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the people of Zimbabwe demonstrates afresh the irreversibility of the revolutionary process. Whose main forces are the world socialist system, the progressive working class movement in the capitalist countries and the national liberation movement of the peoples are constantly gaining strength despite the aggressiveness of the dying imperialist system. It has been further proved that the people steed and tutored in the crucible of revolutionary struggle are able to clearly to stir their course away from that chosen by the enemy. In this context, the crushing defeat suffered by the puppet, lackeys led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa demonstrated the total rejection by the masses of the people in Zimbabwe of all manoeuvres which sought to perpetuate imperialist domination through aggressive neo-colonialism.

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The psychological impact of the recent developments in Zimbabwe, on the two sides of the combat lines in South Africa and Namibia has naturally been different.

The ruling circles in South Africa are not quite certain how the future relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe are likely to develop. Whilst on the one hand they express a certain amount of optimism on the other hand they give vent to forboding fears about the worsening strategic situation of South Africa following the victory of the Patriotic forces in neighbouring Zimbabwe.

The state of uncertainty has led to some ingighting within the leading echelons of the fascist Afrikaner nationalist Party

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expressing differing views on the tactics to be adopted to meet the new situation. It should however be emphasised that the feudist groups are in full agreement on the strategy of maintaining racist white minority rule.

The current racist Prime Minister is effecting certain cosmetic changes which seek to further entrench the apartheid structure in the political life of the country. The recent gimmick of the

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Both the magi- and the Mhlan regime is to seek to involve the Black people in a pointless discussion of the "future" of South Africa-whose ultimate aim is as they openly state is not majority rule as in Zimbabwe but an endorsement of the racist programme of separate development and the perpetuation of white racist domination.

On the other hand; the political corpse of Johannes Vorster, victim of the Muldergate scandal, is beginning to stir into life.

Vorster and others of the extreme right wing of the Afrikaner Nationalist Party are opposed to any cosmetic changes in the Apartheid system; He has recently gone on record saying that he sees no alternative to Apartheid. He is a different Vorster from the one who promised in October 1974 that South Africa and the world would witness changes in race relations in South Africa within six months. There is now a threat of another breakaway from the Nationalist Party and the setting up of a new party whose leaders will be Connie Mulder; Johannes Vorster and Andries Treurnicht.

What are reasons for the uncertainty in the future that has gripped the minds of the racist white minority?

Both within Namibia and South Africa, the struggles of the oppressed peoples are gaining a lot of ground, whereas in the past, the South African fascist regime has staked its hope on the puppets of the Turnhalle Alliance and those of the Bantustans, both the growing prestige of SWAPO and the ANC and the recent sweeping defeat of Mhorewa, have diminished the hopes for a neo-colonial solution in Namibia and acceptance of the Bantustan. "A solution for the independence of the oppressed millions" in South Africa.

The spokesman of the new Zimbabwe have already indicated some aspects of the future international relations of their country with the outside world.

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(a) the new Zimbabwe will be a member of the QAU,

the howligned movement and. the United. Mamas.
All these forums are well known for their

hâ\200\224uncompromlelnĩ-\202 opposition to the draconian

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t.apartheid pelioies of the Bothaâ\200\224Magne Malan

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V(b)_radio BSA, the external propaganda arm of the

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fascist apartheid regime has been asked to

disoontlnue its bpoadcast from Salisbury.

(0) there are hints that the new Zimbabwe will

adhere to the international Spots boycott
.against the apartheid_regime; .

As the; new; Zimbabwe extends its contact with thegmouâ\200\230bside wormâ\200\235, A

representatives ofĩ-\202the progressive and democratic states will;u;q.

gain accredltation to-the_government of the Republic of;_-

Zimbabwe.The.reactionary ruling group in our.oounny~ish

terrified outgofEitSjwiththylthe prospeot-of representations,

of socialist countries crowding on the borders of the fascist

republic. Already a number of socialist countries are represented

in.BotSwana, Mozambique and Lesotho. Swaziland_will undoubtedly

follow out,in~the future. This has led Some.within the ruling .

group to express dark:fears that South Africa will be under

constant surveillance by these progressive_forees.

How do the masses of the people in South Africa anleamibia view:

the developments in Zimbabwe?

Together with their oomrades~at~arms in the whole of Africa and..4

the rest of the progressive world, the oppressed peeples ln

SQuth Africa and Namibia applaud-the victory-Qflthe-people of

Zimbabweâ\200\230and_are anxiously awaiting the emergence of-the new
srepublio and its entry into public;political life aS~a member_.

)Of the democratic forums of-the international community.pâ\200\231

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Africans were forced to flee their homes to become refugees in the neighbouring front-line countries. Even in these EEHEĩ-\\202Mi-\\202Wi-\\201SS' they did not escape the repeated raids by the Rhodesian.and__ fascist South African punitive forces and hundreds of old men,_ women and children became victims of these murderous outrages.â\\200\\2301 During.the war of national liberation many freedom fightersafell into the hands of the fascist regime were either summarily executed or sentenced to death after brief mock trials. Others were forcibly abducted from neighbouring African states jailed or â\\200\\230 who murdered as it suited their captors.

The Rhodesian.fasÂçist regime had embarked upon a deliberate~ strategy of seeking to destabilize the socio~eonomio progreSS of the neighbouring frontline African states. Mozambique, Zambia, Angola and Botswana were deliberately made to bear the brunt of this aggressive poliey. Many lives of their citizens were lost and important economic centres were'destroyedÂ§ road and rail communication lines were disrupted.

The deliberate aim of this aggressive strategy was to mobilise the governments and peoples of these countries against the liberation forces of Zimbabwe-and the rest of Soĩ-\\201thern.Afrioa. It was expected that the success of these aggressive manoeuvres would result in the isolation of the revolutionary movements from their external rear bases. At the same time the enemy sought to destroy and weaken these forces by repeated attacks against their external bases in the frontâ\\200\\224line states.

Despite the persistence and stubborn ness of the external aggressive policies and the escalation of internal violence against the:* progressive forces and the masses of the people in Zimbabwe, the*v reactionary'Smith regime and its puppet supporters together with its international allies were forced to succumb to the growing pressure of the revolutionary movement supported by the overwhelming majority of the people of Zimbabwe. Viewed in this background, the victory'of ..'./3

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STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AFRICAN
NATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOUTH.&FRIGA ON THE VICTORY OF THE.
PATEIOTIC FORCES IN ZIMBABWE.;

A new state, the Republic of Zimbabwe is about to be borne. This
will take place when the former colonial power, the ruling
circles of Great Britain formally hand over power on the
18th April 1980, to-the masters of Zimbabwe, the Patriotic
forces.

This is a moment,of:triumph for the people of Zimbabwe) for theÂ»
people of Africa-end.for the rest of_demooratic mankj.111:1.-Â»,~

As it has happened before, in the case of Algeria, Guinea
. ,Bissau, Angela} Mozambiqueâ\200\230and Cape Verde and indeed on the
rest of independent Africa, the birth of Zimbabwe was not
easy; It was strenuously resisted by the colonial administration
which, with the support of the British colonial power and the
,rest of the countries of aggressive imperialism including=
faeeist South.Africa, had marshalled a massive and_well-oiled
military'power and a para~military-police force against the
people of Zimbabwe and the neighbouring independent African -
statesg

â\200\230PittedÂ»against such an aggressive force, the people of Zimbabwew
had to undergo tremendoursacrifices during the progress of their
war of national liberation. If the statistics have been preserved
3they will reveal thousands of innocent civilians massacred either
as "collaborators".of the freedom forces or as viotime of seucalled
crossfire. Thousands pf black Rhodesians.were-herded like animels
qinto-so~called protected villages where they were made to lead ;5
_ concentration camp life;. Many hundreds = of..._thousands of Rhodesian ;
...;/2

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All these forms and many others will be strengthened by the entry of the new Republic of Zimbabwe into their ranks.

The independence of Zimbabwe has driven yet another nail into the coffin of colonialism and racial oppression. This has further tilted and consolidated the balance of forces in

Southern Africa in favour of the struggling masses.

Of strategic importance has once again been the vindication of armed struggle as an effective weapon for winning of genuine power by the oppressed people; This is the crux of the whole question.

The Victory of the national liberation revolutions of the former Portuguese colonies after protracted armed struggles

led by the vanguard organisations of the oppressed people placed

genuine power in the hands of the former slaves. This was a development which imperialism had not bargained for since it drastically cut all bonds that had secured the peoples' of the former colonies for centuries of colonial domination.

The exercise of all power by the people also precluded any

future attempts to impose a reactionary order which would again

pander to the interests of the defeated colonial system.

The ideologues of imperialism also saw in the developments the beginnings of a radical swing away from the dominating ideological and political influence of the imperialist system.

Instead the new tendency was to embrace the socialist system as a true and genuine friend and ally.

This was obviously not to the liking

of the imperialist ruling circles. They started to manoeuvre to accommodate the new changed situation by presenting a different face as of a friend and ally who had accepted to support the

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people's aspirations of majority rule. At the same time they sought to present themselves as peacemakers ready to solve the problems of

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in this light that we should view the activities of the groupings
such as the European Economic Community (EEC) with content that
the crisis confronting our country will be solved by calling on
the multinational corporations to observe certain "codes of
conduct" These dangerous illusions are deliberately foisted
to protect the super profits of the multinational corporations
and to reinforce their springboard in Southern Africa for
neo-colonial aggression into the independent African continent.

The African National Congress working in close collaboration
with its revolutionary allies is deeply committed to intensify
the struggle for the seizure of power and the forcible transfer
of that power from the fascist minority to the hands of the

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democratic majority, for the creation of a people's democratic
South Africa. This is our strategic goal. It is clear that,
democratic power cannot be won in South Africa without the

all-round defeat of the racist colonialist regime and its:

elimination as a factor influencing popular power in our country.

What are our immediate tasks this year, the year of the 25th

anniversary of the Freedom Charter, our revolutionary programme? ,
In the words of our President Oliver Tambo, we must engage

in mass action to remove the Bethe regime from power;

mass action to destroy the separate development

institutions, or to turn them against the enemy;

mass action to fight the enemy on all fronts and

on all issues;

mass action to step up the popular war for liberation;

mass rejection of all reformism and attempts to
disarm us by seeking to delude us that foreign

investment, dialogue with the regime, peaceful

change will ever liberate us;

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-mass action to observe the Year of the Charter
as a year of the people's commitment to a
genuinely democratic South Africa and popular
struggles to bring about such a democratic
South Africa.

The African National Congress is confident that the people of
the new Republic Of Zimbabwe and the rest of progressive and
democratic mankind will steadfastly support the revolutionary
struggle of our people until final victory;

A LUTA CONTINUA!

AMANDLA NGAWETHU!

MATLA KEARCEA!

POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

SECRETARY GENERAL .

LUSAKA
19/3/1980.

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feuding parties a the oppressed people and.theeoppressor
colonial regimesâ\200\230 In their efforts at peaoemaking, the main
urge was directed at disarming the fighting forces of thev
oppressed people for the obvious reason.thatĩ-\201thie'wouldgweaken
the revolutionary forces and compromise them in the face ofu,_
their enemies.

Thermainuinepirer of this hypocrisy was the former American
Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger who tried tery'hard duning
the course of his "shuttlendiplemeey" in Southern.Afrioa in the
mid 70ls to present a smiling face for aggressive American
imperialism. Kissinger was of course determined to_prevent..
the Mozambiqueetype and Angolantype vietories-which had
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succeeded to place all power in the hands of the-peoples.-His,_e;
ideological platformgfor these manoeuvres was antiecommunism and;
this baton'ie,hew heing-held aloft by Margaret Thatcher, the, :
ohieftainese_of British imperialism and reaction..~

In the wake of developments in Southern Africa, the strategic
situation has shifted against the enemy of the whole continent of-
Africa. The crisis_facihg the hegime has been further decentueteÃ@.
by the.developing armed onslaught which has given.fresh impetus , ,
to the mass political activity of a large section of the oppreseed
populatione For a more accelerated advance of our struggle it is
essential that the African National Congress and its revelutiohery'
allies should SuCCessfully develop these strategic taSKS ~tmaSSâ\200\234
mobilisation and intens'ifjieaâ\200\230tion of the - armed. Struggle ditiected
hy'a consolidated and strengthened underground_machineryo-

One other important stretegic task is to eneure the_allâ\200\224rouhd>
intermtiohal isoletien hf the Bothar-Maghus' Malan regime} a. egg

that has always beehisabetaged'bylintefnational imperialismÂ¢ These
same imperialist ferees Seek to juStify the protection of their
protege in.Sohthern.Africa byÂ°menoeuvrihg to redhce the Struggle of
our people into a civil rights movement Whose demands, they argue,

will be met by certain reforms within the apartheid structure. It is
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