SCHUKNE (NGUBARE)

PAGE 107

As pointed out before, Orlando IL did not come into being after establishment of Congress Movement. It had been going on all along. As early as 1950 it issued a bulletin known as "Bureau of African Nationalism", directed from East London, to co-ordinate Nationalists in ANC. Sobukwe in touch with Bureau throughout: thus in touch with Orlando branch. When he took up position at Wits in 1954 he came into closerium contact with Orlando group and with Ndziba led Nationalist wing in Mofolo branch of ANC.

SOBUME (NGUBANE)

PAGE 103

The switch from Status Campaign to Anti-pass Campaign was made in response to direct demands from branches. No outside influence played any part in this. At no stage did Ghama or any other African state give either advice or directives to the PAC.

Similarly, at no stage did PAC President oppose Anti-pass Campaign.
Nor did PAC executive expect collapse of Soverment. The aims of the
Campaign were set out in both the "Africanist" of March 1960, and in
statements to the Press by the PAC President on 18th March, 1960. There
was complete unardimity on the issue.

SOBURUE (NGUBANE)

PART III COMMUNISM.

PAGE 161:

It is not fair, I think, to equate Communism with Apartheid simply because it opposed African Nationalism and wanted to command the loyalty of the African people. Rather in this respect, Communism is to be equated with Christianity which similarly uncompromisingly opposes tribal religion. Communists are international in outlook and regard Nationalism as a stumbling block to the international solidarity of workers. This attitude is justified by both Communist dogma and history (e.g. the wars of Europe, particularly the 2 World Wars). In the present decade the Western democracies and the Communists are looked in combat for the allegiance of the African. Each side, whatever protestations it makes, wants him to ally himself with it totally. Are we, therefore, to brand the Western democracies as totalitarian because this is what they want?

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