

H33.

Ex "FT" 150
"B4"

THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS SAYS TO VORSTER AND HIS GANG:



YOUR DAYS ARE COMING TO AN END!!

★ You teach that black is lazy yet wherever you look it is our sweat which makes your gold and money while even the most useless white stands there as our boss.

★ You pretend that black is ignorant. But you know that even our professors, our doctors, our lawyers and our teachers have less rights than even the most ignorant white labourer.

★ You have the cheek to say that in our own country black is foreign whilst every white immigrant who has never before breathed the air of Africa can come here and become our lord and master.

★ Like a lying thief you want the world to believe that the national home of the black people is in those little corners of our land which you call "Bantustans" whilst the natural home of every white is in the rich cities we have built and on the land which you have stolen from our forefathers.

★ You think you can treat black people like children and you give us toy parliaments to play with whilst every white youth from the age of 18 can vote for the parliament which rules our country and the Bantustans.

★ Because you are frightened of us you spread the lie that the black people of the world are not fit to rule even in their own countries yet you know that it is the white imperialist governments who have in this century killed and maimed more people than at any time in history.

WE LAUGH IN YOUR FACES AT ALL THIS NONSENSE AND TOGETHER WITH OUR COLOURED AND INDIAN BROTHERS WE SAY: "MOVE OVER OR YOU WILL BE PUSHED".

WE WILL TAKE BACK OUR COUNTRY!

HOW WILL WE DO IT?

We know that our oppressor who took our land by force will not hand it back without force. We have prepared some of our best sons to take part in a people's armed struggle. Some of these heroes have already fought the enemy in Rhodesia and put fear into him. In countries like Algeria, Vietnam, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola and many other places, the new art of people's war has made it possible for an oppressed people to meet and defeat an enemy 1,000 times stronger in arms and equipment.

But as in these countries, so in ours, success will depend upon our readiness to sacrifice and, if need be, to die for our fatherland.

A people's armed struggle depends not only upon fighting men. It depends on the organised might of the whole people. The freedom fighter is not only the guerrilla with gun in hand, it is all of us—wherever we are—in our factories, on the land, in our schools and universities, in our churches and in our tribe.

The enemy fears our guerrillas and that is why he spends millions on trying to prevent us from beginning the armed struggle.

Just as the armed struggle needs special methods so do we have to learn how to organise our whole people in the new conditions in such a way that we outwit the enemy and defeat his security police and their agents and informers.

IN THE FACTORIES

We must resist the enemy's attempts to smash our trade unions completely. But we must also find new methods of creating the sort of organisation in the factories which will draw the workers into struggle for better conditions and for an end to oppression.

Those patriots who read this will know best how to do such a job in their own factories. Especially at the beginning we must go about it carefully so that the boss and his friends the police will not be able to act against every member of the leading group.

Some of our activity can best be done in a secret way like, for example, leaving a few leaflets lying about or putting up a slogan when no-one is looking. Get together with one or two of your fellow workers and discuss and secretly work out with them how you should begin organised work amongst the rest.

When you have made a beginning in your own factory try to make contact with workers in other factories and get them to do the same.

Remember, the great general strikes throughout our country ten years ago when hundreds of thousands of African, Coloured and Indian workers downed tools more than once to demand an end to oppression and exploitation. The government was terrified and for a few days it even suspended the pass laws.

Used at the right time and with proper organisation the strike is the workers' strongest weapon. That is why organisation and resistance in the factories is so important not only for the improvement of conditions but in the freedom battle which our whole nation has to fight.

Don't let the boss treat you in any way he likes. Get organised. Be careful but not so careful that you do nothing.

IN THE TOWNSHIPS

We all know the conditions we have to go back to after a hard day's work. In the ghettos in which we are forced to live we must organise and inspire the people to realise their strength and to make resistance grow. Here too we must learn the new ways of beating the enemy. Get together with your trusted friends and neighbours. Spread the propaganda of resistance and the idea of organisation wherever there are people who are together. But do it in a new way—secretly and carefully.

We must use everything we can. Even the government bodies—like Urban Councils—can be used to help destroy those very toys which they try to fool us with.

If we work cleverly and carefully, every township can become a mountain of resistance in which the police enter at their own risk. We must get weapons secretly. We must find hiding places for them. We must think of new ways in which we can hit at the enemy. But to do all this we need even better and stronger organisation. This is the task of every patriot in the townships.

ON THE LAND

We will not allow the government to treat us like sheep chasing us from one bit of dry soil to another.

It is not so long ago that some of our brothers on the land gave the enemy a bit of their own medicine. In Sekhukhuni land, in Pondoland and in the Transkei our men fought back when they tried to put their own paid servants at the head of our tribes.

We still remember the Intaba which brave Pondo men and women set up to run their own affairs. In Zululand the people fought bravely.

Working together with our brothers in the towns and in the countryside, we will resist the resistance of the people in the countryside. We will defeat the enemy's plans. As in the factories, so in the towns and in the countryside, those we trust and begin secret organisation to prepare for other things.

Find good hiding places for guns, food and other things for the people's armed struggle so that when you are behind you and you will have the people, the people will have you. But even from the beginning inspire the people in the organised way and raise their fighting spirit and wherever we are, whether in the reserves, on the land or in the settlement camps, we must spread bigger things.

AMONGST OUR YOUTH

Whenever people have fought for their liberation of the struggle. They are the warriors for freedom. Our young people in the factories, in the schools and in the townships must be examples of heroism and are taught and trained to be ready to defend without any signs of resistance. We must answer this will be ours.

In all places where youth are together they must be little and the big battles.

The enemy fights us not only with guns but with words. He tries to make us feel that black is weak, that black is to have a second place in our country forever. But every black child will know the truth; that he is strong, that land lies in his two hands.

Youth of our land, you must learn the skills which will get a gun. You must learn to use it. You must learn when action comes. You must organise every young person to must develop a pride in every young man and woman and in his future.

Young people who read this will know best how to study, work and live. But remember that organisation have to do has to be done secretly and cleverly. Friends and build in such a way that it will be a smash you.

You are part of the people—of the workers in the factories and in the townships. Prepare and fight back.

WON'T THIS GET US INTO

There can be no liberation without risking trouble. We must risk the enemy as few victims as possible. But there is no risk without reward.

WHAT ABOUT AGENTS AND

A man who sells himself to the enemy and betrays his people is like a poisonous snake which must be killed. Our strength more than the enemy's strength.

WHEN DO WE ACT?

When we are ready. With the people behind us we are weaker but stronger.

What we all do in the factories, in the townships, in the reserves, is an essential part of the freedom fight; it is part of the struggle to take back our land. Our mass actions in the townships and encourage those who fight the enemy with us. Our armed freedom fighters will inspire and encourage defiance at our rulers. Together, these two struggles will end oppression forever in our own country.

THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS CALLS FOR
EVERYWHERE TO WIN BACK OUR COUNTRY

LISTEN TO THE VOICE OF THE AFRICAN
RADIO EVERY SUNDAY, MONDAY,
ON SHORT WAVE 1, 19.44 MHz

LX 77 152

ce will not hand it back without
take part in a people's armed
enemy in Rhodesia and put fear
Bissau, Mozambique, Angola
made it possible for an
stranger in arms and
upon our readiness to sacrifice
fighting men. It depends on the
ter is not only the guerrilla with
r factories, on the land, in our
tribe.
nds millions on trying to prevent
so do we have to learn how to
h a wa at we outwit the enemy
formers

trade unions completely. But we
organisation in the factories which
s and for an end to oppression.
such a job in their own factories,
ly so that the boss and his friends
of the leading group.
y like, for example, leaving a few
one is looking. Get together with
cretly work out with them how you
try to make contact with workers
country ten years ago when hund-
workers downed tools more than
on. The government was terrified
e strike is the workers' strongest
the factories is so important not
om battle which our whole nation
organised. Be careful but not so

er a hard day's work.
organise and inspire the people
Here too we must learn the new
trusted friends and neighbours.
organisation wherever there are
cretly and carefully.
nt bodies—like Urban Councils—
ey try to fool us with.
become a mountain of resistance
at get weapons secretly. We must
s in which we can hit at the enemy.
organisation. This is the task of every

eeep chasing us from one bit of dry
land gave the enemy a bit of their
d in the Transkei our men fought
t the head of our tribes.
en and women set up to run their

Working together with our brothers in the towns, we must raise once again the organised resistance of the people in the countryside. We must use everything to expose and defeat the enemy's plans. As in the factories, so on the land, we must get together with those we trust and begin secret organisation to lead the resistance of our people and to prepare for other things.

Find good hiding places for guns, food and freedom fighters. Learn the methods of people's armed struggle so that when you are ready to act you will have organisation behind you and you will have the people, the mountains and the forests as your shield. But even from the beginning inspire the people to resist the white man's laws in an organised way and raise their fighting spirit and willingness to sacrifice. Wherever we are, whether in the reserves, on the white man's farms or in those hells they call the settlement camps, we must spread the word, organise and prepare for even bigger things.

AMONGST OUR YOUTH

Whenever people have fought for their liberation it has been the youth who were the fire of the struggle. They are the warriors for freedom.

Our young people in the factories, in the schools and universities, have a special rôle to play. They must be examples of heroism and resistance. Every day the white youth are taught and trained to be ready to defend white privilege, to kill our people and wipe out any signs of resistance. We must answer this with our own strength so that the future will be ours.

In all places where youth are together they must organise themselves to fight both the little and the big battles.

The enemy fights us not only with guns but with lies about the history of our people. He tries to make us feel that black is weak, that black is inferior and that black is doomed to have a second place in our country forever. Let us answer their lies so that every black child will know the truth; that he is strong, that he is equal and that the future of our land lies in his two hands.

Youth of our land, you must learn the skills which will bring us victory. You must try to get a gun. You must learn to use it. You must learn to hide it properly until the time for action comes. You must organise every young patriot in your school and university. You must develop a pride in every young man and woman in his blackness, in his strength and in his future.

Young people who read this will know best how to do the job in the places where they study, work and live. But remember that organisation is everything. Much of what we have to do has to be done secretly and cleverly. Start off with some of your trusted friends and build in such a way that it will be difficult for the enemy and his agents to smash you.

You are part of the people—of the workers in the towns and those on the land. Organise, prepare and fight back.

WON'T THIS GET US INTO TROUBLE?

There can be no liberation without risking trouble. The methods we use must give the enemy as few victims as possible. But there is no way to freedom without sacrifice.

WHAT ABOUT AGENTS AND INFORMERS?

A man who sells himself to the enemy and betrays his friends and his neighbours to the police is like a poisonous snake which must be destroyed. We must make them fear our strength more than the enemy's strength.

WHEN DO WE ACT?

When we are ready. With the people behind us each attack by the enemy will find us not weaker but stronger.

What we all do in the factories, in the townships, on the land and amongst the youth is an essential part of the freedom fight; it is part of the building up of the forces of our people to take back our land. Our mass actions in the towns and in the countryside will help and encourage those who fight the enemy with weapons in their hands. In the same way our armed freedom fighters will inspire and encourage people everywhere to spit defiance at our rulers. Together, these two streams will grow into a mighty river which will end oppression forever in our own country.

THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS CALLS UPON YOU TO ORGANISE EVERYWHERE TO WIN BACK OUR COUNTRY!

LISTEN TO THE VOICE OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS ON RADIO EVERY SUNDAY, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY ON SHORT WAVE 1, 19.44 METRES AT 8.45 P.M.

SOME THINGS A FREEDOM FIGHTER SHOULD KNOW

How to make a Simple Hand Grenade

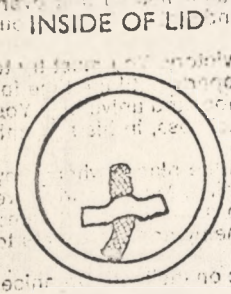
Use a tin can with a fitting lid as a container.
 Fill the can with black powder and sharp metal fragments and nails. About 4 parts powder to 1 part metal.
 Any explosive powder can be used, including quite simply the powder from fire-crackers.
 Make a small hole in the lid of the can. Pass a piece of fuse through the hole and make sure that it is in contact with the powder. Tape the fuse down so that it cannot come loose.
 Press the lid of the can firmly into place and seal with sticky-tape.
 Tightly twist a piece of wire around the tin, from top to bottom, so that the lid cannot be knocked off when the hand grenade is thrown. Light the fuse and throw at the enemy. On exploding the metal fragments cut the enemy down. The effect is greatest when the enemy is standing close together, and when he is taken by surprise. Make sure you are behind cover when the hand grenade explodes.

Black Powder

Black powder is easy to make. It consists of 75 parts saltpetre (potassium of nitrate), 15 parts charcoal, and 10 parts sulphur. Separately grind these parts down to powder form. Mix thoroughly together into a paste with water. Dry out. Gently grind the mixture to powder again, avoiding friction. The powder is very sensitive to flame.

The Fuse

You can quite simply use the fuse from an ordinary fire-cracker, as long as it will burn for 3 seconds before detonating the hand grenade.
 You can produce your own fuse by soaking a length of cotton cord for an hour in a solution of water and saltpetre. 4 teaspoons of saltpetre to one cup of water.
 Allow to dry and test the burning rate. Cut fuse to length required.



FUSE HELD DOWN BY SCOTCH TAPE



- FUSE
- LID
- SCOTCH TAPE
- BLACK POWDER & METAL FRAGMENTS
- WIRE FASTENING



Ex 'Htt' © 154

SONS & DAUGHTERS OF AFRICA!

You have eyes and ears. When you look and when you listen to what is happening all over you suddenly realise that you have been left behind. You are alone. Every oppressed person you have heard about is free or is fighting everyday by all means. But the ones you admire best are those who are fighting with guns in hand. The African National Congress is going to put guns into your hands. And you are going to have the pleasure of hitting back at last. You will avenge the massacres of Bullhoek, of Witzieshock, of Sharpeville. Some of your comrades, your own South African freedom fighters, have already tasted battle and put the enemy into flight in Rhodesia.

You have hearts, and in your heart of hearts every one of our YOUTH—every African, Coloured and Indian Youth knows that one day he must do something about this hateful injustice, this blatant race discrimination, this brutal oppression and exploitation.



You are a student, you want to learn but the White man wants you to be nothing better than a half-baked native. He gives you Bantu Education. And he never will permit you to reach the astronomic heights of the moon and the stars.

You are a young worker but the White boss wants you to be nothing more than a hewer of wood for him and a runaway.

You want to plough a piece of your own god-given land. He grabs it for himself so that for your living you must scrimp on the miserable wages he gives you for working on the mines.

You love to play sport and you have an ear for music, the White man's racism hounds you round and denies you even the chance to relax and enjoy yourself.

You have a brain. And you know that this kind of nonsense cannot go on forever.

When you get the weapon in your hands, you know you are going to use it against this cruel enemy.

The enemy knows this and that is why he is arming to the teeth. Yet, you are not frightened.

You have heard, every African young man, every youth has heard the story of the battle the White man will never forget. You have heard of the disastrous defeat Dingaan gave them. Using simple weapons King Dingaan, gave his order to his brave warriors:

"Bulal 'Abathakathi"—(Kill the evil men)—those slave-owning colonialists who had vowed that there could be no equality between black and white people neither in church nor in the state. These were the evil men who had robbed the Africans of their land.

What is important to understand about this battle is that Dingaan fully understood that he was dealing with a desperate, brutal and ruthless enemy. He therefore devised a plan of action that would meet the situation. You must dismiss immediately the White man's attempt to portray Dingaan as a barbarian for conducting the battle the way he did. Everybody knows what the White colonialist police and soldiers do when they catch you without a weapon in your hand.

Dingaan used the well known military principle of DECEPTION and SURPRISE to crush the enemy.

Is it not true the main weapons in the White colonialist arsenal have been *tricks, lies and deception*?

Didn't the White man wave the bible with one hand and a gun with the other? Doesn't he lie when he says he bought the land from our people? Was he not cheating when he 'bought' cattle with mirrors and European wine?

The truth of the matter is that according to African law and custom **LAND CANNOT BE BOUGHT OR SOLD. It is the property of the people as a whole.**

But there are cowardly politicians of the liberal type who say we must not take up arms and fight for our freedom. They say we can never defeat the "military might" of White South Africa.

But Dingaan did. He destroyed them using simple weapons. His warriors used knobkerries and assegais.

Cetywayo defeated and utterly disgraced the British at the battle of Isandlwana. In the Cape our people resisted the White colonialist invaders for almost a hundred years in a series of wars. In the Northern Transvaal, Sekhukuni routed the Boers in many a battle. Moshoeshe in Lesotho was never defeated in battle either by the Boers or by the British.

In modern times, we have seen how our brothers in Algeria defeated the French by fighting guerilla warfare. And in far away Vietnam a small nation is dealing devastating blows on one of the most powerful countries in the world—America.

History has shown that provided a people is **UNITED and DETERMINED** to win its freedom nothing can stop them.

But like Dingaan, it will be necessary to use clever plans of battle to defeat the enemy. We must use Surprise. We must use deception. We must hit and hit hard when and where he least expects us. We must use the tactics of guerilla warfare.

Dingaan used simple weapons against him. You too can use simple weapons to attack and rout him and take his gun. That is an important lesson of Guerilla Warfare.

By tradition the younger generation in our society never takes the initiative in anything without first of all getting the go-ahead from the seniors or leaders. The **AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS**, today gives you the right to go-ahead. You have the green light.

Many times, some of our youth come to the leaders and say: "we would like to burn down the pass office, can we go-ahead?" The A.N.C. says "Burn, baby, burn!"

You have said you have no money to carry out organisational work. But there is a bank not far from you. You guys you must take it. That is our gold.

You have whispered that you know where you can steal a gun or two. Steal it man!

You are complaining that you cannot organise because there are spies and informers everywhere. You even know some of them. Why do you allow them to have a good time by betraying the nation?

No one must ask where are the leaders. Some are in Robben Island waiting for you to come and open the prison gates. Some are abroad organising material support. But when the hour strikes they will be with you in the battlefield.

Yes, Thabo, yes you there Nomsa, you Abdul, you Boitjie—you too are leaders. You are no longer wearing the boy's pants. Daddy's trousers fit you. The fight needs young men and women like you.

Yes, we have seen enough of the enemy's brutality. The spirit of some of our youth like Vuyisile Mini who was hanged, like Babla Saloojee who was murdered by the police stands as a challenge to our youth.

IN OUR HEART OF HEARTS WE KNOW THAT OUR TURN TO GO FORWARD AND SACRIFICE IS COME. IT HAS COME!

We have to **ORGANISE, ORGANISE AND ORGANISE. WE HAVE TO PREACH UNITY, TO BUILD UNITY. WE HAVE TO SACRIFICE. AND THEN DO WHAT?**

In 1912, our people met in Bloemfontein to build unity. They formed the African National Congress. The A.N.C. went along the long road of peaceful struggle. The A.N.C. was schooling the masses through practical though peaceful struggle—preparing for the day that must come—the day when we make it a gun for a gun. In Vietnam they have been fighting for thirty years. It might well be that our period of armed struggle will be shorter.

The A.N.C. has been tried and tested and proved to be the unyielding leader of our people.

Nelson Mandela and other leaders are in Robben Island waiting for you to come and open the doors.

Oliver Tambo is organising from outside waiting for you to stand up tall and receive a gun and **FIGHT**.

Yes, this violence of the White oppressors will be met by our revolutionary violence. If we fight guerilla warfare we cannot go wrong.

What must be done? We must do two things.

1. From inside our country we must mobilise the masses. Not in the old way. Tell them about our heroes, about the bravery of our warriors of old and of our present day freedom fighters who have fought so well in the North in Rhodesia

2. From outside material help and the guns you need will be organised. The African National Congress promises today to place the **GUN** in your hands.

3. Everyone must know that a war means that you **MUST KILL**.

THE HOUR HAS COME! YOUTH, YOU ARE THE HOPE OF OUR LONG SUFFERING AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE. GET READY FOR BATTLE.

Ex "VV" 150

V E R K L A A R :

Ek is Nr. 30481M SERSANT in die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie gestasioneer te Radiotak Distrik 39, Johannesburg.

Op die 13/8/1970 omstreeks 7.10 nm. asgevolg van n radio boodskap het ek gegaan na die 'Rand Daily Mail' kantoor, h/v Mooi en Mainstrate, Johannesburg.

Op my aankoms aldaar het ek n Mnr. King gespreek wat n rapport aan my gemaak het en wat n papiersak van 'Pick n Pay' aan my uit gewys het wat voor die gebou voor die hoof-ingang gestaan het.

Ek is na die sak en gevind dat daar n aantal pamflette in die papiersak was en dat dit tot bo vol was. Daar was verskeie mense blank sowel as nie-blank wat voor die gebou saam gedrom het.

Ek het van een van die nagwagte gehoor dat hy die papiersak daar voor die perseel gevind het, en dat hy dit na die hoof redakteur geneem het waarop die hom op sy beurt na buite terug gestuur het, om dit weer terug te plaas waar hy dit gevind het.

Ek het die papiersak toe na die kant van die gebou geneem. Vir Veiligheids-doeleindes omtrent tien tree van waar dit oorspronklik deur my gevind is.

Toe ek die papiersak op die grond neer geplaas het, het ek n suis geluid gehoor en n rooi vlam het die lug in gegaan, ek het my gesig van die papiersak weggeruk en my linker arm is gebrand, sowel as my uniform, baadjie en kombinasie lyfband.

GERT JANSEN VAN RENSBURG

"WW" 158

V E R K L A A R :

1.

Ek is n Majoor in die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie te Johannesburg gestasioneer waar ek aan die Veiligheidstak verbonde is.

2.

Op 18.3.1966 het ek Woonstel Nr. 7 Raleigh Court, Raleighstraat, Yoeville, Johannesburg deursoek.

3.

Hierdie woonstel was deur MNR. VICTOR FINKELSTEIN gehuur en was deur hom en n sekere MNR. CHARLES KATZ bewoon.

4.

MNR. V. FINKELSTEIN sowel as MNR. C. KATZ was albei tydens die deursoeking teenwoordig.

5.

Tydens die deursoeking het ek op boeke, pamflette, briewe, n tikmasjien en dokumente beslag gelê.

6.

Onder die dokumente waarop ek beslag gelê het was onder andere n dokument getiteld "FRELIMO MEMORANDUM". Hierdie memorandum handel oor metodes om ondervraging te weerstaan en gee wenke om onder sekere omstandighede nie enige inligting te verstrek nie.

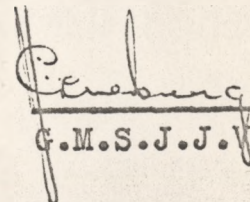
7.

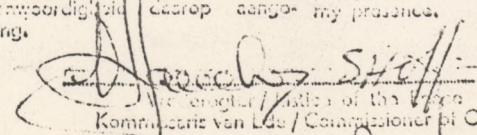
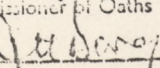
Tydens verdere ondersoek in hierdie verband was dit vasgestel dat hierdie boeke, dokumente ens. die eiendom was van ABRAM FISCHER. Dit was ook vasgestel dat ABRAM FISCHER die voorsitter is van die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommuniste Party. Deskundige ondersoek deur handskrif deskundiges het ook bevestig dat hierdie dokument opgestel is op n tikmasjien wat die eiendom van ABRAM FISCHER was.

ABRAM FISCHER was aangekla vir sy bedrywighede en tot lewenslange gevangenisstraf gevonniss. Hierdie dokument was een van die bewysstukke wat in die saak teen hom ingedien was.

JOHANNESBURG.

1.12.1971.

 MAJOOR
G.M.S.J.J. VAN RENSBURG.

Ek verklaar hier dat: Die verklaarder erken dat hy/zy op hoofde van die inhoud van hierdie verklaring en dit bevestig. Hierdie verklaring was gelees / gelees voor my en verliggend en / of tekening / getekend / merk is in my teenwoordigheid / daarop aange- bring.	I certify that: The declarant has acknowledged that he/she knows and understands the contents of this affidavit which was sworn / affirmed before me or the declarant's signature / thumb print / mark was placed thereon in my presence.
 Kommissaris van Ede / Commissioner of Oaths	
Datum / Date 1.12.71	Plak / Place 

V E R K L A A R :

1.

Ek is Nr. 30356R Speurder Adjudant Offisier in die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie verbonde aan die Veiligheidstak, Afdeling Johannesburg.

2.

Op 19/3/1971 en as gevolg van inligting ontvang, is navrae by die Poskantoor te Fordsburg ingestel op soek na n stuk geadresseer aan H.D. MARAIS, Poste Restante, Fordsburg, Johannesburg.

3.

n Beampte in beheer is versoek om indien sodanige stuk bekom word, dit aan te hou en my onverwyld in kennis te stel.

4.

Op 22/3/1971 is vasgestel dat sodanige stuk wel opgespoor is.

5.

Op 5/4/1971 is die inligting met die plaaslike Hoofstaatsaanklaer bevorder met die oog op n lasgewing kragtens Art. 118

Wet 44/1958 tot beslaglegging.

6.

Op 13/4/1971 is die verlange lasgewing bekom.

7.

Op 14/4/1971 is die lasgewing uitgevoer en beslag op die stuk gelê.

8.

Op 10/5/1971 is James Edward APPRIL tot 15 jaar gevangenisstraf in die Hoër hof te Pietermantsburg gevonniss.

G.P. van Tonder S/A/OFF.
G.P. VAN TONDER.

JOHANNESBURG : 1/12/1971

: 9.30 vm.

Ek sertifiseer dat die verklaarder erken dat hy/sy ten volle op hoogte is met die inhoud van hierdie verklaring en dit begryp. Hierdie verklaring was bevestig/voor my en verklaarder se handtekening/duimafdruk in my teenwoordigheid daarop aangebring.	I certify that the deponent has acknowledged that he/she knows and understands the contents of this affidavit which was sworn to/affirmed before me and the deponent's signature/thumb print/mark was placed thereon in my presence.
<i>G.P. van Tonder</i>	
Vrederegter/Justice of the Peace. Kommissaris van Ede/Commissioner of Oaths.	
Datum Date.....	1. 12. 71
Plek Place.....	Johannesburg

Ex "44"

P. Kapt.
18/3/46

ENGLISCH VERFAHREN

Interrogation and the Status Method

1. Police members have had much experience in Mozambique of police interrogation where solitary confinement and the so-called "status" methods have been used. In this memorandum I shall endeavour to set out what general conclusions can be drawn from this experience.

2. First Reaction: The inexperienced and untrained prisoner who for the first time finds himself put into solitary confinement and expects to have to undergo brutal interrogation accompanied by many long hours of standing feels frightened and overawed. It seems to him that as far as he is concerned the struggle for freedom is over; there is nothing more that he can do; all the power now rests with the police and they will be able to do whatever they like with him. This for him is usually the worst period, or one of the worst.

He must immediately start to steel himself. He must realize that this first reaction is incorrect. The struggle for him is not over; it continues in prison. While his position of weakness may seem hopeless, this is not in fact so - he has certain assets. While the power of the police may seem unlimited, this also is not so - the interrogators too have their limitations.

The interrogator will naturally try to hide these facts. His task is to try to make the prisoner believe that no human power can withstand this interrogation and that police powers and their capacity for brutality are limitless.

But the situation remains a "two-way" situation, a contest, and it must be made by the prisoner to remain so. It must not be allowed to become a "one-way" situation in which all the initiative is with the interrogator. The aim of the prisoner must be to make the interrogator think that it is hopeless to try to extract information from him and compel him to break off the contact between the two of them.

3. The Prisoner's Defences and Counter-attacks:

(a) The prisoner must examine, try to find out and understand what his own weaknesses may be. He must constantly watch himself. On the one hand he must avoid being 'chatty' and thereby establishing a 'friendly' relationship between himself and the Interrogator. One of the effects of solitary confinement is to make the prisoner desire contact with other human beings, even the interrogator. This he must avoid at all costs. He must take his confinement seriously by organising his time and thoughts so that he does not develop this desire. He must do all he can to counteract weaknesses he personally may develop because of his solitary confinement. This is an individual matter and each man must study his own weaknesses. He must be on the look-out constantly.

(b) On the other hand, he must not become so angry and hostile that he becomes emotionally involved with his interrogator - that he enters on long political discussions with the interrogator. Many facts and much information can be given away in such discussions. In fact one of the objects of the interrogation is to provoke the prisoner into this sort of discussion.

(c) The correct attitude therefore is one of cold, silent anger and hostility. The keynote is one of non-cooperation.

the form which torture may take or at the knowledge which the interrogator may show that he has. The prisoner must expect every kind of torture and must expect that the interrogator has picked up all sorts of information that he, the prisoner, thought was absolutely secret. It makes no difference that the Interrogator knows more than you thought he did. You still must not confirm it or in any way add to it, even unwittingly

(e) The prisoner must all times remember that he is not in fact faced with 'absolute' powers. The interrogator is or may be subject to 'restrictions' either because his superiors have laid down certain limitations beyond which he may not go or because the particular interrogator has certain personal weaknesses which prevent him from going to the limit or the pretended limit. The prisoner should therefore be constantly testing the interrogator to find out how far he is prepared to go. If personal weaknesses can be found, the prisoner must play on these. As far as possible the interrogator must be made to understand the dirty game he is playing.

(f) There are other limitations to the 'absolute' power of the interrogator. The interrogator himself can get bored or think that some other line of investigation may prove more profitable. After all his reward is his promotion or the culmination of his investigation in a prosecution. It may well be that if the ~~prisoner~~ prisoner holds out for another hour or two, the interrogator will conclude that his time can be spent better elsewhere.

(g) It is important for the prisoner to realize that the human being is capable of adapting himself to incredible hardship. The poverty-stricken peoples of Africa and Asia demonstrate this through-out the year. He must therefore realize that he can 'habituate' himself to isolation, to interrogation and even to different forms of torture.

(h) LOST OF PASSIVE: The prisoner must above all not be passive. He must carry on the struggle actively at all times. He must not co-operate in any way, not in small ways e.g. by accepting tea and cake or a cigarette, nor in important matters, e.g. by standing when he is told to stand. He should rather provoke assault than agree to stand and thus become his own torturer. Where a 'two-way situation, a contest' is kept alive, non-cooperation exasperates the interrogator. He is also subject to strain and he also reacts. The prisoner must be on the lookout for signs of strain, e.g. shouting, loss of temper and assaults. An assault may very well be the prelude to the prisoner's victory.

4. Blanket Instructions:

I do not believe in a blanket instruction that prisoners should not answer any questions at all. I believe this to be unrealistic and I think that the U.S.A. army authorities have come to the same conclusion.

Here one must distinguish between (a) Cases where actual torture is used and when it is not used; (b) Cases where the prisoner is deeply involved and where he is merely peripherally involved.

As to (a): I assume that the prisoner is constantly testing his interrogator. If the interrogator is prepared to go to the limit in torture, there are very few human beings who can stand up to this. In these circumstances the prisoner is almost bound to give some information away. When this happens, and if the prisoner has been given a 'blanket' instruction, then he feels ashamed; he has broken a fundamental rule of his code, there is nothing more to hold on to, and he is thus more likely to give away everything he knows. If, however, he regards the interrogation as a perpetual contest

HOO
163

and finds that the interrogator is prepared to go to the limit, then he will use all possible means to play for time: Go to the lavatory, pretend to be ill or unconscious, agree to make a statement, and take hours doing so (e.g. because he is too weak to write and needs a rest) and give away as little as he possibly can. A 'blanket' instruction may lead to a total loss of morale.

As to (b), the man who is only peripherally involved and who can get away with a 'story', e.g. by lying or by putting the blame on those who are already out of danger, should be allowed to do so and should not be prevented from doing this by a 'blanket' instruction.

5. Training: One of the main difficulties, of course, lies in getting across to any considerable body of men these somewhat complicated instructions and ideas. That is why training and discipline for those who are out of the country and are waiting to come back, are of crucial importance.

Such men must in the first place, live under conditions where the strictest discipline is maintained at all times. This is necessary for two reasons: Without such discipline morale cannot be maintained and morale is important for the purposes of preparing for possible interrogation as well as for other purposes. Secondly, all persons are not suitable subjects for submission to possible interrogations. One method of weeding out the unsuitable people is by testing them by discipline. Those who cannot willingly apply discipline to themselves, should certainly not be chosen as candidates for possible interrogation.

But in addition to this there must be constant training and education in the 2 principles set out above. Classes and discussions must be held. Men must be taught to prepare themselves mentally and physically for the worst forms of interrogation. They should even, as the Americans sometimes do, submit each other to actual assault and torture. Before they return they must fully understand the nature of the contest which they will have to carry on with their interrogators should they be pulled in and how it should be carried on possibly to a final conclusion - suicide, but certainly to such aggressive methods of counter-attack as major-strikes, passive resistance, etc.

P. Lopez.

AUGMENTED MEETING

Ex "RR" H25.135

The C.C. (Central Committee) has recently held an augmented meeting at which it reviewed our policy and activity in every field. It is impossible by these means to give you a meaningful picture of the extensive discussions which ranged over such topics as our international position, the situation at home and on our continent, the problem of how the party exercises its leading role, both as an independent organization and in its relationships with the national movement and a more concise consideration of our (more) approach to the armed struggle and its relationship to the political struggle. The meeting dealt in great detail with the needs of reconstruction and the intensification of propaganda at home which dominated our discussions as the foremost tasks facing us in these fields the meeting noted the encouraging steps already taken and took decisions to improve still further our internal work with an emphasis on growth coupled with the strictest security. We attach the broad guidelines for the expansion of our internal organisation which you should (more) study carefully. Your comments would be welcome. It is now more than ever necessary that you should create around yourself (in a most careful and security tight way) an apparatus capable of functioning as a political collective and having the capacity to produce propaganda material indigenously. Among the decisions taken was a directive to the Central Committee to work for the publication of an internal party journal - a task to which no doubt you will contribute. You will hear further from us on these and related questions. Next year is the 50th anniversary of the foundation of our (more) party and it will be an occasion to undertake extensive activity inside our country. You will hear further about this later in the year.

We send you our warmest greetings and congratulate you on the work you have already done in your

11.5
136

post which is of tremendous importance to the future of our revolutionary growth.

GUIDELINES FOR THE EXPANSION OF OUR INTERNAL ORGANISATION :

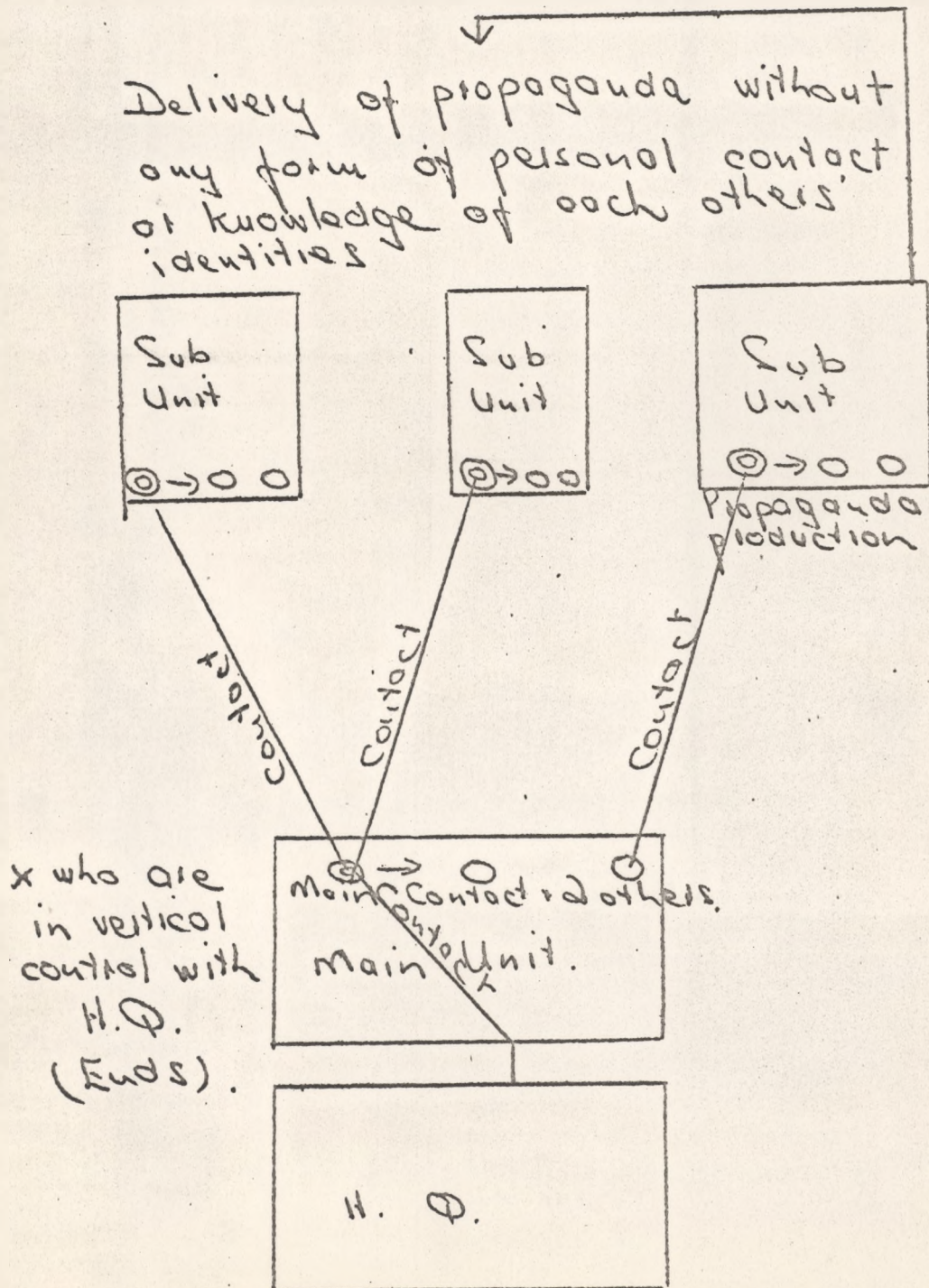
- (1) Our main contact will aim to recruit two others with whom he can work as a collective unit. This we call the main unit.
- (2) No recruiting is to be carried out without first obtaining the permission of headquarters.
- (3) At an early stage the main unit must make provision for the following : (more)
 - (a) Finding a place at which illegal propaganda can be produced with safety;
 - (b) Obtaining all technical equipment necessary for propaganda production;
 - (c) Working out postal and physical techniques of propaganda distribution. In the case of physical distribution the methods evolved should in general minimise the risk of exposure by the use of timing devices of various sorts.
- (4) All communications between the main unit and Headquarters shall be conducted by the main contact and he alone shall have knowledge of the specific methods employed. But special techniques must be worked out which would enable one or other of the other two members of the main unit to take over communications in the event of the main contact becoming incapacitated.
- (5) It is only in exceptional (more) circumstances that the main contact should himself take part in physical propaganda distribution.
- (6) In the event of any member of any unit being detained by the authorities the others shall act on the assumption that their own detention will immediately follow and they must therefore without delay get out of harm's way. Each comrade must work out a contingency plan for himself which must not be known to the others.

112.5
137

- (7) The main unit should work carefully and securely for the creation of sub units which will be under its control.
- (8) There shall be no contact between any of our main units (even if operating in the same area) except through Headquarters.
- (9) The following rules shall apply to the creation of sub units:
 - (a) No person should be approached or recruited without the unanimous agreement of the main unit concerned.
 - (b) The main contact shall under no circumstances approach or recruit any member to a sub unit nor shall his connection with the organisation be known to any person other than Headquarters and the other two members of his main unit - in other words the approach and recruiting to a sub unit must be carried out by the other two members of the main unit.
 - (c) A sub unit shall consist of not more than three people.
 - (d) The sub-unit shall be in contact with the main unit through one of its comrades appointed for this purpose by the main unit. No member of the sub unit other than this appointee shall know the identity of the contact from the main unit.
 - (e) Specific and safe contingency arrangements must be worked out to re-establish (more) communication in the event of a break-down in the contact system between the main unit and the sub unit.
 - (f) When the main unit has succeeded in establishing two or more sub units (who of course are not aware of each others existence) it will be advisable to separate the function of propaganda manufacture from distribution. For this purpose the main unit may designate one of its sub units to devote itself

H25
139

structure and its growth. It should be emphasised that in the initial period we envisage the creation of a multitude of main units who are unaware (more) of each other's existence. Thus an enemy break-through to one of our main units ought in no way effect the operation of the others. At this stage whatever co-ordination is necessary will be done through Headquarters and the problem of local co-ordination can be best tackled at a later stage.



N.B. Each main unit operates independently and has no knowledge whatsoever of other main units x

125
140

The fact that it is possible for our forces inside the country to produce this news letter and have it distributed amongst our people is a positive sign that not all the terror unleashed by the South African State can halt our freedom fighters from carrying on the struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination.

X

The Government is attempting to silence the true voice of our people by making it well-nigh impossible for the South African Indian Congress to function openly as the mouth piece of the Community. The only voice that is allowed to be heard is the false voice of the South African Indian Council composed as it is of stooges - of 'ya-baas' men.

Neither the S.A. Indian Council nor any other agency of the Government can make us swallow the deadly apartheid poison. We are learning (more) from bitter experience that the Vorster regime is using every means of coercion and intimidation at its disposal to drive us from our hearth and home, to rob us of our means of livelihood and force us to live in ghettos, the so-called Indian Group Areas. The group areas are designed to become the graveyard of the Indian community.

The true voice of the people must continue to be heard. The news letter must voice the true aspirations of the people. It must help to inspire and mobilise them for greater and more effective resistance against apartheid tyranny, for an end to racial discrimination in all its nefarious forms.

Brothers and sisters : We must make it our duty to get hold of a copy of the news letter, read it and acquaint ourselves with what is going on all around us - both inside the country and outside. Inside the country, the oppressed people are finding new forms of struggle - new ways to (more) outwit and out-fox the security branch and its hordes of spies and informers. In the outside world the voice of opposition to apartheid is becoming ever louder and stronger.

We are not alone. Our fight is a tributary of the mighty river of the struggle for national liberation.

History calls upon each one of us to play his or her full part, together with our African and Coloured brothers, for the overthrow of white supremacy and for a free South Africa for all.

What must we do? We must organise against apartheid in the schools and colleges, in the warehouses and workshops, in residential and group areas - wherever our people live and work. We must find suitable methods of making our opposition to apartheid felt, in every possible way. We must not allow the Government and its stooges to use our religious and cultural institutions to dope and to divert us from the noble path of (more) the freedom struggle; we must always remember that religion and culture cannot flourish without basic human rights and freedoms.

We shall resist!

We shall be free!

ENDS.

Purpose of Code Systems :

"F"
Lx 20 142

The use of CS's (Code Systems) is an absolute necessity for the growth of our organisation. Specifically, such a system is used for two primary purposes :-

- (i) for the purposes of communication between members of a group and between different units;
- (ii) and for the keeping of official records.

The CS's basically falls into two distinct categories :

- (i) Those used by the Main Unit;
- (ii) Those used by or for sub-units.

Code Systems for the Main Unit.

- a) These systems must initially be written out. They must be memorised by each member and written copies must then be destroyed.
- b) No single system will be accepted as perfect. Methods will be chosen to suit circumstances and to satisfy needs of adoption.
- c) Each system will be named, for e.g., the word 'BABY' can be used to indicate a particular system.
- d) The system used will be of two types, namely, 'visual and auditory.
- e) Again names can be assigned to the two types, e.g. the visual systems can be called 'Mother' and auditory ones 'Father'.
- f) The two types, on certain occasions, can be employed together, the audio-visual systems can then be called 'Father-Mother'.
- g) Although there should be no restrictions placed on the number of CSs used by the Main Unit, it is practical to use only a few, say five in all.
- h) If a certain CS is found to be inoperative on certain occasions, it need not be abolished for good but could be used on another convenient occasion.
- i) Also if a new system can be used to greater advantage than any existing one, it must be added to the list of CSs and must be put into effect.
- j) A CS must be put out of use (and forgotten) if a member 'mislays' it.
- k) Considering the fact that the CSs, once devised, will be memorised so that no physical trace of them will be left members must develop the habit of revising them regularly. In fact it is advisable that members should one another on their content.

- j) The suitability of any system should be thoroughly discussed before it is put to use. 14

Code Systems for Sub Units.

- a) For reasons of practicality these should be visual ones only.
- b) A CS must be worked out for each sub-unit.
- c) The CS must, however, bear some relation to one another, that is to say they should be different only in degree.
- d) A type (model) of the CSs for the sub-units can be included as one of CSs in 'Mother'. This system must be memorised by the members of the Main Unit but must, for no reasons at all be used.
- e) It may be argued that communication between Main Unit and Sub-Units and between members of any sub-unit can be effected without the use CSs. In fact, it can even be said that the use of CSs exposes the organisation to suspicion and that the similiarity of the systems is sufficient evidence for the enemy to round the members of the sub-units. These are definitely disadvantages, but the advantages after precautionary allocation far outweigh the disadvantages.
- f) A CS must exist for each sub-unit. The latter need not be aware of this. This means that as far as a particular sub-unit is concerned it has no CS.
- g) Communication between the Main Unit and Sub-units must, most of the time, be done by direct language. It is only when use of direct language risks exposure, a Cs be allocated to a sub-unit and subsequently be employed.
- h) The CSs once devised must be put into writing and be handed out to the appropriate sub-units. Members of the sub-units will not be asked to memorise them. From the security angle, the destruction of copies in the hands of members of the sub-units will be a ludicrous asking. However, no copies will be held by the Main Unit. The Main Unit will keep a record of the CSs for sub-units in one of its own CSs.

EXAMPLE OF A CODE SYSTEM :

'Mother'--- 'Baby' :

The following sentence is written down on paper and each letter of the alphabet is numbered as indicated :-

ADDENDUM : To 'Guidelines'.

- a) Each member of every group must receive Theoretical guidance as to the nature and perspectives of our struggle.
- b) A Political Charter of allegiance should be drawn up in simple terms by the Main Group.
- c) A leader should be appointed in each group. The leader should be (appointed) elected on the basis of his revolutionary dedication, integrity and seriousness in working towards the realisation of our noble ideals.
- d) Every member of our organisation must swear allegiance that he or she does not work for any material benefits but for patriotic ideals.
- e) Pseudonyms are to be used for members of the organisation. A number is to be given to each sub-group. The number allocated should aim to confuse the enemy.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT.

The primary purpose for obtaining photographic equipment is the following :-

- a) Propaganda purposes -- photos to be taken showing injustices and sufferings inflicted on our people by our enemy;
- b) Photos of enemy installations -- with special attention given to vital industrial and military installations;
- c) Forging of documents -- all sorts of papers and documents necessary for our work could be counterfeited.

Equipment suggested for purchasing :-

- a) Nikkomat FTn --- (approx. R258)
- b) Enlarger Durst M600 --- (approx. R106) --- documents can be counterfeited from this enlarger ---- identical replicas can be produced.

- 149
- c) Cine camera --- Nikon Zoom Super 8 mm --- (approx. R200) --- can be used also for projecting film on TV.
 - d) Additional lenses and equipment could be purchased --- (approx. R100) -- for example, zoom + telephoto lenses --- this could reduce any document or picture to about 2.25 x 3 cm. in size.
 - e) Dark room and place for installing our equipment is available.

A. Reasons for Obtaining Printing Machine.

To be used essentially for the printing of pamphlets, documents, newspaper, magazines, books and booklets. Also as a source of income in printing legal work. This is however, subjected to the nature of the purchase.

B. Pretexts to be used in Obtaining Machine.

The purchase of the machine is to be conducted on either one of two levels, namely :-

- i) an existing business /home to be used as a front or
- ii) the purchase to be shrouded in absolute secrecy and no trace to be left of persons responsible for the ownership.

The following conditions are to be observed when machine is to be obtained under point (i) :-

- a) Approach a business firm or the owner of a home for the purpose of using his premises on the basis of tenancy;
- b) The owner must derive financial benefit for letting out his premises;
- c) The owner is absolutely unaware of real uses of machine, but is aware that we are in some form of legal printing work;

- 146
- d) The nature of the place should be one in which the owner is 'struggling' and he thus becomes partially dependent upon us by benefiting from the extra source of income received from us;
 - e) The place should be suitable for installing our equipment - especially in terms of security related to safety of machine, safety of operations;
 - f) Also investigate some essential personal characteristics of the owner, such as whether he is literate or not, what family commitments does he have, is he a reserved and domesticated person, and so on.
- A thorough investigation of prospective persons who will fulfill these conditions must be carried out immediately.

The following conditions are observed when machine is to be purchased under point (ii) above :-

- a) An emigrant can be used;
- b) A business man about to go insolvent can be approached;
- c) Temporary obtaining of premises for the sole purpose of receiving purchase machine. In this case the owner should not know the real identity of his tenants, therefore he should not be residing in the same place. Advisable to offer rent in advance and excuse used for vacating premises will be because of its unsuitability for our purposes;
- d) When delivery of the machine is effected by us. We should in this case make indirect inquiries regarding the policy of the firm in connection with delivery. Is it normal practice for own delivery of machine?
- e) A person who is specially brought out here for the purpose of purchasing the machine. He should convey the impression that he has been living around here for quite some time now. The purchase in this case is to be effected as quickly as possible.

11-20.
147

C. Means of Payment for the machine.

The method used in paying for the machine is subjected basically to the nature of purchase, however payment can be effected in one of the following ways :-

- a) Through purchase of shares on the market;
- b) When our money is deposited into a savings account;
- c) payment by cash;
- d) payment through a current account;
- e) payment on hire purchase system;

It is essential to obtain the precise policy of the firm regarding the various forms of payment.

D. Printing Accessories Required for Machine.

- a) Most of the information in this respect will be obtained from the distributor of the machine;
- b) Investigate places from where paper requirements etc. could be obtained without arousing any suspicion from any quarter;
- c) Inquire about guillotine, stapling, binding, etc.

E. Training For Operating Machine.

- a) Training to be received by us irrespective of the fact that it's a 'legal' or an 'illegal' purchase;
- b) Handbook should be obtained and fully studied and if it suffices for operating the machine then no need for training is required. This is significant especially when related to illegal purchase.
- c) Obtain further guidance in training from person/s who already own such a machine;

F. Servicing and Maintenance of Machine.

Legal Purchase :-

- a) How regularly it should be serviced;
- b) Nature of method related to servicing,

- foreg. are their OWN personnel involved in this, is there any fixed time for servicing the machine, for eg. every six months or so.;
- c) Possibility of acquiring know how of servicing.

Illegal Purchase :-

- a) Possibility of acquiring know how of servicing;
- b) Contact person who is acquainted with knowledge of machine and who knows how to service it.
- C. Obtain Information About Availability of Different Machines.

Geen uitbreiding hierop.

AMENDMENTS to DRAFT GUIDELINES related to 'ORGANISATION'

- a) Circumstances may prevent the formation of a sub-group comprising of three persons. In such a case we then allow flexibility in the number of persons which constitute a sub-group. It must however be emphasised that from a security angle it is not in our interest to have too many members in a sub-group. Three persons is the ideal number, less than that, or one more than the ideal number cannot be considered as too risky.
- b) In the initial stages it may be advisable that there should be no DIRECT contact between members of the Main Group and any sub-group. Indirect methods of contact should be worked out with each group and work is delegated to this group on the basis of this form of contact. Direct Contact, through an appointee of the Main Group could be established at a later stage when the Main Group is absolutely satisfied with the sincerity and seriousness of each member of the sub-group; or with the group as a whole.
- c) Division of Work could be established both within and between sub-groups. The latter becomes more

1100.
149

apparent and practicable in the earlier infant stages of our organisation.

- d) In the event of a member of sub-group being detained the whole sub-group is to be abolished.

Collection Number: A3388

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

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive

Location: Johannesburg

©2015

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

This collection forms part of the archive held at the Ahmed Kathrada Foundation.