

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE !

MAYIBUYE



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Journal of the African National Congress

Consolidate workers' unity!

Our experience in struggle over the years has taught us that we should protect the unity of all patriotic forces like the apple of our eye.

Any attempt to temper with the united front of the fighting forces or to disrupt the efforts aimed at broadening this unity delays our freedom; it serves the interests of the oppressors and the exploiters and should be challenged with all the might of popular action. This experience we have gained in bitter confrontation with the enemy, be it in the fight against high rents and fares, 'gutter' education or against dummy institutions.

The workers' struggle is one such front where this experience is well illustrated. Our unity on the factory-floor and with the community has paid great dividends both in material gains and in the strengthening of our forces for future battles. By the same token, our disunity in a number of battles left our flanks open to enemy attacks and thus weakened the general offensive. In the light of this experience, all patriotic and democratic forces



LONG LIVE
FCWU & AFCWU

Oscar Mpetha addressing a meeting of the Food and Canning Workers' Union. Democratic unions should participate actively in the fight for his release.

are looking forward to the next summit of the democratic trade union movement where further steps will be taken to bring the unions closer. The spirit of the Cape Town summit awaits concrete action. This is the most immediate and most important task facing the democratic trade union movement in this Year of Unity

in Action. At the Cape Town summit, we stressed that the unity we seek to achieve entails much more than friendly relations amongst officials of the participating unions. Unity amongst officials on its own cannot carry far because it lacks roots and would inevitably collapse in the whirlwinds that

come before the great storms. We had to take the resolutions adopted at the summit back to the union members for open discussion and to seek a mandate from them for further action. This important decision of the summit constitutes a
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SAVE THE PRETORIA



Petrus Lubisi



Ncimbithi Mashigo



Naphtali Manana



To the fascist hangman's list have been added the names of (from l. to r.): Anthony Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Moise, all combatants of the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe. All patriots and democrats must join in the fight to stop their illegal execution, and intensify the campaign for the release of all political prisoners. See Page 2 for an article on repression in the Bantustans.

The bantustans Puppets on the rampage



Repression has become a way of life in the bantustans. As a result of the intensification of our revolutionary war and the mass support for the African National Congress and its revolutionary document, the Freedom Charter, scores of patriots have been murdered, detained, banned or banished.

This repression of democratic and revolutionary forces is one of the diabolical reasons the bantustans were created. To deceive the world about the true nature of apartheid and exploitation in South Africa, the racists decided to delegate some of their repressive powers to their agents in the bantustans. In this way they hoped that the fascist tactics used by the South African police and their lackeys in the bantustans would be seen as directed only at "subversive" elements, be they in the bantustans or in so-called white South Africa.

Mass Opposition

The mass opposition to bantustanisation has, however clearly shown that the people categorically reject the attempt to transform them into their own oppressors, and clearly identify their enemy as the system of oppression and exploitation. Faced with this opposition, the puppets are vying with each other to prove to their Pretoria paymasters that they can perform the task of curbing the revolutionary tide, a task for which they

have been imposed upon the people.

The retention of fascist security laws such as the Terrorism Act, the Suppression of Communism Act and so on, by the so-called 'independent' casinostans leaves us with no doubt that the puppets have always regarded Pretoria's enemies as their enemies.

The latest addition to 'independent' bantustans, Ciskei, is already smeared with the blood of many patriots such as Diliswa Roxisa who was killed by Sebe's police at a funeral of the parents of Thozamile Gqweta, the President of the South African Allied Workers' Union. Venda, in order not to be outdone, murdered yet another patriot Tshifhiwa Mufhe following a mass swoop on Mphephu's opponents. Some of those arrested with him have not been seen or heard of since the beginning of the undeclared state of emergency in Venda. In the Transkei and Bophuthatswana which have had a longer time to learn from from Pretoria, the system of murdering opponents has become more "refined", with the result that they are much more able to hide the grue-

some facts.

The situation differs very little in the bantustans which claim to be against "independence". When we look back we will remember that Sebe's dress rehearsals for "independence" involved the detention and torture of hundreds of trade unionists and students while Mangope's involved the arrest of striking workers and journalists and the detention of squatters. Matanzima and Mphephu arrested and physically attacked virtually all their known opponents. Therefore those who are not yet 'independent' will follow suit in preparation for their so-called independence which they have to accept, whether they like it or not, when Pretoria says the time has come.

With this in mind, a shock paramilitary unit is being prepared to deal with striking workers, land-starved peasants and school-boycotting students in KwaZulu, while Gazankulu is increasing the size and number of its jails in the midst of poverty. No bantustan tolerates democratic political opposition. Opposition parties are either proscribed or forced into impotence through intimidation by hired thugs of the ruling cliques. The ruling cliques in these bantustans are constantly guarded by secret police who will pounce on anyone who dares to criticise them.

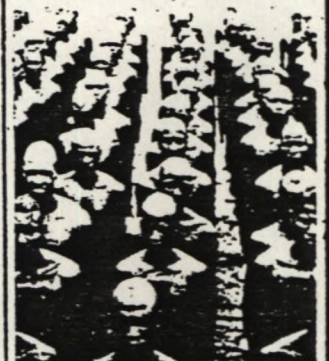
Bantustan Armies

The bantustans have created armies to fight against the people and their vanguard movement, the African National Congress, and the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe. The Transkei has even been so brazen as to recruit members of the fascist Selous Scouts of former Rhodesia to train its military personnel, while the Ciskei has a member of this unit as advisor on political and security matters. The so-called American veterans from Vietnam, responsible for the murder and maiming of thousands of peace-loving Vietnamese people, have also been brought in to train the Transkeian army. The horrible list of acts of repression

and new preparations for the intensification of this repression is endless.

In this Year of Unity in Action we must strive to intensify mass action against this repression everywhere and to unite our actions in the bantustans and the so-called white areas. The links that we have already developed must be strengthened if we are to defeat our enemy. In the past one of our mistakes has been to view some of these repressive actions as isolated. They are all designed to delay our freedom. The slogan put forward by workers in the Ciskei—"The detention of one is the detention of all"—must be adopted by all of us. The present campaign for the release of political prisoners and detainees must be countrywide and not confined to particular areas.

Torture, detentions, banings and murder of patriots must be fought across the face of our country. The present state apparatus which safeguards the system of white domination and exploitation through its police, courts, jails and army necessarily means a life of repression for the people. Only a democratic government can utilise its state apparatus in the interest of the people!



Being trained to fight their own people!



Education Struggle:— Defeat the enemy's schemes



The new school term has just begun, and the education struggle has once more assumed prominence. As has always been the case, the issues confronting the students transcend the school grounds and university campuses and demand the serious attention of parents and teachers alike.

Whilst the white parents celebrate the achievements of their children—with an 80% pass rate—Black families are angered at the 53% rate of failure, the overcrowding in the 'gutter' education schools and the low quality of education.

Blatant Provocation

Alongside these problems is the blatant provocation by the regime which is smarting from the organised protest of the students and parents over the past year against racist education and the entire system of oppression. This provocation is in the form of the new system of restricting admission of black students to particular grades on the basis of age. The new regulations which lay down age limits of 16 years for Standard 5, 18 years for Std. 8 and 20 for Std. 10 will only serve to worsen the drop-out rate which is already alarming—only 42% of pupils in Sub-Standard A reach Std. 2! This is in line with the educational policies of the regime which are aimed at minimising the number of educated Blacks and thus ensuring the maximisation of the cheap labour quota.

Looked at much deeper, these regulations also betray the anxiety of the rulers at the unrelenting will of the

people to destroy this racist system of education. According to the regulations, students who, "without good reason", have interrupted their studies and pupils who fail and have reached the age limit will not be admitted at primary or secondary schools. Since our protest actions, such as school boycotts, are a 'crime' in the eyes of the oppressors, it becomes clear at whom these regulations are aimed—the so-called "agitators and unruly elements".

Low Pass Rate

The low pass rate is itself not surprising since in addition to the low quality of education, it is the racists who hold the prerogative of determining the number of students who 'should' pass. Using their own politically-motivated criteria, they can



EXHAUSTED!

thus dispose of those students whom they consider to be a threat to "stability" in the schools.

Challenge

Even the racists did not expect the people to take this challenge lying down. Accordingly, they have also introduced a system whereby parents must sign a document which will put them and their children at the mercy of the education department. In this document, parents are called upon to certify that their children will abide by the rules and regulations of the department and will unquestioningly accept the authority of the school administrations. Blood-thirsty murderers that they are, the racists did not forget to include a clause which absolves them from all responsibility in case of

the racist system of education and its schools depends on all of us—parents, students and teachers. It will depend on our efforts to transform our rejection of these schemes into organised mass action. All patriotic and democratic organisations, including civic associations and churches must, therefore, take up this issue and organise the people for nationwide resistance against these fascist regulations. Whilst intensifying the fight against the stringent regulations, the students who have been 'fortunate' enough to be admitted should also see it as their duty to defend their victimised colleagues. We should all strive to strengthen the student organisations, teachers' and parent-teacher associations as centres of struggle and to ensure unity in action among these organisations on the basis of the



Students tear up the racist South African flag, the symbol of colonial oppression.

the injury or death of the student. Any refusal to sign the document will result in the expulsion of the student, the parents are warned. The anger with which the parents have reacted to this development is only natural, for no parent can willingly sign a statement which is tantamount to a death warrant against his/her child, in order, as one spokesman of the Department of Education and Training said, to protect the schools.

Whether these measures will indeed serve to protect

one perspective of a free, democratic and non-racial educational system.

Over the past five-and-half years we have heroically stood our ground in the fight for a free, democratic and non-racial educational system. In this Year of Unity in Action let us once more commit our forces to battle for the defeat of the enemy's schemes!

FORWARD EVER!!

Consolidate the unity of d

great step forward in ensuring that trade union democracy exists not in name but in actual practice. At the same time, subjecting the unity question to open discussion would help to guarantee that no union leader or group of leaders reneges on this endeavour—for the workers know it is in their best interests that unity is achieved!

Workers' Unity

The unity that workers want is unity that is backed up by action. Unity amongst workers, even if supported by the most representative of conferences and the most revolutionary resolutions will remain fundamentally incomplete if it is not planted in the soil of popular action. "Our strength lies in unity, and our future advances, in action", says the statement of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress on the occasion of January 8th, 1982. "Without unity we are weak, and without action we remain oppressed". So have we learnt from the actions we took over the past year. The victories we scored against the undemocratic pension regulations, for higher wages, recognition of our trade unions and so on at Ford, Firestone, Pick 'n Pay, Irvin and Johnson, Putco, etc would not have materialised had we been divided on the factory-floor and had we not acted in unity. This applies more so to those workers' actions which—because of the deaf ear paid by the bosses to our demands and actions—demanded solidarity action by the community, such as the Wilson-Rowntree struggle which we must surely win.

In a few other actions we did not achieve the desired purpose. At the Union Co-operative Bark and Sugar Company in Durban, for our actions against the withdrawal of rations, we were paid with expulsion and deportation to the bantustans. At the Raleigh Cycles factory in Springs our actions led to the victimisation of our union and strike leaders and other workers. However, the fact that victory over the bosses in these and other strikes has not been achieved yet, does not mean that other workers should abstain from action for fear of possible enemy reprisals. On the contrary, strikes which "fail" contain in them important lessons for all workers: We need to look at them more closely—compare the strength of the workers to that of the bosses before the action, the strength of the support movement, the awareness of the community to prevent scabbing, and so on, and so identify the real causes of the failure. In other words, such strikes should spur us to fight harder and fight decisively!

Some Circles

The belief among some circles that we are not strong enough, that our trade unions are too weak for us to engage in action against the bosses has long been rejected by the workers. According to this "theory" we are supposed to build our forces "in peace" and put them in reserve until we feel strong enough to act. We are offered this, as though the workers act out of a mere desire to confront the bosses, and not because of the objective conditions of oppression and exploitation which threaten the very

existence of the worker and his/her family. The majority of black workers and their families live from hand to mouth, far below even the official Poverty Datum Line. To them, the demand for higher wages and better conditions of service is a matter of life and death. Secondly, to recapitulate, "without action we remain oppressed", more so because the exploiters are always on the alert to take away at the slightest opportunity, even the minimal rights we have in order

ousness of the people raised a million-fold, and out of this action they become ever better placed to identify the forces pitted against them—the exploiters and the state machinery—including the 'labour lieutenants of the capitalist class'. It is not by accident, therefore, that the dramatic increase in trade union membership in such areas as East London, Port Elizabeth, the East Rand and Pretoria came at the time of great labour upheavals. If anything, the spr-



At the Cape Town summit last August: The spirit of the section of black workers that needs to be organised.

to make more and more profit at our expense. It is only in action that we can ensure the improvement of our conditions, defend the gains made in struggle while at the same time advancing to the goal of liberation. Only in action is the consci-

ousness of the strike movement shows that our organisational drive has lagged far behind the mood of the workers.

Whilst it is true that in each particular battle we need to assess our strength and that of our enemy, to



Democratic trade unions!



to the official negotiation process, the hated Industrial Councils in the case of a dispute with the bosses. The overwhelming majority of black workers have rejected and continue to reject this system in action for they have long seen whom it is intended to serve and protect. It was indeed in response to this sentiment and to advance it, that at the Cape Town summit we rejected the Industrial Councils as an unacceptable means of collective bargaining. That the

very many ways. Whilst it is true that the economic struggle enables the workers to sell their labour power to the employer on better terms, it is equally true that strike action exposes to the workers, as we said earlier, the whole range of forces pitted against them and raises the important question of the need for their overthrow. On top of that, well-planned and co-ordinated actions weaken the oppressors' and the exploiters' ability to make profit in peace, deepens the crisis of their supporters' confidence in the invincibility of the system and the investors' confidence in its stability and thus advances the disinvestment campaign. At the same time, community solidarity strengthens the workers' actions, and helps the struggling people to understand, from palpable results, the effectiveness of united action. The fact that in some battles some community organisations attempted to overrule the striking workers' decisions should inspire the workers to strengthen their strike committees in order to direct solidarity action effectively, and should not discourage us from acting in unity.

foreign to the workers. They have been and continue to be part of it—in the anti-Pass and Defiance Campaigns, the 1955 Congress of the People where the Freedom Charter was adopted, the anti-Republic and anti-SAIC campaigns and in many other actions before and since. In

SUPPORT THE BOYCOTT

WE DON'T BUY OR EAT WILSON BOWNTREE SWEETS
AZITHENGWA - AZITHWA IZWISI ZAKWA WILSON BOWNTREE



AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL
JA KWENZAKELE WAMNYE SENZAKELE BOMBE



Summit awaits concrete action. INSERT: Mineworkers—one

preach inaction as a general principle is to call on the workers to submit and thus postpone our freedom to kingdom come. It is not surprising that those who call for the "building of our forces in peace" also call upon the workers to resort

Industrial Councils and courts are aimed at keeping the workers inactive and defenceless was confirmed by the Toyota, Colgate, and other disputes last year. Whilst the Colgate bosses agreed to the Council's decisions only to backtrack with impunity back at the factory, the Toyota workers were told by the Metal Industrial Council that the latter could not resolve the dispute because it was not convinced the dispute existed!

Factory-Floor

We say that inaction at factory-floor serves to postpone the people's liberation, because workers' actions weaken the employers in

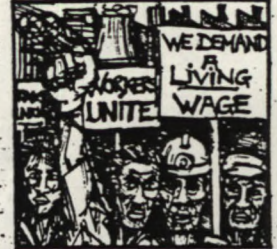
Freedom Struggle

This does not mean that workers' participation in the freedom struggle is confined to factory-floor issues or such political actions as against the Pension Bill and other labour laws which affect the workers directly. For victory to be achieved, workers must tackle, together with, and as part of the community at large, the broader question of people's liberation. This means supporting actions of other sections of the community such as school boycotts, participating and leading in the struggle against rent increases and fare hikes, in the struggle against dummy institutions: Community Councils, SAIC, bantustans, etc. It also means actively participating in the underground of the African National Congress and swelling the ranks of the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Our proud history shows that "national politics" is not

this way they have deepened and continue to strengthen the role of the working class in the national struggle and help ensure, in the words of the Strategy and Tactics of the movement, that our victory will embrace "more than formal political democracy". Let us in this Year of Unity in Action follow on the footsteps of the great workers' and people's leaders such as Vuyisile Mini, Mkhabela, Khayinga hanged by the fascists in 1964 and William Khanyile murdered at his post in Matola last year, act in unity to bring closer the new South Africa in which "the basic wealth and the basic resources are at the disposal of the people as a whole and are not manipulated by sections or individuals be they Black or White".

FORWARD TO PEOPLE'S POWER!!!



VER: WE MUST UNITE AND ORGANISE!



Unite against removals

KwaZulu bantustan's interest in so-called land consolidation runs contrary to the interests of thousands of people who have been or are still being forcibly removed from their lands which they have occupied for decades, to be "resettled" in drought stricken and cholera infested areas they have never seen before.

Evidence of the contradiction between the KwaZulu "government's" interests and that of the people came out at a workshop in Durban where representatives of 200, 000 people threatened with forced removals gathered. This historical meeting attended by 370 delegates condemned, and took resolutions to resist forced removals. The meeting unanimously agreed to fight against the unjust and inhuman removal of people from where they were born and pledged to work together for change.

The meeting constituted a refutation of the lie that is propagated by the KwaZulu puppets that land consolidation is being sought for the benefit of the people. It is obvious that these puppets have no alternative but to follow Pretoria's 1975 directive that KwaZulu areas have to be reduced from 44 to 10, and this can only be done by removing people from their lands and dumping them in KwaZulu. A leading member of the KwaZulu bantustan trying to mislead the people, has claimed that KwaZulu does not receive "resettled" people, but takes them on humanitarian grounds. The people's rejection of the whole concept of "resettlement" shows the contempt they have for KwaZulu's brand of "humanitarianism".

The policy of the regime is to make all Africans citizens of the bantustans. They boast of there soon being no Africans in "white" South Africa. They will only come to sell their labour. This, of course, cannot be done without the complicity of the bantustan quislings and thus KwaZulu has become a scene of mass "resettlement".

More than half a million people will be finally dumped in KwaZulu. At the moment some of the affected people are from St. Wendolin's, Ladysmith, Roosboom, Glencoe, Dundee, Sadwana, Savannah Park, Umbulwane, Entombe, Weenen,

Mawelewele, Chesterville, Inanda, Paulpietersburg, Hlope lands near Lesotho, Bergville, Reserves 4 and 6, Matiwane's Kop, Vryheid and Shakaville. There are other areas where such action has taken place and has successfully been concealed from the public. In such areas the racist army is used and the reason given for the removals is that the land is strategic for state security and

drought and cholera. Their livestock has died and there is no water for irrigation. Furthermore, there are no jobs. In contrast to the people's conditions in these areas, the neighbouring white farmers have not been affected, thanks to the racist government's prompt action at the beginning of the drought and the cholera epidemic. In the Msinga district the people have revealed that the KwaZulu Development Corporation has taken all the best lands along the Tugela River and left the people to fend for themselves. Yet the KDC is financed by the people's taxes.



"Resettlement"— a euphemism for eviction!

thus divulging the facts will lead to prosecution.

Most of those affected are in mission lands and white-owned farms. Through the designation of mission lands as 'white spots', the racists have found the necessary excuse forcibly to remove the African occupants of these lands. Secondly, the racists in 1970, abolished the labour tenant system in order to force Africans staying in these farms to go to the bantustans. The white farmers have not been adversely affected by this measure because the regime has heavily subsidised them to modernise their farms. In this way only the male members of the tenant families are re-employed as agricultural workers. The women, children, the sick and the aged are bundled off to die of starvation and disease in the bantustans.

The "resettled" people have suffered terribly from

Through the policy of "resettling" many people in this area, the regime has been able to engineer many faction fights in the district.

In their resistance against this genocidal policy, certain communities have taken legal action which has been reje-

cted by the racist courts. They have vowed to continue the struggle in the only way left i.e. to refuse to budge from their lands. All the affected communities must take up this example and resist removals.

As we saw the unity of the Durban meeting, we must broaden the movement to include other communities. These must seek the support of groups outside the bantustans. In this way we will be able to unite our action and thwart the enemy's attempts to isolate us in our plight.

One of our weapons must be publicity. It is commendable that other areas have formed monitoring groups to publicise removals. Our task now is to form new monitoring groups which will also co-ordinate action on a national scale. Our experience on the role of publicity in Nyanga, Kliptown, Pietersburg... should see us better poised to forge forward to new battles in KwaZulu, the Ciskei, the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, KaNgwane, Brakpan, Mathopstad, Huhudi, Nigel, Orlando and all other areas threatened.

The bantustans like the rest of the country must be converted into areas of fierce battles in this Year of Unity in Action!

UNITY IN ACTION



1912 • 1982



The aged and infirm—to be "resettled"—after years of back-breaking labour on the white farms.



A meeting of the Port Elizabeth Civic Organisation early last year. The racist challenge demands greater co-ordination on a national scale.

At the beginning of December last year, the Durban Housing Action Committee, uniting various organisations in the city's so-called Indian areas, circulated a letter among the white City Councillors notifying them of the people's protest at the proposed increase in rentals.

In a statement released a few days thereafter, the Committee informed the people that the protest letter was treated with callous disregard. One Councillor, the statement said, 'retorted that the request for consultation with the affected communities was "utter nonsense", and another 'threw away the letter without apparently reading its contents'.

Racists' Attitude

The derision with which the DHAC's request was met, epitomises the attitude of the racist rulers in the various organs of power to the plight of the oppressed people. It shows clearly that the racists are driven, in their decisions and actions, by their thirst for profit and are hostile to the furtherance of our interests.

The rent increase in Durban, which in some areas amounts to R30, 00 a month, is one of the latest blatant attacks by the regime on our living standard. During the course of last year, rents and service charges went up by more than R14, 00 per month in the Vaal Triangle's African townships, by 100% at the Tembisa and other hostels, R8 in Soweto, R2, 50 in Grah-

amstown... In all these areas and many more all over the country, the rulers continue to thrive on the basis of the poverty of the people. They dismissed the people's complaints and attempted to blackmail the residents by threatening to cut off electricity, water supplies and sewerage services.

However, in many areas, the answer of the people to this challenge is loud and clear. In Mitchell's Plain and other "Coloured areas" in Cape Town where increases were announced in January, the residents continue to organise—even beyond the confines of their townships—for active resistance. (See MAYIBUYE-No.3 for a discussion on this development. In Umlazi, the residents have formed a Water Crisis Committee to lead them in the fight for a better supply system. In Tembisa, Kathlehong, Kagiso I and II and other townships, the people organised themselves and rose in mass action immediately after the increases were announced. At the Zwide township in Port Elizabeth, residents boldly faced the threat of eviction rather than pay exorbitant rents and service charges for matchbox houses and squalid conditions of living.

In fear of these actions of the people, a number of

Community Councils tried to distance themselves from the decision to increase rents.

The Councillors played ignorant and some, like Mahuhushi of the Diepmeadow Council pretended to support the people in their refusal to pay the extra charges. This shadow-boxing between the Councillors and their masters is not surprising: Community Council 'elections' were to be held in January (now postponed to later this year), and the puppets are renowned for their 'sensitivity' to people's anger in such periods. The people saw through the veil and continued to include the demand for the disbanding of Community Councils in their protest actions!

Some Areas

It should be pointed out, however, that in some areas, the sentiment to act against the increases was not in keeping with its expression in fact. In Soweto, for example, the planned stay-at-home on the 5th of October failed to materialise. Many residents were not clear what action to take when faced with the threats of eviction by the superintendents and other WRAB officials. One of the reasons for this weakness is that the various organisations in the township failed to pool their efforts together to organise the residents as a united front. Each organisation or group of organisations organised its own meetings

High rents:

Organise for positive action

without a uniform programme of action for the entire township. When the call for a stay-at-home was issued, the residents were not prepared since the organisers did not have enough time to rally the people for such action. The meeting held later in the month, organised by the Women's Federation of South Africa to review this weakness passed resolutions which could assist in the correction of this error. In addition to the call that all branches of the Soweto Civic Association together with other organisations employ better methods to fight the rent issue, the meeting resolved that a house-to-house system of organisation be employed and special committees formed to assist in organising residents at local level.

In most townships, the residents have combined the fight against increased rentals with the call for the disbanding of Community Councils. It is partly because the regime wants to grant false "autonomy" to these dummy institutions, the people correctly argue, that we are being called upon to shoulder the burden of the running of these ghettos—whilst the product of our labour is being used to maintain and develop the cities and white residential areas.

This demand must be coupled with that for representation in the City Councils and other organs of power on the basis of one-person, one-vote. Failure to link these demands might

Continued on Page 8

lead to the belief that we could obtain a 'better deal' if our popular civic organisations were to run the townships. The township administrations are organs of racist rule, and a mere change of faces—however noble the ideals of the representatives may be—will not change their status and function within the whole system. The experience of the people of Alexandra, where the Civic Organisation is now forced to administer influx control laws on behalf of Pretoria is a case in point.

Grandiose Schemes

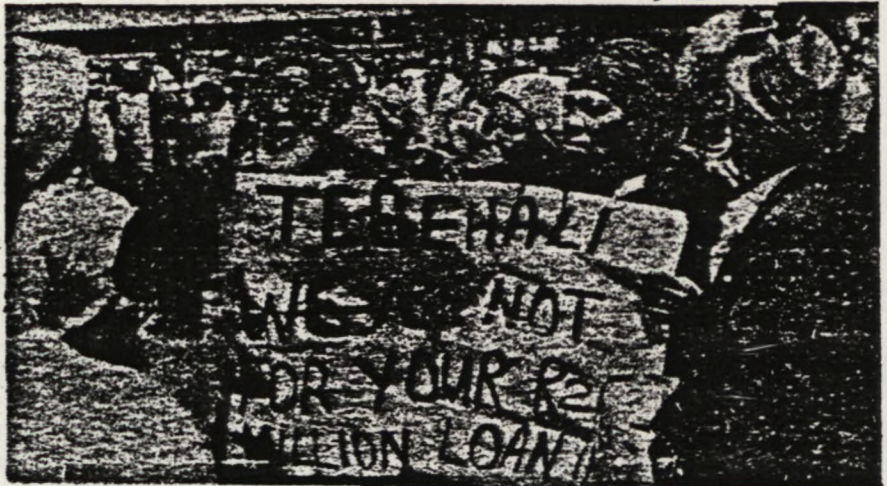
In their actions, the people have also rejected the regime's grandiose schemes of 'house-ownership', '99-year leasehold' etc. For a start, the prices set for the match-box houses are too high—in fact almost 5 times the actual value. Secondly, in terms of the Black Homelands and Black (Urban Areas) Acts, children of the 'owners' automatically become bantustan citizens and thus forfeit the right to own these houses. At the same time, the transference of the responsibility of building houses to the private sector as the regime intends doing, means, for the worker that he/she will be shackled to the employer—remain a perpetual victim of blackmail and un-

able to act for fear of losing accommodation.

The widespread nature of the rent hikes once more underlines the national character of this issue. It is for this reason that a number of speakers at the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation meeting in mid-December emphasised the need for greater unity among all Black Civic Associations. In this way we shall break the artificial township, regional and colour barriers and be in a better position to share our experience and to launch co-ordinated offensives against the oppressor at a national level.

Unity in Action is Our Battle-cry!!

HIGH RENTS—continued from page 7



The people have not been fooled by the "Councillors" pretences!



UNITY IN ACTION!
1912 - 1982

The motto of unity was inscribed on our battle standards on the very day of the creation of the African National Congress. As Seme had declared while organising the first Congress, "we are one people!" For their part the delegates resolved to bring together the oppressed into common action as one political people.

*— NEC Statement, January 8th, 1982.
(Extract)*



LISTEN TO

RADIO FREEDOM

VOICE OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND UMKHONTO WE SIZWE, THE PEOPLE'S ARMY

Radio Tanzania

External Service, Dar es Salaam, on:
15435 KHz, 19mb shortwave; 9680 KHz, 31mb shortwave
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays at 8.15pm (S. A. time)
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays at 6.15am (S. A. time)

Madagascar

6135 KHz, 49mb shortwave and 5010 KHz shortwave,
7.30 - 9.30pm daily.

Ethiopia

9545 KHz, 31mb shortwave; 9.30 - 10.00pm daily.

Lusaka

9580 KHz, 31mb shortwave, Monday-Friday 7.15 - 8pm,
Wednesday 10.00 - 10.30pm, Friday 9.30 - 10.00pm,
Saturday & Sunday 7-8pm, Sundays 8-8.30am, 19mb, 17895KHz

Luanda

40 and 30mb, shortwave; 27.6mb on medium wave
7.30pm (S. A. time)

HELP SPREAD THE MESSAGE OF THE ANC!

PASS MAYIBUYE ON:

*GIVE IT TO YOUR FRIENDS AND FAMILY

*DROP IT IN A NEARBY POSTBOX OR YARD

*STICK IT ONTO A PUBLIC WALL OR BUS SHELTER AT NIGHT

*DISCUSS THE ISSUES RAISED WITH THE PEOPLE YOU MEET AND YOUR FRIENDS.

BE CAREFUL!!!



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