

REVOLUTION IN AFRICA

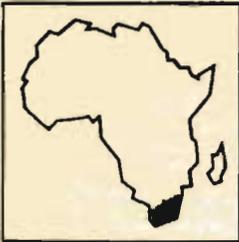
NEWSLETTER OF THE MATERIAL AID CAMPAIGN FOR ZANU



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US INCREASES SUPPORT FOR SOUTH AFRICA



On November 3, 1982, the Special Committee of the International Monetary Fund met in Washington, D. C. and approved a 1.07 billion dollar loan to South

Africa. The loan was pushed through by the u.s. even after the world community at the U.N. voted overwhelmingly to oppose the loan. The u.s., England and West Germany were the only member states of the U.N. to vote in favor of the loan. The I.M.F. has proportional voting based on the amount of money contributed. Therefore, even though all the African countries voted against the loan, the u.s. and the other imperialist countries control the I.M.F. and set its policies based on their

own economic, military and political interests. The I.M.F. is clearly used to maintain and deepen imperialist control over the Third World.

The current I.M.F. loan to South Africa reflects increasing support by u.s. led imperialism for the white settler colony of South Africa and is needed by South Africa to meet its military and economic needs at this time.

South Africa is involved in a heightened state of war in a period of economic decline. The war in Namibia, attacks on neighbouring independent African states, covert operations such as the attempted coup in the Seychelles and increasing repression at home against the African majority are all reactions to the strengthening of the front line states especially with the liberation of Zimbabwe as a vanguard against



Mass struggle in Azania (Soweto-1976) continues to grow and intensify

the South African regime. This heightening strength, the escalation of the mass struggle inside Azania, the building of the armed struggle and the economic sanctions imposed on South Africa by the U.N. for South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, have all put great strain on the South African economy and its ability to wage war. South Africa spends one million dollars per day to carry out its war in Namibia, so this loan will pay for the illegal occupation of Namibia and all South Africa's security needs at home and abroad. The u.s. support for South Africa is becoming more and more open, as seen by the pushing through of this loan.

Militarily, South Africa is vital to the needs of imperialism. It maintains direct control of the southern part of Africa. It is also a place for the u.s. airforce and navy to use as bases to control the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. Just recently, the export of 6 u.s. planes to be used by the South African airforce as air ambulances was approved. South Africa is an area of intelligence gathering for the u.s. particularly via satellite and it is the force that maintains the instability of Southern Africa and the continued exploitation of the rich land, labor and resources in the area.

To enhance the ability to do all of these things, the u.s. breaks international law:

- two years ago, shells for the u.s. 150m.m. cannon that can be used for tactical nuclear weapons were sent to South Africa from Vermont via Canada.

- in September, 1981 the u.s. issued visas to the springbok rugby team to come to the u.s. to build support for South Africa.

- in September 1982 2,500 shock batons were sent to South Africa. Their 3,500 volt charge is used to terrorize prisoners and to attack strikes & demonstrations.

- the recent State Dept. authorization allowing american diplomats to visit the "homelands" (bantustans).

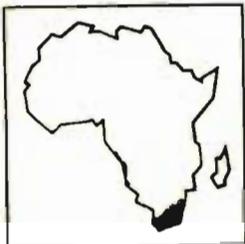
- visits to South Africa by american entertainers in the face of UN mandates against the cultural support of South Africa.

- The \$1.07 billion IMF

Economically and financially u.s. imperialism's investments are substantial and increasing. u.s. industry, especially "defense" and other related industries rely on the strategic minerals that are extracted in Azania and the rest of southern Africa. Substantial profits are made there because of the super-exploitation of African labor. u.s. financial investments have doubled in the past 10 years from 1.1 billion dollars to 2.63 billion dollars. In 1972-73 Citibank was involved in 27 loans to South Africa totalling 1.6 billion dollars. Chase Manhattan, the First National Bank of Boston and the Republic National Bank also have huge holdings there. u.s. auto and oil companies are operating numerous facilities, justifying their presence there by using the Sullivan Principle that mandates a token number of Africans be employed in u.s. companies in South Africa. The sub-group on nuclear export co-ordination (including officials from the Department of State, Defense, Commerce and Energy) is considering South Africa's application for a large hot isostatic press used in nuclear technology. In all, 19.5% of all foreign investments in South Africa are from the u.s.

Economists put forward that the economic crisis in South Africa is because of the sharp drop in gold since 1980. That is only partially true. South Africa has been in crisis ever since 1976, and the wave of sustained uprisings that followed the mass eruption in Soweto. These uprisings and the student boycotts of 1976, came out of a long history of struggle in Azania against the regime. The uprisings sparked by Soweto precipitated the present economic and political crisis. South Africa is still paying for the replacement of the facilities, both

CHAIRMAN POKELA OF THE PAC AT THE UN



Chairman Nyati Pokela of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) addressed the United Nations twice recently. On November 5, 1982 he

spoke before a session of the U.N.'s Special Committee Against Apartheid. The occasion was the presentation by the U.N. of its Human Rights Award for those who have made a contribution to humanity, and specifically in this case, in support of the liberation of Azania.

Chairman Pokela delivered a major address to the General Assembly on Nov. 9th, making a report to the body on the situation in Azania, and to strengthen the U.N.'s resolve to push forward its full program in support of the Azanian liberation struggle. In this address, he stressed that apartheid could only be eliminated by the full restoration of the rights of Africans, and that the U.N. was duty bound to insure this. All other political arrangements such as the "power sharing" proposed by the whites to rule with the passive cooperation of the Indians and coloreds was just another way to stop the African majority.

Concerning the imposition of sanctions, Chairman Pokela said: "The reasons for this reluctance on the part of the western powers are not difficult to find. True apartheid is abominable, but it is also very profitable. Western investment, in defiance of international calls for sanctions against the apartheid regime, has been steadily growing... Such investments do not constitute pressure for change, but an active form of encouragement for apartheid."

Chairman Pokela also spoke of the recently approved IMF loan to South Africa. The money (\$1.07

billion) was needed to enable the South Africans to pay for their continued aggression against Namibia and Angola, and the racists "regard it as a license to commit aggression against neighboring and far off African states...The overt and covert assistance given to the South African racists by the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Japan, and the close cooperation that exists between the racists in occupied Azania and the Zionists in occupied Palestine has also been instrumental in the racists intensifying repression and suppression internally".

Chairman Pokela did continue to call for mandatory sanctions as an important contributory form of struggle. But given the reactionary violence of the racist regime and the refusal of the western powers to implement sanctions "the oppressed people of Azania long decided to employ whatever means at their disposal to realize their inevitable victory. They consciously chose the path of armed struggle...not because they love violence, but because they know full well that it is the only true path to liberation in the face of racist intransigence and western connivance". He ended his address calling "on the people of the world who cherish justice and are resolutely opposed to all forms of exploitation to launch a major international campaign against all those who overtly or covertly connive with the South African racist regime."

Chairman Pokela, while in New York City, was the guest of honor at a reception Nov. 6th in the Harlem State Office Building, where he was enthusiastically received by supporters and members of the Harlem community. Chairman Pokela also participated in a program in his honor sponsored by the National Black United Front held on Nov. 12th at Medger Evers College in Brooklyn NY.

NEW AFRIKAN & WHITE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS —TARGETS THE STATE'S ATTACK

On November 18, 1982 the u.s. government issued the most massive political conspiracy against revolutionary forces in recent years, 11 people - Dr. Mutulu Shakur, Sekou Odinga, Nehanda Abiodun, Bilal Sunni-Ali, Chui Ferguson, Jamal, Iliana Robinson, Nilse Cobeo, Susan Rosenberg, Silvia Baraldini and Dr. Alan Berkman - are being charged with conspiring in alleged clandestine actions directed by the BLA. Of those indicted and facing trial, Sekou Odinga is a New Afrikan Freedom Fighter and POW, several other people are or were activists in public organizations such as the Black Panther Party and the Republic of New Afrika, and the two white anti-imperialists targetted in this case are both members of May 19th Communist Organization.

We believe that all progressive people need to support these indicted comrades and combat all aspects of government repression. Through the use of traitors, the FBI hopes to discredit and destroy the very concept of a revolutionary armed struggle for liberation, criminalize claimed revolutionary actions such as the liberation of Assata Shakur and tried to make public revolutionary organizing illegal. This is the same counterinsurgency strategy applied by the CIA against national liberation movements in Africa and throughout the world.

As a project of May 19th Communist Organization we particularly want to share with other anti-imperialists our view of why May 19th is being targetted and how it can be supported.

Proletarian internationalism, and in particular unconditional support for the liberation of Africa and New Afrikan peoples has been central to May 19th's strategic view of the defeat of u.s. imperialism. May 19th Communist Organization was born out of the struggle for white

people in the u.s. to support the right of New Afrikan nation to wage armed struggle for land, independence and socialism - the same goals and strategy of African liberation movements throughout the continent. It was largely through its relationship to the New Afrikan Independence Movement that May 19th Communist Organization realized the strategic importance of building the Material Aid Campaign for ZANU-PF as an organizational form for solidarity with African liberation.

Through our work in solidarity with the revolutionary movements in Africa, we understand more deeply the power of people's war in defeating imperialism and white supremacy, that socialism must be the goal for revolutionary forces and that it is advancing and that women participating in people's war and socialist reconstruction is the only strategy for total liberation. We have also learned key lessons - in particular when imperialism is faced with the growth and consolidation of revolutionary forces and the public movement that supports those forces - it unleashes terror and violence to destroy them. The assassination of leaders, imprisonment of leaders and political activists, and attacks on the families and homes of political activists are not unknown to the u.s. government in its war against national liberation. In southern Africa the 10 year imprisonment of Robert Mugabe by the Rhodesians, the assassination of Patrice Lumumba by the CIA, or the banning of the PAC by South Africa has not stopped the struggle of the people to be free.

Silvia Baraldini is a leader of May 19th Communist Organization and gives critical leadership to building in the u.s. principled and strategic unity among white people with national liberation - particularly African liberation. In February, 1980 she was part of a delegation that traveled to Zimbabwe in response to ZANU's request for international observers of the

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MNR—IMPERIALISM ATTEMPTS TO DESTABILIZE MOZAMBIQUE



Since the liberation of Zimbabwe, there has been a major advance in the regional struggle against South Africa. The front line states are coordinating economic planning through SADCC (Southern African Developing Coordinating Conference) and reaching higher levels of cooperation concerning security. This is particularly true of Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Just last month, after the latest SADCC meeting held in Harare, Zimbabwe, Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe and President Machel held a day of joint discussion on security matters.

These meetings were to deal with South African-backed counter insurgents, the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR). This pseudo "liberation group", like UNITA in Angola, is part of imperialism's response to the advances of independent states and liberation movements in southern Africa, and its attempt to establish neo-colonialism.

On July 22, the Mozambican Army intercepted and routed out a South African army unit near the South African border. They were forced to abandon a great deal of equipment which indicated that they had been on a reconnaissance mission to open the way for future sabotage raids which would be attributed to the MNR. It was because of the fast-thinking of local peasants, who alerted the nearest Mozambican Army barracks, that the South Africans were so quickly ejected. President Samora Machel has warned the people to be on their guard, and has appointed military commanders to all the MNR affected areas so that the civilian militias of the revolution can be reestablished. Since March, the government has been distributing weapons to the people in order to realize this strategy.

The MNR was created by the Rhodesian secret services in 1976 while in direct contact with South African secret police. This was at a time shortly after Mozambique had severed ties with the then apartheid, white settler regime of Rhodesia. From its very beginning, the MNR was a foreign operation, intended to destabilize Mozambique. It is trained, financed, and run by South Africa and is made up of Mozambicans who had been booted out of FPLM (Mozambican Army) for embezzling funds from the liberation forces.

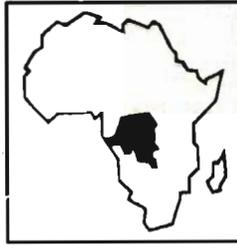
After the victory of the Zimbabwean people over the Rhodesians, the mercenary forces of the MNR had to flee to South Africa, where they received new bases. Since then, South African military intelligence and "specialists" have plotted, assisted, and independently carried out the actions for which the MNR is given credit.

Although the MNR had been largely destroyed by the time of its ouster from Zimbabwe, it was revitalized under South African patronage, and has damaged the reorganization of the Mozambican



President Samora Machel visits Zimbabwe to build regional cooperation and support

HISTORY: REVOLUTION IN AFRICA THE CONGO



The struggle of the Congolese people to achieve true independence has been long and full of lessons for the worldwide struggle against u.s. led

economy. It is concentrating on disrupting the vital transport routes between Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, sabotaging the fuel pipeline between Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and also terrorizing the FRELIMO supporting peasants of the isolated agricultural regions. The MNR's internal supporters in Mozambique are the huge land owners and unseated politicians, who preferred Portuguese colonial exploitation and the resulting profits for the imperialist few, rather than supporting FRELIMO in building a socialist, egalitarian society. Although the MNR has attempted to encourage tribalism, the peasants and workers have overwhelmingly sided with their FRELIMO run government, demanding "Give us guns to fight the bandits!"

Recently, Jorge Costa, the top Mozambican security official, fled to South Africa, as have other officials. This came at a time when the FRELIMO leadership was involved in meetings with about 1,000 former collaborators with the Portuguese colonial regime, who wished to remain in Mozambique. These former low level collaborators, had been uncovered due to increased cooperation from Portuguese authorities and the loosening of the tongues of former Rhodesian security officials by the new government in Zimbabwe. This helped flush out South African agents who had managed to escape detection earlier. Costa and others like him, feared exposure and fled. President Machel countered the fears of many Mozambicans over such a high level traitor, by saying that before we had been weak, and now we are strong. That is why Costa fled.

Now, with the building of the people's militias, and the Mozambican security forces waging a campaign to eliminate foreign spies, we are seeing another step in the consolidation of Mozambique's revolution, and in the total expulsion of imperialism from southern Africa.

imperialism and for building socialist revolution. This struggle has continued to grow from generation to generation. This historical article deals with the intermediate period between the initial phase of the anti-colonial struggle led by Patrice Lumumba and the current phase under the leadership of the FLNC. We look to the past to better understand the present and future. The lessons from the nationalist struggle lead to the waging of people's war under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist organisation to defeat neo-colonialism and imperialism and lead to the Building of socialism. Another lesson is the necessity for a continuing ideological struggle to build the masses of the people to take on waging people's war til victory and to do this by constantly fighting the opportunism within the struggle that can only lead, if unchallenged, to errors and to abandoning the struggle when conditions get difficult.

October 11th. marked the 14th anniversary of the assassination of Pierre Mulele, the second liberator of the Congo after the death of Patrice Lumumba. Comrade Mulele, the Interior Minister in the government of Patrice Lumumba was in the leadership of the National Committee of Liberation (CNL) which was created by the Lumumbists to carry on the struggle for the complete independence of the Congo and for socialism.

Pierre Mulele was a revolutionary and a socialist. He fought to apply the science of Marxism/Leninism to building the struggle

and under his leadership the People's Republic of the Congo was proclaimed in 1963 at Kisangani, and the first People's Liberation Army was formed in Africa. Because of its role in the political/military strategy to win socialism for the Congo, it was also known popularly as the Red Army.

It was only after this massive foreign invasion that Mobutu could officially be put in power to rule the Congo for imperialism. The full fire power and genocidal imperialist war strategy was unleashed against the People's Liberation Army and the whole people of the Congo in 1964 with a massive invasion of NATO troops. All the methods used by the u.s. and its allies in the Congo were the same ones later applied in Vietnam. Because of the savagery of the bombings throughout the country 550,000 Congolese were killed between 1964-68, to say nothing of the high number of injured. This along with the military/diplomatic pressures put on the socialist and African states who supported the Congo cut the supply life line to the freedom fighters. The liberation forces were forced to leave the country by 1968.

Pierre Mulele withdrew to Congo/Brazzaville in the face of military setbacks. In 1968 the imperialists put pressure on Congo/Brazzaville to force Mulele to return to Congo/Kinshasa to help

set up a new government of national reconciliation that the imperialists would "guarantee". This was a trick to lure him back into the country, and after three days he was assassinated by Mobutu. The liberation forces then left the Congo and went into exile, mostly in Angola.

The assassination of Pierre Mulele ended one period of the struggle to free the Congo--not as the imperialists had hoped that with the assassination of one leader the whole struggle would disintegrate, but instead marked the beginning of the current and final phase.

In 1968 all of the liberation forces formed themselves into a national liberation front, the Congolese National Liberation Front (FLNC), to fight for independence and socialism. In June, 1968 after a decade of struggle the FLNC was formed to carry on the banner of Lumumba until final victory.

Che Guevara, proletarian-internationalist freedom fighter, who fought in the Congo in 1964-65, said that the struggle in the Congo would determine if Africa would be socialist or neo-colonialist. These are still the terms today and the struggle in the Congo will not only affect it alone but all of Africa.

For further readings:

The Question of "Zaire"/Congo
The History of the 1977-78 Uprisings in the Congo.
Written by the Congolese National Liberation Front.

There will be a series of demonstrations internationally on January 17, 1983 to commemorate the 22nd anniversary of the assassination of Patrice Lumumba and in solidarity with the FLNC and the Congolese struggle. They will be held in Africa, Belgium, France, West Germany, Switzerland, New York City, Mexico City, Puerto Rico, Washington, DC, Toronto, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Austin, and Houston.

Demonstrate in solidarity with independence and socialism in the Congo and take a stand against u.s. imperialism's continued attacks on the Congo. The demonstration in New York City will be at the Zairian Mission, 48th Street and 3rd Avenue from 4:00 to 6:00pm on January 17th.

For information on the details of the other demonstrations contact the Material Aid Campaign.

VICTORY TO THE FLNC!

DEFEAT U.S. IMPERIALISM!

ANTI-SPRINGBOK APPEAL DENIED

The fundamentally political nature of the Anti-springbok 5 case was further exposed when the New York State District Court of Appeals rejected their appeal on their harsh sentencing. Responding to the assertion that the sentencing judge was politically motivated and based their 6-12 month sentences on disproven government allegations, Judge Titone cited these same exact lies. Where the defendants put forward proof of direct and continuing FBI intervention in the case, Titone simply ignored these facts and said they were not "improper". This was a continuation of the state's strategy to criminalize fighting white supremacy and the building of the revolutionary anti-imperialist movement. The government's case was further focused and sharpened because some of the Anti-springbok 5 are in May 19th Communist Organization (see article in this issue).

From the airport to the denial of the appeal, the u.s. government orchestrated this counterinsurgency/COINTELPRO attack against the Anti-springbok 5 and the anti-imperialist movement. The position of the appellate court just like the trial court carried out the u.s. government's strategy. Just like the grand juries and the recent RICO grand jury indictments of members of the New Afrikan Independence Movement and May 19th Communist Organization for conspiracy, the denial is aimed at the destruction of forces that support the revolutionary defeat of u.s. imperialism and white supremacy.

In the face of these carefully planned and concerted attacks the four members of the Anti-springbok 5 in jail never waived. They continued to build the anti-imperialist movement in solidarity with the struggle in Azania and show the nature of the resistance necessary to build this movement and actively fight imperialism. The Anti-springbok 5's political offensive around the appeal was

part of this resistance, and it exposed and sharpened the role of the state. Support for the Free Azania Campaign furthers this stance.

We are continuing our commitment to build solidarity in the u.s. with the liberation of Azania and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania by building the Free Azania Campaign. This campaign is to raise money for the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (AFLA), the armed wing of the PAC, now when the main priority of the PAC is to heighten the building of the army and people's war inside the country. A primary task of the revolutionary anti-imperialist movement in this country is to stop u.s. aggression in southern Africa and to build solidarity with the forces fighting u.s.-led imperialism. Fighting the springbok tour was critical to building this movement in the u.s. As the u.s. builds its alliance with fascism in southern Africa we must heighten our commitment to the forces for liberation. Participate in the Free Azania Campaign.

- make checks payable to the PAC.
- write to the Anti-springbok 5

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C76 Men's House
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Eve is also a grand jury resister.

RUN FOR THE CONGO—UPDATE

On October 17, 1982 people gathered in Prospect Park in Brooklyn to participate in the Run for the Congo. On that same day October 20th Freedom Fighters, grand jury resisters and the Anti-springbok 5 ran inside prison in solidarity with the FLNC and with the struggle for African liberation worldwide. Many other people showed their support for the FLNC by pledging per mile contributions for miles run by the Freedom Fighters and the other runners.

This event was part of a National Medical Campaign in Solidarity with the FLNC. Contributions should be sent to the work and mailed to the Material Aid Campaign, P.O. box 1276, Stuyvesent Station, N.Y., 10009.

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refused to participate in the racist South African strategy. In recent "elections" to set up a white dominated triracial government in the 87.3% of Azania denied to African people, over 90% of the Indians and coloreds boycotted the elections.

South Africa is trying to push this plan through in direct response to the advances of the liberation struggle, trying to blunt it and at the same time, to achieve some international support and legitimacy for the "progress" it has made. But mostly South Africa has increased internal repression which has only led to preparations for even more repression. This is why South Africa needs the IMF loan and shock batons. The current situation in Azania for all the fascist brutality of the South African government, is a reactive and defensive response to the mass and clandestine mobilization of the Azanian liberation movement and to the fact that except for Namibia, it is completely surrounded by free and independent African states.

economic and military, that were destroyed at that time. In 1976 77% of all South Africa's foreign loans were from the IMF. Also in 1976, a consortium, led by Citibank, loaned South Africa 95 million rand.

South Africa's crisis is further heightened by the continued refusal of African people to leave the cities and return to their "homelands". Their refusal to recognize the bantustans stands is coupled with the demand by the Azanian people that all of Azania is their home. The Indians and coloreds have also actively

UN SECURITY COUNCIL CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICA'S TERRORISM

As this paper goes to press the United Nations Security Council condemned South Africa's invasion into Lesotho on December 8, 1982. South Africa attacked by air, ANC (African National Congress) members and refugees residing there, killing 42 people. The Material Aid Campaign for ZANU joins the international condemnation of this cowardless attack against liberation forces that are fighting to defeat South Africa. We also fully support the rights of the Lesotho government to protect and provide asylum for political refugees from South Africa.

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elections prior to independence. She returned to Zimbabwe in April, 1980 as ZANU's guest for the Independence Day celebrations. In August and September, 1981, as a leader of May 19th she traveled in southern Africa meeting with ZANU as well as leaders of SWAPO, FLNC and the PAC. These relationships have deepened our understanding of the struggle against imperialism in southern Africa and our commitment to building solidarity in the u.s. Since October 20th last year Silvia Baraldini has traveled throughout the u.s. as a spokesperson for the Coalition to Defend the October 20th Freedom Fighters.

The Material Aid Campaign for ZANU extends our full solidarity to the 11 people indicted and to people jailed because they refuse to collaborate with the u.s. government by testifying before grand juries. This case in particular is an attack on our right to build a revolutionary anti-imperialist movement in the u.s., on our right to participate in the total destruction of u.s. imperialism and the building of a socialist society.

Join us in fighting to stop the repression against revolutionary forces:

1) the campaign to stop the RICO grand jury - write to the Coalition to Defend the October 20th Freedom Fighters, P.O. Box 254, Stuyvesant Station, N.Y., N.Y. 10009 to circulate petitions, arrange for speaking engagements. Come to a vigil outside MCC on the 26th of every month to support non-collaboration.

2) Free the RICO indictees -- stay in contact with May 19th Communist Organization to arrange speaking engagements, engage in specific campaigns, find out when to come to court.

3) MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TO LIBERATION LEGAL DEFENSE/BAIL FUND. We need funds to be able to politically combat these attacks and provide legal support. Our first priority is to bail Silvia Baraldini out of jail - her presence on the streets will be a victory and will greatly contribute to our collective ability to fight this repression by building revolutionary resistance.

Stop the repression!

Support the armed clandestine movements!

Victory to African liberation worldwide!

Defeat u.s. imperialism!

For more information, write Material Aid Campaign for ZANU(PF), P.O. 477 Stuyvesant Sta., N.Y., N.Y. 10009 or leave a message for Material Aid Campaign for ZANU (PF) at (212) 868-3330.