race who may be employed in any work". After a determination it becomes an offence for a person

It is illegal for Africans to brew their traditional beer. They are forced to drink this brew at Council-controlled beer halls such as these where huge profits accrue.



of one race to perform work reserved for members of another race.

The definition's clause of the Industrial Conciliation Act excludes Africans from the definition of employee. This means Africans cannot be members of registered trade unions. Strikes by Africans are illegal in terms of the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act 1953. This Act in addition to making strikes illegal creates a special machinery for solving of labour disputes involving employers and Africans.

The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act 49 of 1953 authorises differentiation with inequality in regard to provision of public premises, vehicles or portions of vehicles for the exclusive use of a particular race or class. This law was passed after a number of court decisions which in effect stated that facilities, if separate, must be substantially the same or of equal quality. The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act overruled the courts by making provision for separate facilities which were both unequal and of inferior quality.

Private Law

Racial laws extend also to all aspects of private law affecting individuals in South Africa. We can only give some examples. The Immorality Act (1957) which replaces a number of older laws prohibits intercourse outside marriage between Europeans and non-Europeans. The Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act 55 of 1949 as amended prohibits Mixed marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans in South Africa. Such marriages even outside South Africa have been made illegal.

The right to own and occupy land or any interest in land depends upon the racial group of the owner or occupier.

Ownership of land by Africans is governed basically by the Land Act of 1913, the Native Trust and Land Act of 1936 and the Urban Areas Consolidation Act 25 of 1945.

The Natives Land Act demarcated special areas for occupation and ownership by Africans known as Reserves. Europeans are prohibited from acquiring land in these areas which constitute 13% of the land area of the Republic. The land open to African occupation is 13% when there is added certain "released areas" which were created in terms of the Native Land and Trust Act of 1936.

Section 6 of the Native Urban Areas Act prohibits any African from entering into any agreement or transaction for the acquisition from any person other than an African of any land situated within an urban area, or of any right to any such land, or of any interest therein or servitude thereover except with the approval of the State President. The prohibition extends also to any association, corporate or unincorporate on which an African has any interest.

The above are merely some of the numerous racial laws applicable in the Republic of South Africa. There are others such as the Native Administration Act 27 of 1938 which provide for extensive control of rural Africans; the Native Service Contract Act 24 of 1932 which deals with contracts of employment and many others.

The Apartheid state is pervaded by racial laws which are very complex and detailed, reaching into every aspect of life. South Africa is unique in that these racial laws are openly and blatantly defended and enshrined in legislation, regulation and custom at all levels of social life. A vast repressive machine has been created to police this vast panoply of racial laws to oppress and exploit the non-white majority for the benefit of the White minority. It is a major task of the revolution to break-up Apartheid, smash and destroy its laws and machine in order to create a people's democratic state in its place.

SOUTHERN AFRICA WILL WIN COMPLETE VICTORY

Le Quang Chanh
Central Committee Member and Head of the Delegation
of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation
to the Khartoum Conference



I wish to convey to all delegates especially to the delegation's of Portuguese Colonies and Southern Africa our most sincere greetings of militant solidarity and of determination to fight and defeat the imperialists and neo-colonialists headed by U.S. imperialism.

At the same time, our delegation welcomes and approves the great efforts made by the Permanent Secretariat of the AAPSO and the World Peace Council for organising this Conference of great significance.

We consider this conference as an occasion permitting us and our friends from South Africa, South West Africa, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe and other friends, from Asia, Africa and Latin America to express our mutual support and solidarity and exchange experiences so as to rush forward together on the road of struggle defeating all the manoeuvres of the imperialists and their lackeys to reach final victory.

We are meeting at a time when in Asia the U.S. imperialists are still intensifying their war of aggression against Vietnam, Laos and stepping up their war provocations against Cambodia, Korea. In the Middle East, the Israeli aggressors helped by the U.S. imperialists stubbornly refuse to withdraw from the territories they occupied during the war in June 1967 and continue to launch war provocations against the Arab countries, and in Africa the Portuguese colonial fascist rulers, the South African and Smith Governments are committing heinous war crimes and resorting to repression, terrorism and torture against the people in Portuguese colonies and Southern Africa.

The Government of South Africa has pursued the policy of political isolation and apartheid against the African population - the rightful owners of the country - and resorted to repression and terrorism in defiance of world public opinion's condemnation.

The South African Government has committed the most atrocious crimes against the people of South Africa and South West Africa whose only fault was to ask for liberty and denounce isolation and apartheid policies and to oppose oppression.

In Zimbabwe, the Rhodesian Government of Ian Smith with the collusion and support of the imperialist powers succeeded in consolidating his fascist regime, unleashing terrorist repression against the Zimbabwean people.

The Portuguese colonial fascist rulers supported by the NATO powers are also following similar methods in Angola, Mozambique and the so-called Portuguese Guinea.

The South Vietnam people and National Front for Liberation warmly hail the people of South Africa who have been waging a valiant struggle against the Vorster regime in spite of its brutal repression. We warmly hail the people of South West Africa who are struggling against the South African oppressors for the independence of their country. We warmly hail the people of Zimbabwe who are struggling against the Smith regime in Rhodesia, a white minority

regime which goes counter to the legal interests and aspirations of the majority of the people of Zimbabwe. We admire the people of Angola, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe who have been carrying on heroic resistance against the aggressive war and repression waged by the Portuguese colonial fascist rulers, and have liberated a large region of their country. The South Vietnam people energetically condemn these acts of racial discrimination and barbarous repression committed by the South African and Smith regimes and by the Portuguese rulers.

The South Vietnam people who are struggling with determination against the U.S. imperialist aggressors for national salvation have been following with deep sympathy and fully support:

- the South African people's struggle against the brutal repression and racial discrimination by the Vorster regime for their real independence and freedom.
- the South West African people's struggle against the South African oppressors for their independence.
- the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle against the Smith regime for their genuine independence.
- the people of Angola, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe in their valiant struggle against the Portuguese colonial fascist rulers for their independence and freedom.

We think that no loss is bigger than the loss of independence and freedom, nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. **And when you have to defend the independence of your homeland, to defend your own life and properties, to defend the life of your dear ones, to defend your own dignity, no menace, no brutality, no torture, no hardships, no atrocities can make you waver.** We are firmly convinced that with their own efforts, with their determination to fight and win, with the sympathy and support from the peace-and-justice loving people throughout the world, the peoples of the Portuguese colonies and Southern Africa will certainly win complete victory.

We take this opportunity to express to the Afro-Asian people and the people of the world including the progressive people in the United States our heartfelt thankfulness for the sympathy and support they have accorded us in our struggle against U.S. aggression.

For our part, we pledge ourselves to stand by the side of the people in the Portuguese Colonies and Southern Africa, with the Arab people and the people of the world in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism for national independence and freedom.

The Struggle of the peoples of Portuguese Colonies and Southern Africa will certainly triumph!

Long live the militant solidarity between the peoples struggling for Independence, Democracy, Peace and Social Progress.

LIFE UNDER APARTHEID

Spotlight on the South African Police State

FACTORY CLOSES

Because of Swedish political actions against South Africa, a Swedish company, Les Joefors A. B., has sold its factories in South Africa and Rhodesia.

The company, Forestry, Mining, Iron and Steel Manufacturers, has sold its factory in South Africa, and its factory in South Africa, and its subsidiary in Rhodesia. The plant had an annual turnover of 4-million crowns. (R571,200).

STARK CONTRADICTION

The judgement given in a race classification case by the Judge President of the Cape, Mr. Justice Beyers, has proved the absurdity of the 1967 amendment to the Population Registration Act, Mrs. Catherine Taylor, M.P. for Wynberg, said recently. Mr. Justice Beyers ordered the Race Classification Appeal Board to hear an appeal it had previously refused to hear. He found that Department of the Interior staff had placed heavy reliance on 1951 census cards in deciding the race of people.

Mrs. Taylor said that the 1967 amendment making a census return infallible evidence of a person's race was in "stark contradiction to the terms of the 1967 Census Act," which prohibited the use of any information in any register or any record as evidence in a court of law.

Commentators have pointed out that the Government might have to scrap all race classification and classify people again from scratch if it accepts the finding of the Judge President.

Commenting that 90 per cent of South African Whites, Coloureds and other population groups have been classified on two things - a census form and two photographs, and nothing else - Mrs. Taylor said: "I have always maintained that this practice is neither equitable or right.

"The public should know that it was a general departmental instruction

that at the time of the 1951 census enumerators were entitled to make a note that a person looked Coloured to them, even if the form completed by the person concerned showing something different."

VORSTER GOLF CLUB

The Brakpan Town Council will consider withdrawing an annual subsidy of R6,000 (£ 3 500) to the Brakpan Golf Club because the club has changed its name to the John Vorster Golf Club without official sanction. Of the club's 400 members, only 30 attended the special meeting at which it was decided to change the club's name.

There is already a town square named after Mr. Vorster and the Town Council honoured Mr. Vorster by making him the first Freeman.

Mr. Dennis van der Byl, the deputy-Mayor of Brakpan said: "I represent the Town Council on the Brakpan Golf Club committee, and I warned them that they would get into trouble if they went ahead with their pet scheme of changing their name to please the Prime Minister."

Mr. Willem Rademan, a member of the Management Committee of the Brakpan Town Council said that the Brakpan Golf Club Committee is "dominated by several prominent friends of Mr. Vorster."

PUZZLE

The popular SUNDAY TIMES crossword puzzle contests, which four years ago raised R330,000 (£ 188,700) for welfare organisations, had to be abandoned because of a police warning that they would bring a prosecution under the Lotteries Act. But although the SUNDAY TIMES is barred from running these contests its pro-Government contemporary, DAGBREEK, is running precisely the same kind of competition, apparently without any threat of prosecution.

BEACH APARTHEID

Can a White angler cross a Coloured beach to reach a fishing spot on the other side?

And can a Coloured angler cross a White beach?

"Yes," says the Department of Community Development in Port Elizabeth. And the municipality adds: "We've never had trouble before." But a White angler was stopped by a Coloured lifesaver as he set out to cross the newly-zoned Coloured beach, King Neptune, to fish beyond it. The chairman of the Eastern Province Angling Board of Control, Mr. Doug Wheatley, said he expected the Board would ask for an official ruling, adding: "There seems to be considerable confusion." A Divisional Council spokesman said that anyone entering an area zoned for a different race could be fined a maximum of R100 (£ 58).

VICIOUS TORTURE

A 15-year-old Coloured boy stole two soft drinks worth 10 c (1/od.) from the cafe where he worked after school. A 20-year-old constable, Leonard Johannes Haasbroek, slapped the boy in the cafe, and took him to the police station. There he handcuffed him, tied a rope around the handcuffs and passed the rope over a door, so that only the boy's toes touched the ground.

He beat the boy with a kerie until it broke, then with a stick and finally with a whip. An African was told to twist the boy's genitals.

The boy was kept in a cell for two nights. His mother was not allowed to pay a fine.

On the third day, the district surgeon received a telephone call from a Thornhill man. As a result, the police were asked to bring the boy to the surgeon's consulting rooms.

The doctor found the boy's body was purple with bruises, indicating severe assault. After treatment he was handed back to the police. The boy was later taken to Livingstone Hospital in Port Elizabeth for specialist treatment. The Constable was fined R40 or 40 days and 80 days suspended.

FORCED SALE

A "fantastic" number of properties have been acquired by the Community Development Board as a result of "forced" sales under the Group Areas Act and the Board has become one of the Country's biggest property owners. The Board has also made big profits, mainly at the expense of non-whites, through the increase of land values. If original non-white owners had not been forced to sell they would have benefited from these rising prices. Individual whites who bought properties which once belonged to Coloureds or Indians have also made profits.

STOP PRESS



DR. EDUARDO MONDLANE

SECHABA regrets to announce the assassination of the Leader of the Freedom Movement in the Portuguese Colony of Mozambique – **Dr. Eduardo Mondlane** who was killed by a time bomb while working at a desk in the house of a friend.

Dr. Mondlane, President of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) has led his organisation's fight for over 6 years and the Mozambique Freedom Fighters have already liberated a fifth of the colony.

Dr. Mondlane spent his early years herding cattle at his birth-place in Southern Mozambique, and did not get to school until he was 11.

Against all odds, he eventually obtained a scholarship to study at Witwatersrand University, South Africa, but was sent back by the South African Authorities after a year for questioning by the Portuguese police in Mozambique about his efforts to form an African Students Association.

He was also constantly harrassed by Dictator Salazar's PIDE, the Gestapo of the Por-

tuguese Regime while studying at Lisbon University. He therefore transferred his studies to the United States, and ended up with a Ph.D., and a years research at Harvard. For 5 years he was an officer of the UN Trusteeship Council and was elected President of FRELIMO at its foundation Congress in 1962.

Last month he spoke at the Khartoum Conference in support of the Peoples of the Portuguese colonies and Southern Africa. We cannot express adequately our shock at this dastardly murder of a dear friend and comrade. We have no doubt that his old enemies in PIDE are responsible for this action, **but we are confident that the strength of FRELIMO will grow and that the struggle against Portuguese Colonialism will continue unabated.**

THE DEATH OF THIS GREAT SON OF AFRICA WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE AVENGED ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF MOZAMBIQUE. SECHABA dips its banner in memory of this leader of the Southern African Revolution.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

South Africa

It is estimated that there are at least 10,000 political prisoners in South Africa. The extraordinary efforts made by the Fascist regime in South Africa to conceal the political character of detentions, arrests and trials, makes it difficult to obtain the exact number of political prisoners. Thousands of people arrested in remote areas, rural villages, farms and small towns are tried under conditions in which the outside world is not likely to learn the facts. Furthermore the plethora of politically-motivated laws and regulations in South Africa makes it difficult to know or infer the political significance of offences with which people are often tried. It is only when trials take place in the main towns or involve well known politicians that it becomes possible to get the full facts. Therefore the figure of 10,000 is likely to be a gross under-estimate. So many hundreds of thousands of Africans are arrested annually for so many different kinds of offences which have nothing to do with crime that statistics serve merely to conceal rather than explain events. In one instance in the Eastern Cape Province the number of arrests of members of the African National Congress was estimated at over 900. Subsequently it turned out that the actual figure was 1667 – almost double the original figure. In terms of South African prison laws there is only one category of prisoner. All people in prison are simply "convicts". There is no category of "political prisoners". This adds to the difficulty of isolating political prisoners from other prisoners. But there is no doubt that the numbers of prisoners is great and is rising steadily as the struggle for liberation develops.

Who Are The Prisoners

The expression "political prisoners" is a colourless label which does not reflect the kind of men and women who are in the hands of the oppressor-enemy. The political prisoners in our country include people drawn from every walk of life in South Africa. They include leaders of international reputation and humble peasants who have waged determined struggles for land and cattle. Among the prisoners are to be found lawyers, doctors, architects, writers, teachers, nurses, factory workers, farm labourers, trade unionists, students, housewives, taxi-drivers, businessmen. Each prisoner is an individual with gifts, often with a family,



Grandmother with the youngest Motsoaledi child. Motsoaledi, a Rivovania trialist, is serving life imprisonment on Robben Island.

with aspirations and hopes. Such men as Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu are internationally renowned politicians. Bram Fischer is a world famous advocate. But there are others like Wilton Mkwayi – peasant born, unobtrusive, humorous leader of the underground army. South Africa has the highest proportion of executions in the world. Many of these are hangings of men who have fought for their freedom and rights.

Treatment Of Political Prisoners

Like everything else the treatment of prisoners in South Africa is racially motivated. White prisoners are treated better than non-white. Africans are treated the worst. And political prisoners are given specially harsh treatment thus reversing the trend in civilised countries where political prisoners are treated better than common criminals. The South African government argues that every prisoner in South African gaols is just a criminal and they do not recognise the category of "political prisoners". Yet as a matter of policy political prisoners are treated markedly differently and worse than other prisoners and furthermore they are deprived of the privileges and rights of remission of sentence for good behaviour which other prisoners are entitled to. This makes obvious nonsense of the government's claim that it only recognises that people in prison are "convicts". Large numbers of political prisoners in South Africa have been imprisoned for conduct which was legal at the time it was performed. By passing retrospective legislation making illegal that which was legal when it was done the South African government has been able to imprison thousands from the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress, The Congress of Trade Unions, The Coloured People's Congress, the Congress of Democrats and the Communist Party.

The Dependants Of Prisoners

The numbers of prisoners and their individual suffering do not tell the whole story. For each prisoner there is a story of suffering, privation and loss on the part of parents, dependants and friends. In the Eastern Cape alone there are an estimated twenty-thousand dependants of political prisoners. These people are hounded by the police, subjected to questioning and searches at all hours of the day or night; victimised by employers and local authorities; and generally made to suffer by reason of their imprisoned relatives. In their drive to break the spirit of the people the fascists stop at nothing.

Among the chief instruments used against the people is the 180-Day law which enables the government to detain in prison innocent people for "questioning". The name "180-Day law" is a misnomer because the government can detain people for successive periods of 180 days, so there is no limit to the length of time a person can be detained. The tortures used to extract information from people detained under this law are already a byword in South Africa. The law is used not only to obtain information but also to intimidate people who are non-political through terror.

The finest of men and women are in the hands of the Fascists. It is of the utmost political importance to secure the release of political prisoners and save their lives.

World Campaign For The Release Political Prisoners

The International Solidarity Movement against Apartheid did remarkable work during the South African Treason Trial; the Rivonia trial and the Bram Fischer trial. There is no doubt that the great international campaigns waged around these trials was responsible for saving the lives of the people involved. But as long as there is a single political prisoner in South African gaols the campaign must continue to expose the enormities of the South African regime and to demand that international standards be maintained in prisons and that people be released from imprisonment for political activities aimed at freedom and democracy of the people. The immediate perspective is one which can be expected to see a tremendous increase in the numbers of people imprisoned as the struggle develops. Today the figures are in the tens of thousands. Tomorrow we will be faced with hundreds of thousands in gaols. Machinery must be created all over the world to give political and material assistance to prisoners in South Africa.

Zimbabwe

The situation in Zimbabwe is very similar to that in South Africa. Here again there are hundreds of people in prisons and thousands in detention. No reliance whatsoever can be placed in the ridiculous figures put out by the Ian Smith regime. Very sinister is the number of prisoners in the condemned cells awaiting execution in Zimbabwe. The illegal Smith regime has already executed freedom fighters and thus committed murder for which Ian Smith and others must eventually be punished by the people. There are over one hundred freedom fighters in the condemned cells in Zimbabwe. An important feature of the imprisonments occurring in Zimbabwe is the fact that many are armed and uniformed combatants belonging to the ZAPU and ANC liberation armies who are jointly prosecuting the struggle in Zimbabwe. Members of the ZAPU-ANC armed forces are treated as "criminals" when captured by the Ian Smith regime. In fact these men are entitled to the rights of prisoners-of-war in terms of International law. That is the demand of the liberation movement.

The treatment of people in the various detention camps such as Gonakudzingwa is deteriorating. Recently the condition of the leader of the people of Zimbabwe Joshua Nkomo has given rise to much concern. He has been moved

from Gonakudzingwa and is being badly treated in the new camp. Vigorous protests against the ill-treatment of the people's leader is called for.

Namibia (South West Africa)

An unknown number of detainees is being held by the South African authorities following guerrilla activity in the Caprivi Strip where the Republic maintains a big air-force base. Their place of destination is unknown even to their close relatives. Last year 29 members of the South West African People's Organisation were sentenced either to life imprisonment or to twenty years imprisonment after a trial under the notorious "Terrorism Act" which had been illegally extended to Namibia. This case did serve to expose a case of torture which the South African authorities were unable to conceal or deny. One of the men was awarded damages of £1500 as a settlement out of court for injuries suffered as a result of tortures by the police.

Angola And Mozambique

Arbitrary arrests and imprisonment have for decades been the practice in the Portuguese Colonies. The Fascist instrument of terror - the PIDE - has arrested thousands of people in Angola and Mozambique. With the growth of guerrilla activity under the leadership of FRELIMO and MPLA the Portuguese have now greatly increased the practice of retaliation against innocent villagers as a punishment for alleged support of the freedom movement. The influx of approximately 3,000 refugees into Botswana recently was due to these retaliation expeditions by the Portuguese Army.

Independent African states such as Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland will inevitably receive a large number of refugees from the countries under white minority rule. For that reason the policies pursued by these countries towards the liberation movements is a matter of grave concern. In particular the extradition arrangements and treaties concluded by these countries with South Africa are in many cases to the disadvantage of refugees both in law and in fact. It is the duty of the International community to see that the rights of political refugees are protected in Southern Africa.

Immediate Demands

The liberation movements make the following minimum demands: -

1. The implementation of the October 1963 resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations calling for the release of all South African political prisoners.
2. The implementation of the United Nations resolutions declaring the South West trial illegal and demanding the release of all prisoners and their return to Namibia.
3. The establishment of conditions for prisoners conforming to international standards and in particular the granting of their proper rights and privileges to prisoners arrested for political reasons.
4. The immediate removal from the condemned cells and from imprisonment of all prisoners held by the Smith regime as alleged "terrorists". The implementation of the rules of international law regarding prisoners of war to Freedom Fighters.
5. Regular twice-yearly visits to all political prisoners and detainees by international organisations.
6. An end to racial discrimination in prisons especially with regard to food, clothing and health conditions.

The World Campaign for the Release of South African Political Prisoners with headquarters in London was formed in 1963 to work for the implementation of the United Nations resolution. It has campaigned on all issues affecting political prisoners in Southern Africa with the support of the African National Congress and other liberation movements. This organisation deserves full support from progressive movements all over the world.

BANTUSTANS

Dear Friend,

I am enclosing a cutting from a daily national newspaper, **Trouw**, about the elections held in the Transkei on 23rd October 1968.

This article is worth reading – perhaps a Dutch friend can translate it for you into English. The only mistake in the article is the population figure of the South African inhabitants.

I notice you have not written anything about Bantustans yet, in **Sechaba** while they serve as prime sources of propoganda for the South African government.

You will recall that the Editor of **Trouw**, Dr. Bruins Slot, was refused a visa to visit South Africa last year.

With greetings,

E.A. du Plessis,
Kennedylaan 66,
Leiden, Holland.

A detailed article on Bantustans is in the course of preparation and will be published shortly – Editor.

★

Black Skin, White Masks

Dear Sechaba,

Mr. Parker's review of Fanon's **Black Skin, White Masks**, raises several important questions. On a factual point, since the book was written some time before Fanon's death in 1961, it is probably already 10 years old.

Mr. Parker asks "where does it leave the S. Vietnamese peasant etc.?" This is the usual comment of pragmatic phi-

listines on any theoretical discussion. In this case it is quite easily answered by reference to Fanon's later book, **The Wretched of the Earth** (available in Penguin). I think Mr. Parker underestimates the influence of psychoanalysis. Freud, Klein and Laing have many supporters, both amongst psychologists and psychiatrists. However, I would agree that behaviourism is the dominant trend; but this does not mean we should support it. It is no accident that Prof. Eysenck, the best known advocate of electro therapy etc., is one of the few people who holds that Negroes are inherently intellectually inferior. Behaviourism in its modern form is the application to psychology of positivism, a philosophy whose reactionary origins and nature have been exposed by Marcuse (in **Reason and Revolution**) and others.

In a revolutionary period, we must always guard against those, such as Kenneth Parker, who attempt to introduce the most pernicious aspects of bourgeois ideology into the movement.

Fraternally,

Philip McShane
12 Marine Street,
Moss side,
Manchester 14.

★

Donation

Dear Comrades

I have received a Christmas present from a relative in South Africa. I am passing it on to you because you know it really belongs to the exploited workers in South Africa.

Wish you well in the coming year. I strongly disagree with Humphry Berkeley's latest views (i. e. stopping guerilla warfare against South Africa) and demand that the Anti-Apartheid Movement dissociate from this individual view and support views of libe-

ration movement as explained in December's **Sechaba**. I am writing to AAM about this.

Yours,
L. H.

(Name and address supplied)

★

500 MORE SECHABA

Dear Friends,

We are working with friends of the A.N.C. in Southern California. The perspective is to build comprehensive support activities and programs for the Southern African struggle – our particular role is trying to build the largest possible readership for **Sechaba**. The Progressive Book Shop is a "Movement" institution, serving Students for a Democratic Society (S.D.S.), Black Panthers, the Communist Party, and the entire Left community. For the last several months we have distributed copies of **Sechaba** in the community and on the campus; working out problems of distribution and building up a large number of contacts. We will now be able to distribute at least 500 copies of **Sechaba** every issue – with a goal of 1,000 circulation within the next six months. The response, especially from the Black community, has been tremendous. We have also been advertising **Sechaba** in a number of Movement publications. We introduced the first ads this month and will continue them on a regular basis. Therefore, please increase our subscription to 500 with the January issue if possible.

Solidarity,

Mike Davis
Manager
Progressive Book Shop,
1506 West Seventh Street,

Los Angeles, California 90017, U.S.A.

THE FACTS IN BLACK & WHITE

The average income of a white family in the ten main centres of South Africa is calculated at R4,637 a year. The expenditure at R4,536.¹⁾

How much of this goes to the white family's servant?

The Monthly Bulletin of Statistics²⁾ has recently published figures of the average wages of domestic servants in nine of the main centres. These range from R19.16 per month for an African maid in Cape Town, down to R10.28 per month in Kimberley. These are cash wages. The employers add to them the value of food, quarters, clothing and medical expenses, ranging from R20.70 to R15.44 per month respectively.

But Africans in the main are prohibited from sleeping in; far from being provided with free quarters, they spend much of their meagre earnings in bus fares to and from the location where they are obliged to live. Clothing amounts to little more than an overall while on duty, and medical expenses may be nil. So all we need add is the value of the food – in Cape Town R12.97 and in Kimberley R11.39 per month, far less than the family's monthly meal bill.

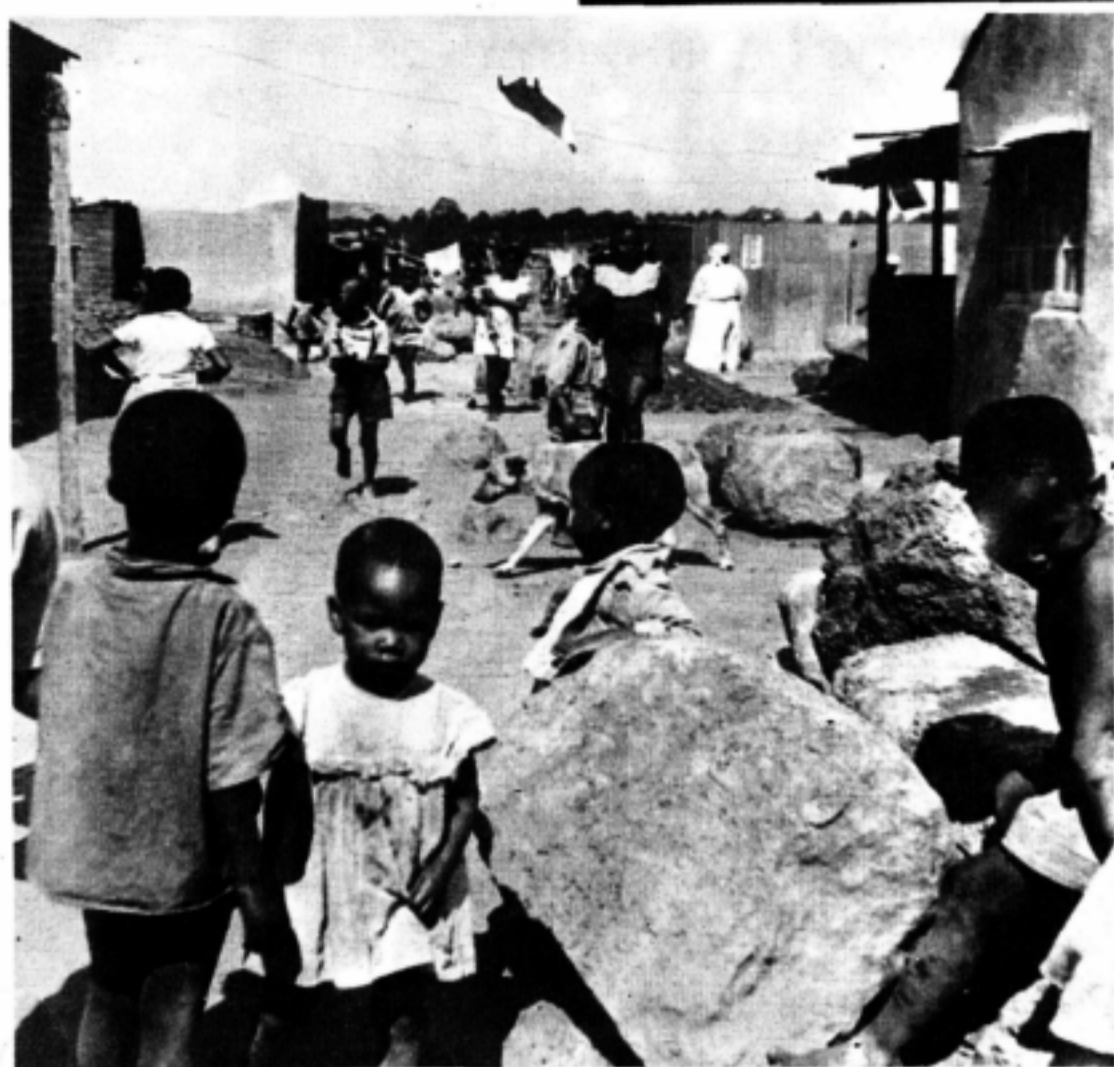
The totals of cash wage and food value comes to R32.13 in Cape Town, and R21.67 in Kimberley.

These totals are but 8% and 5% of the average white family's expenditure!

In Johannesburg, incomes are highest for whites. The annual average is given as R5,498, and the servant's wage is R14.35 cash plus R11.83 for food per month. This is 5% of the total income of the white family. So when income increases, it does not mean that the servant gets any more.

Earnings in small towns and villages are of course relatively less.

The highest wages, according to the official statistics, are paid to African women domestics in Cape Town: this may be for two reasons. African female labour is very scarce, due to the government's policy of removing Africans from the Western Cape, and Coloured wages, nor-



3. White Meanness

References:

- 1) D & A Information Service citing RDM of 22/14/67
- 2) Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, March 1968

Note:

- (1) Before devaluation R 2 equalled £ 1. 0. 0.
- (2) The actual cash wage domestic servants receive is very much less than that quoted, low as the official figures are.

SOME FIGURES ON THE TRANSKEI

Fewer than 2000 Africans are employed in industry in the so-called independent Bantustan, Transkei, which has an African population of 1.4 million.

About 41,000 are employed in non-industrial occupations. 278,093 Transkeian Africans are forced to work outside the Transkei in order to survive.

Thirteen years ago the Tomlinson Report said that if an immediate start was made, with intensive development of the Transkei, the territory would be able to support 10 million Africans in 25 or 30 years.

After five years of "independence" – over eighteen years later – it cannot support under a million and a half.

This fact alone should expose the fraud of so-called independence the people of the Transkei enjoy under Vorster's Bantustan policy.

INSIDE SOUTH AFRICA

Featuring current news and comment
from apartheid South Africa

MURDER AT LIMEHILL

There was widespread protest when hundreds of people were moved from their homes to be-resettled' in a bare stretch of veld called Limehill in Northern Natal. (See: **Sechaba, Vol II, No. 5 - Ed.**) New priests, politicians, doctors and local White residents are demanding that the Government appoint a commission of enquiry because the area has become a 'health hazard'.

A health hazard to the local White population, one presumes! To the Africans who are forced to live at Limehill, there is much more than a 'hazard' involved. At least 26 people

have died in the past few weeks, the cause being gastro-enteritis, according to Archbishop Dennis Hurley of Durban. He adds 'And we know of one typhoid case from this shocking place'.

'A Disaster'

Dr. Aubrey Radford, United Party M.P. for Durban Central, describes Limehill as a disaster. He puts the blame for the deaths which have occurred squarely on the shoulders of Government policy. He accuses the Government of creating a slum at Limehill while claiming that 'slum clearance' is part of its policy.

The risk of further outbreaks of disease is strong. The isolated residents of Limehill have to bury their dead in catchment areas of streams serving the district.

Women Training



Reporters Banned

Meanwhile, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development. M.C. Botha has put Limehill 'out of bounds' to all newspapers. It is easy to guess why. The South African regime takes infinite pains to conceal the facts about the areas of the Republic where starvation and disease take a ruthless toll of African lives.

The prospective United Party candidate for Newcastle, in Northern Natal, declares that Limehill 'is no worse than other similar areas'. He is right. Because of the courageous stand by Archbishop Hurley and because of the fears of local Whites that contagion may spread to their districts, conditions at Limehill have, despite the ban on reporters, received considerable publicity. This is not the case in other areas.

Hopeless Task

In remote districts of Zululand, for instance, Scandinavian missionaries tell harrowing stories of the conditions they encounter. Treating sick children who are brought to them seems an almost hopeless task. When they say goodbye to a recovered child, these medical missionaries know that the child will be back in a few weeks time, as sick as before. Malnutrition and the total lack of hygienic facilities are the cause. Missionaries who have protested or tried to draw public attention to these facts have had their visas withdrawn. So now they tend to battle on in enforced silence.

This situation lays the Government open to a serious and factual charge of genocide. When they move people to (or isolate them in) remote districts where they are denied the means of survival - what is this but plain murder?

THE LAW AND THE PROFITS

The acquisition of land by the 'Community Development Board', formerly known - more accurately - as the Group Areas Development Board is Big Business in South Africa today. The objective of this Board, put in simple terms, is to take land away from non-Whites and transfer it to

Whites. In terms of the non-Whites, it should be known as the Community Destruction Board.

The Board makes its profits as the result of non-Whites being forced to sell their properties in terms of the Group Areas Act. The non-Whites receive notices that their residential areas have been zoned for White occupation and that they must quit the area by a certain date. They come under immediate pressure to sell.

In addition, prices of land and building costs are usually high in the group area to which they are allocated. Thus they are subjected to a double attack. Because they are forced to sell, the non-Whites cannot hold out for the prices their properties are worth. Often, within a matter of months, the properties are re-sold to Whites for up to double the original figure. Where the Board does not purchase, individual Whites are only too happy to follow the same procedure.

Big profits, for the Board, big profits for White purchasers – legalised robbery from the displaced non-Whites.

THE HEART OF THE MATTER

The South African Government is bringing in a new Bill to maintain secrecy on the names of organ donors and recipients in transplant operations.

Dr. Philip Blaiberg, when interviewed on this subject, said he disagreed. 'I am a democrat to my finger-tips and I believe that the only logical and democratic approach to this matter is to let the relatives decide,' Dr. Blaiberg said. He added 'I don't believe in interfering with the rights of the individual'.

In contrast, Mrs. Zanetha Smith, wife of Pieter Smith whose donor's name is still secret, said 'Whatever the Government does is correct. I'm just in favour of the Government.'

African Opinion

While my views of the Government are diametrically opposed to Mrs. Smith's – I think she's right to recognise that this controversy **does** belong in the political field. Africans over here are convinced that the Government's aim

in bringing in this legislation is to prevent then having jurisdiction over their relatives' bodies. We have seen how Dr. Barnard rode roughshod over the relatives of earlier non-White donors. We also can't help finding it a strange co-incidence (and a very South African one) that so far Whites seem to be recipients so much more often than Africans.

GUN-HAPPY

Last year there was a lot of comment in the newspapers about the gun-happy population of the U.S.A. It might be worthwhile paying some attention to the same phenomenon in South Africa. Of course we all know that South African cops shoot on sight. But the habit seems to be spreading to other members of the population. A recent case revealed that a Braamfontein (Johannesburg) cafe proprietor has in the recent past shot and killed seven people in the defence of local property.

Legal Murder

As a result of the Criminal Procedure Act of 1955, this kind of behaviour is perfectly legal. This Act empowers private persons to make arrests without warrant if **they believe** that any one of 19 crimes (including common theft) is being committed. It further allows them to kill anyone who tries to escape after committing such a crime if there is no other way of stopping him.

So if a little boy steals an apple from you and runs away faster than you can follow him, you're quite entitled to shoot him dead. If you're White, that is; non-Whites, of course, are not allowed to possess firearms.

COLOURED REFUSE TO REGISTER

Despite the penalties for failing to register (a fine of R50 or 3 months' imprisonment), it is clear that less than half South Africa's Coloured

population will register as 'voters' to take part in the election of members (40 elected and 20 Government-nominated) of the so-called Coloured Representative Council.

The Coloured people are registering, instead, a silent protest against the creation of this stooge council, devised by the Government because, when they elected White representatives to Parliament, the Coloureds always chose the strongest opponent of the Government available.

GETTING IT TAPED

The South African Government is getting busier every day with its favourite instrument – the tape recorder. Of course, for many years, political people have known that their premises were likely to be 'bugged' – and this has been confirmed in the courts.



Now however, the tape recorders seem to be covering a wider field. It emerged recently that Mr. Sarel Reinecke, a Pretoria M.P., secretly taped a telephone conversation with a fellow Nationalist, Mr. 'Oemie' von den Heever. Mr. Reinecke afterwards declared that he did this in the interests of the Nationalist Party.

However, even the Nats themselves are getting worried. Declared the political columnist of the Afrikaans newspaper 'Beeld': 'If things continue in this way, members of the same caucus will soon never be able to speak openly among themselves again – for who might have a tape recorder, and in what circumstances might he play it back to other people?'

Christian Principles

A more conventional use of the tape-recorder took place when Mr. Peter

Doherty, a temporary teacher in Greytown, Natal, was dismissed by the Education Department after he had been secretly tape-recorded and then interviewed by the Security Police. Mr. Doherty's crimes? He helped to organise a symposium on Christian principles in South Africa; he set 'mod' topics for his English classes; he lectured to Protestant children who attended Catholic instruction at the local church; and he urged his pupils to write *avant garde* poetry. A local businessman was delighted by Mr. Doherty's dismissal. 'He thought he could change ideas within a few days. Parents were up in arms and the children were becoming undisciplined.'

Thinking for Themselves

Mr. Doherty had suggested to his pupils that they think for themselves. Apparently his suggestion had some effect – for they were far from happy about his dismissal. One girl said 'The general feeling is that we have lost someone very important to us. We were stimulated in our last term, and we believe Mr. Doherty taught us more than we have ever learned.' This girl afterwards asked not to be identified for fear of victimisation during a planned teaching career. One can understand her point of view.

RUIN INEVITABLE

A further aspect of the White 'property boom' has been brought to my attention (see above: The Law and the Profits). The long-established Indian community of Rustenburg must now shut down their family businesses. 867 Indians must face poverty when they are forced into the outlying township of Zinniaville. 'Our move will make ruin inevitable' said one Indian leader. Recently, two business stands in Rustenberg were sold by Indians, because of the Group Areas Act, to a White company for R73,000. The company sold the same stands for R453,000 two years later. The South African Government is certainly proving itself the White property-dealer's best friend – and the non-White property-owner's most implacable and cruel enemy.

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