

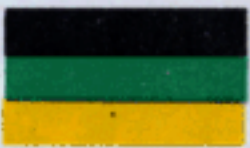


CALL TO REVOLUTION

A New Year message from O. R. TAMBO

Vol. 2 No. 1
January 1968

Official Organ
of the African National Congress
of South Africa



Sechababa



ENEMY TROOPS, THEIR PUPPETS AND DOGS ENDEAVOUR TO ENGAGE OUR FIGHTING MEN

Enemy photos arising out of one such engagement in Zimbabwe appear on page 10

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VOL. 2. NO. 1. JAN. 1968

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

Sechaba is the official organ of the African National Congress of South Africa, vanguard organization in our national liberation struggle. It is published monthly. As the cost of producing this journal far exceeds the amount received through sales, we appeal to all democrats to contribute towards the publishing costs.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Africa: £ 1 per year Europe: £ 1 10/— per year
Asia: £ 2 per year USA, Canada: 6 ds. per year

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It is our aim to bring before world public opinion precise and reliable information on the day-to-day events taking place in South Africa. In doing so we hope that sufficient indignation will be aroused among democratically minded people throughout the world to support the struggle of the oppressed people in South Africa against apartheid.

We publish a weekly news digest, "Spotlight on South Africa," in addition to the monthly journal "Sechaba."

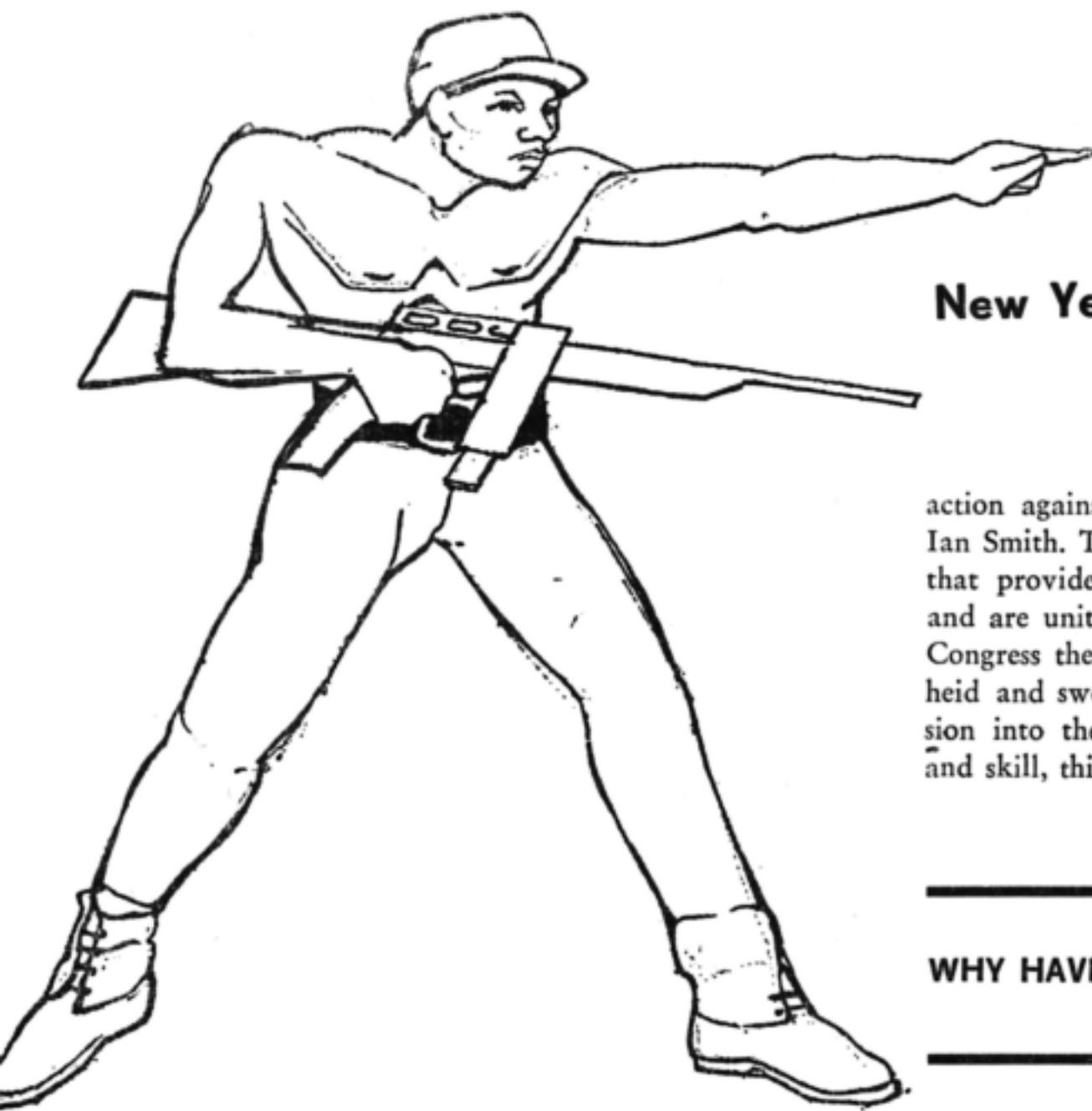
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CALL



New Year message from O. R. TAMBO,

action against the racist and puppet armies of Vorster and Ian Smith. The battles in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) have proved that provided our people are armed with modern weapons and are united under the leadership of the African National Congress they will undoubtedly defeat the armies of apartheid and sweep the system of racial segregation and oppression into the dustbin of history. With unity, determination and skill, this can and will be accomplished.

WHY HAVE WE TAKEN UP ARMS?

For centuries the White oppressors of our country have lived by the sword. Now they shall perish by the sword. For decades White supremacy has been maintained by the gun. Now freedom shall be achieved by means of the gun. Our aims are clear. Our policy is enshrined in the Freedom Charter, a historic document. There can be no turning back. The sound of gunfire can be heard from the banks of the Zambesi River. Very soon the sounds shall be heard inside the Republic itself. The tide of revolution will grow and develop until it covers the whole of Southern Africa. There can be no compromise with the fascists. Our struggle will not cease until apartheid and oppression have been smashed and freedom comes to all the people of South Africa.

VITAL NEW PHASE

The long struggle for freedom in our country has entered a vital new phase. Fully conscious of its responsibilities our national organization, the African National Congress, has decided to call on all the African people and their allies of other races to take up arms against the hated apartheid regime which oppresses and exploits our people.

Already units of our liberation army — Umkhonto We Sizwe — and those of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, are in

We have not embarked on our present struggle lightly. We know that the revolution in South Africa will be a long and bitter one calling for maximum sacrifices from all lovers of freedom. Yet our national organization with full support of the vast majority of the nation has chosen this path as essential if we are to lead our country out of the nightmare of White oppression.

The founders of our nation — Seme, Makgatho, Montsioa, Mangena, Mapikela, Plaatje, Dube and others — taught us that the African people were conquered because the Europeans had the guns and were better organised. In addition, our forefathers fought separately and divided. In this way the Whites were able to defeat our peoples one by one. Therefore we had to concentrate first on removing the divisions among ourselves and creating a single African nation owing allegiance to one organization — the African National Congress.

Throughout the last 55 years the ANC has sacrificed everything in the cause of African unity. In addition our people fought in many different ways against oppression and for freedom.

The White government of South Africa treated all the demands and struggles of our people with contempt, because they had armed might on their side. All peaceful methods of drawing attention to our grievances were ruthlessly abolished. The methods used to crush the national strike of May 1961 showed that the White minority was determined to maintain itself in power by force.

It was then clear that the African and other oppressed people could not hope to achieve their freedom except by organis-

TO REVOLUTION

Acting President-General of the African National Congress of South Africa

ing their own liberation army and arming the masses to fight a revolutionary war of liberation.

AFRICA AND INDEPENDENCE

The African Revolution which began after the Second World War reached its climax in 1960 when the largest number of African states achieved their independence. This process has continued, until today there are 38 independent African states. Only the southern part of our great continent still remains under foreign or White minority rule.

The elimination of foreign rule over the larger part of the continent of Africa has changed the balance of power in favour of the oppressed people. Despite the difficulties faced by the independent states as a result of the legacy of colonial oppression, they are doing their best to assist the freedom of the remaining colonies and foreign-ruled territories in Africa. In our preparations for armed struggle we have received and will continue to receive the support of our brothers in the Free African states.

Except for a small number of traitors who are prepared to sell their souls for a mess of pottage, Africa will help us to free ourselves. Today the African drums of freedom are beating their message right inside the White-ruled countries of Southern Africa. The day of reckoning for White supremacy has arrived.

WHO ARE OUR ENEMIES?

The structure of the apartheid state with its elaborate mechanism of security laws, depends in the final analysis on the army and security forces for its continued existence. Supporting these armed forces is an administrative machine of civil servants and officials who carry out the numerous attacks on our freedom in the pass offices, Bantu Affairs offices, Location Superintendts' offices, law courts, public and private jails in

town, country and farm. Our armed struggle will be directed clearly and specifically at all those who support, work with, and co-operate with the fascists in the oppression of our people. This includes all those business interests that help the apartheid armies and police by producing weapons and materials of war. All the enemies of the people will not escape punishment.

All those, whatever their race, who dissociate themselves from the instruments of oppression and either refuse to help the government or remain neutral, will not be regarded as enemies of the freedom struggle.

WHO ARE THE PEOPLE?

The African people are the most oppressed and exploited people in South Africa. They are the basis of our struggle for freedom and the most reliable force in our liberation movement.

But they are by no means alone in the struggle. The Indian people are today faced with complete economic ruin as a result of the Group Areas Act and other legislation. Like the African people they have no political rights whatsoever. The Coloured people similarly face, as they have done for many decades, racial humiliation and exploitation.

These people are part and parcel of the oppressed majority in our country, and their destiny is inseparable from that of the African people. Their place is alongside the freedom fighters against apartheid.

The enemy will do everything to divide and cause confusion among the oppressed with the help of the few traitors ready to sell themselves for money and favours from the oppressors. But our policy will be to secure *unity in struggle* among all oppressed people.

Also worthy of mention are the small group of Whites who have been prepared to turn their backs unreservedly on White privileges to fight side by side with the oppressed masses. Although they are few, such Whites are the salt of the earth and our armies will welcome the support of honest White supporters who have proved themselves in years of struggle against oppression.

It will require all our political skill and leadership to build a powerful movement of all revolutionary forces to support the armed struggles, based on unity, first of all, of the African people, and then of their allies among the Indian, Coloured and White lovers of freedom.

All those who hate apartheid and the system of racial oppression that has been practised in our country for so long, must work closely together under the leadership of the African National Congress in the armed revolution until victory is won.

WHAT ARE WE TO DO?

Revolution calls for supreme vigilance, organization and capacity to sacrifice. The movement needs men and women willing to fight and to perform all the tasks of war. In the political sphere we need organisers, propagandists and activists who will spread the message of struggle all over the country, in towns, rural areas and farms. Men and Women, Students, Workers, Peasants, religious people — all must join the struggle and find a place in it.

Special responsibility in the revolution will rest on our splendid youth who have already shown that they are capable of great deeds. The armed struggle will require that our young men and women prepare themselves to learn the arts and skills of war and then to fight with arms in hand for freedom. This will be a great challenge to the Youth, on whom the nation depends for victory in the revolution.

SOUTHERN AFRICA REVOLUTION

The task of the African National Congress is to organise and lead the struggle for freedom in South Africa. But we must not forget for a moment that Africans in other parts of Africa — in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola, South West Africa, Guinea-Bissau — are engaged in the same struggle, confronting the same enemies. The African National Congress is working closely with other freedom movements in the struggle against colonialism and White minority rule.

Of historic importance is the fighting alliance between the African National Congress and the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union. The people of Zimbabwe and South Africa have always had close ties. In both countries the majority of the people are kept down by a White minority. It is natural for the oppressed people in both countries to fight together against the common enemy. Everything must be done to consolidate and strengthen the freedom alliance of the ANC and ZAPU, who represent the masses of the peoples in both countries respectively. This alliance is fundamental for our ultimate victory.



A Biographical Note

OLIVER TAMBO

Oliver Tambo, Acting President-General of the ANC, was born in 1917 of a peasant family in the district of Bizana, Pondoland, South Africa. He attended school at St Peters, in Johannesburg, and graduated in Physics and Mathematics at Fort Hare University College in 1941.

From 1943 to 1947 he taught at his old school, St Peters; in 1948 he left teaching and studied law. In 1952 he formed the first African law partnership with Nelson Mandela.

From his student days O.R. Tambo was a militant. He led two strikes at Fort Hare, and in 1944 founded the ANC Youth League. He led the fight for a militant policy in the ANC together with Walter Sisulu, Nelson Mandela and others.

In 1956 he was among the 156 people charged with High Treason. After the collapse of the case against him he resumed the fight against the pass laws.

During the state of emergency in 1960 Oliver Tambo escaped the police round-up, and was ordered by the ANC to proceed outside the country to organise international solidarity.

Apart from the position of Deputy-President, O.R. Tambo has been Secretary-General of the ANC. Since the death of Chief Lutuli he has been Acting President-General of the African National Congress.

WHOLE WORLD SUPPORTS US

There is hardly anybody who can be found to support apartheid except those who profit by the exploitation that goes with it. All progressive mankind condemns and abhors apartheid.

The African states know that they cannot really be free until this monster has been eliminated from the continent. The Afro-Asian states at the United Nations and elsewhere have played a leading role in exposing the evils of apartheid and initiating measures to isolate the South African White rulers in the political, military, economic and social spheres.

All the Socialist countries actively support our cause. Millions of common people who hate oppression of others in the imperialist countries have always stood on our side in the struggle for freedom.

Even the big financial interests that are trading partners of South Africa in Japan, United States, Britain, France and West Germany who benefit from our ruthless exploitation, are too ashamed to support apartheid openly. South Africa has become the "leper of the world," and our planet will be a cleaner place after apartheid has been destroyed.

Now the task is to mobilise all the sympathy of the world into a mighty solidarity movement in support of the armed struggle in Southern Africa. The people of the world must be told why we have taken up arms and what we fight for. All the pressures that have hitherto been applied against South Africa must be greatly intensified. The White minority regimes must feel the indignation of the world at their continuing defiance of progressive opinion. Not only must the White supremacists be isolated but full material assistance must be afforded to the freedom fighters in the battlefield.

FREEDOM OR DEATH

We in the African National Congress do not imagine that the defeat of imperialism in Southern Africa will be quick or easy. We realise it will be longdrawn and bloody. But we are confident of the final outcome. As our forces drive deeper into the south, we have no doubt that they will be joined not by some but by the whole African nation; by the oppressed minorities, the Indian and Coloured people; and by an increasing number of White democrats.

The battle lines have been drawn up. There can be but one result: victory over the fascist oppressors and the establishment of a democratic state in South Africa!

Towards this victory we will fight to the bitter end.

Our battle cry is and shall continue to be:

VICTORY OR DEATH! WE SHALL WIN!

Long Live The Armed Struggle of The People For Freedom!

Amandla Ngawethu! Maatla Ke A Roma!

THEY ARE PRISONERS OF WAR!

An ANC PRESS RELEASE

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

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

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

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

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



BRITAIN



SMITH?

AT THE CROSSROADS: WHAT SORT OF SELL-OUT TO

In all the interminable wrangling that has gone on in Salisbury and London and on board the *Tiger* concerning the future of Rhodesia, there has been a striking omission from the parties to the talks — the African people. When George Thomson visited Africa recently he met many leading men, Africans, in different states from Nigeria to Zambia. But in Rhodesia and South Africa he met white men only.

This glaring indifference to the rights and interests, to the voice and aspirations of 94% of the population of Zimbabwe, is the hallmark of British policy in Central and Southern Africa. It goes back to the end of the 19th century when the imperialist governments of Victorian England sanctioned the dismemberment of Africa by freebooters like Rhodes and Rudd, Jameson and Selous.

It showed itself in the abandonment of the African peoples of South Africa to the terrors of white supremacy in 1910. It permitted the same abdication with the grant of self-government to Southern Rhodesia's white minority in 1923. (In both countries the settlers soon legalised their plunder: the 1913 Land Act and the 1931 Land Apportionment Act. The latter implemented the recommendations of a Royal Commission appointed by the British Government.)

This British indifference re-appeared at frequent intervals when the British Government consistently declined to exercise its right of veto over legislation passed by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament that was prejudicial to the interests of the African majority. Thus the Native Land Husbandry Act, the Law and Order Maintenance Acts, and the whole machinery of segregation which has been imposed on Africans over the years has been created with the connivance of Her Majesty's Government.

DOUBLE STANDARD

While the other British colonies in Africa languished under the negligent, penny-pinching and repressive rule of the Colonial Office, Rhodesia's white settlers enjoyed self-government and representation in the Councils of the Commonwealth.

When Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania and the others struggled through to their impoverished independence, they won from the grudging heirs to a shrinking empire the right of self-determination. But this concession, undermined as it was by the economic plight of the emergent states after decades of exploitation, was not to be granted to the people of Zimbabwe — only to the whites and a fraction of the blacks. Thus the 1961 constitution, far from guaranteeing "unimpeded

progress to majority rule," only enfranchised a few thousand Africans; and, by setting a qualifying minimum of £ 300 per annum for the vote when the average African income was £ 84 a year, it virtually guaranteed the continuance of white supremacy for an indefinite period. This transparent attempt to make the African people party to their own subjection was roundly repudiated by them in a referendum organised by the NDP (forerunner of ZAPU), but warmly approved by the then Conservative Government and its notoriously reactionary spokesman on colonial questions, Mr Duncan Sandys.

PRESENT HYPOCRITES

Nothing exposes more clearly the bankruptcy of the present Labour Government than its taking over, look stock and barrel, of the Tories' constitution for Rhodesia with its racialistic double-rolls, its impotent Constitutional Council, its worthless 'Declaration of Rights', and its loaded franchise rules. To this craven compliance with the wishes of the white supremacists, Whitehall and Westminster have subsequently added duplicity, equivocation and blatant disregard for the international community.

When the Smith gang with their UDI challenged the imperialist powers to redeem their pledges of 'trusteeship', the powers responded as poorly as they have over South West Africa: with hypocritical condemnation accompanied by economic support for the minority by means of continuing trade.

In the forefront of this charade was Mr Wilson's Government. For years it had resisted discussions of the Rhodesian question at the UN on the ground that Rhodesia was its own domestic concern. After UDI, having rejected the only quick solution — the use of force — it barefacedly reversed its policy and passed the buck to the United Nations. There followed the performance off the coast of Beira when the *Joanna V* was intercepted — while at the same time imports of petrol and oil through Lourenco Marques and Beit Bridge were openly allowed to continue unchecked.

Under the fraudulent cover of "talks about talks" the Wilson Government entered into direct negotiations with the illegal Smith regime, making no attempt to include the restricted, hounded and exiled leaders of the African people in the discussions on their country's future.

While Zambia, despite her economic vulnerability to the southern African imperialists, struggled to follow a principled path and make sanctions work, the British, American, Portuguese, West German and South African governments kept the profits flowing under the specious blanket of non-recognition.

TOOTHLESS BULLDOG

Today, just as Britain has abandoned to the exporters of apartheid the welfare of the peoples of Lesotho and Botswana, she is similarly sacrificing the independence and integrity of Zambia to the expansionist south. British Government spokesmen have condemned the just struggle of the ANC-ZAPU military alliance, and attacked Zambia for allowing guerillas access and transit on their way home. The British sell-out is complete, and Africa knows what Mr Kapwepwe means when he calls Wilson a racist; the world applauds when Mr Ali Simbule calls Britain a humble toothless bulldog.

The Thomson trip to Africa bodes ill for the oppressed of Southern Africa. It shows once again the readiness of Britain to 'settle' with Smith, restore 'legality', and remove the embarrassing problem from the world's forum at the UN. But the government and people of Britain must know that only majority rule will settle the Rhodesian problem, that no spurious imperialist legality will save the Rhodesian Front from the demise that history dictates for it, and that the nations of the world will not allow an unobtrusive burial of the rights and freedoms of the people of Zimbabwe by dishonest white men in the corridors of London and Salisbury.

DIVISION OF SPOILS

A 'settlement' may not be reached. The bickering of the thieves about the division of the spoils may once again, as after the Tiger talks, prevent it.

In such a case, all freedom-fighters and their allies must beware of the insidious process of settlement by default. Britain must not be allowed to slowly and surreptitiously restore normal relations with the white supremacists, occasionally throwing a sop to the UN by prosecuting some unimportant company for a trivial breach of the UN sanctions.

At present a protracted withdrawal by H. M. G. from her largely verbal commitments to NIBMAR seems more than possible. But there can be no doubt that the result would be every bit as much a betrayal as a negotiated 'settlement'.

ACKNOWLEDGE ARMED STRUGGLE!

Sanctions must be made effective, and if necessary extended to South Africa. The use of force against the rebel regime must be considered once more. And above all, the justness of the armed liberation struggle of the African people must be fully acknowledged and respected. Only its victory over the forces of reaction and racism will bring to the sub-continent the peace and freedom so long denied it.

If Britain is to salvage any pride herself it is not too late for her to side with the opponents of apartheid. But will she do it?

Whatever Britain gets up to, however, the African people of Zimbabwe have no delusions about their future. Led by the people's liberation organization ZAPU, they have entered the final phase towards the destruction of white settler minority rule in Zimbabwe. There can be but one result: complete and unfettered freedom and independence for all the peoples of Zimbabwe!

JOSHUA NKOMO



Joshua Nkomo, President of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, the spearhead of the struggle for national emancipation in Zimbabwe today — was born in 1917 of a peasant family. His early life was that which typified the sons of all the oppressed. From early life he believed in a protracted struggle for the emancipation of the individual and the community.

As an individual, he worked and used his earnings to advance his education. After completing his matriculation and a diploma in Social Science, he studied for a B. A. in Social Science privately.

Armed with his convictions for the emancipation of the individual and the nation, he worked as a Welfare Officer among the African working class in the Rhodesian Railways. In 1951 he was elected a full-time Secretary-General of the Rhodesian Railways African Association. In this capacity he acquired experience not only in the problems of the impoverished working class but also in organising the masses.

In 1952 he opposed the Central African Federation as representative of the African People of Zimbabwe. On his return from the federal talks he became the spokesman of the unprivileged. This brought him into contact not only with the working class but also with the rural peoples.

In 1957, on the formation of the African National Congress of Rhodesia, he was elected President. Imbued with organisational ability and an absolute dedication to national emancipation, he demonstrated energy and drive. The Rhodesian ANC under his leadership bloomed into an effective national organization. When the ANC was banned, Nkomo was on a pan-african assignment in Cairo as a member of the Steering Committee of the All-African People's Conference.

Elected in absentia as President of the National Democratic Party, he returned to Rhodesia to lead the masses of the people yet again. He built the NDP into an even more powerful organization than the banned ANC. When the NDP was also banned he challenged the legality of the government and formed ZAPU, the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union. He continued as effective leader till the white Rhodesian regime placed him under detention in 1964.

Joshua Nkomo remains the leader of the Zimbabwe revolution — in jail or out.

LIFE UNDER APARTHEID

WARNING

An educated African youth almost lost his job because he addressed a White man as Mr V... instead of as "baas." He was called into the foreman's office and given a warning that if he again addressed a White person by his surname, he would be sacked, reported the Johannesburg 'Star'.

ANOTHER WARNING

The Minister of Defence, Mr Botha, has announced that South Africa will soon have a system of air-raid warnings. A widely-flung system of radar warning has already been installed to alert South African fighter planes.

4,000 UPROOTED

The Most Rev. Robert Selby-Taylor, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, has deplored the recent Simonstown group areas proclamation. He protested at the "callous indifference" to human interests shown by the Simonstown proclamation, and extended his sympathy to the 4,000 Coloured people "who are to be uprooted from their homes, which in many cases have been in the possession of their families for many generations."

POISONING STUDENTS

Lecturers in psychology at Afrikaans universities had become entangled in

the nets of race equality philosophy, said Dr P. Robbertse in his presidential address to the annual congress of the Psychological Institute of the Republic of South Africa in Durban. They had become victims and were psychically poisoning their students. He said also that human genetics had enjoyed little attention in South Africa as yet and suggested it be introduced as a separate subject in the universities.

PLAYWRIGHTS STAND FIRM

South Africa's 'Mr Theatre', Brian Brooke, said recently that he believed overseas playwrights were again closing their ranks to stop production of their plays in South Africa. "It looks as if they are being pressured into it by the Anti-Apartheid Movements," said Mr Brooke. He revealed that in the past few months he had written overseas for the South African rights of seven current hits on Broadway.

"All turned me down," said Mr Brooke.

LIBERALISTIC-SOCIALISTIC-COMMUNISTIC

By subtle liberalistic conditioning, the hostile press, overseas exchange schemes and international organizations could persuade the Africaner (Boer) to make compromises, warned Dr A.G. Kellerman at the Sabra Youth Congress in Kroonstadt in South Africa.

He said there was a cold war which was basically one between two ways of life, the liberalistic-socialistic-communis-

tic views of life and the conservative-Christian-western values and ways of life.

"It is gratifying," he said "to see English-speaking South Africans in the last decade increasingly accepting the traditional apartheid policy." But he added that co-operation with English-speaking persons would always be in practice "qualified co-operation." "We" could only feel certain when we had educated English-speaking persons and immigrants so that they were essentially Afrikaners (Boers), accepting the fundamental "values and principles of our people" as their own.

POLICE IN MUFTI

Some Soweto businessmen, members of the Intuthuko Yama Africa, formerly the African Foundation, have drawn up a memorandum in which they complain that the Johannesburg City Council is using plain-clothes police to check whether workers at township stores have been registered.

This, they claim, places traders in a "painful dilemma" and encourages tso-tsis (young unemployed to rob their shops pretending to be municipal police.

DOCTOR WRONG COLOUR

The 10,000 strong Coloured community of Boksburg has only three doctors — all White — practising there. An application by a Chinese doctor to join them has been turned down by the Boksburg City Council on the grounds that in terms of the Group Areas Act a Chinese may not occupy premises in a Coloured area.

The Johannesburg Star asks: "Why not a Chinese? One might have expected that his application would be especially welcome, because not only do people need him but he has no group area of his own to serve.

"The Council must know that it cannot use the Group Areas Act as a defence for what it has done, because the Act

provides for doctors of another race being exempted from its terms — as the White doctors serving Boksburg's Coloured people testify.”

TAKING PRECAUTIONS

Late last year a General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church took place in East London. As the Church has African members, some African churchmen also attended the Assembly.

Realising that a 'mixed' (i. e. of Whites and Africans) gathering could create many problems, particularly as there would be delegates from outside East London, the organisers of the Assembly took every precaution to see that no laws or regulations were contravened. East London's Senior Presbyterian Minister, the Rev. W. D. Campbell, went to the extent of giving the Department of Bantu Administration a list of the non-White delegates and where they would be staying.

But alas, the laws, by-laws and regulations controlling the lives of Africans are so numerous that even lawyers have difficulty keeping track of all of them. Despite all the precautions they had taken the organisers fell foul of the law. Some of the African Ministers and their wives could not be accommodated so they were put up by three prominent White members of the Church — a common enough gesture of hospitality in all parts of the world where decency exists. But not in South Africa. To their horror the three Whites were awakened at two in the morning by the police and charged for contravening the Native Urban Areas Act. By this Act no African may be given shelter by anybody else without a permit.

One of the Whites refused to awaken his guest and was in consequence additionally charged for obstructing the police. Another commented that it was most strange for the police to visit anyone at such an unearthly hour for "doing no more than extending Christian hospitality.”

ARREST ME NOT

Commenting on remarks made by Justice van Zyl who said it would create trouble at this stage of the country's development if Africans were allowed to arrest Whites, Brigadier P. J. Eberson of the Cape Town Police said: — “Although in law non-White police could arrest Whites, it is policy that this should not happen. I cannot recall an arrest of a White by non-White policemen. Under normal circumstances, where a non-White policeman is aware of an offence involving a White person, he tells a White officer who makes the arrest.”

NIGHT SCHOOLS CLOSED

A total of nine non-White adult education night-schools in Johannesburg that provide schooling for thousands of non-Whites, have been compelled to close down.

The schools all contravene the Group Areas Act and the Bantu Education Act passed in 1947.

The closure of the schools is in line with Government policy. The Cape Non-European Night Schools Association is also to be closed.

The student committee running the African night-school at the Witwatersrand University has asked for permission to carry on. Their night-school has been in operation for twenty-five years.

There are only four night-schools in the African townships and all four are in Soweto. The 100 university students who assist the three African teachers at the Witwatersrand University night-school will be unable to teach in Soweto because of regulations. In any case they would find it impossible to travel out to Soweto because of the distances involved and the shortage of communications.

ACCIDENTAL SCHOOL

Mr Jan Meijer is a builder and plumber in Sasolburg in South Africa who em-

loys a number of Africans. Because he could find no accommodation for the workers he bought a plot of land and erected several rooms.

To “keep the ten children of the workers occupied,” Mr Meijer told his foreman to arrange for them to meet in one of the outbuildings where they would be given rudimentary instruction by a teacher, Mary Pitso.

The news that a school was to be opened spread throughout the area. Parents thought this a heaven-sent opportunity to have their children taught and they bought what they could in the way of clothes, slates, exercise books and pencils, and sent them to the “school” on “opening day.”

On this day the foreman asked Mr Meijer to open the school. Mr Meijer, who had thought no more about it, arrived at the small building to find 150 children gathered about it. While standing there, 50 more children arrived.

Said Mr Meijer: “I never intended to open a school and the situation is now completely out of hand.”

“I feel sorry for these people,” he stated. “The children walk up to eight miles because the nearest school is in an urban area which they cannot enter without permits.”

Mr Meijer took his problem to the education authorities. He was told firmly that it was illegal to have a school on his plot of land, and that it would have to be closed and the children dispersed. The school was closed the following week.

MOLLY DOYLE BANNED

Molly Doyle, former secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu), was released from jail late last year after being imprisoned for three years — and was immediately served with banning orders restricting her to the Ficksburg district for five years.

On her release, Molly was met by her

mother and brother and taken to the family farm. Her brother told a reporter that she might be taking a correspondence course in librarianship. She was thin but well.

In terms of her banning order, Molly Doyle must remain on her mother's farm for five years, but is allowed to visit a village 9 miles away and the town of Ficksburg 23 miles away.

Her banning order runs to 8 pages. She may not visit, in terms of the order, any African township, compound or factory. She may not attend social or political gatherings, or gatherings of students or pupils.

She may not write any article or book nor may she participate in the printing or publishing of any document or manuscript.

She may not communicate in any way with any person listed as a communist and she may not discuss or criticise any policy of the government with anyone. She cannot enter any educational institution and must not give any educational instruction. She can enter a court of law only if she is going to give evidence. She may not enter any area set aside for Coloureds or Indians.

ATTORNEYS STRUCK OFF ROLL

The first attorney to be struck off the roll because he is listed as a communist is Lewis Baker, who is near the end of a three-year prison sentence. The application for his removal from the roll was made late last year in the Pretoria Supreme Court by the Secretary for Justice, in terms of the 1967 amendment to the Suppression of Communism Act. This Amendment provides that 'named communists' may not practise in the legal profession.

Mr Justice Boshoff granted the application, which was unopposed.

In a letter to the state attorney, who acted for the Secretary of Justice, Lewis Baker wrote that on 28 September a petition was served on him in Pretoria

Prison notifying him of the application to have him struck off the roll.

"I have been in prison for over three years," he wrote, "and for 2½ years since my conviction have not been allowed newspapers. I am therefore not aware of the law nor of my rights. I have written to Mr Attorney Carlson to see me and advise me whether or not I should oppose the application. The time allowed for consultation, consideration of the legal aspects by my attorney and possibly counsel and ultimate decision on a matter affecting my future livelihood is very short indeed. I cannot even be sure that my attorney will be able to see me before October 11."

The Secretary for Justice, Mr J. N. Oberholzer, stated in an affidavit that Mr Baker had been listed as a communist since 31 August 1951, and asked that Mr Baker be struck off the roll of attorneys and notaries. Supporting affidavits were tendered by Mr J. J. Myburgh, Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Mr S. C. Allen, Magistrate of the Regional Court in Johannesburg in 1965, who had sentenced Lewis Baker on 13 April of that year.

In the same week that Lewis Baker was struck off the roll, two Durban attorneys received notice of applications to have them removed from the roll. They are J. N. Singh and I. C. Meer, who have both been in practice for about 20 years. Mr Meer is under restriction under the Suppression of Communism Act. His banning order expires this year. Both men are former vice-presidents of the Natal Indian Congress. They decided to oppose the application against them, and briefed senior counsel to appear for them when the matter came before the Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg on 24 November last year.

No further report was received in time for this issue, but it is believed that their opposition to the application was unsuccessful and both have now been struck off the roll.



Patrol Officer Robert Horn and his dog in the Rhodesian bush. A few days after this photo was taken the ZAPU-ANC freedom-fighters had killed the dog and Horn was in hospital.



Second-Lieutenant W. Winnal of the Royal Rhodesian African Rifles lies in hospital recovering from shrapnel wounds which resulted from a guerilla grenade.



Following a guerilla ambush strategy, Patrol Officer Barry Tiffin lay wounded in the bush for an hour and a half before being rescued by an African member of the Rhodesian Police. Photo shows him in Bulawayo Hospital.



**IN
MEMORIAM**

"The untimely death of our two beloved comrades *Jackson Mbali and Dan Toane* is a sad loss to the ANC of South Africa and all freedom-fighters in Southern Africa.

These two dedicated sons of South Africa were loyal to the call of Umkhonto we Sizwe that all the oppressed and exploited masses of our country must prepare to rise and overthrow White domination in our fatherland.

Their service in the cause of freedom as militants in the army of the people — Umkhonto — will be remembered and honoured in South Africa and wherever the forces of liberty and justice clash with the forces of tyranny and oppression. Jackson and Dan lost their lives in pursuit of a noble cause — the liberation of their country from racist domination, police terror and persecution, and colonial bondage. They stood for peace and social progress for the whole of mankind. When South Africa is liberated from the shackles of fascist dictatorship and when the sons and daughters of South Africa rejoice at the destruction of the monster of apartheid, the selfless contribution of Jackson Mbali and Dan Toane in this sacred struggle will be honoured. Their names will be enshrined alongside those of other patriots who fought the just fight for freedom and human dignity. Let us all pay homage to our two comrades by re-doubling our efforts to eradicate the scourge of apartheid from our motherland. Let us re-dedicate ourselves to the sacred pledge to honour the memory of all South African patriots by avenging their deaths.

Long Live Umkhonto and its Militants!
Long Live the Struggle for Freedom!
Forward to a Free South Africa!!
Amandla! Maatla ke a Rona!!"

— Duma Nokwe
(Secretary-General)

Jackson Mbali-Dedicated Fighter For Freedom

Jackson Mbali was born in 1935 in the Middledrift district of the Cape at Ncera Village. His father died while Jackson was still at primary school and as the eldest son in the family greater responsibilities devolved upon his shoulders. His family had moved to Port Elizabeth in his earlier childhood. There were eight children in the family.

Jackson attended school at the Upper United Primary School in New Brighton and later did his secondary education at the Newell High School, also in Port Elizabeth. He showed traits of leadership at an early stage of his life, and was elected captain of the Spes Bona Rugby Football Club at Newell. He also played a prominent role in the debating society at his school.

South Africa was experiencing mass resistance to oppressive laws, and such campaigns as the Defiance of Unjust Laws Campaign in 1952 and the Economic Boycott of certain goods produced under conditions of forced labour, had fired

the imagination of all the youth of our country, particularly the students.

During those turbulent days of the 50s, Jackson Mbali came forward as a leader of the youth.

He joined the ANC Youth League in Port Elizabeth while still a student, and when he left school he became an active organiser for the ANC in New Brighton. In 1957 he was elected Secretary of the New Brighton Branch of the ANC Youth League. He served in this capacity until 1959, when he was elected Secretary of the Eastern Cape Region of the Youth League.

TRADE UNION WORK

As a worker at a timber factory in Port Elizabeth, he joined the Timber Workers Union which is an affiliate of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU). This not only added to his political duties but deeply involved him in the

day-to-day struggles of the working class against oppressive legislation and cruel exploitation. Later he worked for the Port Elizabeth Municipality and finally became a Trade Union organiser under the aegis of Sactu. He was elected into the Executive Committee of Sactu in the Eastern Cape. When the State of Emergency was declared in South Africa in 1960, Jackson was imprisoned together with such leaders as Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mhlaba, Vuysile Mini (who was executed by the Verwoerd regime in November 1964), Dickson Fuyani, S. Vangqa, Lungile Kepe, Fanele Mati, etc. Most of these men are in South African prisons now.

ANC UNDERGROUND

After the banning of the ANC, Jackson was appointed the Regional Secretary of the underground ANC and was entrusted with the implementation of the new structure, the political education of activists and general re-organization to meet the new situation. In this phase he was popularly known as "*Come Let Us Build*" — a slogan which he frequently employed in addressing small meetings of cell-units.

In 1961 he attended the All-In African Conference at Pietermaritzburg, which proved to be the last public meeting addressed by Nelson Mandela in South Africa before his arrest. He took part in the 3-day general stoppage of work which Mandela called in May 1961. After the strike, Jackson played a prominent role in the Non-Cooperation with government institutions campaign directed against the establishment of Bantu Authorities and Bantustans.

This took him to both the Transkei and Ciskei as an organiser among the peasants who were up in arms against these oppressive institutions. Peasants' resistance committees were formed, and as Regional Secretary Jackson was responsible for the co-ordination of work in the countryside; during the Peasant Revolts, Jackson worked closely with Govan Mbeki who had greater knowledge and experience of life in the rural areas.

UMKHONTO WE SIZWE

When Umkhonto We Sizwe struck its first blows in December 1961, Jackson was active as one of its first militants. After a period of detention in jail he left South Africa together with other Mkhonto guerillas to acquire more knowledge of military science, strategy and tactics to meet the fascist enemy on the battlefield.

In 1962 he attended a special ANC conference at Lobatsi in Botswana (then Bechuanaland).

As an officer in Umkhonto We Sizwe, he was among the founder-members of its internal journal "*Dawn*." Later he became its editor until his death.

His death robs South Africa of one of her noble sons. But his devotion and dedication to the ANC, the Workers, and the struggle against imperialism, will forever illuminate the path of true revolutionaries in the fight for freedom.



Detainee Falls To Death From Special Branch Office

A further incident which recalls the death of Babla Saloojee while under interrogation has occurred in South Africa. A young non-White man was taken to hospital after he "fell" to the street from a sixth-floor window of Sanlam Building in Port Elizabeth — the building which contains the headquarters of the Special Branch. An eye-witness told a reporter he saw the man briefly on the frame of the open window, then saw the man jump. It was about midday.

The man fell on the roof of a red truck. An ambulance rushed him to the Livingstone Hospital.

An African, Mr Mlambo, told a reporter he did not see the man fall but saw him lying in the street. He estimated the man to be about 17 years old, wearing a blue overall and a 'skipper' shirt. There were "a number of detectives" around the man, he said.

Later, General van den Bergh, Deputy Commissioner of Police responsible for security matters, stated that the man had "apparently been detained" by the local Security Police (Special Branch). He said he had not

received full details of the incident and ask further inquiries be made to Brigadier J. J. Venter, executive head of the Security Branch.

Mrs A. van Greunen, who works near the building, told the press that scores of people had gathered at the scene after the fall. The man was lying prostrate in the street. He was surrounded by policemen. He looked about 20 years old, and was so immobile she thought he could have been dead.

It is now believed that he is dead.

This is the second death while in detention in recent months. The murder of Alpheus Madiba was reported in the December issue of *Sechaba*.

Alpheus Madiba, a Treason Trailist, was arrested in August last year and detained in the Pretoria Central Prison under the notorious Terrorism Act without being charged. He was later found hanging in his cell. Colonel F. van Niekerk stated that Mr Madiba "died from asphyxia due to hanging."

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS of SOUTH AFRICA AMANDLA NGAWETHU-POWER TO THE PEOPLE



George Nyandoro, Secretary-General of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, delivers a message at the inauguration ceremony of the new ANC office in New Delhi. Seated from the left are: Dr A. Singh, Mrs Aruna Asafali, Mr Krishna Menon, Mr Abubacar (Republic of Guinea), Mr K. D. Malaviya (President, Indian Assoc. of Afro-Asian Solidarity), His Excellency Mr G. Kamba (Uganda High Commissioner), and Mr Pal Singh (India's Deputy Minister for External Affairs). Those on right of Mr Nyandoro are named on photo overleaf.

FIRST ANC OFFICE OPENED IN ASIA

INDIA WELCOMES SOUTH AFRICA'S VANGUARD ORGANIZATION FOR LIBERATION

A truly international gathering marked the inauguration of the African National Congress office in New Delhi late last year. This was a most encouraging first step which is also an indication of the world-wide support which can be counted on by the people of South Africa at the present stage of the struggle against the oppressive minority. The New Delhi office is the first to operate in the whole of Asia, and it is hoped that it will serve to galvanise support both in India and throughout Asia for the struggle against apartheid in South Africa and against racialism and exploitation elsewhere in Africa.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING

Present at the inauguration ceremony were representatives from all revolutionary liberation movements in Africa and the Occupied Arab Peninsula, representatives of world peace movements from the USA, Australia, Canada, Latin America, Europe and the Socialist countries, and the Arab world, including members of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity organization.

There was an enthusiastic and impressive attendance by Indians from throughout the host country, and most of the representatives of the African, Asian and Socialist missions accredited to India were present.

MESSAGES

Chairman at the ceremony was Mr George Nyandoro, Secretary-General of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, which has entered into a military alliance with the ANC against the

common enemy in Southern Africa. Mr Nyandoro delivered a message on behalf of the African Liberation Movement.

Other speakers included Dr Cheddy Jagan, Leader of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana; Mr K. D. Malaviya, President of the Indian Association of Afro-Asian Solidarity; and Dr Lyssarides, Leader of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee in Cyprus.

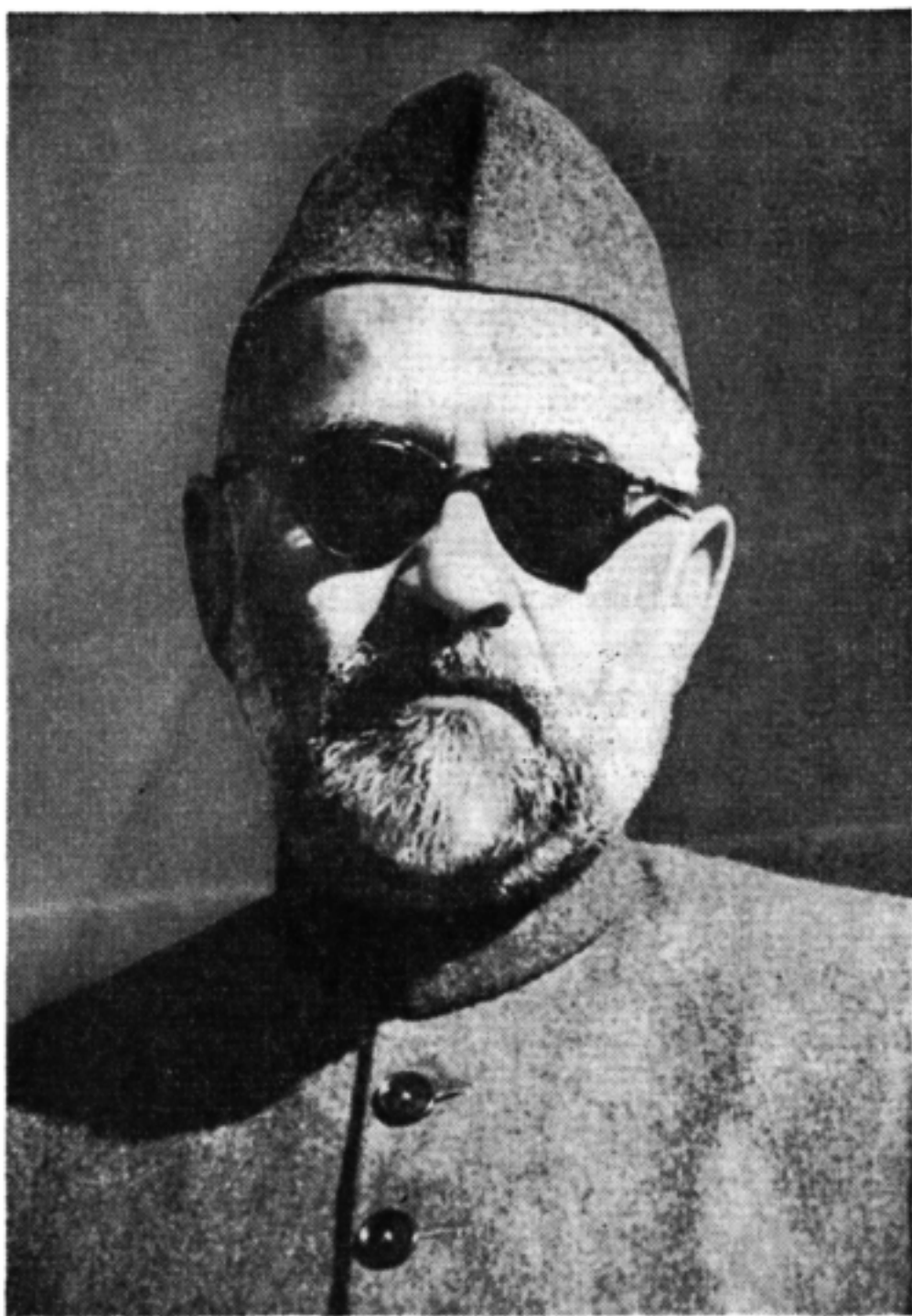
The Uganda High Commissioner, His Excellency G. Kamba, spoke on behalf of the African missions accredited to India. A message on behalf of the Acting President of the ANC, O. R. Tambo, was delivered by Dr Dadoo, President of the South African Indian Congress.

In addition there were scores of messages from all over India, from trade unions, universities, political parties, members of parliament, workers — in short, people from all walks of life.

INDIRA GANDHI'S MESSAGE

The Prime Minister of India was unavoidably engaged and so could not attend the inauguration. In a message read to the gathering Mrs Gandhi stated:

"India's part in the struggle against racialism in Africa and Asia and particularly against the reprehensible policy of apartheid pursued by the South African Government, began long before we achieved our independence. We have consistently fought this evil at the United Nations and at all other international forums,



Dr Zakir Husain, President of India. In a message to the meeting Dr Husain said: "I have no doubt that the people of this country will continue to lend massive support morally and materially to the noble task of the African National Congress . . ."

"We have made common cause with progressive people all over the world in denouncing the inhuman principles on which apartheid is based as being an affront to the dignity of man. In protest against the inhuman behaviour of the South African Government, we decided to withdraw our representative from Pretoria as far back as 1946, and soon after that we took steps to cut all relations with that country, including trade, and have firmly adhered to that position.

"The racist government in South Africa has treated with disdain the numerous declarations and resolutions passed by the United Nations calling upon it to abandon its policies. The South African government has extended the scope of apartheid rule beyond the borders of South Africa itself to the territory of South West Africa. They have made ineffective the imposition of sanctions by the United Nations against the rebel regime in Rhodesia.

"It is necessary therefore for the struggle against apartheid to be continued and intensified in all countries of the world which cherish the principles of respect for freedom and human rights.

"It is in these circumstances that we greatly welcome the opening of an office of the African National Congress in India — the first in Asia. On this occasion I send my greetings and good wishes for success in the tasks that lie ahead."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

India's President, Dr Zakir Husain, in a message said he was confident that the ANC office would play a significant role in seeking active support from all the sister nations of Asia in the campaign to eradicate oppression and apartheid in Southern Africa.

"We in India have always felt very strongly about the evil doctrine of apartheid which offends against the Charter of the United Nations and the universal declaration of human rights. Its continuance is an insult to the human personality. The father of our nation, Mahatma Gandhi, launched his campaign of passive resistance against this evil, and India took up the issue of apartheid in South Africa at the inaugural session of the United Nations.

"I have no doubt that the people of this country will continue to lend massive support morally and materially to the noble task of the African National Congress in fighting apartheid and the rule of racist white minority regimes in South Africa and elsewhere in Southern Africa. I wish you God-speed in your endeavours."

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH

Inaugurating the new ANC office, the Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Mr Singh, emphasized that it was a matter of utmost importance to ensure that the obnoxious racial policies of South Africa were stamped out at the earliest opportunity and prevented from extending into other parts of Southern Africa. He hoped that the new ANC office would serve to galvanise support for the struggle against apartheid.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, who unfortunately was unable to attend the ceremony. In a message read to the gathering, Mrs Gandhi stated: ". . . We greatly welcome the opening of an office of the African National Congress in India — the first in Asia. On this occasion I send my greetings and good wishes for success in the tasks that lie ahead."





Shri Surendra Pal Singh, Deputy Minister of External Affairs, inaugurates the new ANC office. Seated on his left are: Mr George Nyandoro, Mr Ambrose Makiwane (African National Congress of South Africa), Dr Yusuf M. Dadoo (President of the South African Indian Congress), Dr Cheddie Jagan (People's Progressive Party of Guyana, Leader), Andreas Shipanga (South West African People's Organization), and Mr Francisco Barros (Movimento Popular Liberacao Angola).

Covering Indian and world moves against the apartheid policy, Mr Singh went on to the question of Rhodesia. "The racist policies of South Africa" he stated, "have had an echo in recent times in Rhodesia also, where a small white minority government has usurped power illegally and is consolidating its position. South Africa, which in collusion with colonialist Portugal has effectively countered the impact of economic sanctions against the illegal Smith regime, has now even sent detachments of South African armed forces actively to bolster the unrepresentative government in Southern Rhodesia."

ANC'S PROUD HISTORY

Reviewing the "proud history of resistance" of the ANC, Mr Singh said: "The aim of the ANC from the very beginning has been: The recognition of Africans as equal citizens with whites, the advancement of the African population politically, economically, socially and educationally, and racial unity and mutual helpfulness among all people in South Africa."

"It has organised protest meetings and strikes against the racist policies of the minority government in South Africa in the teeth of police tyranny. The country-wide response to the call of the late Chief Lutuli to observe 28 March 1960 as a National Day of Mourning for the dead of Sharpeville, and for the burning of passes, led to the banning of the ANC and the arrest of its top leaders."

"The Government of South Africa unleashed a reign of terror on the population, in utter disregard of world opinion, causing a strong wave of resentment among Afro-Asian and liberal-minded people all over the world."

"The Detention Act in South Africa and the Sabotage and Terrorism Acts under which people may be sentenced to death for the simplest infractions of the law, the laws against mixed marriages and the Group Areas Act which segregates the re-

sidential and business establishments of citizens on the basis of race, are some of the oppressive and inhuman measures with which the racist Government in South Africa is attempting to rule that country against the will of the vast majority of its inhabitants."

"It is against that background that the work of the ANC and like-minded organizations assumes importance."

SUPPORT OF INDIA

The Government of India has given moral and material support to all movement aimed at the eradication of racialism in Africa, continued Mr Singh. India has contributed to the international funds established for the legal defence of the freedom-fighters and to assist in the maintenance of their destitute families.

"We have done whatever has been possible by way of supplying substantial quantities of medicines and material to various resistance groups in Africa, including the ANC," he said. "We are proud and privileged today to welcome in our midst two distinguished representatives of the ANC, Mr Alfred Nzo and Mr I. A. Cachalia, who are in India to establish their office and to carry on the fight."

"The Government of India will be happy to provide all possible assistance — material and technical — to make their mission a success. We are confident also that the freedom-loving people of India will contribute their full share to aiding this laudable objective."

"In inaugurating the African National Congress office in this country, may I echo the words of our President and wish them god-speed in all their endeavours."

The address of the African National Congress office in India is: A 66 South Extension Part I, New Delhi 3.

REPORT AND COMMENT

COMMENTS ON SOME RECENT ISSUES IN THE WHITE SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS

Case of the Black Kidney

The donor of a kidney transplanted to Mrs Edith Black of Cape Town is reported to have been a young African. His identity has not been disclosed. He died in the Groote Schuur Hospital minutes before the operation on Mrs Black, according to a report in the Nationalist Sunday newspaper *Die Beeld*. The report says that the African, aged about 25, was fatally injured in a road accident.

The Case of the Black Kidney may well be the subject of a news story in South Africa. After the black blood and white blood controversies in which blood donations have been racially segregated, and after the refusals of ambulances to pick up accident victims of the 'wrong' racial group, we wonder that South African doctors had the daring to transplant this kidney. Perhaps Mrs Black's name made it easier for them?

On second thoughts, most of the victims of 'race medicine' we've heard of have come from the non-White population. A White life is something very precious in South Africa today.

Murdered by the Law

A Leeukop prison warder, said to have shot a convict in the head at pointblank range, was committed for trial on charges of culpable homicide and defeating the ends of justice. He appeared at Randburg Magistrate's Court recently. Ernst Jan Adam Pienaar, 20, of Witpoortjie, appeared before Mr M.J. Meiring at a preparatory examination into a murder allegation, but this was subsequently changed to a culpable homicide charge.

The African prisoner, Simon Kukuane, died at Leeukop Prison on 5 July last year.

In court, a prisoner named Stephen Louw gave evidence to the effect that Ernst Pienaar, the warder, had been in charge of 29 prisoners sent to work in the vegetable garden. Simon Kukuane was in the group.

Pienaar told Kukuane to put his hands up, then "hit him in the ribs and neck with the sides of his hands," said Louw. Four prisoners were then told to hold Kukuane down, and Pienaar "played with him," pretending to jump on him but swerving aside at the last minute.

This was not the first time Pienaar had "played" with prisoners in this way, said Louw.

Then Pienaar put his rifle against Kukuane's forehead and pulled the trigger. Nothing happened. Pienaar loaded the rifle again and pressed the muzzle to Kukuane's head. A shot rang out and Pienaar sprang back, looking scared.

Kukuane died of the gunshot in the head.

Giving evidence, another convict, Thomas Khanyile, said Pienaar appealed to the group of prisoners to help him, as he was newly married. "Nobody said anything. We stood and looked at the ground."

Pienaar told them to say he had shot Kukuane while he was trying to escape.



He ordered all those who were willing to back his story to stand on one side.

"We all agreed," Khanyile told the court. "I was scared."

Pienaar pleaded Not Guilty to the charges of culpable homicide and defeating the ends of justice.

He elected to be tried by a judge. His bail of £150 was allowed to stand pending his Supreme Court trial.

The above report, quoted from the Johannesburg *Rand Daily Mail* of 14 November 1967, is not only a horrifying story of an act of brutality. It casts many sidelights on the South African way of life, to which its White supporters so often refer with pride.

It confirms, of course, the countless allegations about the behaviour of South Africa's prison warders at work and "at play." It also confirms the numerous complaints of conditions in Leeukop Prison. It vividly conveys the state of terror to which African prisoners are reduced by their captors. But it does more than this.

After reading this report, can anyone feel anything but incredulity that the murder charge was "subsequently changed" to a culpable homicide charge? The first time he pulled the trigger nothing happened — so he "loaded the rifle again and pressed the muzzle to Kukuane's head."

Few courts can have been presented with so clear an eye-witness account of a deliberate cold-blooded killing. We hope that this case may be noticed by those unbiased observers who still claim that justice exists in South Africa. On the other hand, perhaps these observers will change their claim to say how clement the South African courts are?

But isn't insanity a better description of the action of this court in releasing a man who killed as irresponsibly as a beast while sporting sadistically — on a bail of £150.

Unproductive Elements Out

Mr Blaar Coetzee is the most articulate man in the Ministry of Bantu Affairs in South Africa. He so often talks nonsense.

Opening a congress recently, he repeated the familiar tale about Africans being tolerated in urban areas only so long as they were selling their labour there: the moment they became unproductive they must go "home."

'Home' in their vocabulary means of course the so-called Bantustans, 13% of South Africa's land "set aside" by the Government for occupation by 70% of the population.

This has cruel consequences for dependent Africans who have nobody in the 'homelands' to look after them, quite apart from the fact that there is nothing in the 'homelands' in the way of earnings, comfort or security.

Mr Coetzee then went on to reiterate that the townships (labour pools on the fringes of the White cities) should not be equipped with more luxuries or services than the 'homelands', and added that African businessmen, doctors, lawyers and other professional men were unproductive in terms of White South Africa's labours needs (i.e. they served only Africans) and must themselves gradually be moved to the Bantustans. This appears to mean that the hundreds of thousands of Africans who are so graciously permitted to work in town must do so without doctors, shops, lawyers and so on while they are there. They must save up their illnesses, appetites, lawsuits and recreation requirements

until they retire to the Bantustans. Or are African workers meant to employ White professional men and use White facilities while they are in White areas? For one thing, there would never be enough, as experience in many African townships has shown us. For another, it would be in conflict with apartheid, and we are sure Mr Coetzee would not approve of anything like that.

What Mr Coetzee's statement really means is this: It means that the people like him who sit in Pretoria and make laws and regulations are as incapable of perceiving the practical consequences of what they decree as is Coetzee himself.

They are blindly guided by their White supremacist fears and hatreds to keep the people eternally suppressed under vicious laws and practices. Against this total indifference and injustice we have now taken up arms to free our country.

Sechaba

NEWS ITEMS

TRADE AND INVESTMENT

1. West German Expansion

Europe's largest steel-producer, the Thyssen organization of West Germany, has formed a joint company with Hume Ltd in South Africa.

The new company, Hume-Thyssen Constructors (Pty), will manufacture high-pressure and low-pressure pipe systems in South Africa. Thyssen experts have been seconded to South Africa, and more will be sent as needed.

The new development does not come as a complete surprise, as Thyssen-Rohrenwerke, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Thyssen organization, owns a substantial slice of Hume's equity.

Hume is the largest producer of large-bore steel and concrete pipes in Southern Africa, and Thyssen has for many years handled the construction of pipelines for power stations, refineries, chemical plants and overland pipelines.

2. W. German Expert for S. A.

Beckmann Instruments (Pty) Limited, manufacturers of scientific and indus-

trial instruments, have brought Mr W. Schmidt to South Africa from Beckman's application laboratory in Munich in West Germany. Mr Schmidt is an expert on atomic absorption spectroscopy and will advise metallurgists and doctors on its use in determining elements in metal and blood.

3. Pro-Smith Americans

The pro-Smith lobby in Washington is inserting newspaper and magazine advertisements inviting Americans to "break the blockade by buying Rhodesian products." This is happening despite the fact that a sanctions

programme is meant to be in operation in the United States to comply with UN policy.

The right-wing American Southern Africa Council is offering for sale Rhodesian transistor radios which they claim are capable of receiving short-wave broadcasts from Southern Africa.

The radios have been imported by the Council because it has found loopholes in the sanctions programme enforced by Johnson.

Meanwhile it was reported that "State Department intervention" was given as a reason for Senator Byrd's decision not to call for a Senate vote on his resolution requiring Congressional approval before the US Government could back any further UN action against Rhodesia.

An aide stated that after delivering his speech criticising American policy on Rhodesia, the Senator had decided not to press the question of future policy.





Are You a Collaborator?

Advertisement — Text of a leaflet widely distributed in the United Kingdom recently by the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Are you a collaborator?

Southern African resistance fighters are risking their lives to liberate their homeland.

South African and Rhodesian patriots are today in action in the Zambesi valley against the combined armed forces of Vorster and of Smith's rebel regime.

Thousands of their fellow freedom-fighters are held in jail in Salisbury, Pretoria and on Robben Island.

Many have died — in action, or under torture at the hands of the political police.

These men and women are prepared to die for their vision of a free Southern Africa, rid of racism and terror.

Opponents of apartheid throughout the world see the British people as compromised in the anti-apartheid struggle. The actions of the British Government and British businessmen in dealing with Southern Africa's white supremacists implicate us in apartheid.

South African troops, armed with British weapons, have invaded a British colony, Rhodesia, to shoot down African partisans.

IF Britain takes no action to expel them, it is collaboration.

IF ever-increasing British trade and investment goes to boost the South African economy, and, through it, Rhodesia's, it is collaboration. (South Africa rose to second from fourth place in Britain's overseas trade in 1967.)

IF Britain allows the massive evasion of economic sanctions against Rhodesia — which Britain herself initiated — it is collaboration.

IF Britain states repeatedly: no economic sanctions against South Africa, despite overt sanctions-breaking — it is collaboration.

IF British naval vessels visit South African ports, if British sports teams play against segregated South African teams, if British artists entertain segregated audiences — it is collaboration.

IF you do not protest at and oppose all these things, you are condoning collaboration.

What can we do?

We can, we must, refuse the role that the policies of our government have thrust upon us.

Are you a collaborator?

Do you buy South African goods?

Do you buy South African fruit, wines, canned food?

Do you hold shares in companies which profit from apartheid?

Have you connections with firms investing in South Africa?

Does your Co-op sell South African goods?

Does your trade union hold funds invested in South Africa?

Are you silent when the British Government chooses the path of 'no confrontation' with South Africa?

Are you silent when our teams exchanges visits with apartheid sports teams?

Refuse to collaborate

Join the fight for freedom in Southern Africa. Boycott South African goods.

Boycott apartheid sport.

Campaign to end British investment and trade with apartheid.

Demand that the British Government:
expel South African troops from British soil;
bring rebel rule in Rhodesia to an end.

Support freedom fighters, support resistance in Southern Africa.

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