

LEBALLO (Continued)

in general

— We have referred to the disruptive activities of the PAC ^{faction} within the African National Congress. We would like to refer, in particular, to Leballo, ^{who spearheaded and championed} ~~role and~~ ^{these} activities. Leballo, who now loudly shouts "Unity!" and calls for militant action has throughout his history in the ANC opposed the strenuous efforts of the ANC for the creation of a united front in South Africa ~~as we~~ and opposed its ~~dynamic~~ policy against the racist government and its calls for mass popular action against the racist regime. It is significant that when volunteers were called for, ~~to~~ to oppose and defy the racist regime and its discriminatory laws in 1952, when no less than 8,000 militant members of the national organisation responded, Leballo did not show up. Instead, he waged a vicious ~~at~~ campaign on an alliance which had grown out of action, namely, the Defiance of Just Laws.

— When the Freedom Charter was adopted at Kliptown in 1955 by over 3,000 delegates, in the face of a massive intimidatory police force, armed to the teeth, Leballo took it upon himself to attack the Charter as communist-inspired. Declaring his stand vis-a-vis ~~an~~ alliance with ~~left wing~~ ^{other, non-African} revolutionaries, he stated:

— "The African people, ^{in general} do not want to be allied with the Congress of Democrats. They know these people to be leftists and when we want to fight for our rights they use campaigns for their own ends, and also because the government will not listen to our requests and demands for because of their outlook." Contact 11.11.55

Once again we witness Leballo looking at the unfolding South African revolution exactly through the same spectacles and "equally vehement hostility."

The racist regime of the day assessed the Freedom Charter as a very dangerous and treasonable plot aimed at overthrowing their government. Leballo, ~~and~~ together with a small clique, dissociated themselves from what they called "Charterists", meaning the countrywide membership of the African National Congress.

Following the adoption of the Freedom Charter, the fascist police conducted nationwide raids in houses ^{and} at meetings. This culminated with the arrest of 156 leading members of the Congress Alliance, ranging from branch, provincial up to national level. They were charged with treason and ^{planning} the violent overthrow of the racist government and the establishment of a so-called communist state. The trial lasted four years and involved personalities like Nelson Mandela, Chief A. J. Lutheuli, O. R. Tambo and others. Those who were charged, and those whom they represented, were regarded by the oppressed ~~as~~ people as their true leaders. This was amply demonstrated by the massive and popular actions of the people throughout the duration of the trial.

Of course Leballo, the ~~main~~ militant opponent of radical action and policies against white supremacy was ~~not~~ not accused of treason against the government. If the reasons for this were not ^{very} clear then, they have since become ~~clear~~ so. In 1958, the African National Congress, ~~called~~ (of which Leballo was a very junior member) called for a national strike in opposition to the all-white elections which were about to take place. Leballo seized this opportunity, the the industrialist and pro-capitalist press, to attempt to incite the people against participating in the strike. This is precisely what the government with all its machinery was attempting to do. His treacherous act of Leballo's failed.

Although the African National Congress, throughout its history, has always been hesitant to expel any of its members, it decided that it could not longer tolerate Leballo's subversive activities and that the time had come to expel him, and this was done. What most people may not be aware of is the fact that Leballo was expelled from the ANC long before the PAC faction broke away.

Leballo's motives and motivating forces became clear to us when the PAC ~~announced~~ ^{took} its first ~~for~~ held their inaugural meeting at the United States Information Service's office in Johannesburg where he was employed.

After serving a sentence of imprisonment for the Sharpeville episode, Leballo was at the point of being banished when he applied for repatriation to Lesotho ~~on the~~ (then the Basutoland Protectorate) on the ground that he was a Basutoland national. This application was readily granted by the racist authorities. In Lesotho he assumed leadership of the Pan African Congress. ~~It~~

On the eve of the release of Solukwe, Leballo called a press conference which was attended by journalists from SAfrica in which he announced that ~~thousands~~ he had an army of fifty thousand in the country which was poised to unleash a violent struggle to kill all ~~white~~ in South Africa.

During this period he had developed a strange association with one Hansard Lombard, a South African spy, who was posing as a journalist. ^{Lombard was a great "admirer" of Mr Leballo, and is the character who has described him as "the greatest revolutioner in Africa after Kwame Nkrumah."} Mr. R. K. Leballo, introducing his friend and confidant, Hans Lombard, stated:

"This is to certify that the Party has accepted Mr Hans Lombard's association and identification with the PAC ideals and principles of policy and programme for the total liberation of South Africa from foreign domination, white supremacist savagery, and for the liquidation of imperialism, colonialism

and neo-colonialism in Africa. He has volunteered to do PAC work under the direction of PAC representatives abroad. He has already done much important work through service, sacrifice and suffering and his services are accepted by the Party. He is honest and sincere not only as a writer and journalist but as a true dedicated fighter for African freedom in the PAC ranks. Etc." Matthew Nkoana, Crisis in the Revolution.

It appears that this Lombard ^{had} warned Leballe about the impending raid in his office by the Basutoland police, following the press conference. Leballe allegedly went into hiding ~~and~~ left all the documents containing names and addresses of militants in South Africa. These were seized by the police and duly handed over to the South African authorities. Mass arrests followed. ^{for the time being} let us leave Leballe in "hiding" and ~~turn to~~ ^{finish up} Hans Lombard.

(A full expose of Lombard's activities is set out in detail in the booklet by M. Nkoana: Crisis in the Revolution.)

Despite their grave misgivings ^{and expressed concern of} with which Leballe's colleagues ~~viewed the clos~~ regarding the association of Lombard with the PAC, Leballe ~~persisted~~ ^{was} unmoved. ~~He gave~~ the credentials which Lombard was given by Leballe, enabled him to gain access to the inner secrets of the PAC and ~~also to~~ ^{to} gain some respectability among some liberation movements and governments in Africa. Thanks to the vigilance of the Tanzanian Security, Lombard's armour was pierced. Despite all this, Leballe continued the association. Today Hans Lombard is the editor of the pro-^{racist} government Financial Gazette. During "Operation Sibacaw" an anti-guerrilla exercise ~~mounted~~ mounted by the South African army in 1969, Lombard lauded the operation in the columns of his paper, stating how necessary it was for the government to win over the confidence of the African people in the border areas lest they be influenced by "terrorists", i.e. the liberation movement.

We are not aware that PK Leballe has either disassociated himself from, or denounced, Hans Lombard.

Now to get back to Leballe and pull him out of "hiding" in Masere. After his treacherous betrayal of thousands of patriots as a result of his press statement, Leballe was reportedly "the most w

man^{ed} by the South African fascist police. But lo and behold, ^{warrant of arrest} ~~his appeal for~~ was quietly withdrawn and he was granted safe conduct through South Africa! ~~Phase One of his was~~ Having completed phase one of his assignment, ^{is. betraying the militants in SA} he proceeded to the next stage - ~~dealing with the revolutionaries~~ abroad the total fragmentation of the PAC abroad.

We have dealt with the splitting up of the PAC in our booklet "The Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa - whom does it serve?" and in the "Statement submitted by the African National Congress of South Africa to the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the O.A.U. held in Addis Ababa - February 20-22, 1968." [See Annexure].

Even the most casual observer will have noticed that all the problems of the PAC, - the expulsions, counter-expulsions, ~~likewise~~ splits, ^{cheap} propaganda statements, confusion and general disruption - centre around ~~the~~ Leballo. We have no doubt that Potlako Kitchener Leballo is ~~an~~ nothing but an agent provocateur.

Leballo now poses as a great champion of unity. He is exposed by his own statements ^{directed} ~~made~~ against his colleagues as well as against the African National Congress. Denouncing his erstwhile colleagues who ^{had officially} represented the PAC at the United Nations Human Rights Seminar on Apartheid, in Brazil, in 1966, Leballo said: the "two renegades - ~~Messers~~ and lackeys of imperialism - Messers Raboroko and Ngcobo - having sold the PAC and the people for millions of American dollars, naturally find themselves in full agreement with the pro-imperialist and counter-revolutionary African National Congress. They therefore agreed with the suggestion made at the UN seminar that the PAC and the ANC could not only form a united front but also a Provisional Government for South Africa." (Crisis in the Revolution. Matthew Nkoana).

Today, in the press, he says: "We have always advocated for unity. . . . Recently we once again took the initiative to write to our counterpart, the ANC, requesting a get-together to discuss how we can ^{coordinate our} ~~relatives~~ activities."

activities. → Nationalist (Tanzania) 7th July, 1971.

Leballo, realising that Africa is sensitive to the question of unity, exploits this noble aspiration as if it were Africa's weakness. His aims are simply and clearly to gain ^{personal} popularity at the expense of the South African revolution and, we dare say, the African revolution.

Despite ~~enormous~~ enormous aid and assistance by the African Liberation Committee and its Executive Secretariat, the PAC, with Leballo at its head, has failed dismally to unite and remain a cohesive body. As a matter of fact, Leballo was expelled a long time ago by ^{the seven} elected members of the PAC Executive of which he was the eighth member. ~~He only holds his very~~ ~~position~~ He only holds his peculiar position as the leader of the PAC by the recognition of the Executive Secretariat of the ALC.

As facts show, he has apparently succeeded in disintegrating the PAC abroad and thus accomplishing Phase 2 of his mission.

Apparently, he now stands poised to fulfil his next and third strategic task — the winning of the complete confidence of the OAU and the re-penetration of the African National Congress in an attempt to destroy it.

The African National Congress, on its part, is fully determined to frustrate Leballo's, and his master's attempts, to destroy the South African and African revolutions.

We attach hereto relevant documents, publicly and readily available, about this ~~is~~ agent provocateur.

Matthew Nkomo, former theoretician of the PAC and by no means a supporter of the ANC.

(1) "Leballo is an easy target for bribes. -- he is too greedy for money to see beyond the immediate gain. His weakness for money is evident in his an early South African police record for fraud, forgery, and uttering involving school funds wrong out of poor African parents. . . ." *Crisis in the ~~Revolution~~ Revolution.*

(2) "With Leballo at the head of the PAC, the police had no cause to worry about the possibility of being outmaneuvered by the revolutionary forces. He could be relied upon to disclose their plans in advance, and therefore his arrest would have been a setback to the police rather than to the PAC." Crisis.

~~Further on set for the PA~~

Further on the AHC position in this matter.

The Leader of the AHC delegation explained that in view of the limited time ~~now~~ available to the Committee, as ~~disclosed~~ indicated by the Chairman, it was not possible to set out all the facts which it was ~~proper~~ ^{most} ~~and~~ ^{desirable} ~~for~~ the members to ~~have~~, ~~be~~ should all have, but that there would be set out in a document and made available to the Committee members, to enable them to appreciate the existing impediments to a united front with the P.A.C.

What follows is