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CONTENTS

EDITORIAL	1
Vorster's Crusade	3
South Africa Woos Malawi	5
A Monthly Calendar Of The Struggle For Freedom In South Africa	9
Statement By The ANC (SA) On The Situation In Czechoslovakia	13

ANC-SWA

The rantings of Hastings Banda are, in themselves, of no importance and of little consequence. Having murdered, jailed or exiled the real leaders of Malawi, he finds his work out out keeping a vigilant eye and a firm hand on the masses through the police and army. Preoccupied as he is with maintaining order internally he cannot afford to embark on external adventures. In this sense, too, Banda's "grand" claims to Zambian and Tanzanian territory are insane. The historical and geographical reasons for labelling Banda's claims insane have been adequately dealt with by leaders of both countries.

The question, however, still remains: Why has Banda, with all his internal difficulties, chosen to make these claims at this stage? We agree entirely with President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, and Vice-President Simon Kapwepwe of Zambia that Banda is in fact, merely echoing his masters' voices. The key to the problem is the fascist-racist regime of South Africa. Faced with the increasing possibility and fact of an armed conflict the Government of South Africa has launched an intensive diplomatic and strategic offensive in Southern Africa. The ultimate objective has been to win over or, at worst, to neutralise independent African countries bordering the White South. With the assistance and connivance of the British government some successes have been achieved in this direction. The regimes in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland have been willing to sacrifice principles for paltry economic returns. They, at least, have the dubious excuse that historically their economies have been tied to South Africa and geographically they are surrounded by South African territory. Banda's Malawi has no such "justification". In this instance there has been a complete sell-out, Banda is an out and out stooge of the racists and an unredeemable traitor to the African Revolution.

Unhappily for the racists they find in Presidents Kaunda and Nyerere men of principle who have sacrificed much for their beliefs. With such men at the helm of affairs the fascist White minority regime has found it impossible to make any inroads in Zambia and Tanzania. Furthermore, matching principle with action the governments of Zambia and Tanzania have not only attacked imperialism and racism in Southern Africa but have given every possible assistance to nationalist organisations dedicated to liberating the White minority controlled areas.

This is a nasty thorn in the side of the fascist-racists and a threat to their continued existence. They have attempted economic blackmail against Zambia with no success; they have attempted intimidation with no success; they have attempted military and economic sabotage, again with no success. Zambia and Tanzania have remained firm and have worked in close collaboration to break the economic and communication links which have historically tied Zambia to the White South.

Seen in this light Banda's recent fantastic claims became clearer. The

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fascist-racists hope to get Zambia and Tanzania entangled in boundary wrangles with Malawi and thus divert their attention from the White South. This puerile attempt will certainly not succeed for both countries have clearly recognised Banda's gambit as being directed by the racists.

The other side of the coin is, of course, Banda's own internal difficulties. As opposition to his shameful regime gathers momentum he hopes to thwart this opposition by setting up external enemies against which the whole nation must unite. We have no doubt that here, too, Banda will fail. We have more respect for the people of Malawi than Hastings Banda; they have a greater sense of justice and freedom than Banda gives them credit for. They will deal with him in the proper manner and at the appropriate time.

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FREEDOM FIGHTERS APPEAL

BLOEMFONTEIN. - Thirty-one South West Africa Freedom Fighters, jailed earlier this year, challenged the authority of South African courts to try them at an appeal court hearing here

A bench of 11 Appellate Division judges sat to hear the appeal - a test case of South Africa's right to put on trial persons accused of 'terrorism' offences in South West Africa.

The men were sentenced in Pretoria last January. Twenty were jailed for the rest of their natural lives, nine were given 20-year sentences and the two others five-year terms.

They are basing their appeal on the grounds that South Africa's original authority to legislate for South West Africa, derived from the mandate granted by the League of Nations, had fallen away since the General Assembly of the United Nations had terminated the mandate.

Three days have been set aside for the hearing. When the men were sentenced they were granted leave to appeal against the competence of the courts to try them, but not to appeal against the sentences.

VORSTER'S CRUSADE

- Veteran

B.J. Vorster, South Africa's Prime Minister, wants to lead Africa on a crusade against communism. Speaking at a Transvaal Nationalist Party Congress in September, he promised to do all in his power to persuade Zambia to stop 'Communist infiltration'. 'I shall have done more than my duty', he declared, 'if I can save Southern Africa from Communism and its "terrorist" activities'.

Vorster served a long apprenticeship to prepare himself for the role of Saviour in the drama Saint Balthazar and the Red Dragon. A member of the Ossewabrandwag, a pro-Nazi organisation that conducted large scale sabotage and 'terrorism' in the Second World War, he graduated after being interned for two years because of his subversive activities. Later, as Minister of Justice under Verwoerd, he introduced Nazi techniques - such as solitary confinement for successive periods of 90 days - to break the opposition to apartheid. It can be said of Vorster that he climbed to power over the bodies of imprisoned, banned and exiled Congressmen and Communists.

The man, his party and government represent a crude, harsh capitalism that prospers by exploiting four-fifths of the population under a putrid system of racial discrimination. It is detested and wholly rejected by African nationalists, liberal humanists and communists alike.

White supremacists are worried by the depth and range of the opposition to apartheid. Vorster admitted in an interview with the American journal NEWS AND WORLD REPORT that his government's biggest problem was to counteract the prejudice and overcome the hostile propaganda against South Africa.

To cry Red Peril is the usual remedy of political scoundrels in this kind of situation. Reactionaries the world over throw up a smokescreen of anti-communism to hide their attacks on liberty, justice and the common man. When they appeal for support against communism, they blame it for the crimes that they themselves commit. The crisis in Czechoslovakia is merely the latest in a long series of episodes that the imperialists have used to divert attention from their own blood-stained hands.

White supremacists in South Africa have eagerly seized on the occasion to demonstrate their solidarity with the West and to split the united front against apartheid. Events in Czechoslovakia, they say, clearly show that the Soviet Union is an imperialist state and has a will to dominate. African States are warned that communists would behave in exactly the same way if they were to take root in Africa. Since all are equally threatened, says Vorster, they have a common interest to

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resist communism. That is why he offers to serve as Knight Commander of the Anti-Communist Crusade.

The reality is very different. Socialist countries, including China, are represented in all but a few African States, and provide them with a considerable amount of technical aid. If the number of one-party States is a guide, Africa leans heavily towards a Soviet type of government, rather than to the parliamentary system. And African socialism is far closer to planned production for common welfare than to private profiteering for individual capitalists.

No, African States are not menaced by communism; nor do they see in it a threat to their independence. Whatever may be their interpretation of the events in Czechoslovakia, they will not be alarmed at the action taken by the Soviet Union and its allies to safeguard 'the security of the States of the socialist community'. Africa has however real reason to be concerned about the action taken by South Africa to safeguard the interests of White minority regimes.

Armed forces from South Africa have entered Rhodesia and are being employed in battle against units of the combined ZAPU-ANC guerrilla army, who are engaged in an armed struggle to free their country from White domination. George Thompson, the British Minister of Commonwealth relations, asked Vorster recently to withdraw his troops. Vorster said no, and reported his reply to the Nationalist Party Congress in Pretoria.

"We have sent police to Rhodesia to fight 'terrorists' who were destined for South Africa", he told Thompson. "This has nothing to do with the Rhodesian question. The police will stay there until we have information that no more 'terrorists' are on their way to South Africa. We shall fight those who have been sent to South Africa wherever we are allowed to do so by the countries concerned. This is our duty to south Africa." (Die Burger, 12.9.1968).

But who actually 'allowed' South African troops to invade Rhodesia? The request came from the illegal White minority regime, and it opened the door to an invading army only because of the inability of the Rhodesian settlers to repel the liberation army on their own. The time will surely come when the Portuguese also must admit their inability to contain the Freedom Fighters. South African troops will then no doubt invade Angola and Mozambique in order to "fight 'terrorists' who are destined for South Africa".

In plain language, Vorster claims the right of an imperial overlord in neighbouring states. He announces that he will intervene with armed force if necessary to preserve White supremacy and colonial rule. And

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to cover up his tracks, he raises the banner of an anti-communist crusade.

African leaders will not be deceived. Their political revolution is being aimed at the elimination of White supremacy and colonial rule. They cannot therefore afford to see a White-based imperialism in the South grow from strength to strength, and used its resources to defeat, by armed violence, bribery and intrigue, the efforts of Africans to free themselves.

African nationalism, liberal humanism and communism differ in some respects; but all reject the whole structure and philosophy of White domination. That is why Vorster will fail in his attempts to split the united front against apartheid.

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SOUTH AFRICA WOOS MALAWI

- Ndab'ezitha

Recent developments in Malawi's foreign relations have again elicited sharp comment and criticism in Africa. The issue centres on Malawi's attitude towards the Unholy Alliance of Vorster, Smith and Salazar.

Under Dr. Kamuzu Banda, this beautiful country has defiantly and proudly become the odd man out in Africa. She seems to exult and glory in going against the stream of African condemnation and isolation of this Unholy Trinity. In this article, we shall examine why she does this. Is it geography, or economic need, or perhaps the type of leadership which is responsible for this sad state of affairs? For it is indeed sad when one member of the family goes out of step, fully convinced that he alone is in the right.

Geographically, Malawi as a land-locked country, clearly depends on Mozambique for access to the Indian Ocean. At present, the port of Beira is as much Malawi's as it is Rhodesia's. But Beira is overloaded. For this reason, Malawi wants a new 140 mile railway line to the port of Nacala in northern Mozambique. Because of this dependence, it is said that realism demands that Malawi be on chummy terms with Portugal instead of with the forces of freedom.

The argument, however, is specious and threadbare. For one thing, it is based on the crude geopolitical precepts of Nazi statesmen. More important in this case is the fact that, far more than is realised, Portugal depends on the use of Beira and Lourenco Marques by inland States. Hence, her concern over the effects of the United Nations sanctions against rebel Rhodesia. They hit the Portuguese economy very hard. It

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is thus possible for Malawi to do more for the liberation of Southern Africa without losing access to the Mozambique ports. The relationship between Portugal and her is one of mutual dependence or symbiosis. This overrides political and ideological differences. This can be done. Indeed, all our Malawi brothers have to do is look around them.

Economically, Malawi is rather negatively endowed. Her major export is human labour which finds its way to South Africa and to Rhodesia. It is common knowledge that from the earnings of these labourers, Malawi derives a substantial portion of her revenue, which she sorely needs for development projects.

This search for economic development helped determine Malawi's establishment of diplomatic relations with racist South Africa in 1967. On announcing this decision, Dr. Banda told his "boys": "Certain people will howl and snarl like hyenas, but where the interests of my people are concerned, I am indifferent to the howling and snarling of hyenas." Shorn of its offensive and insulting trappings, this statement reveals the supremacy of Malawi's interests. The same view was expressed in more suitable language by a Malawi Cabinet Minister in 1967. Mr. J.T. Kumbweza, of the by-now famous Ministerial Delegation to South Africa, said during a luncheon in Cape Town on the 13th March, "I would like to make it clear that the primary policy of the President and the Government of Malawi is to hasten the development of our country."

As a direct result of this ministerial visit, Malawi and the Republic entered into a trade agreement whose labour provisions came into force on November 1st, 1967. In terms of the latter, some 200,000 Malawians now work in South Africa.

But it should be stressed that South Africa also gains from these good relations with Malawi. Her 1965 exports to Malawi were worth £988,000. But by the end of 1966, they stood at £1,700,000. Moreover, in October 1966 a contract to design the new capital at Lilongwe was awarded to a Johannesburg consortium, Imex. South African capital and goods are now flooding the country.

Consequently, Malawi is fully within the orbit of the expansionist clutches of South African capitalism. As in the case of dependence on Portugal, we must emphasise that here too there is mutual dependence. South Africa is in dire need of African markets because those in Europe and America are limited. In these continents, she cannot compete. Therefore, to maintain the growth and the fabulous standard of living of the ruling classes, she must turn to Africa. But her tactics must be exposed. She claims that her policy in Africa is one of friendly and disinterested aid. On the contrary, it is one of expediency.

Africa should not be deceived on this score. Nor should she be hoodwinked
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regarding the price. Africa has a hefty political price to pay if she succumbs to the wiles of Pretoria. It is not by accident that those African countries who are South Africa's client States advocate moderation, patience, and even co-operation with Vorster. They also offer to act as "bridges" between the forces of liberation and the recalcitrant White Redoubt. On this point Dr. Banda was quite frank in an interview with the Johannesburg Sunday Times, (28.1.1968). Among other things, he said: "The policy of denunciation and boycott has failed already. Therefore, I for one prefer to try a new method altogether - the method of co-operation."

The crux of the matter is: On whose terms do you co-operate with the ruling Whites? They have made it abundantly clear that it is on theirs. That is to say, one must work with them in our country to perpetuate White domination. In her foreign policy, South Africa has also bluntly said that she will co-operate with Africa on her own terms. In brief, these consist in keeping the White power structure immaculate and intact. Now this is not co-operation which implies an attitude of give-and-take for the common good. This is the dictating of the strong.

Why then is Malawi pursuing this questionable policy? It is all a matter of leadership. Dr. Banda is playing a dangerous game of brinkmanship. He has rather shrewdly realised that in world politics weakness can sometimes be made to produce dividends. Weak Malawi, sandwiched between reactionary South and progressive Africa, can use its position to extract benefits from the South whose main objective is to stave off and thwart the march of the African liberation movement.

This is why Portugal is financing the new railway line to Nacala to give Malawi a cheaper and quicker outlet to the sea. This is why South Africa is building the new capital at Lilongwe. This is why even rebel Rhodesia sings Dr. Banda's praises. And this is why the Unholy Alliance accords the Ngwazi the flattering title of "realist".

To those apologists of Banda's politics, who assert that Malawi has no choice but to sup with the devil himself, we say that they should reflect on a recent utterance by Banda himself. As befits a good physician, Dr. Banda has correctly diagnosed the economic ills of Malawi. Earlier this month (September) he addressed a meeting of women at Nkhata in Northern Malawi, and urged them not to feed husbands who did not work. He went on to say:

"If men worked hard on the land, there would be no need to go to Rhodesia and South Africa - where an estimated 280,000 are now working." (Times of Zambia, 12.9.1968).

But far from reflecting on the laziness of the peasants, this statement

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reveals the ineffectiveness of the existing political leadership. The leaders have not educated the people of Malawi to rely on their own efforts. Self-help, self-reliance: these are the indispensable sources of all development and human dignity. Indeed, we are bold enough to assert that Africa will never be great and respected in the world unless she pulls herself up by her own bootstraps. This involves giving up short-term pleasures and popularity. There is no substitute for sacrifice and sweat.

But our brothers in Malawi are no cowards. Their valiance was forged on the hot anvil of a bitter liberation struggle. They emerged victorious despite all the machinations and enticements of the Welensky clique. It is regrettable then that they should now be lulled into a false sense of economic security provided by the degrading handouts from South Africa and Portugal. We are fully convinced that they can win the struggle for economic self-determination with the same resoluteness and speed. The present leaders must mend their ways or make room for others.

We make this call in all honesty. The Unholy Alliance knows that leaders come and go. Uncertain of Malawi's support when the Ngwazi goes, and especially after the liberation of Mozambique, the Alliance is frantically weighing all sorts of alternatives. The stationing of a military attache by South Africa should be seen in this light.

In other words, to them Dr. Banda is expendable. Do such unconscionable and calculating crooks deserve co-operation? NO. A mighty rebuff is far more fitting. In our view, they are the sworn enemies of the people of Malawi. In a fraternal spirit, we would point out to our brothers that it is in their own interest to give full and unflinching support to the liberation movement. From this principled and dignified standpoint, they can deal with the Unholy Alliance without doing undue harm to their short-term interests. This approach can work. Indeed, it is working.

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TOP SCIENTIST SPURNED

Mr. Alfred Msezane of Springs in the Transvaal, the first South African non-White to obtain a Master's degree in theoretical nuclear physics, and one of the most highly qualified men in his field in the country, cannot get a better offer than R55 a month job as a school-teacher (£32 sterling or 77 dollars a month).

He cannot go to the University of the Witwatersrand for a doctorate in physics because the law will not permit him to do so. He cannot get a job with the Atomic Energy Board or the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), because these organisations do not employ Africans in the higher posts.

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A MONTHLY CALENDAR OF THE STRUGGLE
FOR FREEDOM IN SOUTH AFRICA

Some Memorable SEPTEMBER Dates in Our Country's History

* 1896—Almost a half century before it became the slogan of African nationalist movements throughout the continent, the cry of "Africa for the Africans" was raised in a manifesto written and circulated by Africans in Natal, South Africa, in September 1896. The authors were members of the African Christian Union, an independent religious movement, founded in Natal by Joseph Booth, a unique personality among White missionaries whose evangelism was combined with a bold anti-colonialism (a book by him entitled Africa for the African is said to have been published in 1897 in Baltimore, U.S.A.). Among the 21 points set forth as the objectives of the African Christian Union in their manifesto were these:

"To unite together Christians of the African race and of various denominations.....to solemnly work towards and pray for the day when the African people shall become an African Christian nation....."

"To demand by Christian and lawful methods the equal recognition of the African and allied peoples to the rights and privileges accorded to Europeans."

"To place on record.....the great wrongs inflicted upon the African by the peoples of Europe and America and to urge upon Christians, who wish to be clear of African blood on the day of God's judgement, to make restitution....."

"To mould and guide the labour of Africa's millions into channels that shall develop the vast God-given wealth of Africa for the uplifting and commonwealth of the people, rather than for the aggrandisement of a few already rich Europeans."

"Finally, to pursue steadily and unswervingly the policy, AFRICA FOR THE AFRICAN....."

* 1906—On September 11, 1906, the Empire Theatre in Johannesburg was filled with Indians assembled to protest against the Transvaal Government's imposition of a regulation compelling every Indian over eight years of age, male and female, to secure a registration certificate bearing the registrant's fingerprint and to carry it at all times. After listening to a bitter denunciation of this action,

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given by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (Mahatma Gandhi, then a well-known Johannesburg barrister), those present at the mass meeting took an oath that they would not apply for the registration certificates, come what might. Gandhi went to London and was able to persuade the Colonial Secretary, Lord Elgin, to withhold approval of the pass regulation. But when the Transvaal Government brought up the same measure again in 1907, Lord Elgin refused to intervene further, stating that South Africa as a self-governing state had "the right to go to the devil in its own way."

So it was now left to the Indians in South Africa to look after their own interests. In July 1907 Gandhi founded the Passive Resistance Association and the struggle in defiance of the pass requirement got under way. Before this, on December 27, 1906, Gandhi had been arrested for his activities; he was to be arrested several more times during the course of the Indian resistance campaign which continued to 1913. Joined with the refusal to register for passes were mass resistance protests against other Indian disabilities. Several thousand men and women participated in the deliberate violation of the Transvaal Government's ban on Indians crossing from Natal into the Transvaal. In 1913 Indian labourers on the coal mines and sugar plantations in Natal went on strike against payment of the £3 poll tax imposed specifically on ex-indentured Indians to try to force them to emigrate to India. The strikers experienced some bloody clashes with the police, but they were helped by a supporting general strike of Indian workers of all types in the city of Durban. Finally, in the face of this resistance, coupled with external pressures, Governmental authorities in 1913 repealed the Transvaal pass regulations applicable to Indians, abolished the £3 poll tax, and withdrew one or two other discriminatory measures against the Indian population. Thus the first Indian resistance campaign in South Africa ended victoriously. But it by no means meant the end of racist oppression of Indians in the country.

*1937—There have been many instances of Africans making things unpleasant for the police raiders coming periodically to search their homes in the segregated urban locations. A notable example is what happened at Vereeniging, a town about 30 miles south of Johannesburg, on Sunday, the 19th September, 1937. On the day before, the police had come in search of illicit beer, this being the excuse for the usual brutal assaults and wanton destruction of property. The people retaliated by stoning the police, hitting two or three of them. Next day, Sunday morning, the police returned for another raid, as the inhabitants of the location had anticipated. The hot reception awaiting them forced the police to fall back and call for reinforcements. The advance of this enlarged forces was likewise beaten back by a hail of stones. In retreating the police were forced to abandon

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their pick-up van, which was surrounded by the angry crowd, bombarded, overturned, and completely wrecked. Worse still, two White constables and an African policeman, unable to get away with the others when they retreated, were beaten to death. Still more police reinforcements were called up, this time armed with rifles and bayonets. In their final assault the police shot and seriously wounded a number of Africans, including several women, and rounded up 450 inhabitants of the location to be taken off to jail. Fearing further police raids, thousands of others moved out of the location. Then the employers of these people, the management of the electric power station and steel works in the vicinity, suddenly awoke to the fact that the police were driving away their workers. Hurried appeals to government authorities resulted in the release of those arrested. And the police thereafter exercised more restraint in their visits to that particular location, and no longer brought along the hated pick-up van with them.

* 1945—The Battle of the Johannesburg City Hall was fought on the night of September 18, 1945. It developed from a direct - or almost direct - confrontation between the progressive ex-servicemen's organisation of this period, the Springbok Legion, and the fascist Nationalist Party led by Dr. D.F. Malan. This was three years before that Party won control of the Government. To attract the attention and support of the English-speaking Whites, arrangements had been made to put on a big show by holding the Nationalist Party Congress in the City Hall of Johannesburg. But the war veterans in the Springbok Legion, with the pro-Nazi stand of the Nationalist Party leaders still fresh in their memories, resolved that the Party Congress should not be held in the City Hall. On the night of September 18th when the Congress opened, the Springbok Legion held a mass meeting outside the City Hall, following which the crowd, led by Legionnaires Barney Gordon, Jack Hodgson, Cecil Williams and others, surged forward in an attempt to get inside and break up the Nationalists' meeting. A strong force of police, however, barred their way. Clubs and fists flew. The ex-servicemen charged repeatedly but were beaten back. The battle continued all through the night. Some two hundred of the Legionnaires suffered injuries. And the police, you may be sure, had their wounded too. Meanwhile the Nationalists remained imprisoned in the City Hall. The next day the Springbok Legion mobilized still stronger forces to march on the City Hall. The authorities at this point apparently decided that it was the better part of wisdom not to furnish further protection to the Nationalist Party Congress, and the police advised the Party's leaders to end their meeting and leave the City Hall. To evade the ex-servicemen at the front entrance, Malan and his associates sneaked quietly out a back door into waiting ambulances. And so ended the Nationalist Party Congress - somewhat prematurely. It was a close call for Malan and his fellow-fascists.

* 1953—The Coloured People's Congress, originally called the South African Coloured People's Organisation when it was established in September 1953, aimed at enlisting that section of the population called "Coloured" in South Africa in a mass movement which would fight side by side with other national organisations, particularly with the African National Congress, for the common liberation of their country. Among the founding leaders of the C.P.C. were Reggie September, Frank Marquard of the Food and Canning Workers Union and others. The C.P.C. was one of the organisations that answered Chief Lutuli's call for the formation of a united front of the progressive forces among all the racial groups in South Africa. Other organisations which joined with the African National Congress to form what became known as the Congress Alliance were the Congress of Democrats, formed in February 1953 by those Whites who were prepared to give unqualified support to the aims of the A.N.C., and the South African Indian Congress, which had demonstrated its full co-operation with the A.N.C. in the Campaign for the Defiance of Unjust Laws (the S.A.I.C., established in 1920, had kept apart from the Africans' struggle until 1946 when it came under a new leadership with a new policy of mass action and of collaboration with the A.N.C.). The South African Congress of Trade Unions, formed in March 1955 and representing that section of the labour movement which flatly rejected all forms of racial discrimination and segregation in trade union organisation, also joined the united front of progressive forces. It was this Congress Alliance, headed by the A.N.C., which organised the great Congress of the People, held in June 1955.

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MCC TOUR CANCELLED

LONDON. - The MCC officially cancelled its proposed cricket tour of South Africa.

The cancellation of the tour follows a declaration by South African Priminister John Vorster that an MCC team including Coloured all-rounder Basil d'Oliveira would not be welcomed in the Republic.

Jack Bailey, assistant secretary of MCC, said in a statement after the meeting:

"The MCC committee met with representatives of the South African Cricket Association. The committee was informed that the side selected to represent MCC in South Africa is not acceptable for reasons beyond the control of the South African Cricket Association.

"The MCC committee therefore decided unanimously that the tour will not take place."

TIMES OF ZAMBIA (Lusaka)
September 25, 1968.

STATEMENT BY THE ANC (SA) ON THE
SITUATION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Socialist countries are great supporters of the liberation struggle throughout the world and we are confident that their unity and joint might will remain unimpaired by recent events in Czechoslovakia.

The recent statement by Mr. Cernic, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, on the dangerous situation which developed in the country and which was deliberately engineered by right-wing counter-revolutionaries with the support of imperialism, throws further light and justification for the steps taken by the Warsaw Pact countries.

The gravity of the situation which faced the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and the other Socialist States is revealed in the following extracts from the Prime Minister's speech to the Prague Parliament reported in the Dar Es Salaam STANDARD of the 14th September, 1968:

"We did not manage to analyse trends affecting both the internal political arrangement of the country and its consequences for our international position" further,

"The serious danger from the right led to the conclusion that there was an actual danger to the interests of all Socialist countries."

The normalisation of the situation in Czechoslovakia is the concern of the family of Socialist countries and the peoples of the world.

The fraternal negotiations between the USSR and the Czechoslovak Government, and the implementation of the agreements reached, we believe, will solve the problem and thus maintain their unity which will protect and consolidate the achievements of their revolutions and make them continue to march arm-in-arm to fulfil the objectives of international socialism.

19.9.1968.

D. NOKWE
SECRETARY-GENERAL