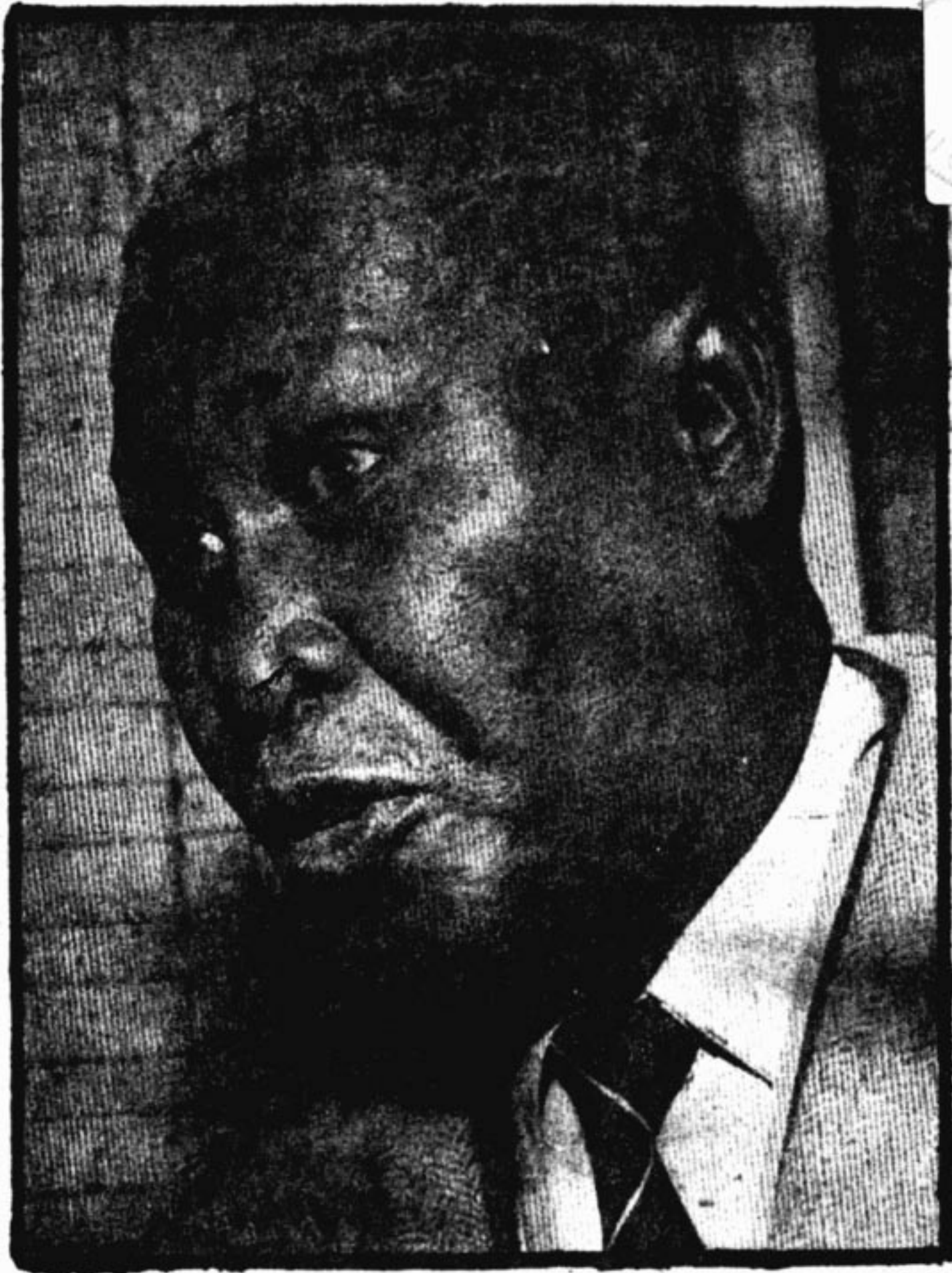


mayibuye

Bulletin of the AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (S.AFRICA).



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CHIEF A.J. LUTULI

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The South African Propaganda Services spend millions of Rand annually in an attempt to delude the world about the racist practices of the fascist regime. But theirs is an impossible task for not all the soft soap and the lies can whitewash the dirt or disguise the stench of apartheid. The very system thrives and grows fat on the exploitation and the oppression of the Black people; its racist practices cannot but be public despite all the attempts to hide them.

An example is the present pay dispute in the Natal Provincial Health Service. It is almost axiomatic in apartheid S.A. that non-White workers are paid very much less than Whites doing the same piece of work. This is, however, usually papered over by giving different labels to the same job, as happened not so very long ago in the case of steelworkers. (See Mayibuye Volume 2, Number 15). In the case of doctors this is not possible, for all go through the same period of training and have to satisfy the same requirements before graduating. Nevertheless, despite innumerable protests and memoranda, non-White doctors have always been paid a lower salary than White doctors with similar qualifications. This applies even when both work in the same hospital where the hours of work and standard required cannot possibly differ. True to the calling of their profession non-White doctors have been reluctant to take action against this blatant injustice by resigning en masse from the hospital services.

That these doctors in Natal, African, Indian and Coloured, are not without social conscience is amply demonstrated by the fact that when the organised body of S.A. doctors were silent on the banning of Dr. Raymond Hoffenberg they agitated and pressurised the Natal Medical Association to make a sharp public protest.

Recently these doctors received a sharp rebuff when further insult was added to past injury. Their appeals for parity with their White colleagues were not only ignored but when wage increases were announced a couple of months ago White doctors received substantial increases in salary whereas the salaries of the non-White doctors remained at their original low level. The overall result is that Whites now receive twice as much as non-White doctors with similar qualifications. Here is a gross example of the injustices and callousness of apartheid in practice. As far as the non-White doctors were concerned the situation was intolerable; they decided to undertake a go-slow strike to back their demands.

The reaction of the racist authorities was immediate and predictable. Major Anthur, in charge of Health Services in Natal, denounced the go-slow and told the doctors they could do as they pleased because he did not care. As he put it, "it is their own people who will suffer". Pertinently a doctor asked "Are they not his people also?". The Minister of Health, Albert Hertzog, was more explicit and by his own words damned the apartheid system. He said that S.A. was divided into two societies, White and non-White. The "standards" of the one could not, therefore, be automatically "transferred" to the other. Ignoring the fact that the wealth of S.A. was produced by the blood, sweat and toil of the Black worker he advised the doctors to wait until "their own people" could afford to pay them more. These are the words of a racist, an apostle of apartheid. Enough Said. Meanwhile the go-slow continues though the non-White doctors are fully aware that, in the final analysis, equality for them is dependent on equal rights for all the people of South Africa.

SOMLANDELA uLUTHULI

- T. Makiwane

A year ago, on July 21st, Chief A.J. Luthuli, our beloved leader, President-General of the African National Congress, one of Africa's greatest sons, a brave and uncompromising fighter for Africa's freedom and human dignity, died in a tragic "train accident". On a hot Sunday afternoon, after his body was lying in state for a week, he was buried in the humble village grave-yard in Groutville,

On that day the ANC emerged from underground and stood at his graveside, alongside the many thousands of mourners who came to pay their last tribute to this dauntless Freedom Fighter. His coffin was draped in the black, green and yellow flag of the ANC as it was carried away from the small church to his final resting place. The pall-bearers who took turns to carry the coffin were wearing the khaki uniform of volunteer corps of the ANC which had not been seen in public since our organisation was banned. The whole area and the valley below resounded to the sound of freedom songs which were led by members of the Women's Federation who had turned out at the funeral in their uniform of green blouses and black skirts.

It is true that the S. African secret police were also in attendance - noting down all that was happening. The fact that veteran militants of the ANC emerged from underground to bid farewell to our hero is eloquent evidence of the immense trust our organisation and our people place in Chief Luthuli. And even more important, our people wanted it placed on record that they were determined to resolutely carry on with the struggle and to take the banner of freedom from the hand of the fallen hero and march forward to final victory.

It is also true that Chief Luthuli was killed, murdered by the vile system of Apartheid and fascism that stalks our country today. For many years Chief Luthuli was condemned to a living death by the racist regime of S.A. He was banned, stopped from addressing meetings and talking to his followers. Nothing he said or wrote could be published in S.A. He was restricted and confined to his home village of Groutville. On two occasions he was flung into jail on charges of High Treason and during the State of Emergency in 1960.

All this was calculated torture...slow torture deliberately designed to frustrate any human being. As a result of this brutal treatment and humiliation Chief Luthuli's health steadily deteriorated.

Even as his body was lowered to its resting place, somewhere else in Southern Africa young armed African Freedom Fighters had begun their march. These were the combined ZAPU and ANC guerrillas who went into action last July. On hearing of Luthuli's tragic death and as a lasting tribute to him, this detachment adopted the combat name "Luthuli Combat Detachment". That detachment, as everyone already knows, acquitted itself marvelously in the battlefield.

Albert/...

Albert John Luthuli was born in Rhodesia in 1898 and came as a child to live in Groutville, Natal. He was educated in mission schools and at Adam's College in Natal where he later taught until 1936. In answer to repeated calls and requests from the elders of his tribe to come home and lead them, he left teaching that year to become chief of the tribe. He was therefore neither a hereditary or a government appointed chief but he was elected to chieftainship by his people.

From the inception of his calling, Chief Luthuli was brought face to face with the suffering of his people who were ruthlessly denied political, social and economic rights. The futility and limited nature of tribal affairs and politics made him look for broader forms of organisation and struggle which was national in character.

He thus joined the African National Congress in 1945. In 1946, he was elected to the Native Representative Council. At that stage however, the N.R.C. had to all intents and purposes come to an end. It was a useless and frustrating talking shop that had been brought to a standstill by the protest of members who questioned the brutal and savage methods employed by the police and army in breaking up the African Miners' Strike in August 1946. The N.R.C. then called upon the Government to abolish all discriminatory laws and demanded a new policy towards the African population. It never met again and was eventually abolished by the S.A. regime.

Chief Luthuli was elected Provincial President of the ANC in Natal in 1951. From that time he threw himself body and soul into the struggle.

An incident which catapulted him into national prominence and placed him at the head of the liberation movement was the clash Chief Luthuli had with the White minority Government on the question of his Chieftainship.

As a result of his assumption of the ANC leadership in Natal and his participation in the ANC campaign for the Defiance of Unjust Laws, Chief Luthuli was summoned to Pretoria where he appeared before the so-called Minister of Native Affairs, who confronted him with the choice of either retaining his chieftainship or his membership of the ANC. Chief Luthuli did not have the slightest hesitation about making his choice.

When he returned from Pretoria he went to address a provincial Conference of the Transvaal ANC and described in a dramatic manner his encounter with the Native Affairs Minister. It so happened that the chiefs were presented with Khaki jackets by the government as some kind of uniform. As Chief Luthuli spoke to the conference about the momentous decision he had taken in Pretoria, he put down the prepared text of his speech and announced to the cheering crowd that "I told him he can have his Khaki jacket back". There was loud laughter as Chief made a gesture of taking off the jacket he was wearing.

Chief Luthuli was promptly deposed from chieftainship by the regime.
But to/....

But to the millions of our people he remained CHIEF with the difference that he was now not regarded just as the chief of the Amakholwa tribe, who elected him chief in 1936, but was the chief of the whole struggling nation.

From the day Chief gave a rebuff to the regime, who thought they could bribe him into deserting his people by dangling the privileges of chieftainship, our people everywhere were saying; "Now we have got a leader". That was in 1952. It so happened also that the leadership of Dr. J.S. Moroka who was the then ANC President had begun to falter at a crucial time when our people were engaged in mass action in the course of the Campaign for the Defiance of Unjust Laws. When the annual national conference of the ANC convened in December 1952, the election of Chief Luthuli as President was a foregone conclusion.

Chief assumed the leadership of the ANC when the organisation had mobilised the people for mass action against the white minority dictatorship and at a time when the regime had launched its counter-offensive against the liberation movement.

The Queenstown conference of 1953, showed the kind of stuff the Chief was made of. It was a difficult conference following the repressive measures instituted by the regime to crush the Defiance Campaign. The police had instigated riots and opened fire on the people in several cities in S.A. Many leaders of the ANC and its allied organisations had been banned from attending meetings and restricted in all sorts of ways. There were the problems of adoption of new strategy to meet the new situation. It was little surprising that at times the debates were heated at the Queenstown conference. But it was the cool and skilled handling of the conference by the Chief and his lieutenants that won the day and the ANC emerged from that conference even stronger and more united.

Chief was a man of action. In 1954 we were faced with the imposition of the hated Bantu Education System. Chief was already restricted to the district of Groutville and could not attend the national conference in Durban that year. However, it was resolved that the conference adjourn from Durban and reconvene at the home of Chief Luthuli where the crucial debate on Bantu Education was to take place. The delegates travelled by bus to Groutville and on their way back laid stones at the grave of Tshaka at the town of Stanger.

The Groutville session of the conference was truly inspiring. Chief Luthuli vigorously called for action. Hence, following the Defiance Campaign the ANC under Luthuli's leadership embarked on one form of mass action after another; boycotts, strikes, mass demonstrations etc. etc.

It is true that Chief Luthuli was an advocate of non-violence. He was a champion of a multiracial democracy in South Africa. But Chief Luthuli never believed in non-violence at all costs in the struggle.

We of/....

We of the ANC are very proud of the fact that in recognition of his courageous stand for peace and freedom in South Africa, the world community presented him with the Nobel Peace Prize in 1961.

Chief Luthuli condemned the life imprisonment of Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and others and said:

"However, in the face of uncompromising white refusal to abandon a policy which denies the African and other oppressed South Africans their rightful heritage - Freedom - no one can blame brave and just men for seeking justice by the use of violent methods; nor could they be blamed if they tried to create an organised force in order, ultimately, to establish peace and racial harmony."

Chief Luthuli died before seeing a free South Africa. It is the duty of all of us to carry the struggle forward resolutely to realise the dream for which he worked for so selflessly - the realisation of a free and a happy South Africa.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Issued by the Zimbabwe African People's
Union and the African National Congress
of South Africa.

The Rhodesian fascist military command supported by the South African military forces has been compelled to admit that the ZAPU-ANC forces are presently engaging enemy troops on many fronts.

The panic-stricken regime in Rhodesia had to call upon Territorial Reserve units yesterday and jet bombers firing rockets have also been committed to battle.

The use of jet bombers and rocket fire follows the complete paralysis suffered by the white fascist ground forces after two of their platoons were routed and many casualties inflicted on them by our militants in the fighting zones.

On July 22, Ian Smith convened a secret emergency meeting of African chiefs for the purpose of soliciting their support in his fight against the ever-increasing African resistance in Zimbabwe.

The new wave of ZAPU-ANC attacks on the white racist detachments have caused general panic among the Whites in Rhodesia and South Africa. Lardner-Burke, so-called Minister of Justice in the Smith regime, has appealed not only for the extension of the State of Emergency regulations in Rhodesia but also openly asked our guerrilla forces not to carry on the liberation struggle.

(Continued on p.14)

VERKRAMPTE AND VERLIGTE

- by Veteran

White politicians in South Africa carry on their public dialogues at an extraordinarily low level of personal abuse, backbiting, malicious gossip and political triviality. Entrenched behind an all-White franchise, protected from competition by a high wall of repressive, racial legislation, men with small minds reduced politics to a tedious farce, or a mirage that distorts reality and projects only a shadow of the real substance of things.

The reality must be looked for outside parliament, in the grim and heroic struggle of the subjugated four-fifths for political rights, common justice and human dignity. Parliamentary politicians ignore their claims, ban their organisations, jail or exile their leaders, and stifle their protests with bullets and the hangman's noose; but it is outside parliament, and not in the debating chamber, that the struggle for power is taking place. And politics, we know, has to do with power: how it is to be distributed, who is to exercise it, and by what means it is to be controlled.

Outsiders, and a great many South African Whites, often mistake the shadow for the substance. They attach an exaggerated importance to disputes between the parliamentary parties or within their ranks; and anxiously examine the differences for signs of a crack in the struggle of White supremacy. According to one such observer, a Mr. Stanley Meisler, the Africa correspondent of the Los Angeles Times, the 'most significant political development in South Africa in a decade' is the fight between Verligtes and Verkrampes.

The judgement is a poor one by any standard that measures the growth of South Africa's fascism, her imperialist expansion, or her preparation for armed struggle against the liberation movement. Dissensions within Afrikanerdom are the symptoms of strain created by these political events, and should be regarded as being of secondary significance. As symptoms, however, they are important enough to receive attention in our journal.

Verkramp means cramped, compressed, therefore narrow-minded and 'reactionary', or opposed to change. Verligte is enlightened, therefore broad-minded, receptive to new ideas and flexible. The labels have been stuck on to the rival sects by opponents of the Nationalist Party, and do not in any way express its own views about the nature or aims of the disputing parties; but as is common in such situations, the mere act of attaching labels has served to crystallise differences of viewpoint and to widen the gap between the two sides.

Controversies have centred round South Africa's relations with independent African States (Lesotho, Botswana, Malawi), the acceptance of Malawi's African representative at Cape Town; the decision to send a 'multi-racial' team to the Olympic games; the encouragement of white immigrants who for religious, language or political reasons are said to assimilate/....

assimilate more readily into the English than into the Afrikaner community; and the government's alleged attempts to conciliate world opinion by changing South Africa's image.

The 'Verkrampies' are die-hard isolationists. They reject collaboration with African States on terms of equality. In the words of S.E.D. Brown, editor of the monthly South African Observer and an intellectual fascist, 'adaptations, concessions, deviations from, and negations of traditional policy will inevitably become the order of the day - and lead inevitably to integration, and to the ultimate crumbling of the entire policy of separate development.' 'Nothing short of Black majority rule will satisfy the outside world.' 'Every concession on our part is regarded as a weakness and as a gain for our enemies, who are then encouraged to press harder for further concessions.' (The S.A. Observer, Jan., 1968)

Brown and his associates argue that Vorster's government are the tools of an 'Afrikaans liberal establishment', which is headed by Anton Rupert, the tobacco millionaire, and supported by the government press. Their 'outward-looking' policy of coming to terms with Africa and the West suits the big capitalists who for long have wanted to make South Africa the industrial and financial hub of Africa. In effect, the isolationists fear that a growing imperialism will dilute the concentrated passion of Afrikaner nationalism and weaken its determination to maintain White supremacy.

The isolationists have failed to obtain much political support in recent by-elections; but the correspondence columns of the Afrikaans press suggest that an important section of intellectuals is sympathetic to their point of view. In any event, the government has reacted sharply. Nationalist spokesmen denounce the isolationists as 'splitters' and traitors, insist that Vorster is carrying out the policy laid down by Strijdom and Verwoerd, and emphasise the dangers that beset South Africa.

The Republic, they say, is surrounded by a sea of trouble: Freedom Fighters in the North, hostile African governments throughout the continent, the growing strength of world communism, and a degenerate Western capitalism that allows itself to be blackmailed by Afro-Asian States. South Africa can survive, it is argued, only by following the 'outward' policy of establishing friendly relations with her African neighbours and by cementing a strategic alliance with the big Western powers.

Internal policies are not in dispute. Both factions agree on the basic principle of White baasskap; both are determined to suppress the liberation movement by force and violence. The isolationists cannot provide evidence that the government has relaxed its system of fascist repression. They therefore fall back on the old techniques of political scandal, as in the recent unsigned circular letter posted to a number of prominent Afrikaners.

The authors of the letter pretend to praise Vorster and his lieutenants for doing the very things of which the isolationists complain; and
damn/....

damn them by coupling their names with persons and tendencies alleged to be liberal, such as the United States Leadership Programme, the United Party, Anton Rupert, NUSAS, and the English churches. Die Burger's editorial column made this comment: 'Beneath a transparent veneer of ironical support for the Prime Minister, the government's policy of securing for South Africa her rightful place in Africa and the world is distorted into nothing else than a sell-out and a betrayal'. (Die Burger, 20/6/68).

The police were called in. They identified the authors of the 'smear letter' as five young Afrikaners in Pretoria, among them an official of a Nationalist Party branch and a sub-editor of the isolationist newspaper Hoofstad, who is also a nephew of the Prime Minister. The investigations also led to the unearthing of another Afrikaner group which had earlier distributed a similar leaflet that praised the government for having 'left the laager of Verkramptheid to join the world with its progressive ideas'.

Liberalism, progressive, not to mention equality and communism, are smear words in the dictionary of Afrikaans nationalism. Vorster, who climbed into the premier's chair on a ladder of fascist laws and violations of human rights, dare not appear as a 'progressive' before an Afrikaner audience, no matter how much the disguise might suit his purpose on the international scene.

In White supremacy politics, the main challenge to the party in power comes always from the extreme right, and never from the side of those who demand freedom and equality for all races. But the right wing's protests would not be taken seriously, and might never have been made, except for the pressure of the anti-apartheid movement at home and abroad. It is this pressure that compels the government to adopt its new 'outward' look, and that sets up the internal strains of which the quarrel between 'Verkramptes' and 'Verligtes' is a symptom.

Let us therefore intensify our efforts to unmask the policies of White South Africa and isolate it from the rest of the world. The more successful we are in this endeavour, the greater will be the contradictions between the regime's 'good neighbourly relations' and its fascistic rule over four-fifths of the population. When thieves fall out, honest men come into their own.

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WE NEED YOUR ASSISTANCE. PLEASE DO NOT FORGET TO
RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION AND TO SEND IN DONATIONS.

Part Two

SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

- by Anti-Pass

Military Developments

From the beginning of the sixties' the ANC has referred in considerable detail to the existence of the "Unholy Alliance" between South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia. Over the years S. Africa has clearly emerged as the kingpin of the alliance. The reasons for this are two-fold. First of all S.A. is the most economically advanced of the three with enormous financial pickings at stake. Secondly and flowing from this S.A. is the only one of the three able to carry the costs of an armed alliance.

Already Portugal is finding the costs of defending her colonies against the guerrilla armies an enormous strain on her resources. The 1968 Portuguese military budget amounted to £125 million i.e. 40% of the total budget in a country which is poor by any standard. In addition there are 110,000 Portuguese soldiers in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Bissau attempting to defend the Portuguese colonies in a losing war. This too is a severe strain on manpower resources. In an attempt to correct this women are now being recruited. According to the "Evening Post"* of 20/1/68, Portugal has offered Malawi a slice of land in Mozambique to limit the amount of territory that needs to be defended, as well as to try and persuade Malawi to share the costs of the war. Another suggestion that the costs might persuade Portugal to abandon her colonies is the report in the London "Sun" by Basil Davidson that Mozambique and Angola are thinking of their own Unilateral Declaration of Independence from Portugal and joining S.A.

Rhodesia is in a worst predicament than Portugal. She could not even cope with the small guerrilla force which fought in Wankie and elsewhere last year - S. African troops and soldiers had to be called in and are still there. In fact, S. African soldiers are reported to have spread throughout Southern Africa. It is known that S. African troops are in the Tete Province of Mozambique defending the site of the Cabora Bassa Hydro-Electric Scheme. At least 150 S. African soldiers are based in Malawi. S. African police (and possibly troops) are said to be active in Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland, and in any case, move relatively freely in and out of these countries.

That South Africa's inevitable military involvement in Southern Africa is generally accepted by the Whites is shown by the numerous pronouncements being made by prominent personalities that the Portuguese are fighting S. Africa's war in Mozambique and are like the White Rhodesians, the first line of defence against the African Revolution.

Having accepted the mantle of the "bastion of Western Civilisation" in Southern Africa, racist S.A. has rapidly expanded its annual military budget to £120 million. We shall not go into details here as past

*Port Elizabeth

issues of/....

issues of Mayibuye, and Sechäba have dealt with it. (See also ANC publication "Great Power Conspiracy"). We would however remind readers that S. Africa's armoury includes "defensive" and offensive weapons, latest jet fighters and production of poison gases. And S. Africa's long coastline is kept under surveillance by regular patrols, air reconnaissance and the erection of a Decca Radar System (range 200 miles).

International Response

Huge financial and capital investments by imperialist countries S.A. are known facts. Besides these investments, military co-operation between these countries has been on the increase in flagrant violation of U.N. resolutions. International opinion, however, has forced these States to conclude military agreements, under the guise of "technical" assistance and in secrecy. In order to forestall the possibility of further international action S.A. has been provided with the know-how licences to produce a large range of military equipment from rifles and aircraft to what is described as a "modern" type of a bomb. In April 1968 four members of the Portuguese Atomic Energy Commission, led by Dr. Cab Director-General of that Commission visited S.A. On that occasion Dr. A.J. Roux, Chairman of the S.A. Atomic Energy Board, speaking in Pretoria revealed that there was considerable co-operation in the field of "nuclear energy" between S.A. and the U.S., France, the U.K. and Portugal. Atomic experts from the U.S. are also known to have visited S.A.

Israel, not surprisingly, is also developing closer relationships with S.A. Recently two members of the Israeli Knesset (Parliament), Shmuel Taimir, visited S.A. They are founder-members of the Israeli-S. Friendship Association. Israel is also planning to supply aircraft to S.A. Not long ago the Deputy Director-General of the Israeli Aircraft Industries, accompanied by the Chief Engineer, toured S.A. In the course of their visit arrangements were started to bring the Israeli manufactured Arava short-take-off-and-landing aircraft to S.A. for demonstrations. S.A. has been equally generous in allowing millions of rand to be sent by S.A. Jews to Israel. A side effect of this co-operation has been the increasing cordiality of relations between Malawi and Israel with Dr. Banda not so very long ago having made a State visit to Israel.

It is perhaps not so well-known that W. Germany has over the past 10 years become a major military ally of racist S.A. With former Nazis still holding key positions in W. German life it is not surprising that country is bent on rearming itself to the teeth. Frustrated by post World War II treaties W. Germany is using S.A. as a research and test base for atomic weapons, rockets and missiles. A well-known spokesman of the W. German militarists, Major-General von Mellenthin, had this to say in 1960:

"The first conclusion which the S.A. countries should draw from the unreliability of the young African States in the military field, is the formation of SATO, consisting of Portuguese territories of Mozambique and Angola, Rhodesia and S.A....The West must realise that the military vacuum which has now been created...and the factor of uncertainty presented by the new Native States, means that S.A. States and territories are

the only reliable allies upon whom the West can reckon in a crisis."

At the time the existence of an "Unholy Alliance" was exposed and shortly thereafter a secret military treaty was signed between West Germany and S. Africa. The withdrawal of British troops from South East Asia has once more given rise about a "power vacuum" in the Indian Ocean. Coming at a time when the Suez Canal is closed and the Cape sea-route used by shipping the S. African racists have been quick to point out the strategic significance of S.A. and the need for a wider SATO (South Atlantic Treaty Organisation). Thus, P.W. Botha, South African Defence Minister, referred last month to the "vacuum" in the Indian Ocean which demanded closer co-operation between nations in the South Atlantic area. He said that in the case of an East-West conflict the Cape sea-route would be one of the top military priorities. This theme of a "strategic vacuum" has been taken up by "Die Transvaler" (27/3/68 and 3/4/68), the former Acting State President, Tom Naude, (2/2/68) and the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Nogueira (13/3/68) among others. As to be expected the Communist bogey is given prominence. The line is that the Soviet Union is preparing to entrench herself in the Indian Ocean.

France is another country which has recently gained notoriety as an arms supplier to fascist S.A. in open defiance of U.N. resolutions and international opinion. When the S. African Minister of Defence informed parliament in May 1968 that discussions were being held with friendly powers about the common defence of sea-routes, it was strongly rumoured that France was one of these "friendly powers". This is given credence by the fact that General Andre Peufre leading military adviser to De Gaulle and head of the French Institute for Strategic Studies, made an official visit to S. Africa in 1965. His advice to the racists may be summarised as follows:

Military strength could only gain time by resisting foreign intervention and maintaining internal order. But political factors were decisive. The main thing was to create the right psychological conditions for peaceful co-existence. S. Africa had to find a formula by which to break down opposition in Europe and the U.S. by means of well-planned reforms and a big publicity campaign.

French policy may be gleaned from an article in the semi-official monthly "Revue de Defense Nationale" (March, 1968) which argued that S.A. should be allowed to buy heavy arms in view of the "Communist danger". It is noteworthy that nothing opposed to official French policy would be allowed to appear in the Revue.

We have not dealt in any detail with the economic and military collaboration between racist S.A. and Britain and the U.S. as this is well-known. We have confined ourselves to the increasing co-operation between/....

between certain European countries, Israel and the white racists of Southern Africa in the military sphere.

Our next article shall deal with the Reasons and Implications of S. Africa's economic and military penetration and alliances.

FIGHTING TALK:

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE INDIAN OCEAN

- Chibusa Wandu

Listen to this statement by R. Viljoen, a former member of the Ministry of Information in the Rhodesian regime: "More and more Africans from South Africa were joining the Rhodesian terrorists....the terrorists are 100 per cent trained and equipped. They are meticulous about their armaments and carry oil and rods for weapon cleaning - the mark of a good soldier..." (Sunday Tribune, 14/7/68). The same report stated that Viljoen's son, Charles was killed by the guerrillas. Viljoen then said people were "far too complacent" about the Rhodesian situation.

In so far as the white population is "complacent" about the situation Viljoen and his colleagues in the propaganda agencies of the rebel regime have themselves to blame. Were they not the guys who proclaimed loudly that the "terrorists" had been suppressed?

But there is a point Viljoen is getting at. He was speaking at East London and appealing for even greater support from South Africa.

By the looks of things it seems that Viljoen and others do not have to do much coaxing. Obviously the fascists down there are simply gunning to go, not only to Rhodesia but also to Mozambique and Angola. Right now there is a big campaign by the white capitalist press, certain politicians and businessmen belonging to the ruling classes to whip up public opinion in favour of large scale intervention by South Africa in Mozambique and Angola.

Theo Gerdener, the Natal Administrator, who for several months has been crying "wolf" and calling for South Africa to give military aid to the Portuguese in their war against the Frelimo Freedom Fighters has just returned from a visit to Mozambique. The trip is part of his crusade to mobilise aid for the Portuguese on the weight of the argument that if the Portuguese are defeated, African Freedom Fighters will be in Natal within a fortnight.

Said Gerdener on his return: "In fact, it seems clear that most people accept that Southern Africa will never again be free from terrorists activity, no matter how successful the armed forces are in their operations against the terrorists."

But the/....

But the situation giving S.A. the jitters is the one developing in Angola. There, the zone of guerrilla activity is admitted by the enemy to be as big as Rhodesia. Moreover, fighting has now spread to the Caprivi Strip and the Northern parts of S.W. Africa.

S. African journalist, Al Venter, reports in the Johannesburg Sunday Express, (14/7/68) that Portuguese officers told him in a recent trip to Angola that the calibre of Freedom Fighters is much improved. These of course, are MPLA guerrillas, who have made remarkable progress in the war since MPLA opened the Eastern Front a couple of years ago.

In a long article in Newscheck (12/7/68), the same Al Venter, tries to show the Portuguese as a tough lot. "He is young, tough, alert and passionately idealistic for an anti-Communist cause that dovetails with the tenets of his Roman Catholic Religion".

On the other hand Gerdener and his delegation are reported to have "talked to dozens of young soldiers. Again and again" the remark heard from the S. Africans was: "Kinders" (children), (Sunday Tribune 14/7/68).

We have different reports from our colleagues of the Frelimo and the MPLA. Our comrades-in-arms tell us that in several months of fighting what they saw of the enemy were the heels of his boots disappearing in the distance. The Portuguese have been running, just running.

As I have pointed out, there is a definite and clear cut motive for the present "Support-the-Portuguese" campaign currently going on in S. Africa.

On the one hand demagogues in the white camp are calling for intervention by S. Africa with their eye on the huge profits they can reap from the Portuguese by selling arms and increasing their trade with Mozambique and Angola.

The Vice-Chairman of the Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce, A. Cilliers was quoted by the Rhodesian Broadcasting Co-operation (16/7/68), as saying that more could be done by S. Africa to assist the Portuguese in Angola in their work-out against the "terrorists". He suggested that arms should be supplied to the Portuguese to further this aim. Cilliers went on to say that it was very important to increase trade with Angola which needed capital and technical assistance.

On the other hand, White S. Africa is getting anxious about the situation in the neighbouring Portuguese territories because the Portuguese are really getting hell from the Freedom Fighters. And therefore the powers-that-be in S. Africa are now preparing the White public for active intervention in these territories on a big scale.

We of the ANC have always warned that the racist regime in South Africa was arming to the teeth not only to suppress the internal freedom struggle/....

struggle but conspired to intervene in other African States.

Today, by political pressure and economic blackmail S. Africa has effectively imposed its diktat on the former British Protectorates of Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho as well as on Malawi. She has staged large scale military intervention in Rhodesia and is preparing to do the same in Mozambique, and Angola. The regime is holding the mandated territory of S. W. Africa by force.

Therefore, the troops of the "Unholy Alliance" comprising S.A., Portugal and Rhodesia have deployed their fighting forces on a wide front stretching from the Atlantic Ocean in the West to the Indian Ocean in the East. Blessed are our comrades of Frelimo, ZAPU, ANC and the MPLA, who are in the front line delivering devastating blows against the enemy.

(Cont. from p.5)

The enemy losses have been so heavy that Lt-General Keevy, South African Commissioner of Police, refused to give details of casualties. The Rhodesian and South African racists are now faced with the ugly reality that the White widows of soldiers killed in the fighting are increasing and so is the impatience of the White population over the tactics of the authorities who have been conducting secret funerals and thus denying the dead white soldiers' military burials.

The current wave of fighting is taking place in many parts of Zimbabwe. Fierce pitched battles have been raging particularly in an area one hundred and forty miles North of Bulawayo.

In their usual desperation and callousness the enemy has bombed African villages and they count civilian dead as the guerrillas. This is a vain attempt by the enemy to intimidate the African population hoping to prevent them from supporting the struggle.

Lusaka 23 July, 1968,

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FREEDOM FIGHTERS CAPTURED IN
BATTLE MUST BE TREATED AS
PRISONERS-OF-WAR.

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