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Scheme of the Presidential report to the Conference:

Time frame:

-1960 to 1967 - Leaving the country and setting up the external mission.

-Receiving and training the first combatants of MK.

-The Luthuli detachment is deployed in Zimbabwe on its way to home.

-Beginning to do international work, particularly in independent Africa, England, the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries.

1967 to 1969:

- The Luthuli Detachment is engaged in fierce battles in Rhodesia.

- Our internal structures are very weak.

- The historic Morogoro Conference is held just two years after the death of President A.J. Luthuli.

- The creation of the Revolutionary Council

1969 to 1976:

- A period of great difficulties, but also revival of our underground inside the country.

- 1976 finds our Movement ready to receive many young people leaving the country as a result of the uprisings.

- Internationally we make tremendous progress, our fortunes received a great boost from the uprisings of 1976.

1976 to 1980.

- The June 16 Detachment begins to make its presence to be felt inside the country. Some of the most spectacular attacks ever carried out by MK takes place around this time; e.g., the SAS01 attack.

- We are beginning to resolve some of the problems associated with the creation of a viable underground.

- This becomes more so, particularly after we adopted some of the experience of the Vietnam revolution. In 1980 a high powered delegation of our Movement had gone to Vietnam where we were exposed on a first hand basis, to the experience of their own revolution.

- At this stage, we seem to have won the international front much better than our difficult task inside the country.

- We establish SOMAFECO.

1980 to 1985

- Gaining in experience and confidence, we begin to designate years by the point of focus for that year. This became very useful.

- The Revolutionary Council is replaced by the Political Military Council 1.

- We continue to increase our striking capacity both internally and internationally.

- Inside the country, we are at our strongest with the rise of the Mass Movement and the formation of the UDF, COSATU and others.

- South Africa is ungovernable and the regime is forced to impose the state of emergency.

- This further isolate the regime internationally. We begin to make head-way with the Western Countries which had consistently opposed or just tolerated us.

- At this stage, the Frontline states are solidly behind us.

- We hold the historic Kabwe Conference.

1985 to 1989

-The crisis of the regime are deepening.

- We are making tremendous gains building on to our earlier victories.

-At the end of each year we are stronger than the previous year whilst the regime grows weaker. This is true both internally and internationally.

-Pressure for the peaceful resolution of the apartheid problem begin to mount.

- The EPG is appointed and we come out of it much more strengthened. The regime is on the receiving side.

- We issue our statement laying down conditions under which we would be prepared to negotiate.

-We later follow this up with the Harare Declaration and thereby prepared ground for the present process.

Proposed approach:

- To examine our international work separately from our internal work.

- Follow this up with a report on our internal work.

- The earlier periods will be referred to only to show that our mission outside the country began then. It will therefore not be necessary to be as detailed as we should be with respect to the later period.

-We draw an exhaustive report which will form part of Conference documentation. We then draw a short summary of the report, which the President will read whilst presenting the report.

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