

25 Documents from Czech Archives

Published
on the occasion
of the 25th anniversary
of the establishment
of diplomatic
relations between
Czechoslovakia
and the Republic
of South Africa



Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Czech Republic



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Cover photo © ČTK/Vladimír Černík 1992 – *ANC Chairman Nelson Mandela
was received by Václav Havel, President of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic,
at Prague Castle, 26 May 1992.*

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AMZV	Archiv Ministerstva zahraničních věcí Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
ABS	Archiv bezpečnostních složek Security Services Archives

Czechoslovakia and South Africa in the years 1948–1989¹

The Czechoslovak consulate general in South Africa was among the country's oldest consular posts on the African continent. One of just two Czechoslovak posts remaining in sub-Saharan Africa after 1950, the consulate became increasingly important to the whole Soviet bloc when the Soviet Union and Poland closed down their diplomatic missions in 1956². After the Yugoslav consul general left the country, the Czechoslovak consulate became the only representation of a communist country south of the Congo. At the end of the 1950s, the post moved from Cape Town to Johannesburg, the South African trade hub. The new consul general, Tomáš Lahoda, arrived in 1960. By his own account, he went to South Africa knowing precious little about African affairs, and did not get any specific instructions.

Czechoslovakia and the Union of South Africa (Republic of South Africa from 31 May 1961) had never established diplomatic relations. Despite that, contacts between the Czechoslovak communist and South African racist regimes did exist well into the early 1960s. It is not much of an exaggeration to call this a case of a symbiosis not commonly seen in the Cold War era. The South African government saw the Czechoslovak consular presence as an excellent answer to the international ostracism that had been mounting since the massacre in Sharpeville on 21 March 1960 and the ban on the African National Congress (ANC) in April of the same year. Was it really so necessary for Western countries to break off diplomatic relations with Pretoria when, indeed, a communist country did not see it fit to close down its consulate?

The main reason for Czechoslovakia's interest in relations with South Africa was mutual trade. The staff of the consulate's commercial section included sales representatives of [Czechoslovak government-owned]³ foreign trade companies Skloexport, Centrotex and Kovo who earned the Czechoslovak economy CZK 30 million in convertible currencies every year. Besides, Moscow was also of two minds about the future development of Czechoslovak-South African relations. Czechoslovak presence in the country was useful as a channel through which the Soviets arranged things that would otherwise be out of their reach. The ship *Kooperacija* serving the Russian research base in the Antarctica was allowed to dock at South African ports thanks to a permission obtained through Czechoslovak officials.⁴

At the end of January 1961, Foreign Minister Václav David informed the political bureau of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's central committee about a memorandum from the consulate general according to which South African authorities had requested an urgent reply concerning their proposal to send a business delegation to Prague. *"Tell me how long yet I am to keep Pretoria waiting for our decision"*, consul general Lahoda demanded. The party leadership decided that *"maintaining our positions in the Union of South Africa is advantageous to the interests of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and of the whole*

1 Petr Zídek, Karel Sieber: Československo a subsaharská Afrika v letech 1948–1989 [Czechoslovakia and sub-Saharan Africa in the years 1948–1989]. Ústav mezinárodních vztahů, Praha 2007

2 Olša, Jaroslav jr.: Českoslovenští diplomaté v černé Africe, 1918–1955. Počátky budování sítě československých zastupitelských úřadů na jih od Sahary [Czechoslovak diplomats in Black Africa. The early years of building a network of Czechoslovak embassies south of Sahara]. Mezinárodní vztahy, 2/2005, p. 100–101.

3 Translator's note.

4 Interview with the former consul general in Johannesburg, Tomáš Lahoda.

socialist camp". Concerning the South African business delegation, the Foreign Ministry was instructed to *"on our part, keep stalling as long as possible concerning the consent, use the request of the Union of South Africa to reinforce the positions of our Consulate General, and demand from the Union of South Africa guarantees that the Consulate General will be able to perform its functions normally"*.⁵

Nevertheless, Czechoslovakia found itself increasingly under pressure to close down the consulate. At the end of 1962, yet another condemnation of the South African racial discrimination policy was adopted at the 17th session of the UN General Assembly by the votes of increasingly numerous third world countries, and the Czechoslovak leadership was considering a possible severance of diplomatic relations. In a document concerning Czechoslovak embassies in Africa, the desk officer, Josef Antoš, noted that *"in connection with the criticism voiced at UNGA sessions every year concerning the racist policy of apartheid pursued by the government of the Republic of South Africa, we have in the past years had several consultations with our Soviet friends on the question of further existence of our consulate general in Johannesburg. With regard to the fact that our consulate general is the only representation of socialist camp countries in the Republic of South Africa, and also with regard to our trade interests, we have so far always arrived at the common conclusion that there is no need to close down this consulate"*. But even if, in the end, the consulate were to be closed down, Czechoslovak authorities wanted at least to preserve the trade relationship with the Republic of South Africa.⁶ This was the gist of the message presented by the Foreign Ministry to the presidium of the Communist Party's central committee in February 1963.⁷ The South African government was apparently aware of the factors informing the Czechoslovak decision-making process. Representatives of communist countries used to be the target of harassment, but now the South African officials began to treat them with unexpected friendliness.⁸

The Foreign Ministry expected the consulate to also play an important role in contacts with local political parties. However, in reality the consular staff and all other Czechoslovak nationals were constantly under surveillance and found it practically impossible to contact anybody from the South African Communist Party (SACP) or the ANC. Tomáš Lahoda claimed that during his period as consul general, in 1962, he had a clandestine meeting with the SACP leader, Joe Slovo, and two ANC members who demanded that Czechoslovak diplomats leave Johannesburg and comply with the UN resolution. *"I explained that the existence of the consulate general was crucially important because it was the only foothold"*, Lahoda

5 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/2, sv. 294, ar.j. 377, b. 22, schůze PB KSČ ze dne 31.1.1961 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/2, sv. 294, ar.j. 377, b. 22, political bureau meeting on 31 January 1961].

6 MZV, 10. TO-T, 1960–1964, č.j. 020.516/63–10. [Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Territorial Department No. 10, 1960–1964, ref. 020.516/63–10].

7 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, sv. 7, ar.j. 8, b. 3, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 12.2.1963 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, sv. 7, ar.j. 8, b. 3, central committee presidium meeting on 12 February 1963].

8 Interview with the former vice-consul in Johannesburg, Leo Kustoš.

recalled forty years later. *“I told them the consulate general as such could not do much for them but that this was the only way for socialist countries to get unfiltered information about developments in South Africa.”* Lahoda used the same arguments in his memoranda for the Foreign Ministry. In his opinion, the idea of closing down the consulate was *“blind and dogmatic”*⁹.

Nonetheless, the situation was already taking a different turn. In June 1963 Foreign Minister David presented to the presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party’s central committee a proposal for a resolution to *“recall the Czechoslovak consul general from Johannesburg and designate a consul as head of the post”*, and to keep at the consulate only two instead of three sales representatives. The party leadership rejected both points and, at the suggestion of its international relations department, chose a more radical approach. The party secretariat came to the conclusion that *“under the present circumstances it is no longer possible to address the whole issue in a piecemeal manner”*. Accordingly, the presidium ordered that the consulate in South Africa be closed down and members of its commercial section gradually sent home. At the same time, the Czechoslovak approach was to be coordinated with other communist countries. The Foreign Trade Ministry was instructed *“not to increase the total turnover of exchange of goods with the Republic of South Africa”, “to gradually redirect Czechoslovak exports and imports to other markets provided that equally advantageous trade terms are achieved”, and to “ensure that no weapons and ammunition, not even hunting and sporting weapons (including sports aircraft), are exported from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the Republic of South Africa”*¹⁰. According to Vice-Consul Leo Kustoš, at that time Czechoslovakia was said to be supplying small-calibre guns to the South African police. Rumour had it that Czechoslovak aircraft were used to monitor anti-government demonstrations.¹¹ Due to inaccessibility of Foreign Trade Ministry archives, it is impossible to prove these allegations true or otherwise. A memorandum from June 1963 merely mentions supplies of sporting weapons.¹²

To press home their demands for a break-off of trade and diplomatic relations, the South African Communist Party turned not only to the consul, Tomáš Lahoda, but also directly to all communist parties then in power. *“The People’s Republic of China was the only one to take an unequivocal stance, calculated for superficial effect”*, a Czechoslovak analysis said in June 1963. The Czechoslovak leadership did not intend to be as *“superficial”* as that. *“In discussions with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, starting*

9 Interview with Tomáš Lahoda.

10 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, sv. 25, ar.j. 27, b. 9, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 25.6.1963 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, sv. 25, ar.j. 27, b. 9, central committee presidium meeting on 25 June 1963]. It was decided that the closedown of the consulate was to be presented to the government in Pretoria as part of wider austerity measures, in order not to endanger Czechoslovak trade with the Republic of South Africa. Interview with Tomáš Lahoda.

11 Interview with Leo Kustoš.

12 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, sv. 25, ar.j. 27, b. 9, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 25.6.1963 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, sv. 25, ar.j. 27, b. 9, central committee presidium meeting on 25 June 1963].

from mid-1960, the leading functionaries of the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party on several occasions demanded a break-off of the trade and diplomatic relations between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Republic of South Africa. This view was defended by the Communist Party of Great Britain, as became evident during the meeting of [CPGB general secretary]¹³ Comrade Gollan with [Czechoslovak president]¹⁴ Comrade Novotný. Since the meeting of the General Secretary of the South African Communist Party, Comrade Kotane, with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in January 1962, during which it was explained why the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic maintained trade contacts and a consulate in the Republic of South Africa, the South African Communist Party has never officially raised the issue.” Only some of the SACP functionaries stopping over in Prague expressed their disapproval of Czechoslovakia’s double-faced stance. “At the beginning of June 1963, the representative of the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party in London, Comrade Pillay, sent to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia a letter that, in a form unusual in contacts between brother parties, points to the unfortunate consequences that may arise from continuing relations between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Republic of South Africa. Pillay’s letter refers solely to reports in the bourgeois press and takes no account whatsoever of the explanations provided by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to the General Secretary of the South African Communist Party, Comrade Kotane, that are well known to Pillay.”¹⁵

Prague had no intention to comply with the SACP representative’s wishes concerning the trade relationship, despite Pillay’s position as a SACP point of contact with communist parties in the Soviet Bloc. The Czechoslovak Communist Party’s central committee secretary, Čestmír Císař, was instructed by the party leadership to “*inform the General Secretary of the South African Communist Party, Comrade Kotane, about the new measures taken in respect of the Republic of South Africa*”. Naturally, from the perspective of Czechoslovak foreign policy, Moscow’s view was what settled the matter. “*Our Soviet friends have informed us that they have no objections to the proposed Czechoslovak measures concerning the existence of the consulate general in the Republic of South Africa; however, at the same time, in view of the fact that South African friends [SACP] formerly had an interest in the existence of the consulate general, they recommended us to discuss the matter also with the Communist Party General Secretary, Moses Kotane, on the occasion of his visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.*”¹⁶ However, South African communists had long ago lost any interest in the existence of a consulate that had no way to help them in kind and only did them ideological damage.

Even with the lowered level of exports to the Republic of South Africa, mutual trade continued fairly well for some time, reaching CZK 50 million annually. In mid-1963 a study covering

¹³ Translator’s note.

¹⁴ Translator’s note.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

foreign trade companies found that “*at this moment, the largest part of the planned exports of Czechoslovak consumer goods cannot be redirected from the Republic of South Africa to other markets*”. Counting only the contracts they had already concluded, Czechoslovakia would lose CZK 10 million in 1963 and as much as CZK 20 million in 1964, all in convertible currencies. Copper, wool, leather and asbestos could be imported to Czechoslovakia from other markets, but the foreign trade sector preferred to purchase these raw materials in Southern Africa “*so as to secure the trade terms and political conditions that are absolutely necessary for the placement of exports of Czechoslovak goods in the country*”.¹⁷ However, South Africa’s exports to Czechoslovakia accounted for only 0.3 per cent of South Africa’s overall foreign trade.

The fact that Czechoslovakia continued to trade with the Republic of South Africa despite international sanctions led to a scandal in mid-1964. On 30 May 1964, the Algerian daily *Révolution africaine* published an article called “A Relative Boycott” claiming that “*in South Africa, Czechoslovakia purchases iron ore and asbestos and sells ball bearings and light weapons*”¹⁸. The article included detailed data on the development of East German, Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Polish trade with the Republic of South Africa. Between May and July 1963, Czechoslovak exports to Southern Africa amounted to GBP 472,000; this was a 17% increase on the same period of 1962. In the next three months of 1963, between August and October, Czechoslovak exports reached GBP 501,000, which was 6% more than in the May–July period. The article caused embarrassment in Prague – mainly because it was basically true. Although Czechoslovakia did not export light weapons to the Republic of South Africa and purchase iron ore in the country, and its own statistics were slightly different, a memorandum from the Foreign Trade Ministry said: “*On the basis of the above analysis, it is to be noted that the article is objective in the sense that it confirms that trade between the Republic of South Africa and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic continued into 1963.*”¹⁹

In June 1963 the presidium of the Communist Party’s central committee decided “not to increase the total turnover of exchange of goods with the Republic of South Africa, to gradually redirect Czechoslovak exports and imports to other markets provided that equally advantageous trade terms are achieved”. However, a year later it became apparent that Foreign Trade Ministry officials understood this as a carte blanche to continue trading with South Africa. They explained that “in 1963 it was no longer possible to achieve a reduction of the total turnover below the 1962 level because, at the time when the measures were introduced, the volume of ongoing commissions and deals was already so great that the total turnover of exchange of goods in 1963 ended up above the 1962 level.

17 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, sv. 25, ar.j. 27, b. 9, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 25.6.1963 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, sv. 25, ar.j. 27, b. 9, central committee presidium meeting on 25 June 1963].

18 Citation translated into English from a Czech translation.

19 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, sv. 69, ar.j. 73, b. 9, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 30.6.1963 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, sv. 69, ar.j. 73, b. 9, central committee presidium meeting on 30 June 1963].

[...] It is anticipated that the exchange of goods will continue in 1964 in accordance with the applicable government resolutions.” Remarks such as “thanks to the great economic boom in the Republic of South Africa, the negotiation and performance of contracts have progressed at a rapid pace throughout these six months” were not what the party leadership wanted to hear from the Foreign Trade Minister, František Hamouz. Instead of the resolution proposed by him, they adopted the exact opposite – the presidium insisted that “in 1964, the exchange of goods with the Republic of South Africa shall be discontinued, or reduced to such an extent that it will not be open to political misuse against us; no new contracts shall be concluded”.²⁰

Apparently, the main reason for this sudden change of course in relation to Pretoria was Moscow’s new stance. At consultations on the issue of Africa between the international relations departments of communist parties, organized by Czechoslovakia on its own initiative in Prague on 21 – 24 April 1964, *“there was a general agreement with the Soviet delegation’s opinion that under the present circumstances, the most effective form of assistance to the South African Communist Party is a total political and economic boycott”*. The leader of the Soviet delegation, Vitali Germanovich Korionov, first deputy head of the international relations department of the Soviet Communist Party’s central committee, proposed that *“the Comecon²¹ countries adopt and publish a joint document concerning a full political and economic boycott of the Republic of South Africa”*. In response, on 9 June the Czechoslovak Communist Party leadership ordered a *“prompt review to verify the reports that trade with the Republic of South Africa continues in spite of the fundamental decision of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia”*.²² Only after that, a clear political instruction was made to *discontinue the trade and a “Prohibition of trade with individuals and enterprises in the Republic of South Africa”* was published in the Foreign Trade Ministry’s official journal²³ on 1 July 1964. The contracts concluded before that date were to bring CZK 20 million. There was to be no trade with the Republic of South Africa in 1965 or, if there was, it was to be limited to delivery of *“spare parts for engineering products supplied at an earlier date, to be delivered indirectly through affiliates or other firms in third countries, such as Great Britain. I consider the supply of spare parts [...] necessary to maintain the machinery operational with a view to preserving the good reputation of Czechoslovak products”*, minister Hamouz said in an addendum dated 10 September 1964.²⁴ Reports about Czechoslovakia’s economic contacts with the Republic of South Africa kept resurfacing in foreign media for the next several years.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (1949–1991) was a Soviet-led economic organization of Eastern Bloc states.

²² NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, sv. 67, ar.j. 71, b. 5. [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, sv. 67, ar.j. 71, b. 5].

²³ Translator’s note: The Czech name of the journal is “Věstník ministerstva zahraničního obchodu”.

²⁴ NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, sv. 69, ar.j. 73, b. 6, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 30.6.1964 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, sv. 69, ar.j. 73, b.6, central committee presidium meeting on 30 June 1964].

Czechoslovakia established contacts with the ANC through the SACP already during the existence of the consular and trade relations with Pretoria. In November 1961, the ANC leadership together with the SACP founded a new armed organization called the Spear of the Nation (*Umkhonto we Sizwe*).²⁵ Following a resolution adopted at a meeting of the secretariat of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's central committee, a seven-member ANC delegation was invited for a six-day "study visit" to Prague in May 1962. The secretariat decided that the visit of the ANC delegates, whose arrival was arranged through the Czechoslovak embassy in Moscow, was to be "kept strictly secret from the Czechoslovak and foreign general public".²⁶

On 8 July 1963, shortly after the decision to close down the consulate in Johannesburg, the secretary of the party's central committee, Čestmír Císař, followed up on the party leadership's decision of 7 February of the same year with his proposal "to substantially assist the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party by supplying special material and by training specialists". The enclosed explanatory report stated that "to date, the talks with the South African Communist Party concerning in-kind and military assistance have taken place in two stages. The first meeting was held on 7 February 1963 with the London representative of the South African Communist Party's Central Committee, Comrade Pillay, and a member of the leadership of sabotage groups in the Republic of South Africa, Comrade Arthur Goldreich, who were authorized by their party to conduct talks in the Soviet Union, People's Republic of China and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic regarding the questions of assistance in terms of military material and in terms of education of cadres. In conformity with the results of their talks in the Soviet Union and in the People's Republic of China, Comrades Goldreich and Pillay requested the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to supply 3 tons of plastic explosives, 10,000 detonators, 500 machine guns, 300 pistols, 2,000 automatic rifles, and to provide military education for 10–15 South Africans. [...] The second stage of the talks on assistance to the national liberation movement in the Republic of South Africa is connected with a visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation of the African National Congress that, according to preliminary requests, was to visit also the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic". The delegation at the talks in the Soviet Union consisted of Oliver Tambo, Moses Kotane and a SACP central committee member, Duma Nokwe. However, only Moses Kotane came to Prague and, "at a meeting with Comrade Císař, stated that the Soviet comrades fully agreed with the required assistance and would arrange namely for the supplies of special material. [...] Comrade Kotane then presented a list of additional required items that were to be supplied by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in particular: about 55 trucks of various tonnage and for various uses, about 35 motorcycles, a 'substantial number' of bicycles, about 100 binoculars, several military radio transmitters and receivers".²⁷

25 Marx, Anthony W.: *Lessons of the Struggle. South African Internal Opposition, 1960–1990*. Oxford University Press, 1992, p. 38. Concerning the December 1961 Manifesto, see Announcement of the Formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe. In: *Mandela, Tambo and the African National Congress. The Struggle Against Apartheid 1948–1990*. A Documentary Survey. Eds. Sheridan John, R. Hunt Davis, Jr. Oxford University Press, 1991. p. 138–139.

26 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/4, sv. 230, ar.j. 389, b. 36. [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/4, sv. 230, ar.j. 389, b. 36].

27 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, sv. 28, ar.j. 29, b. 16, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 16.7.1963 [[National Archives – Archives

Before agreeing to the request, party officials consulted with the international relations department of the Soviet Communist Party's central committee and were told that *"in the Soviet Union, the question of delivery of explosives has been resolved in the affirmative but the issue of its transport remains to be resolved and there are several alternatives under consideration; the USSR has received 20 specialists for military training; the USSR is exploring alternative channels for the delivery of infantry weapons"*. Following this favourable reply from Moscow, the international relations department proposed assistance shipments worth in total CZK 3,931,000. This included three tons of plastic and other explosive material *"including accessories, packaging and transport"* worth about CZK 40, 0000; captured and newer equipment from National Defence Ministry depots worth about CZK 2 million (2,000 rifles, 500 machine guns, 300 pistols, and 3, 400,000 pieces of ammunition); as well as 100 binoculars, four Praga V3S flatbed trucks, 10 pickup trucks, 20 motorcycles and 200 bicycles. The weapons were to be shipped to Tanzania and Tanzania's government was to deliver them to the ANC. *"Regarding the consignment of explosives and detonators, the question of delivery to the end destination remains to be resolved,"* the memorandum says. *"South African comrades again propose that the material be disguised as children's toys and as such imported legally, through sales agents, from West Germany or Italy to the Republic of South Africa where it would be received by a newly established business company."* Nevertheless, Czechoslovak leadership did not approve explosives in children's toys. *"This manner of delivery cannot be accepted. It is recommended that the National Defence Ministry and Foreign Trade Ministry, in cooperation with South African Comrades, explore other alternatives so as to guarantee that any harm to Czechoslovak interests is ruled out."* During the approval process in the party presidium, the sum of CZK 4,000,000 earmarked for the assistance was cut down to CZK 2,500,000. However, the resolution included a plan *"to train 10 South Africans in specialist fields according to case-by-case requirements of the leadership of the national liberation movement in the Republic of South Africa"*.²⁸

The "specialist" training was entrusted to the technical assistance department of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army. In order to maintain the necessary secrecy, the news was being withheld from the department's personnel as late as in February 1963. Only *"following an oral order from General [Karel] Blatenský, the Technical Assistance Department was informed about the Central Committee's requirement according to which training for 2 military experts of unidentified nationality was to be provided starting*

of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, sv. 28, ar.j. 29, b. 16, central committee presidium meeting on 16 July 1963]. A contemporary assessment of the situation concluded that *"according to numerous documents from the South African Communist Party and the national liberation movement in the Republic of South Africa, the present situation in the Republic of South Africa is heading towards a violent solution. The national liberation movement is preparing for military operations"*. NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, sv. 25, ar.j. 27, b. 9, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 25.6.1963 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, sv. 25, ar.j. 27, b. 9, central committee presidium meeting on 25 June 1963].

28 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, sv. 28, ar.j. 29, b. 16, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 16.7.1963 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, sv. 28, ar.j. 29, b. 16, central committee presidium meeting on 16 July 1963].

*from 15 March 1963 with the aim to prepare individuals for individual assignments of a diversionary nature deep in the enemy's rear. Despite the rather uncommon specification of the aims of the training, it was decided that the training could be provided at the International Faculty of Antonín Zápotocký Military Academy where the commanders and instructors had sufficient experience gained during a similar training programme for Angolan specialists in 1961–1962.*²⁹

The first two students arrived by air from London on 16 March 1963. For the first two weeks they remained in Prague's Axa Hotel *"in the company of an Officer in Charge whose task was to find out – as far as possible – about the past history and political activities of the students"*. Maintaining secrecy about the two South Africans was made easier by the fact that Omar Moosa Bhamjee and Aminodin Tsamodin Kajee³⁰ were of Indian origin. *"With regard to the strict secrecy of the whole operation, their nationality was changed to Tanganyikan because there is a rather strong Indian minority living along the whole east African coast."* Identity documents with false nationality and false names were produced for them in cooperation with the Public Security³¹. Records from the military archives describe the two students as *"members of the political organization 'Spear of the Nation' that works illegally in five-member groups, in accordance with the principles of conspiracy. The movement is progressive and Marxist-oriented."* They said they had been on the move for five months before entering the Soviet Bloc; only a few moments before boarding the plane at London airport they were told that Czechoslovakia would be their final destination. *"Soon after their arrival, it was possible to note that they were young people of very sociable and cheerful disposition and unassuming manners. [...] They did not miss a single opportunity to point out that they would study as hard as they can in order to achieve the best possible results. [...] They had never previously handled firearms or cutting weapons."* The Military Academy prepared for them a special study plan including "political classes", mathematics, physics, ammunition, explosives, military pyrotechnics, general tactics, military topography, military engineering, firearms theory and practice, reconnaissance operations, automobile and tank hardware and communication technologies. *"Their military pyrotechnics lessons that, together with reconnaissance and tactics, are the most important part of the course, were taught at the factory in Polička. The students handled live material, detonated dozens of AT[anti-tank] mines and worked with plastic explosives. They work in an orderly and calm way, without the slightest sign of fear."*³²

29 VÚA, MNO, GŠ/OTP, 1964, Zprávy o příslušnících akce 141 (Sběrný arch), č.j. 002074/64-Sb 22-OTP [Central Military Archives, National Defence Ministry, General Staff/Technical Assistance Department, 1964, Reports on participants in Operation 141 (index sheet), ref. 002074/64-Sb 22 - OTP].

30 The students are also listed as Omar Essop Ismail and Amin Youssuf Mohamed, which may mean that Kadjee and Bhamjee were in fact their cover names. (VÚA, MNO, GŠ/OTP, 1964, Výcvik 2 zahraničních odborníků – akce 141 (Sběrný arch), č.k. 002074/Sb-15/-14-OTP) [Central Military Archives, National Defence Ministry, General Staff/Technical Assistance Department, 1964, Training of 2 foreign specialists – Operation 141 (index sheet), ref. 002074/Sb-15/-14 OTP]. Translator's note: The name "Kajee" is alternatively spelled "Kadjee" in this text. For interesting reminiscences of the training in Czechoslovakia, see Amin Cajee: Fordsburg Fighter: The journey of an MK volunteer. Face2Face Books, 2016

31 Translator's note: Public Security (Veřejná bezpečnost) was the Czechoslovak police force.

32 VÚA, MNO, GŠ/OTP, 1964, Zprávy o příslušnících akce 141 (Sběrný arch), č.j. 002074/64-Sb 22-OTP [Central

In the first half of May 1963, Moses Kotane and an ANC functionary called Ketsi arrived in Prague. Their main purpose was to discuss options for delivery of special material to the South African resistance movement, but they also found time for an atypical extra activity. According to records of the General Staff's technical assistance department, *"the functionaries themselves asked for the shortest possible technical training course on military pyrotechnics and small arms practice, with the aim to acquire the knowledge necessary for the use of TNT, plastic explosives, rifle model 98 N, light machine gun model 43 N, and 9 mm pistol model 24 CZ. [...] The short (14 days) military pyrotechnics and small arms course organized for the two delegates was makeshift but fully met the desired purpose"*.³³

Another two participants in the military training course – Joseph Cotton and Thkonza Zilani – arrived on 27 May 1963 and were sent to [the Military Academy at]³⁴ Brno immediately after passing a medical check-up. The third member of the group, Samuel Dube travelling under the cover name Van Rensburg, was said to be ill with malaria in Dar es Salaam; he reached Prague a month later. His inclusion turned out to be the greatest flaw of the whole operation. According to records from the technical assistance department, *"after starting the course, [Dube] became rather despondent and generally depressed. He stated that he had been cheated and that he did not want to fight at all because he was afraid of death"*.³⁵ However, Czechoslovak authorities had to be rather careful about how to deal with him – Samuel Dube was a nephew of the ANC Secretary-General, Walter Sisulu.

In July 1963, the SACP representative in London, Pillay, asked Czechoslovakia to facilitate *"a 2–3 day conference for about 13 members of their central committee operating abroad"*, to be held in Prague. Pillay complained that there was no other way to bring together central committee members heading the party's offices in London, Dar es Salaam, Algiers, Rabat and Cairo. The leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's central committee agreed to the request.³⁶ The meeting took place in September and several months later [Czechoslovak president]³⁷ Antonín Novotný received a letter of thanks from the SACP leadership, co-signed by an ANC representative, Yusuf Dadoo. The letter noted with appreciation that Czechoslovakia had discontinued its trade and consular relations with the Republic of South Africa: *"South African Communists and freedom fighters are strongly aware that this decision entails very evident sacrifices on the part of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. We deeply appreciate this act of solidarity with our people in its hard struggle for freedom"*.³⁸

Military Archives, National Defence Ministry, General Staff/Technical Assistance Department, 1964, Reports on participants in Operation 141 (index sheet), ref. 002074/64-Sb 22-OTP]. Translator's note: the "factory in Polička" was a munitions and explosives factory.

33 Ibid.

34 Translator's note.

35 Ibid.

36 NA—A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, sv. 30, ar. j. 32, b. 12, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 6.8.1963 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, sv. 30, ar.j. 32, b. 12, central committee presidium meeting on 6 August 1963]. Translator's note: Citation from Pillay's letter translated into English from a Czech translation.

37 Translator's note.

38 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, sv. 51, ar.j. 53, k inf. 2, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 28.1.1964 [National Archives – Archives

It is hard to say whether SACP representatives realized that some parts of their letter might sound ironic vis-à-vis Czechoslovakia's ongoing trade with the Republic of South Africa.

The events surrounding the departure of the first two graduates from the military specialist training course made it clear that the end of the training was by no means the end of the whole operation. On their arrival in London in the afternoon of 1 February, Kadjee and Bhamjee were thoroughly checked by the customs who found documents – addresses and a letter from Oliver Tambo – on ANC notepaper. The immigration officer recommended the two ANC members to return to Prague, unless they wanted to be sent to South Africa. *“On the whole it can be concluded that this was not a pre-planned operation targeting our two comrades, i.e. that the whole event was apparently not caused by any past compromise of the comrades' identity,”* a Czechoslovak report noted.³⁹ However, more problems were soon looming over the training course.

In June 1964, with the first five South Africans still in Czechoslovakia, additional three students were brought to the country at the National Defence Ministry's expense – Paul Petersen and George Driver (both Cape Coloureds) and an Indian Muslim, Mohammed Ameen Ali. By that time, the situation in the South African group had completely changed. The first two students were very depressed following their unfortunate return from London. *“Failures of the movement at home, letters from families at home urging them to go to live in India rather than return home, as well as the arrival of a new group, again dominated by Indians, one of them utterly reactionary, do have an impact.”* One of the South Africans was *“convinced that the British have returned them from London because of our carelessness. He claims that he no longer feels like fighting. His discipline is flagging. His interest in political classes has waned perceptibly.”* Czechoslovak officers criticized Petersen and Driver for their perceived leftism. The last two students, Stanley Saley and Bobby Tilly, were said to be under the influence of the most criticized student, Mohamed Ameen. The records describe Ameen as *“a disruptive element who was selected for the course in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic apparently by mistake”*. Ameen reportedly declared that he had *“come to Czechoslovakia to study Marxism so that he could fight Communism more effectively”*. He was later expelled and sent back to Tanzania, where the first five graduates were also brought by Czechoslovak authorities on 21 November 1964. The final assessment of the operation was less than enthusiastic. The organizers concluded that next time it would be advisable to consider whether the Military Academy was the right place for *“so strictly classified training course”*.⁴⁰

of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, sv. 51, ar.j. 53, k inf. 2, central committee presidium meeting on 28 January 1964]. Translator's note: Citation translated into English from a Czech translation.

39 VÚA, MNO, GŠ/OTP, 1964, Zprávy o příslušnících akce 141 (Sběrný arch), č.j. 002164/64-OTP [Central Military Archives, National Defence Ministry, General Staff/Technical Assistance Department, 1964, Reports on participants in Operation 141 (index sheet), ref. 002164/64-OTP].

40 Ibid.

The consultations of international relations departments of communist parties held in Prague in April 1964 showed that the SACP was in effect the only communist party, in the traditional sense of the word, in sub-Saharan Africa. Contacts with the others – the communist parties of Sudan, Réunion and Basutoland⁴¹ – were “sporadic”. *“In his remarks, Comrade Korionov emphasized the importance of increasing the assistance provided to the South African Communist Party, whether in the form of solidarity actions or in the form of direct assistance.”*⁴² This added to the complexities of Czechoslovak assistance in the period following the arrests of South African leaders⁴³ that naturally caused much anxiety and disillusion in the group of South African students and seriously jeopardized their chances to get home safely.⁴⁴

In June 1965, Czechoslovakia again hosted a conference of the central committee of the South African Communist Party. This time, general secretary Moses Kotane was accompanied at his meeting with Antonín Novotný by the SACP chairman, Joe Marks. Kotane *“again underlined that the South African Communist Party would like to receive certain means of transport, as it had requested. He was explained that the difficulties were due to the fact that some technicalities had not been arranged in time, such as the issue of duty-free import, [delivery] address, etc. Regarding the means of transport, we are now in a difficult situation as we are getting new requests for this type of goods from Vietnam. [...] In conclusion, Comrade Novotný expressed our desire to develop close relations with the South African Communist Party and to provide assistance within our capacities”*.⁴⁵ However, in reality the South African opposition was weakened following the arrests and Czechoslovak authorities were disappointed with the training of South African volunteers. Moreover, systematic repression by South African authorities forced the ANC to transfer a substantial part of its activities outside South Africa’s territory.

Following the Soviet invasion⁴⁶, Czechoslovakia was for a time excluded from the group of communist countries supporting South African resistance movements; however, by the beginning of the 1970s the reinstated Soviet satellite was back at its tasks. According to reports from Czechoslovak diplomats, the exiled South African opposition concentrated in Lusaka, where Thomas Ndobi headed an ANC office and where the ZAPU and ANC shared

41 Translator’s note: Former British Crown Colony, today the Kingdom of Lesotho.

42 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, sv. 67, ar.j. 71, b. 5, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 9.6.1964 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, sv. 67, ar.j. 71, b. 5, central committee presidium meeting on 9 June 1964].

43 On 11 July 1963 the South African police raided the ANC and SACP headquarters in Rivonia, a suburb of Johannesburg. A year later, in June 1964, opposition leaders (including Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu) were given life sentences to be served at Robben Island.

44 VÚA, MNO, GŠ/OTP, 1964, Výcvik 2 zahraničních odborníků – akce 141 (Sběrný arch), č.j. 002074/Sb-15/-14-OTP [Central Military Archives, National Defence Ministry, General Staff/Technical Assistance Department, 1964, Training of 2 foreign specialists – Operation 141 (index sheet), ref. 002074/Sb-15/-14 OTP].

45 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, sv. 112, ar.j. 115, k inf. 3, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 29.6.1965 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, sv. 112, ar.j. 115, k inf. 3, central committee presidium meeting on 29 June 1965].

46 Translator’s note: Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968.

bases in West Camp and Deba areas, and in Dar es Salaam.⁴⁷ Later on, the main point of contact was an ANC office set up in Luanda in the mid-1970s.

The assessment presented by [central committee presidium member]⁴⁸ Vasil Biľak to the Czechoslovak Communist Party leadership in October 1976 shows that of all South African opposition organizations, the SACP seemed to be the least hopeful one: “*The present party leadership, resident in London, has as yet been unable to develop effective organizing activities among the white working class that remains outside the scope of the anti-racist and progressive movement*”⁴⁹. The opinion on the state of the South African opposition improved slightly following the 1976 Soweto uprising. Though suppressed by the South African regime, the uprising made it clear that the domestic resistance movement remained strong. In 1977, at the request of SACP leadership, the Czechoslovak Solidarity Committee provided equipment for 2,000 fighters and there was a proposal under consideration to make available, in addition to scholarships, also medical treatment for ANC members in Czechoslovakia. However, the October 1976 resolution of the presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party’s central committee was not fulfilled – the ANC delegation did not arrive.⁵⁰

It was only in June 1979 that a group of ANC functionaries led by Oliver Tambo came to Prague. They presented to the Czechoslovak government an extensive list of the required assistance. Most of the items were in short supply on the Czechoslovak market or could not be tropicalized. Quite unlike the parallel assistance to the SWAPO, assistance to the ANC consisted predominantly of civilian material (various items of clothing, foodstuffs, radios, personal hygiene items, cookware, matches, watches, and similar items). This part of the assistance was to be shipped to Dar es Salaam. The part containing special material, to be shipped to Luanda port, was valued at just over CZK 100,000 while the total value of the assistance was CZK 1,635,681. “*This is due partly to the fact that the armed guerrilla struggle is currently concentrated in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and partly to the limited capacities of the Czechoslovak People’s Army.*”⁵¹ The civilian part of the consignment included 2,000 sacks of cement for the construction of the ANC college (SOMAFCO) in Tanzania.⁵²

47 AMZV, PZ, Kinshasa 1973. Politická zpráva č. 6, č.j. 021.746, 20.2.1973. Politická zpráva č. 9, č.j. 021.743, 1.3.1973 [Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Political Reports, Kinshasa 1973. Political report No. 6, ref. 021.746, 20 February 1973. Political report No. 9, ref. 021.743, 1 March 1973].

48 Translator’s note.

49 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, sv. 16, ar.j. 18, b. 7, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 8.10.1976 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, sv. 16, ar.j. 18, b. 7, central committee presidium meeting on 8 October 1976].¹⁴

50 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, sv. 77, ar.j. 81, b. 27, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 30.6.1978 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, sv. 77, ar.j. 81, b. 27, central committee presidium meeting on 30 June 1978].

51 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, sv. 132, ar.j. 129, b. 4, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 1.2.1980 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, sv.132, ar.j. 129, b. 4, central committee presidium meeting on 1 February 1980].

52 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, sv. 148, ar.j. 144, b. 8, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 15.8.1980 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, sv. 148, ar.j. 144, b. 8, central committee presidium meeting on 15 August 1980].

Throughout the 1980s, the assistance provided by Czechoslovakia to the SACP and ANC was chiefly political. A visit by a delegation of foreign ministers and other representatives of the Frontline States of Southern Africa in April 1987 was largely a symbolic event during which Prague hosted the Zambian foreign minister, Luke John Mwananshiku, Zimbabwean foreign minister, Witness Mangwende, Tanzanian foreign minister, Benjamin Mkapa, Angolan justice minister, Fernando José de Franca Vieira Dias van-Dunem, and the deputy foreign minister of Mozambique, Daniel Saul Mbanze.⁵³

In September 1986, the party leadership decided to award the Friendship Order to Joe Slovo.⁵⁴ The decorated chairman of the South African Communist Party, who also held a seat on the ANC executive committee, visited Czechoslovakia in early 1987 and described the situation in South Africa during meetings with [Czechoslovak president]⁵⁵ Gustáv Husák and Vasil Biľak⁵⁶. When the ANC chairman Oliver Tambo visited Prague in September 1987, the Czechoslovak leadership took the opportunity to also award him the Friendship Order.⁵⁷ In June 1988, the Friendship Order was awarded to Nelson Mandela on the occasion of his 70th birthday.⁵⁸ However, the communist regime did not live to see Mandela released from his Robben Island prison.

53 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, P36/87, k inf. 7, č. 2606, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 20.5.1987 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, P36/87, k inf. 7, č. 2606, central committee presidium meeting on 20 May 1987].

54 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, P16/86, b. 16, č. 1044, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 24.9.1986 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, P16/86, b. 16, č. 1044, central committee presidium meeting on 24 September 1986].

55 Translator's note.

56 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, P27/87, k inf. 1, č. 1935, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 18.2.1987 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, P27/87, k inf. 1, č. 1935, central committee presidium meeting on 18 February 1987].

57 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, P41/87, b. 10, č. 3002, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 13.7.1987 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, P41/87, b. 10, č. 3002, central committee presidium meeting on 13 July 1987].

58 NA – A ÚV KSČ, f. 02/1, P72/88, b. 17, č. 5056, schůze P ÚV KSČ ze dne 3.6.1988 [National Archives – Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, f. 02/1, P72/88, b. 17, č. 5056, central committee presidium meeting on 3 June 1988].

OPIS.

Gen.konsulát Československé Republiky
v Kapském Městě.

Čj. 41/d/45.

Věc: Ing.Fr.Pospíšil-
právní postavení,
konsulský patent.

Ing.Pl

Cape Town,dne 15.května 1945.

T a j n é .

Ministerstvu zahraničních věcí

v Londýně.

Dodatkem k mojí depeši číslo 10 ze dne 15.května t.r. oznamuji, že jsem dne 15.t.m. navštívil úřadujícího sekretáře Departmentu pro zahraniční věci p.Pohla, s nímž jsem měl delší velmi srdečný rozhovor jmenovitě o právním uznání Československa jihoafrickou vládou. Poukázal jsem na oznámení o návratu pana Presidenta do Košic ze dne 7.dubna t.r. a o ustanovení nové čl. vlády na osvobozeném našem území /viz moje č.j.12/d/45 pro MZV/. Poznamenal jsem, že pan Preident s vládou je nyní již v Praze, jak jsem informován z rozhlasu, když Národní Výbor, který vedl vítězné povstání Pražanů proti Němcům, odevzdal správu věcí do rukou pana Presidenta a čl.vlády. Pohl blahopřál k tomuto historickému dílu a zdůraznil, že jakmile se dostane jihoafrické vládě oficiálního oznámení o převzetí státní moci nad Československem Presidentem a vládou, odpadnou překážky legislativního rázu /uznání německé okupace předchozí jihoafr. vládou/ a jihoafrická vláda neprodleně přikročí k definitivní úpravě právního postavení osvobozeného Československa a Unie. Lituje, že zvláštní politické okolnosti z dědictví minulé vlády přivodily, že nebylo možno otázku právního úplného uznání Československa ve spojitosti s londýnskou vládou řešiti již

dříve, jak by nynější vládní činitelé rádi byli viděli, ale parlament při daném složení nemohl by tuto otázku úspěšně vyřídit.

Pohl sám sugeruje, aby byl námi vyžádán pro mne exequatur generálního konsula s diplomatickou pravomocí pro přímé jednání s vládou jihoafrickou podle instrukcí MZV. Takový statut v Unii má zástupce Španělska /s titulem vyslance ad pers./, Sovětského Ruska a Číny. Tato forma zastoupení, pokud nejde o vyslanectví, nejvíce odpovídá zdejšímu poměru a poskytuje zástupci větších možností uplatňovat se též politicky podle potřeb zastupovaného státu.

Navrhoval jsem takové rozšíření pravomoci generálního konsulátu v Cape Town-u na samostatné vykonávání diplomatické agendy již písemně v Londýně p. ministroví Janu Masarykovi, který dne 27. listopadu 1944 po mém referátu o této věci napsal na spis MZV čj. 11.089/dův/44 ze dne 9. prosince 1944 vlastnoručně toto:

"Souhlasím, aby jihoafrický konsulát byl "osamostatněn" a mohl projednávat i diplomatické věci, ovšem dle instrukcí MZV, ale s a m o s t a t n ě . 27.XI.44. Jan Masaryk v.r.

Dne 9. ledna 1945 přednesl jsem tento návrh také panu Presidentovi ve slyšení před odjezdem sem a setkal se s jeho předběžným souhlasem. Na přání pana Presidenta odevzdal jsem jemu opis citovaného vypracování.

Během dalšího rozhovoru dostali jsme se na poměry naší kolonie. Informoval jsem ho, že jsem ve spojení s Col. Truterem a že se snažím přezkoušet s ním všechna podezření nebo obvinění proti jednotlivým Čechoslovákům učiněná v minulosti a zasáhnouti tam, kde se snad stalo neoprávněné přikročí. Pohl se ptal na odjezd

3262 p. Bmcs

Blahovských a poznamenal, že z mnoha okolností soudí, že prodlužování jejich pobytu zde není na prospěch vyuklidnění naší kolonie.

Jak jsem telegrafoval, zmýšlejí někteří krajané v Blahovskýho tady žalovati, aby mu znemožnili další pobyt.

Pokládá jsem za zvlášť potřebné toto v telegramu minimálně zdůrazniti, ježto soudní řízení by naší věc v konečném výsledku zde těžce poškodilo.

Generál a náčelník konsulátu v Ing. Pospíšil Fr.

Memorandum from the Consulate General of the Czechoslovak Republic
in Cape Town concerning the recognition of the Czechoslovak Republic
(7 June 1945, AMZV)

1/1 CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

/incoming mail stamp:/
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Received on 19 June 1945 No. 3797
Enclosure: 1 Section: II
/stamp and administrative notes
partly illegible/

London, 7 June 1945
C o n f i d e n t i a l

Ref. 5901/dův/45
Re: Union of South Africa-relationship
to Czechoslovakia

Enclosure: 1
FH/IS
/illegible handwritten notes in the margin/

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

P r a g u e

Enclosed please find a copy of a memorandum
from the Consulate General of the Czechoslovak Republic
in Cape Town concerning the above issue.

For the Minister:
/signature illegible/

/handwritten note/:
The question of broadening the powers of the Consulate General
in Cape Town to enable it to carry out diplomatic functions will be
discussed later. For the time being I take note of the issue.

/date and signature illegible/

/registry stamp and notes/

COPY

1/2

Consulate General of the Czechoslovak Republic
in Cape Town

Ref. 41/d/45

Re: František Pospíšil-
legal status,
consular commission

Ing. Pl

Cape Town, 15 May 1945

S e c r e t

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

L o n d o n

As a follow up to my dispatch No. 10 of 15 May of this year I announce that on 15 May I visited the Acting Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pohl, with whom I had a prolonged and cordial discussion concerning namely the legal recognition of Czechoslovakia /underlined by hand/ by the South African government. I referred to the notification announcing Mr. President's return to Košice on 7 April of this year and the formation of a new Czechoslovak Government on our liberated territory (see my communication to the MFA ref. 12/d/45). I mentioned that, according to information heard on the radio, Mr. President and the Government were already in Prague, as the National Committee that had led the victorious uprising of the people of Prague against the Germans had handed over the administration of affairs to Mr. President and the Czechoslovak Government. Pohl congratulated me on this historic achievement and emphasized that as soon as the South African government receives an official notification that the President and Government have assumed power in Czechoslovakia, the obstacles of a legislative nature (recognition of the German occupation by the previous South African government) would cease to exist and the South African government would immediately proceed to take the final decision on the legal status of the liberated Czechoslovakia vis-à-vis the Union. He deplored that specific political circumstances inherited from the previous government had made it impossible to address the question of full recognition of Czechoslovakia in relation to the London Government at an earlier date, as the members of the present government would like to do; however, the parliament in its present composition would have been unable to successfully resolve the question.

Pohl himself suggests that we should obtain for me an exequatur recognizing me as a consul general entrusted with diplomatic functions for the purpose of holding direct talks with the South African government in accordance with the MFA's instructions. The representative of Spain (titled as envoy ad pers.) and representatives of Soviet

1/3 Russia and China have this status in the Union. In the absence of an embassy, this form of representation is best suited to the local situation and gives the representative more opportunities for political activity in accordance with the needs of the represented state.

Already in London, I presented to Minister Jan Masaryk a written proposal for such broadening of powers that would enable the Consulate General in Cape Town to independently perform diplomatic functions /underlined by hand/. On 27 November 1944, following my memorandum on the issue, the Minister made the following note in his own hand on MFA file ref. 11.089/dův/44 of 9 December 1944:

“I agree that the South African consulate should be made “independent” and allowed to conduct negotiations on diplomatic issues; of course subject to the MFA’s instructions but i n d e p e n d e n t l y. 27 November 1944 Jan Masaryk m.p.

On 9 January 1945 I raised the same proposal with Mr. President during my audience before leaving for here, and it met with his tentative approval. Pursuant to Mr. President’s wishes I presented to him a copy of the memorandum mentioned above.

Our conversation then turned to the situation in our community. I informed him that I was in contact with Col. Truter and that I was trying, in cooperation with the Colonel, to examine all suspicions or charges raised in the past against individual Czechoslovaks and to take action where unjustified wrongs might have been done. Pohl then asked about the departure of the Blahovský family and noted that judging from numerous indications, their continued stay here would not be conducive to calming down the situation in our community.

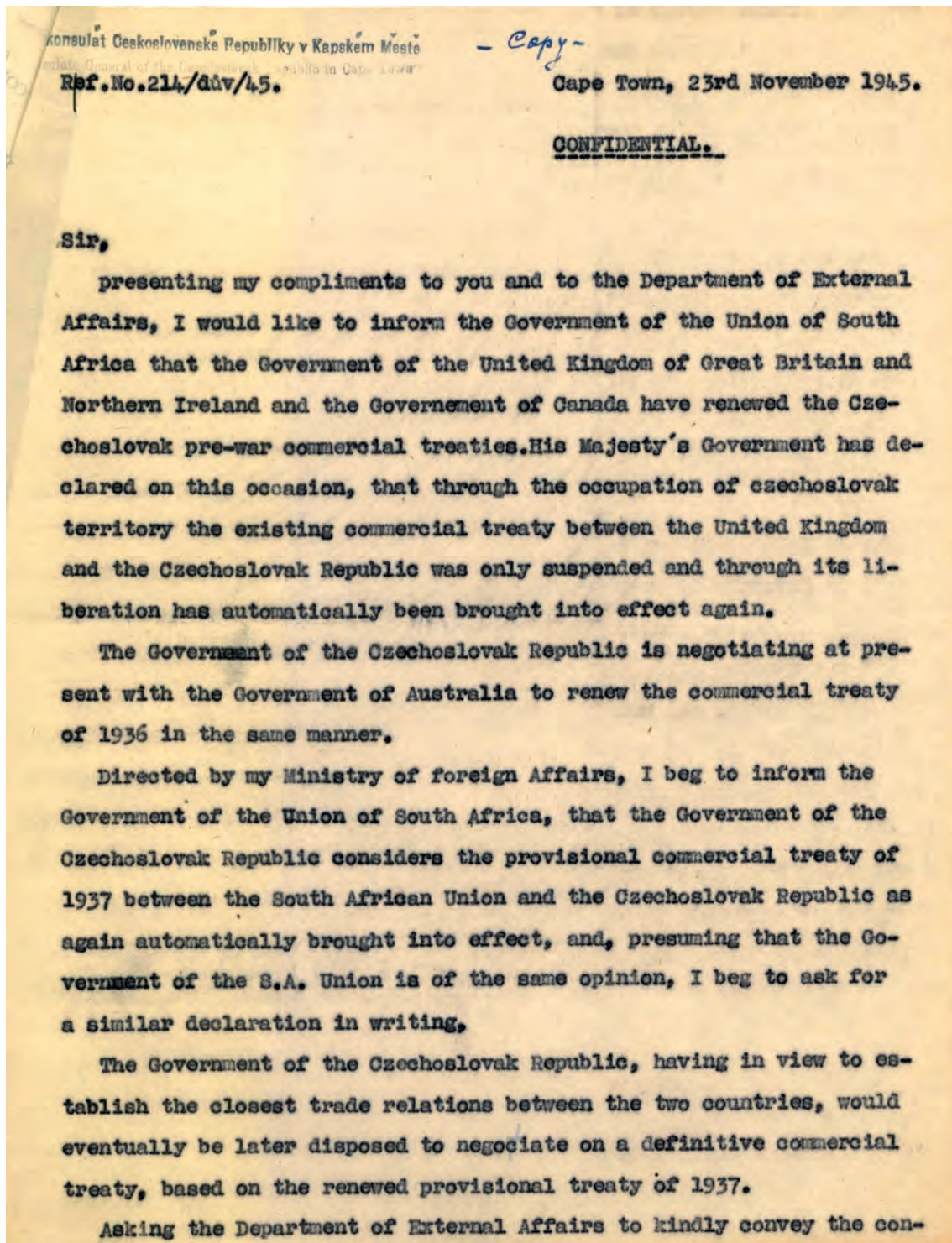
As I have already telegraphed, some expatriates intend to bring action against Blahovský here so as to prevent him from staying on. I considered it especially important to emphasize this in my telegram to the Ministry since court proceedings would be very detrimental to our cause here.

Consul General:
Pospíšil Fr.

/note in the margin of the last page: name and extension number/

Letter from the Czechoslovak Consul General in Cape Town
concerning the recognition of the 1937 Trade Agreement
(23 November 1945, AMZV)

2/1



- 2 -

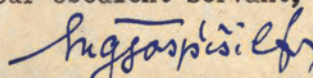
tents of this letter to the Government of the Union of South Africa,
I shall be very gratefull to discern the attitude of the Union Govern-
ment towards this principal affair and to be able as soon as possible
to receive the above mentioned written governemental declaration.

Making use of this occasion to thank you, Sir, and the Depart-
ment of External Affairs again for the kind attention you have gi-
ven this request,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



CONSUL GENERAL FOR THE
CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.

D.D. FORSYTH, Esq.,
Secretary for External Affairs,
Government Bldgs.,

PRETORIA.

Transcript of a letter from the Department of External Affairs
of Union of South Africa concerning the recognition of the 1937 Trade
Agreement (23 October 1946, AMZV)

Union of South Africa. OPIS X
Department of External Affairs,
Pretoria

76.261/IV-3/45

23.Oct. 1946.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letters
No. 214/dūw/45 of the 23rd November 1945, and
No. 124/dūv/1946 of the 6th August, 1946, and
to state that the Union Government similarly
regard the Preliminary Commercial Agreement
of 1937 between the Union and Czechoslovakia
as operative and of full force and effect.

nepridání ?

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Podpis nečitelný,
ACTING SECRETARY FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The Consul General for the
Czechoslovak Republic,
P.O.Box 1995,
CAPE TOWN .

3/1

Memorandum from the Czechoslovak Consul General in Cape Town reporting on his meeting at the Department of External Affairs of the Union of South Africa concerning the relocation of the Czechoslovak Consulate General from Cape Town to Johannesburg and a note from the Consulate General of the Czechoslovak Republic to the Department of External Affairs of the Union of South Africa on the matter (22 July 1958, AMZV)

4/1

S. Kapke

BEAUFORT HOUSE,
78-78 BREE STREET
PHONE 3-7069,
CABLES "OBZAMINI"

GENERÁLNÍ KONSULÁT
ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ REPUBLIKY
OBCHODNÍ ODDĚLENÍ
CONSULATE GENERAL
OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC
COMMERCIAL SECTION
P.O. BOX 1995, CAPE TOWN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Kapské Město

Čj. 948/58

Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí,
P r a h a .

Věc: Změna sídla generálního konsulátu v Jihoafrické Unii,
k Vašemu čj. 113.588/58/5.

Spojit ?
Shůta ?

Podle Vaší instrukce jsem navštívil dnes šéfa protokolu zdejšího Zamini, který je t.č. v Kapském Městě a předal jsem mu notu, která v anglickém znění je přesným překladem Vámi zasláního českého znění. Opis této noty dvojmo přikládám.

Notu jsem předal osobně s ústními připomínkami dle Vaší instrukce. V průběhu přátelského rozhovoru s p. Maree, mně pan Maree sdělil, že naši žádost považuje za rozumnou a pro nás výhodnou jak z hlediska obchodních styků, tak z hlediska bližšího spojení s centrálními úřady a že předpokládá, že rozhodnutí jihoafrických úřadů bude kladné a že doufá, že nám bude moci podat písemnou odpověď v brzké době.

V rozhovoru o obchodních stycích vyjádřil očekávání, že se v příštím roce opět zúčastníme v našem pavilonu Johannesburgského veletrhu.

2 přílohy.

1 kopie nosu odložená pro dokumentaci
Q. Q. 5.8.1958
Hand.

Generální konsul

- 6. srpna 1958
213/451

50/58/MK/UL.

The Consulate General of the Czechoslovak Republic presents its compliments to the Department of External Affairs, and according to instructions of its Ministry of External Affairs, has the honour to convey the request that the place of residence of the Czechoslovak Consulate General be changed from Cape Town to Johannesburg. This removal to the centre of economic and commercial life of the country, is guided by the endeavour for a further improvement of the reciprocal trade relations, and would enable the Czechoslovak Consulate General and Czechoslovak Representatives to have a better and closer contact with Government bodies and Administrative offices in Pretoria.

The Czechoslovak Consulate General would be grateful for the Department of External Affairs' information about the standpoint of the appropriate authorities, and avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department the assurance of its highest consideration.

Cape Town,

22nd July 1958.

Memorandum from the Czechoslovak Consul General in Cape Town reporting on his meeting at the Department of External Affairs of the Union of South Africa concerning the relocation of the Czechoslovak Consulate General from Cape Town to Johannesburg and a note from the Consulate General of the Czechoslovak Republic to the Department of External Affairs of the Union of South Africa on the matter (22 July 1958, AMZV)

4/1

CONSULATE GENERAL
OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC
COMMERCIAL SECTION
P.O.BOX 1995, CAPE TOWN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

/note in the margin: Comrade Kafka/

BEAUFORT HOUSE
76-78 BIRSE STREET
PHONE 3-7069
CABLES "OBZAMINI"

/incoming mail stamp: /

No. 948/58

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

P r a g u e

Re: Relocation of the Consulate General in the Union of South Africa,
your ref. 113.588/58/5

/underlined by hand, note in the margin: join this with 213/7135/

/handwritten note in the margin: timeframe?/

In accordance with your instructions, I today visited the Foreign Ministry's chief of protocol who is currently in Cape Town, and presented to him a note which is an accurate English translation of the Czech text you sent me. I enclose two copies of the note.

I presented the note personally with additional oral comments as per your instructions. During our friendly conversation Mr. Maree told me that he considered our request reasonable as this was advantageous for us in terms of trade contacts as well as in terms of easier access to the central authorities, and that he expected the South African authorities to decide favourably on this, and that he hoped to be able to give us a reply in writing in the near future.

In a discussion concerning trade contacts he expressed the hope that we would again have a pavilion at next year's Johannesburg trade fair.

2 enclosures

/signature/ Krejčí p.p.
Consul General

/registry notes and date stamp/

Memorandum from the Czechoslovak Consul General in Johannesburg reporting that the Department of External Affairs of Union of South Africa took note of the relocation of the Consulate General (3 December 1958, AMZV)

5/1

GENERÁLNÍ KONSULÁT ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ REPUBLIKY
CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC
Union of South Africa

Č.j. *1309*/1958. Johannesburg, dne 3. prosince 1958.

Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí
odb. 5,

P R A H A .

Přemístění ZÚ - odpověď MZV JAU.

L e t e c k y
MINISTERSTVO ZAHRA NIČNÍCH VĚCÍ
Došlo: 7 XII. 1958 č. **129567**
Přílohy: 1 Odděl.: 5

Pro dokumentaci ústředí, zasíláme v příloze kopii verbální noty zdejšího ministerstva zahraničních věcí, kterou bylo vzato oficiálně na vědomí přemístění úřadu včetně obchodního oddělení generálního konsulátu z Kapského Města do Johannesburgu.

Kafla
Generální konsul:
*1. DP na vědomí a sdělení
Obchodního oddělení.
2. oficiální referent.*

213/15
23. pros. 1958
19.12.1958
9/12

Memorandum from the Czechoslovak Consul General in
Johannesburg reporting that the Department of External Affairs
of Union of South Africa took note of the relocation of the Consulate
General (3 December 1958, AMZV)

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC
~~P.O.BOX 1995, CAPE TOWN~~ /crossed out by type/, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

5/1

No. 1309/1958

Johannesburg, 3 December 1958

B y a i r m a i l

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Department 5

P R A G U E

/incoming mail stamp: /

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Received on: 9 December 1958 No. 129567

Enclosure: 1 Department: 5

Relocation of the Consulate General – reply from the MFA of the Union of South Africa

For documentation purposes, we send enclosed a copy of the verbal
note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs officially taking note of the relocation of the
Consulate General including the commercial section from Cape Town to Johannesburg.

/signature illegible/

Consul General

*/handwritten notes: Kafka – tell the Diplomatic Protocol to inform diplomatic missions,
take other measures as necessary. 9 December 1958/*

/handwritten administrative notes, registry notes and date stamp/

Note from the Department of External Affairs of the Union of South
Africa concerning the relocation of the Czechoslovak Consulate
General (18 November 1958, AMZV)

6/1

72/8/6.

The Department of External Affairs presents
its compliments to the Czechoslovak Consulate-General
and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the
Consulate-General's Note Verbale No. 1204/58 of the
27th October, 1958.

Details of the transfer of the Consulate-
General's residence and office from Cape Town to
16 Woolston Road, Westcliffe, Johannesburg, and the
intention of transferring the Commercial Section to
Panora House, Rissik Street, Johannesburg, have been noted.

A. J. OXLEY

G. (6)

PRETORIA.

18th November, 1958.

Internal Memorandum for the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign
Affairs concerning the unrest in South Africa
(26 March 1960, AMZV)

7/1

Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí		Odbor - oddělení: 10	Referent: Keblušek
Číslo: 107.871/60-10		Předchozí spisy:	
		Pozdější spisy:	
Zároveň vyřízeno číslo:		Označení nutnosti, důvěrnosti atd.:	
Věc: Nepokoje v JAU - informace pro s. ministra			
Pokyny pro kancelář:	Lhůta:		
	Upomenuto:		
Přípoj k expedici:	Předpisy pro oběh spisu:		
Expedici odešli: obyč. dopor. spěšné poslem let. poštou kurýrem:	<p>1/ vedoucí odboru</p> <p>2/ s. I. nám. dr. Gregor k informaci</p> <p>3/ s. Harold - příkazy a postarší - vyzvání</p> <p>4/ M - k předložení s. ministrovi 26/3. 60</p> <p>5/ ref.</p> <p><i>Aniž by stálo al. 02. 06. 1960</i></p> <p><i>Obdrželi jsme 26. 3. 60 zprávu</i></p> <p><i>z JAU, že v JAU se koná</i></p> <p><i>sešel. konf. s. 26. 3. 60</i></p> <p><i>na též v JAU 26. 3. 60</i></p> <p><i>Viz též níže zpráva</i></p> <p><i>3419-22/3</i></p> <p><i>(23 30 56) 22 30 51</i></p> <p><i>2. čer.</i></p> <p><i>Instalibil ihned před zastavením</i></p> <p><i>Text konsultovat.</i></p> <p><i>28. 3. 60. Keb. 13.40 hod.</i></p> <p><i>a.a. 12.15. 60</i></p>		
Číslopis vyhotoven:			
Porovnání:			
Vypraveno:			
Přílohy:			
Do spisovny došlo:			
Uloženo pod heslem:			
213/4			

Z á z n a m

V březnu tr. započal v Jihoafrické unii festival na oslavu 50. let trvání Jihoafrické unie, který potrvá až do června tr. Černošské a barevné obyvatelstvo se připravovalo již předem, že bude organizovat demonstrace proti těmto oslavám a za práva černošského a barevného obyvatelstva, proti politice rasové diskriminace.

V minulých dnech došlo k vážným incidentům, při nichž bylo k 23. 3. tr. 56 lidí zabito a 245 raněno. Nepokoje pokračují i nadále. Vzhledem k politice jihoafrické vlády, která chce i při této příležitosti demonstrovat sílu vůči černošskému a barevnému obyvatelstvu lze očekávat, že nepokoje budou i nadále pokračovat. Podle původního plánu měly tyto nepokoje vyvrcholit dne 26.6., kdy se v JAU oslavuje Den svobody. Proti těmto masakrům protestují národy všech zemí. Ve Velké Británii probíhá bojkot jihoafrických tovarů, který se má v dubnu tr. přenést též do jiných evropských zemí.

V této souvislosti obrátil se na 10. odborů Výbor obránců míru, který hodlal zaslat protestní telegam vládě JAU, jeho opis zaslat generálnímu tajemníku OSN a sekretariátu Konference afrického lidu v Akkře na vědomí. Výbor obránců míru žádal o vyjádření stanoviska MZV v této připravované akci.

Podle názoru 10. odboru nebylo by vhodné v současné době protestovat u vlády JAU především proto, že náš ZÚ v Johannesburgu je jediným zastupitelským úřadem ZST v této oblasti jižní Afriky vůbec a vláda JAU již několikrát uvažovala o jeho likvidaci. Případný protest z naší strany byl by, podle našeho názoru vhodnou záminkou pro vládu JAU, aby náš ZÚ zlikvidovala. Vzhledem k tomu, že náš ZÚ plní úkoly pro celý socialistický tábor nebylo by správné vystavit jeho existenci nebezpečí.

10. odbor informoval o tomto stanovisku ústně s. I. nám. Gregora, který s výše uvedeným postupem souhlasil. Toto stanovisko bylo rovněž tlumočeno Výboru obránců míru.

Vzhledem k tomu, že bojkot JAU pro její politiku rasové segregace nabývá i v OSN na významu bude nutné učinit tato opatření:

2! 1. Projednat s MZO zásadně otázku vzájemných obchodních styků s JAU ve světle vztahů k nezávislým africkým státům. Provéřit a projednat možnost postupného přesunu hlavní části vývozu a dovozu z JAU na nezávislé africké státy. Tento krok bude ovšem vyžadovat důkladného prostudování možností místních trhů v jednotlivých afrických zemích, které již získaly nebo získají v tomto roce nezávislost.

me 2. Informovat Stálou misi při OSN o tomto stanovisku a uložit jejímu vedoucímu vysvětlit ve společenském styku vhodnou formou naše stanovisko vedoucím delegací afroasijských zemí v OSN.

me 3. Projednat s delegacemi ostatních ZST možnost společného vystoupení v této otázce, ke kterému by se ČSR připojila.

Otázka protestu u vlády JAU byla projednána s MO ÚV KSČ s. Vojtou, který nemá námítky proti tomuto postupu.

10. odbor předkládá tuto informaci s. ministroví ke schválení navrhovaného postupu.

26.3.1960. Kab.

Internal Memorandum for the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign
Affairs concerning the unrest in South Africa
(26 March 1960, AMZV)

/Translator's note: Page 1 of this document is a standard MFA file cover form; only the relevant parts are translated /

7/1

Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Department: 10	Officer: Keblušek
Reference number: 107871/60-10		
Re: Unrest in the Union of South Africa – information for Comrade Minister		
	<p>Circulation list:</p> <p>1) head of department <i>/handwritten note: 26 March, illegible initials/</i></p> <p>2) Comrade First Deputy Minister Gregor for information <i>/handwritten insert, hardly legible:</i></p> <p>3) Comrade Herold – bear in mind the protests published in Rudé Právo⁵⁹ on 26 March. <i>After what has already happened, it might perhaps be appropriate for the Peace Defenders Committee⁶⁰ to send a message of sympathy to the Secretariat of the All-African Peoples' Conference in Accra – but not to the government of the Union of South Africa. See also coded message from New York ref. 3419 of 25 March (illegible signature)/</i></p> <p>4) M-for presentation to Comrade Minister</p> <p>5) Back to originator <i>/handwritten note: (telephone numbers) Comrade Černý</i> <i>Promised to consult on the text promptly before sending.</i> <i>28 March 1960 (initials) Keblušek 13:40 hrs./</i></p> <p><i>/registry notes/</i></p>	

⁵⁹ Translator's note: Rudé Právo ("Red Justice") was the official daily of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

⁶⁰ Translator's note: Československý výbor obránců míru ("Czechoslovak Committee of Defenders of Peace"), a founding member of the World Peace Council, existed 1949–1968. Transformed into Československý mírový výbor ("Czechoslovak Peace Committee") in 1968.

7/2 **Memorandum**

A festival to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Union of South Africa started in March and is to last until June. The black and coloured population has planned in advance to hold rallies protesting against the celebrations, demanding rights for the black and coloured population, and protesting against the racial discrimination policy.

In the past days there have been serious incidents during which 56 people were killed and 245 injured on 23 March. The unrest continues. As a result of the policy of the South African government that intends to show its strength to the black and coloured population even on this occasion, the unrest can be expected to continue. According to the initial plans the unrest was to culminate on 26 June when the Union of South Africa celebrates the Freedom Day. The nations of all countries have been protesting against the massacres. A boycott of South African goods is underway in Great Britain and should spread to other European countries in April.

In this connection, Department 10 has been contacted by the Peace Defenders Committee that intends to send a message of protest to the South African government, with a copy to the UN Secretary General and the Secretariat of the All-African Peoples' Conference in Accra. The Peace Defenders Committee asked for the MFA's position on this planned step.

In the opinion of Department 10, at this stage it would not be appropriate to send protests to the government of the Union of South Africa, mainly because our consulate in Johannesburg is the only representation of socialist camp countries in this part of southern Africa and the government of the Union of South Africa has already on several occasions considered its liquidation. A protest coming from our side would, in our opinion, provide the South African government with a good pretext for liquidating our consulate. Since the consulate performs tasks for the whole socialist camp, it would not be right to put its existence at risk.

Department 10 presented this position, orally, to Comrade First Deputy Minister Gregor who agreed with the above approach. The position has also been conveyed to the Peace Defenders Committee.

Due to the fact that the boycott of the Union of South Africa for its racial segregation policy is gaining importance also within the UN, it will be necessary to take the following measures:

1. */added by hand in the margin: ?!/* Fundamentally discuss with the Foreign Trade Ministry the issue of mutual trade contacts with the Union of South Africa in the light of relations with independent African states. Ascertain and discuss the possibilities for gradually redirecting the main part of imports and exports from the Union of South Africa to independent African states. This step will of course require a detailed

study of the possibilities of local markets in the individual African countries that have already gained independence or are to gain it this year.

7/3

2. */added by hand in the margin: No/* Inform the Permanent Mission to the UN about this position and instruct the head of mission to explain our position, in a suitable form and using informal social contacts, to heads of the delegations of African and Asian countries to the UN.
3. */added by hand in the margin: No/* Discuss with the delegations of other socialist camp countries the possibility of a joint statement on the issue that could be joined by the Czechoslovak Republic⁶¹.

The question whether to send a protest to the Government of the Union of South Africa was discussed with the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia – Comrade Vojta, who had no objections to the step.

Department 10 presents this information to Comrade Minister for approval of the proposed steps.

26 March 1960 */initials/ Keblušek*

⁶¹ Translator's note: "Czechoslovak Republic" ("Československá republika", acronym "ČSR") was Czechoslovakia's official name from 1945 until 1960 when it was changed to "Czechoslovak Socialist Republic" ("Československá socialistická republika", acronym "ČSSR").

Memorandum from the Czechoslovak Embassy in London concerning a meeting with a delegation of the South African Freedom Association (8 June 1960, AMZV) and a letter from the South African Freedom Association to the Czechoslovak Ambassador in London (31 May 1960, AMZV)

8/1

15 června 1960

VELVYSLANECTVÍ ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ REPUBLIKY
EMBASSY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

Č. 2380/60
Př. 1

Londýn 8. června 1960

K u r ý r e m
Došlo: 14. VI. 1960
Přílohy: 1 Odděl: 10

116321

Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí
P r a h a

Výzva South African Freedom Association k bojkotu obchodu,
kulturních styků a dodávek zbraní a nafty do JAU

Dnešního dne, v den 50ti letého výročí Jihoafrické unie, se na ZÚ dostavila sešicelenná delegace shora uvedené organizace a přinesla s sebou přiloženou výzvu, adresovanou prostřednictvím tituláře čs. vládě, k zastavení obchodních a kulturních styků s JAU včetně dodávek zbraní a nafty. Podobnou výzvu předkládají dnes ZÚ v Londýně a předávají ji rovněž britské vládě /britskému ministerskému předsedovi/. Hlavní mluvčí delegace, sekretář Ronald M. Segal doplnil obsah výzvy tím, že pokud se jedná o obchod, jde hlavně o morální stránku, neboť pokud je jim známo není náš obchod přes trojnásobné zvýšení v posledních letech nijak zvlášť veliký, a uváděl příklad Indie, Malajska a v poslední době Nigerie, které již zavedly bojkot jihoafrického zboží. Pokud jde o kulturní styky, jsou toho názoru, že naši umělci mohou v JAU vystupovat, pokud ovšem budou své umění předvádět všem, a nejen jako doposud pouze bílým. Zdůraznil, že akci podnikají v dohodě se "South African Congress Movement" a s "All African Peoples 'Conference", a uváděl, že jsou jedinou organizací, sdružující Jihoafričany mimo JAU, která bojuje proti rasistické politice tamější vlády.

Delegaci přijal s. Pinkava, který jí přislíbil, že petice bude předána, její požadavky jistě zváženy a že organizaci bude případná odpověď zaslána.

O akci S.A.F.A. přinesly oznámení večerní zprávy televize, denní tisk z 1. června se o ní však nezmínil.

Prosíme o sdělení stanoviska.

Velvyslanec: *Plum*

22 června 1960

213/41

SOUTH AFRICAN FREEDOM ASSOCIATION (S.A.F.A.)

TUDor 7761

51 DEANSWAY,
LONDON, N.2

31st May, 1960.

The Ambassador,
Czechoslovak Embassy,
7, Kensington Palace Gardens,
London, W.8.

Your Excellency,

The South African Freedom Association is any organization of South Africans living abroad dedicated to assisting in the struggle for a free, non-racial society in South Africa. It is our belief that the policies of the present South African Government will lead to further bloodshed in Africa; poison race relations throughout the world; and seriously endanger the pursuit of peace. We further believe that the outside world must attempt to change the policies of race rule by putting economic pressure on the protagonists of such policies, and we call upon all countries, in support of resolutions taken by the South African Congress Movement and the All African Peoples' Conference, to sever all trade and cultural relations with the Union of South Africa. In particular, we request all governments to ban the export of arms and of oil to South Africa, since race repression could not survive such an embargo. We respectfully ask you to convey our petition to your government, together with the reasons we have here set out for such action.

Signed, on behalf of the South African Freedom Association
and the South African political refugees resident in London.

Ronald Segal
Roselynde Limbe
E. S. Sachs
Grace Berger

Arthur Zukas
C. P. Pieterse
Ray Kinn

Michael Scott.
R. Kinn

Memorandum from the Czechoslovak Embassy in London concerning
a meeting with a delegation of the South African Freedom Association
(8 June 1960, AMZV) and a letter from the South African Freedom
Association to the Czechoslovak Ambassador in London (31 May 1960, AMZV)

8/1 **EMBASSY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC**

No. 2980/60
Encl. 1

London, 8 June 1960
/incoming mail stamp: /
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Received on: 14 June 1960
No. 116321
Enclosure: 1 Department: 10
B y c o u r i e r

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
P r a g u e

Appeal by the South African Freedom Association */underlined by hand/* for a boycott
of trade, cultural contacts and delivery of arms and diesel oil to the Union of South Africa

Today, on the 50th anniversary of the Union of South Africa, the Embassy
was visited by a seven-member delegation of the above organization bringing the
enclosed copy of an appeal addressed, though the head of mission, to the Czechoslovak
government, calling for the suspension of trade and cultural contacts with the Union of
South Africa, including deliveries of arms and diesel oil. Today they are presenting similar
appeals at embassies in London and will also present one to the British government
(British prime minister). Regarding the content of the appeal, the main speaker of the
delegation, secretary Ronald M. Segal, added that as concerns trade, this was mainly
a moral issue because as far as they knew, our trade volume was not especially large
despite the threefold increase in recent years */note in the margin: It does not reach
that/*, and he cited the examples of India, Malaysia and most recently Nigeria that had
already started to boycott South African goods. Regarding cultural contacts, in their
opinion our artists could perform in the Union of South Africa if they showed their
art to everyone, not only to the whites. */underlined by hand; note in the margin: E.g.
Janáček Quartet played also for the natives in 1956/*. He emphasized that they started
this campaign following agreement with the “South African Congress Movement” and “All
African People’s Conference” */underlined by hand/* and stated that they were the only
organization associating South Africans outside the Union of South Africa that fought
against the racist policy */underlined by hand/* of the country’s government.

The delegation was received by Comrade Pinkava who promised that the petition
would be delivered, the requirements surely considered, and the answer, if any, would be
sent to the organization.

The S.A.F.A. campaign was reported on the evening TV news, but not mentioned
in the daily press on 1 June.

Please send us your position.

Ambassador:
/signature illegible/

/date stamp/ 22 June 1960
/registry notes/

Memorandum from the Czechoslovak Consulate General in
Johannesburg concerning banned Czechoslovak publications
(27 July 1960, AMZV)

9/1

- 4. srpna 1960

GENERÁLNÍ KONSULÁT ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ REPUBLIKY
CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC
Johannesburg, CAPE TOWN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Č.j. 867/60-P-p

Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí
odbor 10
P r a h a

Věc: zakázané čs. publikace.
1 příloha.

Sdělujeme ústředí, že Úředním listem /Government Gazette/
ze dne 22. července 1960 byly v Jihoafrické unii zakázány čs. publi-
kace:
Čtení o Sovětském svazu
Czechoslovak Trade Unions.
News Service.

Le t e n y k y ! Odděl: 10

Johannesburg, 27.července 1960.

213/34
15 srpna 1960
Obek: 1) TČ
2) 9.9.
9.8.60

Vedoucí úřadu:

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1069.] [6 Julie 1960.
 NAAMSVERANDERING.—ARTIKEL *NEGE* VAN
 DIE WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937—KING
 IN LAING.

Dit het Sy Eksellensie die Goewerneur-generaal behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel *nege* van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Robin Hugh King, woonagtig te Prospectweg 30, Umbilo, Durban, te magtig om die van Laing aan te neem.

No. 1070.] [6 Julie 1960.
 NAAMSVERANDERING.—ARTIKEL *NEGE* VAN
 DIE WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937—HESS IN
 HESSE.

Dit het Sy Eksellensie die Goewerneur-generaal behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel *nege* van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet No. 1 van 1937), Edmund Hess, sy vrou Gratia Hess en minderjarige seun Ewald Edmund Werner Hess, woonagtig te Albertstraat 123, Waterkloof, Pretoria, te magtig om die van Hesse aan te neem.

No. 1074.] [6 Julie 1960.
 DOEANEWET, 1955—AANSTOOTLIKE LITERA-
 TUUR: LYS No. 43 GEPUBLISEER NA DIE
 HERSIENE LYS WAT BY GOEWERMEN-
 KENNISGEWING No. 1510 VAN 31 JULIE 1956
 GEPUBLISEER IS.

Kragtens subartikel (3) van artikel *een-en-twintig* van die Doeanewet, 1955 (Wet No. 55 van 1955), verklaar ek, JOZUA FRANCOIS NAUDÉ, Minister van Binnelandse Sake, dat onderstaande publikasies onbetaamlik, onwettiglik of afstootlik is:—

Publikasie/Publication.	Deur/By.
1. <i>A Nepszabadsag</i> (Kulturalis Mellekete), October 11, 1959	—
2. <i>Acc</i> (The Magazine for Men of Distinction), Vol. 3, No. 1, June, 1959	—
3. <i>Affairs of Marie-Odetta</i>	Cecil Saint-Laurent.
4. <i>Afro-Asian Bulletin</i> (Cairo), Vol. 2, No. 1, May, 1959; Vol. 2, No. 2, June, 1959	—
5. <i>And Where She Stays</i> (Popular Library Book No. 816)	Thomas B. Dewey.
6. <i>Angel's Ransom</i> (Soft cover edition: Dell Book No. D.304)	David Dodge.
7. <i>Aufbau und Frieden</i> , No. 47, April 21, 1959; No. 48, April 23, 1959; No. 49, April 25, 1959; Vol. 9, No. 61, Vol. 9, No. 62, Vol. 9, No. 63, Vol. 9, No. 68, Vol. 9, No. 69, Vol. 9, No. 71, Vol. 9, No. 73, Vol. 9, No. 79, July 4, 1959	—
8. <i>Bachelor Summer</i>	Herbert D. Kastle.
9. <i>Beauty of Woman</i> , Peter Basch's Camera records the (Whitestone Book No. 25)	—
10. <i>Big Guy, The</i>	Wade Miller.
11. <i>Brief Authority</i>	Charles Hooper.
12. <i>Bulgarian Trade Unions</i> , No. 3, May-June, 1959	—
13. <i>Bulletin</i> (Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Central Committee: Information for Abroad), No. 7, December, 1958 (Berlin)	—
14. <i>Candid Photography</i> (Fawcett How-to Book No. 405)	—
15. <i>Catalogue of New English Books from China</i> , Summer, 1959 (Published by Guozhi Shidian, Peking)	—
16. <i>Challenge</i> (The Voice of Youth), New Series, Vol. 4, No. 5, May, 1959	—
17. <i>Chocolates for Breakfast</i>	Pamela Moore.
18. <i>Climax</i> , Vol. 5, No. 4, January, 1960	—
19. <i>Contour</i> (Monthly), No. 4.....	—

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

No. 1069.] [6 Julie 1960.
 CHANGE OF NAME.—SECTION *NINE* OF THE
 ALIENS ACT, 1937—KING TO LAING.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased under the provisions of section *nine* of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Robin Hugh King, residing at 30 Prospect Road, Umbilo, Durban, to assume the surname of Laing.

No. 1070.] [6 Julie 1960.
 CHANGE OF NAME.—SECTION *NINE* OF THE
 ALIENS ACT, 1937—HESS TO HESSE.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased under the provisions of section *nine* of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act No. 1 of 1937), to authorise Edmund Hess, his wife Gratia Hess and minor son Ewald Edmund Werner Hess, residing at 123 Albert Street, Waterkloof, Pretoria, to assume the surname of Hesse.

No. 1074.] [6 Julie 1960.
 CUSTOMS ACT, 1955—OBJECTIONABLE LITERA-
 TURE: LIST No. 43 PUBLISHED SUBSEQUENT
 TO THE REVISED LIST PUBLISHED BY
 GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 1510 OF THE 31st
 JULY, 1956.

In terms of sub-section (3) of section *twenty-one* of the Customs Act, 1955 (Act No. 55 of 1955), I, JOZUA FRANCOIS NAUDÉ, Minister of the Interior, declare the undermentioned publications to be indecent, obscene or objectionable:—

Publikasie/Publication.	Deur/By.
20. <i>Crisis</i> , The, June-July, 1959 (50 Years—N.A.A.C.P., 1909-1959—Freedom Civil Rights Progress)	—
21. <i>Cry Kill</i> (Gold Medal Book No. S.807)	Wenzell Browa.
22. <i>Cieni O Sovetskent Svazu</i> , No. 5, May, 1959 (Prague)	—
23. <i>Curiosities of Love and Sex</i>	John X. Hood.
24. <i>Czechoslovak Trade Unions</i> , Vol. 5, No. 7, 1959	—
25. <i>Dangerous to Know</i>	James P. Duff.
26. <i>Dark Violence</i> (Pyramid Book No. G.443)	Lee Bergman.
27. <i>Darkness of Love, The</i>	Harry Olive.
28. <i>Dateline: Paris</i>	Reynolds Packard.
29. <i>Dead in Bed</i>	Day Keene.
30. <i>Deadlier than the Male</i>	James Gunn.
31. <i>Deadly Desire, The</i>	Robert Colby.
32. <i>Democratic German Report</i> , Vol. 7, No. 9, April 24, 1959; Vol. 8, No. 10, May, 1959; Vol. 8, No. 18/19, September 11, 1959	—
33. <i>Documents on Hungary</i> (Second Collection): Speeches by V. V. Kuznetsov, Soviet Booklet No. 26; and Supplement: <i>Bloody Crimes of the Counter Revolution in Hungary</i> , Soviet News, December, 1956	—
34. <i>Dolly</i> (Beacon Book No. B.122)...	Fan Nichols.
35. <i>Droit et Liberté</i> , June-July, 1959, No. 182 (286)	—
36. <i>Duke</i>	Hal Ellison.
37. <i>Easy Living</i>	Terence Ford.
38. <i>End to Innocence</i>	Robert Carse.
39. <i>Equality of Women in the U.S.S.R.</i> (Materials of International Seminar, Moscow, September 15-October 1, 1956; compiled by L. Petrova and S. Gilevskaya)	—
40. <i>Face and Figure Photography</i> , Peter Gowland's (Fawcett How-to Book No. 400)	—

8		STAATSKOERANT, 22 JULIE 1960	
Publikasie/Publication.		Deur/By.	
41. Famous Monsters of Filmland (Vol. 2, No. 1), No. 6, February, 1960	—	91. Man's Point of View, Vol. 9, No. 8, October, 1959	—
42. Final Exposure.....	Paul Mansfield.	92. Man's Western, Vol. 1, No. 2, January, 1960	—
43. Flesh Peddlers, The.....	Frank Boyd.	93. Men in Adventure, Vol. 1, No. 3, September, 1959	—
44. Follies, Vol. 4, No. 4, July, 1959..	—	94. Morgan's Woman.....	Day Keene.
45. Foreign Students in the G.D.R. (Published by the Society for Cultural Relations with foreign Countries, Berlin)	—	95. Murder Mistress.....	Robert Colby.
46. Free and Easy (Popular Giant No. G.348)	June Wetherell.	96. Murder Specialist, The.....	Bud Clifton.
47. Fury in the Heart.....	W. T. Ballard.	97. My Name is Rose.....	Theodora Keogh.
48. Georgia Girl.....	Bart Frame.	98. Naked Lady, The (Soft cover, pocket-size edition, Best Seller Library)	Blasco Ibanez.
49. Gerlie's Golden Days.....	Norman Gear.	99. Naked Under Capricorn.....	Olaf Ruhen.
50. Ghanaian, The, No. 11, May, 1959	—	100. Native Girl.....	Harry Whittington.
51. Girl with no Place to Hide, The.....	Nick Quarry.	101. Negative of a Nude.....	Charles E. Fritch.
52. Great Tales of the Deep South (Lion Book No. LL.30)	Faulkner, Caldwell and Others.	102. Nepszabadsag, 15th and 16th September and 18th October, 1959	—
53. Greatest Lover in the World, The (Hillman Book No. 110)	Alex Austin.	103. Neuer Weg, No. 14, 1959; No. 16, 1959; No. 18, 1959	—
54. Halfway Down the Stairs.....	Charles Thompson.	104. Neues Deutschland, No. 226, August 18, 1959; No. 242, September 3, 1959	—
55. Here I Stand.....	Paul Robeson.	105. New Bulgaria, Vol. 1, April, 1959; Vol. 1, No. 5, May, 1959; Vol. 1, June, 1959	—
56. Hired Girl (Beacon Book No. B. 116)	Valerie Taylor.	106. New World Review, September, 1959	—
57. Hungarian Trade Union News, No. 7, July, 1959; No. 8, August, 1959	—	107. News Service (Prague, Czechoslovakia) No. 9, May, 1959; No. 10, May, 1959; No. 11, June, 1959; No. 12-13, June-July, 1959; No. 14, July, 1959; No. 15, August, 1959	—
58. Ifjuszag, 17th October, 1959.....	—	108. Newsletter (Labor Committee to release imprisoned Trade Unionists and Democratic Socialists), Vol. 2, No. 3, August 1, 1959	—
59. Ifjuszag A Szocializmusert (1919-1957, Kisz)	—	109. Not for a Curse.....	Karl Kramer.
60. Inmoral Woman.....	Jack Hanley.	110. Nyasaland Demands Secession and Independence—An Appeal to Africa	Kanyama Chiume.
61. In Savage Surrender.....	Whitman Chambers.	111. Of Nowa (International Edition, 1959)	—
62. Incredible Truth, The.....	Chris Massie.	112. Only Akiko.....	Duncan Thorp.
63. Information Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 21, December 28, 1959 (Published by All-China Youth Federation and All-China Students' Federation, Peking)	—	113. Out for Kicks.....	Wilene Shaw.
64. Information Bulletin (Committee of Youth Organizations of the U.S.S.R.), No. 6 (12)	—	114. Parade and Blighly, No. 1040, November 14, 1959	—
65. Information Bulletin About Yugoslavia: Vol. 4, No. 33, June, 1959; Vol. 4, No. 34-35, July-August, 1959	—	115. Paula (Dell Book No. B.132).....	Don Kingery.
66. Inside Story, Vol. 6, No. 2, January, 1960; Vol. 6, No. 3, March, 1960; Vol. 6, No. 4, May, 1960	—	116. Peace News, No. 1194, May 15, 1959; No. 1195, May 22, 1959	—
67. Insider, The.....	James Kelly.	117. Pencil Drawing for Fun (Fawcett Book No. 384)	—
68. Jailbait Street.....	Hal Ellison.	118. People's Voice, Vol. 16, No. 13, April 8, 1959; Vol. 16, No. 14, April 15, 1959; Vol. 16, No. 28, July 22, 1959; Vol. 16, No. 29, July 29, 1959; Vol. 16, No. 30, August 5, 1959; Vol. 16, No. 33, August 26, 1959; Vol. 16, No. 34, September 2, 1959	—
69. Jewel in the Lotus, The (A Historical Survey of the Sexual Culture of the East)	Allen Edwardes.	119. People's World, Vol. 22, No. 18, May 2, 1959	—
70. Joy (for men), Vol. 3, No. 11, August, 1959; Vol. 3, No. 12, October, 1959	—	120. Photographing Glamour (Fawcett How-to Book No. 412)	—
71. Kamasutram Des Vatsyayana, Das (Aus dem Sanskrit übersetzt von Richard Schmidt)	—	121. Pocket Man, Vol. 11, No. 5, August, 1959	—
72. Kaywana Stock (Ace Book No. 284)	Edgar Mittelholzer.	122. Pose, Vol. 4, No. 1, December, 1959	—
73. Khrushchov Speaks (Speeches and Interviews on World Problems, 1957; Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow)	—	123. Prettiest Girl in Town.....	Thomas Fall.
74. Kim Il Sung: For Socialist Economic Construction in Our Country. (Pyongyang, 1958)	—	124. Pretty Picie Per, Published by A.B.S., U.S.A.	—
75. Kingsblood Royal (Special Popular Book No. S.P.50)	Sinclair Lewis.	125. Private Eye.....	Henry Kane.
76. Korea News (Pyongyang), No. 8, March 31, 1959; No. 23, August 30, 1959	—	126. P.S. Photo Studio, No. 17, Vol. 2	—
77. La Gauche (Newspaper), Vol. 3, No. 32, 22nd August, 1959	—	127. Q.T. The Best of Beauty, No. 9..	—
78. Ladies' Man (Beacon Book No. BB.146)	Orrie Hiit.	128. Reminiscences of Lenin.....	N. K. Krupskaya.
79. Lessons of Love, The.....	W. Carroll Munro.	129. Report on the International Union of Students (I.U.S.), Delegation on the 8th International Student Conference (I.S.C.)	—
80. Little Revolution, The.....	Paul Edmondson.	130. Return to Peyton Place (Dell Book No. F.91)	Grace Metalious.
81. Lost Summer.....	Christopher Davis.	131. Save them for Violence.....	James M. Fox.
82. Love is a Man's Affair (Popular Giant Book No. G.360)	Fred Kerner.	132. Second Sex, The (Four Square Book No. 204)	Simone de Beauvoir.
83. Lovely Fraud (Beacon Book No. B.148)	Joe Weiss.	133. Sexual Side of Life, The.....	Don James.
84. Lovers, The (Soft cover edition: Corgi Giant No. GN.711)	Kathleen Winsor.	134. Sex Without Guilt (Hillman Book No. 106)	Albert Ellis.
85. Lover's Point (Dell Book No. D. 285)	C. Y. Lee.	135. She, Vol. 2, No. 10, October, 1959	—
86. Lowdown, The, Vol. 5, No. 5, March, 1960	—	136. Social Security in the U.S.S.R. by A. Kochukov (Soviet Booklet No. 50, London, May, 1959)	—
87. Lustful Ape, The (Gold Medal Book No. 901)	Bruno Fischer.	137. Soviet Kazakhstan.....	P. Alampiev.
88. Maggie Cassidy (Avon Book No. G.1035)	Jack Kerouac.	138. Spice that's Nice (Key Publishing Company, New York)	—
89. Man from Texas, The (Lion Book No. LB.154)	H. A. de Rosso.	139. Stephana.....	Joseph Foster.
90. Man Junior (New Series), Vol. 11, No. 5, July, 1959	—	140. Stork Didn't Bring You, The (Lion Library Book No. LL.26)	Lois Pemberton.
		141. Strange are the Ways of Love....	Lesley Evans.

Publikasie/Publication.	Deur/By.	Publikasie/Publication.	Deur/By.
142. <i>Strange Bargain</i>	Harry Whittington.	155. <i>Unholy Lovers, The</i>	Paul Monash.
143. <i>Stranger in Eden, A</i> (Signet Book No. 1357)	Desmond Stuart.	156. <i>Venus in Sparta</i>	Louis Auchincloss.
144. <i>Teaser</i> (Beacon Book No. B.158)	Orrie Hitt.	157. <i>Vietnam Information Bulletin</i> (Rangoon), No. 14, April 17, 1959; No. 25, July 3, 1959	—
145. <i>Teen-Age Mafia</i> (Gold Medal Book No. S.917)	Wenzell Brown.	158. <i>We Accuse</i>	Editor: Committee for German Unity (Berlin).
146. <i>Tempo</i> , Vol. 12, No. 5, September, 1959; Vol. 12, No. 8, March, 1960	—	159. <i>We Burn Like Fire</i>	Will Cook.
147. <i>That Kind of Woman</i>	Robert James Lowry.	160. <i>What Soviet Citizens Get Besides Wages</i> (Soviet Booklet No. 54, September, 1959)	A. G. Zverev.
148. <i>These Items of Desire</i> (Popular Special No. SP.45)	Louis A. Brennan.	161. <i>Whirl</i> , Vol. 3, No. 3, October, 1959	—
149. <i>13 More Stories They Wouldn't Let Me Do on T.V.</i> (Dell Book No. D.281) edited by Alfred Hitchcock	—	162. <i>Wife Next Door, The</i> (Gold Medal Book No. 921)	R. V. Cassill.
150. <i>Thunder</i> (Newspaper), Vol. 10, No. 18, May 2, 1959; Vol. 10, No. 32, August 8, 1959; Vol. 10, No. 33, August 15, 1959	—	163. <i>Women in the Shadows</i> (Gold Medal Book S.919)	Ann Bannon.
151. <i>Tormentors, The</i> (Hillman Book No. 107)	Robert Payne.	164. <i>World Marxist Review</i> , Vol. 2, No. 7, July, 1959; Vol. 2, No. 8, August, 1959; Vol. 2, No. 12, December, 1959	—
152. <i>Tough Ones, The</i> (Popular Giant No. G.352)	Whit and Hallie Burnett.	165. <i>World Trade Union News</i> , No. 13, July 1-15, 1959; No. 16, August 16-31, 1959; No. 17, September 1-15, 1959	—
153. <i>True Action</i> , Vol. 4, No. 6, December, 1959	—	166. <i>Young Sinner</i>	Elizabeth Gill.
154. <i>2 Guns for Hire</i> (Gold Medal Book No. S.898)	Neil MacNeil.	167. <i>Zest</i> , Vol. 8, No. 1, November, 1959	—

Ingevolge subartikel (1) van artikel een-en-twintig van die Doeanewet, 1955, mag vermeldde publikasies derhalwe nie in die Unie ingevoer word nie.

Ingevolge artikel honderd agt-en-twintig, gelees met artikel honderd ses-en-twintig van genoemde Wet, begaan enigeen wat willens en wetens enige sodanige publikasies in sy besit het of daarmee handel, 'n misdryf en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van 'n duisend pond of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens vyf jaar of met sowel die boete as die gevangenisstraf.

J. F. NAUDÉ,
Minister van Binnelandse Sake.

In terms of sub-section (1) of section twenty-one of the Customs Act, 1955, the said publications are, therefore, prohibited from importation into the Union.

In terms of section one hundred and twenty-eight, read with section one hundred and twenty-six of the said Act, any person who knowingly has in his possession or deals with any such publications shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of one thousand pounds, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

J. F. NAUDÉ,
Minister of the Interior.

No. 1075.] [6 Julie 1960.
DOEANEWET, 1955.—AANSTOOTLIKE LITERATUUR—LYS No. 44 GEPUBLISEER NA DIE HERSIENE LYS WAT BY GOEWERMEMENTSKENNISGEWING No. 1510 VAN 31 JULIE 1956 GEPUBLISEER IS.

Kragtens subartikel (3) van artikel een-en-twintig van die Doeanewet, 1955 (Wet No. 55 van 1955), verklaar ek, JOZUA FRANCOIS NAUDÉ, Minister van Binnelandse Sake, dat—

- (a) publikasie No. (i) hieronder en alle toekomstige uitgawes daarvan wat ná die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing gepubliseer word; en
- (b) publikasie No. (ii) hieronder en alle toekomstige uitgawes daarvan onbetaamlik, onwettig of aanstootlik is:—
 - (i) *L'Humanité* (Nuusblad).
 - (ii) *Aufbau Und Frieden*, Vol. 9, No. 104, September 1, 1959.

Ingevolge subartikel (1) van artikel een-en-twintig van die Doeanewet, 1955, mag vermeldde publikasies derhalwe nie in die Unie ingevoer word nie.

Ingevolge artikel honderd agt-en-twintig, gelees met artikel honderd ses-en-twintig van genoemde Wet, pleeg enigeen wat willens en wetens enige sodanige publikasies in sy besit het of daarmee handel, 'n misdryf en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van 'n duisend pond of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens vyf jaar, of met sowel die boete as die gevangenisstraf.

Die nandag word ook gevestig op die bepalings van artikel honderd sewe-en-dertig van genoemde Wet, ingevolge waarvan enigeen wat 'n eksemplaar van enige sodanige publikasie verkoop, aanbied of hou vir verkoop of versprei of vertoon, 'n misdryf pleeg en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar is met 'n boete van hoogstens tweehonderd pond of met gevangenisstraf sonder die keuse van 'n boete, vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens twaalf maande of met sowel die boete as die gevangenisstraf.

J. F. NAUDÉ,
Minister van Binnelandse Sake.
22-29

No. 1075.] [6 July 1960.
CUSTOMS ACT, 1955.—OBJECTIONABLE LITERATURE—LIST No. 44 PUBLISHED SUBSEQUENT TO THE REVISED LIST PUBLISHED BY GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 1510 OF THE 31st JULY, 1956.

In terms of sub-section (3) of section twenty-one of the Customs Act, 1955 (Act No. 55 of 1955), I, JOZUA FRANCOIS NAUDÉ, Minister of the Interior, declare—

- (a) publication No. (i) hereunder, and all future issues thereof published subsequent to the date of publication of this notice; and
- (b) publication No. (ii) hereunder, and all future issues thereof, to be indecent, objectionable or obscene:—
 - (i) *L'Humanité* (Newspaper).
 - (ii) *Aufbau Und Frieden*, Vol. 9, No. 104, September 1, 1959.

In terms of sub-section (1) of section twenty-one of the Customs Act, 1955, the said publications are, therefore, prohibited from importation into the Union.

In terms of section one hundred and twenty-eight read with section one hundred and twenty-six of the said Act, any person who knowingly has in his possession or deals with any such publications, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of one thousand pounds, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Attention is also invited to the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-seven of the said Act, in terms of which any person who sells, offers or keeps for sale or distributes or exhibits any such publications, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds or to imprisonment without the option of a fine for a period not exceeding twelve months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

J. F. NAUDÉ,
Minister of the Interior.

Memorandum from the Czechoslovak Consulate General in
Johannesburg concerning banned Czechoslovak publications
(27 July 1960, AMZV)

9/1

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC
Johannesburg /"CAPE TOWN" blackened out/, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

/incoming mail stamp: /
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Received on: 3 August 1960 No.
120884
Enclosure: 1 Department: 10
B y a i r m a i l

No. 867/60-P-p

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Department 10
P r a g u e

Johannesburg, 27 July 1960

Re: Banned Czechoslovak publications
1 enclosure

We inform the MFA that on 22 July 1960 the Government Gazette
published a ban on Czechoslovak publications in the Union of South Africa:
Čtení o Sovětském svazu⁶²
Czechoslovak Trade Unions

/handwritten notes: News Service. We follow the issue./

Head of mission:
/signature/ Krejčí p.p.

/handwritten administrative notes, registry notes and date stamp/

⁶² Translator's note: Čtení o Sovětském svazu ("Reading about the Soviet Union") was a monthly published by the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association.

Memorandum from the Czechoslovak Embassy in London concerning the ANC's request for scholarships (6 September 1962, AMZV) and a letter from the African National Congress to the Czechoslovak Embassy in London (13 August 1962, AMZV)

10/1

VELVYSLANECTVÍ ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ REPUBLIKY
Provedl: *M. Džurina*

c. 0316/cv
Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí
5. odbor
P r a h a

MINISTERSTVO ZAHRAJNÍCH VĚCÍ
Dostlo: 11. IX. 1962
Počet: 011
Ukaj. příl.: 2/2

029959
Odděl.: 5
Ost. příl.:

Londýn, 6. září 1962.
T a j n é !
K u r ý r e m !

Věc: Stipendia pro African National Congress. L-e-t-e-c-k-y-1
Ref.: V. Janák
Příl.: 2.

14/9. Bruma
Stschup 10. 9. 62
Arch - 12. 9. 62
029259/62

8
Zástupci ~~zdejší~~ ^{*Londýnské*} kanceláře African National Congress / JAR / se ~~na nás~~ ^{*na nás*} obrátili / se žádostí abychom jim rezervovali ročně několik stipendií pro střední a vysokoškolské vzdělání. Pokud se týkalo žádosti o středoškolské vzdělání, ~~řekli jsme jim že stipendia tohoto druhu nejsou u nás zahraničním studentům udělována.~~ ^{*bylo jim řečeno,*}

V souvislosti s jejich žádostí jsme otázku udělování stipendií pro JAR projednali se zdejšími přáteli, kteří nezaručují spolehlivost studentů touto organizací navržených.

Pro příští školní rok a další léta by však bylo dobré kdyby jsme předem znali počet stipendií rezervovaných pro JAR, abychom s přáteli dohodli vhodný postup s ohledem na žádost ANC.

Prosíme o vaše vyjádření.

Vyřizování:
Arzenal:
Ministerstvo školství a kultury
Průška:
Ku: opis skora
Přílka:
< opis skora >

Velvyslanec: *J. Šveic*

17. 9. 62
213
067/113
Bruma
Liš
vyřizování:
op. 8. 1. 1964
op. 8. 6. 1964
Ved. skupiny n.s.
O. Liška

42V

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (SOUTH AFRICA)

3 Collingham Gardens,
London, S.W.5.

13th August, 1962.

Vladimir Janák Esq.,
First Secretary of the
Czechoslovak Embassy,
7 Kensington Palace Gardens,
London, W.8.

Dear Mr. Janák,

Pursuant to the discussions you had with our delegation consisting of Messrs. Fertz Ngakane, Mr. Meshack Mothlathudi and the writer hereof on 8th August, we first wish to thank you for the warm welcome you accorded us. Particularly, we wish to thank you for your sincere undertaking to see to it that our request for scholarships for our youth will be referred to your Government for consideration.

We need hardly reiterate the restrictions imposed upon the education of our African youth, the effect of which is to hammer and bludgeon an otherwise rebellious and critical child into submission and acceptance of the policy of the State. The negative attitude of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to that of Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on the issue of education is clearly set out in its notorious Bantu Education Act, 1953, and Extension of University Education Act, 1959, designed to refuse the African the right to education and to stifle his zeal for full development. The insidious forms have been reflected in many governmental controls, such as the refusal by the Government to allow the setting up of private clubs and private tuition centres for school-going children.

In furtherance of our struggle against racial discrimination, our organisation took a decision, amongst other things, to bring as many students out of the Republic of South Africa as is possible, in order that they may avail themselves of full educational facilities. As was pointed out to you, we have at the present about 100 students ready to come out and our urgent problem will be to place them at various schools and institutions.

We regret that we are, because of the nature of circumstances under which we operate, not in a position to say with definiteness the exact nature of scholarships required. At best we would suggest that scholarships be made available for secondary, technological and university education. It would certainly be of assistance to us to know the exact number of scholarships granted and the fields in which they are available.

Yours fraternally,
Maindy Msimang
Maindy Msimang, Administrative Officer.

Memorandum from the Czechoslovak Embassy in London concerning the ANC's request for scholarships (6 September 1962, AMZV) and a letter from the African National Congress to the Czechoslovak Embassy in London (13 August 1962, AMZV)

10/1 /declassification stamp/ /handwritten note: Comrade Andr/
EMBASSY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

/handwritten note:
ref. 0316/62/

/incoming mail stamp:/
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Received on: 11 September 1962 No. 029959
Number: 0/1 Department: 5
Classified encl.: 2/2 Other encl.:

London, 6 September 1962

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Department 5
P r a g u e

~~Secret!~~ /crossed out by
hand/
B y c o u r i e r !
B y a i r m a i l !
/handwritten number
021251/62/

Re: Scholarships for the African National Congress
Responsible officer: V. Janák
Enclosures: 2

/handwritten note: Passed on to Department 10.
Andr, 12 September 1962/

Representatives of the ~~local~~ /crossed out by hand, handwritten insert: London – 14/9 Brůna/
office of the African National Congress (Republic of South Africa) have contacted ~~us~~ /crossed out by
hand, handwritten insert: our Embassy in London/ asking us to annually reserve for them several
scholarships for secondary and university study. Regarding secondary study, ~~we told them~~ /crossed out
by hand, handwritten insert: they were told/ that scholarships of this type were not awarded to foreign
students in our country.

In connection with their request, we discussed the question of scholarships for the Republic of
South Africa /underlined by hand/ with local friends who did not guarantee the reliability of students
nominated by this organization.

However, for the next academic years and for the coming years, it would be good for us to know
in advance the number of scholarships reserved for the Republic of South Africa in order to agree with
friends on the appropriate steps to be taken in respect of the ANC request.

Please send us your position.

Ambassador:
/signature illegible/

/handwritten note:

Instructions:

Letter to:

Ministry of Education and Culture

Prague

Re: copy from above

Enclosure: 1

<copy from above>

For the next academic year, we recommend that 2 scholarships be made available to them if possible,
at the 17th November University⁶³, subject to the selection process. We request you to send us your
position so that we can inform our Embassy on London.

17 September 1962 Brůna, Liška

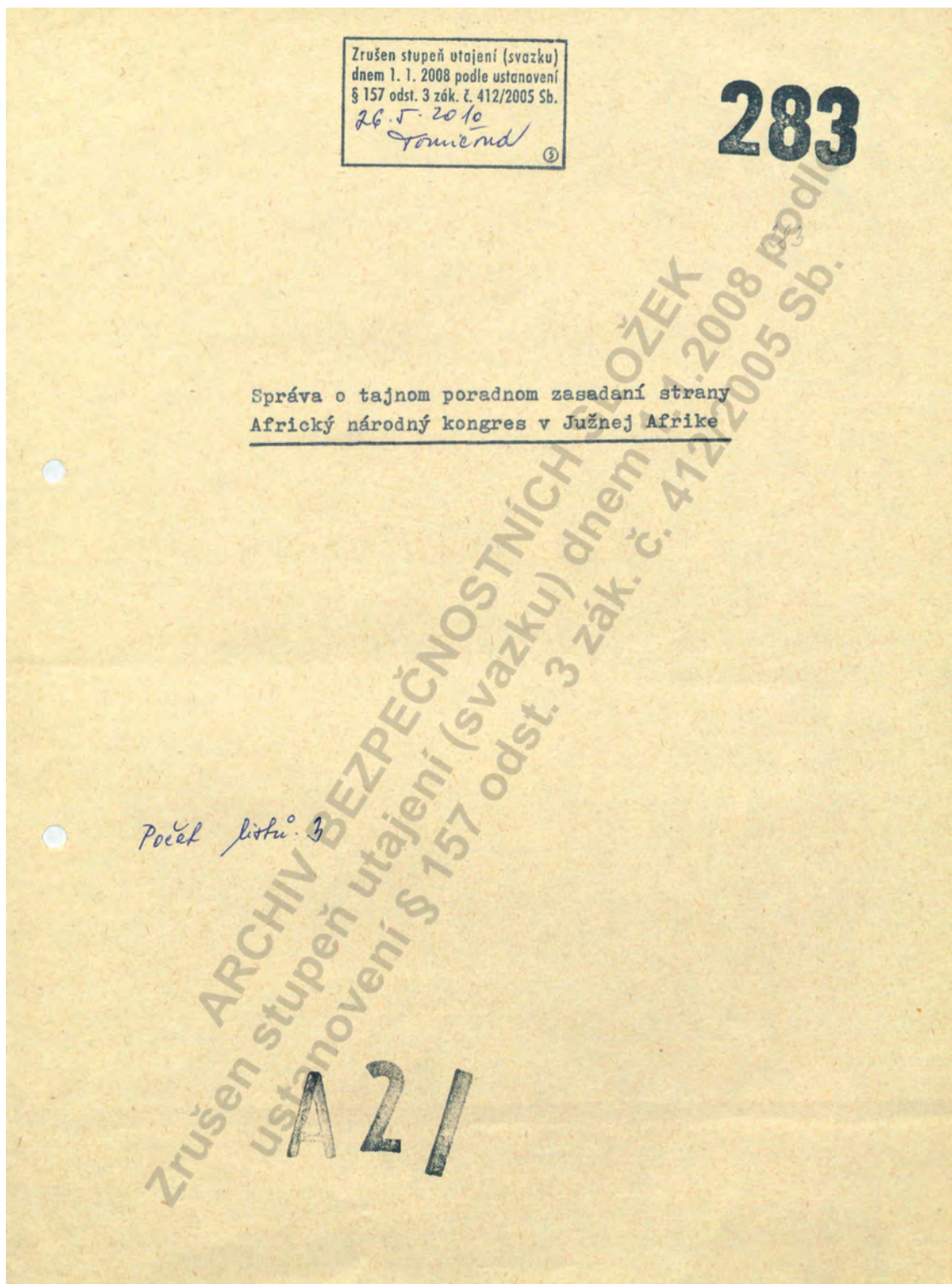
Head of group: Liška m.p. /

/handwritten administrative notes, registry notes and date stamp/ **3 1**

63 Translator's note: Universita 17. listopadu ("17th November University") was a higher education institution established in Prague in 1961 for students from Africa, Asia and Latin America. The students were awarded government scholarships. The school was closed down in 1974. Its name referred to a Nazi crackdown on Czech university students on 17 November 1939.

Report on the ANC consultative conference in Lobatse provided
by Soviet authorities (February 1963, ABS)

11/1



3

Přísně tajné !

Překlad z ruštiny.

Z p r á v a

o tajném poradním zasedání strany Africký národní kongres (ANK) v Jižní Africe, které se konalo 27-28.října 1962 v Leballo v Bečuánsku.

Koloniální úřady v Bečuánsku učinily všechna opatření, aby znemožnily konání tohoto zasedání, avšak přesto se ho zúčastnilo na 60 delegátů, zastupujících téměř všechna hlavní střediska Jihoafrické Republiky (JAR). Delegáti většinou zastupovali mladou generaci ve straně. Podle názorů vedení strany bylo zasedání úspěšné, všechny otázky byly projednány v duchu jednoty názorů.

Zasedání řídil jeden z vůdců Národního výkonného výboru strany MBEKI, původním povoláním učitel, který v současné době pracuje u společnosti " NJU - EJDŽ " v Port-Elizabetu.

Hlavní referát o organizačních otázkách, které byly hlavním předmětem jednání na zasedání přednesl KOTANE, který požívá všeobecné úcty a zvláště velké důvěry předsedy strany LUTULI. KOTANE považuje sám sebe za komunistu a patří ke zkušeným vůdcům národně - osvobozenického hnutí v JAR.

Na konferenci byly dále předneseny zprávy o činnosti místních stranických orgánů. Tyto zprávy ukazují, že některé místní stranické organizace dosáhly určitých úspěchů. Tak na př. stranické organizace v Port-Elizabetu a v menší míře v Durbanu a Kejptuanu jsou schopny během tří hodin zorganizovat stávky a veřejná shromáždění.

Na zasedání strany bylo přijato usnesení o vytvoření organizačního byra, které by řídilo činnost nejen členů strany, ale i nestraníků. V souvislosti s tím se hovořilo o tom, že je třeba, aby oblastní stranické organizace kontrolovaly činnost legálních demokratických

organizací v JAR s tím účelem, aby je získaly pro společný boj. Zvláštní pozornost při tom musí věnovat podpoře odborového hnutí v Jihoafrické Republice a vytvoření stranických buněk ANK na závodech.

Člen Národního výkonného výboru ANK TLUME ve svém referátu zdůraznil důležitost praktického boje strany v procesu zvyšování politického uvědomění lidu.

Tajemník Kongresu odborových svazů JAR SOPE ve svém vystoupení navrhoval, aby strana zesílila boj proti zákonům a odborovému hnutí, které vytvářejí podmínky pro rasismus. Kritickeval ty stranické organizace na závodech, které v tomto směru nic neudělaly. V současné době má Kongres odborových svazů JAR 54.000 členů. SOPE také prohlásil, že hlavní obtíž, se kterou se Kongres setkává ve své činnosti je nedostatek finančních prostředků. Mnozí vedoucí funkcionáři odborového hnutí nedostávají po dlouhou dobu vůbec žádný plat. V r. 1962 nemohl Kongres vydávat svůj list "Jednota dělníků", protože na to neměl peníze. Za celý rok vyšla pouze dvě čísla, při čemž poslední vyšlo díky pomoci poskytnuté kanadskými odbory.

Další vedoucí funkcionář Kongresu odborových svazů MABIDA informoval účastníky zasedání o stycích, které kongres udržuje s jinými odborovými organizacemi afrických států.

Obsáhlý referát přednesl na zasedání zástupce předsedy ANK TAMBO, který objasnil události, které se udály v JAR za poslední dva roky a hovořil o tom, proč se nepodařilo vytvořit v zemi jednotnou frontu.

Zasedání se zúčastnil člen Národního výkonného výboru ANK ENGBA, který by se eventuálně mohl stát členem rozšířeného byra ANK v Dar-es-Salamu.

Po skončení zasedání proběhla schůze Národního výkonného výboru ANK, který se usnesl :

1/ Na základě doporučení místních organizací poslat do zahraničí co nejvíce členů strany, aby se v těchto zemích zúčastnili zvláštních vojenských přípravných kursů. Při tom musí mít stranické organizace na paměti to, že hlavní formou boje proti vládě v JAR je sabotáž.

3.

2/ Zvýšit počet pracovníků byra ANK v Dar-es-Salamu, statut tohoto byra povýšit na polooficiální tým, že budou zřízeny jednotlivé odbory. Za tím účelem bude třeba poslat do Dar-es-Salamu několik členů Národního výkonného výboru ANK / pro vedení jednotlivých odborů je třeba 7 lidí/. Zástupce předsedy ANK TAMBO doporučit jako jako vedoucího byra ANK v Dar-es-Salamu.

3/ V souvislosti s nedostatkem finančních prostředků na financování byra ANK v Dar-es-Salamu vyslat do Zemi Socialistického tábora stranickou delegaci, která by tam jednala o poskytnutí finanční pomoci. Datum odjezdu delegace stanovit podle situace v JAR.

Přeložila Dibelková.

" února 1963

ARCHIV BEZPEČNOSTNÍCH SLUŽEB
Zrušen stupeň utajení (svazku) dnem 1.1.2008 podle
ustanovení § 157 odst. 3 zák. č. 41/2005 Sb.

Report on the ANC consultative conference in Lobatse provided
by Soviet authorities (February 1963, ABS)

11/1 /declassification stamp/

283

Report from a secret consultative conference of
the African National Congress (ANC) party in South Africa

/handwritten note: Number of sheets: 3/

A2/

/Translator's note: the following text is translated into English from a Czech translation of the Russian original/ 11/2

Top secret!

Translated from Russian

Report

from a secret consultative conference of the African National Congress (ANC) party in South Africa, held in Leballo⁶⁴, Bechuanaland, on 27–28 October 1962

The colonial authorities in Bechuanaland took all possible steps to prevent the conference from taking place; despite that, the conference was attended by 60 delegates representing almost all major centres of the Republic of South Africa. The delegates mostly represented the party's young generation. In the opinion of the party leadership, the conference was successful and all issues were discussed in the spirit of unity of opinion.

The conference was chaired by one of the leaders of the party's National Executive Committee, MBEKI, a teacher by profession who currently works for the "NEW AGE" company in Port Elizabeth.

The main report on organizational issues, the key item on the agenda, was presented by KOTANE who enjoys general respect and the special confidence of the party President LUTULI. KOTANE considers himself a Communist and is one of the experienced leaders of the national liberation movement in the Republic of South Africa.

Additional reports presented at the conference concerned the work of local party branches. The reports show that some local party branches have achieved a certain degree of success. For example, the party branches in Port Elizabeth and, to a smaller degree, in Durban and Cape Town are able to organize strikes and public protests at three hours' notice.

The party conference adopted a resolution concerning the establishment of an organizational office to manage the activities of party members as well as non-members. In this connection, it was said that regional party branches should monitor the work of legal democratic organizations in the Republic of South Africa with the aim to win them over for the cause of the joint struggle. In doing so, they must pay special attention to their support of the trade union movement in the Republic of South Africa and to setting up ANC party cells within enterprises.

A member of the ANC National Executive Committee, TLOOME, emphasized in his remarks that the party's practical struggle was an important factor in the process of raising the people's political awareness.

⁶⁴ Translator's note: This ANC consultative conference took place in Lobatse. The author of this text obviously confused "(Potlako) Leballo" with "Lobatse".

The Secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, SHOPE, proposed in his remarks that the party should step up its fight against the trade union legislation that was conducive to racism. He criticized the workplace party cells that had done nothing in this regard. The South African Congress of Trade Unions currently has 54,000 members. SHOPE also stated that the main problem facing the Congress was the lack of funds. Many senior trade union functionaries had received no pay whatsoever over a long period. In 1962 the Congress cannot publish its paper "Workers' Unity" because of lack of funds. During the year was able to publish only two issues of the paper, and that was only thanks to the assistance provided by Canadian trade unions.

Another leading functionary of the Congress of Trade Unions, MABHIDA, informed the participants about the contacts of the Congress with trade union organizations in other African states.

The ANC Deputy President, TAMBO, presented an extensive report explaining the developments that have taken place in the Republic of South Africa over the past two years, and stating the reasons for the failure to establish a united front across the country.

The meeting was attended by a member of the ANC National Executive Committee, ENGBA⁶⁵ who could possibly become a member of the enlarged ANC office in Dar es Salaam.

The conference was followed by a meeting of the ANC National Executive Committee which resolved:

1) To send abroad the greatest possible number of party members, on the basis of recommendations from local branches, to attend military training courses in the countries. In doing so, party branches must bear in mind that the main form of anti-government struggle in the Republic of South Africa is sabotage.

2) To increase the number of staff at the ANC office in Dar es Salaam, to upgrade the status of the office to a semi-official one, and to departmentalize the office. To this end, it will be necessary to send to Dar es Salaam several members of the ANC National Executive Committee (7 people will be necessary to head the individual departments). The ANC Deputy President, TAMBO, recommended / *space left blank*/ to head the ANC office in Dar es Salaam.

3) In connection with the lack of financial resources needed to fund the ANC office in Dar es Salaam, to send to Communist countries a party delegation to obtain financial assistance there. The date of the delegation's departure is to be set according to the situation in the Republic of South Africa.

Translated by Dibelková

/date deleted/ February 1963

⁶⁵ Translator's note: The Czechoslovak intelligence officer who translated this text from Russian into Czech simply copied Russian phonetic transcriptions of foreign words and names letter-by-letter without regard to their actual meaning and spelling. Here the author most probably refers to M. B. Yengwa.

Resolution of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist
Party's Central Committee (7 February 1963, ABS)

12/1

Sv-0012/03-63
=====

3

O p i s

usnesení předsednictva ÚV KSČ per rollam - 7. února 1963.
=====

K bodu: Pomoc Komunistické straně Jihoafrické republiky.
(s.A. Novotný)

U s n e s e n o:

1. Schvaluje se zásadně pomoc ÚV Komunistické strany Jihoafrické republiky dodávkami speciálního materiálu a ve výchově specialistů.
2. Ukládá se
 - a/ s.B. Lomskému a s.L. Štrougalovi jmenovat odborníky k jednání s delegací Komunistické strany Jihoafrické republiky;
 - b/ s.B. Lomskému a s.L. Štrougalovi koordinovat postup se SSSR;
 - c/ s.B. Lomskému a s.L. Štrougalovi na základě jednání s delegací a po konzultaci se sovětskými soudruhy předložit předsednictvu ÚV KSČ návrh na množství a druh speciálního materiálu, způsob dopravy a na způsob finanční úhrady.

Provede: s.A. Novotný
s.B. Lomský
s.L. Štrougal

Originál usnesení zaslán 13.II.1963 s.HOUSKOVI; poznámka s.ministra:
"S.Houska, informujte mne o opatření!"

Za opis:

Štrougal

Resolution of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist
Party's Central Committee (7 February 1963, ABS)

3 12/1

Sv-0012/03-63

C o p y

Per rollam resolution of the Presidium of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia – 7 February 1963

Item: Assistance to the South African Communist Party (Comrade A. Novotný)

R e s o l v e d:

1. Assistance to the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party in the form of supplies of special material and education of specialists is approved in principle.
2. Instructions:
 - a/ Comrade B. Lomský and Comrade L. Štrougal shall appoint experts to hold talks with the delegation of the South African Communist Party;
 - b/ Comrade B. Lomský and Comrade L. Štrougal shall coordinate the steps with the USSR;
 - c/ Comrade B. Lomský and Comrade L. Štrougal shall, on the basis of the talks with the delegation and following consultation with Soviet comrades, present to the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia a proposal specifying the quantity and type of special material, the mode of shipment and the financial arrangements to cover the costs.

To be carried out by:
Comrade A. Novotný
Comrade B. Lomský
Comrade L. Štrougal

The original of the resolution was sent to Comrade HOUSKA on 13 February 1963; a note from Comrade Minister: “Comrade Houska, inform me about any steps taken!”


Copied by */signature/*

Resolution of the Czechoslovak Government concerning the closure
of the Czechoslovak Consulate General in Johannesburg
(12 July 1963, AMZV)

13/1

VLÁDA ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ SOCIALISTICKÉ REPUBLIKY

n. Pihart
n. Pudlák
n. Hořava
n. Petrášek
n. Hájek



TAJNĚ
Výtisk č. 16
Počet listů: 1

Odtajněno dle č.j. 267.261/2001-071
Datum: 22.5.2001
Provedl: ...*g. g.*...

USNESENÍ

VLÁDY ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ SOCIALISTICKÉ REPUBLIKY

ze dne 12. července 1963 č. 603

o zrušení konzulárního zastoupení v Jihoafrické republice.

V l á d a

1. s o u h l a s í se zrušením konzulárního zastoupení Československé socialistické republiky v Jihoafrické republice a s postupným odvoláním všech pracovníků včetně pracovníků obchodního oddělení;

2. u k l á d á

a/ ministru zahraničních věcí zrušit do 15. srpna 1963 generální konzulát v Johannesburgu,

b/ ministru zahraničního obchodu zrušit obchodní oddělení v Johannesburgu a nezvyšovat celkový obrat výměny zboží s Jihoafrickou republikou, postupně přesouvat československé dovozy i vývozy na jiné trhy za předpokladu dosažení stejné výhodnosti podmínek obchodu.

Provedou: ministři zahraničních věcí a zahraničního obchodu.

Na vědomí: ministr-předseda Státní plánovací komise a ministři financí a vnitra.

Resolution of the Czechoslovak Government concerning the closure
of the Czechoslovak Consulate General in Johannesburg
(12 July 1963, AMZV)

GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
/national emblem/

13/1

/handwritten note: Comrade Pithart,/classification stamp crossed out/

Comrade Pudlák,

SECRET

illegible name,

Copy No. 16

Comrade Petružela,

Number of sheets: 1

illegible name/

/declassification stamp/

RESOLUTION
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

No. 603 of 12 July 1963

concerning the closure of the consular post in the Republic of South Africa

T h e G o v e r n m e n t

1. **G r a n t s i t s c o n s e n t** to the closure of the consular post of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the Republic of South Africa and gradual withdrawal of all staff members including the staff of the Commercial Section;

2. I n s t r u c t s

a) The Minister of Foreign Affairs to close down the Consulate General in Johannesburg by 15 August 1963,

b) the Minister of Foreign Trade to close down the Commercial Section in Johannesburg and not to increase the total turnover of exchange of goods with the Republic of South Africa, to gradually redirect Czechoslovak exports and imports to other markets provided that equally advantageous trade terms are achieved.

To be carried out by: Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade

For the attention of: Minister-Chairman of the State Planning Commission and Ministers of Finance and the Interior.

Explanatory memorandum of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the severance of diplomatic relations with South Africa (undated, AMZV)

14/1

Odsouhlaseno dle § 157 odst. 3 zákona č. 412/2005 Sb.
Provedl: Matocha

MINISTERSTVO ZAHRAANIČNÍCH VĚCÍ
Čj. 026.888/63-10

T a j n ě !

Úprava vztahů mezi ČSSR a Jihoafrickou republikou

Současná vnitřní situace v Jihoafrické republice je charakterizována na jedné straně postupující fašizací rasistické jihoafrické vlády, na druhé straně rostoucím národně osvobozenecským hnutím, v němž má významné postavení Jihoafrická komunistická strana.

Nespornou podporou boje afrického lidu proti fašistické jihoafrické vládě a její politice apartheidu je odporsvětového veřejného mínění, který se projevil i přijetím rezoluce o sankcích proti JAR na zasedání VS OSN v listopadu 1962.

Tato rezoluce, kterou předložila skupina afrických a asijských zemí, požaduje, aby členské státy OSN přerušily diplomatické styky s vládou JAR, uzavřely své přístavy jihoafrickým lodím, zakázaly svým lodím používat jihoafrické přístavy, bojkotovaly jihoafrické zboží, upustily od vývozu zboží včetně zbraní a munice do JAR a zakázaly jihoafrickým letadlům přistávat na jejich letištích. ČSSR spolu s dalšími 67 státy hlasovala pro tuto rezoluci.

Stanovisko SSSR k Jihoafrické republice a k plnění rezoluce VS OSN bylo vyjádřeno v dopise stálého zástupce SSSR u OSN s. Fedorenka generálnímu tajemníkovi OSN U Thantovi z března tr. Dopis konstatuje, že vláda SSSR nemá diplomatické, konzulární ani obchodní styky s JAR a je připravena k podpoře všech kroků, vedoucích ke skoncování s politikou rasové diskriminace v JAR.

ČSSR nemá diplomatické styky s JAR, avšak od r. 1926 má generální konzulát v Johannesburgu, který je obsazen generálním konzulem a vícekonzulem. Obchodní oddělení je obsazeno obchodním přidělcem ve funkci konzula a dvěma delegáty PZO. Hlavním úkolem generálního konzulátu je zajišťovat vzájemné obchodní styky. Obrát čs. zahraničního obchodu s JAR dosahuje výše kolem 50 mil. Kčs při značně aktivní bilanci.

- 2 -

Lze očekávat podle výsledků konference šéfů vlád afrických zemí v Addis Abebě, podle průběhu konference Mezinárodní organizace práce v Ženevě i podle dalších skutečností, že na podzimním zasedání VS OSN budou vzneseny kritické hlasy na adresu těch států, které nadále udržují styky s jihoafrickou vládou.

Další setrvání na vzájemných stycích s JAR by přineslo čs. zahraniční politice vážné politické škody, hlavně pak na příštím zasedání VS OSN a mohlo by ohrozit přátelskou spolupráci s africkými a asijskými zeměmi.

Na základě uvedené situace a po zhodnocení ekonomického významu našich obchodních styků s JAR navrhuje ministerstvo zahraničních věcí zrušit konzulární zastoupení ČSSR v JAR a odvolat postupně všechny pracovníky včetně obchodního oddělení tak, aby uzavření generálního konzulátu v Johannesburgu bylo provedeno do 15. srpna 1963 - před započetím podzimního zasedání VS OSN. Přitom bude nezbytné, aby celkový obrat výměny zboží s JAR nebyl zvyšován a čs. vývozy a dovozy byly postupně přesouvány na jiné trhy za předpokladu dosažení stejné výhodnosti podmínek obchodu.

Ministr zahraničních věcí:

Václav David v.r.

Za správnost vyhotovení:

Ph. Hruška

Explanatory memorandum of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the severance of diplomatic relations with South Africa (undated, AMZV)

14/1

/declassification stamp/

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Ref. 026.888/63-10

~~Secret~~! */crossed out by hand/*

Adjustment of relations between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
and the Republic of South Africa

The present internal situation in the Republic of South Africa is characterized, on the one hand, by progressive fascistization of the racist South African government and, on the other, by growing national liberation movement in which the South African Communist Party enjoys a significant position.

The African people struggling against the fascist South African government and its apartheid policy are unquestionably encouraged by the negative public opinion prevailing around the world that has manifested itself i.a. through the resolution on sanctions against the Republic of South Africa passed at the UNGA session in November 1962.

The resolution sponsored by a group of African and Asian countries requests the UN member states to break off diplomatic relations with the Government of the Republic of South Africa, to close their ports to South African ships, to prohibit their ships from entering South African ports, to boycott African goods, to refrain from exporting goods, including arms and ammunition, to the Republic of South Africa, and to refuse landing facilities to South African aircraft. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, together with other 67 states, voted for the resolution.

The position of the USSR concerning the Republic of South Africa and the implementation of the UNGA resolution was expressed in a letter from the Permanent Representative of the USSR to the UN, Comrade Fedorenko, to the UN Secretary General U Thant of March 1963. The letter states that the Government of the USSR has no diplomatic, consular or trade relations with the Republic of South Africa and is ready to support any steps leading to the abandonment of the racial discrimination policy in the Republic of South Africa.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not have diplomatic relations with the Republic of South Africa; however, since 1926 it has had a Consulate General in Johannesburg staffed by a Consul General and a Vice-Consul. The commercial section is staffed by a Commercial Attaché holding the rank of a Consul, and two delegates of foreign trade companies. The main task of the Consulate General is to facilitate mutual trade relations. The turnover of Czechoslovak foreign trade with the Republic of South Africa is about CZK 50 million and the trade balance is very positive.

Judging from the results of the conference of heads of government of African countries in Addis Ababa, the debates at the conference of the International Labour Organization in Geneva and other facts, it can be expected that at the autumn UNGA session, critical voices will be raised against those states that continue to maintain relations with the South African Government.

Continuation of mutual relations with the Republic of South Africa would cause serious political damage to Czechoslovak foreign policy, namely at the next UNGA session, and it might jeopardize our friendly cooperation with African and Asian countries.

On the basis of the above situation and having considered the economic value of our trade relations with the Republic of South Africa, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs proposes that the consular post of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic be closed down and all staff members, including the staff of the commercial section, gradually recalled so that the Consulate General in Johannesburg can be closed down by 15 August 1963 – before the start of the autumn UNGA session. At the same time it will be necessary not to increase the total turnover of exchange of goods with the Republic of South Africa and to gradually redirect Czechoslovak exports and imports to other markets provided that equally advantageous trade terms are achieved.

Attestation of accuracy:
Affairs
/signature: Jelínek/

Minister of Foreign
Václav David m.p.

Letter from the Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade
informing the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs about
the prohibition of trade with South Africa (30 July 1964, AMZV)

15/1

MINISTERSTVO ZAHRAŇIČNÍHO OBCHODU
NÁMĚSTEK MINISTRA
inž. J. Kohout

V Praze dne 30. července 1964
čj. 134378/64

a. Macek
rabánek

10. t. o
v dohodě s obch.
** 4/8 jn*

Vážený soudruhu,

zpet
S. Pudlák

v příloze Vám zasílám Věstník ministerstva zahranič-
ního obchodu, částka 15, ze dne 1. července 1964, ve kterém
je uveřejněn výnos ministra zahraničního obchodu ze dne
20. června 1964 o zákazu obchodu s osobami a podniky v Ji-
hoafričké republice. Tímto opatřením se v podstatě zasta-
vuje obchod s Jihoafrickou republikou, nicméně je nutno
počítat s tím, že na základě předcházejících vývozu do doby
zákazu obchodu s JAR bude činit realizace vývozu v roce
1964 ještě asi 20 mil. Kčs.

Doporučuji, abyste o uvedeném opatření informovali
československého delegáta v OSN s. Hájka, který se několi-
krát dotazoval na současný stav obchodu Československé so-
cialistické republiky s Jihoafrickou republikou. Doporuču-
ji také uvážit, zda by nebylo žádoucí vhodným způsobem in-
formovat československé tituláře v afrických zemích o výnosu
ministra zahraničního obchodu s příslušným vysvětlením.
Prosím, abyste mne informoval o Vašich krocích v uvedené zá-
ležitosti.

Se soudružským pozdravem

Příloha (dle textu)

Vážený soudruh

dr. Jan P u d l á k * *vyjádření OHO:*
náměstek ministra
zahraničních věcí

*Střední ústředí v New Yorku byla
o opatření informována čj. 242004*

** 10. odbor zajistil rozeslání,
včetně na všechny W
v Africa - kurýrem
1.9.64*

P r a h a

4/8 jn

Letter from the Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade
informing the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs about
the prohibition of trade with South Africa (30 July 1964, AMZV)

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
DEPUTY MINISTER
J. Kohout

15/1

Prague, 30 July 1964
Ref. 134378/64

*/handwritten notes with illegible date and signature: Comrade Ježek (illegible word);
Territorial Department 10 in consultation with the International Organizations
Department; return this to Comrade Pudlák/*

Dear Comrade,

Enclosed please find Foreign Trade Ministry Official Journal No. 15 of 1 July 1964 containing the Foreign Trade Minister's decree of 20 June 1964 that prohibits trade with individuals and enterprises in the Republic of South Africa. This measure in effect stops the trade with the Republic of South Africa; however, it should be kept in mind that due to the exports that took place in the period preceding the prohibition of trade with the Republic of South Africa, the volume of exports for 1964 is yet to increase roughly by additional CZK 20 million.

I recommend you to send information about this measure to the Czechoslovak delegate to the UN, Comrade Hájek */underlined by hand/*, who has several times enquired about the situation regarding trade between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Republic of South Africa. */the following part of the paragraph is marked off in the margin/* I also recommend you to consider whether the information about the Foreign Trade Minister's decree should be distributed together with an appropriate explanation */underlined by hand/* to heads of Czechoslovak embassies and consulates in African countries. Please inform me about the steps you will take in the matter.

With comradely regards

/signed/ Kohout

Enclosure (see text)

Comrade
Jan Pudlák
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
P r a g u e

/handwritten notes:

** Memo from the International Organizations Department: The Permanent Mission in New York was informed about the measure by ref. 212004. 6 August /signature illegible/*

** Territorial Department 10 distributed the journal to all embassies and consulates in Africa – by courier. 1 September 1964 /signature illegible/*

Resolution of the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic concerning the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Republic of South Africa (18 July 1991, AMZV)

16/1

VLÁDA ČESKÉ A SLOVENSKÉ FEDERATIVNÍ REPUBLIKY

č. 106.415/91-65



PROVEDE: p. ZACHAR
GESTOR: p. PALOUS
NA VEDOMÍ p. KOVANDA
HYVNÁTOVA, TANEČEK,
ZOUŠEK
Ředitel GS:

USNESENÍ

VLÁDY ČESKÉ A SLOVENSKÉ FEDERATIVNÍ REPUBLIKY

ze dne 18. července 1991 č. 461

o navázání diplomatických styků s Jihoafrickou republikou.

V l á d a

1. s o u h l a s í

- a) s navázáním diplomatických styků ČSFR s Jihoafrickou republikou na úrovni velvyslanectví;
- b) s povýšením generálního konzulátu ČSFR v Jihoafrické republice se sídlem v Pretorii na úroveň velvyslanectví ČSFR;
- c) s akreditací velvyslance ČSFR v Jihoafrické republice rovněž v Botswanské republice, v Namibijské republice, ve Svazijském království a v Lesothském království;
- d) se zřízením vicekonzulátu v Johannesburgu, který bude plnit funkci obchodního oddělení s tím, že náklady na jeho činnost budou hrazeny z prostředků federálního ministerstva zahraničního obchodu;

2. u k l á d á místopředsedovi vlády ČSFR a ministru zahraničních věcí, aby podnikl potřebné kroky k navázání diplomatických styků s Jihoafrickou republikou;

Provedl: p. Zachar

Gestor: p. Palous

Na vědomí: p. Kovanda, Hyvnátová, Taneček, Zoubek

12/10/91
K2

- 2 -

3. b e r e n a v ě d o m í, že rozpočtové a devizové výdaje federálního ministerstva zahraničních věcí spojené s povýšením generálního konzulátu ČSFR v Jihoafrické republice na úroveň velvyslanectví a jeho provozem budou federálním ministerstvem zahraničních věcí zabezpečovány v rámci stávajícího rozpočtu.

Provede: místopředseda vlády ČSFR J. Dienstbier
a ministr zahraničního obchodu.

Resolution of the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic concerning the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Republic of South Africa (18 July 1991, AMZV)

16/1 **GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC**

/handwritten note: ref. 106.415/91-GS/

/Stamp of the MFA General Secretariat: /

To be carried out by: Mr. Zachar

Supervisor: Mr. Palouš

For the attention of: Mr. Kovanda,
Huňátová, Tancár, Zoubek/

*/the same details are written by
hand at the bottom of the first page/*

/national emblem/

**RESOLUTION
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC**

No. 461 of 18 July 1991

concerning the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Republic of South Africa

T h e G o v e r n m e n t

1. G r a n t s i t s c o n s e n t

a) to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Czech and Slovak Federal republic and the Republic of South Africa at the level of embassies;

b) to the upgrading of the status of the Consulate General of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in the Republic of South Africa, resident in Pretoria, to the status of an Embassy of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic;

c) to the accreditation of the Ambassador of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic to the Republic of South Africa also to the Republic of Botswana, Republic of Namibia, Kingdom of Swaziland, and the Kingdom of Lesotho;

d) to the establishment of a Vice Consulate in Johannesburg to perform the functions of a commercial section; the costs related to its activities shall be paid from the budget of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade;

2. I n s t r u c t s the Deputy Prime Minister of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and Minister of Foreign Affairs to take the steps necessary to establish diplomatic relations with the Republic of South Africa;

3. T a k e s n o t e of the fact that the budgetary and foreign currency costs incurred by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the upgrading of the status of the Consulate General of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic to the status of an embassy, and in connection with the operations thereof, are to be defrayed by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs from its existing budget.

To be carried out by: Deputy Prime Minister of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, J. Dienstbier, and the Minister of Foreign Trade.

Protocol between the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the Government of the Republic of South Africa on Establishing Diplomatic Relations (29 October 1991, AMZV)

17/1

P R O T O C O L
BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
ON ESTABLISHING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

WHEREAS the Governments of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the Republic of South Africa are desirous to develop friendly and co-operative relations between the two states in compliance with the aims and principles of the Charter of the United Nations Organization; and

WHEREAS the Governments of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the Republic of South Africa, (hereafter referred to as "Parties"), are resolved to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the development of international co-operation;

NOTING that both the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the Republic of South Africa are parties to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 16 April 1961;

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties agree to enter into diplomatic relations on the level of Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassadors on the date of signature of the present Protocol; and

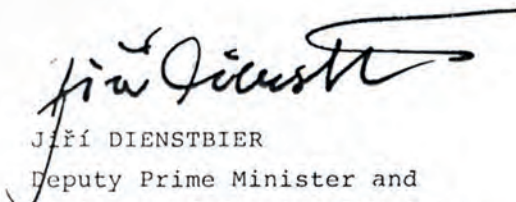
AGREE that the status of the existing mission of each of the Parties in their respective capital cities are to be changed from Consulate-General to Embassy from the date of signature of the present Protocol.

- 2 -

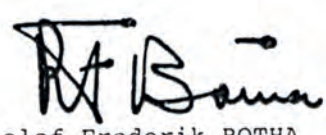
DONE AT PRETORIA in the Czech and the English languages,
both texts being equally authentic, this ~~29TH~~ day of **OCTOBER**
in this Year Nineteen Hundred and Ninety One.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL
REPUBLIC

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Jiří DIENSTBIER
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Foreign Affairs



Roelof Frederik BOTHA
Minister of Foreign
Affairs

Note from the South African Embassy in Prague acknowledging
the receipt of the Czech Republic's declaration of independence
(31 December 1992, AMZV)

18/1



8/6

The Embassy of the Republic of South Africa presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of the "DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL TO ALL PARLIAMENTS AND NATIONS OF THE WORLD" and to Note Verbale No 113.984/92 dated 18 December 1992 in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations and the continuation of existing bilateral treaties and agreements.

The Ambassador of the Republic of South Africa to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, has the honour to convey and confirm on behalf of the South African Government that the latter DE FACTO acknowledges that "THE CZECH REPUBLIC BECOMES AN INDEPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN STATE AS ON JANUARY 1, 1993 PURSUANT TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW ON THE DISSOLUTION OF THE CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC AND THAT THE CZECH REPUBLIC BECOMES A SUCCESSOR STATE FOLLOWING THE DISSOLUTION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK FEDERATION".

The South African Government furthermore agrees with the proposals of, and assurances given, by the Ministry of International Relations of the Czech Republic concerning the future diplomatic relationship and the consequent automatic accreditation of the present South African Ambassador to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on January 1, 1993.

2

The South African Government furthermore acknowledges the assurances given by the Czech Republic that the latter shall, "AS A SUCCESSOR STATE, CONSIDER ITSELF AS OF THE DATE OF DIVISION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK FEDERATION JANUARY 1, 1993, BOUND BY MULTILATERAL AND BILATERAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS TO WHICH THE CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC WAS A PARTY ON THIS DATE".

Deriving from the above the Republic of South Africa and the Czech Republic concur to continually honour and adhere to all agreements presently in existence between and mutually observed by the Republic of South Africa and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, in such a way, as if such agreements were originally concluded between the Republic of South Africa and the Czech Republic.

The Embassy of the Republic of South Africa avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the Republic
of South Africa
Prague

31 December 1992



Note from the South African Embassy in Prague concerning
the recognition of the Czech Republic (25 January 1993, AMZV)

19/1



The Government of the Republic of South Africa presents its compliments to the Government of the Czech Republic and has the honour to extend formal recognition to the independent and sovereign state of the Czech Republic, as constituted on January 1, 1993.

The Government of the Republic of South Africa has taken note of the fact that the Czech Republic is a successor state of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, and that the Czech Republic considers bilateral agreements entered into by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic before January 1, 1993 to be binding in accordance with the established principles of International Law.

The Government of the Republic of South Africa equally considers any agreements it entered into with the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic before January 1, 1993 to be valid and binding between the Republic of South Africa and the Czech Republic as from January 1, 1993.

The Government of the republic of South Africa avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Government of the Czech Republic

2

the assurance of its highest consideration.

PRETORIA

25 January 1993



Note from the South African Embassy in Prague concerning
the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Czech Republic
(3 February 1993, AMZV)

20/1



DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

72/75/1 (OA60)

The Department of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Czech Republic and has the honour to refer to the Ministry of International Relations of the Czech Republic's Note no 113.984/92 dated 18 December 1992 and the Department's Note dated 25 January 1993 regarding the South African Government's formal recognition of the Czech Republic.

The Department has the honour to inform the Embassy that the Department concurs with the proposal of the Ministry of International Relations of the Czech Republic concerning diplomatic relations between the Republic of South Africa and the Czech Republic and as such will continue to honour the existing agreement on diplomatic relations which existed between the Republic of South Africa and the then Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. The Department recognizes Mr J Babicky as the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Embassy with effect from 1 January 1993 until such time as Agrément is requested for an Ambassador of the Czech Republic to the Republic of South Africa.

The Department of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Czech Republic the assurance of its highest consideration.

CAPE TOWN
3 February 1993



Credentials: Ambassador Du Bois (signed by President de Klerk, undated, AMZV)

21/1



Frederik Willem de Klerk
State President of the Republic of South Africa

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Your Excellency,

Being desirous of maintaining and strengthening still further the cordial relations and good understanding which so happily subsist between Our two countries I have judged it expedient to accredit to Your Excellency

NICOLAAS WILLEM DU BOIS

as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Africa.

I do not doubt that he will discharge his duties in such a manner as to merit Your Excellency's approbation and esteem and prove himself worthy to this mark of my confidence.

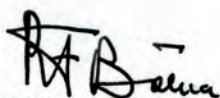
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I therefore request Your Excellency to give entire credence to all that he may say in my name or in the name of the Republic of South Africa, more especially when he shall have occasion to convey to Your Excellency the assurance of my sincere wishes for Your Excellency's happiness and for the welfare and prosperity of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

Your Excellency's Good Friend,



BY THE STATE PRESIDENT



MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PRETORIA



Credentials: Ambassador Langley (signed by President Mandela, undated, AMZV)

22/1



Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela
President of the Republic of South Africa

HIS EXCELLENCY

MR VÁCLAV HAVEL
PRESIDENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Your Excellency,

Being desirous of maintaining and strengthening still further the cordial relations and good understanding which so happily subsist between Our two countries I have judged it expedient to accredit to Your Excellency

THOMAS LANGLEY

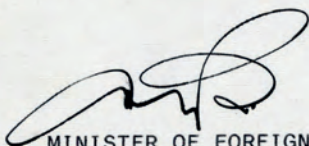
as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Africa.

I do not doubt that he will discharge his duties in such a manner as to merit Your Excellency's approbation and esteem and prove himself worthy of this mark of my confidence.

I therefore request Your Excellency to give entire credence to all that he may say in my name or in the name of the Republic of South Africa, more especially when he shall have occasion to convey to Your Excellency the assurance of my sincere wishes for Your Excellency's happiness and for the welfare and prosperity of the Czech Republic.

Your Excellency's Good Friend,


BY THE PRESIDENT


MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
CAPE TOWN

Credentials: Ambassador Lehoko (signed by President Mbeki,
30 August 2000, AMZV)

23/1



Thabo Mbongelwa Mbeki
President of the Republic of South Africa

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

MR VÁCLAV HAVEL
PRESIDENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Your Excellency,

Being desirous of maintaining and strengthening still further the cordial relations and good understanding which so happily subsist between Our two countries I have judged it expedient to accredit to Your Excellency

NOEL NOA LEHOKO

as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Africa.

I do not doubt that he will discharge his duties in such a manner as to merit Your Excellency's approbation and esteem and prove himself worthy of this mark of my confidence.

I therefore request Your Excellency to give entire credence to all that he may say in my name or in the name of the Republic of South Africa, more especially when he shall have occasion to convey to Your Excellency the assurance of my sincere wishes for Your Excellency's happiness and for the welfare and prosperity of the Czech Republic.

Your Excellency's Good Friend,

Mabo Mbeli.
BY THE PRESIDENT

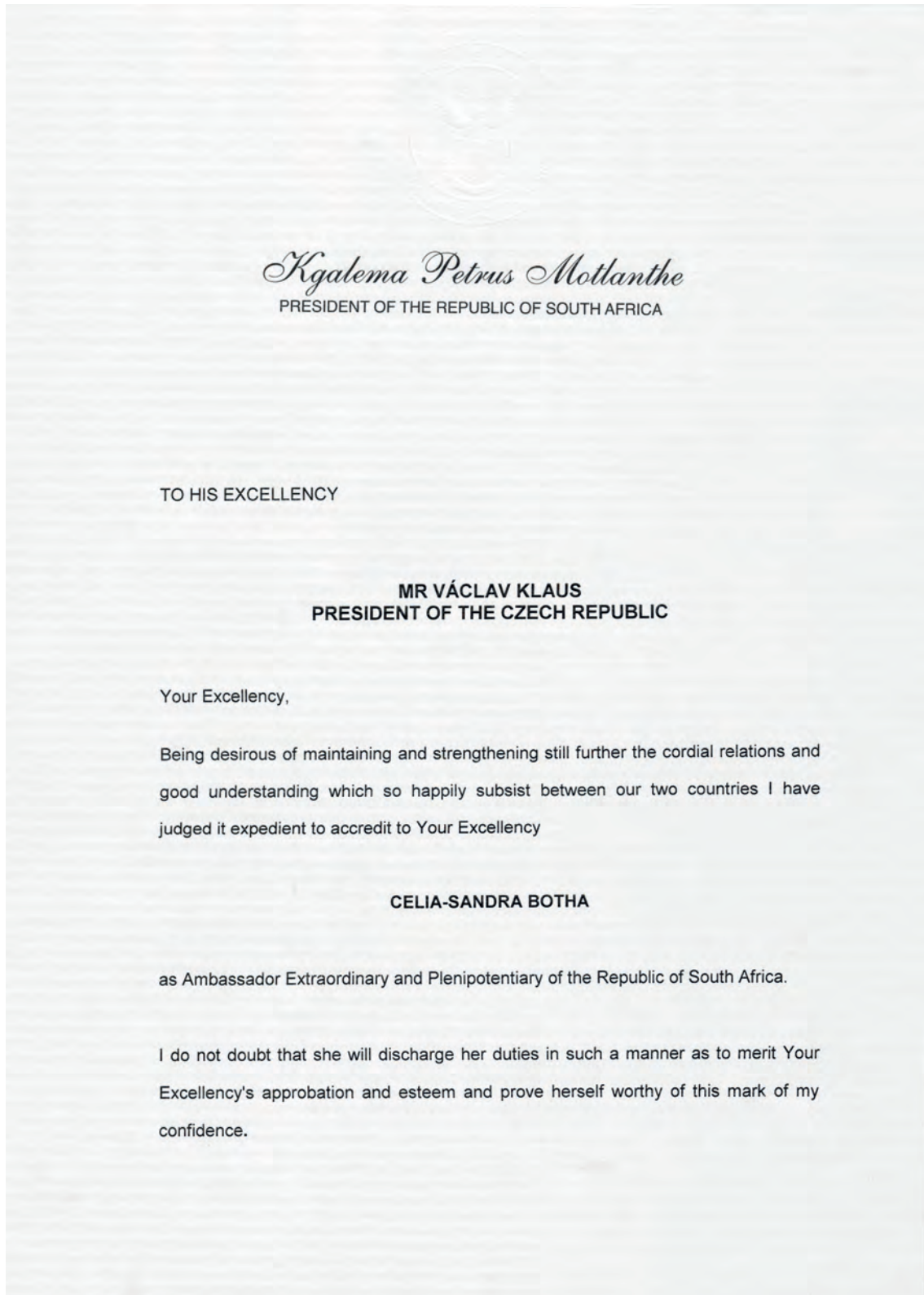
Netuma
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PRETORIA

30 August 2000

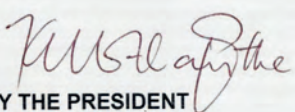
Credentials: Ambassador Botha (signed by President Motlanthe,
8 April 2009, AMZV)

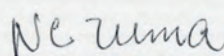
24/1

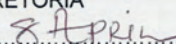


I therefore request Your Excellency to give entire credence to all that she may say in my name or in the name of the Republic of South Africa, more especially when she shall have occasion to convey to Your Excellency the assurance of my sincere wishes for Your Excellency's happiness and for the welfare and prosperity of the Czech Republic.

Your Excellency's Good Friend,


BY THE PRESIDENT


MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PRETORIA
 2009

Credentials: Ambassador Verwey (signed by President Zuma,
27 November 2012, AMZV)

25/1



THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

**MR VÁCLAV KLAUS
PRESIDENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

Your Excellency,

Being desirous of maintaining and strengthening still further the cordial relations and good understanding which so happily subsist between our two countries I have judged it expedient to accredit to Your Excellency

FRANKI VERWEY

as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Africa.


I do not doubt that she will discharge her duties in such a manner as to merit Your Excellency's approbation and esteem and prove herself worthy of this mark of my confidence.

I therefore request Your Excellency to give entire credence to all that he may say in my name or in the name of the Republic of South Africa, more especially when she shall have occasion to convey to Your Excellency the assurance of my sincere wishes for Your Excellency's happiness and for the welfare and prosperity of the Czech Republic.

Your Excellency's Good Friend,



BY THE PRESIDENT



MINISTER OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION

PRETORIA

27 NOVEMBER 2012

