```
-6...
It we8 thie â\200\234one decade which Witheeeed the epoch-meking
mreasonrlql end reoi:~~~~3m revee led to the world during this peried
began to dreW support for the liberation movement from America
in the west, ecrose Europe to fer off 1 kihr As the tempo of
Struggling in South Africa continued to riee, quickened by the
treason trial
â\200\231
herold i¬\201acmillan'e "hind of chenee" e eechh
b
end
the maeeive
emonetretione of defiance etegeé by the African
momn against the paee system, international hoet ibility to
apartheid began to exprese iteelf in euch forms ee the boycott
of South Afeicah condemns woode ané fUï¬\202d» eonated to the ceuee
of freeï¬\201om in South Africao
â\200\230
By 1960, the campaign of militant ettuggle e erted in 1950
had to grown to "¬\202"¬\201"¬\201"¬\201"¬\2011 unprecedented dimeneione end epertheid ha
become an outrage to the international public. \hat{a}\200\231It wee et thie
stage that armee White police meeeecred innocent men, women, and
children in Sherpville. In that1retmoephere of internal teneionâ\200\231
and international agitation age
et the vuanen ties of etertheid,
the country With a violent eenee of horror and shocked a etunned_
worlC into adopting new preeeuree on Soath Africa.
Thie world-Wide
eaction to the brutality of eyertheih wee the gceateeti¬\201â\200\235@i¬\201@@
single act of universal aehouncietion and condemnation of S.A.
```

as a regime guilty of incredibly ee age and neLeclv inhuman policies

egei et Black peohle;

```
thie represented e unenimoue world plea to
\hat{a}\200\234Ac to heed one voice of pimtet by the ordere , and to ebouni-201on
ite policiee.
South Africa heard one elee ehi¬\201 replied to it With
more ape i¬\201heid, more eevegery, and more inhumanity.
Thie wee
dialog;:ue at its he st and hitheet beyond Wh ich aialo:ue and violent
conflict would mean the eeme thing1'om one fOTGPOli¬\202H, it would
seem that the use of the term "dielOgueï¬\202 today by Opponents of
vettheid ie extremely unfortunate; for if we are eee not taking
Ι
t.
the wor& Shralgï¬\202i ieom hr. Voretet'e m eta, Wï¬\2021Ch would mean
~ m" -
– Â≪E
′73-â\200\235.
â\200\235:5:
w 3,
â\200\230
.3.
Ι
11 /
r.
1,:
tragically thet Voreter is able to feed everything into our minds,
then by ueing it in the context in which it 1hverleely occuce,
â\200\2301
```

We are writing off eome 60 yeere of patient effort in the course

of which comitt ed thone o3 men, $\omvin\202$, chilaren, elecl.: DLOn in 201hite have eecrif ied, eutfereh ené even leiin 201 Âf0Wn their lives. Among theem...,7

OT? 0991qoeusâ\200\230va

Mie

Motes

Indeed,

December 1971

AFFICF EFF 9:, FTFUGGLF' F F IIMMMMFION

The Qtruwle for freedom and independence in Mfrica began to 3ether momentum durin3 end after Morld War II.

This is accountable to several reasons:

TIMQE, Magi Germany, pwuruih3 eh openly proclammed policy of worlï¬\201 conquegt and domination, had promptly over~run, occupied and dominated practically the Whole of Murcpe, compellih3 the occupied countriee to etru33le for freedom ané independence from German rule, in much the same way that colonial peOplee in Afrio3 were on a emeller Scale but over a much lQh3er period etru331ln for freedom and independence from Murohe Colenial rule.

In this struvgle a3ein3t Mezi feeciet end domination, the coloniSed peeple of Africa fought side by eide with their cOthiel maStere in defence of democracy.

the e103eh of democracy was ceunter \hat{a} 200\224po:LJed to that of Mezism and faecim.

It formed the central theme in the Atlantic charter which set out the noble 3oele for WhiCh the allies fou3ht the war.

Lhe charter spoke for all men an 3301 trayed a future in which, 3 iveh the i-201 efeat of Hitler's Germany, free \tilde{A} om and democracy would prevail for all rule everywhere in the world.

The war over, colonial peoplee everywhere continued the etru33le for freedom and independence from forie3n uséd the eeme slogan of freedom and democracy in en intengified Struggle e33inet their colonial rulers.

Second: The Colonial.../2

```
as White a)
(8)
Second, that all economic power is and remains with the White
man, protected by, and inturn feeding strength to, political
power;
Third, that the line of demarcation between those who hold
and enjoy politico~eoonomio power in defined strictly, pre-
cisely, plainly'and unashamedly in terms of White and not~
White;
The otherwise totally meaningless fact of skin colour
and race is emyloyed as the political, economic and moral
justification for the brutal Exploitation, humiliation, and
violent Oppression of the indigenous majority in the interests
of political and economic domination by a white minority.
vIt is/the/maki%gg%ation and effect of all these which the
ceniâ\200\231
word "apartheid" connotesg
But it is to the manifectations of
the system that most people react with a sense of unrestrained
horror and disbelief ;
For example a
The fact that no matter how many pairs of trousers you wear,
one on top of another, no matter how impervious the material, no
matter how thickly you pad youeelf all over, expoeing only the â\200\230
eyes, you may not sit on a bench marked reserved for white skins
only in a depopulated park;
you may not stand in a â\200\234whiteâ\200\234 queue
but you own bathe anão feed a white child and place it on your lap
or carry it on your back as it it was your own;
you may not sit
next to a white man, you may not hve meals or tea in a white res-
taurant, nor can you have a black restaurant in a White area.
You
may not eend you: black child to a uhite echo01 or, being a medical
doctor, give ordere to white nureee and juior.medioal staff; being
```

```
a black police senior sergeant, you may not arrest a white theef, robber, qr murderer, or take him in for criminally assaulting a woman, nor may you, with you 30 years seuving in the police force, give any orders to a day-old White police recruit; .As a black student, you must have a white rotor and white lecturers (incluÃ@ing graduates of ?retoria or Stellenbosch University) in your black university college; 4

t
o
5
```

; ..;9/

university colleg ,which is the only one permitted to admit you, but as a black lecturer, you may not be on the academic staff of Pretoria or Stellenbosoh universityo

These pih-pricks are not the substhhee but the eign-poets of apartheid, showing the ï¬\2011ack man his place, and the White one his, in the apartheid society.

They comprise the psychological

atmosphere in which'i¬\201hitee are taught to regard Blacks as non~ people, and the Elaoks to show gratituée for the rare privilege of being alive and outside hrieon walls.

They are the subtle

insult to all Black peoble, administered by peOple Who have taught themselveetn hate and deepiee Black peeple with their very blood, who consider them the untouchables of this world.

Eor to say a

Black man can only sit in your Parliament ovet your dead body, as South Africa's rulers say, is to unleach e studied and hate-charged insult on every Black person in the world.

9 (–

*

*

There are four appnoachee to the total destruction of the socio-economic system it all its manifestatiene;

The one ie to aim at the seizure of political power by the Black majority and to uee that powey to end racial discrimination and correct the gross injustices in the éietribution of the country'e wealth and in its obligations to the well being of its citigens; The second is \$60 introduce economic chaos, and thus sharpen the contradictions between the white ruling clique and all workers; This would turn the white voters against their political leaders and compel a change of economic holicy or a change of government, the assumption being that

(7)among them are some of the finest and best of our peeple, some of the greatest leaders of men by every human standard; We have no right to write them off in this manner et all. The astounding feet of course is that nobody wants "dialogue" 311 over again; Vorster is willing to deliver e lecture on the â\200\235virtues" of apartheid; he does not want a debate about it $\tilde{\ }$ and he says soo He knows everything everyone on earth has to say against apartheid $\tilde{\ }$ it has been said millions of times by millions of peeple over decades; And I fully agree with him. What he does want is the economic domination of African States and thence, Africa's co-existence With apartheid, with the consequent isolation or weakening of the liberation movement; In other words, what he wants is to break the international offensive which is now begina \200\224 to hit the country's economy ~ the roots of apartheid - and to create new and alternative conditions for the perpetuation of White, racist minority rule in South Africa; What â\200\234dialogue" means in this context is no more nor less then friendship with the independent Blacks at the expense of thexoppressed Blacks; Such a friendship expressed in trade agreements, cooperation at various levels and fields of enterprise, and in economic, politicel, social and cultural relations, would, by delusory definition, not only qualify the South African racists for full membership of the OAU

but would also strangle to ignominious death the OAU's central

concept of a struggle for total liberation of Africa;

```
At that
point the rest of the world wOuld have good reason to lay down
it arms against apartheid and resume normal relations with South
Africa.
This is precisely Vorster \hat{a} \geq 00 \leq 30 celculation:
If Africa falls,
eper theid, white minority rule and domination will, internationally
at least, become an acknowledged fact of the â\200\235western Way 66 life"
of the "free world\hat{a}\200\234;
And what \hat{a}\200\234apartheid" or white minority rule means is three
things :
First, that all political power in South Africa is, and stays
in the hands of the White men to the total exclusion of any-
Am,»
one or any group which the White policy makers do not define
as white; 5
g 2 8/
```

The OAU basis of participation and euphort involved co[~]

llective action by member etetee without precluding

biloteral arrangements as between an African State eni-\201 any

one or more liberation movementeo

In adi¬\201ition and within

the frameâ\200\224work of the agreeï¬\201 etrategy of AOU, each African etate can competently embark on tactical initiatives deeigned to aid and eeeert the general etruggle for liberation in a particular territory.

AFRICA:

For many decades the eruggle was conducted on the eeeumption that public opinion and preseure can influence government policy anï¬\202 even lead to a change of government. ?he Africans had no vote, but the preeeuree they employed kept Wlat wee termed â\200\234Native Problem" at the centre of South African politics for deceÃ@ee, as it does.

the preeeuree

cone'eted of :~

- (a) The use of the limitedfrenchiee rig te enjoyed by a few Africans before union, which progressively diminished and ultimately vanished during the present apartheid regime.
- (b) Demands eXpreeeedin resolutions adopted at various meetings, conferences and rallies held by different bodies and organisatione at different terms throughout each year animal all over South Africa.
- (0) Dehutatione to Government leaders, officials and pelicy~meking government organe, where the grievances claims and demands of the eppreeeei¬\201 were eXpleined end diecueeed.
- (d) Public protests and maee demonstrations, including ihéuetriel and national political strikes, all of which focuaeed attention on the growing Oppoeition of the Black people to the relentiemebrutality of white rule.
- (6) repeated campaigne.¢../5

Seconi¬\201, wee the individual, but more Crucielly, the collective ecommitment of African independent countries to the continued pursuit of and active euphort for the liberation ethuggle in rest of Africa.

It ie a corï¬\201ihel feature of political thinking

and a recurrent theme in policy etetemente by

Africa's Reade of State emf government that the independence

of their countyiee hae meaning only in the context.of the

total liberation of every African territory.

It ie intereeting to note that the objectieee of liberating the whole of Africe wee, and continues to be e powerful unifying factor.

Ghe recalle that ih the early

eixtiee, before African countries he& developed a common underetehi¬\201ihg international problems, they were often i¬\201ivided on many ieeuee, torn between the great powere ahi¬\201 eehior Uh member etetee.

But the one eihgle ieeue on which they invariably and cone'etehtly etood eolidly united wee the question of apartheid.

It ie ironic that the policy of division, separation and descrimination should have drawn to pull the continent apart.

United in they recolve to secure the total liquidation

of white mihority rule and colonieliem 1: Africa, the OAU regards the liberated etruggle in each African territory its own bueiheee of the liberation movement in that territory. Proceeding from thie premiee, end in moet-iheteheee on agreement with the leedere of the liberation movement concerned the OAU evolves a strategy and various tactics for alaing the forces of liberation towarde victory.

Thie hee been

the practice since the formation of the OAU.

Prior to thie, t

 $\label{eq:countries} \begin{tabular}{ll} individual liberation movements \\ in the form indicated by each movement, to the extent each \\ country's capabilities. \\ \end{tabular}$

The OAU baeie.o.¢/4

SECOND: The colonial p were had been economically and

militarily weakened by the her and were ill prepared for

the logical consequences of reeieting

an increasingly

militant demand f0? freedom.

The wind of change was

showing eiene of growing into a raging hurticene.

TEIEE: The impaeeioned in 202emanin 201 for freedom, eeeeeeneetee

self determination, independece was being maae at the height

'of a chilling Coldâ\200\230ï¬\201er

The struggle for eelfâ\200\224determinatiOn ani \neg \201 independence in boett i \neg \201orld Ear II, Africa was characterieed by two outeteneing

features:

Eiret, one was the recognition by the people of Africa

and ?ortugel by the leeï¬\201ree of the liberation movement, that _although diviéed by colonial boundriee an& by details of ouetom, culture anï¬\201 tradition, they wre, nonethelese one

people with one \tilde{A} @eetiny and a common enemy. came together in a united action involving the participation

They then

to shoulder, they forged and cemented a unity Which survived the divisive effect of individual success, where each tertitory or group of territories acquired independence at different times, inheritting different economic and social problems, and still largely dependent, for in\201evelopment and aid from

the enâ\200\224coloniel power. ihie hietorio exbreeeion ie the formation of the OAU.

'â\200\234ï¬\202fï¬\201 found continuing and

Second, was the 0..../3

- (e) hepeeted cempeigne ani¬\201 orgehieed defiance of oppreeeive laws; newepepere articles, pamphlets, preeeâ\200\224cenferehcee eni¬\201 occeeionel books in WhiCh the inhumanity of the South African eyetem was theâ\200\224 roughly expoeed to the South African voters ~ all White.
- (f) mobilieing international Opinion and preceuree against the eperhheid policiee of the South i¬\201fricen regime including preceure on the countries which were South Africe'e_treditionel fwieni¬\201e to exercise their influence in encouraging ebouhement of eper~ theii¬\201 in favour and i¬\201emocrecy for ell in South Africa.

It can be eeia that the eum-total of all that has been said and done to South Africa's white governments ané white voters over many decades by the different methode eet out above was an exercise in peaceful dialogue on a ecele'impeerellelled anywhere in the history of eocioâ\200\224political conflict.

L

?erhape at no time was thie dialogue on a more impreeive scale than during the deCade of the 50's.

This wae the

decaï¬\202e which saw an unprecedented series of national political strikes, of the great campaign for the defiance of uhjuet laws, of e movement that grew in power and strength with every new repressive measure; the decade of numerous hehninge, reetrictione end beniehment of leedere, of meee political triele that took place year after year in town and country, of increasing police violence and military represeion ee' the rulere loet ell moral juetification f0? their policies in the face of the united ené militant voice of the oppheeed umaceee.

{

Ho South Afticen Government in the history of that

country had to emgloy so much violence and kill e0 many peeple'over'e period of e mere 10yeere, ell in the act of regreeeingoof liberation movement that preached end preotieed h0h~violehcea

It wee thie.ooo/6