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8

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ERRATA.

Page	2	Paragraph	5	Line	1	should read	"SECURITY AND COMFORT"	
"	2	"	5	"	4	"	"	"young children"
"	9	"	1	"	11	"	"	"Knowledge of the position"
"	9	"	4	"	1	"	"	"Mr. H.I.A. Ugwu"
"	11	"	2	"	2	"	"	"Executive member"
"	11	"	2	"	4	"	"	"commission of inquiry"
"	11	"	2	"	15	"	"	"look forward to ath letes"
"	13	"	3	"	6	"	"	"Pretoria that"
"	13	"	3	"	7	"	"	"against Freedom-Fighters"

E D I T O R I A L

SOUTHERN AFRICA FACES A COMMON ENEMY

For many years now the African National Congress has been at pains to demonstrate by logical arguments based on facts that in Southern Africa the oppressed people face a common enemy.

This has been necessary in view of the fact that, in line with its age-old policy of divide and rule, imperialism has separated the area via geographical boundaries. These divisions accompanied often by a confused reading of history, have misled many otherwise well-meaning people. We still have those who speak of different degrees of oppression or of the lesser evil. In this strange hierarchy it is often said, the British are not as bad as the South Africans who are not as bad as the Portuguese and so on!

That this is patent nonsense is amply demonstrated by the fact that the unliberated territories of Southern Africa have strong economic, social, political, and above all, military ties. The existence of this unholy alliance was exposed many years ago by the African National Congress. The very formation of this "unholy alliance" revealed the uncertainty of imperialism in the face of the increasingly more militant struggles of the oppressed peoples.

The steadily mounting struggle left little room for sophistry and subtlety. The imperialists were compelled more and more to reveal their hand. From experience elsewhere they were aware nothing can stop a people who have become conscious of their oppression and their ability to win their liberation. But they were not prepared to give up their profits. They wanted to go on for as long as possible. And they hoped to achieve this with the aid of their military machine. Their strategy was planned accordingly.

Was the declaration of independence by the Smith rebel regime, for example, quite as unilateral as we are led to believe? Did not imperialism connive at it? And was this not the reason why Britain announced before-hand that it would not use force in Rhodesia?

The successes of the ANC and ZAPU guerrillas even further exposed the unity of the oppressor. South African troops are now openly active in Zimbabwe without any protest from the British Government. South West Africa is now completely and openly ruled from Pretoria despite United Nations resolutions.

Most/.....

Most recently the Administrator of Natal has called for the sending of South African troops to Mozambique. Mr. Gerdener, the Administrator, pointed out that the interests of Portugal were the same as those of South Africa and that South Africa owed it to itself to fight in Mozambique.

Persistent propaganda has successfully convinced a substantial section of the White population of this. Proof is the setting up of the Mozambique Soldiers' Comfort Fund. This fund having been sponsored a few weeks ago, has already raised more than £5, 000. It will be used to fly out food, clothing and medical supplies to the Portuguese soldiers in the north of the country. Nine owner pilots have already volunteered to fly the goods in. It is interesting to note that they are members of a flying club formed for just such a purpose. As Gert Classen, Nationalist member of the Natal Provincial council put it:-

"We decided to form a flying club for just such emergencies. Who knows? The next one may be in Rhodesia or in South West Africa."

That about sums it up. Southern Africa is to be treated as a single entity. In passing, it is interesting to note that the MOBIL OIL COMPANY has donated all the fuel required to fly the goods into Mozambique, Not that we are surprised.

This hitherto covert and now more and more overt unity of the oppressor is being matched by a growing unity of the oppressed. The alliance between ZAPU and the ANC is but the beginning. It will not be long before this alliance will be broadened to include all the Southern African liberatory forces. Let the imperialists tremble at the thought.

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GAGGED FOR 730 DAYS.

The names of seven people who have been prohibited from attending gatherings for two years in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act were published in the Government Gazette on 10. 11. 1967. They are:-

1. Violet Gqirana of 141 Dubula St., New-Brighton, Port Elizabeth
2. Tandekile Zaccheus Manyube of Ilinge Bantu Village, Glen Grey Distr.
3. Bellington Mncedisi Maqunqu of Mpukane Location, Ngqamakwe District.
4. John (also known as Ralph Temba) Mdletshe of Umlazi Bantu Resil., Area
5. Nontsomi Grace Memani of 84 Connacher Street NewBrighton, P. E.
6. Pilani Mvuka of Ilinge Bantu Township, Glen Grey district.
7. Johnson Ndongeni of Ilinge Bantu Township, Glen Grey district.

(DAILY DESPATCH, 11. 11. 67)

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THE GHETTO ACT

The Indian people of South Africa have been there for more than a hundred years. They came as indentured labourers to work on the sugar plantations of Natal. In order to lure them into coming, many promises were made most of which were subsequently broken by the White, mainly English, Administrators. Despite this blatant breach of faith the Indians not only stayed in South Africa but were often pioneers in opening up bush-land to cultivation.

Many South African towns, particularly in Natal and the Transvaal, owe their existence to the pioneering spirit of Indians. In a large number of them Indians were the first inhabitants. It must be pointed out that in common with other sections of the oppressed the vast majority of Indians live below the breadline in dire poverty. But there is a tiny minority who, despite all the obstacles, have succeeded in establishing themselves in businesses mainly as shop-keepers. A few of them are possessed of considerable wealth.

But to the apostles of apartheid this state of affairs is intolerable. Business opportunities are meant to be the preserve of Whites only. How dare the Indians trespass on these sacred precincts of the Whites! Thus for several decades now the Indians have been the butt of the vulgar and crude manifestations of racism. At one time the government even refused to accept Indians as South Africans and offered them a bonus and a free passage if they accepted repatriation to India. Few accepted this offer and the Indian Government finally put a stop to it.

The most vicious piece of legislation to hit the Indians was the Group Areas Act, passed in 1950 and since then amended several times to cover various loopholes. The clear and express purpose of the Act was to take away the land, the homes and the businesses owned by the Indians and turn them into wage slaves. It was not enough that the vast majority were already wage slaves or virtual serfs on the sugar plantations. Even the few who had succeeded in breaking from this and setting up their own businesses, had to be driven back.

In pursuance of this obnoxious aim thousands of Indians have already lost their homes and shops in many towns of the Transvaal and Natal. The latest to be attacked are the Indians of Port Shepstone on the south coast of Natal. The whole of Port Shepstone has been declared a White area. This means that after a certain period of time only Whites may live and run businesses in the town. All others must leave. A side effect of this declaration is that the government is freed from the need to provide housing, schools, hospitals or jobs for the Indians. The excuse is that it would be "uneconomic" as the Indians are there only "temporarily"

Knowing/...

Knowing the fascist regime to be inflexible, the Indians of Port Shepstone still hope for some amelioration of their harsh lot. They have raised £300 in order to carry out a socio-economic survey of the area. They hope in this way to draw attention to their employment, educational and housing needs.

We know that nothing will come of this. We are sure the Indians of Port Shepstone, too, are aware of this. The only real solution is a revolutionary change in the very fabric of South African society. This task will be achieved by the people of South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress.

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WARPED MINDS.

The stench of racism is all-pervasive in South Africa. Nobody is immune. An even greater tragedy is that future generations of South Africans are becoming victims of this hateful doctrine. Thus when the oppressed Blacks achieve their liberation a mass re-education programme will have to be undertaken to erase the stigma of racism. We do not doubt this will be an immense task. To give some idea of the nature and extent of this problem, we need only look at the action of a group of high school students.

Form five pupils of the Cornelia High School in the Orange Free State last week sent a Christmas card to Rudolf Hess, Hitler's former deputy who is serving twenty-one years imprisonment at Spandau Prison for war crimes. We quote the reply of Andries Venter, 18-year head of the class, when questioned about their action.

" We did it because we are convinced that an innocent man like Hess, who has spent 26 years of his life in jail, needs some moral assistance. We are convinced, too, that Hess deserves a Nobel Prize for Peace because he flew to England to try to convince the British leaders of the stupidity of war between Britain and Germany. Did circumstances after the war not prove that the German cause was the correct one?"

The mind boggles at the kind of society which could produce children with such a warped and distorted outlook on life. The headmaster of the school disclaimed any knowledge of the children's action but commented:-

" I am sure that the children have acted only from humanitarian reasons."

This/...

This is the kind of atmosphere in which the children of South Africa are being brought up today. For the ruling circles of South Africa together with their offspring, the decadent Nazi race theories are not only respectable but correct. Hence the growing Nazi terror and race persecution practised in South Africa as official State policy.

Can anyone doubt the difficulty of erasing this kind of thinking?

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BLAAR'S DAY DREAM

Apartheid has produced Nazi-minded men in various fields. The coming into power of the Afrikaner Nationalist Party in 1948 released and liberated a lot of energy amongst the Whites. But this energy, is base and despicable. Its application has been towards the utmost negation of all that is held dear by freedom-loving people. Nevertheless some men have earned their honours under Apartheid as Torture Experts like those in the "Security" Police Service as die-hard Conservatives like Albert Hertzog who regard Vorster as liberal, as high Priests of fascism like the Vorster brothers and also crazy fanatics like Blaar Coetzee.

Over the years, Blaar has risen to the position of being Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development. What could be the qualities of this man, Blaar? He is an energetic agent of race discrimination; for this concept he almost holds a biblical passion. His knowledge of or rather his respect for economic laws leaves a great deal to be desired. In his attempts to achieve what he calls the ultimate goal of Apartheid - total race separation, he throws all other considerations to the winds. These are the credits on which he is building what he undoubtedly considers as his rising fortunes.

Like most Afrikaner racists who have served in his Department before, he has a loud mouth. In the past few months he promised Industrialists that by 1980 all Africans shall have been repatriated to the "Homelands" Then he gave a warning to the local authorities that they should not build "luxurious houses" and "luxurious" social facilities for the Africans whose effects, he fears, would draw the Africans away from their "Homelands". In a Conference of the Institute of Non-European Affairs' Administrators held in George recently, Blaar came up with a new card. He accused African businessmen, doctors, lawyers and other professional men of being "unproductive" in terms of White South Africa's labour needs. He urged his audience to encourage this "unproductive" labour to gradually move to their "Homelands". Blaar Coetzee perhaps is regarded by his colleagues as a Minister whose sanity is irreproachable, but then only his colleagues could cherish such a view.

All sober-minded people know that "unproductive" labour is an obsolete expression. All labour, even if domestic, is productive. How could African professional and businessmen be called "unproductive" even on Blaar's own White South Africa's terms? Business transactions by African professional and businessmen provide work in the manufacturing and wholesale Industries even for White workers, besides the cash they inject into this sector of the economy. African doctors work daily overtime in the African Hospitals, Clinics and in their Surgeries because of the indifference of Blaar's Government to the utterly inadequate medical facilities for the African population. African lawyers are providing their services at low fees to thousands of Africans who are daily dragged before the fascist Courts by Blaar's government. These are poorly paid people who would otherwise forfeit the services of a lawyer because of the exorbitant charges by most White lawyers. How could Blaar honestly say that these people are "unproductive"? That is, if honesty has any meaning to him.

In his address, Blaar also used the time-worn propaganda sophistry of his government that the Africans are only "temporary sojourners" in the White areas, that Africans could only live in the White areas uninterrupted while they sold their labour. "The moment he (the African) was no longer fit for labour or he became surplus to labour needs, it was expected that he would return to the territory of his birth or to the territory of the national unit in which he ethnically fitted". Having outlined his vision for the "repatriation" of the African "unproductive" labour also including the aged, widows, women, children and the disabled who did not qualify to be in White South Africa, Blaar quibbled that it was his government's "holy conviction" that it was moving on the right road.

Just to throw some more light on the subject, a similar attempt was made on all Transkei Matriculants and Graduates by Blaar's Department two years ago that they should all go back there where brighter opportunities awaited them under the Transkei government. Kaiser Matanzima, the Government's puppet in the Transkei, repudiated this statement whilst he was touring the Transvaal last year. Addressing a meeting in Johannesburg he warned educated Transkei Africans not to rush to the Transkei on the basis of the South African Government's promise, because there were no opportunities for them there. Blaar is certainly aware of the grinding poverty that is the order of the day in the "Homelands" He is also aware of the fact that rather than a decrease in the number of African workers from the "Homelands" to the cities, there is an increase by tens of thousands.

Blaar should certainly realise the futility of the cause he is propagating. If not, as might be the case, his colleagues who are better schooled in the art of double-talk should know how unfeasible the attempt at total racial separation is. Economic laws cannot be manipulated to satisfy wild dreams.

The reason/...

The reasons for the loud beating of drums about keeping South Africa White are not difficult to find. The fascist government acceded to power in 1948 on a ticket of unbridled racism. The mass of the poor Whites who voted this government into power were given lavish promises by the Afrikaner Nationalist Party. The White man would be the Boss and the "Kaffir" would be the slave. There would be some kind of Afrikaner Socialism and economic competition between Black and White would be outlawed.

In spite of all the handicaps designed by the Whites for Africans, the African people struggle to improve their lot. Would it surprise anybody then why Blaar and his government should talk such political gibberish about repatriating Africans to their "Homelands"? All indications are that the opposite is happening. This is only a stunt to placate the rising criticism within the ranks of the Afrikaner Nationalist Party itself.

Four years of "Self-rule" in the Transkei have brought no economic improvement. The much-publicised Border Industries have not got onto their feet so far. Government expenditure on Development Projects in the African Rural Areas is infinitesimal. On the other hand Industry, Agriculture and Mining are absorbing ever-increasing numbers of African labour because it is cheap and the only labour available. Some of these workers spend all their working life-time in the so-called White areas. Even those who are peasant-workers stay in the "White" areas. Hence there is an ever-pressing demand for more housing, transport and other facilities for them.

This trend cannot be arrested and reversed by Blaar and his Government as the economic needs of South Africa defy the wishful thinking of Apartheid propagandists. For as long as the South African economy develops, Black and White will work together and any attempt to enforce total Race Separation in economic affairs is bound to fail.

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The lack of human dignity experienced by Africans is the direct result of the policy of White supremacy. White supremacy implies Black inferiority. Legislation designed to preserve White supremacy entrenches this notion. Menial tasks in South Africa are invariably performed by Africans. When anything has to be carried or cleaned the White man will look around for an African to do it for him, whether the African is employed by him or not. Because of this sort of attitude, Whites tend to regard Africans as a separate breed. They do not look upon them as people with families of their own; they do not realise that they have emotions - that they fall in love like White people do; that they want to be with their wives and children like White people want to be with theirs; that they want to earn enough money to support their families properly, to feed and clothe them and send them to school. And what 'house-boy' or 'garden-boy' or labourer can ever hope to do this?

(Nelson Mandela in his address to the court during the Rivonia Trial)

SOME ASPECTS OF SOUTH AFRICAN FASCISM.

The whole of Southern Africa is facing a common crisis. The forces struggling for national liberation are confronted with a situation in which the White minority racist regimes have clubbed together to fight for the preservation of their privileged positions. Unless the nature and character of the unholy alliance of South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal is clearly understood, the strategy which these evil forces have adopted will continue to confuse otherwise well-meaning people. Already there are signs that those who lack the resources and the revolutionary will to fight the enemy wherever they meet him have conveniently chosen to denigrate the valiant sacrifices of genuine Freedom-Fighters doing battle against the enemy.

In order to elucidate some aspects of South African fascism in the current struggle between the oppressed African people and the White oppressors who plague the whole of Southern Africa, it is meet and proper to refer to a portion of the memorandum which we submitted to the International Seminar on apartheid, racism and colonialism in Southern Africa held at Kitwe - July 25 - August 4, 1967:-

"Three Common Features:

The White racist minority regimes of Southern Africa have three basic features which they share as if they were a single nation-State:- they have a common ideology, namely RACISM and, in the face of the ever growing national liberation struggle, FASCISM; they share a common economic objective, that is the exploitation of cheap African labour and the dispossession of the indigenous people; and finally, they have a common military strategy and design, namely, the ruthless subjugation of the African people by police and military force. In addition to this abhorrent trinity of unholy objectives, the territorial borders of the White dominated countries in the South merge into a co-ordinated line of frontier outposts to barricade the White oppressors against the onslaught of the African Revolution.

From the self-same territorial demarcations, the White fascist dictatorships spread their tentacles of subversion deep into the terrain of independent Africa. As the stronghold of colonialism and White reaction, South Africa protects her associates in the Unholy Alliance by flagrantly violating the provisions of the United Nations Charter by word and deed. South Africa's actions are contrary to international law and world public morality and constitute a grievous crime against humanity. Mr Chairman, Sir, we shall return to the question of international law and morality when we discuss the demands of the oppressed people of South Africa.

Southern/.....

Southern Africa Common Market

The fascist colonial regimes of Portugal in Angola and Mozambique have pooled their resources with the equally fascist and racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia to effect a determined stranglehold on the whole of Southern Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. Although this supranational structure does not yet have a constitutional central authority to control it, it is now quite clear that there is close co-ordination and co-operation in the strategy and tactics for repressing the liberation struggle and exploiting cheap African labour. All the prerequisite conditions for a common market have matured in Southern Africa, binding together South Africa as the dominant economic power with Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Malawi, South West Africa and Rhodesia. Though no formal convention or treaty exists as a legal basis for the joint co-operation and mutual assistance practised by the foregoing nine states as a whole, nevertheless, the following factors underline their common relations: preferential tariffs, customs and excise duties; common posts and telegraphic communications; railways and harbours; common currency; common rates of taxation; labour convention on a contract basis, etc. A varying combination of these economic factors binds two or more of the nine countries involved in the Southern Africa Common Market. In the long run, the strongest economic partner of this set-up will dictate both the internal and foreign policies of its associates in the same manner that now characterises the relations between the U.S.A. and some countries of Latin America, Africa, the Middle and Far East. This is neocolonialism. And South Africa is its mainspring.

South Africa stands defiant and intransigent at the centre of the whole complex."

This approach to the general situation in Southern Africa cannot be denied even by the propaganda agencies of fascist dictatorships. Instead of covering their tracks, the South African expansionists have unleashed an unparalleled propaganda campaign to justify their penetration beyond South African borders.

South Africa now openly declares that the battlelines to safeguard White South Africa and the condemned system of apartheid are beyond the Limpopo River. What is most challenging is that the South African racists do not scruple to claim the geographical boundaries of other countries outside South Africa as their "first line of defence." This is a shocking concept in international state relations for it presupposes the right of South Africa to embroil independent sovereign states in race-wars that might not be of their making. What would happen to the independence of Botswana and Lesotho, to name but the most obvious victims, should such a military strategy be implemented by South Africa?

Two South African exponents of the concept of a greater Southern Africa have now emerged. Their arguments do not dovetail into a smoothly-rounded off design but their objectives are the same. In some details they do not appear to be in harmony.

Theo/.....

THEO J.A. GERDENER:

Theo J.A. Gerdener is the Administrator of Natal. He speaks with an air of deep involvement in the fascist plan to dominate the whole of Southern Africa from Pretoria. Sometimes he waxes eloquent on the subject of the economic relations that exist in Southern Africa. Addressing a meeting of the Vryheid Afrikaanse Sakekamer he advised businessmen that an economic institute or secretariat should be set up to undertake important research and co-ordinating work which, preferably, should not be done at Government level. The need for such an organisation was essential because of the present lack of any co-ordinating body to study the common economic problems and possibilities of Southern Africa.

But when Gerdener is face to face with the real problem of Southern Africa, namely, the continued existence of White minority fascist regimes, he quickly scuttles behind the laager wall. From such a fortress of race hatred it is not difficult for him to spell out tragic solutions for the general crisis that engulfs the whole of Southern Africa. Gerdener actively propagates the view that the South African Government in its intervention beyond the borders of South Africa should not confine its aggressive actions to Rhodesia; he advocates the extension of South African intervention to include Mozambique and Angola. To give grist to his views, Gerdener now tirelessly builds committees in South Africa to render material assistance to the Portuguese forces fighting in Mozambique and Angola. Gerdener recently helped in the formation of the "HELP the MOZAMBIQUE FIGHTER FUND." It is reported that this FUND plans a huge South African airlift involving 10 aircraft to assist hard-pressed Portuguese troops fighting against Frelimo guerrillas in Mozambique. This is ample proof that Frelimo is gaining tremendous victories against the 80,000-odd Portuguese invaders in Mozambique. It also underlines the fact that South Africa is deeply committed to the defence of all reactionary regimes in Southern Africa. On December 16 this year, the first airlift of 4,000 parcels from South Africa to the Portuguese forces in Mozambique will be sent off by Theo Gerdener at Virginia Airport. Gerdener is the figurehead of the Government in Natal and his active support of this project signifies the open intervention of South Africa in the internal affairs of Mozambique. The parcels to be dropped to the Portuguese will contain food, medical supplies, ammunition and explosives. And Theo Gerdener is the patron of the Help the Mozambique Figher Fund.

This of course does not exhaust the efforts of our new-found Crusader. At another meeting, Gerdener founded the MOZAMBIQUE SOLDIERS' COMFORT FUND. The main contention of this man is that after the heavy casualties suffered by South African and Rhodesian forces at the hands of ZAPU/ANC militants, there is a second and more serious phase coming.

He stressed that the coming intensification of guerrilla action will force South Africa to face some very big problems. Gerdener's sympathies lie wholly on the side of the Portuguese and he believes that if the 80, 000 Portuguese invaders were defeated in Angola and Mozambique, the floodgates of a fullscale guerrilla war would open in South Africa. Hence his pathological pre-occupation with building South Africa's defence-line far beyond South Africa itself.

Gerdener in his wild campaigns reveals the serious situation in which Portugal finds herself to-day. He also admits the effectiveness of the armed struggle waged by FRELIMO. This is welcome news and follows a never-ending stream of abusive denials from Portugal. It is even more welcome because defeatist voices are beginning to make a shrill and disheartening noise in some independent African States to the effect that Freedom Fighters cannot hope to win armed struggle against a government. Gerdener is reported to have admitted that

"Pressure on Portugal, which through its soldiers in Mozambique and Angola had withstood the terrorist onslaught since 1961, was steadily mounting. The war had already cost that country millions of rands. What this meant to this relatively poor country became clear when it was realised that the Portuguese had to keep five soldiers in the field for every one soldier in the whole of the South African Permanent Force'.

Gerdener then concludes with the view that South African intervention at this stage to give military support to the demoralised Portuguese would be justified:

"Whether it was wise and possible for South Africa to extend its Rhodesian fight against terrorists to the two Portuguese territories was a matter best left to the Government - but there was no doubt about the fact that it would have the fullest justification in doing so".

OTTO KRAUSE:

The second prominent Government protagonist for a greater Southern Africa is Otto Krause. He is the editor of News/Check, the South African weekly journal modelled on the pattern of the American "Time" and "Newsweek". Otto Krause shares the views expressed by Gerdener regarding South Africa's plan to expand its economic direction to include the whole of Southern Africa. But Krause is a polished salesman and the smoothness with which he outlines his views could not only be highly misleading but also divert attention from the fundamental objectives of South Africa in the sub-continent.

South Africa aims at economic domination over the whole of Southern Africa; she is determined to have a direct say in the maintenance of a perpetual reservoir of cheap African labour to be exploited to the aggrandisement of local and foreign White businessmen; and finally, South Africa is developing her role as the ubiquitous policeman of Southern Africa ready to guarantee the continuance of White domination and exploitation. The views of Otto Krause on Rhodesia and Portuguese-dominated territories of Mozambique and Angola make an interesting contrast to those of Theo Gerdener, although their basic standpoint is the same.

RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE:

"But if Southern Africa is going to be at peace with itself - and it can only be that if the principle of independence is recognised - then what applies to the Whites of Rhodesia should apply equally to its Blacks. Thus, as it nears a settlement with Britain, the Rhodesian government would do well to consider this point. Should it settle on the basis of the TIGER constitution, it will merely maintain the old imperial idea of White dominance with the qualified franchise to make it look good".

Otto Krause, however fears and opposes "the qualified franchise" because he regards it as the gateway to African majority rule and a threat to "White" independence.

"But this is a false doctrine, for if the qualified franchise is honestly applied, in time it must provide an African majority - and the idea of an independent White Rhodesian nation will go by the board. In the meanwhile, race relations can only be exacerbated, and Rhodesia's dealings with Zambia kept in turmoil. Far better then for Rhodesia to devise constitutional ways in which it could recognise that also its African people must one day gain independence and so be in line with the rest of Southern Africa".

What Krause means by "independence" in this context is the South African fraudulent Bantustans, as it is impossible to have two independent States in one and the same country without effecting some form of partition. Krause does not advocate partition which is an unacceptable settlement, at any rate. He wants "independence" in the form of a Bantustan.

PORTUGUESE DOMINATION:

On Portuguese domination the views of Otto Krause have already drawn blood from Lisbon. Krause is beside himself with joy that a Government has reacted to NEWS/CHECK for the first time since its publication. This, of course, does not impress us because Otto Krause serves South African imperialist interests who are determined to go ahead with the annexation of the whole of Southern Africa by direct and devious means. South Africa now wants to take over Mozambique and Angola.

" The LAST RELIC: The Portuguese territories in Southern Africa are the most disturbing legacy of the old imperial era. And this continuing dominance from Lisbon does the peoples of Southern Africa no good - least of all the populations of Mozambique and Angola. A crabbed mercantilist economy prevails, development is tardy, and worst of all, the people of these territories are unable to reach out to improve their lot. Perhaps then it is time for Southern Africa to give notice to the Lisbon Government that it should prepare to move out of Africa. By starting to give independence in Africa, Lisbon would in fact fix a Portuguese presence in the sub-continent, and in keeping close connections with its former colonies - as Britain has so carefully done - Portugal will benefit".

Otto Krause still has the Portuguese interests at heart. Otto Krause also gives a great deal of attention to the economic potentialities that the resources of Southern Africa could unleash provided they are properly marshalled. He begins by stating that

"Given stability and development capital, Southern Africa commands the resources to make it great".

In this article we do not intend to examine the true meaning of such phrases as "economic aid", "development", and "development capital" when used in reference to the social changes taking place in the developing countries of Africa and Asia. These phrases simply signify the basis of neo-colonialist exploitation dressed up in often meaningless jargon. Capital provided by imperialist countries is for imperialist exploitation of whoever accepts it. But the imperialists now call exploitation "development". Otto Krause as a pundit of imperialist interests does err on the side of blunt sophistry in his exposition, especially when he spices his yarn with a generous dash of "independence" for the Africans.

Of course/...

Of course, he too speaks of Southern Africa as a "DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY".

"Economically then, Southern Africa should see itself far more in the light of a Development Community. Where trade has brought Europe together, so can the goal of DEVELOPMENT bring Southern Africa together. Development is the one aim that all its people have in common, and it should be the guiding strand. This puts a heavy burden on South Africa...".

Otto Krause is not too secretive about the South African master-plan for the economic subjugation of the whole of Southern Africa. In the political sphere too, his views on South African expansionism are crystal clear. He begins by setting forth the premise for South Africa's economic penetration beyond her borders.

"Thus, while it (South Africa) is in a position to dominate economically, it also has a responsibility to act as the economic powerhouse for the rest of the sub-continent. From the Republic (of South Africa) should come skills, finance, know-how and research to get the undeveloped States off the ground. And in the long-run this in turn can only benefit South Africa."

If South African motives were above reproach in her ambition to help newly-independent States of Africa, she would not find it difficult to improve the lot of the Africans in South Africa first. The poverty-stricken nature of the African Reserves and the economic backwardness, illiteracy and lack of social amenities that plague its inhabitants is well-known to all those who read South African newspapers and journals. The Nationalist Government rejection of that portion of the Tomlinson Commission (its own Commission, by the way) which recommended that to make the Transkei economically viable, £105 million in capital had first to be diverted there in Government expenditure. The Government could only concede to earmark £10 million for capital investment in the Transkei. Meanwhile the annual per capita income of the Africans in the Reserves is an average of £42. But Otto Krause is too wedded to his grand scheme of building a greater Southern Africa to care two hoots about the destitute circumstances in which the African people find themselves in South Africa. Their hard labour must continue to provide the excess profits used as capital for export throughout the whole of Southern Africa.

In the sphere of trade too, Otto Krause sees South Africa as the big war-horse that can stampede the tame lambs grazing on new pastures:

'Free trade/...

"Free trade for the moment would only benefit South Africa, for thus, with its dominant position, it would take all things unto itself. In view of its long-term interest, however, South Africa would be wise to be reticent in using its economic power".

The sum total of the broad scheme envisaged by both Theo Gerdener and Otto Krause is the domination of Southern Africa by the Vorster regime. The former whilst making some pretence at developing economic relations with the States of Southern Africa relies entirely on military aggression to acquire the dominant position for South Africa. Otto Krause, however, has worked out a different method to achieve the same objectives as declared by Gerdener. Krause regards economic penetration beyond South Africa's borders as a silent way to lay the foundations of South African domination throughout Southern Africa. Krause has nine countries in mind at present: South Africa, Rhodesia, Malawi, Mozambique, Angola, South West Africa, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland. But later he looks forward to the inclusion of Tanzania and the Congo (Kinshasa).

A redeeming feature that relieves the macabre picture presented by the South African fascists is that their geopolitics with regard to Southern Africa cannot succeed. The liberation struggle in all the unliberated territories of Southern Africa has entered a higher stage - ARMED STRUGGLE. The countries of East Africa are also building an EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY that might include Zambia and the Congo (Kinshasa) in the foreseeable future. If a durable infrastructure is speeded up to link East and Central Africa then the long-term plans of South Africa could be made less effective. That infrastructure would in time constitute the bridgehead for the salvation of the captive States neighbouring South Africa. The economic power that the fascist South African regime boasts of need, therefore, not scare newly-independent countries in search of solutions to the socio-economic problems they inherited from the colonial regimes.

The only way to crush South African fascism is through ARMED STRUGGLE not accommodation, not dialogue, not moral persuasion as all these forms of struggle have been tried to no avail

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 DON'T MISS THE VIEWS OF MR. O.R. TAMBO ACTING-
 PRESIDENT OF THE A.N.C. of S.A. IN OUR NEXT
 ISSUE.
 READ:
 "WE SHALL FIGHT FOR OUR FREEDOM".
 by O.R. TAMBO

RELEASE THEM.

ZAPU and ANC militants have been arrested on the battlefield in Rhodesia. Last week we set out our views regarding those imprisoned in Botswana. As the struggle develops, we shall have occasion to examine the situation in Southern Africa in greater detail. We are, of course not unmindful of the quandary in which a conglomeration of splinter-organisations find themselves as the challenge of armed struggle faces them. Some have hastily tried to do some patch-up repair work at Koshi; this they followed by loud and ill-advised Press conferences where they announced that they have a BLUEPRINT for revolution in South Africa. Well, it is necessary for these men to earn a living and prepare their credentials for going to China or Albania or Canada or the United States in search of more funds. In due course, we shall re-publish some original documents that expose the corrupt relations that characterise the PAC.

The other pseudo-liberationists who have spent some time casting aspersions against our operations in Rhodesia do not deserve our attention.

But what the enemy does is of primary significance to our struggle. The enemy is bent on killing us. When our men are captured, summary justice is meted out to them. The rebel Smith regime has no legal or constitutional authority to execute any person in Rhodesia. Meanwhile, Rhodesia is still Britain's colony and she should assume full responsibility to prevent the fascist rebels from taking the lives of our militants. We appeal to democratic and freedom-loving people in Britain, Africa and the world to exercise the greatest pressure on Britain to secure the release of our men. The following press statement sums up our appeal:-

PRESS RELEASE:

THEY ARE PRISONERS-OF-WAR

The African National Congress of South Africa condemns the death sentence passed by Mr. Justice Lewis on seven militants of ZAPU and the ANC (S.A.) who took part in the war to liberate Rhodesia and South Africa.

Their trial was a travesty of justice and the sentence passed is intended to stop the mounting struggle for national liberation in Rhodesia and South Africa. But there is no force in the world that could ever prevent oppressed people from fighting for their freedom and national independence.

We call/...

We call upon the Smith rebel regime to release our seven comrades-in-arms now facing the gallows. Furthermore, we call upon Britain to intervene and stop the execution of these Freedom-Fighters. These men are prisoners-of-war captured in battle and must be treated as such.

If Britain and the Smith rebel regime fail to act in accordance with our demand, if they murder prisoners-of-war, then they must also assume full responsibility for the reprisals which our militants will take.

Africa and the world must take action to save the lives of the seven militants now condemned to death in Rhodesia, and to ensure that they are treated as prisoners-of-war.

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No one shall be imprisoned, deported or restricted without a fair trial;
No one shall be condemned by the order of any Government official;
The courts shall be representative of all the people;
Imprisonment shall be only for serious crimes against the people, and shall aim at re-education, not vengeance;
The police force and army shall be open to all on an equal basis and shall be the helpers and protectors of the people;
All laws which discriminate on grounds of race, colour or belief shall be repealed.

-FREEDOM CHARTER-

**Adopted at the Congress of the people, Kliptown, South Africa,
on 26 June 1955.**