

Communist Party Congress (1957)

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¶ (Name) was elected President of the PC in

succession to the former Robert Longwell. He is still a member of

18 the Party and is serving a 10-year term of imprisonment imposed

in 1979 for his part in the October uprising of 1976.

¶ One of the PC's oldest leaders, John Ikoni, was released from

prison and given bail in November 1967. Known to the island's inmates as

'soft-natured Johnnie', he played a leading role in promoting peace and unity

among the members of different factions on the island. He was 21 when he was

sentenced in 1963 to life in prison. He had earlier refused a Government

offer to release him on the condition of renouncing his

¶ The PC Central Committee met in Friday, Pinarville, in

1976 to carry out a comprehensive review of its policies.

The review was headed by the former PC Secretary General and was considered

to be a landmark in the PC's history. It was held in the belief that victory of

the PC would mean the end of the 'old' system and the beginning of a new

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Need to find

... of 'divided unity' with organizations and individuals organized to the ...
 ... to focus attention on the plight of ... in ...
 ...

¶ ... in the National Executive included the following:

1) Secretary for Foreign Affairs: ... (Secretary of the ...
 ... obtained from ...)

2) Secretary for Education and Government: ...

3) Deputy Administrative Secretary: ...

4) Chief Representative at the UN: ...

¶ ... and ... were elected to the Central Committee.

PAC Policy Statements.

On Race:

¶ The Africanist position is neither racist, exclusivist nor segregationist.

¶ The African people are proud of their race, but human race says the 1959
 Africanist manifesto. During his trial in 1960, Sobhuza was asked how many
 races there are in SA. He replied: "There is only one race, the human race".
 Asked if Bantu, Zulu and Africans in SA belonged to that one race, Sobhuza
 affirmed that they all belong to the one human race. We stand for equal
 rights for all individuals. But the Whites have to accept allegiance to
 Africa first; once a truly non-racial democracy exists in SA, all individuals,
 whatever their colour or origin, will be accepted as Africans..."

(Johnson Mlambo, 1963)

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On Inter-Block Violence:

¶ Internal violence is more than regrettable; it is iniquitous and we
 strongly condemn it; it benefits the oppressive regime in occupied Africa. The ...
 basis of a society not blighted and maintained by violence ...
 opponents of the system, who use the same tactics as the oppressors, ...
 not the oppressors.

(Johnson Mlambo)

On 'Neckties'

The RUC in conjunction with mass organisations inside the country, internally ~~is~~ now condemned in use of the 'neckties' because it was being used by the enemy and opponents of the African trend to sidetrack us from recognising the legitimate wrath of the people against Pretoria.

(Gore Abraham) ²⁰⁴

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On Aim and Methods:

2. The PAC is committed to building a socialist and democratic society...

(In our country today the black people are held in colonial bondage by an alien white elite which serves foreign interests. The main content of our liberation struggle must be, in the first place, to end feudal relations on the land by creatively reforming the character of land tenure, and, in the second place, by adjusting the relations of production on the assembly line in a revolutionary manner. This solution can only lead to ending capitalism, from which colonialism derives its source and strength, and building socialism in which lies the prospect of the release of the initiative of the productive forces (from the fetters of economic domination) and the historical emancipation of mankind. In order to carry out the task of liberation successfully we should organise historically the alignment of forces and avert the revolutionary role of each class in our society so that we can build a new society and a new national state for our people with a new politics, a new economics and a new culture. The fabric of change must be weaved around the various elements of revolutionary change.)

(This is the socialist path to freedom which can only be traversed by stripping AFRIKANISM of its idealism and romanticism and by putting theory on a scientific plane and thus bringing economics back into African history.)

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On Unity of Opponents to Apartheid:

^c The PAC is ready to unite with other anti-apartheid fighting forces in forming a united patriotic front to confront the enemy, subject to the following conditions: acceptance that apartheid must be destroyed and not reformed; a realisation that "the people" are the only force to effect change in SA and not the regime, hence the need to intensify the fighting; all parties should support all facets of the struggle, including the armed struggle and support for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against SA; all parties must view the struggle as a legitimate liberation war and not an East-West conflict.²

(Gera Eberlein) / ²⁰⁶ M

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On White Liberals:

¶ The active hostility of the liberals shows that they have not accepted the verdict of history in their continuing attempts to divert our struggle; they still denounce African nationalism and its advocates as exclusive... In their propaganda war^p (the liberal English language Press) have concentrated their fire, particularly against the PAC.²

(PAC broadcast from Dar es Salaam, 27 August 1987)

¶ ^x The PAC denied press reports that it had extended the meeting on apartheid in Burkina Faso because it wanted to cooperate with white liberals. It said the Burkina meeting had nothing to do with the Uker meeting in July whereas SA liberals held talks with the ANC.²⁰⁷

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PAC International Relations

The PAC announced it had talks in London with the British Government over the British decision 'to establish for^{ny} contact with the Azanian liberation movement. (A British spokesman confirmed the meeting had taken place but described it as a routine exchange of views.)²⁰⁸

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¶ The PAC continues to enjoy official recognition by the C&S in the Nonaligned ~~Movement~~ Movement.

RUC Armed Activities.

The RUC announced in February 1987 that its armed wing, the
 Provisional People's Liberation Army (PPLA), had stepped up its military attacks
 in the Black Mountains. This increased activity by PPLA was reported in
 Parliament by the Minister for Ireland (Mr. O'Brien) who said:

"The Irish Garda's evolutionary onslaught of a multi-dimensional nature against
 organizations such as the RUC has been primarily responsible for this onslaught."
 He said there was 'an element of Lenin' in the RUC which led emphasis on
 'rural terrorism' and the involvement of ordinary people in making armed
 attacks. He gave details of 'the sophisticated weaponry' now being used and
 said that training inside the country was on the rise. He added that it was
 'common knowledge' that Gadhafi had included the RUC in its 'Europe for the
 Liberation of Revolution', and that the RUC had two 'sophisticated' training
 camps since 1985 and had recently opened a third one at Bergham. It also
 trained recruits at one of its biggest camps in Fringe, Romania.

The SA police announced the arrest of five 'Libyan-trained
 terrorists' in February 1987. They claimed these men were part of a
 team of 12 men who had been arrested at Athens airport in 1986, but who
 had subsequently been released and returned to Libya. The men were alleged
 to have crossed into SA from Botswana. A sixth member of the group had
 escaped. The arrested weaponry included Scorpion machine pistols, AK-47 rifles,
 TNT explosives, detonators, safety fuses and a detonator. The Law and
 Order Minister described the men as belonging to 'Libya's largest
 radical organization operating under the banner of the RUC.' 210

The RUC claimed responsibility for a grenade attack on a police
 training college in Saabte in April 1987 in which SA police recruits were
 injured. This was the largest number of casualties sustained in a
 single guerrilla attack. 211

A total of seven RUC activities occurred in 1987 in

July 1967, they included two Indians. The principal accused was Roberto Macho Zulu, 32, who was described as a member of the FARC Central Committee in 1960. The accused were arrested in JohpatoTswana. A police security report on illegal organizations, Col J. Basher, said FARC recruits were trained in Nigeria, Sudan, Libya, and Cuba, Sabon and Gambia, and that most FARC recruits came from China, the FARC's 'foremost supporter.' ²¹²

The FARC notified that three ^{spoke men} ~~spoke men~~ were killed in a shoot-out with the police in JohpatoTswana in August 1967 were members of Apia. 29/

An Iranian businessman was jailed in Botswana for possessing arms which were said to have belonged to two Apia guerrillas, who had been sprung from prison by FARC ^{after they} ~~motivated who had~~ crossed the border from ~~the~~ ^{via} the freed ~~guerrillas~~ ^{guerrillas}. ²¹³ 21/

The FARC ^{so called} ~~claimed~~ responsibility for killing Brig. Andras Molope, a JohpatoTswana police commander, in June 1967. He had been accused of ordering police to open fire on a crowd in a march killing at least 11 people. 'Which ~~personnel~~ ^{personnel} would have been better than Brig. Molope for a guerrilla at work?' asked Asanis Conbat (no 2, 1966), ~~which also has~~ ^{which also has} the origin of the FARC military wing, Apia/Fofo.

Jeff Macaulay, 33, was reported to have gone on a month-long hunger strike on Hobben Island. He had earlier refused an amnesty offer on condition that he would renounce violence. He was sentenced to life in 1965.

P. P. P.

PAC Links with SA Organizations.

¶ The PAC is the parent of the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM), which was developed out of the political philosophy of Sobhuze, a number of different groups leading to the BCM which is, as its name suggests, a movement rather than a single party. (See above). Among the ~~most prominent~~ ^{most prominent} the groups associated with the BCM are the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (ACTU), which joined with the Council of Unions of SA (CUSA) to form ^{the National Council of Trade Unions as below} [a rival federation to COSATU. (See Trade Unions, above)]; the Azanian People's Organisation (APO), and the Azanian National Unity Youth Unity (ANUYU). When the British Foreign Office held talks with the PAC in London in March 1967, an SA spokesman welcomed the meeting as 'a British awakening', while ANUYU's president, Solife Lodge, described the meeting as a clear recognition of the economic struggle of the oppressed masses in SA, and expressed the hope that other world powers would follow the British example. 214

¶ The ~~new Federation of~~ National Council of Trade Unions, ^{sent a delegation} [referred to here as reason for talks with the PAC] ~~first time that a major trade union grouping publicly identified itself with a political movement.~~

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