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'basLion of impeI1111111 11 A11039 L16 Iegime wlich  
laLely-broadcaeLE Lo AfIica regulaItIemindeIe lf iLs  
â\200\234economic 111.1111L1Iy mightâ\200\234.

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Material

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far been negligible, savÃ© wiLh IespecL Lo fooĩ~\202~  
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.some 5ocialiEL counLIies 111 5wedel.

But mageive maLeIial as siiELance, amollLing Lo 111~  
dreds of Lhousands of KwacIa, has been given dire-  
cLly, over Lhe head; of Lhe ARC, Lo various IefOIâ\200\224  
mist gIoupe and organieaLions 11 SouLh Africa'by  
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.Lionary oveILlIow of Lhe whiLe eLIucLLLIe and, wiLh  
1L, Lhe aboliLion OI IaCism 111 exploiLaLion 11:01I  
counLIyL  
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This was paIL of a campaign LQ isolaLe Lhe ANC from  
Lhe mas sea, deprive Llem 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 WiLhin sfight  
â\200\230  
of our people and will be Ieached, 101ever oiLLeI and  
painful Lhe inLerening disLance.  
Ile 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 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  
are the people and, the population  
in Southern Africa are most invaluable. The daily radio  
broadcasts the following message:

- 10\200\235

holding out offers of financial and technical aid,  
to open up Africa to South Africa's imperialist domination

-mination~ a dream of long standing On the part of

the, interests

-(b) White opposition parties and the vigilante with

of the ruling National Party.

\200\231\_

'(e) LXternal forces threatening international im-  
peachment.

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A special feature of white domination in South  
Africa is the pretence that the Black people, now

numbering over 20 million, do not exist above the  
level of the sub-human.

This pretence was unmasked

when the regime's Cidehtial 1:1ele rejected by the  
.L.

current Session of the United Nations General Assembly  
ably, an action taken in spite of the captive pre-  
tense of Black participation, themselves the creators of  
racist laws enacted about them, not with them, or  
by them. '

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.It will also be observed that in the ernZled talk  
by South

African whites about change, the Africans  
are seen as passive recipients of change, hand-  
cuffed by a benevolent self-styled master race, which  
alone decides what, how much and when to give.

This

is the

essence of white rule in our country;

It can therefore be expected that the regime will  
want to treat African States as part-time in the  
intolerable practice of dictation and deciding the  
destiny of the Black people of South Africa without t

the people, or at best, with the helpless captives  
and functionaries of the apartheid system, while the  
national leaders of the people and of the liberation  
movement are chained to Robben Island or taken for  
dead somewhere outside South Africa.

Secondly, the regime, in a state-of arrogant state-  
ment, is already demanding of militant African  
states born and bred in bitter struggle, to harass  
or suppress and persecute liberation movements  
in their territories, as a condition for the  
regime to co-operate.

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

conLribuLed 5leaLly L0 L68 increaEingly miliL 66L

.mood 01

LL16 people, EE pecially Black0kerE, now

increaEingly 015aniEed into Lrade unionE

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

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

hao an opporLuniLy Lo recoVEl and Lo cOuhLEr~aLLaCh,

and 1E not poor in maLellal End manoowel rEEourCEE.

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

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

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have L611E6 Lhe 11ELolicaivicL01v 01LEE people of

LSouLhern All110a a5ainEL Lhe Unholy Alliaï~\201ce into their

victory an6 061 6E1EEL.

ThiE 1E in Eharp conLraEL Lo

-Lile Lrend ma611eEL in Lhe pronouncemenLE and actionE

01 L15e are{lme EH6 1LE EpOkEEEmen 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 POrLugal~FRELI MO

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

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whenane EHELIMOeLEE BranEiLionalvGoveInmenL WEE Eworn

in.

A brief review of this letter will demonstrate our  
concern.

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In January, 1979 Prime Minister Lee of the late

1E-

51me decided to bring the 5-year GEI-2021al ELEC106E 101A»

Ward by 181monLhE, Claiming that 61E govezmEnL needed  
a free mandate because of a Eerie ELELE of poliL1~

â\200\230cal 6nIEEL in L6e COLLHLIy, and because of the opinion

of the gov@rnmEnL, the E6E61165 period of 5 years would

be crucial Ebi-201dEoooooto7/0

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AIHhAlbAL OI1974.

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

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

tion of 500 years 01 fortuguese 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~colonlal, anti-Iaeiet struggle,

the history of tle OAU, of the flghtlnO front- line

countries; in particular Guinea, ranaahla, Zaire and

'l 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 libelation moventlents have

'lmpoItant legeone for Southern AlIl0a,,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 demohetratedlin 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

libelation 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\_lo~  
llOWihg the LiebOh-coupg the African countries at  
â\200\230the hhted Natioe 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 incoheeqehta\200\224  
ial Smith, coula.leel the revolution closing in up~  
on it; and the pressure rising from the Black maeeee

'under-ite jackâ\200\224boote.

Sevel"e contradictions were

sharpening rapidly among the white population with

IpOWerful 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 0lthe 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 ol jubilation on the palt of

the Wï-\202lueï-\201 over the prospect of clOee and friendly

relations betWeeh'their government and Africah'cou~  
'ntriee. â\200\230Thie eehee 01 triumph-has been underwfitteh

'byWVoretelWe 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 SOuth Africa, the exploitexe are talking loudly 01

a new era 01 chahbe lh 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.

â\200\230burprisingly, African newemedia treat this kind of jo~

ke as 11 it hae something to do With the struggle 101

Black majority rule, in the couree 01 which Zambia,

among others, hae eacrificeh so much in human life and

'matÃ©riai resources.

vorgteroouoccooooÂ¢9/;

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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  
eOâ\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.

Â\$QME 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 illueiohe 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 star

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, speculated gloomily on the prospects of FRELIMO and ABC armed guerrillas emerging on South African territory; and it warned that the situation was deteriorating for the white regime.

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 position.

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, and the confusion among the white regime was matched only by the increasing sense of imminent victory that bound and united the oppressed people as one Solidarity, which in the FRELIMO forces and the EMBLIMO leadership, firmly backed by Tanzania, Zambia and Zaire, pushed the

regime relentlessly, scoring an unbroken and rapid succession of victories against the Unholy Alliance

of Caetano, Smith and Vorster, the way through to the assumption of the reign of government in Lourenço Marques in September.

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

'eecie t agents and racist euppoltere~ the white mllloly  
~legime as a whole~lealed, above all things, an up~rieing  
by the Black masses in Bouth Africa, for whom the b01~  
Â»CereIof theil foleign~dominated methellahd.  
maintainingeoopcopOQOOCB/I

While WQ caQQQL claim that the level of maea poliw  
Lical acLlVlLJ, iQQ-luding WQIkeIsâ\200\235 StrIKES' , in South  
AIIica, is all aQQQunLable \$0 LIle uQQeIglQqu and  
pIQpagaQQa WQIk done byLQQ ANC and lL3 uQiLs, iL is  
an essenLial QQIL QI AJC policy and WQIk LQ encouxage,  
a d WheIe possible; LQ-suprIL and gl I guidance LQ  
LlaWIul"QIgaQieaLIQQE lQ LIe couQLIy, and LQeIeby  
'dIIeCL LQQ eQLIIE mas e movement 'LQWQIde armed QLIQ~  
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x\_As lOQW ae We QQeIQLe unaelgIQLQd, a3 anâ\200\234llleWalâ\200\234

QIgaQiEaLiQQ QQdQIâ\200\231 Lhe laWs of the regime, and unLil  
'We embaIk QQ armed aQLiQQs, LQe LLIeQth QI QQI  
Â«movement, Which IeeLs iQILQe mass QI LQQJperlQ,

Wlll Qe Ieaveled Qle in moments of LenSionzÃ@nĩ-\201 mass  
deIiance, and in LQe growing clamouI IQI poliLical

and ecQQQmic QQWeI.

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Lo Lime QaliIe 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  
ĩ-\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 QCQIiĩ-\201Ã©QL LQQLLLQQ'QQQIQQQE poiilIqal,

diplomatic and moral suprIL We enjoy fromQOĩ-\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 Qllee~ua5L, Qurope and

gNQILh and SQQthAmeIica, Wlll 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 increased. Singly militant political actions, 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

EWrEgimeâ\200\230EEOWEd that the IELEWt1EEE Struggle

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â\200\231Guinea~B'EEaug Angela End NozaWbiQuÃ@khEE  
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ftpeolaleâ\200\230E EEPiratlonE.' ThiE LEE confirmed the  
role~and EtatuE accorded the liberation meven  
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entxi~\201ta tEE next-by-t1EÂ«OAU~En&  
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countfiesg and finally, on the ihitiative of  
the OAU;"by.tEE United NationE. ,The hiEtory  
making.LusakaVaccord,-â\200\230recording'a most hiE-  
toric apreement octween a colonial power  
and wuab tile bouth Allwcan faECiEtE referred  
to'aE â\200\230tLE â\200\234telrollEo olganiEation, ERELIMOâ\200\235

.doEE grEat :3,UEtiEE to tEE men, Women and  
' ChildIEn WEE have lElE doWn their liVEE Ltnder  
'oalnem of thEir national liberatimn movement  
and it Eete the pattern fol 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