

IOI 11111 quLice and 106111 prograe focusses on the
'basLion of impeI1111111 11 A11039 L16 Iegime wlich
laLely-broadcaeLE Lo AfIica regulaItIemindeIe 1f iLs
â\200\234economic 111.1111L1Iy mightâ\200\234.

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Having exploiLed-our'pedplelquLally oveI decadee,

Lhe Iegime is able Lo I11 1 miliLaIv budgeL for the
yeaI 1974/75 of more L111 700,000, 000 U5Dollar 1
subSLanLial_peIcenLage of 1L eaImalked for Lhe Ie~

pression of L1e naLional libeIaLion sLIuggle inside
and ouLEiÃ©e_iLsLeIIiLOIial bounda11e .

Material

JsuppoIL fOIEQUI gLIuggle 01 Lhe oLheI hand has so
far been negligible, savÃ© wIth IespecL Lo fooi~\202~
LL1111,cloLning maLeIiale and medical Supplies from
.some 5ocialiEL counLIies 111 5wede1.

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But mageive maLeIial as siiELance, amo11Ling Lo 111~
dreds of Lhousands of Kwac1a, has been given dire-
cLly, over Lhe head; of Lhe ARC, Lo various IefOIâ\200\224
mist gIoupe and organieaLions 11 SouLh Africa'by
;11LernaLionaLional inLeI SL5 hoeLile Lo LheZIevoluâ\200\224
.Lionary oveIL1Iow of Lhe while eLIucLLLIe and, wIth
1L, Lhe aboliLion OI IaCism 111 exploiLaLion 11:01I
counLIyL
â\200\235'

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This was paIL of a campaign LQ isolaLe Lhe ANC from

Lhe mas sea, deprive L1em of a naLional revolutionâ\200\224

aIy leaders11p 11101 alone 011 uniLe Lhem in eLIuggle
BuL Lhese efIOILLs aIe failing and will fail. â\200\230The obj

ecLive of eredom 111 poLLeI is clearly wIthin sfight
â\200\230
of our people and will be Ieached, 101ever oiLLeI and
painful Lhe inLerening disLance.

I1e enemies, who

in collaboration with the racist regime, are working
to sell up and finance again. of the people who
are the people's. They must, have to
reckon with the powerful force for radical change
such as have helped to reduce Portuguese colonialism
in Luanda.

With the face of deafening enemy propaganda which
our people are ceaselessly subjected, the facilities
allowed us by the Party and Government in Zambia
and the people and, the population
in Southern Africa are most invaluable;. The daily radio
broadcasts are of great value.

- 10â\200\235

holding out oIIeIe of financial and teChhiCal aid,
te Open up AIIica to South AIIiceh â\200\230mpeIialiet doâ\200\224

- mination~ a dream of long standing Oh the paItâ\200\230df

the,IacietsÂ\$

-(b) WIite oppoeition paItiee aho the VeIligte wIh

of the Iulihg National PaItty.

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'(e) LXteInal forces IeIeeentihg inte111atiohal im-
peI1a111m.

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A Special feature of IaIiet domination in South
AfIica ie the pIetence that the Blacl: people, nov

humbering oveI 20 millioh, do not exist above the
level of the eub~human.

This pretence was unmasked

when the regimeâ\200\230s CIedehtiale 1:1e1e rejected by the
.L.

current Session of the United Yatione GeneIal Aeeeeâ\200\224

mbly, an action ta11en inspite of the captive pIe~
tense of Bla01 ptppet1,.themeelveC_uhe CIeatuIee of
racist laws enacted about them, not with them, or
by them. '

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.It Will_aleo be obcered that in t11e ernZ1ed talk
by bouth

African whites about chahge, the Africang

aIe Eeeh as passive Ieeepiente oI cha itable hahd~
cute by a benevolent self-Etyled mast 1~Iace, which
alone decides what, how much and when to give.

Thie

ie the

eeenee of white Ihle in ouI eouhtIy;

It can theIeIOIe be expected that the regime Will
want to IeCIuit African States as paItneIe'ih the
intolerable pIeactice oI d1ecu111nr and deciding the
destiny OI the Black people of South AIIica without t

the people, OI at best, with the helpless captives and functionaries DI the IaCiEt eyhtem, while the national leaders of the people and of the liberation movement are chained to Robben Island OI taken for dead Somewhere outside South Africa.

Secondly, the regime, in a eeIlee-of arrogant stateÂ» mehte, is alreadyâ\200\230 demanding of militant African states born and bled in bitter struggle, to harass OI euppIeee and peIeecute libeIat10h movements â\200\234Bbaeed in their teIIitOIlee, as a condition for the â\200\230Iegime oo.cocoaotoo11/0

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broadcaE LE 6EEpicE enemy aL LempLE'aL JEHM''5, have

conLribuLed 51eaLly L0 L68 increaEingly miliL 66L

.mood 01

LL16 people, EE pecially Black0kerE, now

increaEingly 015aniEed into Lrade unionE

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Every-VioLory in Lhe anL1EC0lonial EL1*Egle 1E placed

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'61Ea1rayan6 conqulon, will V1616 much 510666 11

EubjecLEd Lo hoL purEuiL.66611ElenLLEEE prEE E61E.

LBUL Lhe lEEEEon-of 6efeaL 1E EEldom learnt moieâ\200\230Lhan

OHCEbe'a bruLal enemy, aware of hiE crimee, Who haE

hao an opporLuniLy Lo recoVE1 and Lo c0uhLER~aLLaCh,

and 1E not poor in maLe11al End manoowe1 rEEourCEE.

_while+L6E ANC,L631E101E, EharEE Lhe opLimiE LE 01all

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opponenLE 01 161LE minorily rule concernin5 Lheâ\200\230pro~

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p ol1clcal powe1.1n EOL1Lhern Afxica, WE 61E 61E Lurbed b

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'by LEE L616 01 EVEELE W61CEEEV16E6Lly 51VE â\200\230jâ\200\231uELifi~

â\200\230caLion 101 much regoicin5 and celeb1aLin5 by 51E SA

*1aEciEL.IE51mE an6_1LE while ELECLo1aLE, as 11 they

have L611E6 Lhe 11ELo1icaivicL01v 01LEE people of

LSouLhern A1110a a5ainEL Lhe Unholy Alliaï~\201ce into their

victory an6 061 6E1EEL.

ThiE 1E in Eharp conLraEL Lo

-Li1e Lrend ma611eEL in Lhe pronouncemenLE and actionE

01 L15e are{1me EH6 1LE Ep0KEEmen aL LEE bE5iï~\202nin5 of

â\200\230Lhe year, a Lren6 which reached 1LE climax wiLhâ\200\230Lhe

announbemenL Lo 3 ELunned warld 01 LEE P0rLugal~FRELIMO

a5IEEmE6L in LuEa};E on SEpLember 7L 6, and 1L-EhiEL0110

'1mplemenLaLion in LourEnco 1arquEE L10 VEEKE laLer,

whenane EHELIMOeLEE BranEiLionalvGovEinmenL WEE Eworn

in.

A brief review of this L1E66 will demonstrate our
concern.

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In January, 19749 LEE Prime Minister LE1 of the 1aC1E

1E-

51me decided to begin the 5~year GEI-\202Elal ELECL106E 101Â»

Ward by 181monLhE, Claiming that 61E govezmEnL needed
a_ freeh mandate'because of a Eerious ELELE of poliL1~

â\200\230cal 6nIEEL in L6e COLLHLY, and because E 16 the opinion

of the govÃ©rnmEnL, the E6E61165 period of 5 years would

be crucial Ebi-\201dEoooooto7/0

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AIHhA1bAL OI1974.

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1â\200\230119 most â\200\234pectacular deveioamcnt 1h AfIiCa this year

~ and in the whole plogIeteive world, was the demoli~

tion of 500 years 01 portuguese colonialism by the

armed peoples of

'Ielande, Angola, and Mozamolque.

Guinea~Biee an and Cape VeId

Today, With Guinea~Bissau admitted into full memberÂ»

ship of the OAU and of the United Nations, Mozambi~
que being steered into full independence in 1975 by

'a FRELIMO led Transitional Government, and With

Angola eXpected to become independent Wlthih a year

a new and glorious chapter has been WIitten into the

history of the antiâ\200\224~colonial, anti-Iaeiet struggle,

the history of t1e OAU, of the fight1n0 front- line

countries; in particular Guinea, ranaahla, Zaire and

'1 not least Zambia.

A substantial Shift in the balaâ\200\224

nce of power has taken place in Southern Africa.

'The great victOIies of the IAIGC; 1311110, MILA and
other fighting Angelan libeIation moventents have

'1mpoItant legeone for Southern A1I10a,,ano in parti-

'eulaI, for the continuing Confrontatieh With the
White minority regimes Which is already assuming
impressive proportions in Zimbabwe and Namihia:

First,

and he demohetrated1in Vietnam, the oppreseoÂ«

Ive military power cannot stop a people Iegolved to

WintheiI Iight of self determinat ion and

'humah dignity, no matter to What heights the

ehemy tIiee to escalate the oenflict.

{Seeohd, the foIcee supporting the cause of national

libeIation against coldnialism and its variaâ\200\224

tions in SoutheIn'AfIiea, have developed great

power and an irresistible momentum, guaranteeing

the inevitable success of the struggle for national liberation and independence;

Third, in the armed struggle, the countries bordering

V.

upon combat are becoming, as in India and

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the Middle-East, targets of military attacks by

the forces of reaction, and their role can be

decisive, as it has been in the struggle against Portuguese colonialism. J.

Fourth

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Maintaining the momentum generated by the evehte_10~
llOWihg the Lieb0h-coupg the African countries at
â\200\230the hhted Natiohe spearheaded a movemuhprecedehted

ithhe hietory 01 United.Natiohe=debatee on apart~
heid to debar and expel the apartheid regime from
the World Body.

The South African regime, ieolated as never befofe,
alone in a united Africa, save for the incoheequetâ\200\224
ial Smith, coula.1eel the revolution closing in up~
on it; and the pressure rising from the Black maeeee
'under-ite jackâ\200\224boote.

Seve1"e contradictions were
sharpening rapidly among the white population with
Ip0Werful voices demanding radical and immediate.
achahge to save the situation;

TEE ENEMY RECOVLMS

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'"11611t10n of the ehemv ha eehanged.

He
has brokeh out 01the growiho encirclemeht and seems
to have as sumed 'cohtrol 01 the develOpmente in
_Southerh Africa, steering them to hie own advantage
ahd_purpoeee.

There is an atmoephele o1 jubilation on the pa1t of
the Wï-\202luei-\201 over the prospect of cl0ee and friendly
relations betweeh'their government and Africah'cou~
'ntriee. â\200\230Thie eehee 01 triumph-has been underwfitteh
'byWforete1We es Hana ~that the Bantuetan policy and
â\200\234White minority rule ih South AfriCaâ\200\230Willâ\200\234cbhtinue as
ever before; iBut totbluff'the African States, Whom
they deepiee as genuinely'ae they deepiee the â\200\234Bantuâ\200\235
"in S0uth Africa, the exploitexe are talking loudly 01
a new era 01 chahbe 1h ahezuheie, and, to prove their
point, they tell of how the â\200\235Bantuâ\200\234 will soon be seen
sitting in parks, eating in Certaih hotels and etahdi
:hg in multi~racial quee to ouy p08
ge stamps at poet

offices.

Surprisingly, African newmedia treat this kind of joke as if it has something to do with the struggle for Black majority rule, in the course of which Zambia, among others, has sacrificed so much in human life and material resources.

vorgterouocccccc9/;

regime withdrawing its faeciet tro pe from the murâ\200\224
deroue and illegal campaigns against the peOple of
Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The ANC ha; no doubt that both attempte Will fail
diemally, and in addition the juet cause of the people
of Zimbabwe and Namibia, of the peeple of Africa and
peace-lovihg mankind, will triumph.

Finally, we approach the year 1975 in the firm conviâ\200\224
ction that it will bring with it great milestones
in the determined struggle for the liquidation of
every vestige and manifestation of colonialiem in
Southern Africa.

For the people of South Africa, a new challenge has
arisen and the African
its obligation to the martyrs of our struggle stret~
chihg back over many decades, will not abandon the
people in their greatest hour of need.

National Congreee, bound by

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Voreter takes us

more eerighely.

In his Speeches

.he deals with the

fundamehtel question of â\200\234white,

domination, baaekap,ahd white supremacywj and the

divieion of the BlaCk-people ihto tribal groups to
facilitate and if possible perpethate that domina-

tion and ensure the continued explbitation of the

people; -He deals with the twin iesues of national

liberation and unity which are I.

"central to the

very existence of the OAU ahd te the struggle in

SouthAfrica, leaving out such ifreleyahciee as the
e0â\200\224celled Wpetty apartheid". ~Ih regard to these

issues he is categorical and clear:

White mihbrity

rule and the fragmentation of the Africans under

the Bahtuetah policy will be maintained anĩ-\202lehfor~

oed at all coats;

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Tt-ie the two issues of freedom and unity which lie'

; at the foundation of the ANC.

"ahdfthe policy of divide and rule imposed by force
on the people bf bouth Africa are sufficient cause

White minority .rule

for our people t6 pursue.the etruggle by all the

meahe at their diepoeal, against political domination
and economic enslavemeht.

ÂSQME ENEMY TACTICS

The,raciet regime hopes to contain the etru*gle for

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the transfer of power to the majeiity

y Spreading

reformist illuei0he among our people, relying on~

(a) The Bahtuetaheg by which the regime seeks

.(i) to diVide and weaken the AfriCah people

politically and organizationally;

(ii) to divert them from the path of genuine national struggle;

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v(iii) to Great puppet Black administration

to act as a buffer between the Opp-

pressed people and the oppressor;

(iv) to propagate and perpetuate the racist

policy of a powerful imperial white state

surrounded by and ruling over what the

racists have called a constellation of Black stars»

Ving states";

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(v) to break out of its isolation and by

holding;10/

be crucial for the survival of white rule in Southern Africa.

For the same two reasons, the military budget for 1974/5 was raised by a record 50% to US \$716 million. The so-called Liberal Press, notably the Sunday Tribune of February 24, depicted gloomily on the prospects of FRELIMO and ABC armed guerrillas emerging on South African territory; and it warned that the situation was fast deteriorating to the point of anarchy.

The results of the General Election on April 24 showed that both the ruling National Party and the Progressive Party had increased their parliamentary seats at the expense of the United Party; This point.

Division within the white electorate reflected the greatest and more significant polarisation between, on the one hand, the white minority regime, represented by the Vorster government with its policies, and on the other the millions of Blacks challenging the white structure, and the rising power of the armed fighters in South Africa, the support of their brothers in Independent Africa, and the solidarity of the peoples of the world.

From April 25, the day of the Lisbon coup, public and 'confusion' among the anarchy was matched only by the increasing sense of imminent victory that bound and united the oppressed people as one solid mass, which in the FRELIMO forces and the EMBLIMO leadership, firmly backed by Tanzania, Zambia and Zaire, pursued the colonialists relentlessly, earning an unbroken and rapid succession of victories against the Unholy Alliance of Caetano, Smith and Vorster, and the way through to the assumption of the reign of a government in Lourenço Marques in September.

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At that point, the Black Spies, police informers, families

'eecie t agents and racist eupp01tere~ the white m111o1ity
~1egime as a whole~1ea1ed, above all things, an up~rieing
by the Black masses in Bouth Africa, for whom the b01~
Â»CereIof thei1 fo1eign~dominated methe11ahd.
maintainingeoopcop0Q00CB/I

While WQ caQQQL claim that the level of maea poliw
lical acL1V1LJ, iQQ-luding WQIkeIsâ\200\235 StrIKES' , in South
AIIica, is all aQQQunLable \$0 LI1e uQQeIg1Qqu and
pIQpagaQQa WQIk done byLQQ ANC and 1L3 uQiLS, iL is
an essenLial QQIL QI AJC policy and WQIk LQ encouXage,
a d WheIe possible; LQ-suprIL and g1 I guidance LQ
LlaWIul"QIgaQieaLIQQE 1Q LIe couQLIy, and LQeIeby
'd1Iecl LQQ eQLIIE mas e movement 'LQWQIde armed QLIQ~
Hgg1eand eeizu1e QI pQWeI

x_As lOQW ae We QQeIQLe unaelgIQLQd, a3 anâ\200\234lllewalâ\200\234

QIgaQiEaLiQQ QQdQIâ\200\231 Lhe 1aws of the regime, and unLil
'We embaIk QQ armed aQLiQQs, LQe LLIEQth QI QQI
Â«movement, Which IeeLS iQILQe mass QI LQQJper1Q,

W111 Qe Ievealed Qle in moments of LenSionzÃ©ni-â\201 mass
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and ecQQQmic QQWeI.

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.pIchaide 1Q uec1aIaL10QÂ¢ qatz1LaQQ a3 monumeQL
Lo Lime QaliEe of L}13 men WQQ adQLed QI Wave since genâ\200\224
uinely aneQLed LQe 1963 LQaILe of Lhe OAU.
objecLives are LQe LQLal libeIaLiQQ of Lhe AIIicaQ

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lebe ANAC,L in uQILed acLiQQ WiLQ all our people, will
i-â\201-meeLnthe challenge p05 ed by Lhe LrlumpaQL sLIuWbglee.
. agai St IOILUGUGQL colonialis m, and by Lhe advancing

v_aImed struggle QIâ\200\230LQeHbIQLQeI peQQLes oI AlmbabWe

a d Namibia;

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ICLIIIICAL AWâ\200\230 MATERIAL SLILQRI

We remain QCQIii-â\201Ã©QL LQQLLLQQ'QQQIQQQE poiiliQal,

diplomatic and moral suprIL We enjoy fromQ0i-â\201fâ\200\230brothers

in Africa, our friends of Lhe socialisL QQQQLIies~

.inQ ludng LQe Peoplesâ\200\235 ReQubliQ QI CQiQa~Lhe IIaLeIâ\200\224

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.-nal peoples QI Asia, LQ.e Q1lee~ua5L, Qurope and

gNQILh and SQQthAmeIica, W111 soon be supplemeQLed

gWitheIIeQLive maLeIial squQIL as Lhe WQild sLIuWbgle

IQI human.....5/.

and showing a continuous and victorious struggle for liberation wage a on all fronts in the 20th Century. Tanzania

from the year 1954.

The second, occurring shortly after the admission to the UN of Guinea-Bissau, was the 10th Independence Anniversary

celebrations marking 10 years of spectacular achievements

by the people of Zambia under the

leadership of the United National Independence Party in a struggle which intensified, escalated and expanded progressively from the earliest days of UNIP.

Both events define the indispensable role of the national liberation movements in the African struggle for political power and national development.

Despite outward appearances, these lessons have been lost neither to the 2 remaining minority regimes of Southern Africa, nor to the masses of the oppressed people of this region, who by their own struggles in their respective territories, have been part and parcel of the struggle against colonialism and foreign domination.

IMPACT ON SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It is for this reason that in South Africa, since Zimbabwe and Namibia, this year has witnessed a new and unprecedented upsurge of the masses rallying behind the ANC, with legal organisations in the country, such as SASO, EEC and the BAWU embarking on increasingly militant political activities, such as when in September, they expressed solidarity with a national liberation movements, FRELIMO, a close ally of the ANC and other liberation movements.

Likewise, on the workers' front, the Strike movement has been building up tremendous strength, in defiance of the South African fascist laws, and in spite of arrests and imprisonment of strikers.

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It has been

particularly significant, in terms of the liberation

Struggle, that strikes by thoueandS of mineworkers
have occurred with great frequency during the year.

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Foufth, thEâ\200\234LiEbon cOup againEt Caetano'E iaEciEt

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countfiesg and finally, on the ithitiative of
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making.LusakaVaccord,-â\200\230recording'a most hiE-
toric apreement octween a colonial power
and wuab tile bouth A11wcan faECiEtE referred
to'aE â\200\230tLE â\200\234te1ro11Eo o1ganiEation, ERELIM0â\200\235

.doEE grEat :3,UEtiEE to tEE men, Women and
' ChildIEn WEE have 1E1E down their liVEE Ltnder
'oa1nem of thEir national liberatimn movement
and it Eete the pattern fo1 futurE'ECCONdE
'in Eduthern AfriCa.i~\202 Of'equal Significance
WEE the rECognitiOn by more than 80 countriEE

'40f the PAIGO aE thetruling party of the RE~

'public of Guinea~BiEEauÂ\$ latEr admithEd to

= 'theâ\200\230UnitEd=NationE.

"Two>other events EErve to complete the hiEtoriC and
indiEpenEable role of the natidnal liberation movements

â\200\230aEgthELmain=dEterminant Of thEVÃ©Etiny of'a people
seeking freedom ahdzindEpendence.- The firEt of these
.EVEntE,Vgccuring ENOrtly before tEE-LuEaka Accord, WEE
the Twentieth AnnuverearY of thE Founding of the Tangaâ\200\224
nyika Airican National Union (IANL}, celebrated in July

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â\200\2341974,

and EhOWingoooooooooooooooo Jo