

Dear O.R. ,

11th June, 1905.

Thank you for your note.

I was, in fact, thinking how I could see
you either today or tonorrow.

Ever since you broached the U.N. latter with me, I have been thinking
about it, and I must confess, to my shme,â\200\230 that I haven't come out with
anything really concrete or orimal.

However I have been thinking that althoug sine utters ofnonent have
been canvassed before, with a certain degree of success, it would hot is us
any ham to reiterate them.

Your note fortunately indicates that you held
The following are some cf the letters that I this]: need to
the same view.

be reviewed and recorded:

1. "

Theneed for the total isolation of South Africe from the Iorld comnity.
This implies the breaking of diplomatic, trade and other relations with
fascist South Africa by members of the U. H.

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South Africa's calculated defiance ef the priscipIesandresolutions
of the U ,N.

Glaring examples are her continued support of the Smith
regime and her oistreperous attitude in regard ta the South West Africa .
issue.

In consequence, the authority and prestige ef the U.N. are in
Jeoparu. Hence France's violation of the ms embargo against South
Africa as aleevioltions by others she oo-operate with South Africa. _
towards develoPnent of ms and other strategic industries in South
Africa itself and elsewhere for the benefit of the sue racist resins.

South AFRICA's alliance with Rhodesia and Partial and their combined
threat to the independent African states outside their borders and South
Africa's insidious and dastardly attempts to export apartheid to. these "
countries.

In other words, South Africa is the bulnrk of reaction,
apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa.

It is not enough for the U.N. to reject and cenden apartheid, race
discrimination and colonialism
Effective action must be taken against
these evils. This includes taking eftâ\200\230ective o.ction against violations
by member states of U. N. resolutions.

The evils of apartheid, racial discrinnation and colonialism have beeene
intelerable to the oppressed peoples living under these conditions, which
now constitute a real threat to international peace and security.

the sabotage activities by Zambia's enemies inside Zambia and the violations of Zambia's territorial integrity by South Africa, Rhodesia. and Portugal.

Witness

The enemies of the liberation movement in Southern Africa, namely,

a) South Africa

b) Rhodesia

c) Portugal

1) the NATO powers

e) Imperialism, South Africa's trading partners and vested

interests generally .

It is gratifying that by resolutions 2189 (XX) and 2202 (XX) the U.N. has ' recognised

oppression and for liberation.

therefore, all O.I.-1. member states should provide moral and material support to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

as legitimate the right of the oppressed to struggle against

In the spirit of these resolutions,

As yet pointed out to me the other day, they have, in fact, been so keen
at all

have provided bursaries and scholarships and have encouraged member states
to provide travel grants for the victims of apartheid, racial discrimination
and colonialism.

We need to urge them here on the issue of travel in-ternationally
as you well know.

I

The point I would have liked to have discussed with you in particular
is the following:

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The aim of our struggle in South Africa is to take over power and run
Since we are assured of final victory, it seems to

the country ourselves.

What we should start by preparing our people for: - politically, intellec-
tually, technically and professionally - for an effective takeover of the

We should start thinking in earnest of starting a insti-

tute of education.

For the training of administrative and political cadres; where they
will be provided with intellectual, technical and ideological education

. that will be designed to develop their capabilities of thought, understanding
and creation.

Such an institution must also provide mass training for
for a real understanding of the general perspectives of the African Revolution.

I am leaving this latter stated in these broad terms fully understood

that you will appreciate exactly that I am trying to get at.

Summarise it to

say here that two things in particular have driven the thought forcibly home
to me:

a) Our experience in post-independence Africa, where the state machinery
and the administration of things are left almost entirely in the hands
of the enemies of the African Revolution.
furthered.

When we met in so effectively in

We have been forewarned,

b)

The plight of our militarily

you will know better than I do.

trained cadres. Many of these young people are still capable of
further training in various directions, and an institution such as
I envisage must harness the best of them and keep them occupied.
The other matters are still being done for their own benefit.
vities.

One reason I suggest this, I prefer to take a long view of the South African Revelation. objectives.

This, however, need not interfere with our mediate

This would be a great help to all concerned.

Where could such an institute be established?

I think Zambia. must

be the best ideal place for it.

And frankly I think that this kind of thing

would appeal to my 'brotherhood' including some progressive African States.

We

would have to make it clear that we do not need a 'model' the pattern of Mkunbi.

We want an institution, run by us and effectively controlled by us.

If we handed it over to any authority other than ourselves that would defeat the very purpose of having such an institute.

It seems to me that this kind of thing falls within the ambit of these things that the U. N. could possibly interfere with the liberation of.

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OAU could also be drawn into it.

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I am sorry O.R. that's all for now.

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