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NO. 1 INKULULEKO - FREEDOM JULY 1971.

ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

A PAPER IS A WEAPON

The publication of the first issue of INKULULEKO - FREEDOM as a regular underground journal of our Central Committee represents a big step forward for our Party.

In the new conditions which face us, organisation is everything. Without it all the undoubted anger of our people cannot be directed to deal effective blows to the enemy. The spreading of understanding is the very beginning of organisation. That is why a newspaper is an organiser. A grasp of Marxist-Leninist theory and its application to our conditions not only provides the true guidelines for action but also reinforces the conviction that the ending of all forms of exploitation - economic, racial and political - is both historically necessary and inevitable.

Around such a revolutionary organ there must grow a bond between all units and advanced representatives of the liberation and working class movements. It must become a spur to those who are still seeking a path of struggle and the thread which directs them to revolutionary commitment, organisation and action.

INKULULEKO - FREEDOM continues in the great tradition of our Party's journal and newspapers, like "The International", "Umscbenzi", and "Inkululeko" and fighting organs like the "Guardian", "Liberation", "Fighting Talk" and others which have throughout our history played an indispensable role in furthering the revolutionary tasks which face our people.

The ideas which will fill the pages of this journal are hated by the enemy because they are liberating ideas. The enemy will hound you and persecute you if they catch you spreading it. But your battle cannot be won without risks and without sacrifice. Of course you must be careful in the way you use it and if you work cleverly you can outwit the enemy and his agents and informers.

"INKULULEKO - FREEDOM" IS YOUR PAPER ! SPREAD IT EVERYWHERE !
ORGANISE AND EDUCATE FOR THE REVOLUTION !

WE CELEBRATE OUR FIFTIETH YEAR

Fifty years have passed since our party - the oldest Communist Party on the African continent - was born on 30 July, 1921. We look back on those years with pride and they inspire us to face the future with confidence.

In its first manifesto our party pledged itself to struggle despite "any sacrifices it may be called upon to undergo, to hasten the time when mankind shall no longer cower under the bludgeon of the oppressor, when the necessities and amenities of life, the comfort and culture, the honour and

...basis for the national awakening of all sections of the African people. At about the same time the pioneers of the Communist movement began to lay the basis for the creation of a workers' organisation which - inspired by the great socialist teachers Marx, Engels and Lenin - saw national oppression as having its roots in the world capitalist and imperialist system of which South Africa became a part.

These two great movements represented the two main aspects of South African reality - class exploitation and national oppression - and each of them have played a vital role in carrying out the tasks which face our people.

ALLIANCE

The links which have been forged between the various sections of the oppressed people (African, Indian and Coloured) and trade union and working class organisation were forged not in the classroom but in struggle. We Communists regard it as our central aim to promote the further unity of the national democratic movement for the liberation of our country as a step towards socialism. We also believe that the spreading of a socialist outlook can be a source of great strength in eradicating forever national oppression which has at its root economic and class exploitation.

We support with all our strength the policy of struggle which has been forced upon the people - the policy of preparing and undertaking the revolutionary overthrow of the White regime by force of arms.

WE CONTINUE UNDERGROUND

Our Party, the first political organisation to be outlawed, was driven underground in 1950. In the 21 years of its illegal existence it has added to its proud record of defiance and struggle. Communists have always been found where the enemy has been challenged. They are counted amongst those who have been hounded, tortured and hanged, amongst those who fill the political jails of our country and amongst those who have given their lives in armed combat. But whatever the sacrifices history has proved that our great Party cannot be destroyed. We are indestructible as the working class whose political instrument we are - a class which, as the founder of Communism Karl Marx, said, "has nothing to lose but its chains" and which together with the working people on the land is the most revolutionary force.

The terror tactics of the Nationalist Government have only succeeded in forging a new weapon against them. Today the liberation movement is poised for a new round of struggle. The opening battles of guerrilla warfare were fought by the military organisation, Umkhonto we Sizwe, together with their brothers in Zimbabwe as long ago as 1967. Inside the country both the ANC and the Communist Party continue to function, organising and preparing the people for the final overthrow of White supremacy.

THE FIGHT FOR A NEW WORLD

In the 50 years since our Party was established the face of the world has changed. The first workers' state - the Soviet Union - has become the pivot around which is being built a world system of socialism which stands foursquare behind the struggle against imperialism and for national liberation everywhere. Although the former imperialist masters of Africa in alliance with the Vorster-Smith-Castrol axis continue their attempts to reverse the

the power, shall be to him who toils, not to him who exploits; when none shall be called master and none servant, but all shall be fellow workers".

This pledge has been honoured.

Beginning with the great October Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917, the world Communist movement has made great strides and already a third of the world's peoples are building a socialist society free from exploitation. The South African Communist Party is a part of the army of Communist and Workers' Parties throughout the world.

In our own country the white man as boss still rules over the Black servant with an iron fist. But the struggles of the last fifty years in which our Party has played such an important role, has brought nearer the time when White supremacy will be absolutely crushed and the Black man will be able to walk upright in his own land.

FOREIGN CONQUEST

The path of struggle has been difficult and continues to be so. The foreign settler came to our country and with the Bible in one hand, the rifle in the other and money in his pocket, destroyed our way of life, robbed us of our land and cattle, and made us into chattels. South Africa became part of the world system of imperialism. Like all the other colonies in Latin America, Asia and the rest of Africa the indigenous people were first conquered by force of arms, separated from the ownership of all the economic wealth and turned into reservoirs of cheap labour to be exploited in the mines, factories and plantations owned by the centres of imperialism.

The invaders' path was not made easy. For centuries the African people shed their blood in armed combat in defence of their birthright. Names like Shaka, Dingane, Moshoeshe, Makana, Ngqika, Sekhukhuni and others fill the pages of our history as great military and political leaders who refused to bend their backs. The Bambata rebellion in the opening years of this century was the closing chapter in this heroic resistance to conquest.

The ruling class set about creating the South Africa which we see about us and which is described in the Programme of our Party in the following way:

" South Africa is not a colony but an independent state. Yet the masses of our people enjoy neither independence nor freedom. The conceding of independence to South Africa by Britain in 1910, was not a victory over the forces of colonialism and imperialism. It was designed in the interests of imperialism. Power was transferred not into the hands of the white minority alone. The evils of colonialism, insofar as the Non-White majority was concerned, were perpetuated and re-inforced. A new type of colonialism was developed, in which the oppressing white nation occupied the same territory as the oppressed people themselves and lived side by side with them."

RESISTANCE

But the people did not remain dormant. New ways had to be found to meet the challenge and to win back our country. In 1912 the great national movement of the African people - the African National Congress - was formed to create a unity of the Black people to meet the unity of the oppressor. It laid the

gains of the African revolution, great strides have been made towards independence.

Our brother fighters in Mocambique, Angola and Guinea Bissau, are proving in practice that a people's armed struggle is unconquerable whatever the resources of the enemy. And in Vietnam the biggest and strongest imperialist nation is being taught that the days of foreign domination by armed force are numbered.

On this our fiftieth anniversary the Central Committee and our whole Party salutes those who are constructing socialism and fighting imperialism. We reaffirm our confidence in the principles of Communism and internationalism, of victory for our people and for the working class and pledge

- * to intensify our efforts - whatever the sacrifices - to help liberate the mass of our oppressed people from race domination and to bring about an independent South Africa free from all forms of exploitation.
- * unqualified support for the armed revolutionary cadres of the whole movement to spread the areas of armed combat to the heart of our country.
- * the intensification of our efforts to build our Party as the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the working class and to fortify it in the face of police terror.
- * the strengthening still further of the unity of all true patriotic forces as expressed in the alliance headed by the African National Congress.

WE CALL UPON THE WORKING PEOPLE OF OUR COUNTRY AND ESPECIALLY THE WORKERS AND OPPRESSED AFRICAN, COLOURED AND INDIAN PEOPLE TO UNITE THEIR RANKS TO RESIST TYRRANICAL DOMINATION IN EVERY SPHERE AND BY EVERY MEANS AND TO WORK FOR THE CONQUEST OF POWER BY THE PEOPLE.

LONG LIVE COMMUNISM AND TRUE INTERNATIONALISM

LONG LIVE THE ALLIANCE OF PATRIOTIC FORCES

LONG LIVE THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY !

OUR HISTORY A SHORT OUTLINE

1921 - 1930

Although the Communist Party began as an off-shoot of the white-dominated labour and trade union movement, from the outset it was founded on the basis of non-racialism, and was for many years the foremost if not the only advocate of equal rights for all South Africans, irrespective of race, creed or colour. The leaders of the Communist Party in its early days - men like W.H. (Bill) Andrews, David Ivon Jones and S.P. Bunting - realised that only the effective organisation of the African masses in struggle could create the force necessary to overthrow White domination and imperialism. During the 1920s, the party more and more turned its attention to the African workers,

opened night classes where African workers learned to read and write, started the first African trade unions, launched country-wide campaigns against the pass laws.

These are some of the men who joined the Communist Party in those days :

Moses Kotane, already a member of the African Bakers' Union and the African National Congress, joined the Communist Party through the night school in Johannesburg and was to become the Party's leading functionary, organiser and spokesman during the ensuing 40 years.

J.B.Marks, later President of the African Mineworkers' Union and today National Chairman of the Communist Party.

Albert Nzula, the first African Secretary of the Party.

E.T.Mofutsanyana, editor of the party paper "Inkululeko".

Trade unionist Gana Makabeni, J. Nkosi, T.W.Thibedi, and many others; Coloured leaders such as Timmy La Guma and John Gomas joined the Party during the 1920s.

Wherever the masses were involved in struggle, there the Party was to be found. It joined with the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union (ICU) and the African National Congress in campaigns against the hated pass laws - the Party leader, Johannes Nkosi, was murdered by the police when he addressed a meeting against the pass laws in Durban on Dangaans Day, 1930.

1930-1950

The Communist Party helped to organise the masses of unemployed, White and Non-White, in the depression years of the early thirties. It formed the core of the opposition to the rise of fascism which marked the years before the outbreak of the second world war. It was part of the united front which joined at the All-African Convention in 1936 to oppose the passage of Gen. Hertzog's Bills through Parliament depriving the Africans of their vote and their access to the land. During the Second World War, the Communist Party helped mobilise the South African people in the fight to curb the Vorsters and other South African fascists at home and to destroy the forces of Nazism in the world at large.

By the end of the war, the Party membership which numbered only a few hundred in 1921, had increased more than tenfold, organised under committees in all the main centres of the country. Nor was the work of the Party confined to the Africans. Groups of activists from other sections of the oppressed peoples had joined the Party. Under the influence of Communists and other revolutionaries, the nature of the liberatory organisations themselves had also been radicalised, the old bourgeois leaderships being replaced by militants who were ready to embark on more radical forms of struggle. The names of Communists like Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, President of the South African Indian Congress, had become household words because of their selfless dedication to the cause of national liberation.

The post-war years saw the greatest upsurge of the oppressed people of South Africa since Union was formed in 1910 in campaigns like the 1946 strike of 100,000 African Mineworkers and the mass Indian Campaign of 1946-1950 against residential segregation. The character and national composition of the membership changed. Whereas in 1921 90% of the membership of the Party had been White, by 1950 they comprised a small percentage.

1950-1971

When the Nationalist Party came to power in 1948, the Party was seen to be the leading force in the ranks of the extra-Parliamentary opposition, the one whose policy was most dangerous to apartheid. This was why the Communist Party was singled out as the first political organisation to be banned by the Malan regime in 1950 - a full ten years before the Sharpsville shooting and the emergency which led to the banning of the African National Congress and other liberatory organisations.

Within a short time our Party reformed its ranks, and created a network of illegal organisation throughout the country. The new underground Party continued to play a vital part in all the mass struggle of the 50s and 60s in campaigns like the Defiance Campaign of 1952-3; the Congress of the People of 1955 which adopted the Freedom Charter; the political strikes, bus and potato boycotts; the rebellion of the peasantry in the Transvaal, Natal and the Transkei; the mass resistance of the African women to the extension to them of the pass laws.

In all these struggles the links between the Party and the national liberation organisations were forged ever stronger, despite the fact that the Party was forced to work underground and its membership was subjected to the most vicious repression, bans, restrictions, savage jail sentences and even the death penalty. In its programme, "The Road to South African Freedom" adopted at an underground conference in 1962, the Party gave the working people of South Africa a deep Marxist-Leninist analysis of the country and a true guide for victory in the national democratic revolution.

In 1963 the enemy uncovered the underground centre of Rivonia and launched an even more vicious attack against the Party and the whole movement. The price paid by many Party members was high - men like Bram Fisher, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada and other Communists jailed for life together with Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and other Congressmen. Trade Unionists like Vuysili Mini and others were sentenced to death and executed for "sabotage" or "terrorism".

Our Party saw very early on that the enemy onslaught against the people and their organisations called for the new tactic of getting ready for armed struggle and we record with pride the role which we played in preparing the ground for the establishment of the peoples' armed force - Umkhonto we Sizwe.

For 50 years the Party has kept alive the flame of resistance in the hearts of the people. Today, as ever, we march in the front ranks of

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of the struggle for freedom. We are amongst you and together we will
win our freedom.

OUR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

The recent meeting of our Central Committee marked an important stage in the history of our Party.

The meeting correctly devoted itself, in the main, to a through-going scrutiny of some of the mistakes made in the past and the lapses which showed themselves in our work. This was done not in order to relive the past but to equip the Party with guidelines for the future. This is the way - the Marxist-Leninist way - through balanced criticism of the past to the advance of the future. Some of the successes recorded were impressive and many of our failures have been damaging. The predominant emphasis was on the elimination of those defects in our methods, our policies and our style of work which past practice has exposed as obstacles to future practice.

The task which stood out like a beacon above all other tasks was to reconstitute the Party as our main contribution to the furthering of the revolution.

The basic framework ^{for} the discussions at the meeting remained the 1962 Party Programme. Its main analysis retains substantial validity although the events and developments of the last 8 years and the experience gained at all levels of struggle - international, Africa and internal - may well require an updating of some of its sections and even a reconsideration of others. It is for this reason that the meeting directed the Central Committee to inaugurate a broad discussion within the Party with a view to producing a new document which will supplement and, where necessary, bring up to date our 1962 Programme.

The meeting recognised that we are an inseparable part of the world working class movement, the world anti-imperialist forces and, more specifically, those on our continent. Our struggle is inconceivable in isolation from this reality. In playing our part internationally we are therefore acting not just in solidarity with the socialist world and the anti-imperialist forces; we are acting in solidarity with our own people. The meeting accepted that we cannot stand aside from those issues which have divided the socialist world and which have caused so much damage to the struggle against imperialism and to our own struggle. It further felt the need to take a more profound look at our own continent and, as its most experienced and oldest Marxist-Leninist Party, make a more effective contribution to the spreading of Marxism-Leninism and to a deeper understanding of Africa's problems. Because in the last resort we face a common fate, the meeting was conscious of the need to create closer bonds between all the liberation forces in our continent.

The meeting heard a detailed report on our activities of the past few years in the all-important sphere of internal reconstruction and propaganda. It reviewed thoroughly the steps which are necessary to consolidate and extend these efforts in a way consistent with security needs. Broad guidelines for the expansion of our internal organisation were placed

before the meeting. It paid attention to the possibilities of exploiting legal and semi-legal methods of advancing the cause of the liberation movement.

The meeting further dealt with the many-sided problems connected with the armed struggle and the beginning of armed activity inside our own country. It saw the achievement of what we are working for as the culmination of a many-sided process whose initial steps include political reconstruction, mass political leadership in town and country by means of organisation, propaganda, education, agitation and so on, and the beginning of armed act

A topic which appropriately occupied a prime place in our reports, the dra resolutions and the group comments, was the leading role of the Party and its relationships with the national movement.

The meeting was given a finance report and elected a new Central Committee by a procedure similar to the one adopted at the 1962 conference. Moses K was re-elected as General Secretary and J.B.Marks as Chairman.

The meeting was a further sign of the basic vitality of our movement which have survived so many of the wounding blows which the enemy has dealt it. The fascist government has always regarded our Party as its most uncompromising and dangerous foe. This is an honour we have earned and a tradition which we cherish. It is this spirit that we refresh and renew the challenge which history, our class and our people demand of us.

In our next issue we will deal in more detail with some of the important decisions of our Central Committee meeting.

50TH ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

From Communist and Workers' Parties of :

Soviet Union	Canada
Germany	Great Britain
Korea	Guyana
Czechoslovakia	New Zealand
Mongolia	France
Bulgaria	Malta
Poland	Cyprus
Rumania	Spain
Syria	Finland
India	Venezuela
Japan	Hungary.
Israel	
Jordan	

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V E R K L A A R ONDER EED :

1.

Ek is n Kaptein in die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie en aan die Veiligheidstak, Johannesburg verbonde.

2.

Omstreeks 12.45 vm. op 23/10/1971 het ek by die Newlands Polisiestasie, aangekom, nadat ek n telefoon-boodskap van A/O. Els by my woning ontvang het.

3.

By die Polisiestasie het A/O. Els aan my n Wit Anglia Motorkar T.U. 22315 uitgewys en n groot hoeveelheid pamflette en dokumente aan my getoon.

4.

Ek het die betrokke pamflette ondersoek en gevind dat dit pamflette is wat deur die inbangedoende "AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS" en "SUID-AFRIKAANSE KOMMUNISTE PARTY" uitgereik is, en wat soortgelyk is aan pamflette wat n tyd gelede op groot skaal in die R.S.A. versprei was.

11217
5.

Sersant Kleyn het toe twee Indiërmans wat in die Polisie-selle aangehou is aan my uitgewys en verder 'n rapport i.v.m. die inhegtenisneming van die twee Indiërs aan my gemaak.

6.

Ek het eers Indiërman MAHOMED ESSOP gespreek en het hy sekere persoonlike besonderhede aan my verstrek. Daarna het ek Indiërman AHMED TIMOL gespreek en het hy ook sekere persoonlike besonderhede aan my verstrek.

7.

Ek het die Indiërmans afsonderlik gespreek en was Sersant Kleyn altyd teenwoordig tydens die besprekings.

8.

Omstreeks 2.40 vm. op dieselfde datum het ek vergesel van Sersant Kleyn, Indiërman TIMOL die pamflette en dokumente in my amptelike polisievoertuig na die Veiligheidspolisie-kantore te John Vorsterplein, vervoer.

9.

Ons het omstreeks 3 vm. op dieselfde datum by my kantoor aangekom.

10.

.....3/.

10.

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A21.

Ek het TIMOL in my kantoor aangehou waar hy gesit het en het ek begin om die betrokke dokumente na te gaan en te ondersoek. Ek en Sersant Kleyn het nooit die kantoor verlaat nie.

11.

Omstreeks 3.15 vm. op dieselfde datum het Lt. Kol. van Wyk by my kantoor arriveer. Ek het aan hom 'n verslag gedoen en het ons twee toe saam die betrokke dokumente ondersoek.

12.

Terwyl ons die dokumente ondersoek het, het Lt. Kol. van Wyk en ek sekere vrae aan Timol i.v.m. sekere gegewings wat in die dokumente voorgekom het, gestel.

13.

Ongeveer 5.30 vm. op dieselfde datum het Lt. Kol. van Wyk TIMOL uit my kantoor geneem en het hom 'Timol' nie weer daarna gesien nie.

14.

Sersant Kleyn was al die tyd terwyl Lt. Kol. van Wyk in my kantoor aanwesig was, teenwoordig.

A21. 99

15.

Timol is nie deur my terwyl hy in my bewaring was aangerand nie en was hy ook deur geen ander lid van die mag terwyl in my bewaring aangerand gewees nie.

16.

Ek heg hierby aan getikte afskrifte van sekere briewe en eksemplare van pamflette wat in Motorkar TU. 22315 gevind is - o.a. is daar pamflette wat identies is met die een "VORSTER AND HIS GANG" ^{wat} met plofstowwe die lug ingeblaas is in plekke te Johannesburg en ander stede - dit was in emmers met tydmeganisme opgestel.

17.

Ek heg ook aan getikte afskrifte van briewe deur Timol Stephanie Augmented Meeting' van die 'Central Committee' Code Systems Received 2/2/12/1970 (Die oorspronklike dokumente sal in die verhoor dien).

C.J. Dirker KAPTEIN.
C.J. DIRKER

Bostaande verklaring deur my geneem.

John J. ... 54/88

A. B. ... GENL. MAJoor

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE
13-11-1971
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

I certify that: The deponent has acknowledged that he/she knows and understands the contents of this affidavit which was sworn/affirmed before me and that the deponent's signature/thumb print/mark was placed thereon in my presence.
P. J. ...
Commissioner of the Police / Commissioner of Oaths
Datum / Date: 13/11/71. File / File: Johannesburg



AANVULLEND TOT MY VERKLARING VAN 15.11.1971 VERKLAAR EK VERDER:

1.

Ek handig nou die volgende dokumente in wat deel is van die dokumente wat A/O. ELS op 23.10.71 aan my uitgewys het en aan my oorhandig het en wat ek in bewaring geneem het en steeds in my bewaring is:-

- (a) Ses blaaie brief gedateer 19 Mei 1970 aan "Dear Ahmed van Stephanie" met geskryfte agter op blaaie in rooi drukskrif - brief gemerk '11';
- (b) brief in drukskrif met aanhef: A/J/4/17/8/70 en eindig met "Ends", gemerk '21';
- (c) brief in drukskrif - met aanhef: "New Series: A/J/1/10/11/70 en eindig met "Ends", gemerk '22';
- (d) brief gedateer 28 Desember 1970 aan Ahmed van Stephanie met drukskrif op agterkant, gemerk '26';
- (e) agt blaaie gebruikte wasvelle, tesame met afdrukke van die velle wat op 28.10.71 in my teenwoordigheid afgerol is;
- (f) (1) 114 eksemplare (8 bladsye elk)
150 eksemplare (bladsy 1 en 2)
50 eksemplare (bladsy 3 en 4)
20 eksemplare (bladsy 5 en 6)
22 eksemplare (bladsy 7 en 8)

van die amptelike mondstuk van die S.A.K. Party - "Nr. 1 Inkululeko Freedom, July 1971", wat vanaf 25.7.71 in die R.S.A. versprei is.

- (2) 787 Eksemplare - "Sons and Daughters of Africa", uitgereik deur die A.N.C. en wat gedurende November 1970 in die R.S.A. versprei is.
- (3) 447 Eksemplare - "The A.N.C. says to Vorster and his gang" - deur A.N.C. uitgereik en gedurende Augustus 1970 in die R.S.A. versprei.
- (4) 28 Wit geadresseerde koeverte wat pamflette - "The A.N.C. says to Vorster and his gang", bevat.

2.

Op 23.10.71 het ek ook die volgende stukke van Kapt. LE ROUX ontvang en wat ek in bewaring geneem het:-

- (a) Een Tikmasjien;
- (b) een paspoort;
- (c) 12 indekskaarte met geskryfte daarop.

3.

Ek is die ondersoekbeampte in verband met die verspreiding van die blaadjie - "Inkululeko" wat vanaf 25.7.71 plaasgevind het en versprei is oor die hele land, o/a. Kaapstad, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, Kimberley en Durban. 338 Eksemplare hiervan het in die Polisie se besit gekom.

4.

Ek is ook die ondersoekbeampte i.v.m. die verspreiding van die pamflet - "The A.N.C. says to Vorster and his gang" wat vanaf 13.8.70 oor die hele land versprei was in duisendtalle - een van die metodes van verspreiding was die emmerbom metode - 18 gevalle van hierdie bomme het onder die aandag van die Polisie gekom, o.a. te Johannesburg, Kaapstad, Port Elizabeth en Durban. Gelyktydig met die bomme se ontploffing het ook 'n bandopname uit 'n kasetspeler begin speel. Ek handig 'n oorkonde van hierdie bank in, dit was in Engels.

5.

Ek was ook die ondersoekbeampte i.v.m. die verspreiding van pamflette "Sons and Daughters of Africa". Hierdie pamflet is ook oor die hele land versprei en was meestal gerig aan Bantoeskole - 180 eksemplare van hierdie pamflet het in besit van die Polisie gekom.

6.

Die volgende persone is aan my bekend:-

- (a) JACK HODGSON - 1963 gevlug - lid van die Kommunistiese Party, bedrywig by Rivonia.
- (b) RICA HODGSON - 1963 gevlug - lid van die Kommuniste Party.
- (c) Dr. YUSUF DADOO - gevlug 1960 - lid van Kommuniste Party - ook bekend as "Y.D."
- (d) THABO MBEKE - lid van A.N.C. - seun van GOVAN MBEKE, tans te Robbin Eiland.
- (e) INDRES MOODLEY - tans in hegtenis.
- (f) CORNELIUS LEPOGEL - tans in hegtenis.
- (g) MAHOMED SALIM ESSOP - tans in hegtenis.
- (h) MISS DESAI - RUWAIDA DESAI - tans in die buiteland.
- (i) C.C. - beteken Central Committee of the S.A.C. Party - die hoogste liggaam in die Kommuniste Party.

JOHANNESBURG.

30.11.1971

Dirker KAPT. DIRKER.

I certify that:
Die verklaarder erken dat hy/zy op hoogsame die inhoud van hierdie verklaring en dit begryp. Hierdie verklaring was gelees/leesig vir my en verklaar se handtekening/tekeningsmerk is in my teenwoordigheid daartoe aangebring.

I certify that:
The deponent has acknowledged that he/she knows and understands the contents of this affidavit which was sworn/affirmed before me and the deponent's signature/thumb print/mark was placed thereon in my presence.

Dirker
Commissioner of Oaths / Kommissaris van Ede / Commissioner of Oaths

Datum: 30/11/71
Date: 30/11/71

Received : 2/2/12/1970.

K-1/22; 105

- a) Approve recommendations of Alfred.
- b) Would like a full report on the various persons you recommended earlier in the year. How many now in the main group? How is it working? What outside contact you have established (mass work)? Provide a summary of your present position. Problems and perspectives for work other than those mentioned in last letter.
- c) Approve suggestion to invest in an electric duplicator.
- d) Will be sending me details of timing devices.
- e) Approve of any safe method to work amongst Africans. In the case of Cornelius, to be left to my own judgement whether it is advisable from a security point of view. If any doubt not to go ahead. Same applies to Stephen.
- f) Thanks for news of 'Searchlight'.
- g) Another present due soon. No time fixed for distribution. Post contents as soon as practicable.
- h) New address : 16 Frognal, London N.W.3.
- i) Received my : 1/10/11/70 -- self-criticism approv.

Collection Number: A3388

Collection Name: Ahmed Timol Inquest, records, 1971-1972

PUBLISHER:

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