

BULLETIN

U.S. WAR PREPARATIONS IN THAILAND

"Thailand is the world's largest rice exporter and annually sells 1.5 million tons in the international market. Other exports are rubber, tin, teak and maize. . . About 100 American corporations and affiliates are active including Caltex, Esso, Firestone, and the Bank of America." (*Christian Science Monitor*, October 12.)

"The U.S. has now invested close to a billion dollars in Thailand, the largest and most important country in embattled Southeast Asia, and not since Alaska was an investment better made." (Evans & Novak, *NY Post*, October 19.)

"We now have five major U.S. Air Force bases here and a sixth that is half-built. . . We have all but finished building a new seaport. . . which not only pipes tanker fuel underground to the nearby B-52 base at U-Tapao but also will provide seven permanent berths for large freighters. We have just installed one of the most elaborate communications networks anywhere in the world which links the new port, the air bases, Saigon, Bangkok, Manilla and the U.S. in a \$150,000,000 system. Finally, we are completing the most extensive highway network ever built in Asia, giving Bangkok in the south quick, easy access to the Communist-threatened northeast provinces." (Evans & Novak, *ibid.*)

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FIDEL CASTRO'S SPEECH TO OLAS

[Below are excerpts of Castro's speech to the 1st Conference of the Organization of Latin American Solidarity, on August 10, 1967. The complete text is available for 25 cents. Write your order to us.]

. . . we believe it is necessary that revolutionary ideas prevail. If revolutionary ideas should be defeated, the Revolution in Latin America would be lost or would be indefinitely delayed. Ideas can hasten a process—or they can considerably delay it. And we believe that this triumph of revolutionary ideas among the masses—not all the masses, but a sufficiently vast part of them is absolutely necessary. This does not mean that action must wait for the triumph of ideas, and this is one of the essential points of the matter. There are those who believe that it is necessary for ideas to triumph among the masses before initiating action, and there are others who understand that action is one of the most efficient instruments for bringing about the triumph of ideas among the masses.

Whoever stops to wait for ideas to triumph among the majority of the masses before initiating revolutionary action will never be a revolutionary. . .

Humanity will, of course, change; human society will, of course, continue to develop—in spite of human beings. But that is not a revolutionary attitude.

If that had been our way of thinking, we would never have initiated a revolutionary process. It was enough for the ideas to take root in a sufficient number of men for revolutionary action to be initiated, and, through this action, the masses started to acquire these ideas; the masses acquired that consciousness.

It is obvious that in Latin America there are already in many places a number of men who are convinced of such ideas, and have started revolutionary action. And what distinguished the true revolutionary from the false revolutionary is precisely this: one acts to move the masses, the other waits for the masses to have a conscience already before starting to act.

And there is a series of principles that one should not expect to be accepted without an argument, but which are essential truths, accepted by the majority, but with reserve on the part of a few. This useless discussion about the means and ways of struggle, whether it should be peaceful or non-peaceful, armed or unarmed, the essence of this discussion. . . is that which distinguishes those who want to promote the revolution, and those who do not want to promote it is useless. Let no one be fooled.

Different words have been used: if the road is the only one, if the road is not the only one, if it is excluding, if it is not excluding. And the [OLAS] Conference has been very clear in this respect. It does not say *only* road, although it might be said *only* road: It says *fundamental* road, and the other forms of struggle must be subordinated to it and, in the long run, the *only* road. To use the word "only"—even though the sense of the word is understood and even if it were true, might lead to errors about the imminence of the struggle.

That is why we understand that the Declaration [of the Conference], by calling it the *fundamental* road, the road that must be taken in the long run, is the correct formulation. If we wish to express our way of thinking, and that of our Party and our people, let no one harbor any illusions about seizing power by peaceful means in any country in this continent, let no one harbor any illusions. Anyone trying to tell such a thing to the masses will be completely deceiving.

This does not mean that one has to go out and grab a rifle, and start fighting tomorrow, anywhere. That is not the question. It is a question of ideological conflict between those who want to make revolution and those who do not want to make it. . . Because, essentially, anybody can realize if it is possible, or if conditions are ripe to take up arms or not.

No one can be so sectarian, so dogmatic, as to say that one has to go out and grab a rifle tomorrow, anywhere. And we ourselves do not doubt that there are some countries in which this task is not an immediate task, but we are convinced that it will be their task in the long run.

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THAILAND PREPARATIONS

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The same authors then "consider what Washington receives for its investment. The complex of air bases in the north is the springboard for air interdiction of the North Vietnamese infiltration routes to South Vietnam. The B-52 base on the Gulf of Siam cuts to one-third the elapsed time of a raid against North Vietnam, as compared to raids that originate in Guam. The new port guarantees a logistics base capable of supporting any contingency. Moreover, the highway system running from the southern port of Sattahip 600 miles to the north, with hard-surfaced offshoots to the east and west, promises a prompt and powerful reaction if Thailand should ever be threatened from Communist China in the north. . . . At a secret location in the central portion of Thailand the U.S., with Thailand's knowledge, has stockpiled enough military equipment to arm a full U.S. brigade for immediate action in case of attack from Red China (*scarcely expected today.*)" [Our emphasis—ed.]

The real threat to U.S. interests, and the likely object of these military preparations, are the "1,700 lightly armed guerrillas of the Patriotic Front. . . and their active sympathizers, who are believed to number about 15,000. . . . Organized in roving bands, the Front's guerrillas have avoided head-on combat. They have focused instead on recruiting, organization and sporadic terrorism in five long-neglected provinces. . . ." (*NY Times*, October 21.)

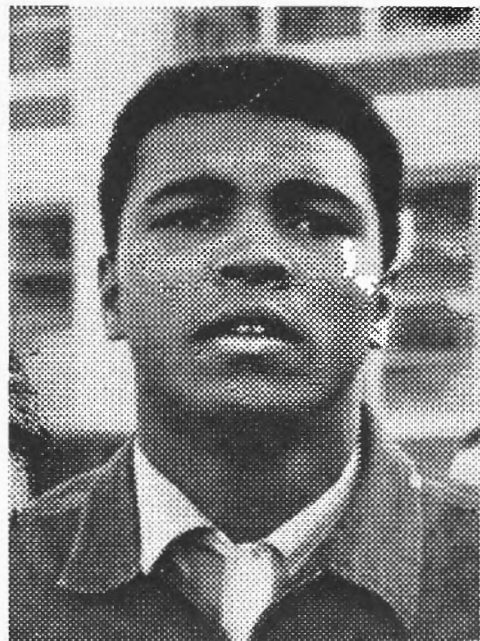
"The Thai Army's high command long resisted American suggestions to get its American-equipped troops out of the barracks and into the northeast woods. But this attitude began to change last year. Three battalions are now in the field." (*NY Times*, October 8.) Strict martial law will soon be applied "all over the Northeast. . . . [A] military court has been set up. . . to try suspected Communists." (*NY Times*, October 21.)

The U.S. "is spending about \$35 million a year in the area in non-military aid alone. Americans advise the Thais on everything from farm cooperatives to logistics and counter-intelligence. No Americans accompany Thai troops on operations. [Yet.] But United States Army Special Forces men—specially trained anti-guerrilla troops—are instructing Thai infantrymen south of here, and United States Army engineers are helping to improve roads in the area." (*ibid.*)

Also doing their bit for freedom are researchers at the University of Michigan, who are involved in a "counter-insurgency" project in Thailand. The University is taking part in a \$1 million, three-year project to help build a "joint Thailand-United States aerial reconnaissance laboratory" in Thailand. "Nine Thai military officers have received training in reconnaissance techniques at the university." The project is sponsored by the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency. (*NY Times*, October 18.)

Dr. George Zissis, a head of the project, "said the counter-insurgency project helps the Thais 'to find clandestine Communist guerrilla activity' as well as 'indigenous rebels' who are not Communists but are rebelling because of some grievance." (*ibid.*)

"Royal Dutch [Petroleum Co.] . . . has a 60% interest in Shell Transport [& Trading Co.] —while Shell Transport has a 40% holding in Royal Dutch. . . . Royal Dutch owns 40% and Shell Transport 60% of Shell Petroleum Co. and Bataafse Petroleum Maatschappij N. V., two companies which, in turn, own or control a large number of oil and chemical companies throughout the world known collectively as the Royal-Dutch Shell Group." (*WSJ*, September 15.) [. . . which is probably owned by Standard Oil.]



MUHAMMAD ALI TO CHEDDI JAGAN

World Heavyweight Boxing Champion Muhammad Ali has sent a letter to Dr. Cheddi Jagan in reply to a message of support given at the time of his refusal to be inducted in the army for the Vietnam War:

"I accept the noble salute from the Guyanese people with deep pride. It is one of the highest honors I have ever received and I wish you would in return tell them how much I love them and how much I am with them in their struggle for freedom, justice, and equality and the building of a great nation.

"It is true that the boxing authorities have stripped me of my title and will not allow me to practice my profession in any of the states in America and they have also taken away my passport. They have made me pay a rather high price for upholding my conviction and principles. However, I am not the only one in the world these days required to pay a price for the eventual victory of all oppressed people. . .

"Your hand reaching across the ocean is warmly clasped in mine, and I shall never let go of it for I love what you have done for your country and humanity." (*Guyana Information Bulletin*, October 24.)

NLF GROWING MORE POWERFUL

"Although American officials insist that the [S. Vietnam NLF] front has encountered difficulties in recruitment and is suffering heavy losses in the fighting, figures show that the Vietcong remains a powerful and growing enemy.

"In August 1965, there were about 165,000 enemy soldiers in the South. Currently there are about 297,000 main-force and guerrilla soldiers. Of these, 55,000 are believed to be North Vietnamese. [About 19%.]

"Moreover, a total of 1,944 hamlets of 12,537 are controlled by the Government—a figure amounting to fewer than one in six [15%]. The rest are contested or, to some degree, controlled by the Vietcong." (*NYT*, October 1.)

by Frantz Fanon

[Recent events have conferred renewed interest on the tragic developments which occurred in the Congo when its great leader, Patrice Lumumba, was assassinated. Among these events are the failure of the UN in the Middle-East crisis, the continued presence of white mercenaries in the Congo, the civil war in Nigeria, the Kinshasa Conference and the growing guerrilla movements in Southern Africa. These facts make even more interesting the writings of the late Frantz Fanon, which were published immediately after the Congolese tragedy took place. The following article, to our knowledge unpublished in the U. S., was reprinted in *Tricontinental* (Havana), July-August, 1967.]

The observers who met in different African capitals during the month of June 1960, could see various unusual things. Indeed, an increasing number of strange people arrived from the Congo—which had just stepped into the international arena. What did these Congolese say? This was not at all important. They said that Lumumba had been bribed by the Ghanians. That Gizenga had been bribed by the Guineans and Kashamura by the Yugoslavs. That the Belgian civilizers had left too soon, etc. But if an attempt were made to corner one of these Congolese and to question him, then we realized that something very serious was being plotted against the independence of the Congo and against Africa.

Congolese Senators and Deputies left the Congo and went to . . . the United States shortly after the independence festivities. Others lived for several weeks in Brazzaville. The trade union leaders were invited to New York. In Africa should one of these Deputies or Senators be cornered, his questioner would discover a very complicated process was being initiated. Before July 1, 1960, the Katanga operation was begun. This was, of course, aimed at the safeguarding of Union Miniere de Belgique, but the real basis for this operation was a Belgian scheme.

A unified Congo with a central government was being built up to serve Belgian interests. Support of the decentralizing demands of the various provinces, to stir up these demands, to keep them alive, that was the Belgian policy before independence.

In this task the Belgians were assisted by the authorities of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Federation. Today it is well known—and Mr. Hammarskjold knew it better than anyone—that before June 30, 1960, an aerial bridge between Salisbury and Elizabethville made it possible to bring arms to Katanga. Lumumba had proclaimed, on a certain occasion, that the liberation of the Congo would be the first phase of the complete independence of Central and Southern Africa, and had clearly outlined his next objectives: the support of the nationalist movements in Rhodesia, Angola and South Africa.

A unified Congo headed by an anti-colonialist constituted a real danger to this Southern Africa, very properly Southern Africa, before which the rest of the world closes its eyes. That is: before the anti-colonialist celebrations.

Lumumba, since he was the head of the first country of this region to have obtained independence, since he knew what colonialism was, had taken upon himself, in the name of his people, to contribute physically to the disappearance of this Africa. That the authorities of Katanga and Portugal have used all the means at their disposal to sabotage the independence of the Congo, does not surprise us in the slightest. That they have reinforced the actions of the Belgians and the push of the centrifugal forces in the Congo is a fact. But this fact does not imply the progressive deterioration that has installed in the Congo. This fact does not explain the

cold blooded, coldly executed murder of Lumumba. This colonialist collaboration in the Congo is not enough to explain why in February, 1961, Africa will know of its first big crisis related with the Congo.

Its first big crisis because it will be necessary for them to say if they advance or go backwards. It must be necessary cancel this paragraph

Its first big crisis because it will be necessary for them to say if they advance or go backwards. It must be necessary that they understand that it will no longer be possible to advance by regions; that like a great body that permits no mutilation, it will be necessary to advance in all the fronts; that there will not be an Africa that fights colonialism and another that will try to arrange things with colonialism. It must be necessary that Africa, that is the African people, understand that there will never be greatness in postponement and that there will never be dishonor in stating what you are and what you want, and that the skill of the colonized cannot be in the last term other than its courage, the clear conception of its objectives and its alliances, the tenacity with which it fights for its liberation.

Lumumba believed in his mission. He had an exaggerated confidence in the people. The people, for him, should not have deceived themselves, in addition should not have been deceived. And the facts seemed to bear him out. Every time, for instance, that the enemies of the Congo opposed his opinion in any region, it was enough for him to appear, explain, denounce, for the situation to return to normal. He forgot that he could not be in all parts at the same time, and that the miracle of the explanation was less the truth expounded by him than the power of his personal presence.

Lumumba had lost the battle for the presidency of the Republic. But, because he was the incarnation, from the very beginning, of the confidence that the Congolese people had placed in him and because the African peoples understood, confusedly, that he was the only person who cared for the dignity of his country, Lumumba continued expressing Congolese patriotism and African nationalism in its most rigorous and noblest expression.

Then, other more important countries than Belgium or Portugal decided to take a direct interest in the matter. They contacted Lumumba and they talked with him. After his trip to the U. S. the decision was taken: Lumumba must disappear.

Why? Because the enemies of Africa did not fool themselves. They had realized perfectly that Lumumba was sold, sold on Africa—of course. In other words, he could not be bought by them. The enemies of Africa realized with horror that if Lumumba succeeded in the heart of the colonial system with a French Africa turning into a new type community, a Portuguese "province" in Angola, then East Africa was finished, "their" Africa, for whom they had such exact plans.

The great success of the enemies of Africa is to have compromised the Africans themselves. It is true that the Africans were directly interested in the death of Lumumba. Heads of puppet governments, in the midst of a puppet independency, confronted day by day with a mass opposition of their peoples, did not take long to convince themselves that the real independence of the Congo will put them in personal danger.

There were other Africans, puppets to a lesser degree, who were frightened by the idea of the separation of Africa from the West. We must say that these African chiefs of State have always been afraid of being confronted by Africa. They also, though less actively, but consciously, have contributed to the disintegration of the situation in the Congo.

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Little by little the West reached the agreement that it was necessary to intervene in the Congo, that things could not be left to develop at this rate. Little by little the idea of a U.N. intervention took shape. It can be stated today that two mistakes were committed simultaneously by the Africans. The first by Lumumba when he asked for the intervention by the U.N. It was not necessary to appeal to the U.N. The U.N. has never been capable of solving any of the problems presented to man's conscience by colonialism; each time it has intervened it has been to come to the aid of the colonialist power of the oppressor country. . .

It is not fair to say that the U.N. has failed because the causes are difficult. The U.N. is the juridical card that the imperialist interests use when brute force has failed.

The distributions, the controlled, mixed commissions, the tutelage are international legal means of torturing, of breaking the will for independence of the peoples, of developing anarchy, banditry and poverty, because before the arrival of the U.N. there were no mass killings in the Congo. After the rumors spread on the departure of the Belgians, only a dozen or so deaths were recorded. But after the arrival of the U.N., it is usual to find every morning that the Congolese are murdering each other by the hundreds.

Today they tell us that repeated provocations are carried out by the Belgians acting as soldiers of the U.N. Today it is revealed to us that civilian functionaries of the U.N. created a new government three days after Lumumba's investiture. So it is better understood that which has been called the violence, the rigidity, the susceptibility of Lumumba.

In fact everything indicates that Lumumba was abnormally calm. The chiefs of the U.N. missions made contacts with Lumumba's enemies and took the decision with them that started the Congo State. How should a chief of government react in that case? The purpose that they were looking for and expected was the following: to show the lack of authority and prove the non-existence of the State and to justify the so-called "non-functioning" of the Congolese State.

Lumumba's mistake was then, from the first to believe in the friendly impartiality of the U.N. He forgot that the U.N., in its present form, is nothing more than a reserve assembly organized by the Big Powers in order to continue "the pacific struggle", between two armed conflicts, for the division of the world. If in August, 1960, Leo stated, to anyone willing to listen, that it was necessary to hang Lumumba, if the members of Lumumba's cabinet did not know what to do with the dollars that flooded Leopoldville since 1960, if Mobutu went to Brazzaville every afternoon to do and listen to what is much better guessed at today, why then did Lumumba turn with such sincerity, with such lack of reserve to the U.N.?

The Africans must remember this lesson. If outside aid is needed, let us appeal to our friends. Only they can really help us to achieve our objectives, because, obviously, the friendship that links us to them is the friendship born of combat.

But the African peoples have committed a mistake when they agreed to place their troops under the control of the U.N. The African countries allowed themselves to be neutralized and without realizing it allowed others to work for their own ends.

It was clear that it was necessary to send troops to aid Lumumba, but not under the control of the U.N., but directly, from one friendly country to another. The African troops in the Congo have suffered a historic, moral defeat. With their arms folded, without taking any action (because

they were troops of the U.N.) they witnessed the disintegration of a State and nation that all Africa had acclaimed and praised. Shameful!

The damage that we have caused ourselves, we Africans, comes from forgetting that the enemy never retreats with sincerity. He never understands. He capitulates but he never changes. Our mistake was to believe that our enemy had lost his fighting spirit and was harmless. If Lumumba was in the way he must be swept aside. Imperialism has never hesitated to commit a murder. Take the case of Ben M'fidi, Moumie, Lumumba.

Our mistake was to be somewhat confused in our action. Evidently there are still traitors in Africa. It is necessary to denounce and attack them. This is hard to believe after having such a marvelous dream of a united Africa, with the same hopes for a real independence, but it does not alter the facts.

The Africans are the ones who have endorsed imperialist policies in the Congo, they who have served as intermediaries, they who have endorsed the activities and the remarkable silence of the U.N. in the Congo.

Today they are afraid. Hypocritically they compete on the ashes of Lumumba. Let us not fool ourselves any longer. They express the fear of their constituents. The imperialists themselves are afraid. And well they may be, because many Africans, many Afro-Asians are beginning to understand. Imperialists want to call a temporary halt. They want to wait until the indignation has died down. We must make use of this short interlude to abandon our cowardly actions and make up our minds to save the Congo and Africa.

The imperialists decided to eliminate Lumumba. And they did. They decided to create voluntary legions. They are already in place. The Air Force of Katanga, under the orders of South-African and Belgian pilots started straffing a few days ago. Foreign planes, filled with volunteers and paratroopers, leave Brazzaville to aid a certain Congo.

If we decide to support Gizenga, we must do it resolutely. Because no one knows the name of the next Lumumba. In Africa there is a certain tendency represented by certain men. This tendency, dangerous to imperialism, is the one being disputed. Let us never forget it. It is our fate, the fate of all of us, that is at stake in the Congo.



"You know who watched me vote? The Mayor of Pittsburgh."

There are some who have put forward even more radical theses than those of Cuba; that we Cubans believe that in such and such a country [there] are no conditions for armed struggle, but they claim that it is not so. But the funny thing is that it has been claimed in some cases, by representatives who are not quite in favor of the theses for armed struggle. We will not be angered by this. We prefer them to make mistakes trying to make revolution without the right conditions than to have them make the mistake of never making revolution. I hope no one will make a mistake! But nobody who really wants to fight will ever have discrepancies with us, and those who do not want to fight ever, will always have discrepancies with us. . .

This does not mean that it is enough to have a correct position and that is all. No, even among those who really want to make revolution many mistakes are made; there are still many weaknesses, that is true. But logically we will never have deep contradictions with any one—no matter their mistakes—who honestly have a revolutionary position. It is our understanding that revolutionary thought must take a new course; it is our understanding that we must leave behind old vices; sectarian positions of all kinds and the positions of those who believe they have a monopoly on the revolution or on revolutionary theory. And poor theory, how it has had to suffer in these processes, poor theory, how it has been abused, and how it is still being abused! And all these years have taught us to meditate more, analyze better. We no longer accept any "self-evident" truths. "Self-evident" truths are a part of bourgeois philosophy. A whole series of old clichés should be abolished. Marxist literature itself, revolutionary political literature itself should be renewed, because repeating clichés, phraseology and verbiage that have been repeated for 35 years does not win over anyone, you don't win over anyone. . .

And nothing is farther from the thought and style of the founder of Marxism than empty talk, than putting a straight jacket on ideas. Because Marx was, undoubtedly, one of the greatest and most brilliant writers of all time. But worse than the phrases are the ideas they convey. Meaningless phrases are bad, of course, but so are the supposed meanings of certain phrases. Because there are theses that are 40 years old; the famous thesis about the role of the national bourgeoisies, for example. How hard it has been to become convinced, finally, that this idea does not apply on this continent; how much paper, how many phrases, how much empty talk have been wasted waiting for a liberal, progressive, anti-imperialist bourgeoisie.

And we ask ourselves if there is anybody who, at this time, can believe that any bourgeoisie on this continent is playing a revolutionary role. . .

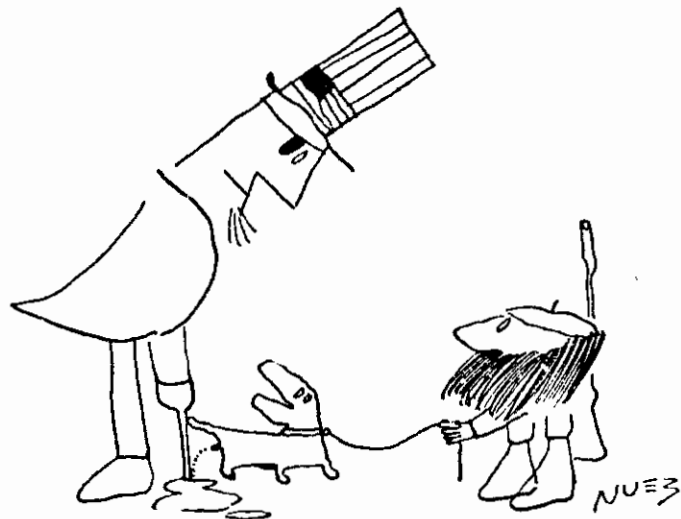
I am not going to say that the revolutionary movement and the communist movement in general have ceased to play a role—even an important role—in the history of the revolutionary process and of revolutionary ideas in Latin America. The communist movement developed method, style, and, in some aspects, even took on the characteristics of a religion. And we sincerely believe that that character should be left behind.

Of course to some of these "illustrious revolutionary thinkers" we are only adventurous petit-bourgeois without revolutionary maturity. We are lucky that the revolution came before maturity! Because at the end, the mature ones, the over-mature, have matured so much that they are rotten.

But we consider ours a Marxist-Leninist Party, we consider ours a Communist Party. And this is not a problem of words, it is a problem of facts. . .

This means that convent-like narrow-mindedness must be overcome. And we, in our Communist Party, will fight to overcome that narrow concept, that narrow-mindedness. And we must say that, as a Marxist-Leninist Party, we belong to OLAS; as a Marxist-Leninist Party we belong not to a small group within the revolutionary movement, but to an organization which comprises all true revolutionaries, and we will not be prejudiced against any revolutionary.

That is, there is a much wider movement on this continent than the movement constituted simply by the Communist Parties of Latin America, we are part of that wide movement, and that we shall judge the conduct of organizations not by what they say they are but by what they prove they are, by what they do, by their conduct. . .



ANTI-COLONIAL IMPERIALISM

"The U. S. Chamber of Commerce here [in Saigon] recently sent a letter to Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker insisting that the American mission aid U. S. businessmen in 'establishing a more favored nation treatment' for U. S. goods, and saying that the Vietnamese government had a 'moral obligation to comply.' Ambassador Bunker turned down the request, saying: 'One thing we certainly want to avoid is a trade policy in Vietnam that would give grounds for charges of colonialism.'" (WSJ, September 22.)

And editorial in the *Christian Science Monitor* (October 12), cites a report from Jerusalem which says "that a special kind of settlement, manned by the Nahal youth organization and sponsored by the Israeli armed forces, will be formed on the northern shore of Egypt's Sinai Peninsula now occupied by Israel.

"Before last June this was a rich source of fish for Egypt. Presumably the Nahal unit will also fish the teeming Sabhat el Bardawil lagoon." [Settlements are also being set up in conquered Syrian and Jordanian territory. (WSJ, September 25.)]

The *Monitor*, which sees these moves as a diplomatic as well as a moral mistake, hopes that the Government will reconsider, on the grounds that settlements "would exploit another land's wealth and territory. Not only would such a settlement tend to cast doubt upon Israel's readiness to eventually withdraw from occupied territory, it would also create many difficult questions for any future peace negotiations."

SOUTH WEST AFRICAN PRISONERS

That's Erl, Brother

36 South West Africans are being tried in the Supreme Court in Pretoria, South Africa, even though the U.N. terminated South Africa's mandate over South West Africa last year. They have been charged with entering South West Africa with the intention of creating a violent revolution and taking over the government of the country. The 36 are also accused of having received guerrilla training, teaching it to others, and of being responsible for "terrorist attacks" on white and African Government officials and farmers.

The Terrorist Act, under which they have been indicted, was passed earlier this year. Terrorism, as defined by the Act, includes acts committed anywhere with intent to endanger the maintenance of law and order in the Republic, including South West Africa; the undergoing of any form of training which could be used to endanger the maintenance of law and order; the possession of explosives, weapons, arms and ammunition; and harboring, concealing or assisting terrorists. Minimum sentence is five years imprisonment, and death is the maximum sentence.

Provision is made in the Act for the indefinite detention for interrogation of terrorists or people who may have information about terrorists or any offense in the Bill. Such people may be arrested without warrant and held in solitary confinement indefinitely. Some of the accused being tried have already been held in detention since August, 1966, when their headquarters were discovered in Ovamboland.

One clause of the Act is so worded that, in order to secure a conviction, it was not even necessary to show that the acts of an accused had been willful. Another requires an accused to prove his innocence. All the prosecution had to do was to prove the accused guilty of any of 12 categories of minor offences and he would be presumed to be guilty of terrorism unless he could prove the contrary. The mere act of bringing a prosecution in terms of the Act could convert a minor offense into a major one punishable by death. The accused in this trial include the acting President of the South West African People's Organization, Nathaniel Maxuilili, Acting Secretary General John Otto, Secretary for Foreign Affairs Jason Mutumbulua and Regional Secretary Toivo ja Toivo. (Bulletin of World Campaign for the Release of South African Prisoners, London, October 20.)

The World Campaign feels that only international intervention will save these 36 men from certain death. It urges that direct appeals be made to the U.N. Special Committee on Apartheid, the U.N. Committee of 24, Embassies in the U.S. and all national organizations.

(The following are excerpts from *Fortune* magazine, September, 1967.)

U.S. policy in the Middle East "has inflamed even basically pro-Western Arabs so much that many are now inclined to endorse the other accusations [against the U.S.] as well. And the compulsion to strike back jeopardizes, to a greater degree than ever before, our stakes in the Arab countries' oil. There is considerable reluctance, on the part of American oilmen no less than government officials, to make much of this stake in public. They realize that it is all but impossible, in a nation with the popular traditions of the U.S., to suggest that material interests should be weighed along with such human considerations as Israel's welfare. It is senseless, however, not to face up to the very real possibility of the loss of oil and the implications of such a loss."

"Arab oil is indeed the world's cheapest. The cost of finding, developing, and producing in the Middle East and Libya works out to between 10 and 20 cents per barrel of crude. In the U.S., by comparison, the average cost per barrel is \$1.40." U.S. oil firms have a gross investment of \$3 billion in Arab lands. Profits in 1966 were over \$1 billion. "In ten years development of alternative sources of energy could reduce Arab's oil importance drastically. But for now it is quite literally irreplaceable."

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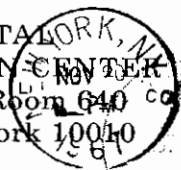
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