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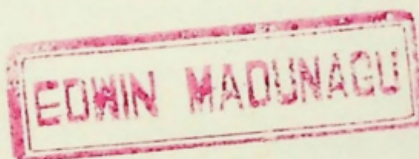
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TWILIGHT TIME FOR APARTHEID-COLONIALISM **

The Situation in South Africa and
Call for International Action

by

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** This paper was prepared by Mr. Potlako K. Leballo, the Acting President of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania.

It is published at the request of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

The views expressed herein are those of the author.

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"In 1977 there was the grim realisation that the international pressures are here to stay, that economic hard times are facts of life, and the immediate future bleak."

-- THE STAR, Johannesburg, -
international weekly airmail edition
2 July 1977

Introduction

During the thirty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly, for the first time ever, the Azanian national liberation movement was invited to address the august body and on that historic occasion the Pan Africanist Congress solemnly announced that the national uprising which broke out in Soweto the previous June signalled the beginning of the final thrust by the African majority against white minority rule in Azania.

This announcement has been vindicated by more than a year of unrelenting struggle in all corners of the country. The crippling blows dealt the apartheid enemy by students, workers and the broad masses of the oppressed people have not given the South African racist régime a moment's respite ever since 16 June 1976. As a result panic and confusion reign supreme with the apartheid régime in particular, and with the white settler community in general.

Today, more than ever before, it is recognized by an increasing number of white people in South Africa that the end to apartheid rule is approaching. Of great concern to this excessively privileged community, the question is no longer when white minority rule is going to be brought down, but how? Given the notorious intransigence of neo-Nazi National Party of racist Premier Vorster, on the one hand, and the now well-pronounced determination of the black masses to free themselves, on the other, the end to white minority rule can only come through violence.

The white-settler colonialists in South Africa have in the past relied on the reckless use of police terror to contain popular uprisings such as the Soweto school children's demonstration. Although fiercely resisted, these terror tactics, it should be admitted, have had a measure of success. The cold-blooded massacres at Sharpeville, Langa, Vanderbijl Park, Nyanga and so forth, during the famed Positive Action Campaign of the Pan Africanist Congress against the "pass laws" in 1960, were greeted with nation-wide anger by the African masses and even received wider support throughout the country. The racist régime imposed a virtual martial law