

ABB
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Alan van der Merwe

Voice of AYCO

Vol. 2 No. 1 1986

PRICE 20c

NEWSLETTER FOR YOUTH UNITY

STUDENTS DEMAND DEMOCRACY

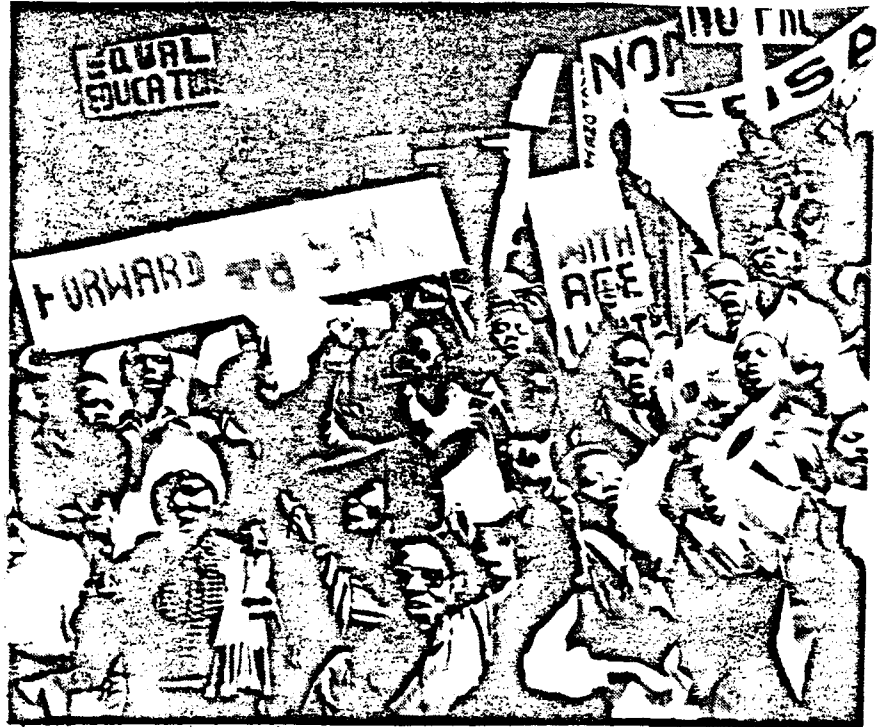
THIS year students are seen at a number of schools, technikons and universities engaged in struggles against injustices and irregularities in the education system.

From as early as 1920, through the introduction of Bantu Education in 1954 and beyond, there has been countless boycotts and demonstrations involving both students and parents that has taken place in our country.

Dr H.F. Verwoed the then minister of 'Native Affairs' speaking in the house of Assembly during the introduction of Bantu Education, said 'I just want to remind honourable members that the natives in South Africa today, in any kind of school in existence should be taught that equality with a white man is not for them'. It is clear that Bantu Education is founded on the policy of Apartheid in this country. We have seen how it was rejected by both students and parents in its introductory part. Alternative schools were organised by the now banned African National Congress (ANC).

These cultural schools could not cater for all students because some could not afford financially to attend. As a result an objective compromise was made and students returned to classes. However this system of education never went unchallenged.

We have seen the emergence of Saso and Sasm in the late 60's and early 70's. These students organisation ceased to exist because of the repressive measures of the Pretoria regime. They were banned and students leaders detained.



In 1976 and 77 students went out of classes after realising that their demands are not considered. Peaceful protest and marching, were a form of demonstrating their rejection of Bantu Education and all its injustices in schools. The state responded by violent and repressive measures. Hector Peterson became the first victim as the result of state's violent respond to students grievances.

Today the government realised it can no longer control the militancy of the students. It responded with reforms. The name 'Bantu Education' was changed to Department of Education and Training (DET). But

we can realise that nothing changed so far in our education system.

Students organisations like Cosas (Congress of South African Students) and Azaso (African Students Organisation) emerged out of these crisis.

In 1980 students in Cape Town boycotted classes as a weapon, for the realisation of their demands which were inter alia;

1. An end to corporal punishment.
2. An end to enforcement of school uniform.
3. Supply of free textbooks.
4. Recognition of SRC's.
5. Abolishment of age limit laws.

These demands have spread country-wide today! A demand

● To page two

COMMENT

THE BLACK Local Authorities in the african townships came into being as part of the government reformist initiatives. They were introduced and imposed without the mandate from the people, therefore it is not amazing if they cannot respond to the interests and aspirations of the africans. They are infact a horrible night mare in the face of the people. They are only serving the basic objective of Botha regime.

Africans are faced with shortage of housing, poor education, meagre wages, etc. These so-called community leaders, who claim to be representing the africans, should have given attention to these issues. What they only managed to do in a period of one year was to bring more hardships and crisis in the townships. The unrest in the Vaal township came as a result of imposed high rents by community councillors.

Tshabalala promised Soweto residents to reduce rentals to R5 per month. Even today that has not yet happened. Instead residents are faced with successive rates increment. Alex residents were also promised sub-economic houses which would cater for all residents. Sam Buti is turning his back today and wants people to pay rentals up to R183 per month for a four roomed flat.

He promised to redevelop Alex, but no one can afford the new houses except a handful of middle-class people.

These BLA are used to solve the fundamental problem of urbanisation of african people in the so-called 'white land'. And as long as this system is in existence, africans will loose their birth rights in their mother country.

The resignation of councillors in the East Rand is an indication of a failing system. The residents should seek for alternative bodies to represent their aspirations and problems. Residents should organise themselves and form Civic Associations to solve their housing, education and other problems.

Boycotts have s p r e a d

●Continued from page 1

for democratically elected SRC's became the crucial issue in the students struggle for better education. Because students do not have equal power to that of the authorities, representation of students is so severe.

Hence a need for SRC's in schools became one of the demands in almost all the black schools. SRC's should serve to secure a hearing for the demands and grievances or effecting certain changes in their school conditions.

DET responded by granting students the Pupils Representative Council (PRC). This grant was made for the first time to the boycotting students in Atteridgeville and Saulsville. This offer was rejected by students who continued their demands for SRC's. As a result of the police interference during the boycott in Atteridgeville & Saulsville Emma Sathage was killed after being overrun by police van.

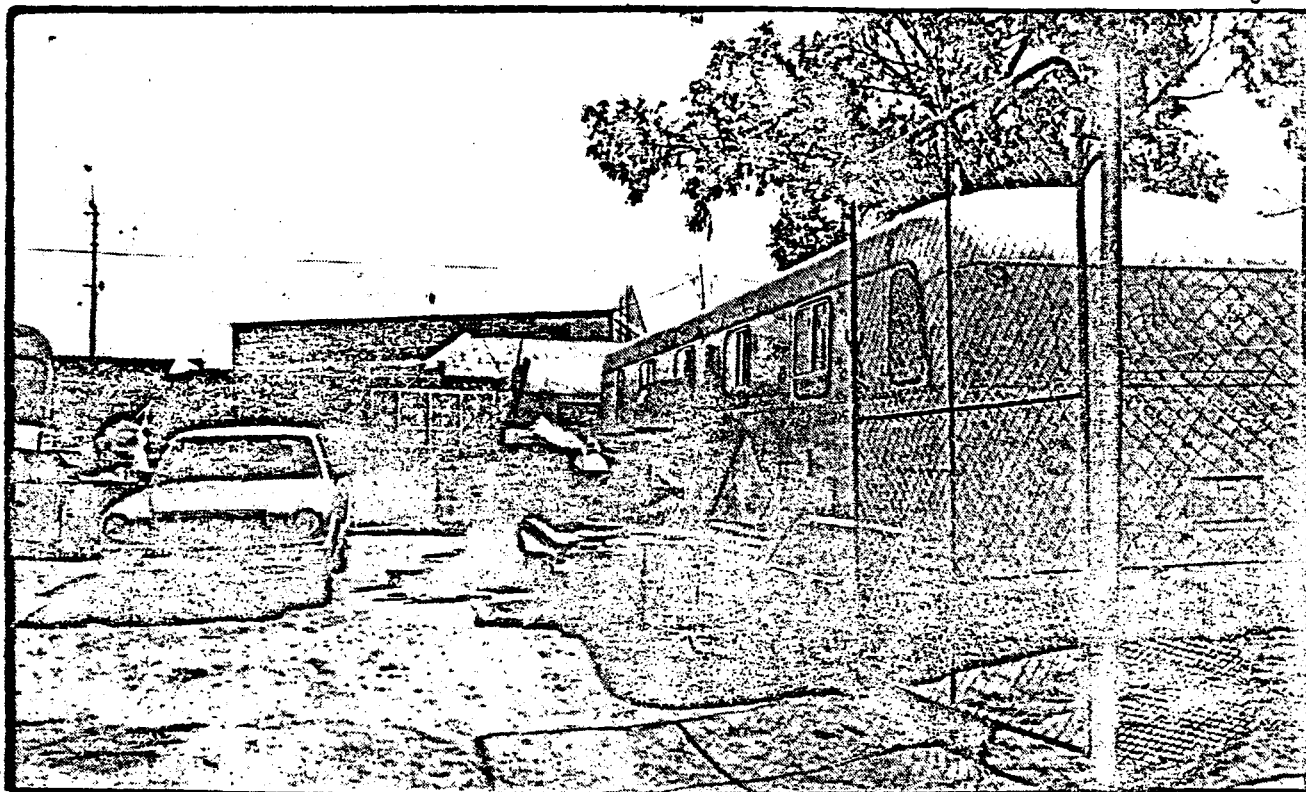
Many students died during the boycotts for SRC's and abolishment of corporal punishment. Some of the victims of these crisis are Bongani Khumalo (secretary of Cosas Soweto branch) and Hendrik Nkuna (Mabopane Technikon student) who lived in Tembisa.

The DET responded once more to students who were on boycotts to offer them SRC's and abolished the age limit laws in schools. Students in different areas of our country strongly rejected the DET's SRC's because the constitution was not drawn by students themselves. As a result of these grievances some students continued the boycott while others went on to write their final exams.

'Education is vitally important to the survival of a society. The values and ideas of that society are passed on through education. In order to transform society, therefore, one has to transform the educational system.'

Students should therefore unite, so that their aspirations should determine the future education of our country.





Housing hopes shattered

ALEXANDRA RESIDENTS THOUGHT THAT THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO LIVE MORE SECURELY IN THE TOWNSHIP!

Reverend Sam Buti so-called mayor of Alexandra announced in Alexandra chronicle in April 28, 1981 that ALC, now known as Alexandra Town Council after undertaking a socio-economic survey is aware that the average income of Alexandrians is R150-00 per month. He stressed that the policy is to cater for the entire community and with this information it is clear that a large number of low cost houses are needed. He further stressed that a range of house styles and houses will be provided, insuring that all members of the community are catered for.

CONTRADICTION

It came as a shock to Alexandra residents who moved into their

new "low-cost" house in Sept 1982 when they were expected to pay R175 a month for rental for a four roomed house.

Residents formed a committee to oppose those rentals. The committee known as the Neighbourhood Committee succeeded in opposing those rentals which were proposed by the Council. These residents are still paying rentals not more than R50 per month. However their future in those houses is not guaranteed.

Buti's renewal plan seem to be making life extremely difficult for Alex residents. His promises are infact a contradiction to the redevelopment plan. Buti made a promise in July 1980 commenting in the Rand Daily Mail that the ALC is going to redevelop the area in parts and as they finish putting up the residential district, families will be resettled there before construction workers move on to the next. But to our surprise families were settled in derelict putco buses, zincs and old TB centre.

UNDER FIRE

Buti came underfire when residents in bus & zinc area rejected the rentals they were supposed to pay when they enter the flats.

The Alex Town Council, realising that the flats are just about to be ready, called on the bus & zinc residents and announced the rentals they were supposed to pay. They are expected to pay R183 a month for a family unit and R113 a month for bechelor unit. These people have stayed in buses and shacks for more than a year.

A resolution was taken in a mass meeting held on 20 October 1984 by the bus and zinc dwellers whereby they stated that they were not prepared to pay more than R50 per month for rentals.

Residents also emphasised that the council owed them houses and going to the flats must be optional, because they were promised new houses to replace old ones.

A bus and zinc representative committee was formed. This committee plans to call a meeting whereby the councillors are going to be invited and they should clarify the people about the rental issue.

WOMEN ON THE MARCH

Women form part of the society. They are the ones who are facing tripple oppression. They are oppressed as blacks, workers and as women.

In 1936 the Land Act saw the majority of people in this country being denied what was known to be the sole source of subsistence and the introduction of family life as men abandoned their families. They went to find new subsistence in towns and cities.

Few men managed to migrate with their families and squat nearer places of employment. It was the beginning of the squatter areas, and it was seen as a problem by those who rule the country. They had to find new means to deal with this problem which was beginning to pose itself to those who wanted to maintain the white supremacy.

This resulted in women having to take care of the families in rural areas with the help of their husbands. They had to teal the land, to maintain the houses. To teach children values that had been imposed by those who have defeated their menfolk.

We also find women in factories. Women are being recruited as scab labourers in the industry. Over the last decades the capitalist used to patch men who were becoming more "uncotrolable" by demanding fair wages, better working condtions and safety at places of employment. Women are the cheapest labour that one can find in a capitaliasts society. They are the last to be hired and the first to be fired. When going to maternity leave they are unlikely to find their jobs back. Maternity benefit is regarded as a priviledge but not as a right.

During day time, when most of the women are at their work-



Gone are the days when womens place was in the kitchen, now it is in the struggle".

places, their children had no one to look after them. They had to look after themselves, or are taken to creches. One finds that in the black townships there is lack of creches. The alternative is to look for child minders. Sometimes you find that a child minder is an old lady who had to look after at least ten children a day. It is very much strenuous, and the children won't get a healthy treatmnet. She is only interested in money and not in the health of the children.

Women realised the need to organise themselves as early as 1931. The call was made to get women organised against passes. In various places of the country meetings were organised discussing about passes which african women were supposed to carry. The slogan was "organise don't let your menfolk keep you back. Gone are the days when a womens pplace was in the kitchen, now it is in the struggle".

In all the meetings which were organised, they resolved to go and see the then prime minister of South Africa J.C. Strydom. 2 000 women marched to Pretoria to witness their leader Lilian Ngoyi petitioning the same regime that is prepared to divide the people further with its new constitution today.

None of those demands have been met. There is a need to intensify our methods to strengthen our organisations. The call which was made by the heroic predessor is beginning to bear fruits.

Fedsaw, the Federation of South African Women is organising women against specific problems they are facina, problems like high rent and the bad education which our children are forced to swallow. Fedsaw adhere itself to the Womens Charter which was drawn by thousands of women in 1956. We saw the womens organisations mushrooming even in the rural areas under it's banner. The federation of South Afrfrican Women felt that there is no freedom which is half, in order that we can get our freedom women should fight side by side with their menfolk for a non-sexist, non-racial democratic South Africa.

LONG LIVE THE WOMENS CHARTER.

They hold regular discussions on what-ever they produce before it can be taken jointly. e.g. supposing one of the members in the music group comes up with a song it must first be discussed and rectified by other members democratically.

Anything the group produces must be educative and carry a message to the people. The notes should also sound good to the people.

The committee is at present in urgent need of actors, artists and musicians who can help by sharing their skills.

● On the 9th December 1984 Ayco will be involved in sport activities with Mamelodi Youth Organisation (Mayo) in Mamelodi. Other activities will include a symposium.



Projects Committee

All the projects of Ayco are taken by this committee. Some of the projects that have already been taken by this committee include printing posters, T-shirts, tracksuits, banners and Ayco skirts.

Sports committee

The main aim of formulating this committee is to introduce to the youth non-racial sport from its grass roots level. We reject multi-racial sports because it hide the evil of apartheid. We in Alexandra Youth Congress, reject the present emphases competitiveness on sport, because we feel that sport should be a medium to develop people both physical and mentally. We therefore urge all the youth of Alex to



Helen Joseph participated in Million Signature Campaign in Alex area.

join us in our support to call of all progressive organisations in South Africa and abroad for total isolation of the present South Africa on all sporting levels.

This committee is composed of teams which cater for different types of sports. They are as follows:- soccer team, boxing, tennis, netball, basket ball, draft, volley ball, karate, table tennis, soft ball and athletics.

The sports committee is appealing to the sports persons who would wish to participate in Ayco's sport activities to contact Ayco.

We still need more people to participate more particularly in soccer, basket ball and tennis teams.

Matches are played regularly between Ayco and other progressive organisations. The committee also organises workshops, seminars and discussions on non-racial sport.

Future plans

The co-ordinating committee, which is the body consisting of representatives from all the different sub-committees has organised a floating trophy for the youth football clubs of Alexandra. There is going to be a

league of youth soccer clubs starting from January 1985.

● In order to qualify the clubs will have to affiliate to Ayco.

● Seminars and discussions and non-racial soccer are going to be organised for member teams.

● Soccer coaching clinics to be held regularly.

● A professional side to be formed which is going to affiliate to Saccos (a non-racial sport body).



Lastly I would like to urge all the youth of Alexandra to join us in Ayco for our tireless fight for peace, freedom and democracy.

The Freedom Charter

remains relevant

The Freedom Charter was adopted by the Congress of the People in June 1955 at Kliptown. The Congress of the People was composed of progressive organisations from all over the country ie. the now banned African National Congress (ANC), Congress of Democrats, Transvaal Indian Congress, Natal Indian Congress, South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) and the Federation of South African Women.

A People's Document

The Freedom Charter is not a document which was discussed nor adopted by a handful of intellectuals or activists. It was brought about through a series of campaigns conducted by both activists and volunteers. It was a culmination of a long process of resistance to white conquest and domination. It was also a response to the immediate period of struggle, a period when the affairs of our country were discussed with the exclusion of the majority of the people. The pre 1910 constitution was carried out without the participation of all the people. This period of struggle influenced the mode of organisations of the Congress of the People. Ultimately the struggles of that time also conditioned the type of demands which found their way into the Charter.

The idea of the People's Convention came about thereafter and a program of campaigns throughout the country was then launched. The demands came from all sectors of our community, they came from Natal, Transvaal, Zululand and Port Elizabeth and from every town and every farm. They came from mines and factories, schools and universities. They came from the

No government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of all the people. Our people have been robbed of their birthright, land, liberty and peace by a form of government founded on injustice and inequality. Only a democratic state based on the will of all the people can secure to all their birthright without distinction of colour, race, sex and belief

people themselves. When the campaign was through, the demands were summarised and they were officially adopted by the people.

What does the Charter mean to us

When proposing the idea of the Charter, professor Z K Mathews asserted the right of the people to decide their own affairs. 'We are not prepared to take a back seat when the affairs of our country are discussed. We are determined to be free. In order to achieve freedom people have to voice out their grievances and bring forth their demands. People have to defend the ideals they cherish, and this was done through the Charter. The demands of the Freedom Charter remain relevant even today. As we know that none of these demands have been met yet. The demands for free education, equal rights, better houses, equal pay and equal work, security and comfort are still our demands.'

It is therefore important for us to point out that the struggle of the Charter is the struggle to achieve peace and democracy in South Africa. The Charter therefore means freedom and liberty to us.

30th Anniversary

1985 will mark the 30th anniversary of the Freedom Charter since its adoption in 1955. It therefore is imperative for us to rededicate ourselves in popularising the Freedom Charter. For us and those in support of the Charter this means that we must integrate the Charter into our daily struggle, whether in education, labour, communities or whatever aspect of South African reality concerns us most.

'Nothing in the history of the liberatory movement in South Africa quite caught the popular imagination as this did, not even the Defiance Campaign. Even remote rural areas were aware of the significance of what was going on.'

Chief Albert Luthuli when summing up the impact of the campaign in 1955.

FREEDOM CHARTER

as adopted by the Congress of the People at Kliptown, Johannesburg, June, 1955

- The People Shall Govern;
- All National Groups Shall Have Equal Rights;
- The Land Shall Relong To Those Who Work It;
- The People Shall Share In The Country's Wealth;
- All Shall Be Equal Before The Law;
- All Shall Enjoy Equal Human Rights;
- There Shall Be Work and Security;
- The Doors of Learning And Culture Shall Be Open To All;
- There Shall Be Houses, Security And Comfort;
- There Shall Be Peace And Friendship.

1985 — International Youth Year

On 17 December 1979 and 11 December 1980 respectively, resolutions were passed at the General Assembly of the United Nations that 1985 be designated and observed as International Youth Year, around the theme: Participation, Development and Peace.

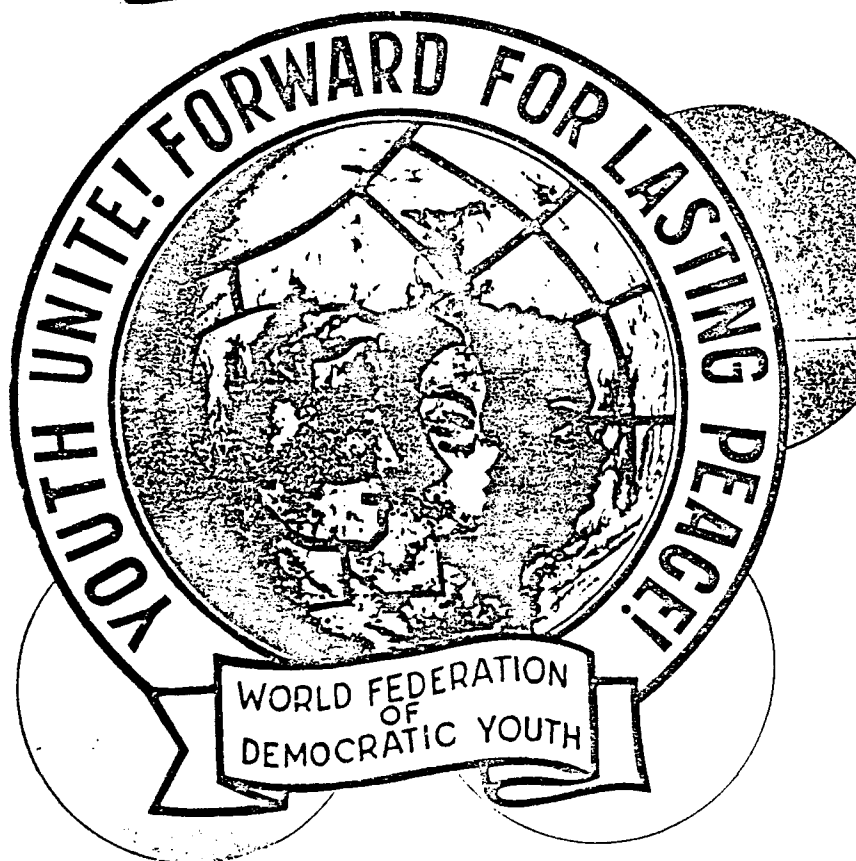
Among many reasons for this resolution, it was considered necessary to disseminate among the youth ideals of peace, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, human solidarity and dedication to the objectives of progress and development.

Having discussed the International Youth Year underway, the Alexandra Youth Congress at local level found itself convinced of the imperative need to harness the energies, enthusiasms and creative abilities of the youth to the task of nation building, the struggle of self determination and democratic system of government, in accordance with the Freedom Charter in S.A. The necessity for national co-ordination of the IYY has also been reaffirmed. We would like to stress the importance of active and directive participation of youth congresses/organisations in the activities organised at the local, regional or national level, for the preparation of and observance of the IYY.

AYCO so far is planning to address itself to the theme in the following manner:

●Participation

We saw a need to understand political process, to establish and lay emphasis on particular youth culture and changing church attitudes.



●Development

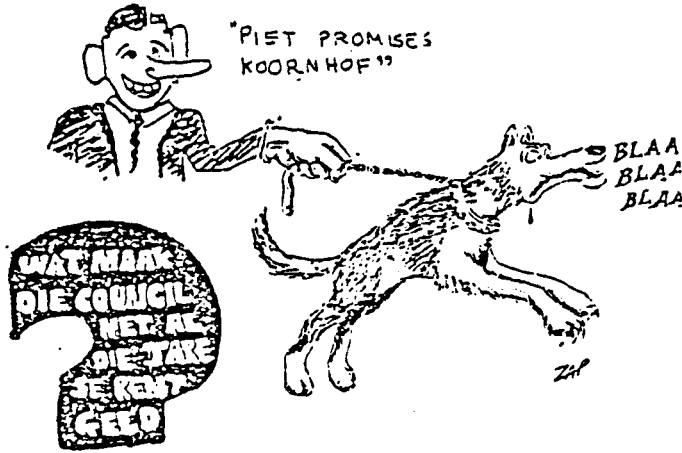
Leadership training and organisational growth were given priority. Amongst others are productive use of the media, youth in solidarity with third world and equality of the races and sexes in society.

●Peace

Hope in future, peace education and working with the churches.

We are confident that the international Youth Year will serve to mobilise efforts at the local, regional, national and international levels in order to promote the best educational, professional

and living conditions. For young people to ensure, their active participation in the over-all development of the society and to encourage the participation of the new national and local policies and programmes in accordance with each country's experience, conditions and priorities.



"The Black Local Authorities (BLA's) are dogs with no teeth"

LAND — EARTH — THE MONSTER

The day is chilly — the night
West winds blow to the south
With the hope fading away
The sweat for freedom.

The snow penetrates the
glove
And black hands in esteem
Search for freedom
Their mother protection

LOVELESS FIRE

When man starts barking
Dogs become surprised
Because they cannot
speak in the language of
man

UNTITLED

If a man can swim
Let him thro himself
Into the river

Readers' View

We have not received any articles from our readers this time. We would like to remind the youth, especially in Alexandra that Voice of Ayco will be published more frequently next year. We would like to receive different views, criticism and comments. Cartoons will also be appreciated as a fun page will be made available in every issue. Contact Ayco publicity secretary for further information.

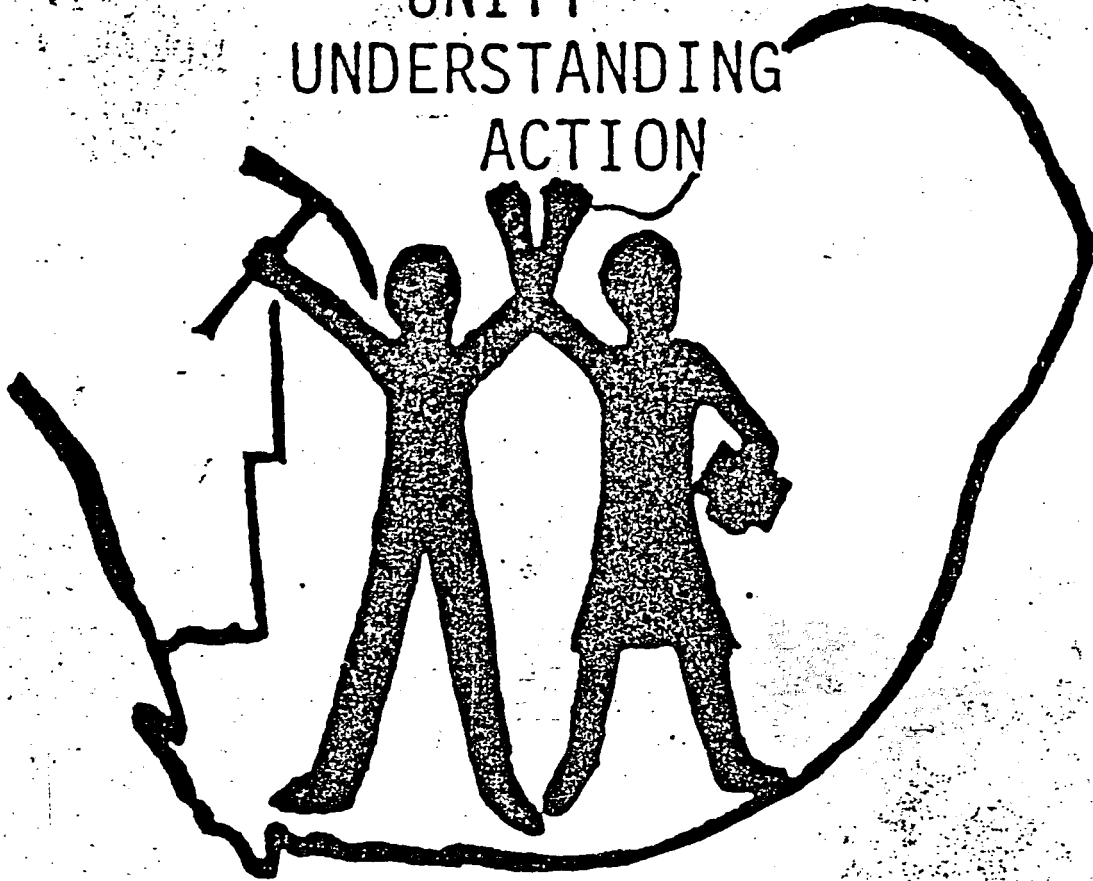
Contacts can be made at the address mentioned below.
Thank you
Ayco publicity secretary



SOUTH AFRICAN ALGEBRA

AYCO

UNITY
UNDERSTANDING
ACTION



Alexandra Youth Congress

1st Annual Congress

29 Nov ~ 2 Dec 1984

* Wilgespruit *

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO US

Ex

Overlaid

S. R. C. SHOP

STUDENT UNION BUILDING
TEL. 716-3059



EKSAMENBLOK EXAMINATION PAD

CONFIDENTIAL

ETS 10 VELLE

KEIR 415 X

ARTICLE TO SPEAK (ABOUT AYCO)

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR ALEX

- (1) Since the launching
- (a) Members elected in the EC
- (b) Activities engaged in (organised so far)
- (c) Progress and problems (elaboration)
- (d) Members (increasing or not)
- (e) If not what is the response of the people in Alexandria about AYCO
- (f) AYCO's future plan
- (g) What is AYCO's call to the community in short, elaboration of AYCO's call to students, workers, religious groups etc
- (h) Why a need for such a unity
- (i) AYCO's Alliances
AYCO's spokesman / publicity secretary
Wahid RIVER

PRESS STATEMENT (COMMERCIAL PAPERS)

Focusing on

- (1) The oncoming election (Black Local Authority Act)
- (2) Alex 70th Anniversary
- (3) AYCO's call to the community of Alexandria
- (4) Comments

Statement released by: Publicity Sec. Wahid RIVER

MEETING AT THE UDF OFFICE

Opening remarks by Valley Executive member UDF
He remarked on the program of action for the
"Peoples Weekend" by different affiliates.

Activities suggested

Cavalcades, demonstrations, placards etc
UDF News no: 3 will be issued out this
week end

People in different areas to organise buses
for people to come to the rally.

Why "Peoples Weekend"? a question asked
It will help popularising UDF and act of
support from the people in all areas

It is important to discredit the entire Apartheid
This will serve as a strong opposition to
this S.A. new constitution.

The Rally will be at Durban on the 2nd
OCTOBER.

- 1) Advertising the rally
- 2) Organising for the rally (Council system etc)
- 3) Transportation of people to the rally
- 4) Records to be used even for activities organised
by different organisations

Write NOW reject BOTH'S PLANS

176
103
Ten

Meeting at 8th Avenue - 19 OCT 1982

Discipline

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| ① Gossips | ① Peter Makgoba |
| ② Bitung Bitung | ② <u>Obad Bapela</u> |
| ③ Naked terms → | ③ <u>Tekere Maake</u> |

launching → problems →
vice-president to cease from the EC → request

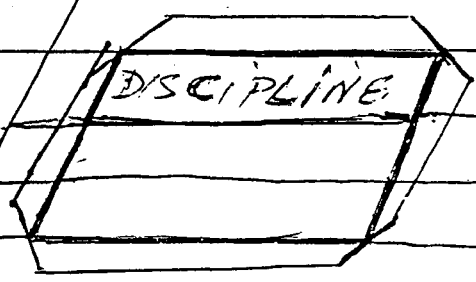
① Cosas affiliated in AYCO → members of affiliates may be co-opted into temporary sub-committees

② Ayco dominating COSAS, { Parcel }

③ 1

④ DISCIPLINE

Tekere
OBED



Executive Committee Meeting Methodist 24 OCT 83

AGENDA

- ① Reading & adoption of minutes (EC)
- ② Reviewing of the general meeting minutes and decisions taken at general level
- ③ Report back of the regional meeting held on 24 Sept (BSS)
- ④ Arrangements of Peoples Weekend activities
- ⑤ Structural of EC and sub-committees
- ⑥ Constitution and the policy of Ayco
- ⑦ General
 - (a) Disciplinary measures (reading of letters)
 - (b) Announcement and other arrangement

Executive Meeting 26 OCT

AGENDA

- ① Membership fee
- ② Payments for Lenasia trip (strategy)
- ③ Disciplinary measures
- ④ General
 - ① Meeting Taxi Association
 - (ii) Demonstrations on Saturday / vigils / mass meeting
 - (iii)

- ① Phone Entokozweni → preparation of mass meeting
- ② Arrangement for busses → 10 a.m.
- ③ Naomi → 9 a.m.
- ④ Budaka → 9.30 a.m.

(ii) Fees

AJCO Meeting with COSAS 27th OCT

AGENDA

- ① Determining membership fee
- ② Preparation for Lenasia trip
- ③ General

Opening remarks: Paul highlighted the purpose of meeting, which was to determine membership fee for the entire year. A proposed fee to be paid by all categories of membership was R1 as far as Ajco's EC is concerned. Cosas organiser seconded the idea on the reasons that Ajco is not a profit making organisation and hence R1 is considered reasonable.

- ① It was resolved that membership fee for this year until the first Congress be R1 per annum per every member.
- ② It was also resolved that a bus be booked for Lenasia trip at PUCTCO tomorrow (Friday) R150 will be issued by Ajco. Members to start collecting money which is R2,50 per member.
- ③ If the rally be banned the transport will have to be used for an outing (Picnic)
- ④ Demonstrations on Saturday morning

AGENDA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING - OCT 21st METHODIST

AGENDA

- 1. Reading and adoption of minutes (EC)
 - 2. Reviewing of general meetings decisions
 - 3. Peoples Weekend report back
 - 4. Program of Workshop and trip
 - 5. Future plans i.e fundraising activities, etc
 - 6. General
- (a) Membership cards →
- Changing of ~~minutes~~ ^{rules} (general meeting) (approved)
 - Announcements → meeting at Thabisong (Tuesday)
 - Disciplinary measures
 - Co-opting of a vice-president (Saturday)
 - Drafting of general meetings agenda

~~Minutes of meeting~~

AYCO GENERAL MEETING - METHODIST CHURCH 6 NOV 83

2 p.m

AGENDA

- ① Reading and adoption of minutes.
- ② Workshop for Ayco newsletter
- ③ ~~elections of a vice-president~~ ^{why not new} Reserve
- ④ Preparation for a trip to SKUKUZA
- ⑤ General
 - ① Meeting with Ad-hoc committee, purpose - to boycott forthcoming elections
 - ② Changing of meeting days
 - ③ Seminar at UDF KHOTSO HOUSE WEDNESDAY 9 NOV
 - ④

Vice President

Comrade Tilly 1 ~~Joseph~~
 Obed 5
 Joseph 2

STORIES FOR FIRST ISSUE

- ① Youth organisation → A need for unity
- ② Problems of the youth → their influence
- ③ Forthcoming elections
- ④ Publicity to Ayco → short story
- ⑤ Civic Association
- ⑥ Womens Federation

Details of issues (stories)

- ① unemployment
 a) crime b) drop-out (c) capitalism unemployed environment → analysis
- ② Youth organisation
 nationwide propagandist
- ③ AYCO itself → interviewing
 Activist e.g. Trip to SKUKUZA/LESOTHO
- ④ Celebrations → Pix i.e. pictures
- ⑤ Community Councils elections
 Genocide bill → hard-hitting/strong comment
- ⑥ ACA → News-propaganda
- ⑦ Removal of coloured → Factual article
- ⑧ Womens Federation → interviews

The Role of our Newsletter

② The how question.

- ① Communication → beyond and within → publicity
- ② Reaching the masses → participation
- ③ (i) For information
(ii) Analysis
(iii) Education } creation of awareness
i.e. political awareness
- ④ As an organising organ
- (i) Exposing the costly way of the struggle)
- (ii) Grassroots mobilisation

Influence Not only the activist
5. Participation may be influenced by such a motivation

① Points of departure

political points
broader people of Alex
Work for unity

6. Why the importance of a Newsletter?

- (i) Low standard of politicisation → poor response and
- (ii) Poor participation of youth i.e. workers, students, churches, etc.

Ayco → expose the society

① Propaganda the whole idea of the struggle.

②

③ Photo cuttings → to be followed by analysis

④

⑤ Linking Ayco with other youth congresses

⑥ Cartoonist → for understanding

⑦

⑧

⑨

AYCO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING - METHODIST CHURCH
8 Nov 83

Time: 19h00

AGENDA

- ① Reading and adoption of minutes
- ② Trip to Skukuza or Lesatho
- ③ Financial problems
- ④ Problems within the organisation i.e. following
elections of a vice-president
- ⑤ General
 - (i) Vigil at Khotso house
 - (ii) Seminar at UDF Wednesday
 - (iii) UDF regional meeting Saturday the 12th Nov
 - (iv) Report back from the Drama

The Voice of Ayco

Front page : Ayco itself with photos of the present EC

Next page : Youth organisations (photos during Education system → cartoons)

3rd page → Koorhof bills with Buti's photos

4th page → Women's Federation with a photo of an old active lady

Celebrations and elections with photographs of houses.

Civic Association →

Last page → Advertising the trip by cartoons

SUBBING

- (i) The principle
- (ii) check off line
 - (i) logic
 - (ii) completeness [taken for granted]
 - (iii) length
 - (iv) language, spelling, grammar
- Style : news-values; interest, grabbers
- hierarchy of sources

Awareness of how we understand the society.

Education → listen → grow with idea of not question matters

individualism, selfishness

lies → spread easily

Gossip

History part of Ayco

Comradeship

↳ what led to failure of comradeship

no group

broerstepheid

intellectual

position → to participate actively

awareness } Sabeness during hiding

① demonstrations (misgoute)

② full public view

③

arification

rudge → his was not approach

Peoples organisation

Since the Launching of Ayco

① Nesto → request Obed to put placards

② Elections → avoided him because of detention

③ Dominate the Executive Committee → JACOB →

④ People to leave Ayco 16 Obed continues the (17th)

way he does → Ernest

⑤ Nobody approach him after seeing Norman → Paul

⑥ Approach of vice-president EC

?

Clarification
grudge → his was not approach
confrontation →

Approach of vice-president
ET

14

AYCO Executive Committee Meeting - 14 Nov 83 METHODIST

AGENDA

- ① Reading and adoption of minutes
- ② Arrangements of a workshop and trip
- ③ Report back of the UDF regional councilors visit
- ④ Structuring of sub-committees
- ⑤ General
 - (i) News-gathering and "The voice of Ayco"
 - (ii) Elections in Alexandra (B.A) steps to be taken
 - (iii) Fundraising projects
 - (iv) Report-back about the general meeting.
 - (v) Meeting - with senior members of AYCO, Cosas, Ad-hoc

WEDNESDAY 17/11/83 MEETING

Meeting called for the purpose of discussing problems within the organisation
team-spirit → love and respect
progressiveness → unity in action

Discipline → progress grows

Problems

gossiping → misgoung people → suspicious, etc
→ kills a team spirit → comradeship

- ①
- ②
- ③

SQUALID CELEBRATIONS IN ALEX

No grudge →

Misunderstanding →

Hiding → (1) refrain [public] [activities] (2) " (3) refrain [comrades]

Explain to the comrades his procedure of hiding

Sensitive issues →

Aim

3 hour meeting →

instigating →

Corruption →

Secrets →

off police →

programme of action of the youth
Vusi not to come to Alex
Discredited → OBE

Executive Committee
~~not well~~ no exact information

Situation → Bad

Comment

- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| ① Gossips | Ernest |
| ② ... | |
| ③ | |

Ernest /

- ① Motion →
comrade OBEY to shame → Paul
(Depending on the situation)
- ② Spreading of information to be stopped
- ③ Participating fully

①

#-
7
3

AYCO GENERAL MEETING - METHODIST CHURCH - NOV 83 2 p.m.

AGENDA

- ① Introduction and registration of members
- ② Reading and adoption of minutes
- ③ Development of our newsletter → report back and further decisions
- ④ UDF National Conference → 16 December 83 in PE.
- *⑤ Co-optation of co-ordinating committee members
- ⑥ Report back of meeting with Ad hoc committee
- ⑦ General
 - (i) UDF newsletters i.e. Vol. 1 no. 1 to be distributed
 - (ii) ~~Trip to SEKUKUZA failed and new assignments are still in process~~

GENERAL meeting AGENDA

27 Nov 1983

AGENDA

- ① Reading of & adoption of minutes
 - ② Report back of the interim committee
 - ③ Elections cancelled
 - ④ Report Further developments about the newsletter.
 - ⑤ NUSAS Congress
 - ⑥ Working relations with COSAS
 - ⑦ General
- Future plans of meeting (Workshops)
 Rally in Soweto - Regina Mundi
 Saspa annual congress - Wits

Executive committee meeting →

AGENDA

- ① Reading and adoption of minutes
- x ② Conference to attend & financing of delegates
- ③ Meeting with SOYCO EC → Report back
- ④ Future plan (congress, outings, commitments of EC members in 1984)
- x ⑤ Policy and booklet of the constitution.
- x ⑥ Financial review of the organisation → plans
- ⑦ General
- ⑧ letter from East London Youth congress (financial assistance)

AYCO MEETING WITH SOYCO EC - CRIC -> 22 NOV 83

2 p.m.

AGENDA

- ① Introduction of members
- ② Development & problems in our areas
- ③ General
- ④

Meeting held between Soyco & Ayco on the 22nd November 1983.

4 delegates from each organisation were present - i.e. Duppa, Mpho, Tsetso & Mlamale from Soyco.

Paul, Jacob, Mavusi, Nallor

Duppa explained the Soyco's structure & Exec. Com Sub-committee, Branches.

Paul explained their structure, 7 mem. of the exec. 7 sub-committee plus religion they are most concentrated in civic matters

Ayco has some kind of a committee of 6 for organising COSAS but problems with Ayco & Ayco & COSAS problem should be taken to the congress. Before, the COSAS National Exec. Soyco, Ayco & COSAS will meet on the 29th November 1983.

Ayco & Soyco relations.

Office - Joint with Soyco & Ayco. Where? Kgatso house, West House. Who will look for the office: Duppa & Paul.

Sponsors - Joint projects for joint sponsorship

V.

Treasurers - For Joint Sponsorships.

- (1) SAB
 - (2) E/Alexandra Liaison Committee } disputed
 - (3) West Germany.
 - (4) Britain.
 - (5) Canada.
- 11.00 am Tuesday.

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AYCO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS - 28 Nov 83

AGENDA

- ① Reading and adoption of minutes
- ② Delegates to attend conferences, Spectrum 2, COSAS 2, MDE 2 & ~~financial~~ financing delegates
- ③ Meeting with SOYCO EG → Report back
- ④ General
 - i) Letter from East London Youth Congress financial assistance

AYCO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - 5 DEC 83 METHODIST

AGENDA

- ① Reading and adoption
 - ② Preparation for UDF national conference, COSAS congress and SACC spectrum X
 - X ③ Focus on discipline on the comrade organise
 - ④ General
- (1) Meeting of youth organisations at civic tomorrow 2 p.m. (Military conscription)

YOUTH MEETING - 10 DEC 83 - KHOTSO HOUSE

PRESENT

- 1. SOYCO ~~(XXXXXXXXXX)~~
- 2. AYCO
- 3. SAYO
- 4. Kenia Youth League
- 5. Kall'ehong
- 6. Eldo Youth
- 7. Vaal

AGENDA

- ① Co-ordination & communication (Transvaal)
 - ② Military conscription (coloureds & Indians community)
 - ③ National Youth Organisation (Jan meeting)
 - ④ Delegation to PE UDF conference (two day before UDF con)
- Opening remarks: poor attendance from different youth groups.

Communications among different youth organisations in TUL was viewed as a not effective. Formal meetings between certain youth organisations has not successively taken place.

Developments since BSS meeting on the 24 Sept 83
 Lack of communication within conveners. Problems in different organisations not attended to.

- ① Formal contacts
- ② Common idea of organising youth
- ③ Joint projects and activities (seminars)

Steering committee / Co-ordinating committee

- ① To convene regular meetings of all youth organisations
- ② To identify problems in different areas

An informal ~~steering~~ committee would be most convenient in co-ordinating activities and establishing more contacts.

Structure (8 members)

- ① Paul / OBEV
 - ② Rashid
 - ③ Dickens
 - ④ Vincent
 - ⑤ Marcus
 - ⑥ Mandela
 - ⑦ Oupa
 - ⑧ Tabiso
- } conveners

The January Conference

Date: ~~12th~~ 13th to 15th

Venue: Welgerspruit

AGENDA

National Conference in January

AGENDA

- ① Co-ordination & communication
- ② National structure
- ③ Developments and consolidation of local structure
- ④ Future plans
- ⑤ General

Youth organisation → contribute R10
 2 reps from all youth organisations

NO definite program for the conference yet.

PE conference

1 delegate from each youth organisation
 to leave on Tuesday at

One car is available from TVL.

R30 per person

The purpose of these early departure is to ~~also~~ have a close meeting of youth organisations. Discussions will focus on militarisation and to present a report to the UDF national conference

UDF AREA COMMITTEE MEETING (JHB) 29/10/84

- (1) Apologies
- (2) Functions of the Area Committee (JHB)
- (3) Stayaway

REPORTS

- (1) Few people turned up for posters for "Peoples Weekend"
- (2) MARS left dirty and stencils overused → criticism accepted by the Area Committee
- (3) Someone to be sent to MARS to explain the situation
- (4) Blank posters unused to be kept for future use.
- (5) Some members were harassed during the distribution of pamphlets on Saturday
- (6) A need to popularise UDF whether with T-shirts, posters, pamphlets, etc

Structure of Area Committee (JHB) & ITS ROLE

- (1) Two permanent delegates to the Area Committee meetings
- (2) Functions
 - (a) Developing working relations
 - (b) Various campaigns and programmes of the UDF
 - (c) Coordinating activities of different org. in different areas
 - (d) Encourage non-affiliates to join the UDF by incorporating them in UDF activities
- (3) Area Committee to be represented by AICO in the GC of the UDF and to liaise with the Executive Committee.

AYCO EC MEETING - 11 DEC 84

AGENDA

- (1) Apologies
- (2) Reading and adoption of previous minutes
- (3) Matters arising
- (4) Correspondence and publicity
- (5) General

ASPresent

- (1) Tabu —
- (2) Paul —
- (3) Pat
- (4) Colson
- (5) Conway

ABSENT

1. Tekene
2. Pule
3. Vivian

Apologies

- (1) Jacob
- (2) Ernest
- (3) Aubrey

Minutes of the previous meeting were not available for adoption.

Matters arising(1) FINANCE

Musical Festivals 2 Feb 1985

Film show → next week Saturday 22-12-84 at Bronkorspruit → Films: Breakdance & Underfire

GROUPS for musical festival (1) Inkaba, Brenda Siphiso, Super Africa, Alex stadium

Break Dance (live on stage) → Bronkorspruit and Yeoville → Jan 85 1st week of Feb 85

Application for donation to be sent to the SACC.

FUTURE KIDS

25 - 16th DISE

THEMBA

Sub-committees to organise their own funds for their activities. These funds shall be transferred through the organising sec of the Fundraising Committee to the AICO Treasurer to deposit it the bank. The treasurer will keep proper recording of such funds.

Publicity and Correspondence

* Minutes of the UIDF General Council were received inclusive of a leaflet containing information on rentals.

Next GC on the 15th Dec 84.

Black Xmas → Press statement to appeal to people not to organise musical shows and pic nics for observing Black Christmas starting on the 17th Dec to 2 Jan 85.

Meeting with Shebeen owners on Sunday the 10th Dec to discuss the Black Xmas issue.

A letter from Bernidicta Monama apologising for not attending the AICO Congress was read and accepted.

A press statement concerning reacting to Buti's spending of R123 000 on police force.

General

Application be made to Ebsen and Fedfal for sports equipment.
Ebsen to make follow up on the

previous application from the Australian Embassy.

COC to discuss meeting youth clubs over the question of the I.S.T.

Meeting adjourned 8.20 p.m.

Next Meeting on Tuesday the 18th Dec

AYCO BUDGET FOR THE YEAR (1985)

1. ADMIN

(a) ALLOWANCES: R350 x 2 x 12 = R8400

(b) OFFICE: STATIONERY
EQUIPMENTS
ELECTRICITY bills &
PHONE

(c) TRAVELING EXPENSES (FULL TIME STAFF)

(d) GC and Congress bookings

2. ACTIVITIES

(a) PUBLICATIONS: (VOICE OF AYCO) R650 x 4 = P2450
Pamphlets
Posters

b. TRIPS (subsidy)

(c) Hiring of venues for (i) seminars
(ii) workshops
(iii)

(d) sports equipment
I. Y. Y

3. PREVIOUS DEBTS (ON BOTH ADMIN & ACTIVITIES)

CONGRESS EXPENSES (1984)

STATIONERY

ACTIVITIES (i) Posters, pamphlets, T-shirt, badges and
Buttons, etc

ii. TRIPS

(4) PROJECTS (MAJOR ONES)

(i) Youth Centre (Kerensia Site)
(ii) Orices (both 400 and Civic)

AVCI COC MEETING - 12 DEC 1984

Present

- (1) Colson
- (2) Mdala
- (3) Pat
- (4) Paul
- (5) Bernet

Apologies

1. Ernest
2. Thembi
3. Jabu

Absent

- Pale
Comrey
Emanuel

AGENDA

- (1) Apologies
- (2) Structuring of sub-committees
- (3) Black Xmas
- (4) The I.Y.V
- (5) General (a) Finance (b) Discipline

Comrade * explained briefly on how to structure the sub-committees. He indicated that all the sub-committees should have ~~the~~ organising secretaries. He further indicated that only the sport committee is well structured.

The COC to ~~make~~ recommend recommend people to serve in various sub-committees. These recommendations to be approved by General meeting.

- (1) All people who were spear-heading the sub-committees to be invited to the COC meeting.
- (2) Comrade Mdala to serve as organising secretary of the Culture and Education Committee
- (3) Comrade Bernet to serve as organising secretary of the projects committee
- (4) Comrade Obed to serve as organising secretary of the Newsgathering Committee.

- (5) Comrade Victor or Joseph (booklets) will serve as organising secretary of the fundraising committee
- (5) Either comrade Matilda or David to serve as organising secretary of religion committee
- (6) Comrade Demakatso to serve as a co-ordinating secretary of the COC until a new sec is elected

Black Xmas

cc to consult with picnic organisers and shebeen, and also music show organisers to discuss observation of this call. People who play film shows also to be contacted.

Leafletting to be used to inform the people as to how to observe the Black Xmas
 Leafletting to be done on the eve of Black Xmas i.e. 15th Dec, 24th Dec and 31st Dec.

Churches and youth clubs to be ~~sent~~ sent letters to ~~discuss~~ be informed about the Black Xmas.

I.Y.Y

Joint meeting with all youth groups to discuss the issue of the I.Y.Y. at Entokoyeni on the 22nd Dec 84. Time 2 p.m. Soccer clubs to be consulted as well with the idea of affiliating to SACOS.

FINANCE

(A) Peanuts and apples to be sold at bus ranks. Bags to be hired and be paid weekly (Vendors). This project to be implemented as soon as comrade Jacob arrives from the conference.

Brain and ruffle to be organised
Chicken and eggs to be sold during the festive season.

Discipline

People who absent themselves in meetings should be encouraged to attend and be committed to their responsibilities.

A talk on discipline to be arranged in the next General meeting.

General

Volunteers to Mars to print placards on
Thursday 7.30 p.m. and poster on
Sunday 9.30 a.m.

Next meeting - Wednesday the 19th Dec

Aanhangsel 4

UDF EDUCATION COMMITTEE
P.O. Box 25063
FERREIRASTOWN
2048

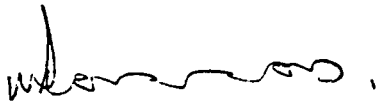
7 NOVEMBER 1984

Dear Comrade

Here is a discussion paper that was written up as a result of the discussions that took place at the last Seminar. It is meant as a discussion paper to inform activists and for use in discussion by organisations.

It is up to each organisation to choose if it wants to use it or not.

Yours



MIKE ROUSSOS

(FOR UDF EDUCATION COMMITTEE)

Alan Gansel 3-

AYCO

UNITY
UNDERSTANDING
ACTION



Alexandra Youth Congress

FRAN MALOSBANE

CONSTITUTION & POLICY

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO US

THEME 1983/4
Youth Involvement For Change

AYCO CONSTITUTION

CLAUSE ONE

Preamble

We the youth of Alexandra living in South Africa, regarding ourselves as members of the oppressed and exploited society and realizing that the youth is the most creative and energetic part of society, fully commit ourselves to the realisation of a non-racial democratic society. We therefor resolve to form this organisation hereinafter referred to as AYCO.

CLAUSE TWO

Name

The Name is Alexandra Youth Congress.

CLAUSE THREE

Aims and Objectives

1. To unite all the youth in Alexandra.
2. To respond to the demands and aspirations of the youth, whether they be cultural, economical, political or religious.
3. To normalise relationships between parents and the youth.
4. To create a spirit of trust understanding and love among the people.
5. To encourage the youth to strive for dynamic systems of education and complete their academic education, whether part-time or full-time.
6. To directly involve ourselves in relevant community projects.
7. To represent the youth of Alexandra on all relevant national fronts e.g. DPSC, DESCOM, UDF, etc.
8. To establish meaningful links with all progressive people / organisations committed to the realisation of a truly non-racial democratic society.

CLAUSE FOUR

Membership

1. Membership shall be open to all who fall within the accepted definitions of the youth.
2. Members shall subscribe to the policy, principles, aims, goal and programme of AYCO.
3. No person or organisation shall be given membership if he/she/it contradict with the principles of AYCO.
4. Membership shall be by individual, group affiliation and associate.
5. On admission to membership a person may be requested to pay membership fees and subscriptions
6. Membership may be lost through resignation or expulsion.
7. If any membership fees or subscriptions are paid, they shall not be refundable in the event of expulsion or resignation
8. On admission to membership a member may be compelled to carry AYCO membership card

A. Affiliate membership

1. Affiliate membership shall be open to all youth groups and/or organisation (cultural clubs, students organisation, church groups etc.)
2. On acceptance of membership an affiliate organisation may be required to pay membership fee as may be determined by the AGM of AYCO.
3. Affiliates shall attend all meetings of AYCO with full participatory voting rights.
4. Members of affiliate may be elected to temporary sub-committees.

B. Associate Membership

1. Associate membership shall be open to persons who accept the aims and objectives of AYCO yet do not fall within the accepted definition of youth.
2. Associates shall be kept informed of all activities of AYCO and shall be invited to meetings of AYCO when deemed desirable by the members of AYCO
3. They shall however have no voting rights.

C. Membership fees

Membership fees shall be decided upon by the members of the Executive Committee in consultation with the Executive members of the affiliate organisations from time to time.

D. Subscription fees

Members may be required to pay periodical subscriptions as may be determined by the General Council and the Congress of AYCO.

E. Rights and duties of membership

1. To attend all meetings called by the organisation except those of committees in which one may not be serving.
2. To participate freely in discussions, debates, planning and adoption of decisions of the congress, council, etc.
3. To observe and comply with decisions and resolutions of the majority regardless of whether one was initially for or against same.
4. To vote at meetings and congresses.
5. To elect and be elected to positions of authority in the organisation.
6. To strive constantly to explain and popularise the policy and implement the programme of the organisation.
7. To oppose factionalism and to defend the organisation at all times of need.
8. To promote the interest of the organisation at all centres of its activities.
9. To demand the fulfilment of what is contained in the constitution and all resolutions, decisions and agreements of the organisation.

CLAUSE FIVE

Structure

A. Annual Congress

1. The Congress shall be the supreme policy body of AYCO.
2. The Congress shall be constituted as follows:
 - (a) Members of the Executive Committee (EC)
 - (b) Members of the Co-ordinating committee (COC)
 - (c) Two delegates from all affiliated groups or branches.
 - (d) Associates and other members of AYCO as observers.
3. The Congress shall elect members of the EC by majority vote.
4. The Chairperson shall have both deliberate and casting vote at the congress.
5. In addition to the congress, further meetings of the congress shall be convened in the following circumstances:-
 - (a) When the EC so resolves by majority vote
 - (b) When one-third of the affiliates or branches petition the EC for a meeting of the congress.
6. The congress shall have power to review the overall progress and activities of AYCO since the previous congress.
7. The congress shall have power to ratify all decisions taken at branch or executive level.
8. The Congress shall adopt or amend the constitution on the basis of a simple majority vote.

B. General Council

1. Once groups have affiliated, chairpersons and secretaries of same together with the entire Executive Committee of AYCO shall constitute a G.C. An affiliate group may delegate any member to attend a meeting of the Council should the chairperson and/or secretary fail to attend such a meeting.
2. The G.C. shall be the highest organ of authority between the Congresses.
3. The G.C. shall meet at least once after three months to review reports from the E.C. of Ayco and its affiliates.
4. The GC shall convene the Congress of Ayco.
5. The G.C. shall discuss, review and ratify decisions and recommendations of the Ayco E.C.
6. The G.C. shall respond timely to new problems and formulate correct responses towards such problems.
7. The G.C. shall have the power to suspend any member for serious misconduct and/or violation of the constitution or policy.

C. The Executive Committee

1. Shall be the administrative body of AYCO
2. Shall consist of:-
 - (a) The President
 - (b) The Vice- President
 - (c) Secretary General
 - (d) Assistant Secretary
 - (e) Publicity Secretary
 - (f) Treasurer
 - (g) Organiser
 - (h) Four additional members who shall serve in the various sub-committees.

3. All members of the EC shall serve for a period of one year and may be re-elected.
4. Members of the EC shall be the members of AYCO..

D. The Co-ordinating Committee

1. Shall consist of fifteen members.
2. Shall have seven sub-committees viz.
 - (a) Cultural and education committee
 - (b) News gathering and distributing committee
 - (c) Sports committee
 - (d) Religion committee
 - (e) Fundraising committee
 - (f) Projects committee
 - (g) Young Women's committee
3. Each of these sub-committees shall have a Chairperson and an Organising Secretary
4. The Organiser shall be a member of this committee.

CLAUSE SIX

Duties of Committees

1. The Executive Committee

- (a) Shall run the affairs of the organisation (AYCO)
- (b) Shall review the progress of the organisation e.g. the affiliates and activities.
- (c) To ensure the adherence to principles, policies and programme of AYCO.
- (d) Shall liaise between the co-ordinating committee, affiliates, etc.
- (e) To execute all duties as decided at the Congress.
- (f) Shall supervise all the activities and duties of the co-ordinating committee (COC).
- (g) The EC shall give its progress report to the Congress on a regular basis as well as the reports of sub-committees and affiliates.
- (h) The EC shall meet from time to time as it requires the proper running of the organisation.
- (i) All members of the EC shall be required to attend all meetings, except those who will be out on missions of the organisation.
- (j) A member of the EC who fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the EC without valid reason shall immediately cease to be a member of the EC.

2. The Co-ordinating Committee

- (a) Shall run the day to day activities of AYCO.
- (b) Shall be bound by the decisions of the EC.
- (c) Shall supervise all activities of and sub-committees.
- (d) Shall in consultation with the EC organise seminars, debates, symposiums and workshops for the membership.
- (e) Shall meet from time to time as it requires the proper running of all sub-committees.
- (f) All meetings of the COC shall be convened by the organiser of AYCO, EC and the co-ordinating secretary.
- (g) All decisions taken at these meetings shall be endorsed after proper consultation with the EC of AYCO.

CLAUSE SEVEN

A QUORUM

- (1) One third of the membership at ordinary meetings.
- (2) A quorum at Congress and GC shall be a simple majority of all qualifying members and delegates with EC members having one vote each.
- (3) If within thirty minutes of the appointed meeting time, a quorum is not formed, the meeting shall stand adjourned for no longer than a week and no sooner than two hours.

B. Discipline

1. A member may be disciplined by GC or any affiliate executive, only after such member has been afforded the opportunity to present his/her case. Affiliates shall, when necessary, be disciplined by GC or Congress.
2. There shall be right to appeal against the decision of affiliate executive to GC. Notice of such an appeal shall be given within seven days of the decision of the affiliate executive, with the understanding that the affected individual is notified of the said decision on the same day it was taken.
3. All disciplinary action shall be geared towards correcting, and not destroying individuals or affiliates.
4. The extreme forms of discipline shall be suspension and expulsion to be counter-checked by the EC and ratified by the GC.

C. Dissolution

1. The President, acting on the instruction of GC, shall convene the emergency Congress which will deliberate on and vote on the issue for dissolution by the two thirds of the majority.
2. The organisation assets shall be distributed to such organisations and bodies as decided by the GC.

D. Constitution

Any amendments to the constitution can only be made by the two thirds of the majority at either GC or Congress.

E. Definitions

1. GC shall mean General Council
2. EC shall mean Executive Committee.
3. Congress shall denote Annual Congress
4. COC shall mean Co-ordinating Committee
5. AYCO shall mean Alexandra Youth Congress

Elections/ Meetings

Voting at all meetings and or at sessions of the organisation shall be ruled by the presiding officer.

The majority of the meeting must be construed to mean a simple of all qualifying members present at the meeting.

CLAUSE EIGHT

Finance

1. AYCO shall be empowered to open a banking account at a bank or building society.
2. All cheques shall be signed by the treasurer and two executive members.

Functions and duties of officers

A. President

1. Shall be the leader and chief executive officer of AYCO.
2. Shall preside at all meetings of congress, Executive Committee and General Council.
3. Shall represent the organisation in Alexandria and beyond.
4. Shall be one of the signatories for the withdrawal of money and opening of new banking accounts.

B. Vice -President

1. Shall be the main assistant to the president in execution of the duties and functions of the organisation.
2. Shall deputise for the president in the event of the latter being absent.

C. Secretary-General

1. Shall be chief administrative officer of the organisation for the supervision co-ordination and administration for day to day activities of the organisation.
2. Shall be secretary of the Council and the Congress.
3. Shall maintain a register of names of members of the organisation should the Council direct or consider it necessary.
4. Shall issue invitations to Congress, Council and Executive Committee meetings.
5. Shall record the business of the Congress, Council and Executive meetings.
6. Shall consistently corresponding with affiliates or other organisations.
7. Shall be one of the signatories for withdrawal of funds and /or opening up new banking accounts for the organisation.

D. Assistant Secretary

1. Shall be the chief assistant of the secretary general.
2. Shall do all the duties and functions of the secretary general in the latter's absence

E. Treasurer

1. Shall receive and bank all money belonging to the organisation within two days of receipt of such monies.
2. Shall keep and maintain accounts, books, financial documents, vouchers, reports and stock cards of the organisation.
3. Shall be responsible for making all payments of AYCO and for keeping copies of all receipts thereof.
4. Shall prepare and present to the Executive Committee, Council and Congress up to date accounts of income and expenditure of the organisation at the end of each financial period/year.
5. Shall be responsible for fundraising projects
6. Shall be one of the signatories in the event of withdrawal of funds or opening up of new banking accounts for the organisations.

F. Publicity Secretary

1. Shall be responsible for gathering, analysing, publishing and disseminating all information about the situation in Alexandria and beyond.
2. Shall be responsible for the preparing, editing and issuing of AYCO press statements, publications and for arranging press conferences as may be directed by the Executive Committee.
3. Shall be responsible for propagation and defence of the policy and programme of AYCO through the press the organisation or any other approved media.
4. Shall be head of the AYCO Newsgathering Committee.

G. Organiser

1. Shall be responsible for the establishment and re-organisation of branches and affiliates.
2. Shall ensure the implementation of the resolutions, decisions and directives of the organisation
3. Shall co-ordinate activities of the organisation.
4. Shall establish contacts with individuals and set up meetings between AYCO and other organisations and/or individuals.
5. Shall liaise between branches/affiliates and the organisation.
6. Shall be responsible for organising meetings and venues for the organisation.
7. Shall be responsible to the organising committee.
8. Shall supervise all AYCO projects.
9. Shall be head the organising committee.

POLICY OF AYCO

THE NON-RACIAL DEMOCRATIC STRUGGLE

South Africa is a capitalist society. A society where the minority dominating classes acquire all the wealth and hold political power. On the other hand the majority dominated classes are exploited and denied political and economic power.

In this society, apartheid through the migrant labour, pass laws, group and lack of real voting rights and unequal education which entrenches domination.

We as the youth, part of the dominated suffering under apartheid, see ourselves as part of the struggle for a society free from exploitation and oppression. Our struggle is for a society where the people shall govern. We reject the present system of government.

EDUCATION

The education system in South Africa is at its very roots, unequal and reproduces inequality because it gears individuals for specific roles in society. It also ensures the continued existence of a divided labour force which is capitalism.

We envisage for a society where free and compulsory education cease to be a privilege but a right and one that is democratically determined to teach people to love one another, maintain the culture and dignity and honour human brotherhood. We therefore support the demands of all progressive student organisations for a non-racial democratic education system.

SPORT

In this country, sport is used to ensure white South Africa's continued participation in international sport. We reject the concept of multinational sport.

We reject the present emphasis on competitiveness in sport, because we feel that sport should be a medium to develop good relations between people and develop people both physically and mentally. We support the call of all of progressive organisations in South Africa and abroad for total isolation of present South Africa on all sporting levels. We reject all rebel tours from into South Africa. As an anti racial organisation, we will recognise non-racial sport from grassroots level.

CULTURE

We reject the attempts of the dominating classes to dictate its culture on us. We are striving for the development of a culture which expresses

aspirations and the interests of the dominated classes. Culture for us means all organised forms of expressing social relations e.g. sport, drama, writing, art, music, etc. We support the call to boycott all tours of international figures who condone South Africa's policy and who perform in and visit South Africa.

DIALOGUE /ALLIANCES AND RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

We believe in discussion with, and the establishment of good working relationships with all organisations whose principles are not in conflict with ours, and with other organisations, only when necessary. We maintain that genuine and meaningful change will only be brought about by the will and power of the people.

GOVERNMENT CREATED INSTITUTIONS

We reject all organisations or government created institutions which promote the system of apartheid, oppression and exploitation. We reject any direct or indirect dialogue with these organisations or bodies because they will never lead us to liberation and will never take the place of our people's organisation.

RELIGION

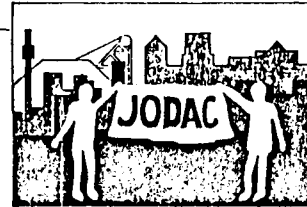
We do not recognise the kind of religion introduced by the colonialists with the aim of keeping the oppressed inferior and subservient to the oppressor. We recognise reality and identify it with social problems of the oppressed.

CLASSES

We outrightly reject the government's strategy of granting concessions to a sector of our society as an attempt to create a middle class in order to render our struggle ineffective. We do not recognise these concessions and groupings of our people into classes and ethnic groups. We fight as a single group and with paramount working class interest in this society. Our struggle is to build a single nation with the government of the people.

ALUTA CONTINUA

Amulungu! G.

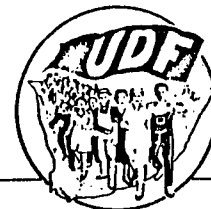


INVITATION

JODAC

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

10th - 11th November 1984
Central Methodist Church
Corner Pritchard and Small Street
City Centre



You, or representatives of your organisation, are cordially invited to attend the open session of our **Annual General Meeting**

Issued by Jodac, P.O. Box 93118, Yeoville, 2198

OPEN SESSION

SATURDAY 10th November

7-00 pm

OPENING ADDRESSES:

'National liberation and the white community'

Speakers

● FRANK CHIKANE
(Vice-president Transvaal UDF)

● DAVID WEBSTER
(Senior lecturer in Soc. Anthropology)

● JOANNE YAWITCH
(Jodac Chairperson)

9-00 pm

● Party

CLOSED SESSION (for Jodac members)

SUNDAY 11th November

9-00 am to 7-00pm

The sessions will include:

- evaluation of JODAC's activities
- discussion of constitution
- objectives for 1985
- discussion workshops
- lunch, teas
- executive elections

A detailed agenda will be forwarded shortly.

Amhlangol 7



A. KHIME
2-17th AVENUE
ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP.
2090

1. INTRODUCTION

At this stage of our struggle, we need to reflect on the past year or so of activity and plan ahead. This is also an opportunity to clear up misunderstandings and build greater cohesiveness amongst all of us - not only within the Transvaal, but throughout the country.

This presents us with an immediate challenge of not only focussing our attention towards the building of organisations, but also to draw together, in a clear and united action, all those forces engaged in the struggle for democracy in South Africa.

In attempting to discuss the role and future of the UDF - it is important to recall some of the fundamentals that guide us in our work.

2.1 OUR OBJECTIVE: is to dismantle apartheid and replace it with a more just and democratic system (as in the Freedom Charter, for those of us who subscribe to it).

Often in the day to day heat of the struggle we forget that our enemy is the apartheid system not those whose views differ with ours.

The next question on which we require clarity is the question of how this change will come about.

3.1 Firstly is it through the actions and work of the few like ourselves or the many ; the masses?

OUR VIEW - the masses are the makers of history. It is they who must become the active participants in the struggle - without this there cannot be any successful victory.

It therefore becomes imperative to evaluate our organisational activities in such a way that we draw the maximum participation of the broad masses - through mobilisation, education, and by stating in clear terms, the need for unity, the need to reject attempts by the enemy to divide us on racial lines.

3.2 The second question is how do the masses become effective historical forces for change:

- by each ordinary man and woman acting on his or her own, without common goals or purpose?

- by becoming a highly cohesive/united body, with resilience, dedicated and experienced leadership etc - in other words, by becoming ORGANISED.

The crucial question to address ourselves to, is, how much of our time and energy do we spend on organisational work? How many among us are prepared to sacrifice, and seriously take as a priority the need to place in the background individual interests, in an effort to maximise greater mass participation in the day to day organisational decisions?

The way in which people become organised, the form that the organisation takes and its particular style of work is determined by the particular historical circumstances in which the organisation developed. So that during different stages in our struggle our peoples' organisations have taken different forms.

4.1 BEFORE 1912

- Armed resistance against dispossession
- Change to non-violent forms of struggle after the Bambata Rebellion (so-called).

4.2 1912-1949 - FORMATION OF THE ANC

- Petitions by the ANC leadership to the British Government
- Urbanisation, Industrialisation played an important role in bringing together various African tribes under the banner of the ANC

The role played by the I.C.U. with regard to organising the workers. ANC programmes such as the African Claims - and the Programme of Action. The Doctors' Pact (XUMA - NAICKER - DADOO).

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- Destruction of Dipping Tanks (rural resistance against cattle culling) etc.
- Womens' organisations (Federation)
- Anti-Pass activities - (march to Union Buildings)
- Freedom Charter - (Treason Trial) etc
- State repression - Bans and banishments

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- Organisations are smashed.
- The rise of the reactionaries.
- The PMB. 'All-in African Conference' preceded by the coming together of African leaders in Orlando.
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- build national unity and develop working relationships
- take up certain issues affecting our people at a national level - rents etc.
- Challenge the apartheid system through some national structure - rather than on a fragmented basis.
- begin the first stages of building a national, non-racial democratic political structure.
- challenge the new Constitutional proposals (in 1983)
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5.1 These then, were the conditions in which we as democrats began to look at how best to offer the most substantial political resistance (with the maximum participation of all our people) against the new Constitutional proposals.

To asses what type of political structure was necessary and possible, we had to understand and examine some of the characteristics of a unitary

These characteristics included ;

- 6.1 High level of ideological cohesiveness.
- 6.2 Presence of experienced activists and leadership in most parts of the country.
- 6.3 Capacity to build organisational structures throughout the country.
- 6.4 An appropriate mass political consciousness and readiness for active participation.

We also had to take into account ;

- 6.5 The level of repression and what space there was for legal mass organisation.
- 6.6 The level of disciplined political conduct among activists and leadership.

An awareness of the nature of repression and minimal scope to work within the legal organisational structures, forces us to be conscious, and to ensure that our conduct reflects the type of discipline required to maintain security at all levels and at all times.

- Accountability - leadership and activists to preserve the image of our organisations and the UDF.
- Highlight those positive aspects that unite us - as against points of difference which are negative and divisive.
- Differences to be discussed frankly in a comradely manner (which is constructive)
- Fight against gossip.
- To be patient, tolerant, and to respect one another's viewpoints.
- To ensure collective leadership and democratic decision making.
- To fight against individualistic tendencies which are not open to criticism.

If most of the above were highly developed (points 6.1 - 6.6) we could have conducted something other than a front.

However the following considerations actually determined the form that our organised resistance took in 1983.

any, interprovincial links.

This gave us the regional structures in the UDF.

- 7.2 The low level of political organisation in the country - which gives us more non-political organisations in the UDF than political organisations
- 7.3 The large number of mass organisations which grew out of the mass action of the 80's on all sorts of issues - community - worker etc.

These then act as the major base of the UDF today.

- 7.4 Fragmented, unco-ordinated resistance - providing the urgent need to launch a national political structure which would lend cohesiveness to resistance; but at the same time help to organise the unorganised areas. This is why the UDF today plays both the role of a front -in certain parts of the country- and the role of an organisation in other parts.

7.5 Our Subjective Weaknesses :

Inexperience in handling front politics; no highly developed layer of activists throughout the country; inexperience in political mobilisation techniques, resulting in the need for the UDF to provide the resources and skills to train personnel; But also the recognition that organic leadership will grow from the campaigns of the UDF.

These are the conditions, among others, which led to the establishment of a certain type of political structure; a United Front. It is the actual conditions, as spelt out, that determine the precise form that the political structure takes.

Therefore a Front is (in South African Conditions)

1. The coming together of a number of existing organisations, each maintaining its autonomy. But also the creation of more organisations where they do not exist.
2. The adoption of a broad program and ideological position - compatible with attracting the largest number of persons/organisations.
3. Having a clear focus for campaigns - eg the new Constitution etc.

And a Political Organisation is an organisation that ;

- Has a unitary cohesive structure.
- Has a single, common ideological position.
- Has a wider ranging program.

We must remember that the question of organising our people is a historical process - it is a long and hard road.

Our glorious heroes of the past, have taken us some distance along this road. The UDF is merely another stage along this journey - it is not the end of the journey itself. We must still continue until we reach our goal of a highly organised people capable of swinging the overall balance of forces in our favour. So that when we finish our reflection, we must plan to move to the next stage on the road to becoming highly organised.

This will materialise only if the progressive forces in the Front realise, and are ready, to meet the challenges confronting them :-

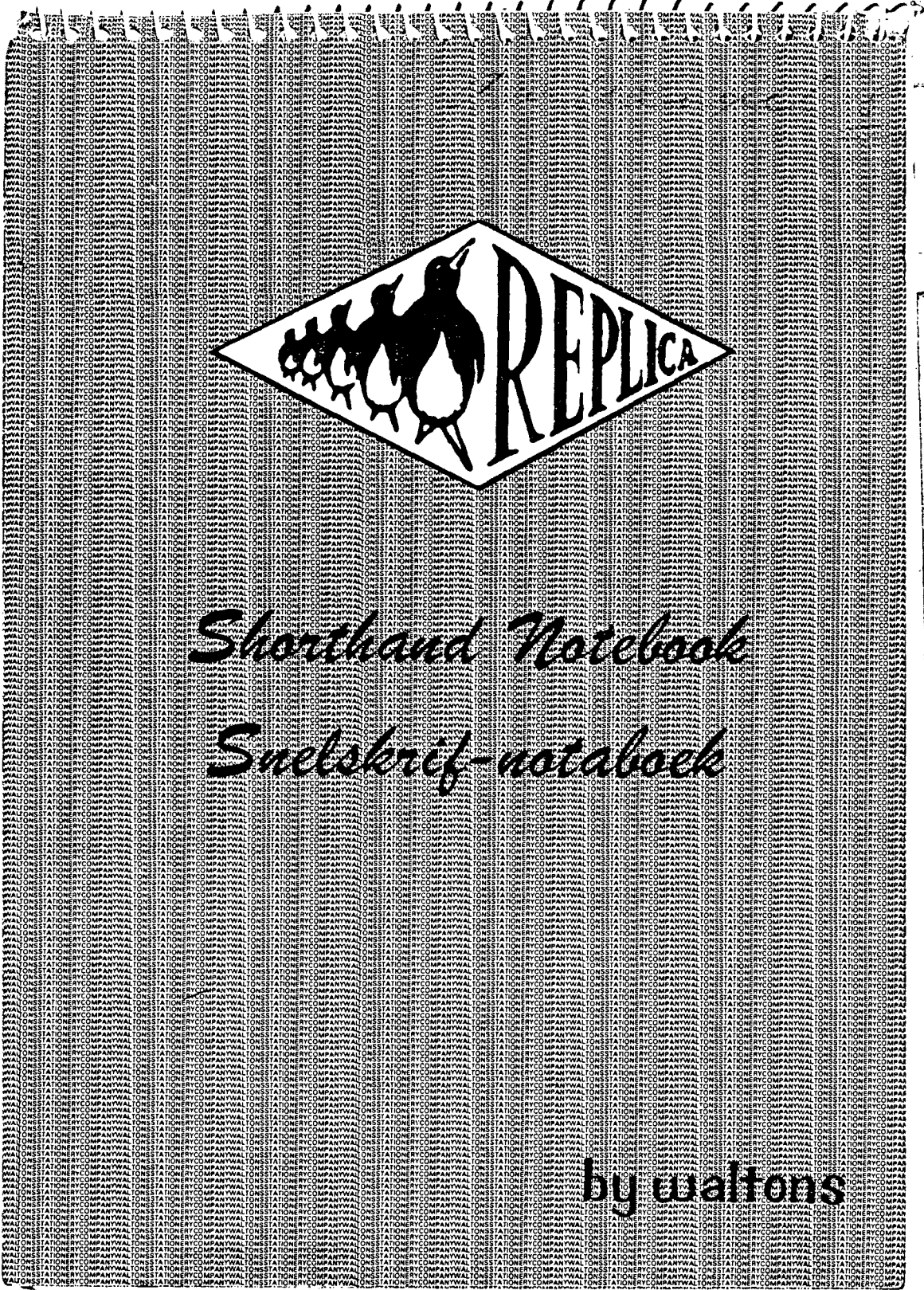
- proper and constant communication.
- Co-ordinating and sharing of experiences.
- and preparedness to correct our short comings in the interests of the broader democratic struggle.

The next important consideration for us to understand, is that the change of an organisation from one form to another - eg front to unitary political organisation - is determined by whether all the development that is possible within that form (in our case the front) has been achieved ; before one can consider the transformation to another, more cohesive form (eg. National Political Organisation).

Key Factors To Be Assessed

1. Our actual organisational capabilities and weaknesses.
2. Our level of discipline and development of activists.
3. Our limited experience in handling national campaigns.
4. Our ability to challenge the state and the strength required to do so.
5. The readiness of our people to be organised and the urgent need to develop the resources to do so.
6. International support.
7. Level of cohesiveness achieved and still to be achieved.





Shorthand Notebook
Snelstrijf-notaboeek

by waltons

Women struggle

Women have started to ~~real~~ realise the need to liberate themselves as early as 1931, when a call was made to get themselves organised. The slogan was "Organise! Don't Let your menfolk keep you back"

Organisations which took part then were CHILD WELFARE The LEAGUE of Women's Voter, The women of S.A. INDIAN CONGRESS, THE ANC. WOMEN'S LEAGUE and FedSAW.

We saw in 1956 women organising meetings in major towns and cities to discuss one of the major burning issues of the time Passes for African women. This was on 8 March, This international women's day just to correct certain organisation that have confused the dates.

We all know that the meeting in Johannesburg resolved to go and see the then S.A. Prime Minister and this meeting took place on this very day. When 20,000 witnessed their leader petitioned the same regime that is determined to divide our people further with its new constitution today

2
You all know as well as I do that none of those demands have been met. Hence the need to intensify our struggle, our methods to strengthen our organisation. To enter the new terrains that were closed to women then.

Your presence in this institution proved beyond reasonable doubts that the call that was made by those heroic predecessors is beginning to bear fruits. We cannot only ~~begin~~ ^{take} it to its logical conclusion if we can ~~begin~~ continue to ~~open new~~ cover new grounds which are inherent to the slogan that has seen ~~our~~ 20,000 women saying enough is enough.

We should today take the pains of tracing those of our kind that are left in destitutes at the barren countryside to bring up little one without the much needed hand of their husbands.

We should continue to challenge the validity of this government to ~~erase~~ ^{erase} 1936 land act that has put that ^{large group} ~~part~~ of our people in these

used women to patch men who were becoming
over the last decade we saw the capitalists
-d as stop labourers in the industry of commerce
people let us not leave those who have been recruited
When we organise those women sector of our

When we go out to Organise
has been realised by those our mothers in 1931
are superior women when we carry the task that
so doing just participating the midst that they
dressing their children cleaning their houses and by
there who take us by the gun by making their beds
spent the rest of the lives making ^{barrel} ~~carriage~~ ^{carriage}
We should not forget our folks who virtually

the hotels and compounds
made this country to be what it is today in
been empire on our last paternalist workers that has
much together and expose the conditions that has
Side by side with our male comrade we should
over
inhuman condition that has been denounced world

more "uncontrollable" by demanded fair wages better working conditions and safety at their places of employment.

When we organise we should not leave the housewives who have been treated as part of the furniture by their beloved ones when love began to sour.

We should organise them because they are ~~they~~ ~~people~~ ~~the~~ architect of our tomorrow.

They are the architects without ^{whom} our places ~~can~~ ^{never} can be saved, places. We will forever live in fear of one another. We cannot contain the

anger and frustration of larger section of our community, the youths. They are the only people who can direct this anger and frustration toward the total liberation of all our people,

They are the teachers

They are the teachers who cannot remove these wrong perception of values that had seen the like of Rajbansi & Hendricks

Mindblast Motivation

1. Introduction.

Mars ~~is~~ (Media and Resource Services) ~~which~~ was set up in 1981 after the realisation of the need ~~to have such a service~~ for a media training service. It is a non profit ~~service~~ ^{organisation} ~~group~~ which offers media ^{training}, advice and services.

① ~~The idea of having a mindblast came because of the need of organisations to have permanent media structures and of the growth of media needs.~~

* ~~The organisations that daily use MARS is used on a daily basis by~~ ~~are~~ trade unions, students, women, youth and church groups. ~~amongst them~~ ^{These include} SAAWU, GAWU, COSAS, AZASO, WOMEN'S FED, UDF, SOYCO, SAYO, AYCO and others.

Motivation:

A mindblast is a training ^{programme} which we intend ~~running~~ ^{running} with organisations on consecutive weekends to look into ~~the in-depth of~~ ^{the in-depth of} media, ~~It is prepared that the programme will cover~~ ^{It is prepared that the programme will cover} ~~public speaking, press conferences~~ ^{public speaking, press conferences} pamphlets, posters, newsletters, stickers, and others and also ~~how to design, layout~~ ^{how to design, layout}

② ~~and the overview of the whole production~~ Also as to how effectively ~~we~~ can we use media in our organisations.

③ ~~The participants will come from the youth, students, workers, churches and women's organisations. It will be the ones appointed to be in those organisations~~

Media structures. We will divide this into two separate programmes, being the first weekend for Youth and students and the other weekend being for workers and community organisations.

- (A) * The training at Mavis has been that of job training and an in-depth into Media is needed. This workshop will expose the needs for the Media needed in organisations. The needs being to popularise, advertise, inform and to develop media skills.

- It is proposed ~~the~~ ~~to~~ ~~bring~~ ~~other~~ ~~groups~~ ~~that~~ ~~are~~ also involved in media, ~~to~~ ~~like~~ ~~Journalists~~ ~~Project~~ ~~(~~ ~~Screen~~ ~~Training~~ ~~Project)~~ from commercial press, STP ~~which~~ ~~is~~ ~~Silkscreening~~ Project, Afropix which is a photographic group, and Afroscope which is a ~~Movie~~ ~~Camera~~ ~~and~~ ~~Video~~ ~~group~~ ~~and~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~target~~ ~~into~~ ~~the~~ program to provide specialised inputs.

Programme Programme.

~~We~~ ~~hope~~ ~~to~~ ~~run~~ ~~this~~ ~~workshop~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~end~~ ~~of~~ ~~September~~ - The proposed programme is as follows:

- We will cover the following items:-
1. Banners which are for organisations, for popularising their logos, colours and the organisation itself.
 2. Posters and T-shirts will be silkscreened by STP (Silk Screen Project)
 3. Pamphlets - how to layout, design and

produce pamphlets.

4. Croffitti - how it started and how it is being used in other countries.

5. Newsletters - formats, design, writing skills, interviewing, Sub editing, paste up cartooning, and drawing and artwork.

6. Press interview (Commercial and T.V.) hints on being interviewed.

7. Video Training - how to use Moving Camera for video making.

8. Photography - how to print, develop and use a still camera.

9. Public Speaking - to train people in Public speaking.

10. Placards - how to produce ^{them} in the easiest way.

11. Graphics - how to draw and select graphics.

12. Repro-training - how to ^{take, develop and print} reproduce photos and ^{how} to use bromide camera.

Budget

The propose budget to run this workshop is R.5000.

Notes to the Budget

TRANSPORT:

ACCOMODATION:

FEED:

MATERIALS (PAPER, CLOTH, PAINTS, LETTERSETTING, LETTERSOME PENS BOOKS NEWSPRINTS):

Here are the letters received and a

sent out to the organisation; attached
to this application.

121



WORKSHOP WITH GRAAF REINET ORGANISATIONS.

HELD ON 6th & 7th OCTOBER 84

PRO GRAMME FIRST DAY

- 1. INTRODUCTION by Mars & The people.
- 1. Role of Media in Organisations
(Paper, Slide Show & discussions)
- 2. Distribution in Organisations
(Paper & discussions)
- 3. A look at Commercial and Progressive Media.
(Two groups to discuss).

DIVIDE INTO GROUPS.

- 1. BANNER GROUP
- 2. POSTER GROUP
- 3. PLACARD GROUP
- 4. Publicity

* SECOND DAY

1. WRITING SKILLS (An exercise)

- 2. Press Release
- 3. GRAFFITI GROUP
- 4. Songs Group

5. Video Show

6. Evaluation & Closure

~~7. National Anthem~~

7. National Anthem

Magetuka family pass my regards.

Matsolo ask for Thandi or Sabelo.

look for a chap of Phantsi and talk to him about me and ask any comrade about Hlongwane and tell him to take you to my children anyone.

• Ask for Charlie Kiba and talk to him he know me very well and pass my regards to all of them and tell them that I'm still keeping fit in the revolution of the people let them work hard. Ask a number of my girly friend and pass my regards to her.

Women in the 1940s

Women were recruited to work in factories and in the service industry. This was a policy to fill the gap left by the absence of men, as workers and as blacks.

Women had not seen majority of people in the country, being white men and known to be ^{here} sources of subsistence and the maintenance of the production of the family life. They were not used to the idea of industrial work. It was a new experience for them. They were not used to the idea of this country.

The men were used to migrate with their families. They were used to the places of employment. It was the beginning of the industrial era, and it was seen as a problem by the ~~white~~ ^{white} men who were used to the country. They had to find ways to deal with this problem which was beginning to pose itself. It was a new experience for them. They were not used to the idea of this country.

Women were used to take care of the children in the home. They were used to the idea of their husbands. They were used to the idea of their husbands. To teach children values that had been instilled by those who have defeated their menfolk.

We also find women in factories. Women are being recruited as cheap labour in the ^{industry of} ~~Capitalist~~ Commerce. Over the last decades the Capitalist used women to patch men who were becoming more uncontrollable by demanding fair wages better working conditions and safety at the places of employment. Women are the cheapest labour that one can find in a Capitalistic Society.

They are the last to be hired and first to be fired. When going to maternity ~~the~~ leave they are unlikely to get their job back. Maternity benefit is regarded as a privilege but not as a right.

During day time when most of the housewives are at their workplace (domestic workers) their children had ^{no one} to look after them. ~~considered in homes, if they were big enough~~ They had to look after themselves, or are taken to ~~the~~ churches. One finds that in the townships there is lack of creches. The alternative is to look for child minders. Sometimes you find that a child minder is an old granny who is looking after at least ten children per day. The children won't get sufficient care.

Women realised the need to organise themselves as early as 1931. The call was made to get women organised. The slogan was 'Organise don't let your men keep you back. Gone are the days when a woman's place was in the kitchen, now it is in the struggle.'

● We saw in 1986 when women organised themselves against passes. They had to carry passes.

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ABB 7
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- Differences to be discussed frankly in a comradely manner (which is constructive)
- Fight against gossip.
- To be patient, tolerant, and to respect one another's viewpoints.
- To ensure collective leadership and democratic decision making.
- To fight against individualistic tendencies which are not open to criticism.

If most of the above were highly developed (points 6.1 - 6.6) we could have conducted something other than a front.

However the following considerations actually determined the form that our organised resistance took in 1983.

- 7.1 The regional nature of the development of resistance ; with minimal, if

any, interprovincial links.

This gave us the regional structures in the UDF.

7.2 The low level of political organisation in the country - which gives us more non-political organisations in the UDF than political organisations

7.3 The large number of mass organisations which grew out of the mass action of the 80's on all sorts of issues - community - worker etc.

These then act as the major base of the UDF today.

7.4 Fragmented, unco-ordinated resistance - providing the urgent need to launch a national political structure which would lend cohesiveness to resistance; but at the same time help to organise the unorganised areas. This is why the UDF today plays both the role of a front -in certain parts of the country- and the role of an organisation in other parts.

7.5 Our Subjective Weaknesses :

Inexperience in handling front politics; no highly developed layer of activists throughout the country; inexperience in political mobilisation techniques, resulting in the need for the UDF to provide the resources and skills to train personnel; But also the recognition that organic leadership will grow from the campaigns of the UDF.

These are the conditions, among others, which led to the establishment of a certain type of political structure; a United Front. It is the actual conditions, as spelt out, that determine the precise form that the political structure takes.

Therefore a Front is (in South African Conditions)

1. The coming together of a number of existing organisations, each maintaining its autonomy. But also the creation of more organisations where they do not exist.
2. The adoption of a broad program and ideological position - compatible with attracting the largest number of persons/organisations.
3. Having a clear focus for campaigns - eg the new Constitution etc.

And a Political Organisation is an organisation that ;

- Has a unitary cohesive structure.
- Has a single, common ideological position.
- Has a wider ranging program.

we must remember that the question of organising our people is a historical process - it is a long and hard road.

Our glorious heroes of the past, have taken us some distance along this road. The UDF is merely another stage along this journey - it is not the end of the journey itself. We must still continue until we reach our goal of a highly organised people capable of swinging the overall balance of forces in our favour. So that when we finish our reflection, we must plan to move to the next stage on the road to becoming highly organised.

This will materialise only if the progressive forces in the Front realise, and are ready, to meet the challenges confronting them :-

- proper and constant communication.
- Co-ordinating and sharing of experiences.
- and preparedness to correct our short comings in the interests of the broader democratic struggle.

The next important consideration for us to understand, is that the change of an organisation from one form to another - eg front to unitary political organisation - is determined by whether all the development that is possible within that form (in our case the front) has been achieved ; before one can consider the transformation to another, more cohesive form (eg. National Political Organisation).

Key Factors To Be Assessed

1. Our actual organisational capabilities and weaknesses.
2. Our level of discipline and development of activists.
3. Our limited experience in handling national campaigns.
4. Our ability to challenge the state and the strength required to do so.
5. The readiness of our people to be organised and the urgent need to develop the resources to do so.
6. International support.
7. Level of cohesiveness achieved and still to be achieved.

