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T.X ADQPTia. OF IIABClI 21ST AS DAY OF SOLIDARITY

ITU QT'HBSSiJ? 1;03L:] of south afwica hi ukq.

March 21 at was adopted by the United Ha ions as a clay of soli-  
darity dob the O'] res sod. masses of Sftuth AA£ lea.

In order to understand an ar rOciato the significance of this  
day, it is absolutely neccess ry to know the back-ground of events  
which lod to the massacre of seventy people by the South African

fa: 1st i:ino.

The pas i lav/s have been for. a v ry long time a thorn in the

Â£l.:ch of the f.ican people\* Our net tonal anti-pass cay\* is a

day on which homage is paid to the heroic struggle of our people  
and day cn which they rededicute themselves tfc the struggle for  
the liber tic; of our country. It was In 1919 when the anti-  
cae.;i;n . s launched# Uico then\* the . lean -. . lej,  
have regarded the pa so ^la .vs as the badge of slavery and humilia-  
tion to their dignity. The -Ai:-. lean people used all resources  
within thoir po r to fight against the pass lav/s. The fotfcms'-^  
of struggle against the pass laws from the eginning were In /

the n ture of .,em nstra- ions end burning of passes.

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Our national, provincial and local campaigns star ed vAth a  
militant positive action which St.- .ted in 1952\* when the African  
National Cong ess adopted the forms of struggle in the ..nature of  
bo/cotts. and disobedience of unjust lav/s#

As the struggle of the oj ressed lod by the African National  
Congress mounted and began more and more to challenge the Jjasis  
of fuite supremacy, the apartheid regime was compelled to pass  
increasingly repressive legislation in an attem; t to destroy the  
A\*J.C. Banning and banishment of the people\*s leaders became  
the order of the day; police action bevame more vi ious, the  
activities of the security police more blatantly fascist. 3ut  
these noasu es could not halt the tide of strug le. Finally,  
in 1956 the fascists were compelled by the sheer force of the  
mass struggle to arrest 15o of the top Congress leaders on  
charges of treason. Thus began the protracted treason Â£Â+\$3.1  
which lasted more than 4 years and resulted in total exposure  
of the White .Minority eo;i..e\*s fears of the coming revolution.

By now thk African National Congress had so captured the  
imagination of the people, so deeply had it become rooted among

the sag b'ttit the arrest of the leaders, contrary to the  
minc'ity regime\* \$ expectations, resulted in great militancy.

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Boycotts, strikes and revolts became a regular feature, the consciousness of the masses reached unprecedented heights. In late 1959 the ANC decided that the situation was ripe for a major onslaught on the pass laws, the most hated piece of legislation on the statute book. 1960 was designated Anti-Pass Year and a major campaign of organisation was launched designed to culminate in mass action on 21st March, 1960.

It should be borne in mind that the massacre of our people at Sharpeville on 21st March was not the only instance in which our people had been butchered for their resistance against White minority oppression. As mentioned above, the first Anti-Pass campaign was launched in 1919 and many of our people lost their lives and their leaders arrested. So in this context, the Sharpeville massacre should be seen as part and parcel of White minority rule in our country. Apart from the historic 1919 campaign just mentioned, there has also been numerous occasions in which our people had been butchered by the racist police. However, the significance of Sharpeville lies in the fact that it took place at a time when the whole African continent was locked in a bitter struggle for liberation from colonial rule and hence it drew more public attention to the horrors of the crimes committed by the racist minority regime against our people. It is because of this horror and brutality perpetrated against our people by the White minority regime that the world body has seen fit to observe this day as the day of solidarity with the oppressed peoples of South Africa. 1970 is the tenth anniversary of the inhuman massacre of the people of Sharpeville, when innocent people were mercilessly shot down, amongst them, women and children, for seeking fundamental human rights. This day is observed by the United Nations when the people of South Africa have resorted to gain and seize political power through an armed struggle. We therefore, ask all nations of good will to assist us in any manner or way they possibly can. In the final analysis, the people of South Africa shall gain their independence by active participation in the armed struggle against imperialism, colonialism and fascism. We have no doubt that the massacre of our people shall not be in vain.

The African National Congress of South Africa in its struggle against White minority rule is not alone, it enjoys solidarity with all genuine and authentic organisations who are also engaged in armed struggle in Southern Africa\* Our struggle will not be genuine/ successful without the support of all/independent African

31st Augusts Recorded report, -ox Kitwe, of PM of Gambia's visit to Copperbelt.

30th August; Commentary on Zambia versus Malawi Soccer International ,  
Lusaka.

31st August: Commentary on Zambia versus Malawi Soccer International ,

Ndola: second leg.

2nd September: Commentary on Zambia versus Malawi Soccer International,  
Kitwe - third and final leg, evening match under lights.

7th September: Commentary from Copperbelt on Last African Quadrangular Test Cricket Match.

12th September: Interview -with Vice-President Kapwepwe on return from uAU Summit in Addis Ababa (broadcast 1:25p.m.)

12th September: H.E. President Kaunda officially opens Standard Bank offices in Lusaka - feature (recorded) at 7p.m.

12th September: Special Feature on UiU Summit - broadcast at 8:15Pm.

13th and 14th  
September:

14th September

19th - 21st  
September:

30th September:

Further commentary on Last African Test Cricket matches.

Vice-President discusses uAu Summit Conference -  
ex TV broadcast at 8:45Pm.

Further commentary on Last African Test Cricket match - final match in Lusaka attended by H.L. President Kaunda on final day.

H.E. President Kaunda's official opening of  
National Educational Conference in Lusaka. Edited  
version at 8:15 p.m.

#### FINAL COMMENTS;

The General Service has, considering the circumstances, done its utmost to provide broadcasts of a reasonable standard aimed at informing, educating and entertaining the listener.

However, it is certain that there is plenty of room for improvement in all spheres. But it must be appreciated that due to the present lack of experienced staff (and indeed the acute staff shortage) it will take all the efforts of existing staff members to continue to provide the present service, and no great improvement or new developments can be expected.

Until we can begin to attract staff of a high calibre, and hold them, we will just continue to jog along at our present pace and indeed will have trouble to keep up our present output"

What is required is a drastic review of conditions of service, and

if this is not forthcoming in the near future it is feared that -we shall

continue to lose staff to commercial enterprises, and we are at the stage now when further staff losses can only be dangerous to the service and put

its operation in jeopardy.

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states among whom Gambia and Tanzania are in the forefront of battle against the citadel of White minority regimes in Southern Africa - South Africa\*

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