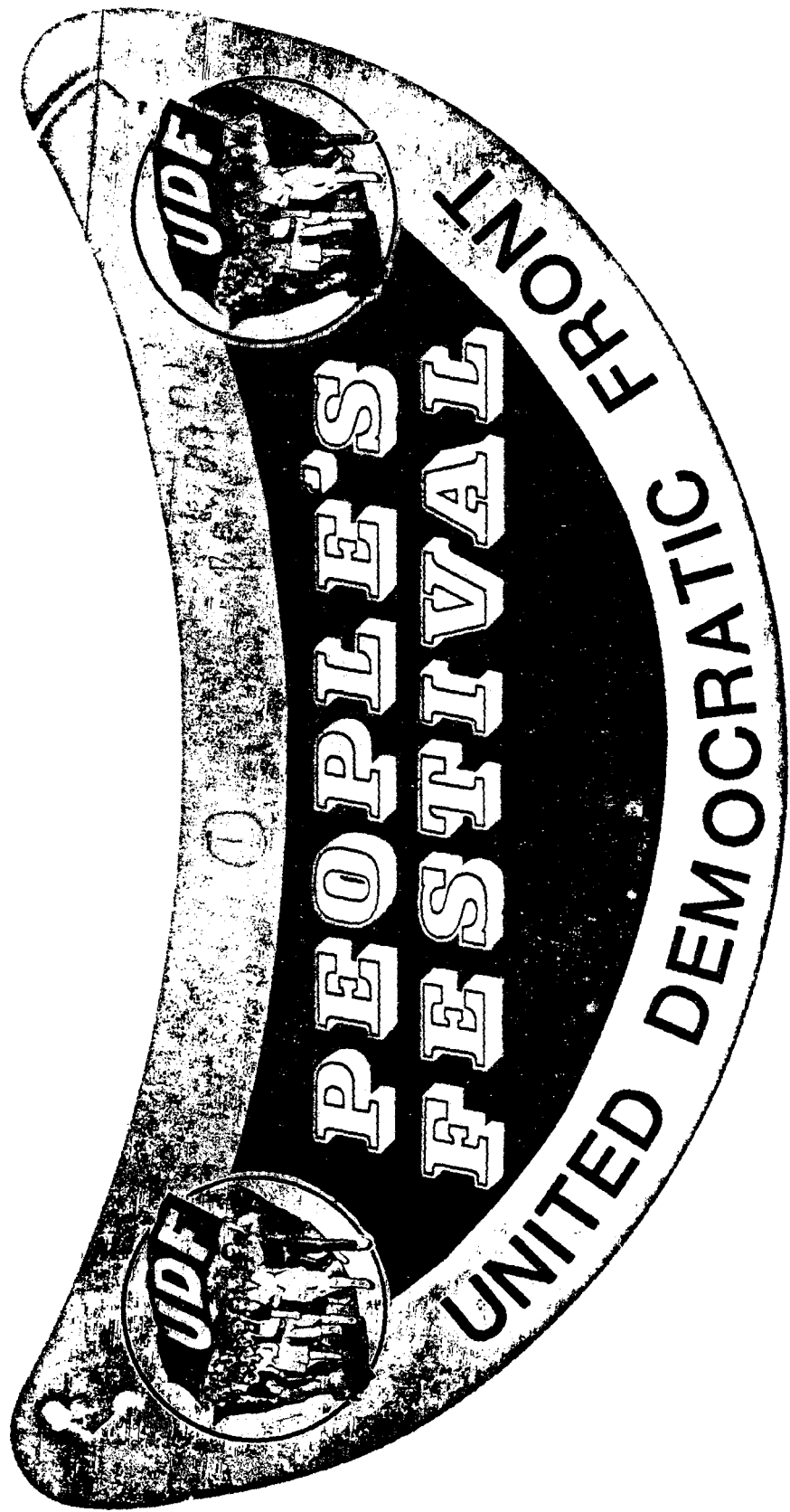


BESK.19
BEW. AAA 1-21

ASSESSOR



19

25/8/87

1. 10F Extent of ANC, SACP.
2. Politicisation and mobilisation - extensive country wide violent disturbances has increased markedly.
3. Condemnation of SA-internal policies creating opportunities for super power involvement
4. Rev. Climate

5. 5.1 What is civilised about the ^{Cold blooded} killing of 3-12 yr old children?

5.2 What is civilised about the shooting of 19 ^{protesting in cross roads} people mainly women?

5.3 Where is a sign of civilisation in the ~~shooting~~ ^{riddling with bullets} from behind the bodies of mourning people in a funeral procession from behind their backs.

b. Remains committed to its non-violent position. ~~Under~~ The murdering of our people was carried out by agents of apartheid. ~~and~~ ^{champions of} reaction.

Our ~~concern~~ ^{call} for a more just and equitable system based on the will and participation of the majority Black and White is a clear expression of our concern for life. On the contrary this Govt. has never placed any value on life - especially

that of the oppressed. How many ⁽²⁾
school children has it killed, how
many miners has it mowed down
how many widows and orphans has
made?

un governable
Tanners.

189 - late
New Cross Roads Transi - Mali

7. Guarantee there is no loss of life - ?

8. Acquisition of power - means
available.

(19)
27/1887.

- 1. Personalities
- 2. Mobilisation
- 3. Challenge to Protest
- 4. Anti Communist - implication - to AAF ideologically?

Riscalla

- 1. Bushy
- 2. Letter of demand.

Thomas Richard

Letter of Amnesty International

Quintu Rivas

4

2

- 27. Finances Follow up - on audited statement
 - T. Shute
 - calendar.
 - OFS finances.
- 2.8 Information office
- * 29. Bigger premises.
- * 30. Typist/receptionist
- 31. Report to Panel to Patrons
- 32. Conference report to embassy & support groups. & Nourjamo.
- 33. Northern TUL.
- 34. E. Cape - Emergency/Relief project
- 35. " FEBCO
- 36. Conference (NAC) recommendations.
- 37. Type out working principles
- 38. Meet Parents Adhoc national committee
- 39. meet costs.
- 4.0

No (19) 1/9/87.

10 APRIL 1985

①

"A.A.F.2"

ACTION LIST

- 1. Type and dispatch N.E.C minutes. - ready by 12/11/85
- 2. Produce conference booklet. - ready by 12/11/85
- *3. Setup sub. committee on Labour - discuss with coms.
- *4. " " " " Rural Areas & Bantustans & rural orgs.
- *5. " " " " Education & Training (courses)
(to start with key note address - recon. eg. understanding our country and the world. @ Educating & Training activists - workshop for organisers & workers rep. N.E.C. & E.P.S)
- 6. Programme for the year.
- *7. Housing & Civic conference.
- 8. Meet with Chester Campaign committee(s)
- 9. Method of supporting Chester Campaign.
- 10. Followups on unions - NUM, FOSATU, AFEDU, SAAMU
- *11. Administrative officers
- 12. Treason Trial - next phase.
- 13. New Zealand Tour - preparations. - Natal
- 14. Tri-cameral what next?
- 15. B.L.A. what next?
- 16. Followup on building of the Boat
- 17. Rural org.
- 18. National organiser - discuss
- 19. Political line regarding - Political rights for African People's
- 20. Judicial commission to record crimes committed by collaborators. ? ~~investigate~~ → ?
- *21. Labour sub-committee - unions, unemployment & other working class issues eg. COST. OF LIV. Union
- 22. Follow up discussion on a Federation.
- *23. Job description of National organiser.
- 24. N.E.C. meeting. Followup
- 25. National Secretariat meeting - before N.E.C.
- 26. N.W.C. meeting

29/8/87

19 27/8/87

No 19 27/8/87

No 19 25/8/87

"AAA2"

Copy

I must see you tomorrow. Please note that you will appear to see me Sat night. I hope you have kept yourself free.

now

~~Is will you be in~~

Raymond

PTA

Johannesburg

- 1. My post - Jim
- 2. Chris Slanini
- 3. Steve

Tuesday & Wednesday

- 1. Debbie SAPA 834 661
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Flow
word

Your personal copy CHOW

"AAA₂"

10

Profiles of the sixteen
United Democratic
Front Treason
Trialists -
1985

**WE
STAND
BY OUR
LEADERS**

NAME : Rev Frank Chikane
DATE OF BIRTH : 3 / 3 / 51
PLACE OF BIRTH : Johannesburg
RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS : 310 Zone 7
Pimville
Soweto
1808
POSTAL ADDRESS : P.O. Box 126
Kwa-Xuma
1868
TELEPHONE : 938 - 4052 (011)
MARITAL STATUS : Married
No. OF CHILDREN : 2 Boys (Aluta - 4 years of age; Otlile - 6 months)

WORK SITUATION

I have been working since 1982 as the General Secretary of the Institute of Contextual Ideology (I.C.I.), an ecumenical organisation facilitating the process of contextualization of theology in Southern Africa.

PREVIOUS PASTORAL EXPERIENCE

I was ordained as a pastor by the Apostolic Faith Mission of Africa and pastored a congregation of the said church in Kagiso, Krugersdorp, from 1976 to 1981.

POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

- Deputy President of the Soweto Civic Association
- Pat Vice-President of the United Democratic Front (Transvaal Region)

NAME : Paul David
DATE OF BIRTH : 26 / 8 / 40
PLACE OF BIRTH : Pietermaritzburg
Residential Address : 4a Glenaire Avenue
Verulam
4340
Natal
POSTAL ADDRESS : P.O. Box 920
Verulam
4340
MARITAL STATUS : Married
No. OF CHILDREN : 3 girls (Jolene - 15yrs; Jazmin - 13yrs and
Lisa (11yrs)
SCHOOL MATRICULATED : Verulam High School
PROFESSION : Attorney

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- 1) Stanger ratepayers Association
- 2) Verulam Civic Association
- 3) Verulam Housing Action Committee
- 4) Durban Housing Action Committee

SPORT INVOLVEMENT

Played soccer and cricket.

- 1) Sivan's Football Club
- 2) Southern Natal Soccer Board
- 3) South African Soccer Federation
- 4) Natal Cricket board
- 5) Lower Tugela Football Association
- 6) Natal Council of Sport (President)
- 7) South African Council of Sport (Delegate)
- 8) Verulam Football Association (Patron)
- 9) Verulam Sports Ground Association
- 10) Stanger Recreation Ground Association

POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

- Natal Indian Youth Congress (Secretary - 1959)
- Natal Indian Congress member since 1971
- United Democratic Front - since 1983
- Release Mandela Committee - since 1980

RESPONSES OF STATE TO POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

- Home raided and searched in 1970
- Interrogated in office - 1976 (Harry Gwala's trial)
- Detained - 7 weeks in 1980 - during schools boycott
- Arrested - (High Treason) 1984 following sit-in for several weeks in British Consulate, Durban)

NAME : Thozamile Gqweta
DATE OF BIRTH : 2 / 1 / 52
PLACE OF BIRTH : East London
RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS : 1182 NU 15 Mdantsane 5219
MARITAL STATUS : Single
QUALIFICATIONS : Std. 10
PROFESSION : Trade Unionist

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

My first community activity was as secretary of the non-racial Mdantsane Rugby Union, an affiliate of the non-racial South African Rugby Union from 1977 to 1979 and that was my first involvement in what I can call "sports politics"

At the same time I was working as a furniture salesman. I was exposed to the unique problems of African workers in particular among whom I was working. Topping the list was job insecurity. My customers, the majority of whom were factory workers, were experiencing a very high rate of dismissals for reasons ranging from being sick, in spite of the fact that one might have produced a medical certificate confirming the sickness within the stipulated 3 days period and like arriving late for work, etc. These workers were experiencing arbitrary dismissal for reasons not of their own creation but because of social prejudices inherent in our society.

This is what urged me to see trade unionism the one and only solution that would protect these workers. In 1978 I joined the then Black Allied Workers Union (BAWU) for purposes of facilitating the above intention. In March 1979 we changed BAWU into the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) which adopted a non-racial policy.

This led to my first conflict with the security police. Most unfortunately as a result of the introduction of the so-called independent homeland government, I was made a citizen of one of these which is called the Ciskei. Therefore I have been subjected to a string of detentions by both the South African and Ciskei security police ever since. This is my 9th detention by these governments since 1980. I have been charged with things ranging from incitement, contravention of the Terrorism Act and High Treason. All these charges, however, were later withdrawn without my having been brought to trial.

Apart from my trade union work I serve on the United Democratic Front's National Executive Committee representing Border Region.

NAME : Archibald Jacob Gumede
ADDRESS : 3521 - 40th Avenue Clermont, Clernaville
DATE OF BIRTH : 1 / 3 / 1914
PLACE OF BIRTH : New Scotland in Pietermaritzburg
MARITAL STATUS : Married
No. of CHILDREN : 5 sons and 2 daughters and 2 grandchildren
PARENTS : His father, James, once President of the African National Congress greatly influenced Archie politically
EDUCATION : Schooled at Lovedale College in Alice and finally matriculated at the South African Native College. He then pursued a medical career but he soon abandoned it after his father J. . Gumede, who was then President of the ANC, toured the Eastern Blc countries, so Archie could not finance his studies. After this he enrolled with the University of South Africa for an attorney's Admission Diploma. He started his practice in the early 60's as an attorney and conveyancer until his detention in October 1985. His office had to be closed in March 1985 due to financial ruin incurred by his detention and subsequent refusal of bail.
PROFESSION : As an attorney he was a member of the Democratic Lawyers Association in Durban, and was elected in 1979 to be its President. During the British Consulate sit-in in 1985 he was awarded by the International Democratic Lawyers Association as its Honorary Vice-President.
RELIGION : He was deacon of the Presbyterian Church when still in Pietermaritzburg. Later he joined the United Congregational Church of South Africa (U.C.C.S.A.) on his arrival in Clermont, Durban in the early 70's. As a member of this church he has moved from being a Preacher to a Deacon. He has served as a member of the Diakonia Council (an Ecumenical Church Agency) representing the U.C.C.S.A. up to the time of his detention.

SOCIAL ACTIVITY

: He played a leading role in community politics as an executive member of the Isolumuzi Clermont Residents Association, and the Joint Commuters Committee formed during the bus boycott which hit Clermont, Lamontville, Chesterville and St. Wendolins in December 1982 but which continued in Lamontville up to 1985.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY

A member of a politically active family of J.T. Gumede - once President of the ANC but later ousted for his leanings towards the Socialist countries. Through the influence of his father, Archie joined the ANC Youth League while it was involved in the Defiance Campaign in the 50's.

In 1980, Archie was a key member in the formation of the Release Mandela Committee. A central figure in the anti-election campaign conducted by the Anti-South African Indian Council Committee. He was very instrumental in the formation of the United Democratic Front. He was elected as UDF (Natal Region) President and subsequently national Co-President.

STATE RESPONSE TO ACTIVITIES

Archie was charged in the mammoth 1956 Treason Trial, but was acquitted along with 155 others.

He was detained during the 1963 State of Emergency. After his release he continued to play a supportive role in politics. He was detained in August 1984. After the Durban British Consulate sit-in he was charged with High Treason in March 1985.

NAME : Essop Essak Jassat

DATE OF BIRTH : 5 / 10 / 32

PLACE OF BIRTH : Vrededorp, Johannesburg

MARITAL STATUS : Married to Shireen born Patel

No. OF CHILDREN : Three. Son Aadil - 19yrs. of age, daughters Yamna - 12yrs of age and Zaheera - 11yrs of age

EDUCATION : Primary school education at the Newtown Indian School. Completed matric at the Johannesburg Indian High School in 1951. B.Sc. majoring in Zoology and Botany at the University of Witwatersrand in 1954. M.B. B.Ch - University of Witwatersrand in 1960. M.F.G.P.(S.A.) (Member of the Faculty of General Practice of the College of Medicine of South Africa) in 1974.

PROFESSION : Having completed internship at the Baragwanath Hospital at the end of 1961, I started private general practice at 13 Bree Street, Fordsburg, Johannesburg at the beginning of 1962. I have been practising at the above address ever since. Acted as a part time Casualty Officer at Baragwanath Hospital in 1962-1964. Also had a part-time practice in Germiston and Muldersdrift, Randfontein which had to be closed down in February 1964 as a result of a banning order restricting me to the Magisterial District area of Johannesburg.

ADDRESS : Flat 41
Crown Heights
71 Crown Road
Fordsburg
2092

EXTRA-MURAL ACTIVITIES

1. Chairman of the Students Liberal Association at Medical School 1956 - 1960
2. Member of the Students Medical Council - 1959
- Member of the Students Representative Council - 1959
4. Member of the Editorial Committee of Medical Students newspaper - 1959-1960
5. Represented University of the Witwatersrand at the National union of South African Students Congress in 1959.
6. Committee member of the Witwatersrand Indian Students Bursury Committee - 1952-19

7. Chairperson of the Medical Students Health Committee.

MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

1. Member of the Witwatersrand Clinical Study Group since 1972. This group consists of black General Practitioners who meet on a weekly basis to proceed with continuing medical education.
2. Executive member of the Southern Transvaal region of the General Practitioners Group of the College of Medicine of S. Africa from 1974 to date.
3. Executive member of the National Medical and Dental Association (NAMDA)- presented opening address to its 1st Congress in December 1983.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITY

1. Executive Committee member of the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association (JISWA) since 1974.
2. Chairperson of the board of Management of JISWA from 1980 to date.
3. Member of the Board of Management of JISWA School for the Mentally Retarded from 1980 to date and also a member of the Board of Management of JISWA Nursery School from 1984 to date.
4. Member of the board of Management of The Central Islamic Trust (A Muslim Welfare and Religious body in the Transvaal) from 1982 to date.
5. Chairperson of the Witwatersrand Education Committee from 1976 to date- providing scholarships to African students.
6. Trustee of the Witwatersrand University bursary Committee from 1976 to date.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY

1. Member of the Transvaal Youth Congress from 1949 to 1960. Chairman of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress - 1955 to 1960.
2. Executive committee member of the Transvaal Indian Congress from 1955 to 1960
3. Elected chairperson of the Transvaal Anti South African Indian Council Committee in June 1981.
4. Elected president of resuscitated Transvaal Indian Congress on 1st May 1983.
5. Elected Patron of the UDF at its launch in 1983.

STATE RESPONSE TO ACTIVITIES

1. Detained under 90 day Act in 1964 at Marshall Square .
2. Banned from 1964 to 1969 and again from 1969 to 1974. Served 10 days for failing to comply with the banning order in 1965. Forgot to report to the police . Lost the case in the appellate division in Bloemfontein.
3. Detained on the 21st August 1984 under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act. Was then charged with Treason and then transferred to the Durban Central Prison where I am at the present moment.

NAME : Samuel Bhekuyise Kikine
DATE OF BIRTH : 5 / 8 / 48
MARITAL STATUS : Married
No. OF CHILDREN : 2 girls and 1 boy 2 years - 20 years [2 children adopted]
PROFESSION : Trade Unionist employed by the South African Allied
Workers Union (SAAWU)

STATE RESPONSE TO ACTIVITIES

- Detained on numerous occasions without trial during the period 1975 to 1985
- Detained August 1984 - Section 28 of the Internal Security Act - Notice set aside by an order of the National Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa (7 September 1984)
- Detained 19 February 1985 and charged with Treason.

NAME : Ismail Jacobus Mohamed
DATE OF BIRTH : 27 / 7 / 30
PLACE OF BIRTH : Barkly East, Cape Province, South Africa
ADDRESS : 11 Wanderers Avenue
Newclare
Johannesburg
2092
MARITAL STATUS : Married
No. of CHILDREN : 5 - Elaine 24yrs, Andrew 23yrs, Ivor 13yrs,
Ingrid 11yrs.
EDUCATION : Matriculated at Eurafrikan Training Centre
and Secondary School (1949)
UNIVERSITY : University of the Witwatersrand B.Sc. (Majors:
Mathematics and Physics) 1953. B.Sc. (Hons)
in Mathematics (First Class) 1954. M.Sc.
in Mathematics (Group Theory) 1959
University of London: Ph.D. in Mathematics
(Algebra) 1960
OCCUPATION : Associate Professor of Mathematics; University
of Witwatersrand
PREVIOUS POSITIONS : Assistant Lecturer (University of Wales 1959/60,
University of London (QMC) 1960/61)
Lecturer (University of Witwatersrand 1961/63,
1977, Birbede College, University of London, 1964)

MEMBERSHIP PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Member : London Mathematical Society

American Mathematical Society

AWARDS: Shell Postgraduate Bursary 1954

Shell Postgraduate Scholarship 1957/59

Australian National University Sponsorship to attend Second International
Conference in Group Theory, Canberra 1973.

PUBLICATIONS

Research Publications in:

- Journal of Algebra
- Journal of the London Mathematical Society
- Proceeding of the London Mathematical Society
- Mathematics Annulen
- South African Mathematics Society
- Collarquin of the University of Cape Town
- Springer Proceedings Second International Conference Theory of Groups

COMMUNITY AND POLITICAL WORK

- Chairperson of the Dorcas Creche, Western Township, Johannesburg 1979/81
- Member of Western Purpose Multipurpose Centre Project of Johannesburg Child Welfare 1984/85
- Chairperson ; Transvall adhoc Anti-President's Council Committee 1983
Transvaal Anti-President's Council Committee 1983/84/85
- Member of Council : Transvaal Indian Congress

RESPONSE TO ACTIVITIES

- In detention under Section 10 (now Section 28) of the Internal Security Act, September 1976 to December 1976
- Son fled South Africa in July 1980 after arrests during school boycotts and other harrassments as well as harrassments and arrests and detention of sisters
- House searched on 19/3/85 and was arrested on a charge of Treason along with 15 other. Appeared in Durban Court 21/3/85. Attorney-General of Natal issued certificate in terms of Section 30 of Internal Security Act prohibiting court to grant bail pending case.

NAME : Aubrey Dundubela Mokoena
DATE OF BIRTH : 12 / 4 / 48
PLACE OF BIRTH : Johannesburg
ADDRESS : 534 Letsatsi Street
Orlando East
Soweto
P.O. Orlando
1804
Johannesburg
South Africa
MARITAL STATUS : Married
No. OF CHILDREN : 1 son aged 5½ years.
ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS : B.A. - University of South Africa, 1975
Higher Education Diploma - University of S.A. 1978
Bachelor of Education - University of S.A. - 1982
Management Development Programme UNISA - Continuing

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

1. Christian and member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (Africa). Holds positions of Choir Master and Trustee
2. Trustee of the African Independant Church Association.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

1. Worked for Black Community Programme from January 1974 to October 1977 as Project Director for the Transvaal Province. Stated an Adult Education Programme in 1974 in Soweto. This Project was disallowed by the Government after it had attracted more than 2000 adults.
2. Started Home Industries to alleviate unemployment and incullate spirit of self-reliance.
3. Started a mobile Health Clinic for Soweto and Winterveldt(informal housing near Pretoria) after the 1976 upheaval.
4. Formed a literacy project in 1981 called Black Translations and Literary Services. The aim of the project is to eradicate illiteracy and promote communication.
5. Formed a Community Development Agency in 1982 called Human Resources Development Programmes which is currently planning a clinic in Winterveldt.
6. Just started a mobile laboratory for schools in Soweto to temporarily alleviate the shortage of such facilities.

OCCUPATION

Marketing Director of DTZ Construction Company - building houses in Soweto.

N.B. I was a teacher for 4 years before being discharged from teaching by the Government.

POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

1. Co-founder member of South African Students Organisation (SASO)
2. Student Representative Council President at Turfloop University in 1972.
3. Secretary of the Black Parents Association after the 1976 uprising.
4. Currently publicity secretary of the Release Mandela Campaign (Transvaal)
5. Currently member of the National Executive Committee of the UDF.

STATE RESPONSE TO ACTIVITIES

1. Detained from 11.11.74 until 25.06.75 following the Pro-FRELIMO Rally jointly organised by SASO and the Black Peoples Convention.
2. Detained from 13.8.76 to 0.4.77 following 1976 upheavals
3. Detained from 19.10.77 to 17.11.78 under the Preventative Detention Section of the Internal Security Act.
4. Banned from 17.11.78 to 30.6.83
5. Detained from 21.8.84 to 10.12.84 under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act - Preventative Detention.
6. Arrested in detention on 10.12.84 and charged with Treason

NAME : Moorogiah Jayarajapathy Naidoo (M.J.)
DATE OF BIRTH : 20 / 04 / 31
PLACE OF BRITH : Mount Edgecomb, Natal
ADDRESS : RESIDENTIAL: 38 Daintree Avenue
Asherville
4091
Durban
POSTAL : P.O. Box 48021
Qualbert
4078
MARITAL STATUS : Married
No. OF CHILDREN : 4 (2 boys and 2 girls: Ravi - 14; Melaney - 17;
Kamille - 21; Jay - 25)
(2 grandchildren)
SCHOOL MATRICULATED : Sastri College, Durban
TERTIARY EDUCATION : University of Natal, Durban
Profession : Attorney

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- * La Mercy Ratepayers Association (President)
- * Tongaat Civic Association (Vice-President)
- * Durban Housing Action Committee
- * Support Housing Action Committee
- * Natal Commuters Association
- * Gandhi Memorial Trust (Trustee)

EDUCATION INVOLVEMENT

- President - Students Representative Council , University of Natal,
Durban and Joint Board (1956 - 1957)
- 1980 Boycotts

POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

- N.I.C. President (1973 - 1978); Vice-President (since 1978); N.I.C. member since 1945
- Anti-Republic Festival Committee (Chairman - 1981)
- Anti South African Indian Council Committee (Chairman 1980/81)
- Democratic Lawyers Association

STATE RESPONSES TO ACTIVITIES

- * Detained in 1980 (During schools boycott)
- * Banned in 1982
- * Arrested - November 1983 (City Hall Demonstration)
- * Detained - August 1984 to date (except for several weeks during the Durban British Consulate sit-in)

NAME : Isaac Duze Ngcobo
DATE OF BIRTH : 1947
RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS : Inanda Mission, Inanda, Natal
POSTAL ADDRESS : P.O. Box 43548
Inanda
4310
Natal
MARITAL STATUS : Married
No. OF CHILDREN : 3 girls and 2 boys - 15 months to 15 yrs of age)
PROFESSION : Trade Unionist employed by the South African Allied
Workers Union (SAAWU)

STATE RESPONSE TO ACTIVITIES

Detained on several occasions previously but released without charge notable:

- August 1984
- February 1985 (charged with Treason)

NAME : Sisa Njekelana
DATE OF BIRTH : 10 / 8 / 55
PLACE OF BIRTH : Kieskamma Hoek - "Ciskei"
RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS : E 112 Zone 5
Mdantsane
POSTAL ADDRESS : c/o P.O. Box 7002
East London
5200
MARITAL STATUS : Single
OCCUPATION : General Secretary of the South African Allied Workers
Union (SAAWU), based at the Head Office in East
London.

ORGANISATIONAL INVOLVEMENT

I joined SAAWU early in 1979 whilst working at Tek Corporation (formerly known as SATV Manufacturing Company), in East London. I was fired in July 1980 because of my links with SAAWU as well as for recruiting union members within the Company. At the company I was elected as Chairman of the Workers Committee in 1980 and thereafter was elected as Branch Chairman of the East London Branch in the same year.

In 1981 I was elected to position of Vice President of SAAWU which position I held until 1984 when I was elected as General Secretary. Since being fired from my job in 1980 I have served the Union as a full-time official.

I am a member of the Management Committee of the Community Education and Information Resource Centre serving trade unions and community organisations based in Johannesburg.

STATE RESPONSE TO POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

Prior to my current detention, I have been previously detained on seven (7) occasions from 1980 for ranging periods of time. I was detained 3 times by Ciskei Police and 4 times by the South African Security police.

Most notable detentions include:

- * Late 1980 I was detained for 39 on the eve of the so-called "referendum" for Ciskei independence;
- * Late 1981 - detained for 5 months during the massive country-wide clampdown and charged with high treason in 1982 but charges were later withdrawn.
- * 1983 - detained for 3 months during the bus boycott in Ciskei.

NAME : Curtis Nkondo
DATE OF BIRTH : 1 / 2 / 28
PLACE OF BIRTH : Johannesburg
ADDRESS : 99 Atonberg Drive
Eldorado Park Ext. 2
Kliptown
1812
Johannesburg
MARITAL STATUS : Married to Rose Irene
No. OF CHILDREN : 3 sons and 1 daughter
PROFESSION : Teacher

EDUCATION INVOLVEMENT

My teaching career started in 1953 when I joined the staff of the Pimville High School where I specialised in the teaching of History and Geography.

Later, I joined the staff of the Orlando High School under Mr. T.W. Kambule. I specialised in the teaching of English to Matric pupils. I also conducted drama and poetry reading lessons.

Throughout my teaching career I took a keen interest in debates and sporting activities. Between 1975 and 1979 I was secretary of the Orlando Pirates Football Club.

In 1975 I was appointed Principal of the Lamula Secondary School at Meadowlands. I had a running battle with the inspectorate because of my refusal to use Afrikaans as the medium of instruction. In 1977, I piloted the resignation of high school teachers in Soweto. As a consequence, I was elected Chairperson of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee. In September of that year I was suspended from teaching and barred from entering any school premises under the Department of Bantu Education.

POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

In 1979 I was elected as President of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (AZAPO). In 1980 the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) requested me to address the English speaking universities on The Release Mandela Campaign and the Schools Boycotts. In May 1983 I was elected as Vice-President of the United Democratic Front (UDF), in the Transvaal, and President of the National

POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT CONTD

Between 1976 and 1984 I addressed several meetings throughout the country. I also helped in the formation of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS), the Azanian Students Organisation (AZASO), the Soweto Youth Congress (SOYCO) and Civic Associations especially in the Vaal area. In 1980 I was appointed honorary vice-President of the National Union of South African Students.

STATE RESPONSE TO ACTIVITIES

In September 1977 I was suspended from teaching and barred from entering any school premises under the Department of Bantu Education.

On the 19 October 1977 I was detained for 7½ months at the Modderbee Prison under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Two days after I was released I was again detained at the Ermelo Police Station under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. I was held in solitary confinement for about 4 months.

In April 1980 I was detained at the Mondeor Police Station in Johannesburg under Section 6 Terrorism Act. After a month I was released and served with a three year banning order.

On the 21 August 1984 I was detained at the Johannesburg Prison under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act. On the 10 December 1984 I was charged with Treason and was transferred to the Central Prison in Durban. I have so far been in detention for almost 7 months.

NAME : Mewa Ramgobin
DATE OF BIRTH : 10 / 11 / 32
PLACE OF BIRTH : Inanda
RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS : 15 Lenina Drive. Verulam, 4340, Natal
MARITAL STATUS : Married
No. OF CHILDREN : 5 (2 boys and 3 girls, 22 - 14 years of age)
UNIVERSITY/IES : Universities of Natal and South Africa
QUALIFICATIONS : B.A. ; B.A. (HONS)
PROFESSION : Insurance Broker / Consultant

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- a) Student Representative Council President : University of Natal - Black Section
- b) Organising Secretary : Phoenix Settlement Trust
- c) Secretary : Mahatma Gandhi Clinic Committee
- d) Trustee : Phoenix Settlement
- e) Chairman : Committee for Clemency (1971)
- f) Chairman : Ad-hoc Committee for Revival of Natal Indian Congress
- g) National Co-Treasurer : United Democratic Front
- h) Executive Member : Release Mandela Committee, Natal.

STATE RESPONSES TO ACTIVITIES

- (i) Banned in 1965. Banning order expired November 1970
- (ii) Re-banned and house-arrested from September 1971 - July 1983
- (iii) Arrested November 1983 (City Hall Demonstration)
- (iv) Detained - August 1984 to date. (except for several weeks during the Durban British Consulate sit-in)

NAME : Chanderdeo Sewpersadh ("George")
BORN : 7 / 10 / 36
PLACE OF BIRTH : Durban
MARITAL STATUS : Single
ADDRESS : RESIDENTIAL: 199 Battersea Avenue
Reservoir Hills
4091
Durban
BUSINESS: 23 Moss Street
4340
Verulam
EDUCATION : B.A. (LAW) , L.L.B. - University of Natal, Durban
PROFESSION : Attorney

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- a) Durban Housing Action Committee
- b) Chatsworth Housing Action Committee
- c) Reduce Rents Campaign _ 1980
- d) Sell Economic-Houses at Cost Campaign (Chatsworth)
- e) Cato Manor (demanding housing and an end to evictions)
- f) Anti-Local Affairs Committee Campaigns
- g) Democratic Lawyers Association (D.L.A.)

POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

- Joined Natal Indian Congress (N.I.C.) - 1956
- N.I.C. President since revival in 1971
- Release Mandela Committee member
- Anti-South African Indian Council Campaign committee member
- Vice-President - United Democratic Front (Natal Region)

STATE RESPONSES TO ACTIVITIES

- Banned twice - 1973 to 1978 and from 1981 to 1983
- Detained - 1980 (during schools boycott for seven weeks)
- Arrested - November 1983 (City Hall Demonstration)
- Detained - August 1984 to date (except for several weeks during Durban

STATE RESPONSES TO ACTIVITIES

- Banned twice - 1973 to 1978 and from 1981 to 1983
- Detained - 1980 (during schools boycott for seven weeks)
- Arrested - November 1983 (City Hall Demonstration)
- Detained - August 1984 to date (except for several weeks during the Durban
British Consulate sit-in)



"AAA4" ⑥

FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS

2 Central Court
125 Gale Street
DURBAN

12 April 1985

The Secretary
United Democratic Front
20 St Andrews Street
DURBAN

Dear Brothers

With reference to your recent undated letter.

We would welcome a meeting to discuss what you refer to as our misunderstanding of your position in relation to workers and May Day. More particularly we wish to discuss matters raised in our letter which you fail to address.

We have heard nothing from the May Day Committee to which you refer. If a direct formal approach were made we are open to discussing plans.

Yours faithfully

FOSATU

UNITY TALKS UNIONS MAY DAY PLANNING COMMITTEE


JOHN MAWBEY (Convenor)

Enclosws: Our previous letters

2 Central Court
125 Gale Street
DURBAN

13 March 1985

The Secretary
UDF Natal Office
20 St Andrews Street
DURBAN

Dear Brother

MAY DAY / WORKERS CONFERENCE 16/3/85

Our Affiliates in the Natal Region have received pamphlets advising that the UDF is commencing a Natal wide Conference to plan May Day Celebrations to which Trade Unions and other groupings are invited.

The pamphlets also request Organisations to forward details of leading workers so that invitations can be sent to them.

Furthermore UDF activists have visited certain factories organised by FOSATU Unions distributing these pamphlets and attempting to get particulars of the ShopSteward Office Bearers without even consulting the Unions concerned.

As we believe the UDF is fully aware that the FOSATU Unions together with other progressive Unions e.g. GWU, AFCWU and CCAWUSA decided on May Day last year to organise a major

campaign/...../

2 Central Court
125 Gale Street
DURBAN

26 March 1985

The Secretary
UDF Natal Office
20 St Andrews Street
DURBAN

Dear Brothers
MAY DAY CAMPAIGN

Further to FOSATU's letter of 13 March 1985 we have met as Unions involved in the Unity Talks.

We re-iterate our criticism of the manner in which you have approached the issue of May Day. In particular your devisive attempt to approach individual Unions who as you well know have progressed for along the road to greater workers unity. This is even more evident in your approach to individual FOSATU affiliates without reference to FOSATU and to Shop Stewards of individual Unions at their factories in an attempt to by-pass the democratic structures of these Unions.

We have re-affirmed our commitment to campaign for the attainment of May Day as a holiday in honour of the workers and their struggle against exploitation. Accordingly we will be planning our Campaign for celebrations on 1st May 1985. We consider such Campaign to be a task best left to workers organisations.

Yours fraternally

UNITY TALKS UNIONS

JOHN MAWBEY (Convenor of Planning Committee)

campaign for May 1st 1985, we have great difficulty understanding why this is not been respected and why the UDF is seeking to initiate its own campaign for these workers' celebrations.

We must also emphasize that our Affiliate Unions are extremely unhappy that UDF activists have attempted to contact their stewards without consulting the Unions themselves. This we feel indicates a lack of respect for our Affiliates and is of major concern to us.

In the light of the afore-going, we advise that we have decided to convene a Special Meeting (to which we have invited AFCWU, GWU, CCAWUSA etc) on 21st March to discuss these matters and we will communicate the decisions of this Meeting to yourselves as soon as possible thereafter.

Yours faithfully

NATAL REGIONAL FOSATU

JOHN MAWBEY (Regional Secretary)

DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN SOUTH AFRICA

SCHOOL TERMS 1985

8

Cape			
First quarter	January 22	March 28	
Second quarter	April 10	June 20	
Third quarter	July 16	September 20	
Fourth quarter	October 1	December 6	
Transvaal			
First term	January 9	March 29	
Second term	April 17	June 27	
Third term	July 23	December 3	
Additional holidays: May 17, October 7-11			
Natal			
First quarter	January 22	April 4	
Second quarter	April 16	June 28	
Third quarter	July 23	October 4	
Fourth quarter	October 15	December 4	
Additional holiday: May 17			
Orange Free State			
First quarter	January 16	March 22	
Second quarter	April 10	June 28	
Third quarter	July 23	September 20	
Fourth quarter	October 1	December 11	
Additional holiday: May 17			
Coloured Schools			
First quarter	January 14	March 27	
Second quarter	April 10	June 14	
Third quarter	July 9	September 20	
Fourth quarter	October 1	December 4	
South West Africa/Namibia			
First quarter	January 16	March 29	
Second quarter	April 10	June 26	
Third quarter	July 16	September 19	
Fourth quarter	October 1	December 4	
Additional holidays: March 1, May 17			
Zimbabwe			
First term	January 15	April 3	
Second term	May 7	August 9	
Third term	September 10	December 6	
Indian Schools			
First quarter	January 15	March 29	
Second quarter	April 9	June 28	
Third quarter	July 22	September 20	
Fourth quarter	September 30	December 6	

DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN SOUTH AFRICA

**REPRESENTATIVES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS
(Including South West Africa/Namibia)**

(List compiled from the latest information available at the time of going to press.)

- ARGENTINA**—Chargé d'Affaires a.i. Mr. Alfredo Oliya Day; Counsellor, Mr. Carlos Vjande; First Secretaries, Mr. Eduardo Fernandez Besada and Mr. Francisco Benard, 1308 Cape Town Centre, Main Tower, Heerengracht, CAPE TOWN, 8001, and 130 Stella Street, Waterkloof, PRETORIA, 0181; Naval, Air and Military Attaché, Captain Nicolás Viejobuena, 333 Edward Street, Waterkloof, PRETORIA; Economic and Commercial Counsellor, Mr. E. V. Galotti, 3002 Trust Bank Centre, 56 Eloff Street, JOHANNESBURG; Consul, Mrs. Julia Basso de Novitzky, 1308 Cape Town Centre, Heerengracht, CAPE TOWN, 8001.
- AUSTRALIA**—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.E. Mr. M. E. Lyon, O.B.E.; Counsellor, Mr. J. G. W. Oliver; Counsellor (Consular Affairs), Mr. D. Jolly; Second Secretary, Mr. D. G. Pearce; Second Secretary (Consular and Administrative), Mr. J. V. Lawrence; Third Secretary, Ms. J. C. Gould, 4th Floor, Mutual and Federal Centre, 220 Vermeulen Street, PRETORIA; Trade Commissioner, Mr. J. B. Gravbs; Administrative Officer, Mr. P. R. Ziesing, 13th Floor, Traduna House, 118 Jorissen Street, Braamfontein, JOHANNESBURG; Second Secretary (Consular Affairs), Mr. D. I. Dewhurst, 1001, Colonial Mutual Building, 106 Adderley Street, CAPE TOWN.
- AUSTRIA**—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Dr. Johann Plattner, P.O. Box 651, PRETORIA, and during session, 1012, Cape Town Centre, Heerengracht, CAPE TOWN, 8001; Hon. Consul-General, Herbert Krottenberger, Samro House, 9th Floor, Cor. De Beer and Juta Streets, Braamfontein, JOHANNESBURG; Consul, V. Freisitzer, 1012 Cape Town Centre, Heerengracht, CAPE TOWN; Hon. Consul, W. Weilsch, 103, Salisbury House, Smith Street, DURBAN.
- BELGIUM**—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.E. Mr. G. Jacques; First Secretary, J. Mutton, 275, Pomona Street, Muckleneuk, PRETORIA, 0002, and 29 Boshof Avenue, Newlands, 7700, CAPE TOWN; Vice-Consul, C. Faingnaet, 52 St. George's Street, CAPE TOWN; Consul-General, X. van Migen, Heerengracht Building, Cor. De Korte and Melle Streets, Braamfontein, JOHANNESBURG, and P.O. Box 31311, BRAAMFONTEIN, 2017; Hon. Consul, D. J. Cochrane-Murray, 13th Floor, Southern Life Building, 318 Smith Street, DURBAN, 4001, and P.O. Box 29, DURBAN, 4000; Hon. Consul, G. Bodeux, c/o Consolidated Textile Mills, P.O. Box 658, EAST LONDON, 5200, Tel. 55-300; Hon. Consul, vacant, P.O. Box 4038, PORT ELIZABETH, 6000.
- BOPHUTHATSWANA (REPUBLIC OF)**—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.E. Rev. S. S. Seane; Minister-Counsellor, Mr. P. H. Ditshelelo; Counsellor, Mr. J. M. Moelets; Second Secretary, Mr. I. A. Tabane, 39 Glyn Street, COLBYN, 0083, and P.O. Box 1643, PRETORIA, 0001, Tel. 43-6001/4/5, and address during Parliamentary Session, 14th Floor, Parliament Towers, 105 Plein Street, and P.O. Box 3076, CAPE TOWN, 8000, Tel. 46-2566; Consul-Gen-

DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN SOUTH AFRICA

- eral, Rev. M. R. Shole; Consul, Rev. D. A. Sehume, Vice-Consul, Mr. J. N. Mokoko, Nedbank Mall, 6th Floor, 145 Commissioner Street, and P.O. Box 7727, JOHANNESBURG, 2000, Tel. 331-5931/2; Consul, Mr. D. G. Manaka, CNA Building, 137 Church Street, and P.O. Box 798, POTCHEFSTROOM, 2520, Tel. 3285; Consul, Mr. P. R. Mokoma, 3rd Floor, Trust Bank Centre, Jones Street, and Private Bag X5018, KIMBERLEY, 8300, Tel. 21-288/9; Consul, Mr. J. R. Masisi, 4th Floor, Sonop Building, 427 Matland Street, and P.O. Box 4341, BLOEMFONTEIN, 9300, Tel. 80-877; Vice-Consul, Mr. W. R. Leuthwieng, Libra House, 6 Graaff Street, and P.O. Box 1149, WELKOM, 9460, Tel. 29-600; Consul, Mr. T. J. Tsimane, 173-175 Mark Street, and Private Bag X24, VRYBURG, 8600, Tel. 4702.
- BRAZIL**—Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. Mr. Mario Vilalva, P.O. Box 3269, PRETORIA, 0001, 182 Balmoral Ave., Arcadia, 0083, PRETORIA.
- CANADA**—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.E. Mr. Edward G. Lee, G.C.; Counsellor, M. Hébert; Counsellor (Development), R. H. Wilson; First Secretaries, C. A. Lacharité (and Head of Chancery), W. N. Hammond, D. L. Clark; Third Secretary, D. R. Baker, 5th Floor, Nedbank Plaza Building, PRETORIA, and address during the Parliamentary Session: 16th Floor, S.A. Reserve Bank Building, 30 Hout St., CAPE TOWN.
- CHILE**—Hon. Consul, A. Coll, P.O. Box 2067, CAPE TOWN, 8000, and Nasionale Pers-sentrum, 40 Heerengracht, Tel. Cape Town 21-2344, Telex: 57-27299/57-27899 S.A.
- CHINA (REPUBLIC OF)**—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.E. Mr. H. K. Yang; Minister, Mr. David C. S. Hong; Counsellors, Mr. James Wen-Chung Chang, Mr. Wu Shen-sun, Mr. Du Ling; First Secretary, Mr. Gilbert M. Pan; Third Secretaries, Mr. Lin Yung-jo, Lin Song-huan, 11th Floor, Old Mutual Centre, 167 Andnes Street, PRETORIA, and P.O. Box 649, PRETORIA, 0001, Tel. 21-8661/2/3, and address during Parliamentary Session, 7th Floor, Cape Town Centre, Main Tower, Foreshore, and P.O. Box 1122, CAPE TOWN, 8000, Tel. 21-4267/8; Armed Forces Attaché, Col. Kao Chung-yuan; Assistant Armed Forces Attachés, Lt. Col. Ku Chang-ping and Cdr. Hsuan Peng-Lai, 238 Carina Street, Waterkloof Ridge, PRETORIA, 0181, and P.O. Box 4567, PRETORIA, 0001, Tel. 46-5201/46-6155; Economic Counsellor, Mr. Lee Chih-ying; Commercial Attaché, Mr. Chang Chen-Cha; Assistant Commercial Attachés, Mr. Wang Chen-fu, Mr. Lin Sheng-chung, Mr. Hsieh Fa-dah, 11th Floor, Old Mutual Centre, 167 Andnes Street, PRETORIA, and P.O. Box 2352, PRETORIA, 0001, Tel. 26-6498/9; Johannesburg Office, Suite 605, Trust Bank Centre, 56 Eloff Street, JOHANNESBURG, 2001, Tel. 331-2609/331-2301/331-2305/21-1816/7, Telex No. 89808 S.A.; Press Counsellor, Mr. Te-Chen Chiang; Second Secretary Mr. Tzou David Y.S., 6th Floor, Standard Bank Galleries, Cor. Eloff and Market Streets, JOHANNESBURG, 2001, Tel. 29-1958/9; Consulate-General in Johannesburg; Consul-General, Mr. Yuan-fang Tu; Consuls: Mr. Chen Wu-lang, Mr. Chen Hsi-chung, Mrs. Chi Wang Jo-chin; Vice-Consuls: Mr. Yu Yeong-Ting, Mr. Chen Wei-kuo, Mr. Cheng Yu-tai, 4th Floor, Standard Bank Galleries, Cor. Eloff and Market Streets, JOHANNESBURG, 2001, Tel. 29-4334-5; Consulate-General in Cape Town; Consul-General, Mr. Chan Hsien-ching; Consul, Mr. Fu Dick; Vice-Consuls, Mr. Wu Wen, Mr. Liu Rong-ho, Mr. Yang Kao-jung, 7th Floor, Cape Town Centre, Main Tower, Foreshore, and P.O. Box 1122, CAPE TOWN, 8000, Tel. 21-4267/8.
- DENMARK**—Consul-General, vacant; Vice-Consul, L. Spanner, P.O. Box 5550, JOHANNESBURG, 2000;
- Hon. Consul, Jorgen Dahl; Hon. Vice-Consul, Jorgen Rohleder, P.O. Box 3647, CAPE TOWN, 8000; Hon. Consul, G. A. Thygesen, P.O. Box 101, DURBAN, 4000; Hon. Vice-Consul, E. H. Andersen, P.O. Box 595, EAST LONDON, 5200; Hon. Vice-Consul, E. Jorgensen, P.O. Box 12214, PORT ELIZABETH, 6001.
- FINLAND**—Chargé d'Affaires, Pertti Kaukonen; Attaché, Miss Maire Munkki, P.O. Box 443, PRETORIA; Hon. Consul, Jorgen Andersen; Hon. Vice-Consul, J. Tiilikainen, P.O. Box 1911, CAPE TOWN, 8000; Hon. Consul, E. Larsen, P.O. Box 818, DURBAN, 4000; Hon. Consul, D. von Veh, P.O. Box 32446, BRAAMFONTEIN, 2017.
- FRANCE**—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.E. Mr. P. Boyer; First Counsellor, Mr. A. Demenon; Armed Forces Attaché, Col. J. Molinie; First Secretaries, Mrs. E. Barbier-Cohen, Mr. A. du Boisjean and Mrs. E. Bruelle; Attaché (Press), Mr. J. F. Bazin; Second Secretaries, Mr. J. M. Gravier, Mr. M. Dalez, Mrs. V. Jolyot and Mr. J. D. Jolyot; 807 George Avenue, Arcadia, PRETORIA, and 1009 Cape Town Centre, Main Tower, Heerengracht, CAPE TOWN; Economic and Commercial Counsellor, Mr. F. Edant; Attaché (Commercial), vacant; Vice Consuls (Trade), Mr. M. Bouteiller, Mr. J. L. Ruat, Mr. C. Scuilier, Mr. P. Duvert and Mr. O. Blitz; Scientific Counsellor, Prof. A. Bockel; Attaché (Cultural), Mr. C. Lhomme, 795 George Avenue, Arcadia, PRETORIA; Consul-General, Mr. P. Camont; Vice-Consul, Mrs. A. Roux; Kine Centre, 15th Floor Market Street, JOHANNESBURG; Consul, Mr. J. Biron; Consular Attachés, Mrs. C. Belmont and Mr. A. Bax, 1003, Cape Town Centre, Main Tower, Heerengracht, CAPE TOWN; Consul (Trade), J. F. Bovin, 203, Cape Town Centre, Heerengracht, CAPE TOWN; Consular Agents: Mr. L. Rivalland, P.O. Box 6023, DURBAN; Mr. J. P. Viaene, P.O. Box 275, EAST LONDON; Mr. Soris, P.O. Box 1116, PORT ELIZABETH; vacant, WALVIS BAY.
- GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC)**—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.E. Carl Lahusen; First Counsellor, H. Jochum; Counsellors: G. Heinich, Dr. H. P. Pischka Dr. H. Ohraun; First Secretaries: Dr. C. J. Weiers, P. Michalzik; Second Secretaries: E. Pfannschmidt, P. Rothen, 180 Blackwood Street, Arcadia, PRETORIA, 0083, and P.O. Box 2023, PRETORIA, 0001, and during the Parliamentary Session: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.E. Carl Lahusen; Counsellor, Dr. H. P. Pischka, 825, St. Martini Gardens, Queen Victoria Street, CAPE TOWN, 8001, and P.O. Box 4273, CAPE TOWN, 8000; Consul-General, Dr. C. H. Bütow; Vice-Consul, W. Treines, P.O. Box 4551, JOHANNESBURG, 2000; Consul-General, Dr. M. Birmelin; Vice-Consul, K. Meskendahl, P.O. Box 4273, CAPE TOWN, 8000; Consul, W. Friedel; Vice-Consul, R. Mey; P.O. Box 80, DURBAN, 4000; Hon. Consul, W. P. J. Thielscher, P.O. Box 583, EAST LONDON, 5200; Hon. Consul, R. R. Stucken, P.O. Box 2159, PORT ELIZABETH, 6000.
- GREECE**—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.E. Dr. M. Papageorgiou, Consul-General, Mr. K. Rodoussakis, P.O. Box 3845, JOHANNESBURG; Consul, Mr. A. Sandis, P.O. Box 3232, CAPE TOWN; Hon. Consul, Mr. A. Apostolis, P.O. Box 3402, DURBAN; Hon. Consul, Mr. A. Messaris, P.O. Box 1576, PORT ELIZABETH.
- IRELAND**—Hon. Consul, Patrick Ryan, 8-10 London House, 21 Loveday Street, JOHANNESBURG.
- ISRAEL**—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.E. Mr. E. Lanin; Counsellor, Mr. M. Padan; Counsellor (Economic and Commercial), Mr. B. Lanin; Attaché (Administration and Consular Affairs), Mr. G. La-

DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN SOUTH AFRICA

had; Attachés, Mr. N. Yerucham and Mrs. S. Michael, P.O. Box 3726, PRETORIA and P.O. Box 180, CAPE TOWN, 8000.

ITALY—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.E. Dr. Giacomo Ivancich; Counselor, Dr. Enrico Guiccardi; First Secretary, Dr. Renzo Pennacchioni, 796 George Avenue, Arcadia, PRETORIA, and 2 Grey's Pass, Gardens, CAPE TOWN; Consul-General, Dr. Giovanni Cirilo, 2015, Sanlam Centre, Jeppe Street, and P.O. Box 9196, JOHANNESBURG, 2000; Acting Consul, Dr. F. Calabresi, 2 Grey's Pass, Gardens, CAPE TOWN, 8001; Acting-Consul, Dr. L. Sembianti, 12th Floor, Santam Building, 447 Smith Street, DURBAN, 4001; Consular Agent, Mrs. M. Marchetti, P.O. Box 1870, EAST LONDON, 5200; Italian Government Trade Commissioner, Dr. M. Armento, 94 Pritchard Street, JOHANNESBURG, 2001, and P.O. Box 462, JOHANNESBURG, 2000; Italian State Tourist Commissioner, Dr. E. Maggi, 21 Loveday Street, JOHANNESBURG, 2001, and P.O. Box 6507, JOHANNESBURG, 2000.

JAPAN—Consul-General, N. Kumagai; Consuls, A. Tsukahara and K. Ishiwata; Vice-Consuls, T. Mochida, S. Kawamura, T. Shibuya and M. Saito, 1st Floor, Prudential Assurance Building, 28 Church Square, PRETORIA, Tel. 21-95612; Consul, T. Sugimoto, 1410 Anglo American Life Centre, 2 St. George's Street, CAPE TOWN, Tel. 43-0122.

LEBANON—The French Consulate-General in Johannesburg takes charge of Lebanese interests in South Africa.

MALAWI—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.E. Mr. T. S. Mangwazu; First Secretary, Mr. S. J. Sisi; Second Secretary, Mr. S. S. Chisambo; Third Secretary, Mr. A. G. F. Sangalalula; Chancery, 1st Floor, Delta Bldg., 471 Monica Road, LYNNWOOD, and P.O. Box 11172, Brooklyn, 0011, PRETORIA, Tel. 47-7827-89.

MONACO—Hon. Consul, Mr. J. D. Allen, Temple Chambers, 4 Wale Street and P.O. Box 86, CAPE TOWN.

NORWAY—Consul-General, K. Swendgaard; Vice-Consul, O. Thorsheim, 1400, Anglo American Life Centre, CAPE TOWN, Tel. 25-1687; Hon. Consul, O. Holtung, P.O. Box 6511, JOHANNESBURG; Hon. Consul, A. E. Larsen; Hon. Vice-Consul, vacant, P.O. Box 818, DURBAN; Hon. Vice-Consul, B. K. Robb, P.O. Box 506, PORT ELIZABETH.

PANAMA—Hon. Consul-General, N. Broom, 6 Memel Road, Claremont, CAPE TOWN, 7700, Tel. 64-2483.

PARAGUAY—Consul, Stanley van Flymen, 2nd Floor, Duncan House, 11 De Villiers Street, JOHANNESBURG, 2001, and P.O. Box 1334, JOHANNESBURG, 2000, Tel. 836-8924/5.

PERU—Hon. Consul-General and Head-of-Mission, H. Storch-Nielsen, P.O. Box 4014, CAPE TOWN, 8000, Telex 57-20524 S.A., Tel. 21-5944.

PORTUGAL—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.E. Dr. J. M. P. de Vilas Boas de Vasconcelos Faria; Counselor, Dr. J. Guerra Salgueiro; Defence Attaché, Lt. Col. R. A. Balacó Moreira; Second Secretary, Dr. J. Ferreira da Fonseca; Attaché (Commercial), Dr. J. Beato Ascensão; Attaché (Consular), Mr. M. A. M. da Silva, Chancery: 261 Devenish Street, Muckleneuk, PRETORIA, Tel. 42-7120, during Parliamentary Session, 4th Floor, Commcor House, Mill Street, Gardens, CAPE TOWN, Tel. 46-1070; Defence Attaché, 401 Unida, 745 Arcadia Street, Arcadia, PRETORIA, Tel. 43-6433; Commercial Section, 824

Kingsley Centre, cor. Beatrix and Church Streets Arcadia, PRETORIA; Consular Section, 701 van Erkom Building, 217 Pretorius Street, PRETORIA, Tel. 323-5554 and 26-2141, JOHANNESBURG; Consul-General, Dr. E. M. Fânha Fernandes; Vice-Consul, Dr. E. J. de Freitas Morna, Swissco House, 7 Rissik Street, JOHANNESBURG, P.O. Box 5092, Tel. 838-5311, CAPE TOWN; Consul-General, Dr. J. J. Lemos Ferreira Marques; Vice-Consul, Mr. Luis Pinto, 418 Monex House, Strand Street, CAPE TOWN, Tel. 24-1454; DURBAN: Consul, Dr. A. M. Pinto Gonçalves; Vice-Consul, Mrs. A. Jankovitch-Bésán, 16th Floor, 320 West Street, DURBAN, P.O. Box 315, Tel. 31-8293; WINDHOEK: Vice-Consul, Mr. C. E. Aragão, P.O. Box 443, Tel. 28-736; EAST LONDON: Hon. Vice-Consul, Mr. M. F. L. Alves, Esplanade Hotel, Beach Front, EAST LONDON, Tel. 22-518; PORT ELIZABETH: Hon. Vice-Consul, Mr. J. Vieira, 164 Commercial Road, PORT ELIZABETH, Tel. 48-451.

SPAIN—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.E. Mr. Federico Garayalde; First Secretary, Mr. Arturo Avello; Minister-Counselor, vacant; Commercial Counselor, Mr. Carlos Diaz, African Eagle Life Bldg., Cor. Andries and Vermeulen Streets, PRETORIA; Consul-General, Mr. José de Carvajal; First Floor, Anglo American Life Centre, 2 St. George's Street, CAPE TOWN.

SWEDEN—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Arne Helleny; Counselor, Mrs. Birgitta Karlström Dorph, P.O. Box 1664, PRETORIA; Hon. Consul, Mr. Kati Swendgaard, 1400 Anglo American Centre, 2 St. George's Street, CAPE TOWN; Hon. Consul, Mr. Cecil Moore, P.O. Box 1021, DURBAN.

SWITZERLAND—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.E. Mr. C. H. Bruggmann; Counselor, Dr. M. Kaiser, 818 George Ave., P.O. Box 2289, PRETORIA, 0001; Consul-General, vacant; Consul, Mr. H. P. Egger; Vice-Consul, Mr. R. Müller, P.O. Box 3364, JOHANNESBURG, 2000; Consul, Mr. F. Ernst, P.O. Box 6878, Roggebaai, CAPE TOWN, 8012.

THAILAND—Hon. Consul, G. A. Thygesen, P.O. Box 101, DURBAN.

THE NETHERLANDS—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.E. H. C. G. Carsten; Counselor, H. V. Baron Bentinck van Schoonheten; First Secretary, J. G. van Dam; First Secretary (Consular), vacant; Second Secretary, J. Weterings; Third Secretary, G. J. A. Boudewijnse; Attaché (Administration), G. A. J. Vermeeren; Assistant Attaché, vacant, 1st Floor, Nedbank Building, corner Church and Andries Streets, and P.O. Box 117, PRETORIA, 0001; Consul-General, G. Meihuizen; Consul, vacant; 11th Floor, Nedbank Corner, 96 Jonssen Street (corner Biccard Street), and P.O. Box 32491, BRAAMFONTEIN, 2017; Consul-General, W. Roosdorp; Dep. Vice-Consul, vacant, 100 Strand Street, and P.O. Box 346, CAPE TOWN, 8000; Hon. Consul, P. R. Hoorweg, Jim Fouchélaan 64, Universitas, and P.O. Box 6067, BLOEMFONTEIN, 9300; Hon. Consul, W. Valstar, 65 Victoria Embankment, 2nd Floor, and P.O. Box 1507, DURBAN, 4000; Hon. Vice-Consul, F. B. Staal, 79 Harewood Drive, Nahoon, and P.O. Box 8001, EAST LONDON, 5210; Hon. Consul, H. H. Huijskamp, Westward Ho 105, Forbeslaan, and P.O. Box 1217, PORT ELIZABETH, 6000.

TRANSKEI—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.E. Mr. C. M. Mancootywa; Minister, Mr. L. M. Ntshongwana; Counselors, Mr. G. L. Matshaka and Mr. T. T. Sodaba; First Secretaries, Mr. D. D. Dweba and Mrs. W. N. Twani; Second Secretary, Mrs. R. N. Matshaka; Third Secretary, Miss B. T. Mancootywa; Chancery, 2nd Floor, Tomkor Centre, cor. Vermeulen and Du Toit Streets, and P.O. Box 4008, PRETORIA,

DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Tel. 21-5626/7/8/9; Consul-General, Mr. L. V. Ntubane, 164 Commissioner Street, JOHANNESBURG, Tel. 331-5835; Consul-General, Mr. S. Xopa, 2nd Floor, Sonop Building, 41 Marland Street, BLOEM-FONTEIN, Tel. 75-654; Consul-General, Mr. B. B. Sdwaba, 2nd and 3rd Floors, Ingenuity House, 42 Strand Street, CAPE TOWN, Tel. 21-7582/3; Consul-General, Chief M. A. B. Dumalisie, 1st Floor, Capitol Building, 545 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH, Tel. 54-2224/5; Consul-General, Chief J. D. Moshoeshe, 320 Commercial City, 40 Commercial Road, DURBAN, Tel. 65-748/9; Consul, Mr. H. T. Mporuzi, 2nd Floor, Sterling House, 24 Gladstone Street, EAST LONDON, Tel. 22-446.

URUGUAY—Chargé D'Affaires a.i. Dr. Roberto G. Amato, 101 Rygersdal, 44 Camp Ground Road, RONDEBOSCH, Tel. 65-1778; Chancery, Vogue House, 8th Floor, Thibault Square, CAPE TOWN, Tel. 25-1847; Cable Address: URUSUD; Chancery, Mrs. Connie Moretti, Consulate-General address and Tel. number as for Chancery above. Cable address: CONURUSUD.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.E. Mr. E. A. J. Fergusson; Minister, D. Tonkin, C.M.G., Defence, Naval and Air Attaché, Captain J. Worth, R.N.; Military Attaché, Colonel D. W. Hanson, O.B.E.; Counselor and Head of Chancery, G. R. Archer; Counselor, J. H. Owen, O.B.E.; Cultural Attaché, R. T. L. Watkins (British Council Representative); First Secretaries, D. W. Fall, J. Hedley, T. D. Curran, D. Williamson and J. W. Cox; First Secretary (Administration), G. W. Charlton; Second Secretaries, H. W. Atkins, C. Dodsworth, P. J. Pheasant, J. A. Allison and G. P. Furze; Third Secretaries, D. R. Todd and A. W. Bagnall; British Council Regional Director, E. Richards; British Council Assistant Representative, Dr. N. Gilroy-Scott, 6 Hill Street, PRETORIA, and 91 Parliament Street, CAPE TOWN; Consul-General, C. T. Brant, C.M.G., C.V.O.; Deputy Consul-General, A. R. Thomas; Consul (Commercial), J. H. Greenfield; Consul (Consular), R. J. Miller; Vice-Consuls, B. P. Baldwin, Miss G. H. Pegler, A. A. Windham, L. J. Friston, L. J. Weldon, S. W. Gregson, J. P. Aslen and A. F. Bedford, 5th Floor, Nedbank Mall, 145/7 Commission-

er Street, JOHANNESBURG; Consul-General, B. V. White; Consul (Commercial), G. W. Gould; Vice-Consul F. J. Martin, I. D. Marsh, B. A. Barrett and A. J. Wake, Anglo American Life Centre, 2 St. George's Street, CAPE TOWN; Consul, S. J. Davey; Vice-Consul, Mrs. M. Orr, 7th Floor, Barclays Bank Bldg., Field Street, DURBAN; Hon. Consul, T. S. Peters, Colonial Mutual Bldg., 60 Terminus Street, EAST LONDON.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Herman W. Nickel; Minister-Counselor, Walter E. Stadler; Economic and Commercial Counselor, Rodenck M. Wright, Jun.; Administrative Counselor, Gerald S. Rose; Public Affairs Counselor, Robert R. Gosende; Political Counselor, Timothy M. Carney; Agricultural Counselor, Guy L. Haviland, Jun.; Air and Defence Attaché, Col. Jerry W. Osgood; Army Attaché, Col. David M. Parker; Naval and Air Attaché, Royce E. Capinger; First Secretary, Edwin J. Pechous; Attaché (Med.), Dr. Burnett O. Pixley; First Secretary, A. Frank Lattanzi; Attachés, Freddie J. Hughes, Joseph H. Rinker; First Secretary, Lloyd R. George; Attachés, John H. Jomeruck, Michael J. Tretola; First Secretaries, Paul C. Bofinger, Michael Billick; Attachés, Bernd W. Schaumburg, Mary Faye Tretola; First Secretaries, Margaret McMillon, H. Eugene Culbertson; Second Secretaries, Reed J. Fendrick, Mark R. Kennon; Attaché, James F. Wiley; Second Secretaries, Mary Deane Connors, Moosa A. Valli, Carol A. Rodley, Deborah R. Malac, Richard S. Dixon, Jun.; Asst. Air Attaché, Lt. Col. Gary J. Stoltz; Third Secretary, Tyler S. Drumheller, 7th Floor, Thibault House, 225 Pretorius St., PRETORIA; Consul-General, George A. Trail; Consuls, Charles L. Davis, Elizabeth P. Spiro, Peter T. Hansen, Roger J. Daley; Vice-Consuls, Robert O. Tatpe, Peter K. Jensen, Bruce D. Telft; Consul, Frank C. Strovos; Vice-Consul, Jeffrey T. Gersick; Consuls, Stanley M. McGeehan, Robert S. Connan, 11th Floor, Kine Centre, Commissioner St., JOHANNESBURG; Consul-General, Richard C. Scissors; Consuls, Leonard J. Lange, V. Jordan Tanner; Vice-Consuls, Mark S. Massey, Annette J. Moore, Patricia McArdle-Fendrick, 4th Floor, Broadway Industries Centre, Foreshore, CAPE TOWN; Consul-General, Harry W. Geisel; Consul, John P. Foster; Vice-Consul, Philip H. Egger, 29th Floor, Durban Bay House, 333 Smith St., DURBAN.

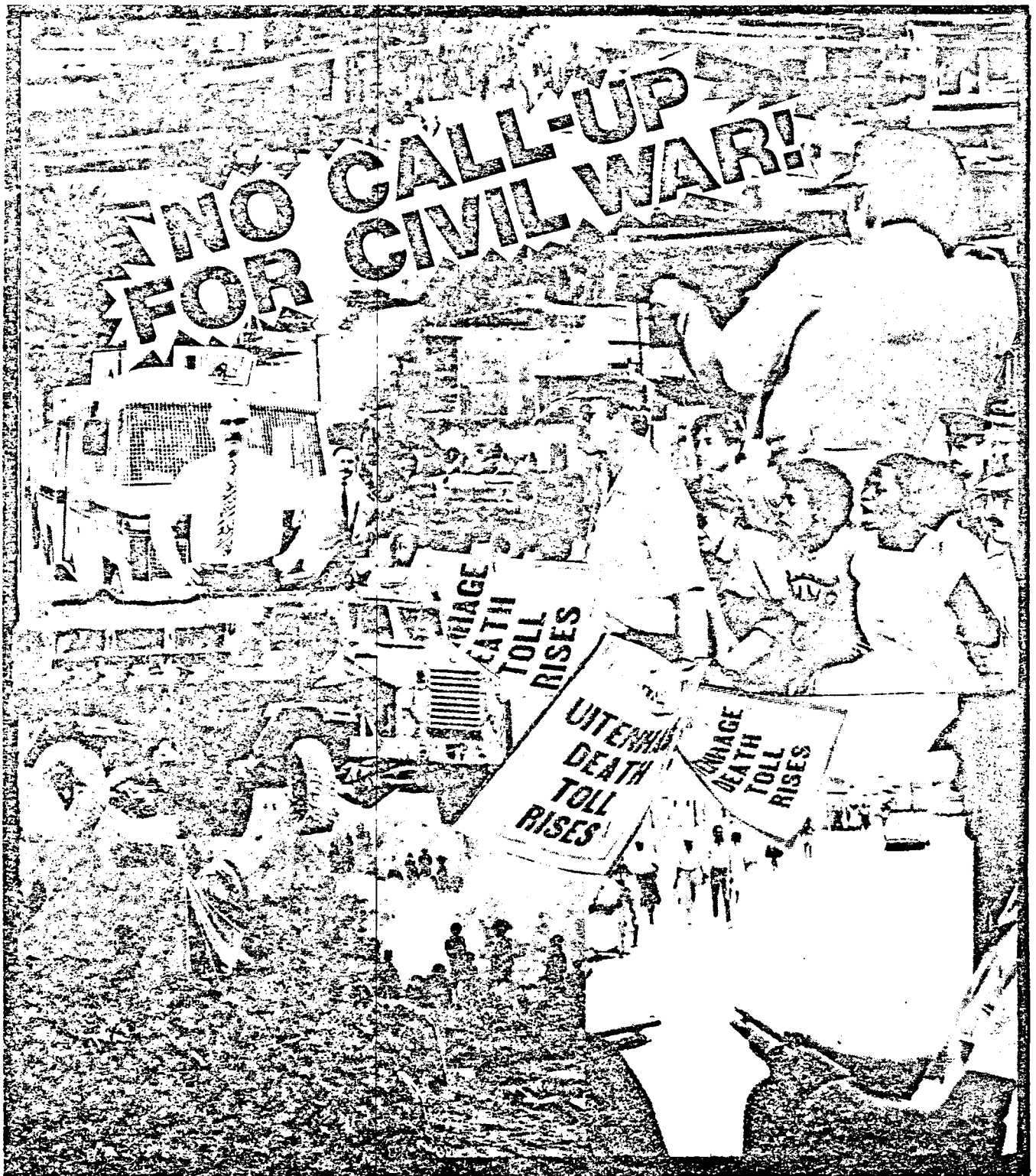
The publishers regret that at the time of going to press no information is available regarding the structure of the House of Assembly, the House of Representatives, the House of Delegates, the President's Council, the Electoral College or the Ministers' Councils.

ISLAMIC HOLIDAYS

ISLAMIC YEAR 1405/1406 AH			5th May	14th Shabaan	Lailatul Baraah (night)
1984			6th May	15th Shabaan	Lailatul Baraah (day)
27th Sept.	1st Muharram	New Year Islamic Year 1405	21 May	1st Ramadan	Start of the Fast
5th Oct.	10th Muharram	Yومية Ashuraa	18th June	26th Ramadan	Lailatul Quadr (night)
4th Dec.	11th Rabiul-Awwal	Moujudan-Nabie (night)	18th June	27th Ramadan	Lailatul Quadr (day)
5th Dec.	12th Rabiul-Awwal	Moujudan-Nabie (day)	20th June	1st Shawwal	Eidul-Fitr
1985			27th Aug.	10th Thel Ghaj	Eidul-Adha
17th April	26th Rajab	Lailatul-Mieraaj (night)	18th Sept.	1st Muharram	New Year Islamic Year 1406
18th April	27th Rajab	Lailatul-Mieraaj (day)	25th Sept.	10th Muharram	Yومية Ashuraa
			24th Nov.	11th Rabiul-Awwal	Moujudan-Nabie (night)
			25th Nov.	12th Rabiul-Awwal	Moujudan-Nabie (day)

NOTE: The corresponding English dates are provisional only and are subject to the sighting of the NEW MOON.

Information supplied by Osman Jooley of Verbena Press



NEWS BRIEFS

DURBAN MAN'S DRAMATIC TOKEN OF DEFIANCE!

The number of young South Africans questioning compulsory national service has increased over the past few years, as demonstrated by the number of conscientious objectors, the growing call for an end to conscription, and the hundreds of religious objectors who applied to the Board in 1984. Durban man Tony Lange, recently engaged in an "act of defiance" with a difference.

At the end of a three-week camp - during which he was granted "non-combatant" status - Tony received his pay of "about R300.00". After intense reflections, Tony decided that he "could not accept blood money". After paying for a haircut, he symbolically "tore the money in half and threw it to the ground." Asked to comment on what he had done, Tony smiled shyly and replied that "my action said it all."

"VUISWYS" : iron fist brandished by SADF

The SADF recently engaged in the biggest conventional warfare training exercise yet held in SWA Namibia. The revealingly-named 'Vuiswys' (Fist-showing) exercise was also the first time that tanks were used in a SWA/Namibia 'war game'.

Held in mid-January over two days, 'Vuiswys' involved simulated attacks on 'enemy' positions using air strikes, mortar and artillery barrages, Ratel and infantry charges, and a mock tank battle.

An SADF spokesman, commenting on the 'Vuiswys' exercise, said that it "tested the preparation of the conventional forces to cope with terrorist incursions," made during the rainy season.

However, foreign observers have reacted with concern to the manoeuvres, questioning the need for a conventional warfare exercise in what is a "counter-insurgency war" against SWAPO's armed wing, P!an. Observers expressed fears that an invasion of Angola was imminent, despite last year's Lusaka agreement.

'Pay now - steal later'

'Theft or suspected theft' was the reason given for the SADF's unaccounted for loss of nearly R100 000 during the last financial year.

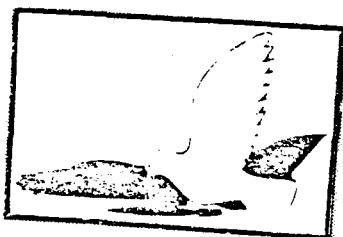
The thefts were largely facilitated by 'poor internal control' according to a recent report by the Auditor-General. The uncharacteristic report also pointed to the large amounts of public money apparently stolen by government employees across the bureaucratic board

Charges against Archbishop Hurley, President of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, were dropped the day before he was to appear in court earlier this year.

Archbishop Hurley was charged with having "unlawfully published untrue matters in regard to the activities of Koevoet".

According to the Archbishop, "a lot of dirt would have come out during the trial."

Latest reports indicate that the Archbishop may sue the state for malicious prosecution. The implications of this are that the information the Archbishop has on alleged Koevoet atrocities will be revealed in court.



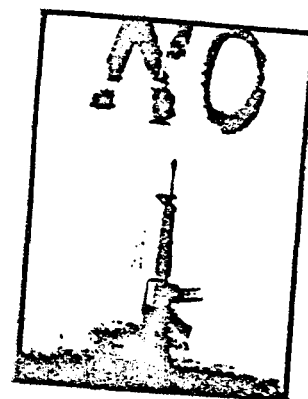
More than 7 500 national servicemen failed to report for duty in January this year. Replied to a question in Parliament, Minister of Defence Magnus Malan said that 7 589 of this year's January intake failed to report compared with 1 596 for the whole of last year. When 'Objector' Bosman said to comment on the increase he not comparable. "The figures released in parliament for January 1985 include a large number of students and scholars who will be 'granted deferment in due course.'"

LEGAL TECHNICALITY GIVES REPRIEVE.

Charges of failing to report for a police camp have been dropped against Mark Nell.

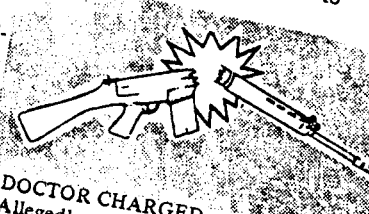
Mark, a Wits medical student and member of the Nusas Health Directive, was to have appeared in a Durban court on 20 February 1985.

After lengthy discussions between his lawyer and the state prosecutor, the charges were dropped, apparently because of a legal technicality. Action is likely to be taken if Mark fails to report for another camp.



Cape Town Conscientious Objectors Support Group (COSG) participated in a panel discussion under the theme 'Strategies for opposing apartheid', hosted by the PFP Youth national congress which was held in Cape Town. Other organisations represented were the Black Sash, the Civil Rights League and NUSAS.

COSG representative, Pete Hathorn, argued that participation in the SADF 'makes nonsense of talk about opposing apartheid.' The congress adopted a resolution demanding an immediate end to military conscription.



DOCTOR CHARGED.

Allegedly encouraging a national serviceman to desert is the charge which faces a Johannesburg doctor.

The first person to be charged under Section 121 (c) of the Defence Act, the doctor is appearing in court after allegedly writing a letter to the serviceman urging him to avoid going to the Namibian operational area. Giving evidence against the doctor is the soldier's father.

SADF: Befriending the Students?

Two soldiers visited a high school in Inanda last month to speak to 9 and 10 girls. The soldiers, one white and one black, wore t-shirts depicting two clasped hands - black and white.

They showed slides of the SADF assisting black people in education, health, law and agriculture. The first question asked, however, was, "what are you people really trying to do?"

Another girl asked, "But weren't you responsible for shooting the children in Soweto?" The soldier replied that it was the police. When he was corrected by a teacher, he explained that there were different units within the SADF. Some were riot squads which dealt with agitators, but others were there to help the people.

The soldiers offered to take the girls on a five day nature camp with all expenses paid. In a staff meeting, a teacher suggested that although the camp would have no explicit political content, it was nevertheless part of the SADF's campaign to win the hearts and minds of the students.

The teachers voted overwhelmingly to reject the camp.

In the six months ended December 1984, there had been 67 attempted suicides and ten actual suicides in the SADF, according to Magnus Malan in reply to a question in parliament.

NEUSA watches SADF

At a NEUSA (National Education Union of South Africa) general meeting held on the 23rd February in Durban, it was decided to form a NEUSA militarization interest group.

The group will monitor SADF activities in the schools. It will also attempt to raise the awareness of the NEUSA general body and other teachers around the militarization of education.

Any information about SADF involvement in schools should be sent to NEUSA c/o Objector newspaper.

Year of the Youth



All over the world, 1985 is being celebrated as International Year of the Youth, (IYY), with the theme of 'Peace, Participation and Development'.

The United Nations designated 1985 as Youth Year with the aim of promoting 'an exchange of ideas leading to the development of bonds of friendship, cooperation and understanding among the young people of the world who share a commitment to democracy.'

The United Nations - in envisaging a year of youth action - has structured the campaign into governmental and non-governmental bodies. The South African government, while declaring 1985 as National Youth Year, will not be able to participate at an international level. The United Democratic Front has been invited to officially represent South Africa as a non-governmental body.

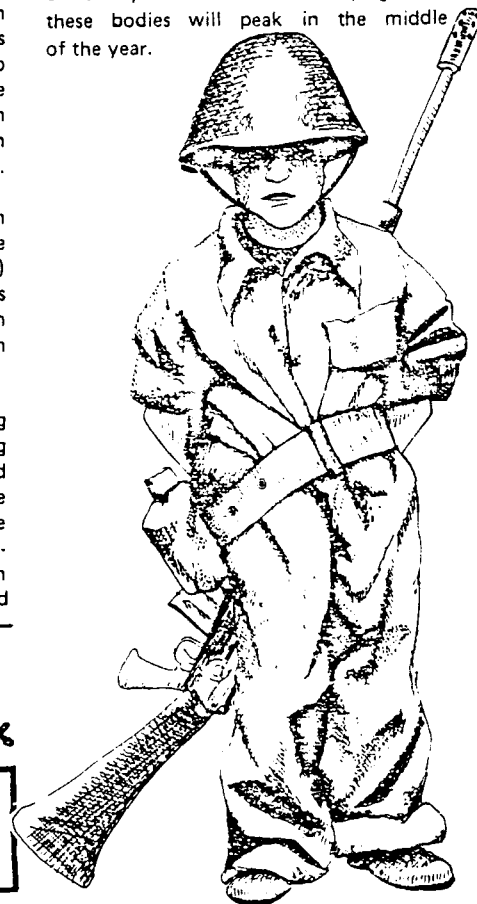
IYY activities for 1985 have been planned throughout the country. The End Conscription Committees (ECC's) have seen the International Youth Year as one of their main focusses in 1985, with the emphasis on 'Peace' in strife-torn South Africa and Namibia.

The South African government - along with the SADF and the SAP - are taking up the IYY with meetings, parades and prayer meetings involving mainly white scholars, soldiers and policemen. The government's campaign was recently launched with a lunch and press-conference in Cape Town for about 30 scholars and

attendant government officials and journalists.

IYY committees have been set up nationally by the non-governmental bodies - the UDF, ECC and the SACC - to coordinate activities. The Western Cape IYY committee has planned a regional launch of the campaign on March 29 and 30, to include a cultural evening as well as speakers from various organisations.

The UDF and the South African Council of Churches (SACC) also have activities lined up for the rest of the year. The IYY campaigns by these bodies will peak in the middle of the year.



IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE OBJECTOR IN THE POST, FILL IN THIS FORM AND SEND IT TO US AT THE ADDRESS BELOW.

WE WOULD APPRECIATE A MINIMUM DONATION OF R2 FOR 6 MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION AND R4 FOR A YEAR [INSIDE S.A.], R5 AND R10 FOR OVERSEAS.

NAME:

ADDRESS:

I ENCLOSE FOR A 6 MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION.

I ENCLOSE FOR 1 YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION.

Issued by: COSG, P.O. Box 208, WOODSTOCK
Printed by: Allie's Printing Services, P.O. Box 62, ATHLONE

EDITORIAL



Each year on 21 March, we mourn the people of Sharpeville gunned down by the police during an unarmed protest. 25 years later to the day, police gunned down unarmed people at Uitenhage who were mourning those already killed in recent protests. We salute the brave people of Kwanobuhle and Langa and mourn their dead with them.

The events at Uitenhage are not isolated. They are part of a continuous pattern of brutal repression. The actions of the police and army in Soweto, the Vaal townships, Cradock, Soweto - to name a few recent examples - show up 'reform' as a mask for repression. They also show the increasing co-operation between the police and army, working in increasingly similar ways.

Mr Botha - what has been 'reformed' since the days of Verwoerd and Sharpeville? People living in desperate poverty must bear the burden of constantly rising prices - food, sales tax, housing and transport prices. The army's massive growth draws billions of rands a year which could be used to stop the poverty, not to build weapons with which to silence the resistance of the people.

1985 is International Year of the Youth: Peace, Participation and Development. Yet in our country, children do heavy work; children starve in the homelands and townships. Children have been killed, wounded and gone missing in the Eastern Cape and elsewhere. Children have been shot in the streets by police; while other children are prepared for military training. In the light of the latest police violence, we applaud the stand taken recently by the young policeman, Mark Nel, to discontinue his 'service' in the policeforce.

STOP PRESS: UITENHAGE

Press reported 17 killed by police at Uitenhage last Thursday. PE Hospital authorities gave the figure of 43 dead on arrival. The estimates have jumped by scores since then. When the inconsistencies are this great, all we are certain of is we will never see published the true events surrounding the killing of innocent people in our country.

ORGANIZING

Q: Laurie, you were appointed national organiser of the ECC in January this year. What does the job entail?

A: The job involves facilitating co-ordination between the ECC's nationally, spending time in each region working with the ECC and its affiliates, doing a little research and collecting resources on conscription and militarisation and helping prepare for the ECC Festival in July.

We felt the need for a national organiser because of the rapid growth of the ECC's. This is happening because of the tremendous support for our activities - concerts, drama, public meetings, pamphlet distributions, pickets etc - from every sector of the white community that we've appealed to: the 'counter culture' youth; students; schoolchildren and their parents.

Q: How would you account for this support?

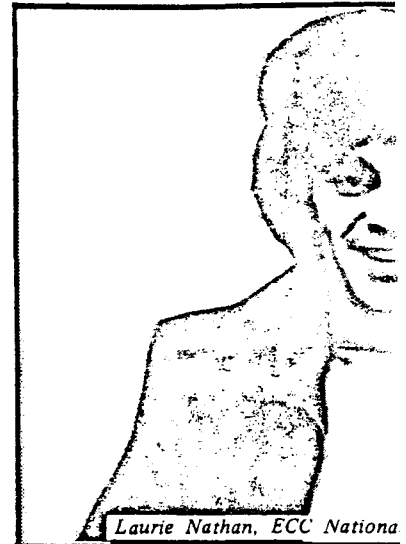
A: One reason is the energy and commitment of our members and the creativity of our activities. These are attractive to the people we're trying to reach.

The most important reason though relates to the issues we're concerned with. An extremely large number of people throughout the world find war abhorrent and care deeply about peace. This is particularly true in South Africa because of what is specific about our situation: young white men are forced to take up arms against fellow South Africans and Namibians in defence of a system that causes unbelievable suffering.

The vast majority of whites enjoy the fruits of their privileged position. Even those who are unhappy about this do little to change it. Yet serving in the SADF is something that many young people simply find intolerable because of what it represents and the role that it plays.

Conscription is also the only aspect of apartheid that is a real imposition for the white community. National service involves taking young men from their normal lives for a total of four years and subjecting them to an authoritarian structure of discipline and conditioning that is dehumanising. There is the prospect of their getting shot and the equally grim prospect of their having to shoot others.

People are only prepared to make this kind of sacrifice if they believe it is worth it. The support demonstrated for ECC, and also the fact that over 7 000 national servicemen failed to report for duty in January this year, are an indication of the large numbers who feel it isn't worth it.



Laurie Nathan, ECC National

Q: What is the significance of the support you've generated?

A: The phenomenal support from within the white community contributes to the non-racial character of the broader struggle for a democratic society. It shows that the conflict in South Africa is not simply between blacks and whites but between democrats and non-democrats.

The support also puts pressure on the state because it comes from sectors within the ruling group that are articulate and visible - students, academics, human rights and religious groups and the churches. The formation of the Board for Religious Objection is an example of the state acknowledging and trying to deal with this pressure.

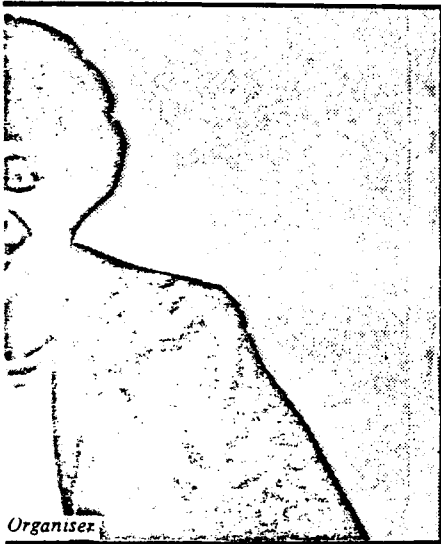
Q: Do you think that this pressure will ever be great enough to actually end conscription?

A: Look, we do sometimes get very excited about the progress we're making but we have to be realistic. For as long as apartheid remains it will be resisted and the state will attempt to suppress the resistance by violent means. The invasion of the SADF into the townships at the end of last year made clear how integral the army is to this process.

So when we call for an end to conscription and for a just peace in our land we must know that these will only be realised when apartheid is dismantled, when the real leaders of South Africa are free to take their rightful place and when all South Africans can live as equals.

Nevertheless, I think that if our support continues to grow as it did last year we will be able to win important concess-

TO STOP THE CALL-UP!



Organiser

ions e.g. the right to object to national service on moral and ethical grounds and not only on religious grounds as is the situation at present.

Q: You've spoken quite a lot about working in the white community. Does ECC limit itself to this constituency?

A: Not at all. Our campaign is fundamentally non-racial and many of our affiliates work in black communities. In all regions ECC works closely with the UDF and other black groupings. ECC's have representatives on UDF committees and on the Churches International Year of the Youth committees. UDF and black church leaders speak regularly on our platforms.

We recognise though that to some extent we have to work separately and differently in the white and black communities because of the different conditions that prevail in each and because the issues of conscription and militarisation obviously don't affect them in the same way.

Q: The ECC's exist as fronts which are comprised of about 40-50 affiliated organisations. What is the basis of unity amongst these organisations?

In South Africa we're living in a state of civil war, where the degree of violence is great, and growing, and where some of us - the young men - are called up and forced to participate in this violence.

It is this situation which has drawn together the organisations that make up ECC. They have in common the following beliefs: that in Southern Africa the SADF is an aggressive and not a defence force; that in South Africa the SADF acts in defence of apartheid which is the root cause of violence; that the so-called enemy is not an external foreign aggress-

or but the South African people; and that young men should have the right not to be part of the army.

Q: This year many progressive organisations are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Freedom Charter which was drawn up in 1955 under the auspices of the Congress Alliance - the African National Congress, Coloured Peoples Congress, South African Indian Congress and white democrats in the Congress of Democrats. What is ECC's position on the Charter?

A: Some organisations in ECC regard the Charter as the most democratic document ever drawn up in our country and as the blueprint for a non-racial and democratic South Africa. However, ECC, as a broad front, cannot actually endorse the Charter.

The final demand of the Charter, 'There shall be peace and friendship', is of course of special relevance to us and reflects the spirit of the ECC. We fully support the sub-clauses of this demand, which include: 'South Africa shall be a fully independent state which respects the rights and sovereignty of all nations; South Africa shall strive to maintain world peace and the settlement of all international disputes by negotiation - not war; peace and friendship amongst all our people shall be secured by upholding the equal rights opportunities and status of all.'

Q: Are there plans to set up ECC's in other regions?

A: An ECC has just been formed in Port Elizabeth. A group of about 30 interested people from various organisations came together to talk about the End Conscription Campaign and decided unanimously that it should be taken up in PE. This decision will be discussed in the organisations that could affiliate to ECC, which will then be formally constituted. Already there are some exciting plans and ideas for action.

There are a good number of people in Pietermaritzburg who are keen to get involved in the campaign and we should be able to set one up within the next few months.

Q: You can't wait to tell us about your Festival!

A: Right! The Festival is planned for the second or third weekend of July in Joburg. On the one level we will have high profile speakers so that the Festival makes a powerful statement on conscription and militarisation - a statement which will be heard by a really large number of people in South Africa

and internationally. We've invited Beyers Naude, Sheena Duncan, Bishop Tutu, Archbishop Hurley and UDF and ECC speakers.

On another level we want to organise a whole variety of different activities - drama, seminars, workshops, videos etc - that will be exciting and informative for people who participate in the Festival. We're only at the stage of brainstorming these activities but some of the ideas so far are to focus on Namibia, Southern Africa post Nkomati, militarisation of education, South Africa's nuclear capacity, women and the military, nuclear arms buildup, the Board for Religious Objection, the South African Peace Movement in the 1950s, Bantustan armies, the hearts and minds campaign of the SADF, non-violent forms of action, the Peace Movement internationally ... I've run out of breath!

Q: Go on.

A: What I've covered so far sounds a bit academic and 'heavy'. We really want to create a festival atmosphere - many of these areas will be explored through videos and drama. The ECC's in Durban and Cape Town have drama groups, there's the play National Madness which we would like performed, and we want to end the Festival with a big anti-war concert.

We also want to strengthen ECC and its affiliates through the Festival. So organisations will be asked to prepare stalls where they can display their media and to take responsibility for certain slots.

We think that the Festival can make a really significant contribution to the growth of the peace movement in South Africa and internationally.



'CONFUSION OVER JEHOVAH'S WITNESS OBJECTORS CLEARED UP'

Confusion surrounds recent press reports of Jehovah's Witnesses being sentenced to lengthy terms in DB for refusing to report for alternative service. This apparent anomaly, has aroused fears that the recently implemented alternative service system - restricted to religious pacifists - was breaking down.

In February, a number of Jehovah's Witnesses were sentenced to military prison refusing to report for alternative service.

Peter Clayton and James Dobson, both from George, and James Cleghorn, from Cape Town, were convicted and sentenced to 6 years in detention barracks.

Twenty-six year old Neal Hudson, an M Sc graduate from Pietermaritzburg, was sentenced to 3 months on the same charge.

The sentencing of these and other Witnesses gave rise to confusion in some circles, as the 1983 Defence Act amendment - which provides for alternative service for religious pacifists - was specifically designed to cater for the large numbers of Witness objectors.

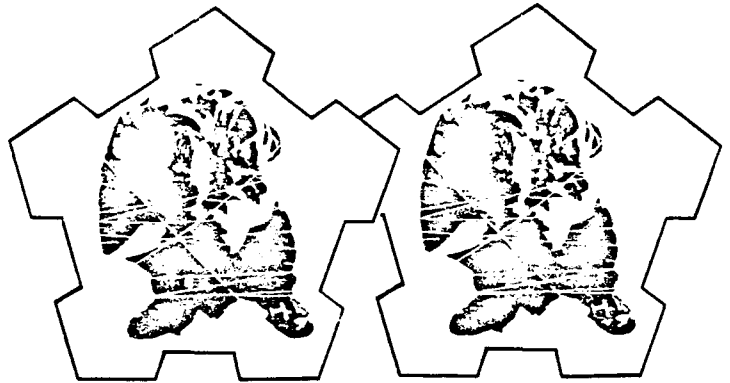
This seemingly anomalous situation was clarified by Mr Piet Wentzel, a Council member of the Watchtower Society 'Jehovah's Witnesses', who said that Witnesses believe they "should give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar".

"But thy do not believe they owe part of their lives to Caesar. If, on the other hand, their freedom is taken away from them by a court of law and they were prisoners, even on parole, they are forced to do what the law demands and that is community service," he stated.

This means that Witnesses apply for alternative service to the Board for Religious Objection, which accepts their applications as a matter of course. These objectors then routinely refuse to report for alternative service, and are sentenced to detention barracks for such refusal, and automatically paroled into alternative service.

So far about 200 Jehovah's Witnesses have been classified as religious objectors, and 8 Witnesses are known to have started alternative service after going through the complicated procedures outlined above.

These objectors have been posted to Government office: ranging from the Manpower Department and the Department of Education, to the Johannesburg deeds office.



Many objectors recognised by the Board for Religious Objection last year were given details of their community service posting by the Department of Manpower in March.

"I have been waiting for more than six months since I was recognised," one such objector said. "I have six years to work off so it is something of a relief."

He mentioned that he and most of the others he had heard of, had been allocated to jobs appropriate to their qualifications and in their city of residence.

"Things seem to have worked out quite well. Teachers are staying as teachers. I've heard of an engineer who has been posted to the city council as an engineer. There is a dentist who has been left in his existing job which doesn't even fall directly under the government," he continued.

He had heard though of a social worker posted to a deeds office.

"It is important that the conscientious objector movement reasserts its rejection of the structure of community service both because it excludes the majority of objectors and because of its punitive length," he concluded.

Objectors doing community service will receive a monthly R250.00 living allowance and their transport to work will be paid, in addition to the national service pay of R5.19 a day for non-professionals and R10.38 a day for professionals. Teachers seem to have been excluded from the category of "professional".

The delay in allocating community service was apparently because of a report on conditions of service only became available in 1985 and because of some confusion caused by Jehovah's Witnesses refusing to do community service unless sentenced to it by a court.

MY ENEMY'S BROTHER? YES!



We have agreed to meet here. Would he come? Anxiety briefly constricted my belly. Why? Perhaps because of fear for the unknown, of what

would take place between us and of what the outcome would be. I had never met my enemy like this before. Musketry lessons during basics

had taught me how to kill him, not how to talk to him. Somehow it seemed much more difficult doing it this way....

He approached with steady paces across the grass, greeting me with outstretched hand and open smile. A bright, kaftan-tupe shirt hung loosely about his shoulders. Corduroy trousers gave way to open sandals which kicked up small clouds of dust as he walked.

We talked about our families and our home towns. And then on to more serious things. His years of detention without ever being

charged for an offence: why he had to leave, his longing to return and live as a free person in the land of his birth; the last resort to secure liberation having now been reached. These things I could only try to imagine, for they had not found a place in my personal experience.

But as the sun started casting our shadows long across the grass we found more and more in common: a burning desire for a nonracial South Africa, where all will be equal before the law, where all will be treated as having equal worth and dignity, where all

will have the opportunity to elect the government of their choice where removals will cease and people will choose to live next to whom they wish and marry whom they love without fear of prosecution, where education will be equal and resources will be shared more fairly.

Yes, we shared a lot of common ground and reached out to a common vision for the future. But most fundamentally common between us, we discovered, was that we both worshipped the same God, and we both shared in the fellowship of the

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS...

Since 1984, advice bureaux have been established in all the major centres of South Africa. Here the different advice bureaux talk about their experiences.

CAPE TOWN - ADVICE BUREAU ON MILITARY CONSCRIPTION (ABMC)

The Advice Bureau on Military Conscription (ABMC) has been operating for six months. We have counselled a wide range of conscripts - Christians and Jews, pacifists and politically committed people, eighteen year olds and twenty eight year olds.

Some people come to us with very clear ideas about what they need to know, while others are confused and in need of guidance.

Our ten counsellors offer no magic solutions; they do not promise cures. They know that each conscript has to face the dilemma about his military service. They do believe, however, that there is a role the Bureau can play in helping people come to a well considered and independent decision.

As a counsellor put it, "It's amazing how just giving the guy the facts and a chance to discuss it all with someone who's prepared to listen, really does help."

Of course there is more to the service than that. The Bureau can offer practical help if you want to apply to the Board of Religious Objectors and can refer you to lawyers, psychologists or a minister of your religion, all of whom have specialized in the field of conscription.

The most urgent task facing the Bureau now is to inform people of its existence, thereby beginning to offer its services to a wider range of people.

GRAHAMSTOWN ADVICE BUREAU (GRACONS)

The Grahamstown Advice Centre on National Service (Gracons) is beginning to establish itself as an important reference point for dealing with conscription related matters affecting the Grahamstown Community.

Gracons rose to prominence last year around the 'Dad's Army' call-up in the Eastern Cape and has since continued to receive numerous queries about citizenship and immigrants, national service and conscientious objection.

Church of the Province of Southern Africa.

With the red sky turning to grey and for the first time feeling a chill in the air we wished God's blessing and on each other and exchanged the traditional handshake of Africa. Then he was gone....

That afternoon something I had sensed for a while became a discovery as personal and humanly real as the blood that pumped red in his and my veins, as the blood that bled red on Calvary's tree for his and my reconciliation. The answer

which I feared all along was true: my enemy is indeed my brother. And I am my brother's keeper.

I cannot therefore bear a weapon which points to his destruction, nor wear the uniform which mocks his oppression. Rather, I must take the first step to bind myself to his suffering, and commit myself to his - and my - liberation.

This is the least I can do in response to my brother who found me under the shady tree on a hot African summer's afternoon.

Reprinted from 'Seek' magazine

Gracons has been meeting regularly with several groups (teachers, lecturers and students) who have decided not to register for commandoes. They are also in contact with people who plan to object to national service and camps in the future.

Gracons' main priority for 1985 is to draw together a larger group to coordinate the activities of the Advice Bureau, and to set up a permanent office in town. Their longer term aim is to work towards becoming a more directly support oriented group, with an emphasis on non-violence.

JOHANNESBURG - ADVICE BUREAU FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS (ABCO)

The Advice Bureau for Conscientious Objectors (ABCO) consists of five experienced councillors, and its prime

concern is to help people clarify their position with regard to military service, and to provide information about some of the alternatives facing the conscript. ABCO has developed links with legal Resources Centres in Johannesburg.

ABCO has developed as a subgroup of the Johannesburg Conscientious Objectors Support Group (COSG) early last year. In the spirit of this support, ABCO aims to provide a service for conscripts in a dilemma about the South African war. As a COSG subgroup, it has closely monitored developments of the Board for Religious Objection, and defence legislation and continues to seek avenues for making this information available.

... and alternatives

Do I have to fight in the SADF?

If you are worried about your call-up, contact us for advice and information on alternatives.

JOHANNESBURG
Robin 836-7111
648-1763
Rob 837-6582

GRAHAMSTOWN
Gerry 5443
Terul 6515

CAPE TOWN
Paula 692531 x 352
Anton 476274
Barbara 7471210

DURBAN
Sue 312609/784752
Paul 317714/784521

The DYNAMICS state their case

I'm writing to you as a member of, and spokesperson for the band "The Dynamics" which left South Africa in November in the wake of recent legislation concerning the conscription of aliens into the South African Defence Force.

On October 11, three members of the band, Steven Howells, Kevin Solan, and Jimmy Florence automatically became South African citizens and simultaneously became eligible for service in the SADF - a call up which would have taken away 3 of the band's members, i.e. 60% of its contribution to music and entertainment. Because of:

1. The fact that every one of us oppposes the ideals of the SADF and its supporters
2. that our saxophonist, Winston Nyaunda, being "officially" a Tswana, is forced to suffer the humiliation of himself and his family being confined by law to living in Bophuthatswana, although he was born in Johannesburg,
3. the real limitations with which his children are faced in apartheid South Africa in terms of safety, security, education and equal opportunities, the band decided unanimously to endeavour to escape these drawbacks by seeking residence in the United Kingdom.

Some of our problems were to pursue us however. After long and drawn out trekking back and forth between various offices of the Department of Internal Affairs and the Bophuthatswana Consulate, and after sending off numerous applications to the above, Winston eventually received a "passport" which failed to gain him access to the U.K. He was deported and told to replace his "passport" with the real thing.

The reason, apparently, for his having been refused entry into the U.K. was that in his travel document his nationality was given as "stateless", which makes one wonder why the South African Department of Internal bothered to provide him with any kind of travel document at all. Certainly, it has caused us all an unwarranted amount of exasperation and expense. He is the only member of the band that is South African, being forced to become South African citizens for the sole purpose of qualifying them for army service, strikes an unjust, racialistic note to say the least.

THE DYNAMICS
Steve, Harvey, Jimmy, Winston & Kevin

Lambeth Miners Support Committee



White Horse 261 Brixton Rd SW9

This most recent episode has cost the band dearly in air tickets, wasted money and wasted time, but if it should mean that less blood is spilt and more consciences are aroused, we would consider the price to be small indeed.

THE CASE FOR A BLACK ARMBAND

When I appeared before the Board for Religious Objection on the last day of its 1984 sitting I bore a black arm-band on my left arm.

I wish to share the reasons for this with your readers in the hope that those who have similar sentiments to myself will find it a useful action to adopt.

A preliminary comment first: I believe that the legitimacy and validity of the Board and its terms of reference must be seriously questioned and hence logically, and ideally, I should refuse to even appear before the Board.

However, because of the enormous costs involved in such a step I decided to appear and register my protest at a symbolic level only.

As I prepared for the hearing my understanding of the meaning of the armband expanded to include mourning as well. So on the day the armband symbolised four things, briefly as follows:

1. A symbol of mourning for the state of world-wide militarization, superpowers' nuclear capacity to destroy the world, etc.;
- 2.) a symbol of mourning for the escalating state of militarization in South Africa, including blatant use of the SADF in townships, etc.;
- 3.) a symbol of protest at having to appear before a Board to justify one's reasons for refusing to participate in violence. It should rather be the reverse, with those wishing to participate in the SADF having to give their reasons.
- 4.) a symbol of protest at the terms of reference of the Board, which discriminates against Just War doctrinists and non-religious pacifists, and at the same time a symbol of mourning/ identification with these people for whom the cost is too great to appear before the Board.

The symbolism of the black armband can be expanded further. It is a simple, inexpensive and powerful vehicle for expressing serious moral protest.

I wait with interest to see whether I was the last, or only the first, to carry the armband to Bloemfontein!

"AAA7"

10

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Recommendation for funding

The South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) is a worker organisation that organises the workers in the Transvaal, Eastern Cape, Western Cape and Natal, for better working conditions, higher wages, shorter working hours and for the improvement of the general standard of living for the workers and their families.

Since its inception in 1979, SAAWU has fought many struggles for the workers for the realisation of the afore-mentioned aims. In the execution of its duties, SAAWU has been and still remains the constant victim of repression of both the State and employers' machinery in the form of detentions of its membership and the leadership (note the fact that its President, Thozamile Gqweta and General Secretary, Sisa Njikelana are presently in detention facing charges of high treason with 14 other opponents of apartheid), and its banning in the Ciskei and Bophuthatwana by the stooges of the S.A. Government.

Despite all this harrasment, SAAWU has grown from all strength to strength, when it had 2 branches in 1980 to 18 branches in 1985 operative in 3 provinces of the country.

It is therefore highly recommended that a workers' organisation like SAAWU should be assisted in all possible ways to facilitate and consolidate its growth, so as to bring closer the day when the workers of our country can be in a position to resume full responsibility for their own lives.

SAAWU is also one of the trade unions that has not only sought to unite the workers who are its membership but it has also actively participated in endeavours with other like-minded workers' organisations in uniting workers in our country across union affiliation. It has also sought and established closer working relations with other organisations which are struggling for the eradication of racial discrimination, unjust laws and all other evils that are manifestations of the apartheid system. This is indicated by SAAWU's immediate affiliation to the United Democratic Front when the latter was formed in mid-1983.

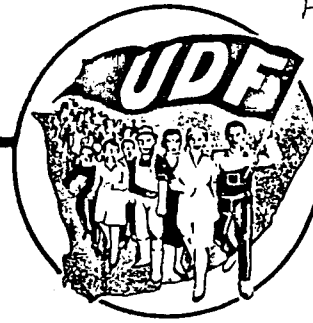
Thanking you in anticipation

Yours truly

10019 27/9/87

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

UDF UNITES! APARTHEID DIVIDES!



NATIONAL OFFICE

KHOTSO HOUSE
42 DE VILLIERS STREET
JOHANNESBURG
P.O. BOX 10366
TEL: 29-1916
29-1917

TO : All regional Secretaries
FROM : National Office - Popo Molefe
DATE : 16 April 1985

Comrades

RE: NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

Please be informed that the NEC meeting will take place on 4 - 5 May 1985 in East London

The agenda is as follows :

1. Assessment of the NGC.
2. Finance
3. Recommendations form the NGC to the NEC (List attached)
4. Programme of action
 - Citizenship
 - BLA Tri - camara parliament
 - Education crisis.
 - Cost of living
 - Treason trial and political prisoners.
 - National housing conference
 - New Zealand Rugby Tour
5. Head office
 - Administrative staff : At present no administrative staff is employed and the administrative side of Head Office is very chaotic. It is proposed that two persons be employed, an experienced receptionist/typist and an administrator.
 - Bigger office prmises : Enquiries are being made
 - National Officers : The job descriptions of the Publicity and the National Secretaries need to be evaluated. Also, their contact with and relationship to regions.

Presidents: Oscar Mpetha, Albertina Sisulu, Archie Gumede
Eastern Cape President: Edgar Ngoyi
Border President: Steve Tshwete

National Treasurers: Cassim Saloojee, Mewa Ramgobin
National Publicity Secretary: Mosiuoa 'Terror' Lekota
National Secretary: Popo Molefe

- National Organiser : This post must be defined and requirements for the position must be determined.

6. General.

The NEC is scheduled to start at 10am and NEC members are asked to ensure that their travel arrangements are such that they will be punctual.

Yours in struggle

Popo Molefe
General Secretary

AAAg

12

REPORT ON REPRESSION IN GALESHEWE,
KIMBERLEY.

BY P. LEHUNGA OF THE UDF

13th & 14th APRIL 1985

During the 1980 school boycotts, five students were charged and convicted under the terrorism act. They were sentenced to ten years imprisonment. Towards the end of 1984 the Appeal Court confirmed the conviction but reduced the sentence to five years imprisonment. This factor, as it will appear later on in the report, was one of the main factors in the unrest.

On the 30th January 1985 the students decided at a mass meeting held at St. Bonaface to boycott classes in solidarity with these five students. The boycott was to last for two weeks. On that day thirty-three students were arrested and detained. Twenty of the them were charged and fined R50,00 each and the remaining thirteen were released. Of the twenty that were charged, the majority of them were either expelled or suspended from classes. This led to a further boycott on or about the 7th February 1985.

On the 26th February 1985 one hundred students were detained and charged with the offence of trespassing on school premises. The female students were fined R10,00 each and the male students received seven cuts each. None of the above persons are represented in Court.

On the 20th March 1985, a shop belonging to the mayor and trucks belonging to a furniture company were ^{burnt} burned and the buses in the township were stoned. This led to the appearance

of 19 people in Court on the following day were charged with public violence. This case has been remanded to the 22nd April 1985 all the accused in this matter are represented by Priscilla Jana.

On the 21st March 1985 the students marched to commemorate the Sharpeville shootings. Thirteen students were detained and charged. All the accused are presently in custody and the case has been remanded to the 3rd June 1985.

On the 26th March 1985, nine students were arrested and charged with public violence. They are presently in custody.

On the 30th March 1985, soldiers were deployed in the township. They were withdrawn on the 1st April 1985. On the 1st April 1985 the house of the school inspector and the deputy mayor was burned. Some students were charged with the offence of public violence in connection with this.

On the 9th April 1985 two bakery vans and a truck belonging to a Coca-Cola company were looted. The soldiers were re-deployed in the townships they were about two hundred in number and heavily armed.

On the 10th April 1985 the high schools and secondary schools were closed after the Easter holiday. On the 11th April 1985

Thomas Morebudi, fourteen years of age was shot dead. Circumstances surrounding his shooting are still not very clear. Initially the police refused the mother permission to identify the body. On the 14th April 1985 I spoke to the mother of Thomas Morebudi and attended on the Security Police at Kimberley to enquire about the post-mortem and inquest. On the same day I also attended on the Kimberley hospital to visit two scholars Patrick Diedricks and Leon Nkoane. When I reached the hospital I was informed that Patrick Diedricks was removed a few minutes earlier by the Security Police.

The casualty least thus far is that three people have lost their lives and approximately one hundred people have been assaulted. The three deceased persons, two of them have been buried in mysterious circumstances. According to reports it is alleged that the Security police had entered into a certain agreement with the parents to have these children buried. I tried to speak to the parents of the deceased children but from report it appears that they would not be interested in re-opening this case.

STUDENTS' GRIEVANCES

1. Democratic SRC's.
2. Shortage of text books.
3. Abolition of corporal punishment.

4. /...

4. Putting a stop to sexual harassment of female students by teachers.
5. Extra recreational facilities for St. Bonaface High School.
6. Those who failed matric should be allowed to attend classes and write the exams on the following year.

An important factor is that there is a great degree of confusion as to which students are being represented legally and those students that are not being represented. According to report from students some have already appeared in Court without legal representation.

ATTITUDE OF CHURCHES

The general consensus is that the churches are reluctant to help the students. According to reports it appears that the Community Councillors are applying tremendous pressure on the churches. It is suggested that the SACC get in touch with the church ministers in the area to resolve this problem.

REACTION OF PARENTS

In the main, parents are very angry with the present situation in the township. Their anger is further aggravated by the presence of soldiers. It appears that the parents are on the side of students. But a lack of a parents organisation does

not afford the parents an opportunity of expressing their support.

PEOPLE DETAINED LAST WEEK

1. Christopher Swazi
124 Amakhuzane Street
BORN: 18th February 1968
MOTHER: Rebecca Swazi
2. Michael Mabote
6963 Mathibe Street
BORN: 15th October 1968
MOTHER: Louisa Mabote
3. Nathaniel Mosikare
105 Adamnomakola Street
BORN: 9th March 1965
MOTHER: Miriam Mosikare
4. Maria Leonard
28 Gaborone Street
BORN: 2nd November 1967
MOTHER: Maggy Leonard
5. Norman Letlhage
6771 Adamnomakola Street
BORN: 2nd February 1966
MOTHER: Dorothy Letlhage
6. Lorraine Douman
87 Adamnomakola Street
BORN:
GRANDMOTHER: Maria Seleka
7. Patrick Selebogo
7965 Mcetwa Street
BORN: 5th September 1969
MOTHER: Emily Selebogo
8. George Seinolo
7755 Gaitsewe Street
BORN: 1st March 1968
MOTHER: Pauline Seinolo

9. Plus one other person not known.

A whole lot of people are appearing in Court without legal representation and it is also not clear who represent who.

There is tremendous organisational work to be done.

(19) - 25/8/87
27/8/87

(20) 6/10/87

(21) 27/10/87

"AAA₁₀"

(13)

MINUTES OF THE FIRST NATIONAL GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED
DEMOCRATIC FRONT HELD ON THE 6th and 7th APRIL 1985 at
AZAADVILLE, TRANSVAAAL.

SATURDAY : 6th APRIL 1985

Regions Present :

Transvaal (including Transvaal rural areas); Natal; Border;
Western Cape (including Western Cape rural areas); Eastern Cape
Orange Free State and Northern Cape.

Session One:

1.1 Opening Address

By President Oscar Mpetha.

Comrade Mpetha welcomed all delegates and thanked them for attending the conference. He expressed sadness at the fact that the other Presidents, Comrades Archie Gumede & Albertina Sisulu and our other NEC members and comrades are sitting in jail and cannot share his joy in attending the first National General Council of the UDF.

Comrade Mpetha stated that the crises which the South African Government had experienced on 24th August had intensified through the clear rejection of the "New Deal" and the current struggles being waged against it. He also saluted those whose lives were taken in these struggles, those who are in detention and in jail.

(19)
27/8/87

Comrade Mpetha reiterated that the Apartheid Regime and their puppets had to take responsibility for the state of civil war in which our country is gripped. He warned that our peoples' anger is increasing because their legitimate demands are being met with naked violence from Botha and his junior partners. Also, that these wanton acts of murder, harassment, detention and imprisonment will not deter our people in their march to freedom.

Comrade Mpetha delegated each delegate with the responsibility to participate fully in discussions and to conduct themselves in such a way that the NGC will lay the basis for a programme

2/...

(19)
27/8/87

of action which will give life to our NGC theme :
From Protest to Challenge From Mobilisation to Organisation.
This would ensure yet another step towards a South Africa
where THE PEOPLE SHALL GOVERN!

1.2 Standing Rules:

The following standing rules were accepted as guidelines for
the NGC :-

- a) Regions will have the following numbers of votes :
- Transvaal - 43 votes
 - Natal - 50 votes
 - W. Cape - 56 votes
 - Border - 28 votes
 - E. Cape - 28 votes
 - N. Cape - 11 votes
 - OFS - 15 votes
- The NEC will be empowered to review this. However,
consensus will be sought as far as possible.
- b) A person will be allowed to speak only once on a topic.
The mover and seconder of a motion will be allowed the
right to reply.
- c) In the event of a debate, equal time will be allowed for
the different points of view.
- d) Delegates were to use English as far as possible but they
should feel free to use any other language.

1.3 Keynote Address:

The keynote address was delivered by Comrade Curnick Ndlovu.
Comrade Ndlovu is listed and his speech may not be quoted.

(21)
27/10/87

The chairperson thanked Comrade Ndlovu. The NGC agreed that
delegates will only ask questions on matters which they wished
to seek greater clarity on and that indepth discussion of the
keynote address and secretarial report should take place in the
different commissions which will allow for greater participation.

Comrade Ndlovu was asked to explain:-

- a) the task of the national democratic forces in organising
the African majority for national liberation;
- b) the balance of forces in the rural areas.

(19)
- 27/8/87

Point (b) was referred to the commission on rural areas and Bantustans.

No 19
27/8/87

In response to Point (a), Comrade Ndlovu explained that the African people formed the overwhelming majority of our nation and that they suffered the most oppression and exploitation in our country. For these reasons, the struggles of the African masses had to be central feature of our struggle for liberation. The explanation was accepted.

1.4 Secretarial Report:

By Comrade Popo Molefe.
(Copies were distributed at the NGC).

Clarification was sought on the following:-

(21)
27/10/87

- a) Whether late responses to rapid intensification of mass struggles displayed a weakness within the UDF. This was referred to the commission on the organisational aspects of the Front.
- b) The alternative structures which the democratic movement has to develop.
Comrade Molefe explained that this referred to democratic organisations operating outside the framework of the government. He stressed the need for these to become the organisations of the people through which they could determine their own lives.
- c) The effects of the Kennedy visit.
Comrade Molefe explained that Senator Kennedy's visit had not been a UDF campaign and was therefore not evaluated in his report. It was agreed that we need to develop a clear approach to matters like these.
The matter was referred to the commission dealing with UDF's International Relations.
- d) How the UDF's ability to reach our people was affected by the fact some trade unions were not affiliated to the UDF. This was referred to the commission on the UDF & The Working Class.
- e) How to deal with assaults on UDF members and supporters by community councillors in Natal. This was referred to the commission on repression.

(19)
27/8/87

No 19
27/8/87

- f. It was pointed out that 189 women had been arrested in New Crossroads in the Cape during a campaign against rent increases and that more than 20 people had died in the Crossroads struggle against Forced Removals. Comrade Molefe agreed that this was a serious omission and apologised.

The NGC Adjourned for lunch at 1.30.

— oOo —

Session Two:

- 2.1 NGC re-convened at 3.00 pm and broke up into seven (7) commissions:-

- i) The Education Crises
- ii) Repression
- iii) Tri-Cameral Parliament & Black Local Authorities
- iv) The organisational aspects of the UDF
- v) Labour & Working Class issues
- vi) International Relations
- vii) Bantustans, Rural areas & Forced Removals.

- 2.2 Reports of Commissions:

2.2.1. International Relations

- The broadest possible consultation should take place.
- The UDF should initiate and maintain such relations in so far as it advances the struggle against Apartheid
- The UDF needs to retain its anti-imperialist character in such relations
- Further discussion was needed on the strategies and tactics we need to employ.

2.2.2. The Education Crises

- Crucial issues identified were the struggle for democratic representation for students which had to be linked to social & political representation; poor conditions at educational institutions, victimisation of progressive teachers and students
- The role of the UDF was to form co-ordinating structures for students, parents and teachers in all

5/...

regions. Such structures should not have arbitrary decision-making powers.

- The UDF should popularise the Education Charter campaign and encourage its affiliates to participate in it.
- We should also oppose the use of the SADF in our schools
- More attention should be given to organising teachers

2.2.3 Organisational Aspects of the UDF

- A need existed for on-going, national co-ordinated training programmes. This would sharpen the analytical skills of our members and enable and assist us to develop adequate strategies. It will also contribute to a common understanding and minimise conflict.
- REC and NEC activities and portfolios needed to be streamlined to ensure more efficient functioning.
- Specific portfolios will ensure even participation and avoid over extension
- A permanent national working committee needs to be formed to ensure an even understanding within the Front.
- In order to strengthen organisations, care had to be taken to involve all organisations in our programmes. Resources had to be made available in weak areas. The process of strengthening has to work both ways. Organisations must take responsibility for strengthening themselves and the Front through campaigns. Organisations must take more initiative in terms of UDF campaigns and their participation within it.
- High profile activities were necessary, but should not become a substitute for building solid organisation.
- In terms of our programme of action, we need to have a clear strategy to draw in non-affiliates; Our demands should be clear in each campaign and our theme and its implications must be internalised.
- A code of conduct can ensure discipline and build greater maturity and comradeship.

2.2.4 B.L.A. and Tri-cameral Parliament

- Very little time was spent on discussing the tri-cameral parliament

2c
↓

(20) 6/1/87 } (19) 26/8/87
27/8/87

- Gains made in these campaigns (particularly the anti-BLA) were that these structures were totally discredited and people's political awareness was raised. Democratic local organisations were recognised as representing the people.
- Repression and lack of venues in the townships presents some problems in developing organisations as alternatives. In terms of our programme of action we need to develop a better understanding of community organisation to cater for the political and social needs of our people (eg : Advice Offices).

(20) 6/1/87 } (19) 27/8/87

- ~~Unrepresentative~~ local structures must be destroyed and authorities must be forced to liaise with the democratic organisations.
- Political rights of the African people must become a central focus of the UDF work
- A resolution condemning the Informal Black Forum must be drawn up
- It is almost certain that sections of the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages will be scrapped in an attempt to give credibility to the tri-cameral parliament. The scrapping of these laws will not improve the quality of life of our people, nor will it grant them full political participation
- A peoples' judicial commission should be established to record the crimes of collaborators
- Whites must be encouraged to join the extra-parliamentary struggle.

2.2.5 Repression

- State repression is increasing and is both subtle (eg: evictions, loss of jobs, misinformation, banning meetings) and naked (eg: shootings, community councillors, vigilantes) to kill extra-parliamentary forces so that their puppets can operate freely.
- In response to repression we need to: draw more people and organisations into our activities; information and advice centres should be set up to counter disinformation; International pressure must be intensified through constant contact and information; supporters of apartheid must be pressurised and exposed;

7/...

activists should be more disciplined and security conscious; Education and development of leadership must take place; Organisations must be strengthened and broadened and deepened to survive a total clamp-down on the UDF; Regionalism and sectarianism must be overcome; activities must be more wide-spread; People must be educated about their legal rights and affidavits on repression must be drawn up.

- Repression must become an issue around which we mobilise and organise our people
- We must demand the unconditional release of all detainees and educate people about the laws under which people are charged.

2.2.6 Labour & Working Class Issues

- Our programmes must address the issues facing the working class
- Many workers are not part of the progressive trade unions. This placed a particular responsibility on community organisations. Attention must be paid to the struggles of unemployed workers (eg: UIF; the improvement of benefits, bulk buying schemes; etc).
- Education on the South African economy and related matters like unemployment, must take place within the UDF
- We need to develop a clear definition of working class leadership
- We must encourage the participation of people without formal education and skills, particularly in affiliated trade unions
- UDF must encourage the formation of one Trade Union Federation in South Africa.
- A labour sub-committee should be formed to deepen relations with affiliated and non-affiliated trade unions

2.2.7 Bantustans, Rural Areas & Forced Removals

- Vast sections of the rural areas are Bantustans
- Lack of resources, severe repression and ethnic divisions are serious problems

- UDF should embark on a national anti-Bantustan campaign to promote national unity against ethnic divisions
- The link between Bantustans, pass laws and influx control must be stressed
- Serious attempts must be made to reach out to migrant workers
- The campaign against forced removals must be waged more systematically
- UDF volunteers and organisers must move into areas facing forced removals and help to build democratic organisation
- we must develop better working relationships with and an understanding of all organisations operating in such areas.
- Training for rural organisers must take place
- Women form the majority in rural areas and must be organised
- Experiences must be shared amongst communities.
A UDF anti-Forced Removals committee; Projects and Advice Offices needs to be considered.
- Education on how to resist state repression must take place
- We must ensure that more information about events in rural areas can be made available
- The church in such areas must become more involved
The formation of Ministers Fraternal must be encouraged.

2.3 Paper on the Cost of Living:

By Comrade Amanda Kwadi.

Comrade Kwadi pointed out that many of the struggles which are currently being waged by our people were related to the rising cost of living. She predicted an ever-increasing^{rise} in the Cost of Living and emphasised that it was a priority for the UDF and its affiliates.

Comrade Kwadi also outlined how the high cost of Apartheid is forced onto our people i.e. through price increases (eg: petrol) and by cutting subsidies (eg: on bread).

9/...

The NGC was urged to find practical ways of linking current struggles into a Cost of Living campaign which will link economic struggles to political demands.

Conference adjourned for Supper at 6.45 pm.

////////////////////

2.4 NGC re-convened at 9.00 pm.

Regions went into caucus to discuss:-

- i) Reports from commissions
- ii) Resolutions in accordance with such reports
- iii) Programme of Action
- iv) Recommendations to in-coming NEC

Draft resolutions committee consisting of one rep. per region; as well as a committee to look at proposed amendments to the national working principles, was set up.

@\$@.

SUNDAY : 7th APRIL 1985

Session Three:

Regional caucuses continued. NGC was re-convened at 12.30 pm.

3.1 Resolutions

The resolutions committee submitted draft resolutions as amended by regional caucuses.

Clarification was sought on:-

- i) UDF membership & service in the SADF. NGC agreed that persons serving in the SADF will not be allowed to be an office bearer of the Front, nor, serve in any official capacity in it.
- ii) The entire content of the resolution on women. The resolution was read.

Resolutions on the following aspects were unaamously accepted: Detentions and the Treason Trial, Banning of the UDF and affiliates in the Bantustans, UDF's international relations, Trade Unions, Unemployment, Forced Removals, Rural Areas, Militarisation, Women, Black Local Authorities, Tri-Cameral Parliament & Black Forum, Citizenship, Imperialism, USA Imperialism, International

Year of the Youth, Education, Namibia and New Zealand Rugby Tour.

(The full text of these resolutions are in the NGC booklet sent to all regions).

Regions submitted recommendations for a Programme of Action. This is to be finalised at the first NEC Meeting.

Gopies of the draft amended Working Principles were submitted to regions.

NGC Adjourned for Lunch at 1.20pm; and was resumed at 2.45 pm.

3.2 Amendments to National Working Principles

The draft amended working principles were read.

Clarification was sought on :-

- i) The motivation that NGC meets every two years.
It was explained that NGC can meet more frequently if necessary.
- ii) The necessity for a National Working Committee. It was explained that this would facilitate broader discussion and understanding in our ranks.
- iii) The position of National Organiser.
NGC agreed that this position should be more clearly defined by the NEC and therefore not included in the National Working Principles.

*Nov
on
p 3.5
of AAP 12*

Acceptance of the National Working Principles as amended at the NGC on 7th April 1985 was moved by Transvaal and seconded by Natal. This was unanimously accepted by NGC.

(Copy of these National Working Principles is included in the NGC Booklet).

3.3 Financial Report:

By Comrade Trevor Manuel (Acting National Treasurer).

Comrade Manuel reported that it was impossible to submit an audited financial report because both national treasurers were imprisoned facing charges of treason.

The Security police had also confiscated National, as well as some regional, financial records.

NGC accepted the explanation and agreed that our lawyers be instructed to demand the return of all UDF documentation from the security police. Comrade Manuel was given permission to comment on the general administration of Finances within the Front. The following points were made:-

- The question of finances is a delicate one for all political organisations. Proper administration and accountability is of utmost importance
- Financial self-sufficiency would safe-guard our organisations and operations in the long run. Reliance on funds from Head Office minimised affiliate control over finances.

In terms of a future financial strategy, proper budgets will facilitate planned use of funds and undercut the tendency to overspend.

Acceptance of the financial report was moved by Border and seconded by Transvaal.

The report was unanimously accepted by NGC.

Session Four:

4.1 Elections for National Executive Committee

Comrades Laloo Chibba and Eric Molobe were called upon to act as electoral officers.

The out-going NEC was thanked for their outstanding contribution to the Front since its inception.

The following comrades were unanimously elected to Office:

National Presidents (Non- NEC Positions)

1. Comrade Albertina Sisulu
2. Comrade Archie Gumede

National Executive Committee

Executive Chairperson	: Curnick Ndlovu
General Secretary	: Popo Molefe
Publicity Secretary	: Mosiuoa Lekota
Treasurer	: Azhar Cachalia
Other Members	: Steve Tshwete

: Zoli Malindi
: Mcebisi Xundu
: Edgar Ngoyi
: Makhenkesi Stofile
: Yunus Mohammed
: Trevor Manuel
: Mohammed Valli
: Derrick Swartz
: Jomo Khasu
: Titus Mofolo
: Oliver Mohapi

4.2 Statement from the NGC

A draft statement was read out by Comrade Lekota. After some discussion, the amended copy (included in NGC booklet) was adopted.

4.3 Acceptance Speech:

By Chairperson, Comrade Ndlovu.

On behalf of the newly elected NEC, Comrade Ndlovu thanked the NGC for the trust they had shown in those elected. He stressed that the UDF was facing tough challenges and that the NEC could only provide strong leadership with the assistance of all affiliates. He wished regions well in the implementation of a programme of action which will encompass our theme.

4.4 Vote of Thanks:

Heartfelt thanks was expressed for the contributions to the smooth running of the NGC made by the following comrades:

- The outgoing NEC
- Delegates
- Azaadville Community
- St. Mary's Cathedral
- Mr Carrim, the caretaker of the Azaadville community Centre
- Mr Saloojee, the cook
- caterers and volunteers from the Transvaal region.

4.5 The NGC was closed at 4.35 pm with the singing of the National Anthem

AAA 11

No (19) ~~2578787~~

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

UDF UNITES! APARTHEID DIVIDES!



NORTHERN CAPE

P.O. BOX 289
VRYBURG
8600

14

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT
P.O BOX 10366
JOHANNESBURG
2000

re: TRAVELLING CASH VOUCHERS

Thanks for the allowance received on the 24th March, (cheque no. 000363), and regional grant, (cheque no. 000345), both dated 27th March 1985.

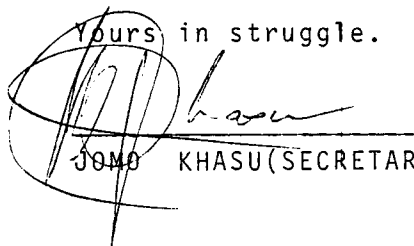
Please receive from me vouchers for the month of February for travelling. You'll notice that the vouchers cover the period between the 1st - 17th February, whereas the petty cash slips cover the whole month.

The period beyond 17th February was financed by the regional office to which the vouchers have been forwarded for purposes of proper accounting.

In February I submitted vouchers for January amounting to R192.00 and received from the head office R108.00 with a commitment that the balance would be paid off at the end of February. (Copy of the letter to that effect not at disposal now).

I hereby wish to remind the head office of the commitment.

Yours in struggle.


JOMO KHASU (SECRETARY)

Presidents: Oscar Mpetha, Albertina Sisulu, Archie Gumede
Eastern Cape President: Edgar Ngoyi
Border President: Steve Tshwete

National Treasurers: Cassim Saloojee, Mewa Ramgobin
National Publicity Secretary: Mosiuoa 'Terror' Lekota
National Secretary: Popo Molefe

(19)

27/8/87

PROPOSED WORKING PRINCIPLES presented for adoption at the UDF N.G.C. on 7 April 1985
(with final amendments)

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

1. NAME:

The name of the Front shall be the UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (hereinafter referred to as the UDF).

2. COMPOSITION:

The UDF shall consist in the first instance of regional formations, the boundaries of which are to be determined by the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE in consultation with regional councils or by the NATIONAL GENERAL COUNCIL from time to time.

3. OBJECTS:

The UDF shall strive towards the realisation of a non-racial, democratic and unfragmented South Africa and to this end shall:-

- 3.1 articulate opposition to the legislative programme of the government in so far as such programmes conflict with democratic principles;
- 3.2 act as a co-ordinating body for progressive community, social, educational, political and other such organisations which subscribe to democratic principles;
- 3.3 articulate the social and political aspirations of the affiliates of UDF and their members;
- 3.4 encourage and assist democratic and full participation in the UDF;
- 3.5 not purport to substitute for the accredited liberation movement;
- 3.6 engage in appropriate actions and undertake appropriate programmes in pursuit of the above.

4. POWERS:

In addition to all the powers necessary and desirable to achieve its aims and objectives, the UDF shall have the following ancillary powers:-

- 4.1 borrow ^{receive} or raise funds;
- 4.2 issue publications;
- 4.3 establish such regions as may be necessary from time to time;
- 4.4 engage and discharge employees and to set their terms and conditions of employment;
- 4.5 delegate from time to time any or all of its powers to any subsidiary organ of the UDF or any committee or officials of the UDF appointed by NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

5. LEGAL STATUS:

The UDF shall have the capacity to sue or be sued in its own name.

6. STRUCTURE?

The UDF shall consist of the following subsidiary organs or structures :-

- 6.1. Patrons
- 6.2. Two National Presidents *ALB. FISULU*
ALB. FISULU *ALB. FISULU*
- 6.3. National Executive Committee
- 6.4. National Secretariat
- 6.5. National Working Committee
- 6.6. National General Council
- 6.7. Regional General Councils
- 6.8. Regional Executive Committees
- 6.9. Affiliates.

7. COMPOSITION, POWERS AND FUNCTIONS :

7.1. Patrons:

- 7.1.1. The National General Council shall elect and/or review the patrons of the UDF. The NEC may nominate and/or review a patron(s) subject to unanimous approval by the RGC's.
- 7.1.2. The Patrons shall perform such functions as may be delegated to them from time to time by the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE and/or NATIONAL SECRETARIAT.

7.2. National Executive Committee:

- 7.2.1. *VICE PRESIDENT :* *(NEC)*
The National Executive Committee shall consist of:-
 - a. National Chairperson - *CURRIK NDLOU*
 - b. National Publicity Secretary - *P. LEKOTA*
 - c. National General Secretary - *AZAR GNACHALIA*
 - d. National Treasurer - *Bolepo Molefe*
 - e. One secretary from each REC.
 - f. One other member from each REC.

1. Regions *Inchic Gumedle* ✓
Albertina

W C :
RESIDENT BORD :
E/CAP. :

7.2.2. A National Executive Committee shall:-

- a. have the power to co-opt persons in its discretion from regions which are not duly constituted.
- b. carry out the policy and programme of the UDF as determined from time to time by the NGC.
- c. nominate and/or review patrons of the UDF, subject to the provisions of 7.1.
- d. determine in what way proceedings at the NGC shall be conducted.
- e. appoint the Chair-person of the NGC on an ad-hoc basis.

7.3 National Secretariat:

7.3.1. The National Secretariat shall consist of:-

- a. ^{National Chairperson} The General Secretary
- b. The Publicity Secretary
- c. National Organiser *to be filled by N Exec*
- d. National Treasurer
- e. and one secretary from each regional executive committee.

7.3.2. The National Secretariat shall act as the administrative and co-ordinating arm of the NEC.

7.4 National Working Committee:

7.4.1. A national working committee (NWC) shall be established comprising of the NEC plus two other members from each structured region.

7.4.2. The NWC shall be convened at least twice a year by the NEC to decide on policy matters on the basis of mandates from the RGCs and to facilitate national co-ordination

7.5 National General Council:

7.5.1. The National General Council (NGC) shall be the supreme decision making body of the UDF.

7.5.2. The NGC shall comprise of delegations from the Regional General Councils. The number of delegates shall be determined by the NEC.

7.5.3. The ^ENGC shall convene a General meeting at least once every two years at a time determined by the NEC. The NEC shall determine in what way proceedings at the NGC shall be conducted.

7.6 Regional General Council:

7.6.1. A regional council (RGC) shall consist of all affiliates of that particular region.

- 7.6.2. The RGC shall adopt subsidiary working principles which govern the functioning of the UDF within its jurisdiction.
- 7.6.3. The RGC shall convene an Annual General Meeting for the purpose of electing a Regional Executive Committee.
- 7.6.4. The RGC shall meet at least once every three months.

7.7. Regional Executive Committees:

A Regional Executive Committee (REC) shall consist of those persons who are duly elected to represent a REGIONAL GENERAL COUNCIL.

7.8 Affiliates:

- 7.8.1 Any organisation may apply, through any one or more of the UDF Regional General Councils, for membership as an affiliate of the UDF if it:
 - a. abides by the "Declaration of the United Democratic Front", as adopted at Mitchell's Plain on 20th August 1983.
 - b. Agrees to abide by the UDF National and Regional working principles.
 - c. operates and is based within the geographical area of the RGC within which it seeks membership
- 7.8.2 Admission, suspension and expulsion of members shall be at the discretion of the Regional General Councils with jurisdiction, subject to the over-riding powers of the National General Council to change any decision of a Regional General Council in this regard .

8. RIGHTS OF MEMBERSHIP:

- 8.1 All regional formations and *affiliates* shall have complete independence within the umbrella of the UDF, provided that actions and policies of members are not inconsistent with the policy of the UDF.
- 8.2 In this regard the NEC, in consultation with the respective R.G.C.'s shall decide whether or not any inconsistency exists.

9. DECISION MAKING:

- 9.1 Consensus shall be sought in all instances, failing which the decision shall be by majority vote.
- 9.2 The NEC shall co-ordinate decisions of RGC's between NGC's.

10. ELECTIONS:

- 10.1 The National Presidents and the NEC shall be elected at the NGC.
- 10.2 Each Regional Executive Committee shall be elected at an annual general meeting convened by the respective RGC.

11. FINANCE:

- 11.1 The UDF shall be empowered to open and operate a banking account with a Banking Institution or Building Society.
- 11.2 The Treasurer and any one of the two other members appointed by the NEC shall act as signatories to the said banking account.
- 11.3 The treasurer shall at all times be accountable to the NEC.
- 11.4 The NEC, NWC, NGC, or any other national structure of the UDF shall not be held liable for any debts incurred by any of its regional formations and affiliates.
- 11.5 Officials of the UDF, delegates to the NGC and any of the UDF employees shall be indemnified and held absolved from liability in respect of any loss sustained by the UDF as a result of any bona fide act performed or authorised by them in the course of their activities on behalf of the UDF.

12. AMENDMENTS:

- 12.1 These working principles may be amended or altered by a two-thirds majority of those present and entitled to vote at the NGC.
- 12.2 The resolutions of the NEC shall, subject to approval of two-thirds majority of all RGC's, supersede these working principles.

13. DISSOLUTION:

- 13.1 The UDF shall be dissolved by a two thirds majority of those present and entitled to vote at a special meeting called for that purpose or at a meeting of the NGC.
- 13.2 Such resolution shall only be carried if the UDF is prevented from functioning and there are no reasonable prospects of it being able to do so in the near future.
- 13.3 In the event of dissolution, the NEC shall appoint a Liquidator to wind up the affairs of the UDF. The Liquidator shall have all the powers necessary for the discharge of his duty.
- 13.4 In the event of dissolution, the liquidated assets of the UDF shall be distributed to any organisation or organisations as determined by the NEC which pursue similar objects to those of the UDF.

PROPOSED WORKING PRINCIPLES presented for adoption at the UDF N.G.C. on 7 April 1985
(with final amendments)

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

1. NAME:

The name of the Front shall be the UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (hereinafter referred to as the UDF).

2. COMPOSITION:

The UDF shall consist in the first instance of regional formations, the boundaries of which are to be determined by the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE in consultation with regional councils or by the NATIONAL GENERAL COUNCIL from time to time.

3. OBJECTS:

The UDF shall strive towards the realisation of a non-racial, democratic and unfragmented South Africa and to this end shall:-

- 3.1 articulate opposition to the legislative programme of the government in so far as such programmes conflict with democratic principles;
- 3.2 act as a co-ordinating body for progressive community, social, educational, political and other such organisations which subscribe to democratic principles;
- 3.3 articulate the social and political aspirations of the affiliates of UDF and their members;
- 3.4 encourage and assist democratic and full participation in the UDF;
- 3.5 not purport to substitute for the accredited liberation movement;
- 3.6 engage in appropriate actions and undertake appropriate programmes in pursuit of the above.

4. POWERS:

In addition to all the powers necessary and desirable to achieve its aims and objectives, the UDF shall have the following ancillary powers:-

- 4.1 borrow ^{receive} or raise funds;
- 4.2 issue publications;
- 4.3 establish such regions as may be necessary from time to time;
- 4.4 engage and discharge employees and to set their terms and conditions of employment;
- 4.5 delegate from time to time any or all of its powers to any subsidiary organ of the UDF or any committee or officials of the UDF appointed by NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

5. LEGAL STATUS:

The UDF shall have the capacity to sue or be be sued in its own name.

6. STRUCTURE?

The UDF shall consist of the following subsidiary organs or structures :-

- 6.1. Patrons
- 6.2. Two National Presidents
- 6.3. National Executive Committee
- 6.4. National Secretariat
- 6.5. National Working Committee
- 6.6. National General Council
- 6.7. Regional General Councils
- 6.8. Regional Executive Committees
- 6.9. Affiliates.

7. COMPOSITION, POWERS AND FUNCTIONS :

7.1. Patrons:

- 7.1.1. The National General Council shall elect and/or review the patrons of the UDF. The NEC may nominate and/or review a patron(s) subject to unanimous approval by the RGC's.
- 7.1.2. The Patrons shall perform such functions as may be delegated to them from time to time by the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE and/or NATIONAL SECRETARIAT.

7.2. National Executive Committee:

- 7.2.1. The National Executive Committee ^(NEC) shall consist of:-
 - a. National Chairperson
 - b. National Publicity Secretary
 - c. National General Secretary
 - d. National Treasurer
 - e. One secretary from each REC.
 - f. One other member from each REC.

7.2.2. A National Executive Committee shall:-

- a. have the power to co-opt persons in its discretion from regions which are not duly constituted.
- b. carry out the policy and programme of the UDF as determined from time to time by the NGC.
- c. nominate and/or review patrons of the UDF, subject to the provisions of 7.1.
- d. determine in what way proceedings at the NGC shall be conducted.
- e. appoint the Chair-person of the NGC on an ad-hoc basis.

7.3 National Secretariat:

7.3.1. The National Secretariat shall consist of:-

- a. The General Secretary
- b. The Publicity Secretary
- c. National Organiser *N.O.*
- d. National Treasurer
- e. and one secretary from each regional executive committee.

7.3.2. The National Secretariat shall act as the administrative and co-ordinating arm of the NEC.

7.4 National Working Committee:

7.4.1. A national working committee (NWC) shall be established comprising of the NEC plus two other members from each structured region.

7.4.2. The NWC shall be convened at least twice a year by the NEC to decide on policy matters on the basis of mandates from the RGCs and to facilitate national co-ordination

7.5 National General Council:

7.5.1. The National General Council (NGC) shall be the supreme decision making body of the UDF.

7.5.2. The NGC shall comprise of delegations from the Regional General Councils. The number of delegates shall be determined by the NEC.

7.5.3. The NGC shall convene a General meeting at least once every two years at a time determined by the NEC. The NEC shall determine in what way proceedings at the NGC shall be conducted.

7.6 Regional General Council:

7.6.1. A regional council (RGC) shall consist of all affiliates of that particular region.

- 7.6.2. The RGC shall adopt subsidiary working principles which govern the functioning of the UDF within its jurisdiction.
- 7.6.3. The RGC shall convene an Annual General Meeting for the purpose of electing a Regional Executive Committee.
- 7.6.4. The RGC shall meet at least once every three months.

7.7. Regional Executive Committees:

A Regional Executive Committee (REC) shall consist of those persons who are duly elected to represent a REGIONAL GENERAL COUNCIL.

7.8 Affiliates:

- 7.8.1 Any organisation may apply, through any one or more of the UDF Regional General Councils, for membership as an affiliate of the UDF if it:
 - a. abides by the "Declaration of the United Democratic Front", as adopted at Mitchell's Plain on 20th August 1983.
 - b. Agrees to abide by the UDF National and Regional working principles.
 - c. operates and is based within the geographical area of the RGC within which it seeks membership
- 7.8.2 Admission, suspension and expulsion of members shall be at the discretion of the Regional General Councils with jurisdiction, subject to the over-riding powers of the National General Council to change any decision of a Regional General Council in this regard .

8. RIGHTS OF MEMBERSHIP:

- 8.1 All regional formations and affiliates shall have complete independence within the umbrella of the UDF, provided that actions and policies of members are not inconsistent with the policy of the UDF.
- 8.2 In this regard the NEC, in consultation with the respective R.G.C.'s shall decide whether or not any inconsistency exists.

9. DECISION MAKING:

- 9.1 Consensus shall be sought in all instances, failing which the decision shall be by majority vote.
- 9.2 The NEC shall co-ordinate decisions of RGC's between NGC's.

10. ELECTIONS:

- 10.1 The National Presidents and the NEC shall be elected at the NGC.
- 10.2 Each Regional Executive Committee shall be elected at an annual general meeting convened by the respective RGC.

11. FINANCE:

- 11.1 The UDF shall be empowered to open and operate a banking account with a Banking Institution or Building Society.
- 11.2 The Treasurer and any one of the two other members appointed by the NEC shall act as signatories to the said banking account.
- 11.3 The treasurer shall at all times be accountable to the NEC.
- 11.4 The NEC, NWC, NGC, or any other national structure of the UDF shall not be held liable for any debts incurred by any of its regional formations and affiliates.
- 11.5 Officials of the UDF, delegates to the NGC and any of the UDF employees shall be indemnified and held absolved from liability in respect of any loss sustained by the UDF as a result of any bona fide act performed or authorised by them in the course of their activities on behalf of the UDF.

12. AMENDMENTS:

- 12.1 These working principles may be amended or altered by a two-thirds majority of those present and entitled to vote at the NGC.
- 12.2 The resolutions of the NEC shall, subject to approval of two-thirds majority of all RGC's, supersede these working principles.

13. DISSOLUTION:

- 13.1 The UDF shall be dissolved by a two thirds majority of those present and entitled to vote at a special meeting called for that purpose or at a meeting of the NGC.
- 13.2 Such resolution shall only be carried if the UDF is prevented from functioning and there are no reasonable prospects of it being able to do so in the near future.
- 13.3 In the event of dissolution, the NEC shall appoint a Liquidator to wind up the affairs of the UDF. The Liquidator shall have all the powers necessary for the discharge of his duty.
- 13.4 In the event of dissolution, the liquidated assets of the UDF shall be distributed to any organisation or organisations as determined by the NEC which pursue similar objects to those of the UDF.

————— oo000oo —————

AAA 13

~~WDF~~ *for*

No (19)

27/8 - 28/8/87

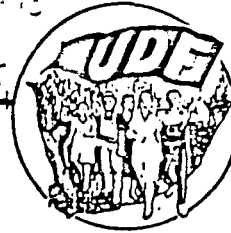
No (19) 27/8/85



APP 21

(19)

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT
UDF UNITESI APARTHEID DIVIDESI



NATIONAL OFFICE
KHOTSO HOUSE
42 DE VILLIERS STRE
JOHANNESBURG
P.O. BOX 10366
TEL: 29-1916
29-1917

UDF - IYY NATIONAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE(S. A.)

WORKING DOCUMENT

(which emerged as a result of IYY-national co-ordinators meeting held at Khotso House, Johannesburg)

16 March 1985

Introduction: This document has been drafted with the precise aim of giving direction to the progressive youth organisations in South Africa when taking on the United Nations initiative on the International Youth year. By now we all know that the United Nation's General Assembly declared 1985 the International Youth Year on the 7th Dec 1979. In this conference two major political forces opposed to the South African government were represented. These are the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) of Namibia and the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa. according to documents from the United Nations IYY-Desk. We shall realise that a working document is like a policy of an organisation which gives clear direction to the membership in their daily activities pursuance of the organisation's aims and objectives. It serves as a guiding principle to any action or campaign to be taken. It gives clarity and uniformity to practice and theory. In short, it makes it possible for our ideas and beliefs to be carried out in action without any contradiction. Therefore, in taking on the International Youth Year under the theme of Participation Development and Peace, we find this theme suited to South African conditions in terms of our understanding of it and relating it to action.

(19)

28/8/87

We live in a South African society that is torn apart by the division of its people into workers and the bosses and again into a white minority privileged group and the deprived African majority including other groups. The bosses are merely interested in the labour of all working South Africans who produce profit for them, irrespective of colour or creed; while at the same time the majority of the oppressed people in the country have no political, economic, social and other rights in the country of their birth.

We hereby submit as young South Africans and declare for the World to know that the struggle for total self-determination of our people is

Presidents: Oscar Mpepha, Alberina Sisulu, Archie Gumede
Eastern Cape President: Edgar Ngoyi
Border President: Steve Tshwete

National Treasurers: Cassim Saloojee, Mewa Ramgobin
National Publicity Secretary: Mosiuoa 'Terror' Lekota
National Secretary: Popo Molele

at the same time the struggle to do away with control of workers by the bosses. We further emphasise that we cannot destroy the system of exploitation without the liberation of the oppressed majority, in fact these two are inter-twined. We therefore understand our struggle to be addressing itself to national liberation as well as class exploitation.

Theme of the United Nations on the International Youth Year: Participation Development and Peace. We young people of South Africa submit that this is what we understand of the theme, as related to our situation.

Participation: The South African government has forcefully removed and dumped the majority of the African people in Bantustans, where there is no basic industry to supply people with work, where the land is dry and cannot be ploughed and where there is death and disease because of famine and unemployment; the Black Local Authorities Act was devised by the National Party as a local and municipal government for urban blacks. This community council structure is responsible for high rents, high electricity bills etc in our townships; the tri-came ral Parliament/the Presidents Council is government manouvre to co-opt a section of our oppressed people to defend apartheid at the border. All these government structures have been rejected unanimously by our people through various campaigns waged in the past.

We therefore submit that by Participation we understand:

- i. The right to vote and full participation in the political, economic, social and educational decision making machinery of our country.
- ii. The right to Participate in social, cultural, sporting and political activities and mix freely across the colour line without restraints from the Group Areas Act.
- iii. The right to Participate in the activities of the progressive youth organisations locally and internationally.
- iv. The right to Participate in organising the youths in our townships.
- v. To Participate in building and launching youth organisations locally and nationally.
- vi. To Participate in the United Nations initiative of the International Youth Year through activities and campaigns.

Development: Bantu Education now called Department of Education and Training, limits the scope of the African child and stifles his or her talents; the Job Reservation Act blocks all job opportunities to the oppressed majority; the projection of western culture in our schools and SABC TV undermines and suppresses our own people's culture; the

separate Amenities Act provides for few facilities of lower quality and no theatres and cultural youth centres in our townships.

Therefore we submit that:

- i. The South African government is deliberately denying to Develop the talents and skills of its young people through the enforcement of an inferior education system in order to further the policy of apartheid.
- ii. Job discrimination negates the notion of Developing an equitable and skilled working force amongst young people.
- iii. The development of our culture, particularly poetry, music and drama could be accelerated with access to theatres youth centres and other facilities in our townships.
- iv. Another impediment to our cultural Development is the banning of our songs, poems and plays which express our true feelings by the South African censorship Board.
- v. The youths and students of this country shall continue to strive for a free, compulsory, dynamic and non-racial Education system which will open the doors of learning and culture to all young South Africans irrespective of colour or creed.

Peace: The deployment of riot squad police and the SADF in our townships to kill young people; the Internal Security Act empowering the security police to keep a political detainee in prison independently without trial; the President's Council and Black Local Authorities Act to extend the base of apartheid; the banning and imprisonment of our leaders and other political prisoners is certainly not the way towards achieving Peace in South Africa.

We therefore submit that the conditions which would herald Peace in South Africa are:

- i. The unconditional release of our recognised leadership and other political prisoners and detainees.
- ii. The unbanning of all banned political organisations in the country.
- iii. The unbanning of all banned political activists in the country.
- iv. The unconditional return of all political exiles and leaders including banished political activists.
- v. The withdrawal and future curbing of riot squad police and SADF deployment from our townships.
- vi. The suspension of the Republic of South Africa's Constitution and all apartheid laws.
- vii. And to engage in dialogue with the authentic and recognised leadership of our people now imprisoned and exiled.

Youth

We appreciate the United Nations' definition of Youth, but we South African youths define ourselves differently. Firstly, our youth organisations consist of young workers, young married couples, the unemployed, students and other culturally and politically motivated young people. We do not define youth in terms of age, although certain constitutions stipulate between the ages of 15 and 35. It is commitment to and involvement in the cause of youth that is primary. Devotion towards the achievement of the aims and objectives of young people in the country, like organising and strengthening youth organisations, is what makes one a youth. This includes both rural and urban youths.

Brief UN General Strategy on IYY

The general strategy of the UN in adopting the International Year of the Youth was to promote youth participation in social, economic, cultural and political development, according to the UN Quarterly Bulletin no. 1-2, 1983.

It divided the IYY programme into three phases.

First phase: 1983-1984

Formation of national coordination structures throughout the world.

Second phase: 1985

Planning long-term objectives and implementation of IYY activities throughout the world.

Third phase: 1986-1995

Evaluation of policies, strategies, plans and programmes of action.

Our strategic approach to IYY

We have already made our point clear that we do not see IYY activities as separate from the way we have been engaging ourselves in the task of mobilising, organising and consolidating our youth members and structures.

A. General Objectives

1. To contribute to the dismantling of the apartheid system which has also been declared a heresy by the international world.
2. To continue to contribute to the struggle for liberation and the creation of a just, peaceful and equal society.

B. Objective Conditions

1. Security police harassment and state repression of our youth activists and organisations.

2. Lack of recreational facilities particularly theatres and community youth centres where young people could carry out there cultural activities.
3. Poor coordination regionally and nationally because of lack of finances and resources.
4. Lack of politically developed youth activists on the youth front regionally and nationally.
5. Low level of political awareness amongst young people in other social, cultural and religious youth groups in the country.

C. Subjective Conditions

1. To make representation to the UN and the international world to highlight state repression of youth initiatives in the country.
2. To challenge state repression in the courts of law through our legal representatives
3. To consciously develop and train youths to achieve a higher political understanding of their situation.
4. To strive and make representations to acquire finance and resources.
5. To build a politically developed leadership on the youth front, regionally and nationally.

D Specific Objectives

1. To undermine the state's initiative on IYY and project the Freedom Charter, the Education Charter and the United Democratic Front (UDF).
2. To mobilise and organise the youth through IYY activities.
3. To build youth leadership and strengthen our organisations.
4. To build cohesion and communication regionally and nationally.
5. To forge international relations with friendly countries, anti-apartheid groups and youth organisations.
6. To secure material gains for the youth organisations during the International Youth Year.
7. To promote unity among young people and youth organisations, both in the urban and rural areas.

E Strategic Approach

1. To counter the South African government's initiative on IYY by spearheading youth activity in our townships.
2. To challenge the state from exercising its influence ideologically on young people both regionally and nationally.
3. To intensify regional campaigns of IYY.

BREAK DOWN OF AMOUNT USED AND BALANCE.

'AHH14' (13)

- 1. AMOUNT GIVEN TO NATAL FOR LAUNCH EXPENSESR1 000.
- 2. AMOUNT GIVEN TO E. CAPE FOR TRANSPORT ON IYY MEETINGR400.
- 3. TRANSPORT AND FOOD FOR IYY DELEGATESR160.
- 4. TRANSPORT FOR W. CAPE IYY DELEGATESR380.
- 5. TRANSPORT FOR YOUTH WORK POTCHEFSTROOMR15. 00
- 6. TRANSPORT FOR YOUTH WORK DAVETONR15. 00
- 7. STATIONARY FOR IYY DELEGATES NATIONAL COM.R13. 00
- 8. TRANSPORT FOR W. CAPE IYY DELEGATESR300.
- 9. FOOD FOR IYY DELEGATES AFTER MEETING:R30. 00
- 10. TS' ALLOWANCE FOR GROCERY/RENTR100.
- 11. GARANKU.A AND ATTERIDGEVILLE TRANSPORT TO IYYR30. 00
- 12. LOCAL TRAVELING EXPENSES ON YOUTH WORKR60. 00

TOTAL.....R2 533. 00

BALANCE.....R3 467. 00

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

BREAK DOWN OF AMOUNT USED AND BALANCE.

'AAT 14'

13

- 1. AMOUNT GIVEN TO NATAL FOR LAUNCH EXPENSESR1 000.
- 2. AMOUNT GIVEN TO E. CAPE FOR TRANSPORT ON IYY MEETINGR400.
- 3. TRANSPORT AND FOOD FOR IYY DELEGATESR160.
- 4. TRANSPORT FOR W. CAPE IYY DELEGATESR380.
- 5. TRANSPORT FOR YOUTH WORK POTCHEFSTROOMR15. 00
- 6. TRANSPORT FOR YOUTH WORK DAVETONR15. 00
- 7. STATIONARY FOR IYY DELEGATES NATIONAL COM.R13. 00
- 8. TRANSPORT FOR W. CAPE IYY DELEGATESR300.
- 9. FOOD FOR IYY DELEGATES AFTER MEETINGR30. 00
- 10. TS' ALLOWANCE FOR GROCERY/RENTR100.
- 11. GARANKUA AND ATTERIDGEVILLE TRANSPORT TO IYYR30. 00
- 12. LOCAL TRAVELING EXPENSES ON YOUTH WORKR60. 00

TOTAL.....R2 533. 00

BALANCE.....R3 467. 00

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

STATEMENT OF THE UDF NGC HELD ON 5,6,7 April 1985

This meeting of more than 300 committed and enthusiastic delegates, representing millions of people throughout the country on this Easter weekend in Azaadville is ample proof and eloquent testimony to the strength and resilience of the UDF as a mass organisation.

Meeting in the context of state repression unparalleled in the past twenty five years and on the basis of overwhelming popular support throughout the country, the UDF continues to represent and articulate the genuine needs and demands of all democratic South Africans.

There is still time for the racist minority regime to consult with the authentic leaders of the people, with the sole objective of making the necessary arrangements for the speedy and effective dismantling of the apartheid state and the transfer of power to the people.

The precondition for the achievement of peace in this country is the removal of the evil apartheid system. That is why we say that our struggle for liberation is a struggle for peace.

Not one more drop of blood need be shed;
Not one more family need live in misery and starve;
No man or woman need go without work;
Not one more family need go without shelter;

if these conditions are met.

The state and its agents are engaged in the wholesale letting of blood in the townships, billions of rands are spent maintaining apartheid structures; while subsidies for essential food are reduced or withdrawn, raised GST pays for SADF aggressions. Instead of homes at affordable rent, adequate recreational facilities, equal, democratic education, the people experience ever increased misery and oppression.

We also meet at a time of unequalled world-wide support from ordinary men and women, organisations in all countries committed to the elimination of racism, and of most governments throughout the world. Against this massive show of international solidarity, the right wing Reagan/Thatcher/Kohl axis and their allies continue to bolster the apartheid regime.

Oppressed and democratic South Africans demand that these imperialist powers support the forces of justice and democracy. They must abandon their traditional role in backing the oppressive and undemocratic governments purely for motives of greed and profit. Their international duty is to support the just struggle of the South African people for peace, justice and freedom.

We take the opportunity during this period of grave crises, when the progressive forces are being threatened on all fronts, to remind those individuals and organisations who use different methods and strategies from our own, to desist from attacking the UDF and fragmenting the ranks of the oppressed by employing empty rhetoric and unworkable programmes.

We call on them to be mindful that the state is arming its agents, seeking to strengthen its support and broaden its base by coopting the Hendrickses, Rajbansis, the Sebes and the Buthelezis, and it therefore becomes the historic duty of all who oppose apartheid to foster unity.

We have analysed our weaknesses and recognised our shortcomings. We are fully resolved in the coming years to increase the effectiveness and democratic content of our organisations, to raise the quality of our activists and leadership, to translate our living experiences amongst the people during struggle into viable programmes and to transcend the constraints of regional differences.

We recognise the need to encourage the increased and dynamic participation of progressive trade unions within our Front and to build the UDF so that it accurately reflects the centrality and leadership of the African masses in our struggle.

Finally we pledge to organise the masses of our people to effectively challenge the apartheid state by frustrating its efforts, preventing its advance, forcing its retreat and if possible to cut off all its lines of retreat.

We therefore make the following immediate demands as the beginning of a process of transition from the prevailing oppressive and exploitative order to a democratic state:

1. the immediate scrapping of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts and all Group Areas Laws, and an end to any form of forced removals
2. the dissolution of the bantustans and the ending of the migratory labour system
3. the scrapping of the tri-cameral parliament and all other puppet bodies created under the Black Local Authorities Act and other instruments of racist rule
4. a unified and democratic education system
5. the repeal of the pass laws and all other restrictions on freedom of movement
6. the right of workers to freely organise in trade unions, to collectively bargain and the right to strike without being penalised, the right to security of employment, housing, social welfare, pensions and maternity benefits, as laid down in the United Nations Human Rights Covenants and the Charters of the International Labour Organisation
7. the release of all political prisoners, the unbanning of the banned, the lifting of all restrictions on freedom of speech and assembly
8. the disbanding of the SADF, Koevoet, the SAP and all other repressive apparatuses
9. the scrapping of all barbaric 'security' laws which violate the fundamental freedoms set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

1. REC + Affiliates - Use of Head office
2. Check @ Khadija for ph. no of stations
3. @ White envelope with things to be typed.
Includes Recommendations to ~~begin~~ NEC
4. Duplicates.
5. Audit - follow up - Priscilla (documents ~~to~~ from S.B.)
Border, Natal, OFS.
- 6 N. Cape - General Council
7. O.F.S. - Prov. committee
8. Check when Photocopier must be serviced.

Tel 221 434 383
 EDBC
 M.S. BR

CALENDERS

AAA16

(203)

- 13/2 Karl - MARS - 31 @ R1,00
- 13/2 Skosana (Parys) - 300.
- 13/2 Jessie - Anti - P.C. - 50
- 14/2 NORTHERN TVL (Murphy) - 200
- 16/2 AZASO (TURFLOOP) - 300
Gerald Makhene
- 18/2 B.S.S. (Mosheni) - 20
- 17/2 ASRO (Tibus & Arthur) - 50

13/2.

① Natal

22/6/84

Memo

250 T-shirts @ 3,50 each,

Total 875.00

② Border

18/4/84

100 T-shirts @ 3,50 each,

Paid R 241.50 = Balance R 108.50

③ Northern Cape

9/5/84

60 T-shirts @ 3,50

Total Amount due R 210.00
for attention of Khatoa Kruse.

④

Soyo

200 T-shirts @ R5.00 each

Cheryl

fee phone

Cassim Louwida 838 6163

~~(Arthur & Ihs) ASRO 50 @ R7,00.~~

~~Ayco 146 @ R5 - pant.~~

~~E. Cape (Annette) 70 @ R5~~

~~AZASO (Turkoo) Gerald Makhene = 50.~~

~~BSS (Moshen) 15~~

~~Mesheck Rabatapi (2027 Kotedi Str, Potch.~~

~~COSAS - 25 Calenders @ R1.~~

Croxley

**Cash Receipt Book
Numbered
Genommerde
Kwitantieboek**

111 235

GUMMED GEFOM

**SPECIAL HIGH
EFFICIENCY MAT
GUMMED PAPER**

**SPECIAL
HOOGSDOETREFFENDE
DOWWE GOMPAPIER**

No. 01

2/2/85

RECEIVED from

RECEIVED from
ONTVANG van
JENNIFER
LASH
- EUPAS

the sum of
die som van

NIL

Rand

cents
sents

for
vir

Receipt

With Thanks/Met Dank

00

No. 02

5/2/85

RECEIVED from

JENNIFER

the sum of
die som van

TEEN

Rand

cents
sents

for
vir

Receipt

With Thanks/Met Dank

0

No. 03

8/2/85

RECEIVED from

MRS MAPHIKE

the sum of
die som van

SEVEN

Rand

cents
sents

for
vir

T-SHIRT

Receipt

With Thanks/Met Dank

No. 04

8/2/85

RECEIVED from

Debbie Partridge

the sum of
die som van

fourteen rand

Rand

cents
sents

for
vir

Receipt

With Thanks/Met Dank

14 00

No. 05

2/2/85

RECEIVED from

MR. SETHABANE

the sum of
die som van

SEVEN

Rand

cents
sents

for
vir

WASHING MACHINERY

Receipt

With Thanks/Met Dank

00

No. 06 8/21 19 85
Nr. P. Gurner
RECEIVED from
ONTVANG van

the sum of SEVEN
die som van
Rand

NIL
cents
sents

for T. Gurner
vir
Doelce
With Thanks/Met Dank

No. 07 08-02 19 85
Nr. JOHANSSON MARGARETH
RECEIVED from
ONTVANG van SEVEN RAND ONLY

the sum of SEVEN
die som van
Rand

NIL
cents
sents

for ONE YELLOW MOOSE SKIPPER
vir Vincent Bergan
With Thanks/Met Dank

No. 08 02/21 19 85
Nr. DANIEL NICOL
RECEIVED from
ONTVANG van

the sum of SIX
die som van
Rand

NIL
cents
sents

for UZF T. SHIRT
vir
Doelce
With Thanks/Met Dank

No. 09 11/21 19 85
Nr. P. Likota
RECEIVED from
ONTVANG van Vincent (SEE RECEIPT)

the sum of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY NINE
die som van
Rand

NIL
cents
sents

for UZF T-SHIRTS
vir
Doelce
With Thanks/Met Dank

No. 10 11/21 19 85
Nr. EDWIN
RECEIVED from
ONTVANG van THU

the sum of SEVEN
die som van
Rand

NIL
cents
sents

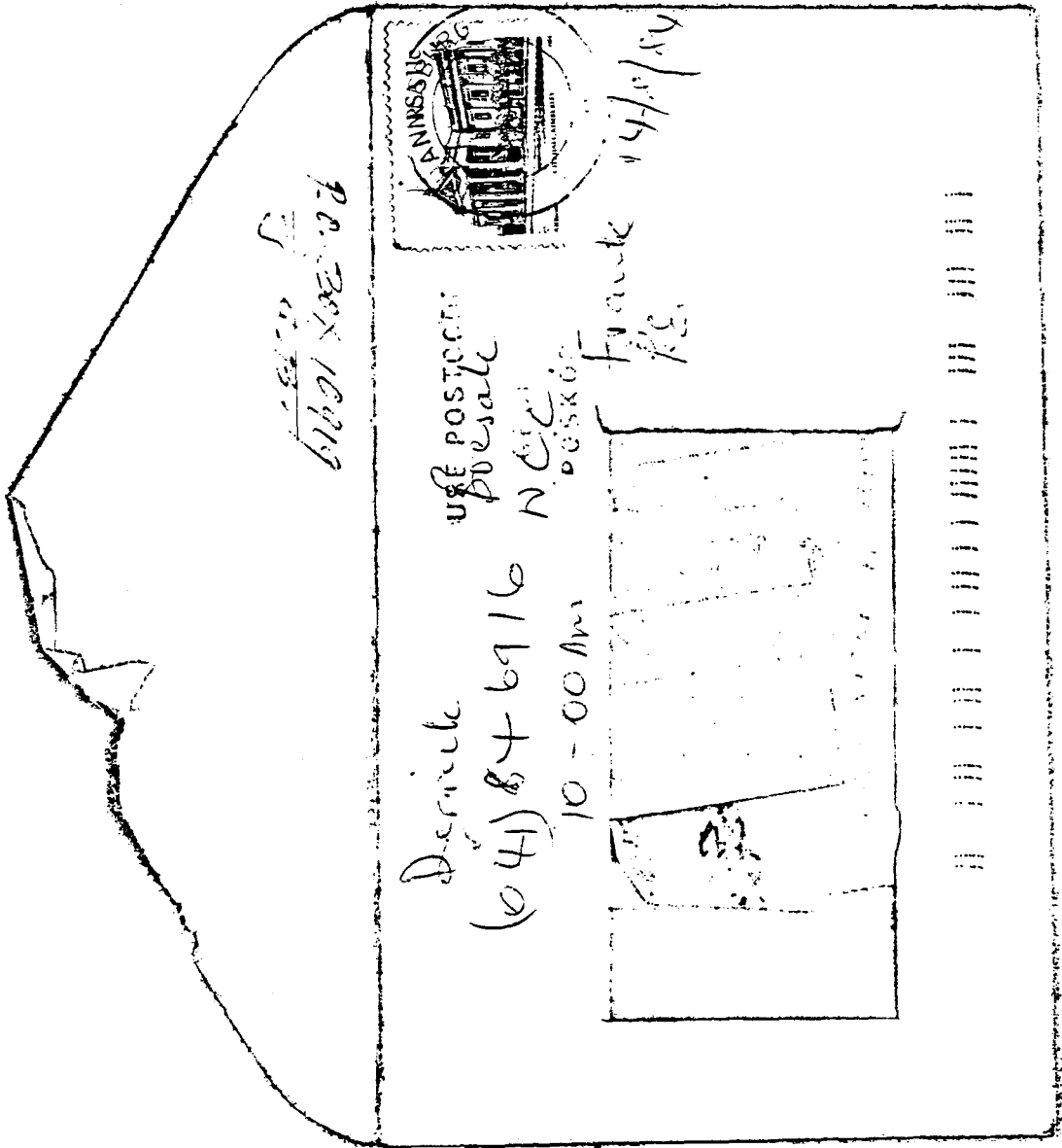
for UZF T-SHIRT
vir
Doelce
With Thanks/Met Dank

7 00

56 00

10 012
149

7 00



7	1. 2. 1985	R	C
Received from: Ontvang van	P. MOLEFE		
the sum of die som van	FIFTY	Rand	
for vir	SALES T. SHIRTS	Cents	
	UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT	Sent	

1	3. 5. 1985	R	C
Received from: Ontvang van	U.D.F (CIVIC)		
the sum of die som van	ONE HUNDRED & SEVENTY FIVE	Rand	175 00
for vir	SALE OF T-SHIRTS	Cents	
	UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT	Sent	

No. 22	20. 3. 1985		
RECEIVED from ONTVANG van	Welkom ex PCPO.		
the sum of die som van	two hundred & fifty	Rand	250 00
for vir	T-Shirts	Cents	
	UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT	Sent	

4	3. 1. 1985	R	C
Received from: Ontvang van	P. MOLEFE		
the sum of die som van	SEVEN HUNDRED	Rand	700 00
for vir	SALE OF T-SHIRTS	Cents	
	UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT	Sent	

No. 0029 15-1-1985

Ontvang van Mr. Polo MOLEFE

Received from

die som van THIRTY FIVE Rand

the sum of

sent _____ cents

6 T-SHIRTS OF SCA. Balance R1.00

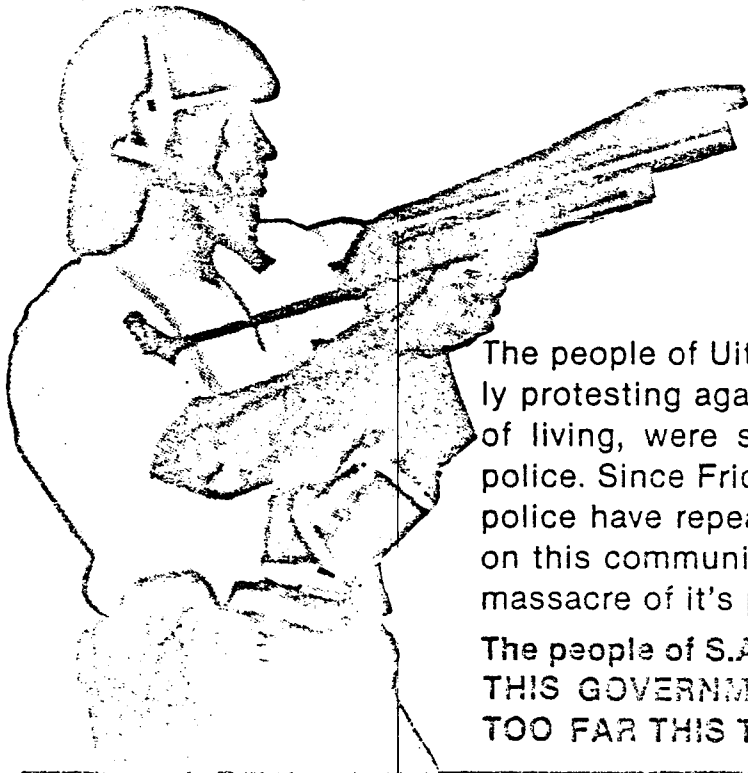
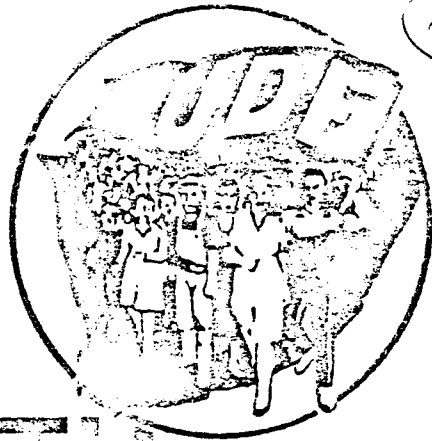
R 35.00 N. KENNIS

8	13. 2. 1985	R	C
Received from: Ontvang van	P. MOLEFE		
the sum of die som van	ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED & SIXTY	Rand	1560 00
for vir	SALE OF T-SHIRTS	Cents	
	UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT	Sent	

"AAA"ie

29

OVER 70
KILLED
IN PORT
ELIZABETH



The people of Uitenhage, peacefully protesting against the high cost of living, were shot down by the police. Since Friday, last week, the police have repeatedly opened fire on this community resulting in the massacre of it's people.

The people of S.A. are saying:
THIS GOVERNMENT HAS GONE
TOO FAR THIS TIME.

DAY OF MOURNING
THURSDAY 23 MARCH, 1985

A STORY OF TERROR

Innocent people in Uitenhage were ruthlessly gunned down simply because they protested against the ever-increasing cost of living.

The Port Elizabeth Black Community Organisation (PEBCO) called on the people to unite against these increases by organising a weekend of protest.

Together with PEBCO the people decided they will stay away from the city centres for the weekend (16 and 17 March) and stayaway from work on Monday, 18 March.

The stayaway was 100% successful but the peaceful nature of the protest was brought to an end when police shot down the people. By Monday they had already killed 13 people and wounded many more.

On Thursday, exactly 25 years since 69 people were gunned down by police in Sharpsville, the police once again opened fire. They shot down people who were peacefully marching to bury 6 of their friends who had been killed in the weekend.

But this time they went too far. Using rifles they killed 17 people and wounded hundreds.

APARTHEID IS VIOLENCE

The history of apartheid has been a history of violence against our people:

- In Sharpsville, on 21 March 1969, 69 people were gunned down and 187 were injured.
- In Soweto in 1976, 1000's were massacred and injured.
- Again in 1980, during the education boycotts, students in many parts of the country were mercilessly shot down.
- In the Vaal Triangle, last year hundreds were killed.

And today, once again apartheid is responsible for spilling the blood of yet another 43 people in Uitenhage.

This state exists through sucking money from the poverty-stricken masses through perpetual financial taxation like the notorious G.S.T.

We demand the release of our leaders presently charged for High Treason.

**THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM, PEACE AND JUSTICE
IS NOT AN ACT OF TREASON**

END THIS VIOLENCE!

Issued by U.D.F., Khotso House, 42 de Villiers Street, Johannesburg.

DON'T VOTE

In Apartheid Elections

UDTA

FORWARD TO FREEDOM

Printed by Squirrel Press (Pty) Ltd., Vanguard Drive, Athlone Industrial, Telephone: 071 2091

Issued by J. de Vries, 3, Hartweg

INVOICE/FAKTUUR "AAA20" (44)

M AZASO (Turfloop) 19/4/1985

RECEIVED BY Gerald Makhene

Bought of UDF HEAD OFFICE
Gekoop van

50 T-Shirts @ R5 each

250 =

TOTAL OUTSTANDING

250 =

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT
P.O. Box 10366
JOHANNESBURG
2000
Tel. 29-1916/7

J.D. 1680

INVOICE/FAKTUUR (44)

M COSAS - POTCHEFSTROOM BRANCH 19/4/1985

Bought of UDF HEAD OFFICE
Gekoop van

25 Calenders @ R1,00 each
(RECEIVED BY: Mesheck Rabatapi)

25 =

TOTAL OUTSTANDING

25 =

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT
P.O. Box 10366
JOHANNESBURG
2000
Tel. 29-1916/7

J.D. 1680

INVOICE/FAKTUUR (44)

M AZASO (TURFLOOP) 19/4/1985

(RECEIVED BY GERALD MAKHENE)

Bought of UDF HEAD OFFICE
Gekoop van

300 Calenders @ R1,00 each

R300 =

TOTAL OUTSTANDING

R300 =

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT
P.O. Box 10366
JOHANNESBURG
2000
Tel. 29-1916/7

J.D. 1680

46

... IF ...

1. You keep your subscriptions up to date.
2. You attend all your Union's Meetings.
3. You enrol your fellow-workers.

Your Union will grow Stronger and
SERVE YOU BETTER.

**THE GENERAL AND ALLIED
WORKERS UNION OF S.A.**

MEMBERSHIP CARD

Member's No. _____

Name MR. SIMON P. MOLEFE

Address 874 B EMDEN SOUTH

P.O. KWA XUMA

1868

Firm _____

M. Mboke
General Secretary

DO YOU KNOW YOUR RIGHTS ?

Do you know your
RIGHTS AND BENEFITS as a worker?

Do you know the correct **WAGE** you
are entitled to?

Do you know the **LAWS** that protect
you at work?

Do you know **ABOUT** and **WHERE** and
HOW to receive:

- (a) **UNEMPLOYMENT MONEY.**
- (b) **SICK PAY.**
- (c) **ACCIDENT MONEY.**
- (d) **MATERNITY BENEFITS.**
- (e) **DEATH BENEFITS.**

For any **INFORMATION, Assistance** or
ADVICE regarding the above, come to
the:

**THE GENERAL AND ALLIED
WORKERS UNION OF S.A.**

No. 2676

11. 12. 1981

BEW. "AAA 21"

RECEIVED from Mr. Simon P. Molepe
ONTVANG van

the sum of DORBYL LIMITED
die som van

Two Rand

Triang/Subs. Res. - cont's sent

With Thanks Met Dank

11/12/1981

200

Clock No.							
	Sub.	Rec.	Sign.		Sub.	Rec.	Sign.
JAN.				JAN.			
FEB.				FEB.			
MAR.				MAR.			
APRIL				APRIL			
MAY				MAY			
JUNE				JUNE			
JULY				JULY			
AUG.				AUG.			
SEPT.				SEPT.			
OCT.				OCT.			
NOV.				NOV.			
DEC.				DEC.			

APRIL				APRIL			
MAY				MAY			
JUNE				JUNE			
JULY				JULY			
AUG.				AUG.			
SEPT.				SEPT.			
OCT.				OCT.			
NOV.	1.00	2876	FL	NOV.			
DEC.	50	"	FL	DEC.			

Members losing or damaging their Cards pay 10c for a new one.