



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Houston, Texas

May 22, 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RE: AFRICAN LIBERATION SUPPORT
COMMITTEE (ALSC)

~~ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN
UNITY (OAU)~~

*deleted from disseminated
copies Jto/om*

A characterization of the ALSC is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

On May 13, 1975, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past made available the following material:

1. Letter to all ALSC Chapters from Gene Locke, International Representative, dated May 5, 1975.

2. Paper titled, "The Extraordinary Session of the Council of the O.A.U."

3. Article from "Tanzanian Daily News" dated April 12, 1975, titled, "Dar es Salaam Declaration on Southern Africa."

4. Tanzania's Position Paper on 'African Strategy in Southern Africa' Circulated at the Ninth Extraordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers in Dar Es Salaam.

5. Article from "Zambian-Times" undated, titled, "Who is Going to Rule Angola When the Big Day Arrives?"

Source noted that although referenced letter from Gene Locke mentions articles on Southeast Asia, source did not receive these articles.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

157-25073-987

meaning in so far as the situation is concerned. That is that African should co-exist with apartheid and acquiesce in the daily humiliation, deprivation and degradation of the African people in South Africa..... that is why that any talk about detente with the apartheid regime is such nonsense that it should with contempt it deserves."

On the key and controversial proposal Conference decided to give the peaceful approach another chance "for Africa would support all efforts made by Zimbabwe nationalists to win independence by peaceful means. This may mean holding of a constitutional conference where the nationalist forces would negotiate with the Smith regime. If that takes place, free Africa has the duty to do everything possible to assist in the success of these negotiations."

On Namibia it was the reiteration of the previous positions of the rejections of the Bantustans, recognition of SWAPO as the only representative of the people, Free Africa was called to assist "the national movement of Namibia SWAPO to intensify the armed struggle in Namibia."

On South Africa, Bantustans were rejected and all support was to be given to the national liberation movements of South Africa in their struggle in all their forms.

On detente it said "Nor is there anything for free Africa to talk to the leaders of the apartheid regime in connection with the policies in South Africa. But keeping the door ajar for a possible dialogue it said "The apartheid regime could initiate such a dialogue by the release of NELSON MANDELA and the desrestriction of Sobukwe as well hundreds of nationalist South Africa's jails.

The other resolutions on total isolation of South Africa both political, and diplomatic were just reiteration of previous ones.

How did the guerillas inside Zimbabwe view the Dar es Salaam Declaration, particularly the aspect of giving the peaceful approach another chance? An Angolan guerilla leader had remarked "The Zimbabwean should just blow up a bridge or ambush one or two patrols." That is exactly what happened. It was reported on the 11th April, 1973 that three white soldiers were killed near Wankie in Zimbabwe by the guerillas in an armed attack.