

= Page 1 =

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April

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12                      Special Trade Union Issue dedicated to the strikers in South Africa                      Pages 2 &

Also, Zimbabweans Fight Back                      Pages 8—11

= Page 2 =

SECHRBR                      INSIDE SOUTH AFRICA: Mire Wtfkers Strike

7

VOI                      3                      Mordi                      1973  
The chain reaction of strikes by orga  
nised and unorganised Black workers                      Brick and Tile Workers

49 Rothbone Street                      in Natol reported in the last issue of  
LONDON W 1A-4NL                      SECHABA continue unabated. Accor  
Telegrams A Cables:                      ding to reports appearing in the South                      Perhaps the most  
militant strike in this                      African Press, there have been so                      new spate of actions  
SECHABA LONDON W 1                      is the one orga  
Telephone: 530-53 03                      nised by the Bride and Tile workers.

en                      many that even the highly organised  
police department say they cannot                      The strikers downed tools and

Factory                      keep count.                      masse marched out of the factory —  
The total number of workers on strike,                      The Coronation Brick and Tile  
according to one estimate, is over                      — to a sparts stadium 6 km.

of the                      35 000, affecting scores of industries.                      traffic on the main road in front

the stri-                      Page                      The police raided the offices of two                      factory had to crawl behind

road and                      Blade organisations, the South African                      kers who spread aver the

INSIDE SOUTH AFRICA                      Students                      Organisation (SASO) and                      adjoining pavements.  
They were Jed  
More Workers Strike                      2

the Black Peoples Convention (8PC). by one striker who ran ahead  
with a  
THE HOAX ABOUT  
SKILLED LABOUR 5 Five Indians belonging to these orga- red flag in his hand.  
afternoon an official of ' nisations have been remanded in cu Later in the

ARMED STRUGGLE INTENSIFIED stody on charges of "promoting racial the  
Department of Labour, a Mr. hostility and Incitement to strike". J. Skene, asked them to  
IN ZIMBABWE \* return to work

UN CALLS FOR TRADE UNION Among those industries thot have been while  
negotiations took place between 12 hit by this new wave of activities by his department  
ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID and the management.

UNITE - ORGANISE - MOBILISE Black workers for higher woges and {The workers ore  
not allowed by law From Searchlight an better working conditions are the follo to negotiate their own  
agreements ond underground newsheet 17 wing: — must appeal to the  
Government-

INSIDE SOUTH AFRICA  
Sii on Trial 16

BOOK REVIEW 1\*  
YOUTH IN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM 20 " STRIKES BY BLACK WORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA WERE BEING  
RE- SOUTH AFRICA'S PORTED ALMOST HOURLY FROM NATAL . . . WHITE EMPLOYERS  
IN DURBAN WHO HAVE BEEN PAYING STARVATION WAGES TO  
THEIR MINI-OLYMPICS 22 BLACK WORKERS TOOK FRIGHT TODAY WHEN THE STRIKES  
AMILCAR CABRAL THAT  
An Obituary 24 HAVE BEEN SPREADING SLOWLY BUT SURELY IN THE CITY  
WIDE-

NED . \*

Stanley Uys writing from South Africa  
for the London Guardian

SECHRBR

Li  
Annual Sub scrip on Rates appointed 'Native Labour Bureou'  
of £ 1,50. Europe, Africa and Asia. the Labour Department if they  
have 6 dollars U.S.A. and Canada City Council Workers  
Includes postage any complaints).  
With roars of "No!" echoing round the

<p>Air Mail Copies the workers to £ 2 0 0 Africa and Asia 12 dollars U.S.A. and Canada Includes postage 331 ^commission for 12 copies or more</p>	<p>More than 3000 Blacks employed by the Durban City Council stopped work, bringing road and drain works to a standstill, and disrupting the Electricity city Department. A march through the city, stopped a refuse lorry on its rounds and, brandishing sticks, closed sed the driver and loaders down the</p>	<p>field, he then asked</p>
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#### READERS PLEASE NOTE

Street.  
Owing to pressure on space the  
second in the series: In a hastily called meeting, the all-  
APARTHEID AND BUSINESS IN white Durban City Council granted on  
SOUTH AFRICA dealing with immediate 15 % pay Increase to its  
General Motors in South Africa 16 000 African and Indian workers.  
is being held over The minimum increase is about £1 per  
week.

2

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form a committee to speak on behalf  
of them all. This was also rejected as  
the workers feared that elected spokes-  
men would be victimised-

#### Wages Lower Than

##### Minimum

The lowest wage determination in the  
heavy clay and allied products industry\* which covers the activities of the  
Brick and Tile industry, was made in  
1967 and laid down a minimum wage  
of R7.5P (approx. £3.75) a week in urban  
areas.

This minimum wage is currently below  
that of the general unskilled determination  
of R9 a week for African men  
over 18 years\* and way below the poverty  
datum line (PDL) of R18.3C a  
week.

An investigation shows that the Cam-  
pany had made consistently Higher  
profits after tax, since 1967 and last  
year made R852,3BQ. Profits for the  
years 1969 and 1968, after tax, were  
R828,000 and R483,000 respectively,  
Its turnover for 1971 was R14,440.000  
and in 1972 it was R 16,064,000, an  
increase of nine per cent over the  
year

Announcing a 51/\* cents interim dividend an interim report by the Company, made on December 13\* 1972a states that the Company "is expected this year to hold its profit at a level similar to that attained last year."

## Monopoly

## Scene of a South African strike

The Coronation Brick and Tile Company has a monopolistic position (n But... the area strengthened by municipal by-laws preventing the use of any other material but bricks in building strike, the Company construction. meagre R2.Q7

Coronation has interests in 26 companies making bricks and tiles and

Workers Win

supplying sand and stone. Nine of these are wholly owned subsidiaries while Coronation has the controlling

As a result of the

interest in the remaining 17.

granted the workers a

a week more, bringing the basic wage to R 11.50 a week, a third of the wages demanded by the workers and still almost R7 below the poverty datum line.

"IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR AN AFRICAN WORKER TO TAKE PART IN A STRIKE FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER. IF HE DOES HE IS LIABLE TO RECEIVE UP TO THREE YEARS IMPRISONMENT PLUS A FINE." Native Labour (Settle

Using the big

quoting the

ments of Disputes) Act, which makes Bantu Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act of 1953

all strikes by African workers illegal\* threatened the workers with arrest unless they accepted this increase.

## INSIDE SOUTH AFRICA:

## Militant Workers Strike

their minimum wage to R6.50 a week. At all the strikes the police in saracen armoured cars and with dogs were extremely active.

## Police Probe

Meanwhile South African press reports indicate that as usual the authorities and company directors affected by the strikes are blaming "communist Influences".\*\* The South African Bureau of State Security (BOSS) is, as usual, very active and according to a statement published in a Natal newspaper. Colonel Frans Steenkamp, Natal's chief of BOSS, is reported as stating that his department does not rule out the possibility of "overseas involvement" in the strikes.

This ludicrous assertion, when everyone, including a very large body of employers and economists know, that the majority of the African workers in industry earn for below the poverty datum line\* is in keeping with white South African thinking whenever Blacks rock the boat of their apparent tranquility. Half starving workers do not need to be organised by people

Erick & Tile workers march\* led by worker with Red Flag

from overseas, their empty bellies are the best organisers.

The workers have accepted but we clearly show the alarm	and processing firm in suburban Pine-	These strikes
have no doubt that we shall hear	town were locked out after they refused	felt among
South Africa's six-million		
more about the Coronation Brick and	sed an unspecified pay offer after	Black workers
over the spiralling cost		
Tile workers . . . ,	they went out on strike*	of living and no amount of
police in-		
	At a nearby pipe factory about	timidation or liberal economic
clap-		
	400 Africans rejected a 45p a week	trap is going to stop this trend
among		
Textile Strike	increase and were also locked out.	the workers. So far
organised workers		
	200 African workers at another nearby	are the only ones who have
taken part		
Over 7000 workers* employed by the	engineering foundry were also locked	in strikes. It
would not be belong be		
Frame Group of Textile Companies	out after the employers told them	fore the
majority of the other workers		
won an across-the-board increase of	that they will not get any increases	who are not
organised into trade		

90p to £1.50 after a lightning 24\*hour living wage. unions also strike for a strike by the total labour force employed at their Durban factory — the Consolidated Textile Mills. Police patrolled in riot cars as the workers were told at a factory gate meeting of the proposed pay increases. "at this stage." Natal Canvas Rubber Manufacturers came to a halt and workers surrounded the factory gates before dispersing as police reinforcements arrived. About 180 Sugar cane workers struck. News has just been received that over 30 industries have been affected by strikes in Durban and its environs. Lock-outs and a month at present. The Pepsi-Cola bottling plant has been brought to a standstill by a suspensions 200 of 240 African convoy drivers were hundred per cent stoppage\* sacked when they went on strike for higher wages and workers in a Tea A call for a general strike through the 300 Indian and African women employed at a wool washing factory who struck work a week earlier boycott of all public transport has also gone out. employed as sorters at a wool washing

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IN 1965 Deputy Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister P. J. Rierket discussed ways Africans could get skilled and responsible jobs "within the framework of Government policy". Despite the homelands, the "interdependence of the South African market will ensure that any improvement in the . . . productivity of labor . . . will render its contribution to on increased overall rate of economic advance." 1966 Leading businessmen of the National Council, including L. Lulofs, president of the Chamber of Industries, and Capetown industrialist C. S. Morx, agreed that Africans should develop increase their productivity to the point where higher wages could be justified.

We gratefully acknowledge this unsolicited article by Miss NANCY WESTLAKE, Productivity an English student of economics. Federal The writer does not necessarily skills so as to reflect the views of the wages African National Congress.

1969 Former Chief Economist of the Industrial Development Corporation, Laurence McCrystal, claimed that if all labour restrictions were lifted, South Africa could sustain a growth rate rivalling that of Japan. 1971 Chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Harry

Oppenheimer, maintained that rapid progress with African advancement was the most important challenge facing South Africa. The country was having economic difficulties because industrialists had not been able to make full and effective use of the available labour reservoir.

THESE ARE THE VIEWS OF SOUTH AFRICA'S LEADING INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISTS AND THEIR SPOKESMEN, WHAT LIES BEHIND THESE STATEMENTS? WHAT DO THEY MEAN FOR THE LIBERATION MOVEMENT?

is

it is widely held, especially by liberal sympathisers with the plight of Black South Africans, that these statements are evidence that the developments in South African capitalism will make possible a peaceful abolition of apartheid. This faith in South African capitalism is based on four main, but false, ideas:

1 The inevitable stage: South African capitalism has now developed to the inevitable stage in which intensive use of machines, rather than cheap labour, is necessary to

maintain

profits.

2 The self-active individual: Machine industry requires a

large proportion of skilled labour which, being highly productive, will demand a high level of education, high wages, good conditions, and basic contentment.

3 The economic paradox ; The present system of

migrant

labour cannot meet such demands, so a free labour force must develop. The immediate cause of this will be the reformist demands of the new skilled workers occupying strategic economic positions. When a 'threshold between white and black functional power in the economy' is reached, accumulations from the ruling class will inevitably lead to the collapse of apartheid,

4 The Apartheid paradox: Apartheid ideology and 'homelands' policy help African progress: Firstly, they encourage the growth of their collective consciousness by supporting a new humanizing ideology of 'racialism without racism'. Secondly, they provide opportunities for Africans to have skilled jobs. Lastly, they establish a power base for confrontation with the white oligarchy.

Reactionary Message

These ideas arose in the current conditions of South Africa. Their central notions though, are not new. They have a history in different times and social conditions. In South African history, capitalists in diamond and gold mining have

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always strongly supported these positions. And in nineteenth industrialization or, as after

century England and Europe we can also recognize this organization has been severely ideology. It held that the capitalist economy is rational and produces the best of all worlds. This ideology is always nineteenth century

dangerous for revolutionary movements. I shall prove this by proletariat in order to

showing how it works in its present South African form. increase the number of

I shall first abstract it from the four points given above. workers. The crux of

1 (The inevitable stage) History is a straight line moving proportion of cheap.

slowly upwards. This line is the economy. policies of leading

2 (The self-active individual) The purpose of the economy can only mean that a

is to fulfil the needs of individual humans. The laws of the capitalist alternative.

economy represent the developing universal needs of all men. must be unorganized.

men. This is the meaning of the new regimented African ghettos in the cities, This is the message of

3 (The economic paradox) The economic function of men in the 'homelands'\* These

their work place determines their political influence. Politics summed up in the pro

simply trace the movements of the economy. Oxford History of South

4 (The apartheid paradox) In the beginning of history, man's views of the main basic

attributes - his thought and labour - were separated from economists are

him. Separation was necessary for development. In the end increases for the lower-

of history, man will again be conscious of himself and will increases in productivity.

repossess what he has produced. employment opportunities

With this abstraction, the reactionary political message of population and for those

these ideas become crystal clear. They say that the politics agriculture should take pre-

of the exploited working people must follow what is best for distribution. Any rapid increase

organized, as in the first years of

1924. African trade union

curtailed by the state.

Capitalists in South Africa since the late

have struggled against the white

raise the job colour bar, i. e. to

African workers in relation to white

these demands has been for a higher

unorganized African labour. The present

capitalists and bourgeois economists

cheap proletariat remains an important

And for South Africa, cheap labour

in the cities, This is the message of

dominant capitalist measures are

possibilities of the new volume of the

Africa. Here are the pernicious

textbook on South Africa: many

reluctant to press for rapid wage

paid workers unless justified by

They believe that the expansion of

to provide jobs for the increasing

moving out of subsistence

dence over more equitable



the capitalist economy! That the politics of the liberation movement must tail after the politics of the bourgeoisie! in wages might restrict the role of growth of the economy with dire consequences .. /

We must ask: dire consequences for whom? While the total economic growth rate of South Africa rose from its average of 6.8% to 7.2% through most of the sixties, the share of

a need of the minority regime, not only to keep the economy Africans in the national wealth - which they largely create -

26 going, but more important, from its point of view, preserving dropped from 10% to 10.1% This is proof that increased the status quo. The flow of emigrants prevents indigenous productivity does not mean higher wages. Higher wages labour from obtaining employment". result from the struggle of organized labour.

Abby Forah — Former Chairman of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid, (see elsewhere in this issue for 2 The Self-Active Individual Mr. Forah's full statement

Bourgeois economists are right when they say that technology does require a relatively high level of science and

In special situations, the political positions of parts of the skill. But, this does not refer to the abilities of the mass of immediate workers, who in general capitalist class and the exploited peoples may coincide. merely watch over and regulate the machines. Skilled For example, both the liberation movement and some South workers — draughtsmen,

African capitalists oppose job discrimination. But the basic toolmakers, fitters, adjusters — compose only a small proportion of the labour force. In South Africa this has been filled by white settler and immigrant peoples are to be victorious, their principles and long term workers\* Moreover, as the use of technology increases, the proportion of necessary aims must not be those of their rulers. skilled labour declines. The training for

As a first step, it is necessary to criticize the dominant ideology, which I shall call 'bourgeois economism'. What specific routine tasks which demands familiarity with machine culture. For these routine follows are some tentative indications towards this. Again, machine culture. For these routine tasks, workers do not have to be very literate.

I shall take the economist theses point by point. Modern industry does not nurture the skills of individual workers. Just the opposite. Advanced capitalism produces a largely undifferentiated, disciplined proletariat.

## 1 The Inevitable Stage African

The replacement of a labour-intensive by a machine-served to entice white intensive organization of capital is not an inevitable colour bar. development in any one society in any given time. The years, the job bar in capitalist has a choice of maintaining or increasing profits engineering — has been by low wages, long hours, or by greater productivity. The now of African workers. choice of mechanism, or combination of mechanism, agreed on this. More depends on the particular complex situation in the society categories. They also as a whole. For instance, in England in the nineteenth century, the effective organization of workers for the eight-hour day forced capitalists to use machines. In South Africa, dilution mean to the liberal in contrast, African wage labourers have been either weakly that skilled African labour is

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less necessary. It is easy to see why employers want changes in the job colour bar. They gain an increased proportion of unorganized African labour to offset rises in total wages. Here is more proof. Despite the increasing proportion of white labour in manufacturing industries, the share with a new slogan - of African earning in this sector fell From 25 % of white 'racialism without racism'. Behind the rhetoric lurks traditional colonial racism. Races are of course colour differences largely remained. Also, extra-marital sexual relations produced what was socially recognized as a new race called 'coloureds'. The bourgeois economists say that most Africans are migrant labourers. Let's examine this thesis.

## 3 The Economic Paradox impossible. So

When Africans first went to the mines as wage earners, 'interracialism'. He they went for six or nine months. In the rest of the year» Thus, he can support

The term 'skilled labour' in the history of South

industry has rarely referred to real skills. It has been mainly an ideological concept. For white workers, it functioned to justify 'baaskap'. For capitalists, it

liberals and Africans to get rid of the job

Here is proof of this. In the past few

key industries - Ilk\* meta! and

altered. There is a higher proportion

The employers and the white union

white workers now have 'skilled' job

get wage and or bonus increases and

return, they accepted automation and

What does automation and job

ration movement? It means

## d The Apartheid Paradox

Bourgeois economism has come up

'racialism without racism'. Behind the

tional colonial racism. Races are of course

ries. They may have a biological aspect but they are never non-changing biological givens. In the case of South Africa, its particular colonial setup dictated colour differences. Its colonial institutions - its churches, schools, administration and law - all made intermarriage rare or

colour differences largely remained. Also, extra-marital sexual relations produced what was socially recognized as a new race called 'coloureds'.

The bourgeois economists say that most Africans are migrant labourers. Let's examine this thesis.

The bourgeois economist believes in

believes that separate can be equal.

they took part in their traditional economies, based on land. movement proclaims that it

Gut the major portion of African lands were seized in the for the fact that any

wars of conquest The remaining lands became overworked\* between races — must

The 1913 Land Act meant that even African squatters were equals racism.

forced off the land. Since then, wage labour has become functions as a cover-up for

the major source of subsistence and urban areas, the main stogon for the libe

homes for millions of Africans. Between 1911 and 1960, the central nerve of Africon

urban Africon population multiplied by about seven, nationalism,

Between 1951 and 1960 alone it rose-by about 50 %-3

These Africans are not migrants. They are the African pro\* From the birth of the African National Congress in 1912, leading African chiefs, professionals and trade unionists

(eta Hot have declared that Africans in South Africa belong to one

Like skill', the term 'migrant labour' also has rarely oppressed nation. Since then,

nationalism has been the referred to a real economic phenomenon. Why is it used so battle cry of key African economic

often by bourgeois economists? Because it justifies low The Industrial and Commercial Union

wages and labour regimentation. The bourgeois economists thirties united the notion of

African workers. The great mining strikes in 1921 and 1946

make yet another point. They say that advanced industry into one exploited nation under

linked African mine workers provides the best conditions for the struggle of the exploited Marks himself was president of the

national leaders\* J. B. peoples. They are right for the wrong reasons. We have Union and the Transvaal ANC, The

shown that the idea of masses of skilled individual workers Campaign of Defiance of Apartheid Laws of 1952—53, the

is fictional. Just the opposite is true. In modern industry, Campaign, the armed struggles of

the single worker cannot produce a whole commodity, Only marched under the banner of

Umkonto we Sizwe all collective labour is productive. Alone, the single worker has concept of One Nation for All Africans,

collective labour is productive. Alone, the single worker has nationalism, Against the no power. Only the collective worker can straggle against 'homelands' racism announces 'ten nations'. Even Gotsha

the capitalist for higher wages and better conditions. Buthelezi, whatever his ultimate aims, has been forced

The African proletariat quickly learned this. The early African by his position as the chief executive of KwaZulu, to

dockers in Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, the miners on the support narrow 'Zulu nation' nalism':

Rand, even the sanitary workers who emptied the latrines in Johannesburg — acted on this basic capitalist fact. "We think that it is vital, despite all

But, the bourgeois economist is not interested in this fact. the doubts many Zulus have, that we should establish Zulu

What concerns him is the numbers of African and White solidarity \*, so that we

workers in the factory — what he terms the 'threshold happens, we citizens between white and non-white functional power'. This is of Kwazulu can then be in a legal position to foster bonds of union with other blacks in because more Africans means cheaper labour. The liberation movement must be interested in the political organization of the proletariat in the economy, of different language and cultural barriers,"<sup>4</sup> I grant economism another point. Migrancy does tend to These doubts belong to many of the millions of legal 'homeland' citizens' who really live and work together in the cities. They recognize that don't mention another tendency, however. A cheap and Africans don't need a legal position in the state to be a nation. easily substituted proletariat tends to raise the rate of profit Africans have been illegally forming their nation for a century! 'Bantustan' nationhood<sup>1</sup> can only be regressive. They are enforcing and increasing migrancy. This is the The South African state has forced thousands of former city dwellers into the 'homelands' encourage high profits by turning 'homelands'. The state, representing the interest of back the growth and organization of the African proletariat capitalism, is trying to dampen the fire of urban political intellectuals and the organized proletariat They are thrown into overcrowded, desolate, poverty-stricken regions which are remote from any stronghold of economic and political power. The homelands are handy pockets for the capitalist to store large reserves of labour. For the state, they are easy targets for military control.

1 X Roy (Vol. VI, no. 2, 1/71)\* The Africo Bureau, London.

2 X ray, (July 1971), Africo Bureau.

3 Sechaba, Vol. 4, nos, 11-12, Nov-Dec 1970, p. 41.

4 Fact Sheet, Africa Bureau, July 1972. Quote from speech given at Rongorna, 29 Feb. 1972.

AFRICAN LIBERATION MUST TAKE ANOTHER ROAD.

Guerrilla activity broke out with renewed vigour in Zimbabwe shortly before Christmas,, just one year since the African majority in the country had decisively demonstrated their ap position to the so-called settlement terms engineered by Ian Smith and Sir Alex Douglas Home, the British Foreign Secretary,

The British government did nothing after this forthright rejection of their "solution" and quietly allowed the Smith regime time to coerce and intimidate

midate the people into capitulating and accepting the proposals. This was a miscalculation on the part of both Smith and Home, The African Liberation Movements in Zimbabwe have been alt along preparing the people for the continuation of the armed struggle. And, on December 21. a new armed offensive by the guerrilla forces of the movement was launched, resulting in the death of three Rhode<sup>s</sup> sian Security forces and injuring 17 other people.

This is the most recent activity in the armed struggle initiated in July-August 1967, when the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) announced its military alliance with the African Na<sup>t</sup> tional Congress of South Africa (ANC), and engaged the forces of Smith and Vorster in several encounters in Zim<sup>b</sup> babwe.

ZAPU has claimed responsibility for several incidents since the beginning of August last year and, Ian Smith in a ■ recent announcement said that the latest activities were that of ZAPU.

In one of the recent mine incidents, ZAPU pamphlets claiming responsibility were found.

However, a spokesman for ZAPU, in a recent interview with SECHABA said that a joint military command (JMC) between ZAPU and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZANU) was now in operation.

#### Underground Activity

Ever since the Unilateral Declaration of Independence by the Smith regime, successive Tory and Labour govern<sup>t</sup> ments have been capitulating to the white racists, but the Liberation Mo<sup>t</sup>

-THE FIGHTING GOING ON INSIDE OUR COUNTRY IS UNDER THE vements have been developing their  
BANNER OF ZAPU AND ZANUI WE AtM TO DEVELOP THE FIGHTING underground  
organisations in all the  
UNDER EXTREMELY DIFFICULT CONDITIONS , . \* We do not .disting African areas.  
ZAPU, particularly  
guish between the people and the men who carry the gun today. The since the 1967  
encounters in Wankie  
mcen who is not carrying the gun today will do so tomorrow. The people and on the  
eastern borders of

Zimbabwe, has

activity in this Field.

u

8

"WE REAFFIRM OUR SOLIDARITY WITH THE GALLANT PEOPLE  
(in Zimbabwe - Ed.) STILL STRUGGLING FOR FREEDOM" -

1

President Kaunda of Zornbia

## People's Support For Guerrillas

There is abundant evidence that the people in the various African areas are helping the guerrillas. In one area alone\* in the two weeks following a guerrilla raid, on December 21, over 200 people were arrested on charges of collaborating with guerrilla units, and the Rhodesian administration has said that many of those arrested

had acted as porters.

Having hopelessly misread the peoples  
onger against the arrogant white ro'  
dsm that is the cornerstone of his  
policy, Smith has given his administra

President Kenneth Koundo

tors even greater draconian powers over the people.

they were obviously treated as a privileged group." cessi  
redress is

Without proof, without even the ne? committed one  
of evidence, government offi? against security. The only

The report added: \_\_\_\_\_ an appeal to the president, through \_\_\_\_\_  
commissioner, and the \_\_\_\_\_ cers can now levy fines on communi? \_\_\_\_\_ the provincial

an appeal to the president, through  
cers can now levy fines on communi the provincial

"Even these men, employed in on im- ties, sieie their goods, ond imprison president may defer his decision "for portant security rale and evidently their members if individuals in these such period as he deems fit."

imbued with a high degree of regi- communities commit on offence. Un- der the new regulations a provincial sed political and social reservations commissioner may impose unlimited Kaunda Defies Smith about the government no fess strong fines on any community "if he is sa- .\*\* tisfied" that one of its members has

Meanwhile, having let loose a number of white bureaucrats among the people, with such viciously fascist po- wers, Smith closed the border bet- ween Zambia and Rhodesia, on the

"GUERRILLAS SHOT DOWN A PORTUGUESE ARMY HELICOPTER excuse that Zambia was "harbouring WITH 2 SOUTH AFRICANS ABOARD. THE 2 SOUTH AFRICANS AND Communist terrorists," although it is 3 PORTUGUESE OFFICERS IN THE HELICOPTER SURVIVED THE clear from the recent build-up of CRASH BUT WERE SHOT BY LOCAL PEOPLE". guerrilla orms and stores that the free-

MPLA Communique 13 12 72 dom fighters have strong support and

organisation inside Zimbabwe. In his statement closing the borders. Smith said that the border will "be completely closed to traffic of all kinds, except the carrying of copper to the port of Beiro, In Mocambique".

Rhodesia earns 12 million dollars from the Zambian copper traffic, ond in the present state of its economy, affected by sanctions and serious drought, and with its railways in the red, she could not afford to lose this amount. Zambia's immediate reaction was a contemptious rejection of the exemp- tion for copper The government an- nounced the cutting of all foreign exchange transactions with Rhodesia and South Africa, and the copper traf- fic. In his speech, opening Parliament the day after the blockade began, Pre- sident Kenneth Kaunda said that the

unfinished task of decolonisation/'  
BEEN

and "we therefore reaffirm our solidarity with those gallant people still struggling for freedom."

The people of Africa shall long remember these fighting words. It is all that is finest in independent Africa.

The insufferable arrogance of the imperialists and white racists in Africa power supply Finks

when dealing with independent Africa growth of the economy free

has been given a resounding slap in pressures.

the face.

cent

mining

Company

Difficult Days

of

We have no doubt that Zambia faces total exports and for 50 per cent

many difficult days ahead. Landlocked Government's revenue.

and sharing frontiers with seven States plans include the diversification

"THE DEGREE OF LOCAL SUPPORT THE TERRORISTS HAVE

GETTING IS A MATTER OF DEEP CONCERN" \_

Rhodesia Party Spokesmen

tes. Zambia is in the frontline, especially communications and

sed to the harsh pressures of imperialism and the

lism and especially Portugal, Rhodesia from imperialist

and South Africa.

The Government took over 51 per

The British sell-out to Smith has placed a heavy burden on the economy of

ced heavy burdens on the economy of giants, the Anglo-American

Zambia.

and the Roan Selection Trust, in 1969.

In the years since UDI Zambia has Copper accounts for 90 per cent

been preparing for just such an emergency as the present one, Resources

gency as the present one, Resources cent of the

have been spent on alternative communication Development

sification and expansion of its agriculture, establishing new industries to save on imports, and developing the infrastructure of roads, railways and electric power.

The most important of these projects is the construction of a rail link between Zambia and Dar Es Salaam in Tanzania. This project which is being built by the Chinese is already a year ahead of schedule and already makes a valuable contribution to providing alternative routes for Zambia's exports and imports.

The oil pipeline between Ndola in Zambia and Dar Es Salaam constructed after UDI brings Zambia's oil requirements and a second pipeline is under construction to serve Zambia's own refinery now being built.

Coalmines have been opened to take the place of Rhodesian coal.

The unsurfaced road with pot-holes, some three feet deep, often washed away by torrential rains, from Dar to Zambia which was in use during the oil sanctions imposed by the UN on



Rhodesia is now completely tarmaced- Despite this, the cost of transporting copper and other essentials to the Zambian economy will be tremendous and in this situation while fail support must be given to Dr. Kaunda's demand that Britain must bear the full responsibility for this situation, the peoples and governments of independent Africa, Asia, Latin America and progressives the world over must stand four-square with the Zambian government and her people in this great and honourable struggle.

#### South Africa and the Crisis

Although it appears that South Africa was not consulted by Smith when he decided to close the Zambia-Rhodesia border, within a few days of the

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= Page 11 =

increased guerrilla activity in Rhodesia, South Africa sent in 4000 members of its para military force to reinforce its unspecified number of "police" on border patrol in the Zambesi valley and the Mocambique-Rhodesian border.

Commenting to the press on the guerrilla attacks in Rhodesia, South Africa's Deputy Commissioner of Police, Lieut.-General Venter, warned white South Africans that increased guerrilla activity in Rhodesia could spread to South Africa. Referring to recent court cases in which trained ANC men have appeared on various allegations under the "Terrorism Act", General Venter said that the police were on the alert as will be evident from court cases which are due to be heard in the near future (see report elsewhere in this issue).

"However", he added, "I would not venture to say that there are no ter-

rorists in South Africa. We must also  
forces in Zimbabwe  
admit that there are a certain amount  
of subversive activity in the Republic.  
" "

ZAPU guerrillas advance against the racist

Asked to comment specifically on the  
TO THEIR  
effect of the increased guerrilla activity  
in Rhodesia, General Venter said  
Defence

"IF A NEIGHBOUR'S HOUSE IS ON FIRE WE WILL GO

RESCUE

Piet Botha - SA Minister of

that all indications showed that the  
activity against neighbouring states  
would not end at South Africa's borders  
and that it would be fatal to  
ranks and to fight

There is every indication that South African areas to close

believe that the same activity was not  
determination. On the international

Africa will become more and more involved in

intended against South Africa.  
democratic and free

involved In the situation developing not on a national front,

"For example, if we were to approach  
forces the world over must

only in Rhodesia, but also in Angola and

the situation from the view that subversive  
Zambian president's

and Mozambique as well. In this situation it behoves the various movements

version and terrorism were on the  
Britain immediately

tuation it behoves the various movements involved In confronting the

decline in South Africa, we would be  
settlement in Rhodesia

bring about a

making a grave mistake."  
independence for the African

white racist regimes in their respective countries

can majority.

ZAPU guerrillas on sentry duty somewhere in Zimbabwe  
demand the intensification

Further, we must

ification of sanctions against Rhodesia  
and South Africa and the international  
boycott of South Africa in oil spheres  
of life - economic, cultural, sporting  
etc.» — must once again become the  
focal point of International solidarity  
campaigns.

Urgent pressure must be put on the  
British government, whose primary responsibility  
lies in the successful settlement  
of the Rhodesian situation to  
give massive economic aid to Zambia  
to defeat Smith and to protect the African  
people from the brutally repressive  
laws that have been enacted by  
the illegal regime in Rhodesia-

The African National Congress, which  
still has a military alliance with  
ZAPU, pledges its fullest and unconditional  
support to the freedom fighters

of Zimbabwe in their struggle to free their Motherland.

11

= Page 12 =

As result of intensive discussions between the new chairman of the United Nations Special Committee On Apartheid, Mr. Edwin O, Ogbu of Nigeria and the officials and members of the Workers Group at the International Labour Organisation a preparatory committee met in Geneva on February 26, to decide details for the holding of an international conference to discuss a plan for international Trade Union action against apartheid. The committee would consist of representatives of the Workers Group of the ILO Governing body, The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), The World Confederation of Labour (WCL), the All-African Trade Union Federation (AATUF), The International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, The Pan African Workers Congress, the African Trade Union Confederation and members of the Special Committee on Apartheid\*  
The following is the text of an address delivered by the former Chairman of the Special Committee, Mr. ABDULRAHIM ABBY FAR AH, at the 10th Congress of the ICFTU, held in London, last year, which set the tone for the present development.

IKE IINITEI

FOR CONCI

ACTION AGÍ

First let me express, on behalf of the	'The Committee is convinced of the	widespread
collusion between many		
Special Committee on Apartheid, our	existence in the Union of South Africa	countries of the
world and South		
sense of satisfaction that the Inter-	of a legislative system applied only to	Africa.
national Confederation of Free Trade	the indigenous population and design	It was the
International Confederation		
Unions has agreed to support the	ned to maintain an Insuperable barrier	of Free Trade
Unions (ICFTU) which		
International Trade Union Conference	between these people and the inhabit	called for a two-
month boycott against		
to be held next year, to work out a	tents of European origin. The indirect	South Africa in
May 1960 — the kind		
common programme of action against	effect of this legislation is to channe!	of action,
incidentally, which our		
apartheid. The Committee has long	the bulk of the indigenous inhabitants	Committee would
like to see renewed		
believed that the great interest and	into agricultural and manual labour	on a permanent
basis. Since that time		

concern of the international labour unions have taken movement in southern African deal with particular questions can be channelled into even example, the more productive action than in the past Association In the and that a labour conference devoted refused to offload car exclusively to o discussion of apartheid which were illegally heid and the means to combat it is of Southern Rhodesia. This major importance to the international which we welcome campaign against racism and colonialism. aware of the difficulties nialism. ted by the developments of the past involved, In this cose, the chrome was twenty years. But of course the inter offloaded by non-union labour.

In The international trade union movement has Australia, many of the unions were national trade "union movement has prominent In ment has an ifmpre'ssive record in not only been active in defining the exposing and opposing the exploitative injustices of apartheid and in expres other facilities to racially-selected sing solidarity with the aims of the sports teams from minority regimes in southern Africa. As United Nations campaign to eliminate Britain, the South Africa. In early as 1953 an Ad Hoc Committee of the ILO made this judgment on the this evil. Trade unions have been pro- 1971 pledged support for any worker situation In South Africa: minent in taking action against the who, for reasons of conscience, refuses

to work on the production of arms for South Africa. There have been many other cases where the unions

have

## 2« TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

ON SOUTHERN AFRICA  
MARCH 2-3 ■ 25th  
PLAW HATCH TRADE UNION CLUB.  
EAST GRINSTCAO.SUSSEX.

been very helpful to the movement against racism in southern Africa. But

time

I should like to suggest that the

has come for a more extensive, more sustained and more cohesive programme of action aimed at the liberation of the oppressed workers of southern Africa.

No Tokenism

ÚWA\*ca

We are working in a climate that is increasingly favourable to our cause. Public opinion is much more aware of the issues than it was ten years ago,

even after the massacre of peaceful

asiA

1 International Labour Office, Report of the  
Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labour  
(T 953), p. 80, para. 375.

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= Page 13 =

NATIONS CALLS

{TED TRADE DNION

IINST APARTHEID

Mr. Abby Foroh

demonstrators at Sharpeville in 1960.  
into which the Africans are

The international trade union movement  
and the migrant workers

ment itself has done much to increase  
rights of any kind in the

public awareness of the injustices of  
industrial areas. Such legislation

the Southern African situation, and we  
Laws Amendment Act of

al the United Nations greatly oppress  
intensifies the force of the job

invite your help in the vital Information  
system which keeps African

and education campaign.  
jobs. The control

We of the United Nations have  
prospects of Africans

rejected tokenism — the kind of  
in the hands of the

tokenism that some foreign corporations  
ration in South Africa are advocating  
Africans, who form 70% of

01 a public relations gimmick, while  
African Labour force, are

their African, Asian and Coloured  
form registered trade

workers are still deprived of their basic  
a criminal offence to

rights and equality of opportunity, just  
they attempt to bargain

like European workers in the 19th  
exist as

century. What we want is radical  
concerned,

manufacturing industry, South Africans

have a big problem: labour is just as

cheap, but since apartheid keeps the

majority of workers undereducated and

unskilled it also creates a shortage of

the skilled labour necessary to support

South Africa's status as a growing

industrial power. This shortage has

been a factor in the slowing-down of

the phenomenal economic growth of

the 1960s. In this situation, the inter-  
national campaign against apartheid

has an opportunity to increase the

pressure on the minority-ruled econo-

my and to increase South Africa's

difficulties in maintaining the present

system.

with their employers. They

for as the Government is

Bantustans

being herded;

have no

white

as the Bantu

1970<sup>4</sup>

reservation

comes out of decent

of the economic

is completely

white minority.

As you know,

of the South

forbidden trade

unions, and it is

strike or in any

change in South Africa, and the basis  
Minister for  
for this must be human rights for all.  
said;  
The key to achieving justice in South  
understood very funda-  
Africa is obviously pressure — and this  
the Bantu who ore  
includes economic pressure\* which  
industries in South  
where the unions can be most effective.  
basis of our policy ...  
the injustices of apartheid. On the one  
are not here on an  
integratlonary

Shortage of skilled labour  
equal workers,  
hand, the South Africon Government  
basis ,.. to become  
hos clearly decided that a relatively  
equal entrepreneurs or equal  
part-

The system imposed by the racist  
regimes is probably well enough  
known in general not to need a detai-  
the Prime Minister,  
led survey. But ft may be useful to point  
this by stating: "We  
out that this is not just another theo-  
because they work for  
retical international issue. Apartheid  
that they work for  
is based on the exploitation of African,  
.., entitle them to claim  
Asian ond Coloured workers. It always  
rights. Not now, nor in the  
hos been. South Africa is built on the  
profits from the mines — gold, dro-  
Government Minister, Mr  
monds, copper, iron, cool ond many  
has elaborated by saying  
other minerals. The enormous profits  
must not be "burdened  
were made possible by forced labour,  
superfluous appendages like  
with very low rates of pay ond inhuman  
children.""  
conditions. The same applies now:  
fomilies are therefore remo-  
African gold miners earn no more  
where conditions are  
now, in real terms, than they did in  
although the Govern-  
1911, It is worth reminding ourselves  
allow too  
thot gold mines in Britain, the United  
near enough to  
States and o number of other countries  
them.

Fantasy  
only as labour units. The  
Bantu Affairs, Mr Botha, has  
But it must not be imagined that either  
South Africa's overall economic growth  
Is or her economic difficulties wiH serve,  
of their own occord, to mitigate or end  
the injustices of apartheid. On the one  
are not here on an  
hand, the South Africon Government  
basis ,.. to become  
hos clearly decided that a relatively  
equal entrepreneurs or equal  
slower rote of growth is preferable to  
ony weofcening of the apartheid  
structure. All the legislation of recent  
And Mr Vorster,  
years and the stringent application of  
has underlined  
the apartheid plon beors this out. On  
need them,  
the other hand, it is clear that even  
us . . , but the fact  
during the 1960s when the economy  
us can never  
was booming, African wages went  
political  
down in real terms, not up. It Is a  
future.""  
fantasy. maintained by those who profit  
Another  
from aorteid, thot helping to make  
Fronemon,  
South Africo prosperous will help to  
that workers  
accelerate the defeot of apartheid ond  
with  
moke its African people prosperous  
wives and  
also. Among the factors they neglect  
Workers'  
to notice is that economic growth does  
ved to camps  
not apply to the poverty-stricken intolerable —  
ment takes good care not to  
-Act No. 19 of 1970  
many observers to net  
'House of Assembly Debates (Hansard).  
describe

would be working today if they could 6 February 1967, col. All these are signs  
that apartheid, for  
get labour as cheap as in South « Ibid. 24 April 1968, coll, 4037 4038. from being  
undermined by youth

Africa. 'Hand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, 28 Mordr Africa's prosperity, is  
baina steadily  
Of course, with the emergence of the 1969. entrenched. In fact this  
attraction of

j 3

= Page 14 =

investments and trade which yield  
quick returns because they are based  
THAI THE  
on the slave labour conditions in  
SOUTH  
southern Africa is part of the vicious  
AN  
circle that locks in the apartheid  
WORKERS ...  
system. But let us also keep in mind  
"

that while apartheid is basically a  
system where a rich minority owns all  
the wealth of the country, and the  
majority live in grinding poverty in the  
midst of wealth, apartheid cannot be  
racial discrimination  
defined only in economic terms. It also

means that the most dehumanizing  
persuade them to  
form of racism that exists in the world  
today; it means the absence of all  
exploitation; and d) cooperation  
political and most social, legal and  
organizations  
economic rights. In short, it is as the  
international com-  
United Nations has labelled it, a  
oppression.  
"crime against humanity". It is on two  
union movement itself

counts, therefore, that we ask for your  
increased support — as workers in  
appeal of the Geneva  
protest against the flagrant violation  
Some of the possibilities  
of the principle of workers' rights, and  
mentioned have already been  
as human beings confronted with a  
just like to elaborate

"IT MUST BE UNDERSTOOD VERY FUNDAMENTALLY  
'BANTU' (BLACKS) WHO ARE WORKING IN INDUSTRIES IN  
AFRICA ON THE BASIS OF OUR POLICY ... ARE NOT HERE ON  
INTEGRATIONARY BASIS \* \*. TO BECOME EQUAL  
EQUAL ENTREPRENEURS OR EQUAL PARTNERS

Botha, Minister of Bantu Affairs,  
House of Assembly Debates 6 2 67

International Trade Union profiting from

against non-white workers in South  
Conference Africa, in order to

What we in the United Nations are cease such  
trying to do is to keep the issues of rating with other  
southern Africa before the eyes of the engaged in the  
world, and to involve as many people, poign against  
organizations and governments as It is for the trade

to decide with what action it is prepared  
possible in positive action to eliminate  
racism in southern Africa. In this task, red to answer the  
we count on the support of certain ral Assembly.  
countries, and many groups of people f hope,  
in all countries who are strongly tried out. I should

large-scale attack on humanity., others.	committed to justice and human rights.	on o few of the
I appreciate that no society is perfect. There is racial discrimination in many Emigration	It was an indication of the importance which the United Nations attaches to	Discourage
parts of the world. But South Africa is unique in showing no commitment valuable tasks that the	the role of the trade union movement, when in 1970 the General Assembly in	One of the
to improving conditions, or working undertake is to help slow	resolution 2671 D (XXV) requested the	unions can
towards a situation where the ordinary of emigration to South	Special Committee on Apartheid:	down the rate
citizen can by his own efforts aspire to skilled or semi-skilled	'hín consultation with the Organization	Africa, Every
anything he chooses. In fact, there is a desperate need of	of African Unity and the International	emigrant is filling
a definite official commitment to not only to keep its	Labour Organisation, to report ... on	the minority regime
inequality, which is enforced with all more important	the possibility of holding an inter- national conference of trade unions ...	economy going but
the force at the disposal of a modern perserving the status quo.	for promoting concerted action against	from its view,
police state. As individuals with o emigrants prevents indi-	apartheid by the trade union move-	The flow of
concern for human rights this is the from obtaining em-	ment at a notional and international	genous labour
challenge that must be taken up with would otherwise get	level"	ployment who
unfailing vigour. As workers you are another	it - although of course under	
confronted with the fact that the very much lower rate.	1 am happy to say that the Workers'	name, and at a
registered unions in South Africa, bring with them valu-	Group of the ILO has voted una-	And emigrants
serving the minority of non-African experience, which	nimously in favour of the proposed	able training and
workers, are partly responsible for the straightforward gift to the regime.	conference. The projected conference	rs a
situation. It is union pressure, For note that last year*	would consider such action as: a) dis-	It is interesting to
example, that preserves the colour bar time, European emigration	couragement of the emigration of	for the first
against skilled Africans, Any increase This was probably	skilled workers to South Africa: b)	to South Africa fell.
in general prosperity goes exclusively slackening in the growth	taking appropriate action in connexion	due to the
to the employers and the unionized reduced the attrac-	with the infringement of trade union	rote, which has
elite. The international labour move-	rights and the persecution of trade	tiveness of the
country for emigrants:	unionists in South Africa; c) exerting	I would dare to
ment cannot maintain its integrity if hope that possibly the	maximum pressure on Foreign econo-	decision of
it is in any way associated with these many unions to discourage		
whites- only unions.	mic and financial interests which are	their members from
emigrating was		
	also beginning to have an effect. What	



Demonstration against Apartheid laws  
the

is needed now is to increase

deterrent, perhaps by putting teeth into the resolutions to stop emigration. The unions themselves know best how to do this; one possibility is to suspend or expel a member who emigrates to Southern Africa.

If the advertising of jobs in South Africa could be stopped, this would make it very difficult for that country to get the particular skills that it needs.

In Britain, the Race Relations Board has been asked several times to enforce the Race Relations Act. In this respect, banning the advertising of jobs which are not available to people of all backgrounds. It refuses to act. Perhaps the unions could approach the Board, or even take the matter up in the courts themselves. The printing unions could also ask their members to refuse to handle advertisements for South Africa.

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a

As a result of Apartheid laws, Blacks are forced to live under inhuman conditions

Assist the Oppressed People  
removing all the

Workers involved in the production of South Africa is

natural resources. If the unions could

these firms, seamen and others involved

There is always a need for direct  
Namibian products\* this

ved in the carriage of the arms to embargo

financial assistance to the victims of  
useful, Even better

South Africa cannot escape responsibility for this sad state of affairs. The

apartheid, whether workers in jail or  
case, where the

would be a court

their families, and also financial  
standing in notional

arms embargo is the result of a unions would have

support for the political campaign.  
application of the

decision of the Security Council to courts to call for the

Examples of what can be done have  
exists in many countries,

which no state has dissented- Surely law which

been given recently in connexion with  
import of goods from

oil of us, in our different roles, have a forbidding the

the general strike in Namibia: leading  
territory, since they

responsibility to ensure that this rule on occupied

British Trade unionists sent a letter to  
These laws were

of law prevails! constitute "plunder".

The Guardian appealing for contributions to the Namibia strike fund: Second

the and the Austrian trade unions have looted from occupied contributed to the United Nations Fund for Namibia- That fund, together with particular concern to the the United Nations Trust Fund for movement, because labour Southern Africa and the United Nations Education and Training Programme for Southern African refugees, and January last the more possible channels for trade union labourers staged a very help for their oppressed brothers in general strike. Even now, southern Africa. workers have

are the farm where they receive these

con- rotations. This is known as the "tot"

Help Enforce Arms Embargo rights. system, and has caused a great deal of misery to farming families. Dock\* workers could refuse to unload some of the basic demands of unions refusing to take part in manufacturing and exporting arms for South Africa, in violation of United Nations resolutions\* At the United Nations the for the abolition of the overwhelming majority of states regard labour system - abolition of the implementation of the process of system - the right to freedom apartheid as a continuing act of aggression against the non-white population, Even the few states which insist on maintaining relations with the labour system — the right of South African regime accept the view that apartheid is a criminal affront end to all job discrimination

passed in Europe after the World War, in order to allow recovery of goods territory by the Nazis. Namibia is of refuse to handle imports from South Africa. Agricultural products, for conditions there are example\* are often produced by prison labour, or under a system where the payment is in daily rations of alcohol, so that the workers become courageous only a minority of the gone back to work, and there continuing disputes over wages, ditions and civil And what are the Namibian be applied white workers of southern have asked contract the pass of movement for workers to the separation migratory free choice of of pay and an

against the dignity of mankind\* Yet sources, and obviously the trade nation on the  
 basis of race and colour unions can be very useful allies in and the right to  
 arms manufacturers from those states be represented at all labour  
 continue to provide the power by this ♦\*. Imports from Namibia should that companies  
 settlement talks. It is ironic also be given special attention. This areas of the  
 which the racist regime is able to is an occupied territory, from which workers have long been established  
 which originate in should be so devoid of conscience as  
 maintain its grip over the population, to  
 world where the rights of  
 "WORKERS (BLACKS) MUST NOT BE BURDENED WITH SUPERFLUOUS  
 cooperate in and profit from labour conditions which, in their  
 APPENDAGES LIKE WIVES AND CHILDREN". own coun- tries, were outlawed in  
 own coun- Froneman, Govt, Minister Roodt 26 3 69 the nineteenth  
 the nineteenth or early part of the twentieth century.

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#### Professional Organizations

The professional organizations ought "WE NEED THEM BECAUSE THEY WORK FOR US BUT THE  
 FACT THAT THEY WORK FOR US CAN NEVER ENTITLE NON-WHITES  
 to be just as concerned about the TO  
 TO PROCLAIM POLITICAL RIGHTS. NOT NOW NOR IN THE  
 position of their colleagues in southern FUTURE."  
 Africa. A coloured nurse, for example, Vorster, Prime Minister  
 has the same training and does House of Assembly Debates 24 4 68  
 exactly the same work as a white  
 nurse, but is paid half the salary. The  
 same goes for lawyers, teachers, doctors their colleges and universities to want equal pay for  
 equal work; equal remove their Investments from these training  
 tors and others. There are many cases companies. If the ICFTU could take up white; the right  
 opportunities for black and this issue» coordinating information legitimate trade  
 of these people being arrested, on trade unions' portfolios,; and the to strike and  
 of Africans to form activities of the companies involved, and the removal  
 detained without trial and even employment.  
 unions with the power this would be a big step forward.  
 tortured for activities which would be with the courage and integrity  
 collective bargaining; Support the African Workers undertakte such a  
 quite legitimate in any free country, The motivation for action and the the Initiative, the  
 of the colour bar in  
 Ahmed Timol, for example, an Asian  
 There may be companies  
 teacher, died under interrogation In a  
 to  
 South African person recently. What  
 programme, but  
 will the teachers' union do to protest  
 pressure, the drive

such barbarity? If Internationalism has will only come from the any meaning, then the professional organizations should act as watchdogs. Organization of African And it is time that some of the Trade the Lusaka Manifesto Union internationals cut all affiliations Africon position on with those South African registered to the problems of unions which make race a qualification colonialism in southern for membership. account of what they are asking us to Africou The Manifesto, which was do. In this regard I would ask that unanimously endorsed by the United Withdraw Investments particular note be taken of o recent Notions General Assembly, formulated

Perhaps the most valuable contribu- memorandum recently submitted by the a rationol basis for action by the inter- South Africon Congress of Trade national tion the trade union movement can community when it said: Unions, "South Africa should be ostroczized by As I interpret the memorandum, there the world against apartheid is to shape its are three major areas in which they the implications community until it accepts are asking the trade union movement humanity. It investment policy In such a way as to to exert the pressure of its undoubted world trade of man's common should be isolated from those companies which are involved patterns ond left to be moral and material force. They have self-sufficient if it con. The South Afri- os lced that pressure be exerted on can Trade unions should ensure that they governments to come out clearly in both to reject Government cannot be allowed the very concept of the United Nations in support of mankind's unity South African subsidiaries. For exam- measures aimed at ending injustice in strength given and to benefit by the South Africa. They hove asked for your national ple, in the United Kingdom, it has been ful Cooperation with all non-govern- This is the through friendly Inter- mental organizations, such as anti- United Nations estimated that 16 unions alone have apartheid movements and sports orga- Africa\* It relations." nizations, whidi are taking practical have put between them over £12 million Invested measures to oppose apartheid. Lastly, ration. It philosophy whfcH motivates In the United States the amount is underlies the measures we much more. In Western Europe it could forward for\* your consid- be as mudh. Up to now, it is the underlies our conviction that

churches which have taken the initiative over questioning their investments of man's common

In firms dealing with southern Africa. will continue to be a

Many student groups also have their for supporting the investments in firms dealing with African workers in

southern Africa. Many student groups Africa for their basic human

have also made great efforts to force fundamental freedoms.

and perhaps most importantly, they

have asked you to bring pressure to

bear on employers who have subsidiary

companies In South Africa, to

breach the wall of apartheid, rather

than to carry out token improvements

within the apartheid structure. They

the

itself a symbol

humanity —

potent force

struggle of the

southern

rights and

Police are always called in whenever workers strike. Here, Sweet Workers are confronted by the police of the factory gates

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= Page 17 =

The following is from an article in SEARCHLIGHT, on

underground newsheet

published in South Africa, it is dated November—December (Vol. 2. No. 3)

Unite - Organise - Mobilise!

It is well, at the end of the year, to look upon the South unaware of the fires that

Africa we live in, and to consider the state of our nation propaganda

as we seek ways to better it in the year ahead.

The cancerous system of apartheid keeps spreading. Not only does it determine where our children may be born or are accumulating more

buried, where we live, what work we do, how little reward of our people are not

we obtain, and every other physical aspect of our lives, and the prosperity

but it seeks to spread its insidious tentacles into our minds and to direct our thoughts.

For this, propaganda and persuasion are necessary, for ghettos with poor or

all power of the state does not enable it to legislate to taxed at the same

take away our right to think and to determine what our have no security.

thoughts should be. So we have had foisted upon us a an education system

system of education designed to create a subservient independent thought

people, and adults are subjected to a propaganda barrage engineered to so blind us to our condition that we

But the majority of us are not

have been lit around us. Whatever the

WE KNOW:

- That whilst some individuals

wealth, the economic conditions

improving relative to the toil we put in

of the country.

- That we are being herded into

non-existent facilities though we are

rotted as the whites, Even there we

- That we are being subjected to

designed to dull our minds and kill

and initiative.

acquiesce and even collaborate in our own oppression. opportunities are being artificially

Unfortunately there are some who are so weak-minded curtailed by the denial of skill

that they have already succumbed without a fight, and low,

have become the voice of the Nationalist Party, but isolated from the

speaking with an Indian accent. Such is the fantasy land and denied our place

in which they now operate that members of the South African nation.

African Indian Council and other collaborators blatantly urge us "to co-operate with the officials", "to work within

have are allowed no say

the system', and to keep politics out of our daily pro-

blems! can only administer

apart for the benefit of the minority\* v

They suggest that if we help to deny our children full rights, and freedom

education, sports, social and cultural facilities] if we severely restricted

collaborate in depriving our people of proper housing, transport and health; if we co-operate in restricting oppor-

tunities in employment and advancement; and it enough to keep

acquiesce in the denial of oppressed?

people and remain

powerless and puppets

under way the policy

under, will wither away

It is of course being dishonourable in the extreme to suggest WILL REMAIN.

that all those who advocate co-operation with the apartheid political rights free

system and its institutions have merely lost their grievances cannot be put

minds or been befuddled by propaganda. made up of many

As we all know, however, most of them do the Nats dirty work in anticipation of benefit to themselves.

prepare and act now,

Their masters are expected to show their gratitude by areas, townships, foe-

providing passports and even facilitating free sponsored hospitals, streets, for in unity

trips to Europe and America] by exercising the vast discretionary powers of officialdom in favour of those who

of whatever colour

are the "good boys"; by granting licences when they are difficult to get] by appointing them to positions of limited

power and by bestowing the ultimate accolade of every application of

- That our employment

restricted, our advancement

and our reward inequitably kept

- That we are being deliberately

majority of the South African people

as an integral part of the South

- That the only institutions we

in decision and policy making, and

- That we are permitted no political

to organise and express ourselves is

by police action.

we BUT IS KNOWING THIS ENOUGH? Is

dispute cannot be changed, apartheid

impossible to give way to

since our enemies will

never succeed in converting

EPWTHAT the system

CANNOT BE CHANGED, APARTHEID

a

It is clear that until we have full

and democratic South Africa our

right. But the battle for these rights is

skirmishes — and far these we must

- Let us come together in group

tories, schools, workshops,

and organisation we will find strength.

- Let us speak out against all those

who help to apply apartheid.

- Let us organise action against

recognising them as "leaders" with whom Ministers and  
against all attempts to  
even the Prime Minister will on occasion deign to shake  
Africans.

hands, talk and consult.

Nero fiddles while Rome burns — our new found Emperors  
cry hosanna and sing Hail To The Chief while exhorting  
us to make obeisance and give thanksgiving for our  
enslavement.

apartheid, however small\* and

isolate us from the majority of South

ORGANISE! UNITE! MOBILISE!  
ACT AGAINST INJUSTICE  
SO THAT JUSTICE MAY  
PREVAIL IN A FREE SOUTH AFRICA'

17

= Page 18 =

#### London Flat Raided

INSIH SBIITil Jtf RICA  
fortnight

According to a report which appeared in the London  
Sunday Times of January 7, 1973, on 5 August, o

after Mr & Mrs Moumbaris were arrested, Mrs Helen  
Amiel, Mr Moumbaris's mother, received a caller in her  
Paris office. A South African aged between 25 and 30. who  
spoke good French, told Mrs Amiel he was on his way to  
continue his studies in England. The Sunday Times

report

continues:

M 'He said he had just arrived from South Africa and was

\  
O friend of Alex. I was very excited because hadn't heard  
from the children for several weeks, and this man had seen  
Alex only four days before/ Mrs Amiel recalls."

"The visitor produced o letter from Alex, tt was dated  
June dote at the time. The fetter was headed 'Blue Marlin

SIX ON TRIAL

6; 72\  
'29

but Mrs Amiel did not notice the error' of the  
Hotel, Scotburgh\ where the couple had been staying  
five weeks before. It was unusually formal. The second  
paragraph read: The bearer of this letter Js a man whom  
1 met here and he has asked me if he can spend a couple

\  
of days at our place in London, accordingly ask you to  
kindly give him the key of the house which I believe to be  
in your possession/ 'h

"Meanwhile, Alex and Marie-Jose had vanished without  
trace. Repeated efforts to find them by the French and

Further to our report in the February issue of SECHABA,  
produced no results.

Australian embassies in Pretoria

the following is a fuller report on the background of the  
police, Department of

The South African police, security

arrest and detention of six men facing charges of being  
Department all denied  
members of the African National Congress  
being held in

solitary confinement."

In June and July last year six men and a woman were  
consular access is not

arrested by the South African Security Police and held  
she was interrogated

incommunicado in solitary confinement for a period of  
speaks hardly any English

over 120 days. They are: Theophilus Cholo and Gardiner  
periods she did not have

Sijaka, both from the Transkei, Justice Mpanga and Aaron  
Mtembu from Natal, John Wilham Hosey, an Irish citizen,  
increasingly worried.

and Alexander Moumbaris, an Australian, and his wife,  
borrowed key back, Mrs

Mrs Marie-Jose Moumbaris, a French citizen.  
flat, but he had

All except Mrs Moumbaris appeared for a formal remand  
London/'

in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court on 11 November 1972,  
'There were papers all

on allegations under the so-called Terrorism Act. No  
ransacked, chairs on their  
charges were made and they were not asked to plead.  
the young man had

They were brought back to Court towards the end of  
wild for a couple of

January and committed for trial in the Supreme Court.  
key. They did not go to

Their trial began on March 14.

the police/1

"Weeks before, in the Pretoria prison, Marie-Jose's inter-  
rogators had shown her a picture  
Mrs Moumbaris was released after four months in solitary  
of her husband, 'You

confinement and deported to France,

In an interview datelined Paris published in the  
husband had written the

Daily Mail of 25 November 1972, Mrs Moumbaris said that  
Blue Marlin Hotel,

her middle-aged French parents were unaware of where  
South African Bureau of

she was for four months during which period she was held  
walked into a private

in solitary confinement in a Pretoria goal,  
impunity, they went

"As far as they knew, I had vanished from the face of the  
earth/' she said.

Lesotho Kidnapping

Mrs Moumbaris, who was seven months pregnant at the  
time of her release, said that her parents only learnt  
that she was in prison a week before she was released.  
Lesotho by kidnapping

the Interior and Foreign Affairs

knowledge of the couple, who were in fact

"From the beginning, Marie-Jose asked to see the French  
consul, but under the Terrorism Act

permitted. For the first six weeks

from 9am to mid-afternoon. She

and no Afrikaans, yet for long

an interpreter."

"In Paris, the couple's families grew

When she still had not got the

Amiel phoned the caretaker of her son's

nothing to report. Then, desperate for news, she and  
Marie-Jose's mother came to

"They found the flat in a mess.

over the show, drawers were

side/ says Mrs Amiel. They thought

found himself a girl friend, gone

nights and forgotten to return the

have been to my flat/ she shouted angrily/'  
Mrs Moumbaris denied that her

letter about the key while at the

Not only have members of the

State Security (BOSS) flagrantly

flat in Britain and ransacked it with

even further.

They violated the sovereignty of



Although she is a French citizen\* she was not allowed to see the French consular representatives and only saw her about the same time. Four

members of Boss were assisted in this criminal deed by husband twice during her four months in prison. She said: Troopers.

"I kept asking them to charge me formally with a crime,, but they never did. I saw absolutely nobody from the that of France and

outside", Britain, were naturally outraged by this action and rightly

"One day my cell door was opened and I was told that Mr Mbale to Lesotho

1 would be expelled. I saw husband for the second and zeal" displayed by her last time and a strong police escort took me to the airport and put me on a Paris bound plane/1

The South African government da not only appear to disregard nominal diplomatic norms by allowing Mrs Moumbaris access to diplomats from her country, they statement, even by white went further. South African standards, published in several South

= Page 19 =

African newspapers on 30 November 1972, Police Commissioner. General Gideon Joubert, commenting on the statements by officials

kidnapping, said that the policemen involved were only imprisonment, in so

"doing their duty". Asked whether he supported policemen concerned, means exactly

who crossed foreign frontiers to apprehend people wanted life. Even murderers and in the country, Gen. Joubert said 'They did contravene in South Africa are

certain regulations» but they acted out of a sense of duty." sentences after approximately

He added that he saw no reason to take action against his Mandela and others this

men and, when asked if the kidnapping was carried out with his knowledge, he replied: "I'm not going to be all its many super

cross-examined any further. I have no further statement to make/' Meanwhile, one of the Lesotho troopers, Jobo for the release of all

Molofu, who helped in the kidnapping, has been granted and to call on the

political asylum by the South African authorities and is not implement UN resolutions

present working in South Africa, The intransigence of the South African government, which persistently ignores South Africa.

a South African political refugee,

Mbale, from their territory at

two members of the Lesotho

The Government of Lesotho, unlike

government was forced to return

and apologise for "the excessive police.

Arrogant

In an extraordinarily arrogant

South African standards, published in several South

sentenced to life imprisonment

years of their sentence. In terms of

of the South African government, life

far as political prisoners are

what it says - imprisonment for

rapists sentenced to life imprisonment

entitled to a review of their

10 years. However, in the case of

will not be so.

The African National Congress urges

porters throughout the world:

- to mount a massive campaign

political prisoners in South Africa

government of South Africa to

on the subject of political prisoners in

resolutions of the United Nations Organisation and the Organisation to expel South Africa from the World Organisation of African Unity and international public opinion for the release of political prisoners in South Africa, is further highlighted by the fact that some of our respective governments political prisoners, like Nelson Mandela, who have been

- Urge the United Nations
  - Bring pressure to bear on their
- to support such a campaign.

Kenneth W. Grundy;  
liberation

»Guerrilla Struggle in Africa\*\*  
movements, with

objectivity\*, is really a gross calumny of the

movements, which are deeply popular

long histories of struggle, rooted in the soil of their native

A World Order Book, Grossman Publishers New York 1971,  
support within them, This

lands, and enjoying widespread

is well known on the ground in Southern Africa, both by the oppressed masses, and by their oppressors, who use

Grundy's book is an inflated seminar paper. One feels that  
suppression, police

every available measure of fascist

brutality, military force, corruption and intimidation to

if it were pricked by something sharp, it would collapse like  
a popped balloon. From a narrow academic point of view  
conspicuous lack of success.

suppress the movements, with

the only motivation for its publication could be the personal  
the recent successes

If this truth were not already obvious,

advancement of its author, who without having done any  
admissions of the Smith

of the Zimbabwe guerrillas and the

recent research can add another title to his string of publi-  
getting, simply bear

regime of the popular support they are

cations and bore his unfortunate undergraduates with his  
statements. Similar evidence can

out the correctness of our

very own printed words.

be produced from South Africa, Namibia,

Mocambique and

Angola.

Academic ambitions aside, any book on guerrilla struggle  
in Africa is bound to have political implications, wider  
liberation movements

Not content with trying to smear the

perhaps than the author's intentions. In this case, the  
provide respectable,

as 'alien', Grundy goes on to try to

author's intentions are not immediately apparent. We have  
old lie about the move'

academic cover for the hoariest

to infer them from his approach. We have to ask why. For  
tools of the foreign

ments, namely that they are simply

example, he lumps together anti-colonialist and anti-racist  
his technique here is

policy of Communist powers. Part of

guerrilla struggles in Southern Africa, with others of a quite  
giving an apparently

to provide a neat little appendix

different political character, e. g. that waged for several  
the movements who

handy and authoritative run-down of

years in the Southern Sudan. Guerrilla struggle is one  
sanctuary, training

their leaders are, their principal

method of armed struggle, which in turn is only one form of  
material, by whom they're

grounds, source of funds and

political struggle, does not lend itself to comparisons which for example that the glide lightly over the content, and the aims, of a political USSR, and Freilich's movement Grundy's method inevitably has the effect - Republic. The striking whatever his intentions - of not just blurring, but actually the rest of the book, obscuring the aims of the progressive and revolutionary of scholarship — no movements using armed methods of struggle amongst acknowledged sources of other methods. From

the liberation movements themselves? Obviously not. From Having buried the aims and essentially political character From the CIA, from of the liberation movements, Grundy is then able to take African Special Branch? certain organisational features of their contemporary any lingering doubts situation and add his solemn and pretentious judgements motives are. to the journalistic hearsay that prevails about them in the Western press. Thus he uses the fact that the liberation Mr, Grundy joining the movements have (in several cases) temporary headquarters to the US State Department outside their own countries to brand them as 'exile' Edwin Munger, movements, 'by no means self-sustaining', 'heads without hos certainly earned his bodies' etc. This line of attack, for all its studied 'academic A. B.

= Page 20 =

recognised etc. From this we learn ANC's main source of funds etc, is the is the USSR and the Chinese People's thing about this table Is that unlike it completely lacks the paraphernalia footnotes, no references, no information. Where has Mr, Grundy got his 'facts'? the socialist countries? Even less likely. the offices of PIDE and the South We can only speculate, and put aside as to what Mr, Grundy's real political Nobody need be surprised to see select band of academic advisers ment in the near future. Along with Gwendolen Carter and the rest, he place,

people must be met with revolutionary violence by the people . . . , The Commission further urged all member organisations of the Pan-African Youth Movement to , . .

- Constitute National Solidarity Committees and to extend this initiative to progressive organisation in Europe;
- Organise systematic information campaign in order to inform African and World public opinion on conditions in these territories;
- Organise and develop concrete actions of financial and material aid;
- Grant Scholarships to youths of the Liberation Movements;
- Provide Liberation Movements with voluntary cadres qualified in health,

Among those present at the opening session of the Commission, which was combatant material, food-performed by the Prime Minister of Guinea-Conakry, His Excellency Lansana Beavoigui were, the Guinean Minister of Youth and Sport who chaired the meeting: Ministers for Information of the Pan-African Youth and Justice in the Guinean Government - PDG, His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure. Delegates had a friendly and constructive discussion with him on the problems of African Liberation and the role to be played by the Independent African States, / morally to fighting peoples.

Also present at the opening session were the Secretary General of the Pan-African Youth Movement (PAYM) and his assistant, Hintsa Tshume, ANC representative on PAYM and Chairman of the Commission for Assistance to Youth and Students the Liberation Movements; and members of the Diplomatic Corp accredited in Guinea.

#### Resolutions

Also present at the opening session were the Secretary General of the Pan-African Youth Movement (PAYM) and his assistant, Hintsa Tshume, ANC representative on PAYM and Chairman of the Commission for Assistance to Youth and Students the Liberation Movements; and members of the Diplomatic Corp accredited in Guinea.

Africa is

- education and agriculture;
- Effect celebration of anniversaries of Liberation Movements in accordance with the pre-established calendar;
- Commit African Youth to celebrate with vigour the dates of the 21st March {International day of struggle against Racial Discrimination and Apartheid} and the 22nd November (International day of struggle Against Portuguese Colonialism)
- Campaign at the level of Heads of States and Governments of neighbouring countries

rious discussion on the problems facing countries in the various Liberation Movements passage of in their respective areas of action. stuffs, medicines

fighting zones.

On the closing day all the delegates were received by the President of the Republic and Secretary-General of the Movement to increase aid to It urged the role to be played by the Independent and in all fields, materially, / morally to fighting peoples.

#### ANC Speaks

Resolutions adopted by the commission . \* . Among the speakers at

- denounced vigorously all imperialist and neo-colonialist systems which dominate peoples in Africa; tional Congress —
- Condemned all crimes and barbarous actions perpetuated by racist regimes in Africa; . . The situation in South

The opening address by the Prime Minister dealt mainly with the necessity to increase aid to Liberation Movements as well as a call to the latter to close ranks and unite in the interest of African freedom and progress.

pets and enemies of Africa who were characterised by increased repression trying to divide the fighting peoples; against the African population, A neo-fascist traitors," who support the nazi regime is in power and is implementing the blueprint of Hitler's Germany. The shameful call for dialogue with the racist many. The African people are victims of mass removals which are also

app- This was followed by three days of severe that reactionary violence against the lied by Portuguese colonialists and by

2 a

= Page 21 =

the Rhodesian racists in the Kunene dered one of the main links between pivot of the unholy Alliance of Lisbon, River and the Zambesi areas of An- these countries not only in the economic Salisbury and Pretoria . . . gofo and Mozambique respectively. mic but also in the political field.

Within one week of the 1967 aggression "We are convinced that the only solu-

This reduces the Africans to aliens in tion to this South African problem is

their own country and makes the African by Israel against its Arab neighbours the revolutionary overthrow of the fascist he helped raise ten million pounds. cist state by can people perpetual refugees in their revolutionary violence. As

own Fatherland. South Africa's strategic importance to we have no friendly borders on the

the imperialist powers has increased M. . . , People are imprisoned daily and after, the closure of the Suez Canal. North and have two oceans surround The Cape route to the east is vital to ing the remainder of the country our its interests . . . preparations have been somewhat

'a which an instrument for the exploitation of the Black man, slow. However, many of our cadres are in the country and are performing the

Dialogue hard and difficult task of re-establishing our underground machinery

"\* . . . South Africa has one of the biggest prison populations in the world- view to mobilising our people for the licy characterised by the sudden desire bitter struggles She is responsible for 47 % of executions that lie ahead.

tions in the World. Detention without trial, long prison terms, torture and been distributed call

murder are standard methods of si people to prepare them

lencing the apposition In our coun support the guerillas . . ,

try „ ,

wages

NATO and South Africa  
ten-

'South Africa is strongly supported by some leaders of Ban-

the NATO Powers. France is the prin the go-

cipal supplier of genocidol weapons to ond dupe the African

South Africa despite all UN Security turning against their

Council resolutions on the emborgo of They demand more land,

arms soles to South Africo. France representation at the

also sells licences for the manufacture UN, the right to have

of armoured vehicles and she also etc. This has resulted

supplies South Africa with the techni banned from making

cal know-how for the manufacture of without the written permis-

Nuclear Weapons.

Commissioner for Bantu

nanced Rhodesia during the 1967-69 Affairs . . .

". . . Britain supplies skills to South joint operations of the ZAPU and ANC

Africo under the pretext of the Simons- guerillas. Her troops ore present In

town agreement under which Britain Angola and Moimambique and chemi most

fervent aim. We see this as our cals manufactured in South Africo are historic mission

and South Africo jointly allegedly de ond we as the youth of

fend the Indian Ocean, West Germany will not fail to accomp

supplies skills and the know - how for the manufacture of arsenals af wea-

opportunity pons and poisonous chemicals . . . with

West Germany hos very strong econo struggle

mic ties with with South Africa, while

on the part of Vorster for o dialogue with Africo Stotes is part of a care

fully planned and calculated ma ing on the

noeuvre to divide Africo ond facilitate selves and

Workers have been taking strike action

her recolonisation. Fortunately the Afri in many industries for higher

can leaders did not fall for this and better working conditions; stu dents hove refused to accept an infe

rior status, and there is general

sion inside the country. The situation

Bulwark of Oppression is explosive. Even

tustons which were created by

"The rocist regime in South Africa is vernment to try

bulwark of oppression in Southern people are now

Africa. She is occupying Namibia in racist bosses.

defiance of UN resolutions calling on access to the sea,

her to hond over the territory to the OAU and the

people of Namibia. She strangulates their own army

Botswana, Lesotho, ond Swaziland in them being

economically. She sent troops, wor statements

materials, so called technicians and fi sion of the

joint operations of the ZAPU and ANC guerillas. Her troops ore present In

Angola and Moimambique and chemi most

cals manufactured in South Africo are historic mission

used in these territories against the South Africa,

struggling peoples. South Africa is the lish this task . \*

<r| would like to take this

to express our strongest solidarity

our brothers of Palestine who are en

gaged in o bitter and heroic

rn\\.

the United States boasts the South  
imperialism; our  
African economy, American economic  
Cambo-

interests in South Africa are greater  
than American interests in the rest of  
America and  
the Continent put together. Here,

Israel and South Africa

There is very close cooperation between  
Socialist Governments in South Africa and Israel. The  
catalyst in this cooperation is the  
aid  
multi-millionaire diamond and gold  
giving us  
mining chief. Harry Oppenheimer, who  
the  
enjoys dual citizenship namely, that of  
ourselves to  
South Africa and Israel. He is considered

against Zionism and

brothers of Vietnam, Laos and

dia who are engaged in a valiant and

bitter struggle against US imperialism;  
to our brothers in Latin

other parts of the world who are fighting  
for freedom and national liberation,

"Allow me also to express our sincerest  
thanks to the African and

governments and progressives in  
the capitalist world for the indefatigable

and support they continue

thus enabling us to continue

struggle which we have set

on foot until final victory \* .

South Africa has claimed to have invited 550 sportsmen,  
all expenses paid, to the so-called multiracial games to  
be held in Pretoria in March-April this year. The event has  
so far been shrouded in secrecy but it is known that a number  
of countries have accepted invitations to attend. Among  
them are; Britain, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Finland,  
West Germany\* Japan, Portugal, Brazil, Australia,  
Canada, New Zealand and the U.S.A.

However, athletes in the U.S. and Australia have refused  
to go and the West German football team has decided to  
withdraw.

Several British athletes have accepted the invitation and so  
has the Welsh Bawls Association. The English Football Association  
have said that they will send a team of 15 players  
plus other officials.

The Football Association's acceptance was made possible  
by the FA's decision to temporarily lift its suspension against  
South Africa. What is less known are the manoeuvres that  
have been taking place to bring this about. Timing, it

appears, was all important.

As long ago as September reports in the South African press indicating that 'six major countries gave their promise to support South Africa's case at the 1972 FIFA Congress in Munich/

Other reports subsequently stated that FIFA had given the go-ahead to South Africa. The next move was purely diplomatic. It was unofficially made known to the Johannesburg Sunday Express on December 24, 1972 that FIFA had written to the Chairman of the South African Football Association.

The point of the letter was to ask "whether audiences would be segregated" and "whether the South African team to take part will be selected on merit or split into ethnic groups,"<sup>1</sup>

Dave Morois, the Chairman of the SAFA is reported to have said that the teams that will take part will be selected on an ethnic basis and on the question of segregated audiences, he was silent.

At about the same time FIFA announced that it had conducted a postal ballot of its executive members and that the voting was in favour of lifting the ban on the South Africans,

The sensation  
of Munich -  
Akii-Buo  
of Uganda,  
he won't  
be there

?2

= Page 23 =

Entrances' ticket windows, lavatories, dressing rooms, in fact every aspect of the games will be run strictly under apartheid conditions.

Black sportsmen will not be in the South African team, they will not wear the same uniforms and will not be housed with the white team.

We support the stand taken by the South African Non-Racial Olympics Committee (SANROC) that under these conditions the IOC must "surely challenge the right of an expelled member to organise international games on its {South African — Ed.) territory to which champions are invited."

SANROC added; "Under normal conditions the IOC would not allow Olympic athletes to compete under conditions contrary to Olympic rules/'

The chief deterrent to international participation will undoubtedly be the consequent African retaliation following their decision at Lagos early this year to boycott oil countries supporting apartheid sport.



Africa's wonder-athlete. Kip Keino, he most certainly won't be

there

Precious McKeniie, the Blade sportsman who was forced to emigrate from South Africa because of his colour. He became Empire weightlifting champion as a member of the British team. He will not be there.

The timing of the postal ballot was manipulated in such a way that in terms of FIFA's constitution it was impossible in the time available for member-nations to call for an extraordinary Congress.

As a matter of fact the timing of the Executive's announcement meant, in terms of FIFA rules, that the earliest the Congress could have been held was on April - the day after the games end\*

#### Socialist Countries Refuse

So confident were the South Africans of gaining recognition for their so-called mini-olympics that even the Soviet Union was sounded out on the possibility of sending their gymnasts. According to the Johannesburg Star (September 30, 1972) Yuri Titov, one of the world's foremost gymnasts<sup>^</sup> was personally approached by the South African Gymnasts Union, Titov emphatically turned down the idea and the Soviet Union, along with other Socialist, Asian and African countries will not be going to Pretoria.

In order to attract entries, South Africa launched a massive propaganda campaign spearheaded by glossy brochures proclaiming the existence of multi-racial sport among South Africans. Invitations further gave the impression that the games would be multi-racial and newspapers reported that Black officials such as Stan Wright (USA) and Hassan Agobani (Sudan) would be in Pretoria» Publicity has also been given to the handful of Black South Africans who will be competing. What is more less clear is that the terms of their entry will be dominated by strictly apartheid conditions.

All seating arrangements will be strictly segregated, whites sitting in their own stands and Blacks in theirs.

23

= Page 24 =

"I am a simple African man, doing my duty in my own country in the context of our time." Cabral

The shocking announcement by His Excellency Sekou Toure. President of the Republic of Guinea, towards the end of January, that Dr. Amilcar Cabral, Secretary of the struggle

Just as the murder of Dr. Eduardo de Sa was not a reason for the president of FRELIMO did not stop the revolution, the killing of Cabral will never stop the struggle

tory General of the Africon independence Party of Verde.

Guinea and Cope Verde (PAIGC) had been assassinated outside his home in Conakry, comes at a time

West African when the Portuguese government was on the verge

youth in the of complete defeat in this African outpost of Portugal

thanks to guese colonialism.

The death of Cabral caused by the despicable agents of PIDE, the fascist secret service of the Portuguese

University of Lisbon, of PIDE, the fascist secret service of the Portuguese

1951. government, is a loss, not only for the struggling

for his peoples of Guinea Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands

in lands, it is a loss to the revolutionary movements

opinions engaged in a life and death struggle in Southern

colony, and Africo. Indeed it is a loss to the whole of our continent

1956, he nent and to freedom — loving peoples everywhere.

nationalist If those responsible for this criminal act think that

Move- they can save their colonies from the onward march

of the revolutionary farces in Africa, they shall find

mother in that they are sadly mistaken.

Demonstrators at the Portuguese Embassy in London

concessions by

of the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Cape

Amilcar Cabral was born in Bissau

at Bafata, in what was then the Portuguese

colon colony of Guinea, He spent part of his

colonial capital of Bissau, but was able,

his family's relatively comfortable position, to go to secondary school and then to the

and qualified as an agricultural engineer in

Already determined to find ways of working

country's independence, he served for two

the Colonial Administration of Guiné. His

became offensive to the governor of the

Cabral transferred to Angola. There, late in

helped to form the earliest important

grouping of that colony - the MPLA (Popular

movement for the Liberation of Angola).

A few months earlier, during a visit to his

Bissau, he also formed, with five others, a nationalist movement in Guiné - the PAIGC. This clandestine

grouping pressed for political

organising strikes and demonstrations, but decided in September, 1959, after the particularly violent repression of a strike in the Bissau docks, to prepare for armed action.

Launched eventually in January, 1963, the armed uprising of the PAIGC survived all Portuguese efforts at repression, and has gone from strength to strength\* Cabral always saw the war strictly as a political instrument; and his main effort went into creating a new political and social structure in the wide regions which the guerrillas of the PAIGC successfully cleared of the Portuguese army. The African National Congress of South Africa dips its banner in memory of this great African patriot and pledges its full support for the struggle being waged by the PAIGC for the liberation of their Motherland!

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