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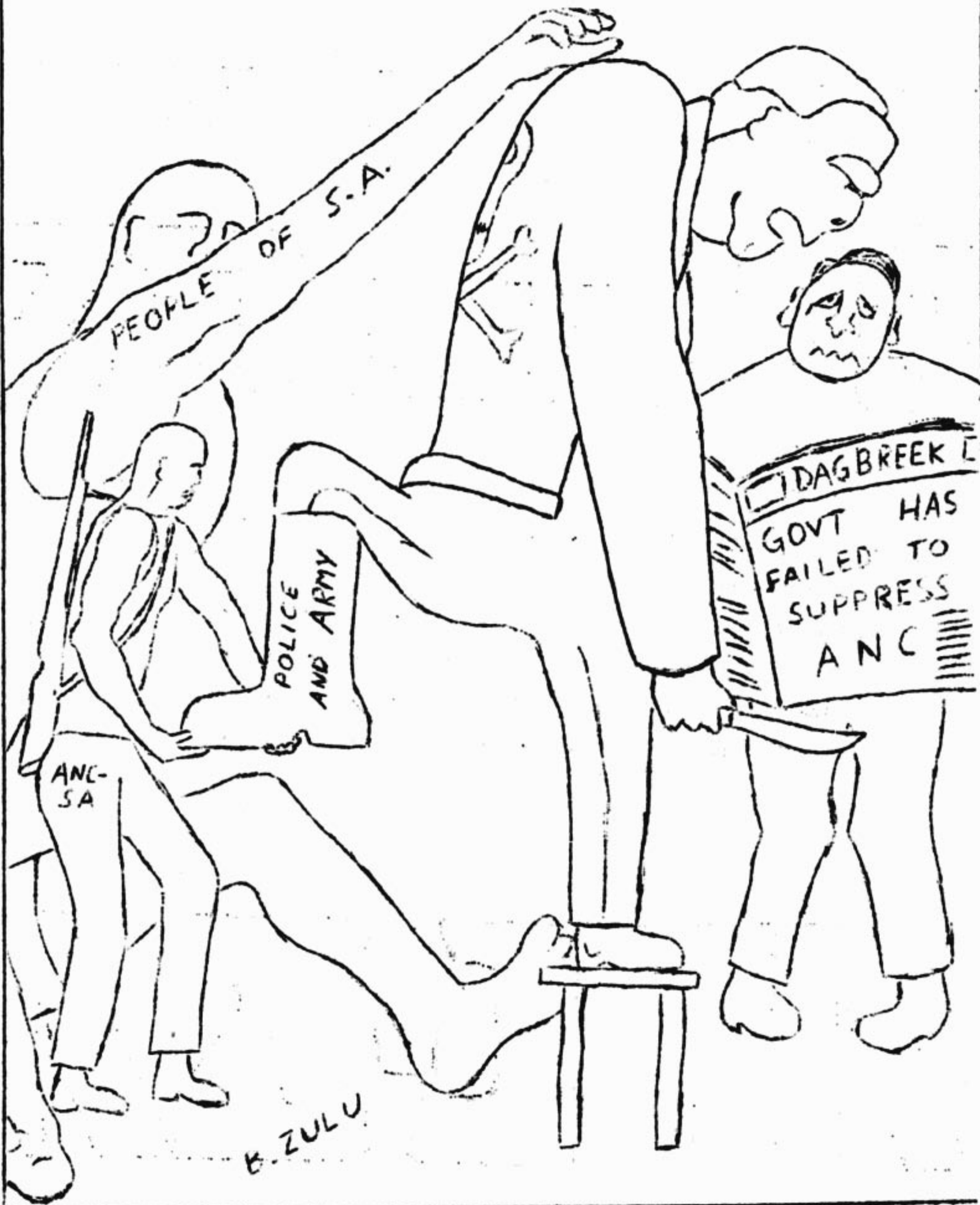
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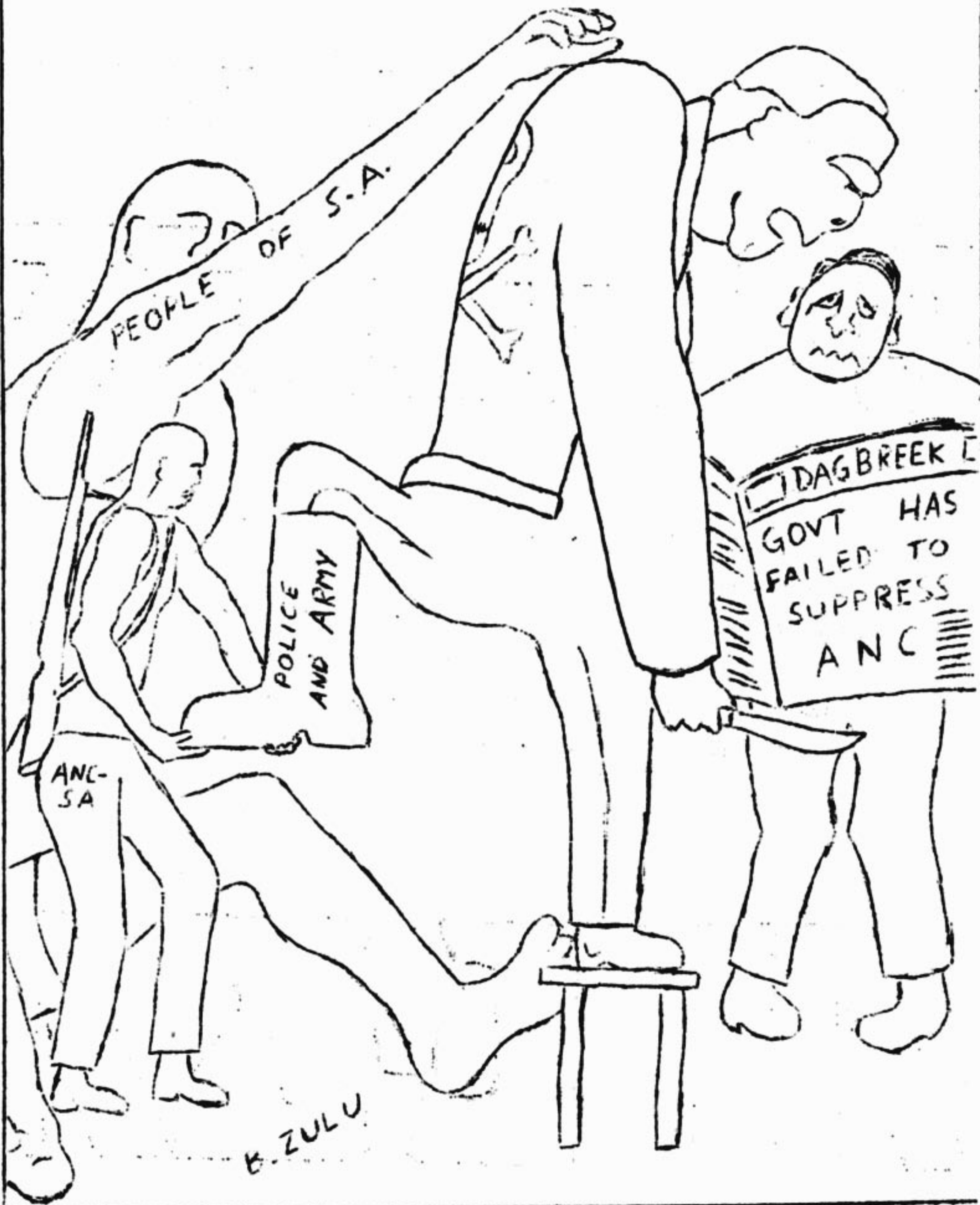
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ANC-SWA



VORSTER: "DON'T WORRY, MAN. I'M HOLDING HIM DOWN FIRMLY."



VORSTER: "DON'T WORRY, MAN. I'M HOLDING HIM DOWN FIRMLY."

We are somewhat surprised that certain White circles in S.A., among the Jewish community in particular, are disturbed at the appointment of a former Nazi S.S. Officer as W. Germany's Ambassador to South Africa. This is not the first former Nazi to be so appointed nor for that matter is the presence of former Nazis in S.A. confined to the diplomatic corps. Our astonishment arises from the fact that the very people who demur at the presence of a single Nazi functionary are prepared to support the fascist racist government of South Africa without any qualms.

Gustav Sonnelhol, the newly appointed Ambassador of W. Germany, joined the Hitler Youth in 1931, even before the Nazis grabbed power. He rose rapidly to become first Lieutenant of the notorious S.S. Throughout the war he served in the Nazi diplomatic corps. Briefly detained after the war he was released by the Americans and put to work on the Mosshall Plan. He has since worked in the Nazi Foreign Service. Sonnelhol is but one of a whole army of former Nazis holding high office in W. Germany. Former members of the Nazi Party are to be found in both the State and Federal Cabinets and parliaments; Nazi Generals command not only W. German but also NATO forces; even the Federal President was involved in helping to build Nazi concentration camps. What is of interest to us is the increasing collaboration between W. Germany and racist S.A. - a collaboration less well known than it ought to be for it spells danger not only for liberation movements in Southern Africa but for Africa as a whole.

The association between S.A. and W. Germany goes back to the mid-thirties when many members of the Broederbond studied in Germany and men like Vorster openly sabotaged the war effort to defeat the Nazis. Trade, economic, financial ties between S.A. and W. Germany are being tightened and top W. German officials like Herman Abs, key financier of Hitler's policies, frequently visit S.A. and H.G. Thorney, a former official of Goebbels' propaganda department edits 'Afrika Post' a German newspaper in South Africa.

The most dangerous aspect of the collaboration are the military links being forged between the two countries. Military co-operation was formalised in a treaty signed in 1961. Major-General von Mellenthin, a former member of Hitler's General Staff who has been living in S.A. since 1950, and an advocate of the S.A. Treaty Organisation with S. Africa at the centre, was a key figure in the formulation of the treaty. W. German arms manufacturers have helped S.A. circumvent the arms boycott against her by opening subsidiaries in S.A. to produce all types of arms and poison gas. And German nuclear know-how has been put at S. Africa's disposal.

This co-operation is mutually beneficial for, while S.A. gets the arms it needs, the W. German militarists are able to carry out research, manufacture and testing of weapons which they are prevented from doing in Europe. The danger to world peace in this link up is obvious. With the fascist-racists in S.A. frequently indulging in sabre rattling against independent African countries the immediate danger is that S.A. will use these arms in her aggression against independent Africa. Let Africa take note.

JUNE 26 MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF S.A.

- By O.R. Tambo

On the occasion of June 26th, the Acting President of the African National Congress of South Africa, Mr. Oliver Tambo in a message broadcast over Radio Tanzania External Service, saluted the Freedom Fighters of S. Africa in their heroic struggle against oppression. We reproduce below the full text of the broadcast:

Power to the people! Maatla! Mayibuye!!! We have come a long way from the day 18 years ago when the Nationalist Government police shot down and killed in coldblood 18 unarmed and undefended, unsuspecting, peaceful demonstrators on May 1st, 1950. The violence of that murderous act was the violence of the pass laws, the Suppression of Communism Act, the Group Areas Act, Bantu Authorities Act. It was the violence of Apartheid and racial discrimination; it was indeed the violence of White minority rule. In fitting reply to this rule served on our people, the ANC supported by the S.A. Indian Congress called the masses to action. And on June 26th, 1950 S.A. came to a stand-still as hundreds of thousands of workers and people demonstrated their determination to meet the violence of the oppressors with militant struggle for liberation. The years that followed June 26th, 1950 tell a story of a mounting confrontation between a Fascist clique of oppressors and the freedom loving people of our country. This story is told in the militant campaigns of the 50's which featured our women fighters, the dynamic youth of our land, our militant trade unionists and workers, the fighting peasants of Sekhukhuniland, Zeerust, Zululand, Transkei and other places. It is reflected in the police raids, arrests, court trials that took place all over the country as masses challenged the brutal White oppressors. The protests and strikes and demonstrations; the great campaigns that swept through from 1952 rising in a crescendo to the early 60's, leaving in their wake more stenguns and saracen tanks, more repressive laws, more shootings and massacres; and in the desperation of the fascist rulers - the army itself. But the struggle had to go forward to freedom of our life time.

We demanded as we still demand "tokologo ka nako ya rona" for our people have set themselves the goal of complete freedom. The attainment of this goal has become more urgent with each passing year. Today the confrontation with the exploiters and persecutors of our people has reached the level of armed conflict; today the struggle for liberation extends from the boss's office, from the madam's kitchen, from the buses and trains, from the factory and the farm; from buildings and instalations to the plains, hills, valleys and mountains; from the Southern-most part of our country to the towns, villages, the bush and mountain fastnesses of Zimbabwe where the guerrilla units of ZAPU and the ANC are inflicting heavy losses on the South African and Rhodesian racist troops. The liberation struggle extends further beyond Zimbabwe, in Angola, and Mozambique, the Portuguese are confronted by a rising tide of masses in arms. The people of South West Africa (Namibia) have also drawn blood

from/...

from the White racist invaders. Southern Africa as a whole has changed since the volleys fired by Malan's police, it is changing rapidly, since the volleys fired in return by the Wankie heroes last August. For us in South Africa, June 26th, 1968 brings news of people who laid down their arms half a century ago and have now picked them up again. June 26th, 1968 opens the door to the final and decisive phase of our struggle. Let us enter it with the courage of our famous fore-bears in the cause of freedom and happiness on our motherland.

Let us on this day recall all those who have led the struggle of our people to this decisive phase. The list is long and extends to the remote past, but let us mention the greatest in the long chain of ANC Presidents. The late Chief Lutuli as well as his colleagues and fellow-fighters for freedom, late Z.K. Mathews, late Moretsele, late Mini, late Saloojee, and others who have fallen in the cause of battle. The imprisoned leaders and activists among them Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Kathy Ahmed Kathrada, Dennis Goldberg, Steven Dlamini, Billy Nair, Bram Fischer, Motsosaledi, Mkwazi and countless others.

And among those who have led the ANC through the decades of bitter struggle to the present era of guerrilla warfare, we must mention Moses Kotane, J.B. Marks, Y.M. Dadoo, leaders of great distinction who have remained in the forefront of our peoples' struggle to the present day.

We salute these heroes on this day. We congratulate our fighting forces and army commanders for the honour they have brought to our people and to Africa. We wish them great and decisive battles in the ensuing year. We deeply mourn the loss of those of our brothers of Umkhonto We Sizwe who have fallen valiantly in the battlefield. Their names and those of their comrades-in-arms of ZAPU will never die in our hearts and in our minds. We express our solidarity with the heroes of Vietnam and Guinea Bissau and all fighters for freedom in other parts of the world. We salute our brothers in Africa, our friends and supporters in Asia and the socialist countries. We greet the progressive people of Western Europe and our supporters and comrades-in-arms in America. We pledge ourselves to fight and sacrifice for our freedom till victory is won.

AMANDLA!! MAYIBUYE!!

* * * *

ANNOUNCEMENT:

WITH TWO WEEKS BEFORE AUGUST 8TH, DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE WOMEN OF SOUTH AFRICA WHAT ABOUT RENEWING YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO MAYIBUYE OR SENDING A GIFT SUBSCRIPTION FOR YOUR FRIEND, LIBRARY, CHURCH OR UNION? THERE IS NO BETTER GIFT THAN MAYIBUYE.

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THE AGONY OF FORCED REMOVALS

- Zola Bona

Much has been written in Mayibuye and Sechaba about the evils of Apartheid and its effects on our people. Our readers must surely have heard many a time about the forceful removal of Africans and other non-Whites from areas they have inhabited for generations. The story of Sophiatown and the atrocities perpetrated by the authorities on its inhabitants is still fresh in our minds.

This is no new phenomenon. The history of our people is riddled with such examples whereby communities comprising thousands of families have been forcefully removed from their homes to barren, unproductive areas to satisfy the greed and whims of the White racists. Over the years land has been taken from our people to force them to be a landless reservoir of cheap labour. The leaders of the Nationalist Party from Malan to Vorster with their usual arrogance and callousness have intensified this practice. To quote a few examples, the forceful removal of Africans from the Western Cape, the removal of the Indian Community from Martindale, the removal of Africans from Meran to Limeville, the forced resettlement of Africans in Mdantsane near East London, Mngqesha 14 miles from King Williams Town and Nada near Queenstown. The official reasons for these removals have been numerous ranging from "'slums clearance', 'removal of black spots and locations in the sky', 'ethnic grouping' to removal of 'dangerous Bantu locations near White residential areas'.

The official term for these ranges from resettlement villages, to transit camps for "displaced persons" emergency camps, but to many they are known as "hell holes". The most recent examples is the removal of 150,000 Africans from farms, "Black Spots" and urban locations in the Tugela Basin region in Natal to be resettled in adjoining "homelands" and the forceful removal of about 400 families from Eersterus near Pretoria to Klipgat and Stinkwater near Hammanskraal 34 miles away. The removal of the Africans from the Tugela Basin has been going on for a very long time and the one from Eersterus for the past three weeks.

Many of the African workers in the towns in the Tugela Basin have been forcefully carted back into Zululand in order to "ease the congestion in the area" and for the rest who are urban born "emergency camps" have been created "until their future can be decided". The majority of the inhabitants of these camps are either old and sickly people who have been sucked dry by the Apartheid System and thus cannot find employment anywhere or too young to carry a reference book in order to qualify for work. All have no homes on the "homelands" and hence they are forced into the "hell holes". The situation on the Tugela Basin is that some towns like Weenen have been zoned for White, Coloured and Indian occupation and the Africans are not wanted in, near or around the towns. Hence the removal of Africans who had squatted in farms near the towns, into Zululand and the "resettling" of between 150 and 200 families comprising about 1,000 people into "emergency camps".

There/..

There is no water in the camps; it has to be carried both for consumption and building from the Bushman River about one mile away. Residents pay K2 a month site rent and 50 ngwee a month for every child over school going age, thus forcing many children to go to the mines at an early age, plus 50 ngwee lodgers' fee. There is no sanitation whatsoever, yet the people have been living there since October last year. The first building the government has rushed to erect is a beer hall!!

The situation at Stinkwater and Klipgat is the same. They were removed from Eersterus, their home, without adequate notice and were carted to their new home without adequate preparation. They have been removed to a barren area 34 miles from Pretoria where the majority works. Tents to live in were given for a stipulated time after which the government will take its property back. Thus they are forced to build mud huts which they clearly know will crumble in the coming rainy season. To build these mud huts they have to carry water from a bore hole about half a mile away. Their "resettlement" at Stinkwater and Klipgat has meant the loss of modern homes for some of them which they owned by freehold. To crown it all they are forced to pay rent to the government. There is no sanitation, no piped water, no school, shop, post office or clinic, nor adequate transport to the nearest Administrative Area, Hammanskraal or Pretoria where the majority of the men works. For a single journey to Pretoria they pay 40 ngwee (4shillings) and their average wages is K7, (£3.10s) a week which means that they spend more than half of their wages on transport. The residents of Klipgat and Stinkwater still live under the fear that they may be removed again when ethnic grouping is enforced.

All these "settlements" are rife with T-B and malnutrition and are overcrowded. In all there is either no employment or the places of work are too far thus forcing the residents, who cannot afford the transport costs to seek shelter "illegally" with friends and relatives near the towns. This leads to the break up of families. There are constant raids for pass, permits and tax.

The government laws and regulations which govern the residents of the "hell holes" give a clear picture as to the purpose of establishing these camps and the conditions under which the inhabitants live. They stipulate that:

- * No person shall live or enter the camp other than by entrance or exit permit provided by the urban local authority for such purpose.
- * No person shall keep any dog, cow, poultry or any form of livestock without the permission of the superintendent.
- * A site permit may be cancelled, on one month's notice, if the holder is out of employment for a continuous period of more than one month or is employed outside the area without the permission of the superintendent for

more/...

more than one month.

- * No person shall trade in the camp - except the local authority - or act as a hawker or pedlar, or take or solicit any orders within the camp for any undertaking.
- * No person shall sit, lie, stand, loiter or congregate in - or in any other manner encumber - any street, road or public place within the camp in a way which would obstruct traffic.
- * No person shall in any way dig into or remove or disturb the surface of the soil in the camp, except in areas the superintendent may designate.
- * No public meetings or entertainment may be held in the camp without the superintendent's permission or continue after 11 p.m. without his approval.
- * A permit holder and his family shall forthwith leave the camp if his presence is considered undesirable.
- * The superintendent or any other appointed officer may enter any dwelling at any time for "inspection".

It can be seen from reading the above laws and regulations that the racists have violated the most elementary human rights. There is no freedom of movement, congregation, speech or expression. The superintendent is the dictator because the town Council acts according to his recommendations. The town council does not have to give reasons for the expulsion of any resident and has the sole and absolute discretion who may or may not stay. No wonder bribery and corruption is rife in these "hell holes". For holding social parties or sports meetings the permission of the authorities has to be sought. The penalty for breaking any of these regulations is "K50 (£25) or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 3 months or both".

The solution to the eradication of Limevilles, Klipgats, Stirkwaters and Nadas in our country does not lie in:

"Increased supervission at the settlements to prevent illegal occupation of more than one family and the resultant conditions of overcrowding.

"...street lighting of the settlements,

"development of industry to give employment or to these otherwise idle and purposeless people.

"location of the settlements on Bantu Areas."

(Evening Post
25/3/68)

as/.....

as advocated by the WHITES ONLY Progressive Party at its Cape Congress in Grahamstown. The solution can only be found by forceful removal of the Apartheid system which breeds all this misery for the oppressed and setting up a non-racial democratic society in South Africa based on the Freedom Charter.

* * * *

NEWS ITEM:

Unflinching Struggle Against South African Reaction

Algiers (ADN) - The aid given by West Germany and other NATO States for the racist regimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia was castigated at a press conference in Algiers by the Permanent Representative in Algeria of the African National Congress of South Africa, Johny Makatini.

Mr. Makatini referred in his statement to the importance of the fighting alliance between the ANC and the Zimbabwe African People's Union in Southern Rhodesia, emphasising that both organisations had a common enemy, the racist regimes in the two countries, which were given active support by the USA, Britain, France and West Germany.

The ANC representative dealt at length with the struggle of the people of South Africa. "We know that we have a difficult struggle before us," he said. Nevertheless, the ANC would unflinchingly continue its just struggle, for the "diabolical collusion" between the reactionary forces in South Africa also presented a serious danger to all independent African nations, Johny Makatini added.

ADN 27 June, 1968.

* * * *

ANC Official Pays Tribute to GDR's Solidarity With Africa

Berlin, (ADN) - The leading official of the African National Congress, M.P. Naicker, in an interview with ADN has described the GDR's strict observance of the boycott measures against the South African Vorster government and its repeatedly strong condemnation of the regime's racist policy as an expression of the fraternal solidarity with the South African people's liberation struggle.

Mr. Naicker, who is also editor of the South African newspaper "Sechaba", paid special tribute to the comprehensive financial and moral support rendered by the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee in the GDR.

"The German Democratic Republic has proved since the beginning of its existence that it is a true friend of the just cause," the politician added.

He said that West Germany, which always posed as a friend and supporter of Africa, was one of the closest allies of the Vorster government and thus one of the fiercest enemies of the peoples' struggling for freedom.

(ADN) 3rd July, 1968.

* * * *

SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

- by Anti-Pass

We have in several recent issues of Mayibuye dealt with the question of South Africa's increasing interest in Southern Africa in particular and Africa in general. This development has been especially rapid over the past three years when South Africa's offensive in Africa has taken on a more aggressive and blatant aspect. The racists' chief concern in all the manoeuvring that has been going on is, of course, to maintain the abominable apartheid system; the main danger the racists foresee is an armed struggle for liberation which, as they see it, might not only make it difficult to defend the system but quite possibly bring it tumbling down.

In so far as the apartheid system depends on the racial oppression of the African majority it cannot, by itself, survive a determined People's War. The fascist rulers of South Africa are aware of this. Thus Lieutenant General Verster, Chief of the South African Airforce:-

"Current history showed that terrorism was a prelude to war. Danger signs for South Africa could be detected.The enemy could not easily be pinned down in guerrilla war."

The racists have therefore launched an intensive campaign which is ultimately directed towards defending White minority interests. Inextricably involved in their scheming and planning is independent Africa where all sorts of pressures and bribes are being used; involved, too, is imperialism which not only has a huge financial stake in Southern Africa but regards South Africa as a great strategic significance in terms of the cold war. In pursuance of its objectives South Africa has launched an offensive on many different fronts, sometimes contradictory, but all directed towards maintaining White minority rule in Southern Africa. To quote the "Financial Mail," 12/1/68:

"...in the advancement of South Africa's cause it is necessary to proceed on many fronts simultaneously."

In this series of articles we shall deal with the development of a Southern African complex with South Africa as the nerve centre, the reasons and implications of this and finally attempt to show that, while geographical and historical factors can not be disregarded, there is no need for independent Africa to play racist South Africa's dangerous game.

The Southern African Complex

This description is used largely for convenience but it is not intended to imply that South Africa's interests stop at the Zambesi. True there has been much talk of late of a Southern African Common Market or more precisely a South African Apartheid Confederation but the racist octopus is stretching its tentacles much further. There is no doubt that
much of/...

much of racist South Africa's expansion into Africa is dictated by the needs of the South African economy but military, strategic and propaganda factors weigh largely into consideration and it is this aspect which spells danger not only for independent Africa but for the peace of the world.

South Africa's Expansion Into Africa

Racist South Africa has offered economic and technical assistance to any African country willing to accept it. While rumours abound that Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, etc. have trade and other dealings with South Africa, the main "beneficiaries" of South African aid are Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi, Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola. As Muller, the South African Foreign Minister put it:-

"...the government is giving full support to South African businessmen who are embarking on projects in Black African States."

We will not go into the position of Zambia as the economic links with South Africa which existed long before independence are aggravated by UDI and communication difficulties. Furthermore, these links have not deterred Zambia from taking a positive stand on the side of the African Revolution and against fascist-racism.

Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland

As a result of geographical necessity and historical accident the three former High Commission territories' economies are inextricably tied to South Africa. They have a common South African currency a joint Customs agreement, their export and import trade is largely with or through South Africa and a large numbers of their able-bodied male citizens (in the case of Lesotho this amounts to almost 50%) are obliged by poverty to work on the mines and farms of South Africa. All three countries have inherited poverty as a result of decades of colonial exploitation and in their case, as already in the case of Zambia, progressives would be quite ready to understand the impossibility of breaking all links with South Africa. But the governments of these countries appear to have become politically unbalanced as a result of economic necessity. As far back as 1964 Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho, made the following nauseating statement in addressing the South African Premier:-

"I can assure you in advance that we shall forever be grateful to your Excellency and the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and to show our thanks for this generous offer, we shall place this country and its peoples under the wise government of the Republic of South Africa economically, politically and socially, so that you can lead us to true independence."

Seretse/...

Seretse Khama has spoken of building bridges between the North and the South of Africa (for whose benefit? We may well ask). Prince Makhosini Dlamini, Premier of Swaziland has gone even further. According to the "Star" (13/4/68) he is reported to have said that Swaziland would expect help from South Africa if attacked by terrorists (why does he think "terrorists" might want to attack his country?). Like Banda of Malawi they seem to have become political idiots and this is affecting the kind of links they are establishing with racist South Africa.

Lesotho has appointed Anton Rupert, a top financier of the Nationalist Party and an industrial magnate, as economic adviser! A top Rothman manager, Wynand van Groon has been seconded by Rupert to head the Lesotho National Development Corporation. The dangers were unwittingly exposed by the "Financial Mail" (18/8/67):-

"The entire economic development of Lesotho may well rest on Mr. van Groon's shoulders for the next few years, for any industry approaching the government will be screened by the Lesotho National Development Corporation and will have to accept its conditions."

Several South African companies have investments in all three countries, especially Swaziland, and these interests are expanding all the time. The Oxbow Hydro-electric Scheme in Lesotho, which will provide cheap water and power, will receive some financial assistance from South Africa who is also expected to be a customer. Other small loans and financial grants have also been received from South Africa which has also presented the three countries with several breeds of cattle, sheep, etc. The South African equivalent of the Peace Corps, the South African Voluntary Service, is already active and last year thirty of them worked in Lesotho.

Malawi

The most publicised aspect of Malawi's links with South Africa has been the granting of a £4 million loan for the building of the new capital in Lilongwe. This money will be spent in South Africa itself for the designers, architects and contractors are all South African firms. This is in line with traditional imperialist practice as outlined by the "Financial Mail" (12/1/68):-

"...if the Republic is to help finance the economic development of emergent Africa North of the Limpopo, as part of an evolving foreign policy, it will be in her interest to see that part of the money flows back in payment for her own exports, services and know-how."

Other links too are expanding rapidly. In 1967 a number of Malawi Cabinet Ministers visited South Africa to sign a Trade Agreement. They, of course, made a point of meeting Matanzima, treacherous toy "Prime Minister"/...

Minister" of the Transkei Bantustan. Interestingly enough, at about the same time, a Malawi delegation was in Lisbon, having talks with fascist Portugal's representatives. Also in 1967 Dr. P.S. Rantenbach, Resources and Planning Adviser to Nazi Vorster, visited Malawi Development Corporation, A.C. Coniati Brown, is a former General Manager of the South African Development Corporation. He was appointed on the recommendation of Dr. van Eck, a Financial bigwig of the Nationalist Party and Chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa.

Early in 1968 a team from the South African Department of Agriculture visited Malawi to "study" local conditions and to "advise" on agricultural planning. A Malawi Trade Delegation went to South Africa in April, 1968 for "discussions" and was presented with 54 Dorper sheep by the Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, M.H. Martin. It is interesting that much of relationship has been in the field of agriculture - obviously it would not be in South Africa's interest to help with secondary industries.

"Trade between South Africa and Malawi is typical of the pattern expected between a large, industrially diversified economy and a small one based on primary products." ("Financial Mail", 12/1/68).

Peace Corps types, in the form of medical students from Stellenbosch University, have also recently visited Malawi. Nearly a quarter million workers from Malawi are employed in South Africa. And, of course Malawi is the first African State to have established diplomatic links with South Africa.

Portuguese Colonies

South Africa's capital is more than ever before finding its way into Mozambique and Angola. Needless to say most of the projects are being undertaken by South African companies, either alone or with international consortia. South Africa's chief economic interests here are water, power in the form of gas, electricity and oil, and, of course, cheap exploited labour.

South Africa is involved in a £50 million scheme to pump natural gas from Moambo in Mozambique to the Witwatersrand. The highly optimistic Cabora Bassa Hydro-Electric Scheme on the Zambesi, which Frelimo has sworn never to allow to get under way, is expected to be financed largely from South Africa. The cost is estimated at £125 million and the main beneficiary of the power generated will be South Africa. Oil drilling and prospecting in Cabinda, River Zaire, Mocamedes in Angola, etc. is actively being financed from South Africa in combination with U.S. companies. Among other projects South Africa is providing £4 million for a sugar mill at Manhica in Mozambique.

As from elsewhere in Southern Africa large numbers of labourers from Mozambique are annually recruited for work on the mines and farms of South Africa.

Rhodesia/...

Rhodesia & South West Africa

These two countries are now virtually provinces of South Africa and are completely subject to the whims of the S. African economy. The Bantustan Scheme has already been exported to S.W. Africa while Rhodesia has been brought into the South Africa - Portuguese Economic Institute.

The above is but a brief outline of the type of technical personnel, finance and consumer goods flowing from S. Africa to Southern Africa. The situation is, of course, pregnant with contradictions as evidenced by the outcry from South African manufacturers of footwear, clothing, textiles, etc. who feel their markets threatened by the favourable rates granted to Rhodesian manufacturers in the make of UDI. But it is not this aspect of the problem which is so important as the strategic dangers inherent in the link up. We shall return to this later. The next article will deal with recent military developments in Southern Africa and developing international associations.

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NEWS ITEM:

GDR Capital Marks Fighting Day Of S.A. People

Berlin, (ADN) - At a festive meeting on Saturday many residents of the G.D.R. capital Berlin, together with S. African students and citizens of that country at present living in the G.D.R. marked the fighting day of the S. African people, June 26. At the meeting organised by representatives of the A.N.C., participants recalled the bitter struggle of the S.A. people against the White racist regime's repressive policy and assured South Africa's patriots of their continued unrestricted solidarity.

The Chairman of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee in the G.D.R., Heinz Schmidt, addressing the meeting emphasised this day's great importance for all peoples still oppressed. He said: "This last big bastion of colonialism in Africa will be swept away by the South African people in revolutionary armed struggle, supported by their friends throughout the whole world, at not too distant day".

Common Enemy: West German Fascists

The Representative of the A.N.C. of South Africa in the G.D.R., Florence Mophosho, who is also a Secretariat Member of the Women's International Democratic Federation, thanked the people of the G.D.R. for their untiring solidarity with the S. African people.

She branded the co-operation between the S. African regime and the West German Federal Republic, which in recent years had been continuously boosted mainly in the economic and military fields. Florence added that the two countries though distant from each other, faced a common enemy in the pro-fascist elements in West Germany which are supporting all reactionary and corrupt forces in the world.

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CRACKS IN THE RHODESIAN FRONT

- By Ndab'ezitha

To readers of Mayibuye and to all progressives, the expulsion of William Harper from the Cabinet of the rebel regime should be no surprise at all.

Unlike our opponents' mouthpieces, Mayibuye stands by and for the truth - the best propaganda. We are not given to scoring petty debating points or to scrounging for cheap propaganda. And the truth, like murder will out. In last week's developments in the rebel Cabinet, the truth wriggled its way out despite all the high-powered and frantic efforts to stifle it.

Last week, reports filtered out of Salisbury pointing to a significant split in Smith's Cabinet. We were not surprised at this news, nor at Smith's attempt to pooh-pooh these reports. In Mayibuye we have repeatedly said that in their attempts at placating international opinion, both Vorster and Smith by these very actions cause divisions within their own ranks. Recent developments in South Africa support our analysis. Now, the sacking of Harper is further vindication.

What is the significance of this event? Whatever it is, two points must be borne in mind. Firstly, one should not exaggerate it, and view it as a major turning-point which will mean an early collapse of the rebel regime. Of course, if Harper is followed by other high-ranking "Cowboys", this could indeed happen. Secondly, both Smith and Harper are birds of the same feather. They are in complete agreement on the goal, namely, the entrenchment and preservation of White, privileged rule.

However, they differ in style and on means. In the last two months, Smith has been making overtures to Harold Wilson in order to effect an early and honourable settlement of the Rhodesian issue. He sent up a trial balloon indicating his readiness to negotiate. Then when some rightists in his front fumed at the apparent liberalism of the Whaley Constitutional Report, Smith maintained a posture of aloofness from this unseemly storm and carefully created an image of reasonableness and moderation. This, of course, would go down well in reactionary quarters in Britain and elsewhere.

Now Harper's objection to this sort of style is that Smith is playing with fire. He is trying to beat the wily British at their own game of negotiation where they are past masters. The losers, sooner or later, would be the whites. Since prevention is better than cure, Harper registered his opposition, and stubbornly stood his ground even at the risk of a split. Faced with this challenge to his judgement, Smith had either to yield or to act firmly. He chose to be 'Mac the knife'. Why?

Because of Vorster, his mentor. Verwoerd held, and so does Vorster today, that Rhodesia's best bet is a settlement with Britain. Such a settlement/...

settlement would win Rhodesia influential friends and would divert world attention from Southern Africa. But far from this happening, the wrath of the world is mounting, and South Africa now feels herself increasingly insecure because of Rhodesia. The May resolution by the Security Council sent shivers through Cape Town. (See Mayibuye, Vol.2, No.27 of last week)

The result is that South Africa is now putting pressure on the Rhodesian rebels to come to terms with Britain for the sake of the unholy alliance's security. Now, for successful negotiation, the parties involved must be reasonable and likeable chaps, not wild extremists. At any rate, they must appear to be the former, not the latter. Who, then is tailored for this Job? Certainly Smith - not Harper.

It is for this reason, that the South African Government has chosen not to comment on Harper's sacking. If, as he is wrongly made out to be, Harper favours the Republic's brand of apartheid, Pretoria would be hailing his expulsion, and supporting him.

Their silence on this issue speaks a lot.

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FIGHTING TALK:

ANC UNDERGROUND HITS BACK

- by Chibusa Wandl.

For the whole week, last week, reports of the successful commemoration of South Africa Freedom Week have been pouring into our offices. From India to Algeria, from the U.A.R. to London, from Tanzania to Ireland from all corners of the globe progressive and democratic mankind registered its abhorrence of Apartheid and its firm support for our liberation struggle. We have also been flooded with messages of solidarity which have been too many to spell out here.

All this of course demonstrates in no uncertain manner the growing prestige of the ANC and the correctness of its basic strategy namely, to resolutely mobilise the masses of our people for armed struggle with the view to seize power and abolish the inhuman racism practised at this moment in our country; and on the other hand to rally the widest possible support of the international community so as to isolate the racists and their imperialist backers.

Can anyone doubt that these successes registered so far have our struggle squarely on the highway to victory. The most gratifying news we ever have been reports we have received from home of the intense activity of our underground organisation. In S.A., right under the noses of the fascist police our comrades observed June 26, S.A. Freedom Day in a truly daring manner befitting revolutionaries. Perhaps it is better to reprint some extracts from the enemy newspaper DAGBREEK (7th July, 1968) which reveals the extent of panic in the racist camp occasioned by the activity of the underground. Under the headline: Subversives - after Rivonia - Again active in South Africa. Inciting Tape recording played in Johannesburg, the newspaper reports:

"Incidents/...

"Incidents taking place in South Africa indicate immediately that subversive elements are again active in underground organisation and that in some of our cities secret organisations exist or cells have been built up.

It is the old Rivonia pattern. All evidence point out the sharpening of mounting terrorism. The Government is being openly challenged. The question is being asked if this is not the work of exiled members of banned political organisations. It can not be confirmed as to whether such people are not to be found in South Africa. On Wednesday 26th June, the so-called Freedom Day which was also observed by our enemies in London, a tape recording of the ANC was played in a Johannesburg street. Who made the recording? Who was, under the noses of the police, responsible for its playing? Printed extracts from it are at the moment being distributed through the post and by other methods. These activities demonstrate organisation and are definately not of a single person. The playing of the recording is the most challenging step the ANC has taken since the period between 1963-1965....this outbreak took place along with other activities. Hundreds of leaflets of the banned ANC were found in Commercial road, Durban. A large banner was found hoisted near a garage in the same street. Senior Security Police were called in.At the same time other printed booklets with illustrations also appeared in South Africa.There are picture illustrations of Freedom Fighters advancing on Rhodesia and South Africa. There a call is made to the non-Whites.

The booklets are written in four African languages and English. The introduction under the flag of the ANC, says: "WE ARE AT WAR."

Last month two other leaflets with a similar print were distributed in South Africa. The immediate aim is to condition the non-Whites in South Africa for an armed uprising and to prepare the road for guerrilla warfare, The Africans are being bombarded by more propaganda than they can take..."

That was Dagbreek talking. The Zulu language newspaper Ilanga (6/7/68) reported the nationwide distribution of the ANC underground leaflets in its front page. The leaflets called upon the people to unite and take arms against the regime and to fight for freedom following the footsteps of our late leader Chief Lutuli.

The truth of the matter is that in the last twelve months the ANC underground has prepared and distributed scores of leaflets preparing the masses for the armed struggle. This activity alone gives the lie to the regime's boasts that the resistance movement inside South Africa has been crushed. When they banned our organisation, the regime laboured under the illusion that their terror methods would muffle the burning desire of our masses for freedom. It was a hopeless task to ban the ANC since it is an organisation which has established deep roots among the masses. The regime is in fact in for a great deal of surprises.

Meanwhile, news from the battle front indicates that the guerrillas still/...

still hold the initiative. Troop reinforcements of the Smith regime despatched every now and again from the Thornhill military base in Gwelo return to bases badly mutilated. At the end of June a plane which flew out of the base with eleven soldiers returned to base with only one survivor. Even that one had been shot up in the leg which had to be amputated.

Reports indicate that rebel leader Ian Smith, pays regular visits to the Thornhill base with the intention of boosting the sagging morale of his army.

Secret burials of the regimes' soldiers killed by the ZAPU-ANC guerrillas are still taking place. Recently in Salisbury, Africans attending a funeral at the African grave yard adjacent to the European cemetery saw a convoy of three or four army lorries arriving. The African mourners were told by some white officials to clear off. The lorries then entered the European cemetery and there offloaded into a mass grave some coffins.

After the departure of the army convoy, the Africans were told that they could go back and proceed with their funeral they were conducting.

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LIST OF ADDITIONAL
JUNE 26TH MESSAGES OF SOLIDARITY
FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND EMINENT FIGURES

INDIA: Morarji Desai Deputy Prime Minister, New Delhi; V.P. Naik Chief Minister of Maharashtra; E.M.S. Namboodiripad Chief Minister of Kerala; Baren Ray General-Secretary, Indian Association For Afro-Asian Solidarity; C. Biswas All Indian Peace Council, New Delhi; Asoka Melita, India Council For Africa, New Delhi; Sarda Milta President, All-India Youth Federation; Joginder Singh Dayal, President, All India Students Federation; Bhola Paswan Shastri.

CEYLON: M.D.H. Jayawardene M.P., Secretary of the governing United National Party and Minister for Scientific Research and Housing; E.M.V. Naganathan M.P., President of the Ilankai Tamil Arasu Kadchi Party in coalition with the Government; Mrs. Sirima D. Bandaranaike, President, Sri Lanka Freedom Party, Leader of the Opposition; N.M. Perera Chairman, Lanka Samasamaja Party-in the Opposition; S.A. Wickremasinghe Chairman, Ceylon Communist Party.

AUSTRALIA: Les Maddington Hon. Secretary, Ex-Services Human Rights Association of Australia; J. Sedy Secretary, Communist Party of Australia; Friends of Africa; William Leah, Box 143, Aurburn N.S.W.; D. Allo.

G.D.R.: Cecelia Hugel, General Secretary, W.I.D.F.

CUBA: Executive Secretary of the OSPAAAL; J. Eloy Valdes, For Cuban Embassy in New Delhi.

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