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REPORT OF ANC MISSION TO ITALY AS DELIVERED AT CONFERENCE OF  
CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES HELD AT MOROGORO. August 11 - 1h.

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3. Within the ambit of marking the 75th anniversary of the birth of the African National Congress, our Mission to Italy submits its periodic report of programmes and events embarked upon in collaboration with the solidarity activities programmes of the National Anti Apartheid Coordinating Committee of Italy. This report covers the period from January to the end of July.

2. The state of Italy began 1987 in deep political crisis following the fall of the five party coalition government that was led by Sgnr Bettino Craxi. In mid June elections for a new government were held. The period January 1 to the date of elections was one of great preoccupation as all socio political forces focussed their attention on campaigning for their respective candidates and parties. In this situation, all foreign issues took the second place in importance. This state of affairs also affected our South African situation.

3. On January 7 our programme began in the area of Milan. Together with the mayor of Legnano and Senator Anderlini of the Communist Party, we addressed over a thousand workers at a factory from where the 8.8. had removed removed workers and sent them to Auschwitz and Belsen during World War II. Our anniversary coincided with their memorial day. Other events for January were as follows: January 12 in Rome together with Yizack Shamir and ex chancellor Kreitzky we addressed the National Congress of the Partito Socialista Democrazia Italiana. January 1h. 15 and 16 we addressed a series of meetings that were organised by the Methodist, Valdesian Churches and a group of Catholic Laity in the towns of Intra, Omegna and Vercelli. Attendance at these meetings was poor because heavy snowfall prevented the use of motor vehicles. January 20 in Reggio Emilia we addressed a Press Conference, were interviewed by a local television station and thereafter addressed 800 teachers and students at Bus High Sch. January 22 in Milan at the invitation of the Liberal Party Youth Section we addressed 1200 teachers and students at a Lyceum. Jan. 27 our Pistoia engagement failed because I was down with flu. Jan. 29 in Perugia together with the city's cultural officer we addressed approximately 200 persons at a public anti apartheid meeting. Jan. 30 in Trieste as guest of Methodist, Valdesian Church and Amnesty International, we addressed a poorly attended meeting because strong coastal winds and snow kept the population indoors. Jan. 31 in Padova together with two Baptist Pastors we addressed meetings in Padova and in Pordenone. Both meetings were well attended.

h. On February 2 my speaking engagement failed I was billed for Cinisello Babano, I was laid up in bed with a bout of flu. February 2 in Bergamo together with the mayor we opened an anti apartheid photo exhibition and gave a radio interview thereafter motored to a nearby town called Loretto and addressed a public meeting organised by the Peace Committee approximately one hundred people attended. Feb. 15 in Ferrano Sebino near Rome together with the Mayor and Protestant community we held a solidarity meeting. '

February 19, The Mayor of Bologna received the ANC Chief Representative as official representative of the people of South Africa. The Bologna city council had earlier refused to receive the South African Ambassador. At the mayoral lunch that followed the regional leadership of the Communist Party was introduced the the ANC representative. Feb. 20' Still in Bologna together with the councillor incharge of cultural affairs we addressed the inaugural meeting of the Bologna anti apartheid committee. This meeting was also attended by members of the European Parliament and the heads of the different political parties of BOIOgna. Feb. 24. In Ivrea we had a Press Conference thereafter a meeting with th' regional trade union leaders and later with a delegation of Olivetti workers. At this meeting we explained the deepening involvement of Olivetti with the racists, about the thirty branches they have there, and the increasing transfer of computer technology for use by the SADF, the use of Olivetti computers in the maintenance of records of the Population Registration Department and so on. Olivetti has captured the market left by IBM and Olivetti employees go killing in our ghettos on call up duty without loss of pay in addition to the slave wages paid by Olivetti to its black workers. Before returning to Rome I had an official meeting with the Bishop of Ivrea, Bishop Battazzi. March 23. In Rieti which is a little town situated between Rome and Florence we addressed approximately 400 hundred teachers, students and parents. We were also L\_' introduced to the Mayor of a nearby town called Cantallice and have receive an invitation to visit. March 24. The city of Florence awarded its honorary citizenship to comrade Mandela. This award was received by comrade Solly Smith and Ms. Mary Burton, chairperson of the Black Sash. March 26 In Rome together with Mary Burton we addressed a meeting called by a cultural group of Monteverde. March 30. I addressed teachers and pupils of five Roman schools in a packed theatre.

5. April 1. In Rimini we addressed the hbth National Congress of Partito Socialista Italiano. April 4. In Aosta near the border with France we addressed a meeting from different schools and in the evening did a live interview at a local station of RAI. April 7. In Riva del Garda we spoke at a public meeting together with the Mayor. This event was organised by the league for the Rights of Peoples. April 8. I was received officialy by the Mayor and councillors of the town of Nago Tarboli situated near Lago del Garda.