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happening in Southern Angola, as happened in Southâ\200\224Western Zambia and in Maseru. \$13mii:icantly both ZioniÃ@t Israel and fascist South Africa enjoy the full9 active9 political and material support of the Reagan Admi~ It is this support that has strengthened the striking capabin nistretion.

lity of these two regimesâ\200\235

We need to sgy here that tragically the white population and certainly all its political per ies openly acclaimed this eampeii3n of terrorand allowed themselves to be used to legitimiee the eommission of these'erimes.

The racists have eroudly proclaimed tllat up to 86 per cent of the white population of our country supports the policy of aOJTCSpl0H against inÃ@â\200\231 dependent Africa and it has specifically approved the brutal Mhseru Meeâ\200\224 seore.

We would like to urge our white compatriots seriously to weighf the disastrouslmplicietions and the dire consequences of their being accomâ\200\224 plices in the commission of these heinous crimes against the ?eople of Africao

The Reagan Administration has placed itself firmly and unequivocally'emong the eendit feweee that are conducting a reign of terror throughout Souâ\200\231thern Africa,

Its support for the apartheid regime 00ls ists precisely in enCduraâ\200\224 ging these fascists to intensify their count er~offensive and in guaranteeing them immunity from punitive international action.

Every crime that the

ITetorie regine commits, be it in SOLt21 Africa, Namibia or elsewhere, beers Washington's i~\201tanap 01 approvaln

This regime goes into aetion backed by the

logistiog financial and political support 0:. the Unite 6 States.

The apartâ\200\224

heid regime9 acting in its own right and in furtherance of the global stre~ tegy of the United Statesg constitutes a strike force for the accomplishâ\200\224 "ment of the counterwrevolut ionery object ives of deleting the progressive' forces of Southern Africa, including SWAPO and the ANC, and trensformingâ\200\230 our region into an exclusive econemio, politieel an6 military pres erve of the imperialist world0

In the face of this determined enemy eounterâ\200\224offensive9 we must hit back with

all our dctong19 ersuriin3 that the millions of our people are engaged in
strugg ee

To inor-ese our offensive power:

-â\200\230We must organise the people into strong mese democratic
or3mnisation

we must organise ell revolutionaries into undmground
units of the A30;

-~ we must organise ell combatants into units of Umhhonto

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Il e Sizwo ;

united action of the forces of progressive Change in our country.

We

have to struggle continuously to overcome all obstacles and differences amongst ourselves that are blocking the realisation of unity and united We shall furthermore need to build on these gains, continuously

action.

to strive for the situation in which the millions of our people can move

as one, behind a united leadership and in pursuit of the common agreed

goals.

Last year, operating under difficult conditions of illegality and police surveillance and risking arrest and persecution by the security forces, the ANC and its allies in struggle, together with other patriotic and revolutionary forces drawn from all social classes and strata, drawn from all population groups of our people, organised and carried out successful political confrontations and economic strikes throughout the

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Important battles took place around such questions as wages

country

rents, removals, sporting and cultural boycotts, the killing of Vuma and KwaNgwane and the assassination of patriots like Dr. Neil Alexander KwaNgwane.

Our underground organised forces are striking deeper roots and multiplying among the masses who are the bedrock of our revolution. repression and persecution have failed to break the will of the masses to deter them from the pursuit of the revolutionary struggle.

Instead,

they have

further provoked the wrath of the people and increased their determination and drive to win freedom.

Combined with these mass political actions, has been the succession of stunning blows by the people's army; Umkhonto We Sizwe (the Spear of the Nation) against the enemy throughout the country, in such remote places as Cape Town, East London, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, Pietermaritzburg, Johannesburg and Klerksburg, to cite but a few.

It is this opportunity

once more to salute the commanders and combatants of Umkhonto We Sizwe and to express our confidence that they, the army of the people of South Africa, will discharge their mission with the same dedication and discipline that they have so far displayed.

As our struggle unfolds and reaches higher

levels of intensity, our armed offensive will occupy a correspondingly more

important role in our overall strategy to seize power from the racist tyrants.

Last year, we stated that our Movement is not only an opponent of the apartheid regime, but has actually emerged as an alternative power which

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has won SVSr thS SonSSious and Sofife Support of thS majority of our people.

The validiny of this SSSSSSmSnt hSS bSSn fully vindiSStSd by

Bent Sn entren011ng rSSiSl domination Sud reaping supSrâ\200\224profits events.
from SWSStSd blSSk labour, tho rSSiSt rulSrS Continue misreading the 1SS~ sons of the hiStoricSl SSVSlopmsnt Sf manklnd.â\200\231 FSr thSt rSSS on thSyare determined to plunge our society into the worst of human catastrophes.

In Sharp SontrSSt to tllS enemy' S strSthy Sf racial and StSSic segmentaâ\200\224 tion, the ANC and its allies continue to uphold and fight for the idea

of S unitary, nonurSSiSml and SomochtiS SSSiety for all our people,

blSSk Snd.whitS.

1955,SSS not only stood the test of time, but iS winlling the hearts and

Our policy documSht, the Freedom ChSrtSr9 adopted in

minds of growing numbers of Sur pSSplS ~ including honest patrioiï-\201S Snd

dSmSSrStS in the white Somml11nity SS well.

For thiS reason, thS BothS~

Iblan rSÂfgllms hSS lSunthdS Sounterâ\200\224offSnSiVS co blot out the ANC poli~

tioally, liquidate its leaders, exterminate its SStiVistS SSS supporters; and if possible, Â«iSstroy the very spirit for freedom, and to inflict the greatest possible damage on our broSd movement for nStionSl liberationo

To achieve this goal, the Pretoria rulersg the rSrmY Snd SSourity

forces? collaborators from among tllS bl211k people and mercenary agents

recruited from S11 over the globe, are working out Sud Sctually'imple~

menting this plan, St home and abroad.

At the centre of this countSrâ\200\224offensive, typical of Sli colonising and

oppressor clSSSSS, there lies the dirty political and ideolo5iSSl prSpSâ\200\224

ganda to discredit om strSthy and policies inside and outsidÃ© thS

country9'using iï-\201hS stStS propS5SndS machinery.

Of SourSS9 Socompanying S11 this idSologioSl Offensive? arrests, detenÃ©

tions, physical and mSnïï-\201SI torture of Sutiâ\200\224Spartheid activists and Sena?

chts9 as well SS their murder, continue unabated,

Some of the SOSSt

recent cases of pStrioSS being killSd hv tllS iSSSist police in dSuSStion

are those of MoSbi DipalS, Neil AQStt and others.

Also prominent in this enemy strSteg] iS the use of the weapon of SSSSSS iâ\200\224 nation.

SomS of the victims include our dear comrade JCS Gqui in HSrSrS,

Griffiths PEMSn5S in Durbsn, Petrus Sud JSbu MySSSS in SWSzilShd, and
Ruth First 1S szambique.

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The countries of Southern Africa are embroiled? at the present time;
in an undeclared war launched by the Pretoria regime.

Whether it be

in Mozambique and Angola, Lesotho or Zimbabwe, Botswana or Zambia
Seychelles? Neither of these or Madagascar the apartheid monster is involved
in a deliberate campaign of aggression and destabilisation.
During these campaigns of murder and pillage, our people have been
slaughtered in cold blood and have even had their bodies desecrated.

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The enemy has stated the purposes of this aggression quite clearly? when
it has repeatedly proclaimed its intention to act against these countries
so long as they allow the ANC to be present within their territories.
Clearly, therefore? the peoples of Southern Africa are having to pay the
supreme sacrifice, as they have done and are doing in Angola, Lesotho,
Zimbabwe and elsewhere in the region? because they are refusing
to bow down to the demands of the enemy to have the ANC and SWAPO
of Namibia uprooted and expelled from this region.
The offer made a few days back by the racist Prime Minister Botha to the
independent states of Southern Africa, for these states to sign non-aggression
pacts with apartheid South Africa constitutes part of this
offensive designed to impose Pretoria's Will on these states.

Botha is

the persistent aggressor.

No African country has fired a single bullet
across its borders into South Africa.

And yet Botha is inviting the

targets to sign a non-aggression pact with the aggressor.

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If he believes

in non-aggression? why does he not stop aggression?

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If he believes in

aggression, how will a non-aggression pact help him?

During the past years? this regime has been encouraged in its counter-

offensive by the criminal activities of Zionist Israel against the people of Lebanon and Palestinian refugees in that country and the Palestinian liberation Organisation? the PLO. .After repeated raids, aggression into Lebanon during the course of which the Zionist Israeli troops mercilessly butchered both the Lebanese and Palestinians and sought to destroy whole cities, the Zionist ultimately occupied virtually the whole of Beirut and other parts of Lebanon.

Apart from anything else the Pretoria regime used this experience to!

prepare the white South African population for similar campaigns of terror against the peoples of Southern Africa as happened. end is

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We greet the Nonwhllgnd Mbvemeht, esp001ullythepertieipants ln the'
forthcomxng New Delhi Summit.

We salute the fighters fer peace throughteuth the World; and pledge that Weâ\200\235
Will de ell in our power to remove the viola. tor of intelnetional peace and
securityâ\200\231litn our midst ~ the apertheidlegime.

We greet our friends and allies throughout the world and. 0811 on them to
persist togethelwith us, on the side of the forsee of national and social
liberation, peace and stability in Southern Africa,â\200\235

We are most deeply appreciative of the political eugport and substantial
material assistance they have given us during the pest yeel and.Whi ehWe;lâ\200\2303
know they Will continue to give in greater measure.'

Fellow South Africans; the eparthe id regime is preparing fer the elisie â\200\235
ahead.

That is Why it is bringing its armed forces into dOC1SIVO pOSlulQnS
10f eutllority'within the apartheid pOWel strueture.

That is Why it is cally~

ing out constitutional ehanges_designed to eentralise power in the hands Of
the racist president.

The captains ef the apartheid system are le~0lgenis+

ing themselves in the vein hepe that they can deal us a crushing blew.

But we shall never be crushed.

No people determined to free themselves have
ever been crushed.

And we are not about to be an exception.

But we must

organise ourselves for the capacity'te attack effecttively, as well as "
defend ourselves effecttively;

We must 01bdenise 01leelves into a conquering
force.

The level of our political and armed offensive must reach new
heights during the year 1983.

This Will be our Year of Uhited.Aotion!

Amandla Ngawethu!

maatle kee renal

Power te the People!

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. PRESIDENT

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The decisions of theBkuniï-\202K>Summlt are by their very natUIe a reflection of the positiens of the O.A. U. and its member states

In this connection, it

is important to emphaeite that ?ï-\202lo people, especially of South AfIica and Namibia? are, as never before, in need of the effective support of the QAU.

It is OI course common knowleeb.meâ\200\230that during â\200\230she past year the OoAqUo has

experienced serious internal problems.

As part of the'AfIioan Continent, as part of Africa's progresseive forces We must work f rte solution to the problems that have plagued the D.AOU.

We cannot stand alOof from this effOIt either? for? as the founding feâ\200\231there QAU aeolarod, no African country can he truly free until all of

of th AfIloe is liberated. That tluism is being demonstrated on our continent

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today.

African oountries need solidarity one with another.

And no sinble

one of them9 all of them oolleotively, can claim full independence unless anÃ@'until the whole continent has been liberated.

And at the present time,

until Namibia and South Africa have been freed.

That is why the current

â\200\230_oonoeIn of the people's of Africa, in re.1Id tothe state ol this greet African Organisation are particularly acutel21len they relatL to tlm aggressÃ@'sions to which the people of South Africa are being subjected by the fascist regimoglassisteï-\201 hy_ite imperialist allies.

We are eonfiïï-\202ent, howeveI9 Wt the OAU will obsLIve ite 20t11 Anniversary asâ\200\230a united foreeg eateble OI leading the people of our continent? capable of playing its proper Iole as a member Ol the non~Lllgned movement, oapdhlo of conIlbutinp in the struggle for worla peace. .,

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In your name9 deLI comps.â\200\234triets, we salute ouI oÃ@mrdÃ@Ã@s in arms, the heroic people of NLmibiLg tlieiI valiLnt vangUer SHAPO, and the mighty Peeple's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), all under the dynamic leadership.of

President Sam Nujoma.

We pledge our solidarity with them. We condemn the

Reagan Administration and the Pretoria fascists for their crimes against

Namibia and the People's Republic of Angola.

In spite

of this, in spite of

the Reagan Administration and the Pretoria racists, even because of them

Namibia will be liberated by SWAPO and the people of Namibia will extend

our greetings to all the peoples of South Africa as well as to those of

Western Sahara, Palestine, El Salvador, East Timor and their vanguard organisations: Polisario Front, PLO, Frelimo, ML, National Liberation

Front

Front

and Frontline.

among the women9 among the cultural and Sports workers, the religious
community end at ttle civic level.

While the task of building the mess democratic movement must fall on the
sheulders of the patriotic forces of our country and in

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a specielrrespons ihilit: for the accomplishment of this

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t8 with

the membership of the African E&tionzl Cengress.

On this deyg'we salute you, dear comrades? and express our profound
admiration for the manner in which you he 0 C atrieulce to raise the
struggle to the level at "hiet it is today. Yet We verJ aetigvgmgnt.
imposes on the ABC new9 more complex and urgent tasks.

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The people expect us to lead them to victory.

hey expect us to answerthe

question9 together with them9 in strureie end in eetiel Â« the question:

111331111: -. 19... (3.021?

We must, tMlrefore, pose the question to our?elves.

Are we organised

enough, strong enoughg eiseiplined aha LGQlOmUQd houbh b0 meet our 0011-

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gitions to the eeoele?

Let all of us9 on t?11s day? the 71st anniversary

of 07â\200\235 organisation, seek to answer those questions.frenhly and honestly

in order to correct all previous mistakes aha to learn from our exllerieenee

With a view to building the ANC itself inside the country into a mere for~

midebly organised force the.n it is today.

The African National Congress is e movement of patriots.

It leads the

masses in stru3gle fer the destruction of the iesoiet 1%11,9 the transfer

of power to the people and the realisation 01? tie ohjeetivee contained in

Freedom Charter.

It ueholdee strategy'whieh combines revolutionary

mass political action with revolutionary ermed struggle.'

As members of theATC we must? together with the people9-ih feet, help to

solve all problems that serve to Mew down the progress of the struggleg
provide a Clear perspect ix e 01 stAre we go fromhere and translate that

perspective into a pree ieal prommime of action.

This yeer917e shall he eoserving the 20th anniversaig of the Rivonie arrests.

By decision of the Uhited RM, ions General Assembly, the international commuâ\200\224

nity will observe this anniversary by further intensifying the campaign for

the immediate and unCOuClblql release of ell South African political
prisoners.

Keg the peoele of Sout21 Afrieeg must be in the forefront of

on the white minority that alone, unaided, it is unable to prolong the
lifespan of apartheid,
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The recent decision of the South African Labour Party to support and participate in the implementation of the President's Council's schemes must, therefore, be condemned without reservation.

The African National Congress

calls upon all our people in the so-called Coloured community to reject this decision and rebuff all attempts to draw them into the camp of the Oppressed; to set them against the interests of the people of South Africa, to set them against the peoples of Southern Africa and the entire continent, to set them against the entire progressive community.

The campaign

for the rejection and defeat of the enemy's counter-revolutionary constitutional plans is the task of all patriotic South Africans: Africans, Indians and democratic whites. It is a challenge to our people in the Coloured community. There can be no solution to the South African problem without the transfer of power to the hands of the majority.

During his year, the Bethe regime will seek to enact and implement its so-called Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill. This Bill

is intended to be carried out on a new and unprecedented scale.

It aims

to enslave the African workers as never before and will result in the deportation of millions of our people into the Bantustans in pursuance of the obvious plan of making South Africa white. He must launch the most concerted campaign to do set this Bill with all his intentions.

It must be resisted

with every possible means on a large scale.

Despite its restriction of the central role of the KhNgwane and Ingwevuma areas to the respective Bantustans, the Bethe regime has clearly not abandoned its plans of depriving more than a million of our people of their birthright as South African Citizens. It has abandoned its plan

in regard to Kosi Bay which would serve its military strategic objectives.

The appointment of the Rumpff Commission confirms this fact.

The regime

is looking for new ways and means of realising th

e

se intentions. We call

on all the people

to oppose any attempt to barter away even

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square inch of South African soil to oppose any attempt to deprive a

single South African of his citizenship

The apartheid system is in a deep crisis not only politically but also

economically»

At the same time the Pretoria regime is spending astronomi-

cally large sums of money on its military machine and the rest of its repressive

apparatus.

The burden of this economic crisis and military build-up is

-10â\200\224'

shouldered by the ordinary working people in the form of higher prices, rents, fares, taxes, reduced wages and salaries, and higher unemployment,

We must fight for a system in our country, a system whose wealth shall be used for the benefit of all our people.

When we observed the 70th anniversary of the ANC, we were joined literally by millions of people on all the continents. This event proved to be a universal and moving demonstration of the commitment of the world's peoples to the destruction of the apartheid system and a reaffirmation by the international community of its pledge of solidarity with the ANC and the people

of South Africa in their struggle for national and social emancipation,

from Southern Africa to North Africa, from South America to North America, from Eastern Europe to its Western part, from the Middle East to the Far

East, the same message of solidarity came back.

by Christians and communists alike, by Buddhists and Moslems, workers and intellectuals, all the different groups, political parties, women and men.

The message was repeated

and youth organisations.

An issue that is of grave importance for us in South Africa is the fact that the Pretoria racist regime is committing daily acts of aggression against

the people and against independent African States in Southern Africa. In the

course of this through its agents and directly, it kills people,

including children, and it carries out political and economic destabilisation

of these states on a wide scale.

We cannot remain aloof in the face of this criminal activity.

We must do

more and actively oppose this campaign of terror that the Pretoria regime

has unleashed against independent Africa.

The most effective deterrent to

the campaign of terrorism across our borders is a massive assault upon the

remnants on all fronts within our borders and the people as a whole

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In doing so, we shall be reinforcing the decision of the summit of the heads of state and government of the Frontline countries which was held in

March of last year in Maputo; When they resolved to strengthen their coordinated

defence actions in order to "defeat Pretoria's acts of aggression and

and economic sabotage against free and independent Africa, and to force the

regime to withdraw its occupying forces from the People's Republic of Angola

this campaign â\200\224 in our millions;9

But we must also observe this anniversary by seeking to emulate the example set for us by these outstanding revolutionary patriots who have remained in captivity for two long decades.

To emulate them means that for every

Mhndele, Sisulu, Mbekig Khthredag Goliberg; for every Mbtsoaledi, Gwele, Nyembe or Hogan that the enemy has captured9 we must produce a thousand others to take their places.

We have a duty to make our own sacrifices in the struggle to which they dedicated their lives.

we must follow in their footsteps, learning from their experiences, inspired by their courage and fired with the same love for the people and the same dedication to the cause of freedom which have made theirs to be household memes not only in South Africa but throughout the world.

The enemy relies decisively on the use of force to entrench himself in power.

We have to meet his murderous onslaught by intensifying the armed struggle.

Our task, therefore, is to further strengthen the combat capability of Umkhonto we Sizwe within South Africa for the immediate purpose of escalating our offensive.

The masses of our people must become and be part of this great revolutionary army, Umkhonto we Sizwe-

We would like to take this opportunity to pay special tribute to those comrades, these members of our people's army who have fallen heroically in battle.

Our revolutionary masses, least of all the ANC, will never let it be said of them that they fell in vain.

Even as we speak here there are six (6) young militants, members of Umkhonto we Sizwe, who are sitting under the shadow of the gallows in Pretoria's death cells.

These prisoners of war are the responsibility of

the international community and, especially, of our own people. of comrades Shebangu Heise, 'Iâ\200\230sotshe Moteung, Hesolodi and Mbgoerene

The lives

must be saved

Among the key elements in the enemy's strategy of survive

en& the entrenehr

ment of the apartheid system are the proposals put forward by the soaealledi-\201

President's Councilo

Central to this plan-is the eo~option of ui~\2020 so~

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celled Celoured and Indian communities of our pepuletion as tools to be

used for the perpetuation of white minority domination.

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CONGRESS

Telephones 211169 4Telexs 45390.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE AFRICAN NATIONHAL CONGRESS ON THE OCCASION OF

THE 71ST ANNIVERSARY ~ JANUO 8TH 1983Â»

Fell w South Africans;

Today? January 8th, we mark the 71st anniversary of our organisation?
the African National Congress.

We are beginning a new political year.

We must therefore set ourselves new tasks which we should strive to
achieve in the coming year.

We are marking this importa-t occasion in the history of our protracted
strugg e at a time when the revolutionary ferment amongst all sections
of the black oppressed majority has reached unprecedented heights and

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lms plunged the ruling racist clique into ieeper end Ã@eeper levels of

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political and economic eri es.

.A distinctive feature 01 this ellâ\200\224round

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crisis facing the eppressor class is that the initiative is shifting

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into the hsnes of the people~shd continues so to shift.

We are on the

OffGLSiVG *0 put an end to the cruel system of national oppression and
economic exploitation.

It is a process that the Pretoria rulers een
neither defuse nor halt.

Within the confines of the apartheid system

there is no way out of this crisis situation.

The real solution lies

in the victory of the revolutionary forces in the dismantling of the apartheid machinery and the transfer of political and economic power to the democratic majority.

Each year, as our forces advance on the enemy, this, our cherished goal, becomes clearer and nearer.

This time, last year, we proclaimed the year of the 70th anniversary of 'the 100th Year of Unity in Action'.

Drawing on the historic lessons

contained in seven decades of struggle under

we have sought to ensure, during this past year, that all these at home and abroad, who are opposed to the apartheid system, stand for a democratic South Africa, should unite in action and set in motion the process by which to expedite the process of our liberation.

In the coming period, we shall need

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to defend and consolidate all the

gains that we have made in the struggle to ensure the widest possible

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we must organise all-democratic forces into one front for national liberation.

Large sections of our people remain unorganised.

He should not allow this situation to continue any longer.

For us to achieve victory, it is essential

that the masses of our people engage in struggle as a conscious and united force.

That requires that these masses must have their own democratic organisations to mobilise and guide them and through which they can themselves make their own point of view heard.

So far, only a small minority of the black workers is organised into trade unions. It is the task of the existing democratic trade union movement to ensure that the unorganised workers are in fact organised.

This organisation

must encompass also the workers in the mines and in agriculture.

We do have to bend all efforts to ensure that every worker belongs to a democratic trade union.

Therefore, with all the power at our command we make a special appeal to the democratic trade union movement to come together again and actually succeed in drawing up and executing a plan for the united action of the democratic non-racial trade union movement. There is no obstacle too formidable to stop us from achieving this goal.

The situation in the countryside also calls for bold and urgent measures to establish or strengthen the popular organisation among the rural masses who are suffering in

enormous hardship and that is indescribable.

Whether as landless peasants, unemployed or as agricultural workers, or as

deportees who have been dumped in the so-called resettlement areas or as victims of the criminal Bantustan system, our people in the countryside are living in a veritable hell. For them as to the rest of us, the issue of liberation has become a matter of life and death.

These masses need also to be organised and mobilised into action where they are and wherever they are.

They must be mobilised to confront the oppressor

and the exploiter now.

Hence the need for mass democratic organisations
that will lead them.

Similarly, all patriots and revolutionaries must work tirelessly to strengthen
and expand the mass democratic organisations among the youth and students⁹