

**ASSESSOR**

Written / Completed      Purpose / Dist

- C 29(2) - Acc 20 : Message sent to Media Workshops
- C 35(5) - Acc 19 : Letter of commendation  
ESCA Committee of Ten stations  
re Afrascope
- C 38 - Acc 19 : Circular to all Rep Sect  
(Relationship with the media)
- C 41(1) - Acc 19 : Circular to all Rep Sect  
(Mandela's statement)
- C 41(4) Acc 19 : Circular to all Rep Sect  
(Letter on Team Trialists)
- C 41(5) Acc 19 : Circular to all Rep Sect  
(1 Y Y)
- C 44 Acc 21 : Variety of notes in  
writing pad.

Adm: Found

UDF-office Jhb.

Acc (20)

29(2) by No 20

(20)

— 11/10/87  
24/9/87

*[Signature]*

Report on First National Seminar  
of Media Committees of the United Democratic Front  
21 - 22 January 1984

Present:

Transvaal media committee members

West Cape media committee members

Eastern Cape media committee members

Border: two observers

Concern was expressed at the absence of representation from Natal, OFS and North Cape.

Agenda:

1. Welcoming address from National UDP publicity secretary
2. Discussion on the theory of media
3. Outline by each region of their structures and procedures for UDP media production and distribution
4. Review of past national UDP media, and drawing lessons therefrom
5. Assessment of current situation in each region with implications for UDP media
6. Proposals (both general and specific) for UDP media today at national, regional and affiliate media levels
7. Proposals for swapping UDP media between different regions
8. Proposals for international distribution of UDP media
9. Proposals for UDP media archive
10. Proposals for sharing photographs
11. Proposals on national communication, caucassing and feedback
12. Proposals on distribution in general
13. Proposals on financing UDP media
14. Proposals on production of UDP national media
15. Proposals on use of commercial press.

1. Welcoming address

See copy attached.

2. Theory of media

It was discussed how media could play the following general roles:

- a. Mobilising (propagandising / popularizing)
- b. Educational
- c. Informational
- d. Organisational
- e. Unifying

- f. Dis-unifying
- g. Entertainment

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Most media involved several of these roles, although one role was usually uppermost. For media to succeed in playing one role, it often needed to also play - albeit to a smaller extent - some of the other roles. Different media were suited to emphasizing different roles - handbills for mobilizing, booklets for educating, newsletters for informing, etc.

### 3. Outline of each region

The Border UDP did not have a UDP media committee nor UDP media because of the severe repression in the area. Access to reproduction technology was limited.

Eastern Cape was working towards setting up a media committee. Media (stickers and a UDP News roneod pamphlet) had gone out at the launch.

Western Cape had a media committee structure recently formed. Previous media for UDP had been done on an ad hoc basis.

Transvaal had a media committee which produced Tvl UDP media and which assisted the National Publicity Secretary in producing national media. A division of labour existed within the committee, though it was not rigid.

### 4. Review of past national UDP media

Past national UDP media was criticised for lacking content with regard to issues such as non-racialism, UDP as a front, slogans, abstractions (like 'We want our rights'). It was also criticised for trying to give a nationwide news picture at a superficial level. Problems of producing a national publication for a mass audience that differed regionally and with regard to community at this historical stage, were also discussed.

### 5. Assessment of current situation

Conditions varied vastly in different regions. ~~Border had come through a state of war~~ Eastern Cape faced the problem of a strong Labour Party presence and the need to popularize UDP in Coloured areas. Western Cape said UDP was popular in the region, and a strong community press kept up the UDP profile. Transvaal



stressed the need for building first-level organisation in the region, including media structures in existing organisations.

5 - 15 Proposals and recommendations on UDF media structures

1. Media committees should each have someone responsible for sending copies of posters, etc. to:
  - a. Other media committees
  - b. The Transvaal media committee for international distribution
  - c. A local library in each area
  - d. A UDF national archive (to be established).
2. Media committees should try to get feedback on UDF media from UDF affiliates and mass readers, and tell other regions about the results.
  - I. Media committees should inform each other about conditions of distribution in their area, and suggestions for distribution, before March 31.
4. Media committees should ensure a close link between media and distribution.
5. Media committees should try to see that photos are taken of UDF events in regions.
6. Media committees should have a person to contact about exchanging photos if possible.
7. UDF media committees can help affiliates use the commercial press where needed.
8. Regional publicity secretaries are responsible for press conferences, with the help of the media committees.
9. Media committees should ensure that their own members develop media skills.
10. Each media committee to discuss handling of video showings, T-shirts, buttons, stickers and banners in their region.

Proposals on National UDF media

1. National media should get some national funding.

UDF NEWS at national level aiming at a mass audience and based on existing UDF media structures was difficult to produce. In the short-term, UDF NEWS would be produced regionally and sometimes

inter-regionally where possible (eg. Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Border region). Depending on the issue, UDF NEWS might be distributed with an emphasis on a specific community.

3. National statements on issues (when they arise) should be made available to the regions for use by media committees. In particular, a national call on the signature campaign was requested.

4. An educational kit or handbook for activists in the signature campaign might be considered at regional or inter-regional level. } 20  
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5. A national newsbriefing with an informative role aimed at affiliates was proposed. Suggested title was UDF Update, with subtitle being National Newsbriefing of the United Democratic Front, and a suggested slogan being Tell no lies, claim no easy victories. National content would include a who's who on the national executive, important national UDF statements and responses to issues, messages of international support and activity, and UDF national activity (eg. conferences). Regional content would be forwarded to a central point by the 15th of every month, to enable the newsbriefing to be a monthly. Transvaal media committee would try to act as this central point at first, with regions rotating responsibility as they became able. Information to be forwarded should not be more than 5 pages long, and should cover where possible the following as they are now and with regard to future changes:

1. Structure of the regional UDF
2. Who's who in the regional exec (and subcommittees if region wants)
3. Updated list of affiliates
4. UDF regional activity: meetings  
seminars  
publications  
campaigns  
~~burning issues in the area~~  
repression  
contact with non-affiliates  
criticisms and attacks on UDF, and responses to these  
evaluations of UDF activity (if any have been made)  
suggestions (eg. from fundraising committees if they have any)
5. Affiliate's activity that is related to UDF.

Regional media committees should send a quota for the number of copies they require - with an average of two per affiliate/area committee. This should be before 15 March, and should come to the Tvl media committee.



6. A national booklet was proposed that would have the role of informing, educating and organising. Its audience would be activists and potential affiliates, and it would be a one-off publication - not a regular one. Its contents were proposed as
  - a. Introduction (to cover the issues: what is a front - with regard to the background and emergence of UDF, non-racialism, different sites of struggle, the issue of a broad front, of a loose front as opposed to a tight party, of UDF not being separate from its affiliates but depending on their active participation).
  - b. Structures and regions in the UDF (with diagrams)
  - c. Explanation of colours, logo, slogan.
  - d. List of affiliates, officials and patrons.
  - e. Explanation of affiliate procedure.
  - f. Declaration.
  - g. Working principles.
  - h. UDF launch resolutions.
  - i. Illustrations of UDF media.
  - j. addresses of UDF offices.
  - k. UDF policy statements.
  - l. Photographs.
  - m. Messages of support for UDF.
  - n. Cartoon graphic relating UDF to different sites of struggle.

Proposed titles are: UNITE! Documents of the United Democratic Front; UNITE!! An introduction to the United Democratic Front; UNITE!! The Emergence of the Front; UDF in Motion; UDF for Beginners; The United Democratic Front; What is the UDF?; UDF: the Front; UDF - A History is Made; United Democratic Front - A Beacon of Hope; United Democratic Front - 'Freedom in our Lifetime'; UDF - On the March to Freedom; The United Democratic Front. An Introduction; Unity in Action (United Action); The United Democratic Front at a Glance; UDF: Another page in the history of resistance; UDF: how long is our objective? UDF: Will white supremacy survive?; UDF: A People's United Front; A Landmark in our History - the UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT; A Long-needed (or desired) People's Front - the United Democratic Front; Phambili Enkululekweni: Glimpses of the United Democratic Front; Lalalane: the Documents of the UDF.

### Proposals on Regional media

1. Regions cc produce their own UDF News, posters, pamphlets, etc. as is regionally necessary.

### Affiliate media - proposals.

1. Affiliate media should have a subtitle noting affiliation to UDF.
2. Affiliate media should be encouraged.
3. Media committees should try to get affiliate media that covers UDF activities into the local and national UDF archive.

### Progressive press - proposals

.Media committees should work closely with the progressive press.

### General proposals

1. Media should be cost-effective and not wasted.
2. UDF media should reflect the content of the launch resolution on the working class.
3. UDF media committees should resolve to involve more women in their structures.
4. National publicity secretary asked to devote more time to visit media committees in different regions.
5. A second national media committee seminar should be held within the next six months.

### Practical

The seminar ended with practical work on a design for a poster for the UDF signature campaign, and a format for the newsbriefing and booklet.





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C29 (2)

OUR PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN IN 1984 - by UDF National Publicity Secretary,  
'Terror' Lekota

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24/9

MAY I welcome you all to this media workshop - our first in 1984. This workshop is designed both to review our publicity work to date and plan for the future. We must review our national, regional and local publicity machinery and the products of its work so far. At the same time, we must devise means of correcting our shortcomings and improving our performance. But I must emphasise that only thoroughgoing and frank criticism and self-criticism will expose to us our mistakes.

11/9/87

YOU will notice then that the initial part of the agenda consists of reviews and general theoretical discussions designed to arm us with ideas. The second part of the agenda will involve devising strategies and practical arrangements for work in the future.

of social movement from one point to another. There is the decay and degeneration of the oppressive structures of apartheid (revealing itself in the collapse of discipline within Nationalist ranks and their quislings, eg. the Info scandal, Diedrichs estate, smuggling of exam papers, activities of Koevoet, etc.).

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As publicity and media workers we have the task of bringing to the attention of the public certain valuable factual information in as accurate a fashion as possible. This is an important task because the ruling classes in whose interest it is to maintain their class rule employ large quantities of resources either to suppress information that threatens their rule or present it in such a way that its damning edge is blunted.

In contradistinction to this process of rotting and dying away of the old order, is the emergence of a free, democratic and nonracial society manifesting itself in the stronger resistance of our day, eg. the UDF, objection to conscription, rejection of each carrot the state offers, and so on.

In SA today this is particularly true because the state continuously places restrictions on what may and may not be known.

Our task then entails also the revelation of this process of birth of a new order. New slogans, new values, new ambitions, a new South Africa. To make this known and to help define roles for classes and strata of our society if they are to play their role properly in history, is our obligation.

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Inherent in our process of reporting is the recording of our heritage of struggle for future generations. Let us treat this with the seriousness and care worthy of the task.

As a primary condition we must be knowledgeable about the tasks of publicity and media. That is to say we should master the art of how to do these things both by our preparedness to learn from each other and from our past mistakes.

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Hand in hand with factual reporting is the task of interpretation of events. We are not unconcerned recorders of events like cameras. We are at the same time interpreters who assist the masses of our people to read meaning into events. Out of the apparent disorder of daily happenings is a definite process

Let us therefore make this seminar, truly, an occasion that will enable us to learn from each other how media and organisation relate to each other, how media can help mobilise, inform, and educate our masses in our struggle. UDF UNITES! APARTHEID DIVIDES!

Adm:

Trans UDF-Office Jhb.

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11/9/87

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25/9/87

# FUR TERROR

## MOTIVATION FOR NATIONAL UDF PUBLICATION: "UDF UPDATE"

### 1. CONTENTS

Description of publication  
Background to proposal  
Role of publication  
Content  
Production  
Budget

### 2. DESCRIPTION OF PUBLICATION

The publication would be a national newsletter directed at UDF affiliates nationwide. It would appear as a regular bi-monthly publication. The proposed format is A4 size with 12 page sides to fill up. There would be few or no pictures or photos, and headlines would be minimal.

### 3. BACKGROUND TO PROPOSAL

UDF national media so far has been three national editions of UDF NEWS, and three posters. Evaluations of these culminated recently in a national seminar of regional UDF media committees on 21 - 22 January. Delegates to the seminar reported that national UDF NEWS had not been entirely successful in meeting the diverse propaganda, education and information needs of each region. This was due to the problems of :- combining propaganda, education and information roles in a single publication.

- catering to different political needs, issues, and conditions in different regions around the country.
- the weakness of UDF structures around the country in terms of gathering information and caucussing content.

In the light of this, the media seminar recommended that UDF regions be encouraged to produce their own UDF NEWS mass-level media on a regional or provincial basis. (It was stressed that this media should still aim towards developing national consciousness, by for eg., carrying national statements). Because national UDF in the form of UDF NEWS was seen as a long term aim, it was felt that a vacuum existed in the meantime. This could be filled by a newsletter that went to affiliates rather than the mass public at large. The process of producing this would help develop the media committee structures necessary for a national UDF NEWS.

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4. ROLE OF THE PUBLICATION

The publication was not seen as going to the public at large, but to affiliates nationwide. Its role would be simply informative, rather than educative or propagandistic. (The need for educational and propagandistic publications would be met more at the level of regional UDF media).

The value of the UDF UPDATE was seen as being to help cement the regions and affiliates across the country into a real unity at the level of people's knowledge about UDF. It was also felt that by bringing together facts about UDF activity in each region, the UDF constituents would be able to plan national campaigns, participate in them, and help set the direction of UDF from a well-informed position about the strengths and weaknesses and issues around the country.

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5. CONTENT

The publication would be a strictly defined newsletter containing news about UDF. There would not be comment in it. In order to ensure objective accounts about UDF activity in each region, it was recommended that the publication bear the subtitle "National Newsbriefing of the UDF" and the slogan "Tell no lies, claim no easy victories".

Content would be national and regional:

National: who's who on the national exec  
important national UDF statements and responses to issues  
messages of international support and activity  
UDF national activity (eg. conferences)

Regional: structures in each regional UDF  
who's who in regional exec (and subcommittees if wanted)  
updated list of affiliates, news of new affiliates  
regional UDF activity: meetings, seminars, media, campaigns,  
burning issues in the region, repression  
of UDF, contact with non-affiliates,  
criticisms and attacks on UDF and response  
to these, evaluations of UDF activity  
(if these have been made), suggestions  
(eg. from fundraising comms), affiliate  
activity that is related to UDF.

6. PRODUCTION

## 6. PRODUCTION

The publication will need much work and co-ordination because:

a. Experience in producing past national UDF media has shown that it is a very difficult, time-consuming, and costly task to collect information from each region.

b. After information has been gathered, it will have to be sub-edited and probably shortened. It will then have to be typed and pasted up. Finally, it will have to be parcelled, addressed and posted to each region for dissemination to affiliates.

For these reasons, the media seminar considered the issue as to whether UDF National should not employ a person part-time to co-ordinate the publication. Already the national publicity secretary is extremely busy with publicity work. With regard to UDF's money problems, however, the media seminar resolved that media committees should try to produce the publication initially - different regions producing it in rotation. As the Transvaal region had the most developed media committee, it was to try to produce the first editions. Other regions were to choose someone to be responsible for forwarding information and handling regional distribution. Given the weakness of our media committees, this system might not work on the production side, the news gathering and forwarding side, and the distribution side. If this happens, UDF might well have to consider again the question of employing a co-ordinator.

## 7. BUDGET

Printing, collating and stapling .....	R 450
Ink .....	13
Network (stationery, photocopies, letrasef) .....	25
Envelopes .....	5
Telex from regions to Jhb .....	25
Phones from Jhb to regions .....	20
Postage from Jhb to other regions .....	70

R 613

## Break down of distribution costs

Distribution estimate:	Postage cost from Jhb.
Cape Town 300	R4.00
Natal 300	4.00
E Cape 200	4.00
Border 200	4.00
N Cape 100	2.30
GFS 50	2.00
Overseas 100	45.00
Churches, prominent people, Nat exec members 100	10.00
Store <u>150</u>	
Total 1500	<u>R75.30</u>

**C31**

Adm: I.P.O.

A (Manda) Kwadi: Soweto

media and  
resource services



Freeway House  
9 De Korte St  
Braamfontein, 2001 South Africa.  
Tel: (001) 339 7622 Telex: 4-21835

*Rev 'C' 31"*

23 January 1984

MARS MEDIA MINDBLAST

ITEM 7  
AMANDA KWADI  
A/O. P. C. STEYN  
SOWETO

TO:

The Media and Resource Services was set up to provide Students, Youth, Women, Worker, Community and Church Organisations/Groups with media resources such as , light tables, photocopiers, bromide cameras, darkroom, roneo scanner and media centre where all this are available. We also offer training in media skills to organisations.

Why we come out with a mindblast idea is because of the need from various organisations which has been using the resources at MARS to develop more skills in Media which will help their organisation to achieve their objectives in their campaigns.

A media mindlast is a workshop which will look into the state of media in our country today both commercial and progressive/alternative and the role it is playing. We will explore other avenues of Media such as graffittis, Logos, Letterheads, membership cards, press interview, press conference, posters, calenders etc., and develop our skills in producing them.

The proposed date for this Media Mindblast is the weekend of

April 12 - 14 for students organisations

April 19 - 21 for youth ,women and community

April 26 - 28 for labour organisations and church groups.

In order for MARS to be able to meet these needs, we will be gratefull if you could complete the attached questionnaire, and send it to the above address before the 2nd of February 1985. A meeting will be arranged with you to discuss other proposals for this media mindBlast least at number of positive responses from organisations.

Thanking you in anticipation

Yours in the struggle  
MARS



Adm: Found ip.

V. Francis, Benoni  
and SAAWU office, Pretoria

(16) : 879/87

(20) 2579/87  
57.07.87

INTERVIEW KIT

*Row C 32*  
*Ex 11*  
*No 10*  
*22/1/87*

Contents:

1. Who is seeing which affiliates.
2. Suggestions for introducing the media committee.
3. How to conduct the visit.
4. Reminding people again about the seminar.
5. Summary of dates and details.

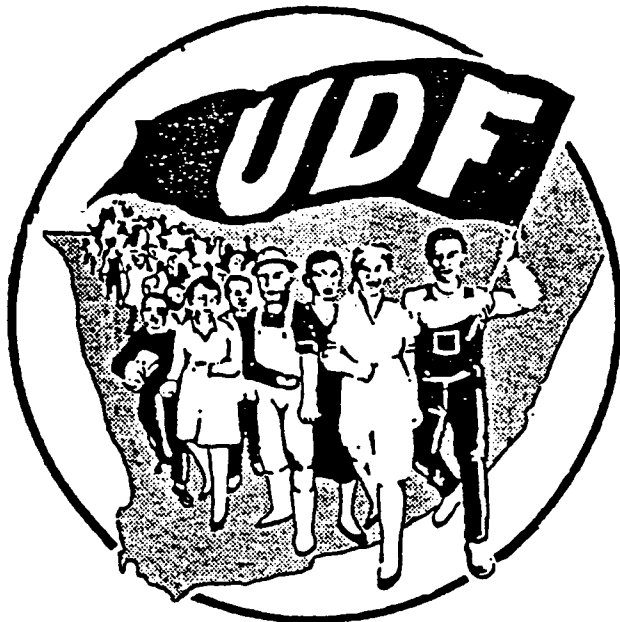
Date: .....

Name of affiliate .....

Name of media committee interviewer .....

Number and positions of people interviewed .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



Who is seeing which affiliates?

Valli: Actstop

Lisa: Mgwusa, Gawu, Mineworkers, Scooter Drivers, Dascom

Mike: SCA, Soyco, Teachers Action Cttee, Khuvango.

Toby: NUCA, Azaso, Nusas

Maurice: Neusa, Saawu (Kemptonpark/Jhb), Anti-PC, DPSC, Jodac

Carl: YCS, Cosas

Dillip: Wits Council of Churches, Erapo, Reiger park, Benoni Students League,

Guy: AYCO, RMC, Pfumani Womens Org, Fedsaw.

Khehla: CUSA, Soweto Residents Cttee, ACCC

Dippak: KRO, Moca, TIC

Thabiso: Vasi civic, OVGWU

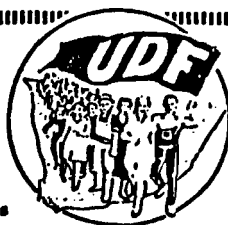
MARS: SAYO, winterveld action cttee, Mamelodi Action Cttee, CASA, Afrinews, SAAWU (Pta), Macvusa, NGWU.

Suggestions for introducing the media committee

Give people a copy of the blue pamphlet and go through it with them.

Please explain the limits of the committee: these are that the services offered apply to UDP related media only. For training in affiliate media like t-shirts, newsletters, the committee can refer affiliates to service groups like MARS, CRIC (for research and training and seminars), and SILKSCREEN PROJECT; (It would be helpful to tell affiliates of these three groups, their address, etc.: MARS at 339 2440, Cric at 339 3356/7, Silkscreen at same no.'s or at 80 Pim st. Newtown.

# BLUE PAMPHLET



## TO ALL TRANSVAAL UDF AFFILIATES:

Please pass around within your organisation.

- \* Does your organisation need help with media?
- \* Do you need information for speeches, seminars and workshops?
- \* What about posters and leaflets for your part in the Programme of Action?

UDF wants to assist affiliates in upgrading and sharing skills. For this reason, TVL UDF has set up a media committee. Affiliates are invited to:

1. Send people to help the committee.
2. Make use of the committee for training in media production.

### How the committee works:

The committee works with affiliates rather than doing the job for them. In this way, skills are passed on and affiliates strengthened.

Publications and media work takes time, and there are big demands on the media committee. So affiliates are asked to give as much advance notice as possible.

Affiliates should try to cover costs of any media they produce.

### What the committee offers:

#### 1. Research & training in research

This concerns information for publications, seminars, speeches and house meetings. Topics covered are housing, Koornhof's laws, the constitution, conscription, and other matters relevant to UDF.

The committee helps both with research and with training people to do research independently.

#### 2. "On the job" training in producing media

This covers writing, design, and production of

- a. A4 or A5 size leaflets and handbills
- b. Newsletters.
- c. Posters: Black-and-white A3 size  
Colour silkscreened posters  
Printed posters
- d. Banners, stickers, logos.

#### 3. Printing advice

#### 4. Decorations for meetings (posters and banners)

#### 5. UDF NEWS

Suggestions and helpers from affiliates would be very welcome.

#### 6. Advice in dealing with the commercial press

This covers the use of press statements and press conferences.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

UDF, fourth floor, Khato House, De Villiers Street, Johannesburg.

How to conduct the visit

+ Explain there are two parts: an invitation and an interview.

**PART 1 INVITATION TO SEMINAR AND PARTY**

Seminar is all TVI affiliates about UDF media.

DATE: Dec 10

VENUE: Khotso House

TIME: After General Council. 6 pm to about 10 pm.

(Valli asks if we would remind affiliates that at GC only affiliates' official delegates should be sent.

Regarding the media seminar: this is not open to any person, but to two or three delegates from each affiliate. People chosen as delegates should be responsible and serious activists preferably).

Party is at Dyersons Roller Skaters Rink, Lenasia. People who come to the seminar will get a big discount on the R3 tickets, plus the strong likelihood of lifts there. If people need lifts to the seminar, and home after the party, they should phone Valli at 29 1916/7.

/ mention the earlier try at a Transvaal seminar, and show handout for that (pink one). Explain that it had to be cancelled due to poor attendance, and perhaps ask why people couldn't make it, and if they will make it this time.

/explain that this visit is our attempt to do our best to convince of the importance of coming and to inspire them about media. Mention that we have been working without real feedback from them, that we want our cash-consuming media to be cost-effective and therefore of use to them, that we feel that 'media and organisation' is a crucial topic for all activists to take some time off to consider.

/ explain that we want to interview them to raise the issue of media in their minds, and to help guide our activities and to plan the seminar.

/ mention the national media seminar early next year, and the need to present at it a Transvaal position on the media.

**PART 2 THE INTERVIEW**

**Purpose of the interview:**

- + to get feedback in a structured way from a group of them about how they feel about UDF media, and what they have heard others say about it.
- + to find out what needs to be covered in the seminar: the provisional programme is similar to Cape Towns, covering:
  - Role of media, relation between media and organisation, national and local UDF media, UDF media and UDF-affiliate joint media, using the commercial press, importance of publicity secretaries
  - Assessment of past media in small groups that cut across affiliate boundaries. This would cover general role, suitability to the political scene, relationship to other media outside of UDF, content, style, size, political line, distribution, finance.
  - Plans for next year.
  - The media committee: what affiliates can offer, relations between committee and affiliates, committee's terms of reference.
- + the interview is to raise their interest in media and to inspire them to come to the seminar.

**The questions:** (Ask people to give sincere answers, and notto feel unconfident - or to exaggerate)

1. How much of the sample media have you seen (~~only~~ the News, most, etc.)?
2. How did you get the media you have seen?
3. How much have other members of your organisation seen?
4. What in the sample media would you especially liked them to have seen?
5. Can you please ask around to find out how many members are not seeing media, and let us know. Would you- also be able to distribute to them and how quickly?

6. Have you any suggestions on distribution?

7. What do you feel about - and what have you heard about -

+ the level of difficulty of the language, complexity of symbols and pictures. (Examples from the sample media would help - try to get concrete illustrations from the affiliates)

+ the translations (the actual idea of having them, the standard, etc.)

+ the style of writing: (eg. too propagandistic, too educational, too much like a commercial newspaper)

+ the content - topics and subjects covered (eg. resettlement in UDF News)

+ coverage of UDF activities and of affiliate activities

+ UDF logo and slogan

+ posters.

+ political suitability - in national terms, as well as locally.

7. What media has been useful to you, how and why?

8. How have you used the media (eg. passed it around, discussed it in depth, pinned it up, recruited/educated members with it)?
9. Have you taken part in UDF or joint UDF-affiliate media production? If so, how was this funded? How should financing work in joint media?
10. If you or your members wanted to work on UDF media, what could you offer? (eg. people to be trained in media skills, political direction in workshopping media, sending stories/poems/poster designs etc., distributing to non-affiliates and the general public.)
11. Do you have anyone who effectively (ie. not just in name) acts as your publicity secretary? Who is it, and where contactable?
12. Does your organisation produce any media? What? If nothing, why?
13. What is the purpose of this media?
14. How do you, or could you, present UDF in your own media?
15. How do you distribute your own media?
16. How do you finance your own media?
17. What skills or production facilities could you make available to UDF and/or affiliates (eg. a hall to work in, typewriters and typing, roneo machines, etc.)
18. Have you any tips about how media has worked well in your organisation or home area?

REMIND PEOPLE ABOUT SEMINAR DEC 10, 6 pm and gumba party afterwards with DISCOUNT RATES for those at the seminar.



6. Have you any suggestions on distribution?

Affiliates should take responsibility for the distribution of publications to areas where there are no or few regular mail contacts with individuals and groups as well as groups.

7. What do you feel about - and what have you heard about -

- + the level of difficulty of the language, complexity of symbols and pictures. (Examples from the sample media would help - try to get concrete illustrations from the affiliates)  
The articles written in English are fairly simple which ensures that the ordinary people within the community will read them. Reports from the community indicate that newspapers have been used in schools. Pictures should be more effective.
- + the translations (the actual idea of having them, the standard, etc.)  
Some of the standard understand the different African languages, but are unable to communicate.
- + the style of writing: (eg. too propagandistic, too educational, too much like a commercial newspaper)  
The style of writing (see 7i) is necessary for articles to be informative as well as educational.
- + the content - topics and subjects covered (eg. resettlement in UDF News)  
Under the UDF must essentially concern itself with the PE proposals and whether will we believe for more coverage. could be given issues such as resettlement, housing, labour, etc.
- + coverage of UDF activities and of affiliate activities  
UDF activities adequately covered however affiliate activities are not adequately covered.
- + UDF logo and slogan  
Very effective.
- + posters.  
These for very striking and effectively attracts the attention of anyone who passes by.
- + political suitability - in national terms, as well as locally.

7. What media has been useful to you, how and why?

12/11/83

8. How have you used the media (eg. passed it around, discussed it in depth, pinned it up, recruited/educated members with it)?

Newspapers have been used to educate as well as popularise the UDP among the community.

9. Have you taken part in UDP or joint UDP-affiliate media production? If so, how was this funded? How should financing work in joint media?

See next few pages.

10. If you or your members wanted to work on UDP media, what could you offer? (eg. people to be trained in media skills, political direction in workshopping media, sending stories/poems/poster designs etc., distributing to non-affiliates and the general public.)

Those few who have been able to distribute to the general public and non-affiliates. Could give political direction if a workshop is held to discuss and print poems and articles.

11. Do you have anyone who effectively (ie. not just in name) acts as your publicity secretary? Who is it, and where contactable?

The ASM President is responsible for publicity. Vincent Francis (543520)

12. Does your organisation produce any media? What? If nothing, why?

Yes. Pamphlets highlighting different issues and news items.

13. What is the purpose of this media?

Pamphlets are aimed at highlighting different issues of current concern, connecting the community through the pamphlets, shop news stimulate discussion as well as give political direction.

14. How do you, or could you, present UDP in your own media?

In the 55 brochure we include the history of formation of the UDP, and the political and social issues which we support. The brochure is available to all who are interested.

15. How do you distribute your own media?

Members go door to door handing people the distribution.

16. How do you finance your own media?

The collection of adverts from businessmen helps for our annual publication (brochure).

17. What skills or production facilities could you make available to UDP and/or affiliates (eg. a hall to work in, typewriters and typing, mime machines, etc.)

None, except for the skills which has developed.

18. Have you any tips about how media has worked well in your organisation or home area?

None.

REMIND PEOPLE ABOUT SEMINAR DEC 10, 6 pm and gumba party afterwards with DISCOUNT RATES for those at the seminar.

**C33**

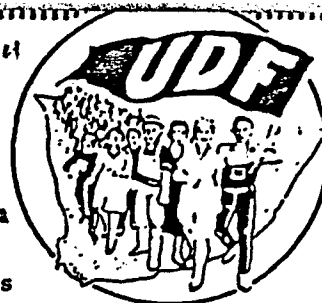
*Adm:*

*Found SAAWU Office Pretoria*

TO ALL TRANSVAAL UDF AFFILIATES:

Please pass around within your organisation.

Rev C 33"



- \* Does your organisation need help with media?
- \* Do you need information for speeches, seminars and workshops?
- \* What about posters and leaflets for your part in the Programme of Action?

UDF wants to assist affiliates in upgrading and sharing skills. For this reason, TVL UDF has set up a media committee. Affiliates are invited to:

1. Send people to help the committee.
2. Make use of the committee for training in media production.

How the committee works:

The committee works with affiliates rather than doing the job for them. In this way, skills are passed on and affiliates strengthened.

Publications and media work takes time, and there are big demands on the media committee. So affiliates are asked to give as much advance notice as possible.

Affiliates should try to cover costs of any media they produce.

What the committee offers:

1. Research & training in research

This concerns information for publications, seminars, speeches and house meetings. Topics covered are housing, Koornhof's laws, the constitution, conscription, and other matters relevant to UDF.

The committee helps both with research and with training people to do research independently.

2. "On the job" training in producing media

This covers writing, design, and production of

a. A4 or A5 size leaflets and handbills

b. Newsletters.

c.. Posters: Black-and-white A3 size  
Colour silkscreened posters  
Printed posters

d. Banners, stickers, logos.

3. Printing advice

4. Decorations for meetings (posters and banners)

5. UDF NEWS

Suggestions and helpers from affiliates would be very welcome.

6. Advice in dealing with the commercial press

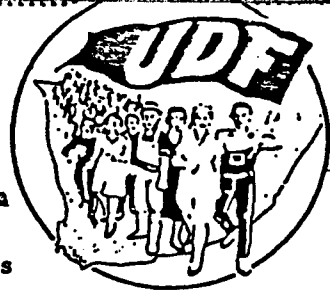
This covers the use of press statements and press conferences.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

UDF, Fourth Floor, Khotso House, De Villiers Street, Johannesburg.

**TO ALL TRANSVAAL UDF AFFILIATES:**

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**FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:**

**UDF, Fourth Floor, Khotso House, De Villiers Street, Johannesburg.**

Adm: Found ipo

D Nkosi

Herderberg

(20)

2579/87

Present:

Agenda: Refer pamphlet.

1. Report by Valli:

The media committee has been very active over 1984. 1983 media was evaluated last year. Although the Media Committee has been consistent, there were problems. These were:

- detentions
- not enough participation from affiliates.
- not enough clarity about the relationship to other sub-committees and structures.

2. Report back on the media committee and the role of media.

Before launch the committee tried to popularise the UDF and advertise the launch.

The committee consisted of volunteers and people with skills. Activities in 1983 were the launch and the anti-community council elections.

The committee needed to look at the relation to affiliates: At the beginning of 1984 a National Media Workshop was held, it was realised that there were different situations in different regions, and the committee attempted to get affiliate participation. Events were held to popularise the media committee. These events included media and a survey.

Campaigns

1. National media workshop. National contact was very difficult.
2. Peoples festival. The aim of the media was to popularise the UDF as well as to attract people to the festival in order to raise funds.
3. Million Signature Campaign. Media for popularising the UDF and media for education was used.
4. June 16. ~~This was a last minute poster. It was an attempt to conscientise people on an emotional event.~~
5. Anti-election campaign. The main aim of this media was to mobilise people.
6. Anti-repression media. This was after the Vaal unrest. It was mainly solidarity media.
7. Anniversary. This media was propaganda media.
8. Black Christmas. This was both a solidarity campaign and a campaign to conscientise people.

The media committee also did media for other areas, such as Border, Northern Tvl and Northern Cape.

The media committee is still not representative enough. UDF needs media to propagandise, mobilise, and educate. A media update was suggested. It was felt that media skills had not been decentralised. The relation to the executive was often

How "C34"

- not clear.
- Q: Have people learnt skills through the media committee?
- A: Often there is a centralisation of skills in a fairly small group of people. It is difficult to say how effective the media committee has been.
- Q: What happened at weekly meetings?
- A: A person from the executive came and work would be delegated. Often ideas were discussed.

3. Report by Dilip on the People's Festival and the Anti-election campaign media. - peoples festival:

Media for this included newspaper advertisements, posters and stickers. There were also 13 banners for collecting signatures, caps which were sold at the festival, T-shirts, UDF declarations and badges which were sold at the festival, slides in the cinemas and pamphlets for distribution.

What was encouraging was that there was a fair amount of participation.

- anti-election media:

There was Youth and Workers rallies media. An anti-election media night was held. Posters, banners and 3 stickers were produced.

UDF NEWS

One was done by the Transvaal media committee for the Northern Cape, Border and the Northern Transvaal.

2 done for the Transvaal:

- they were difficult to produce
- they were produced after a period of intense struggle. UDF acted as the mouthpiece for the organisations involved in these struggles.

Q: How about distribution / do people pay?

} NBI  
See (20)  
revis-  
25/9/87

BLACK CHRISTMAS MEDIA

At a time when schools were closed, no meetings could be held. Media was relied upon to conscientise people. Pamphlets did not play a fully educative role. Posters were placed in strategic places. In Pretoria particularly the media seems to have been effective as there were no merry-makers over Christmas. Language in media is very important.

MEDIA NIGHTS

3 of these were organised. The aim was to introduce affiliates to skills and to participate in activities. Affiliates were able to get together and work together. Media done included posters, T-shirts, and pamphlets.

MILLION SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN MEDIA

A media night was organised. Media included posters, banners, pamphlets and regional and National booklets. There was also a signature form.

SUPPER



Q: What can the media committee do to bring affiliates together to learn skills and share activities?

Report on Structures

The media committee and the executive have been discussing media. It was recommended that there should be a media portfolio on the executive and the position would be held by a media person.

Q: What do you, affiliates, want the committee to do?

Set aside one night per month as a media night.

The media needs of African areas should be more carefully considered, - simple skills in a once off skills session should take place.

The committee should go from organisation to organisation to have a thorough training and they should be able to mobilise people.

Training should not be the main emphasis - emphasis should be for its political influence over the committee.

People need to develop a media consciousness.

It is very important to develop these skills in organisations.

It must be recognised the limits to which the media committee can train people.

Motivating people to do media is an important role for the media committee.

People should learn something of practical experience.

Affiliates should form media committees in their own organisations and realise that they have a contribution to make. These committees would also allow the media committee to be more in touch with what is going on in different areas.

A new approach is needed to make people understand the importance of media.

People at a local level must be able to produce their own media.

We must take into account people limitations on time. Some people work and have long distances to travel to media events. Other people have a problem with money for traveling. So the committee should try and help people produce media in their own areas.

Media nights could be in other areas. This suggestion should be made to area committees, to try and get them to organise this.

While some people felt that the media committee should be reduced to 10 members, others felt that people should be encouraged to join. A limited number would prevent skills from being passed on. Every area committee should have a representative on the media committee. A problem with this is that the area committee members have very little time.

suggestion: Get representative from TIC, Anti-PC, JODAC and SOWETO, and where there is a necessity people from other areas can write articles.

Plenary report of the UDF media workshop.

Question 1 How did people use media?

Media was primarily used to popularise UDF and to compliment other media.  
 UDF banners were sometimes used to popularise affiliate organisations in that they thus were linked with UDF.  
 Media was distributed and used in different areas depending on the constituency.

Question 2 Was there enough media?

There were not enough T-shirts at rallies.  
 There was not enough variety in media.  
 There were not enough banners advertising events.  
 There were often not enough people to distribute media.  
 Posters were not used in areas where people were not directly affected by an issue.  
 A lot of media was not distributed through organisations which would have made distribution more effective.

Question 3 Did the media meet your organisations needs in terms of information education and mobilisation?

Pamphlets generally mobilised but did not inform or educate.  
 UDF News was more of a propagandising publication  
 Banners tended to mobilise while posters popularised

Question 4 What was good or bad in terms of

a. Content

Content was OK for most posters and T-shirts.  
 Generally slogans were too serious and lacked humour.  
 Bold strong slogans would be nice and puns too are nice.  
 Some posters were too crowded.  
 UDF News was in touch with struggles of the moment.  
 An emphasis should be placed on the affiliate organisations.

b. Language

Often English is inappropriate while others languages would be more suitable.  
 In UDF News language is a complicated issue where some balance is needed.

c. Design

More attention should be paid to quality.

10

area com meeting 9-3-85  
 this week to discuss programme of action.  
 Next meeting area committee 10-3-85  
 all organisations should turn up. R.C.A. COSA U. at 2 P.M.  
 Area committee should visit districts at different times.

this. 25 posters for  
 Piny Andrew Bartooge  
 5339 Zimu Street

Duduza

Sonke Thembisa

Admin:

Documents ①-⑧

found in offices of

AFRA-SCOPE

Johannesburg

35(5) by No 19.

Letter of Commendation.

①⑥ 879/87

②⑦ 2579/87

Ben C 35  
①

In the 17th of April 1954, the Federation of South African Women was founded. It was a response to the general political position of women in South Africa, and in particular to the threat that African women would then have to start carrying passes. It set about organising women around the country, and although pledging women to a role in the struggle for national liberation, it placed a great deal of its emphasis on women's legal, social and economic disadvantages in South Africa.

On the 9th of August 1984, the Women's Federation will be celebrating its 30th Anniversary. 1984 is also the United Nations Year of Women. There is much to celebrate but it comes at a time when the conditions which Black women are having to suffer, are deteriorating daily. The rising cost of living, increased taxes, a tightening up of influx control etc. contribute to greater and greater hardship, and the allied need for African women to organise themselves. The 30th Anniversary of the Federation of South African Women will be marked by a week of meetings, services and workshops.

AFRASCOPE, a community based video access organisation is making a video on the position of Black women in South Africa today. It is being made in conjunction with the Federation of South African Women and will be used during the week of August 9th by Women's organisations nationwide. At this time there is no audiovisual material dealing with women's issues in South Africa. Those films which have been made have been banned. As such there is a great thirst for material which focuses on the situation of Black women and which can be used by community organisations, trade unions and church groups which have an interest in women's issues.

20  
25/9/81

The video focuses on the lives of five ordinary women. An urban and rural housewife, a domestic worker, a factory worker and a student. Each have unique problems but are bound by the common issue of being a woman in South Africa and discriminated against, not only on the basis of their colour, but also their sex. The experience of these women will be linked by the insights of an organiser from the Federation who will be able to discuss the position of the individuals in terms of the wider political context of South Africa. This simple and personal structure has been decided on so that the video can be used as widely as possible, both as a means of uniting and organising affected women and to highlight the position of women for other organisations.

(6)

AFRASCOPE

Afrascope is a unique community service. Its aims are two fold.

1. To make video programs about important issues which are distributed and seen by many people, organisations etc. To document events in South Africa on video. This is done on a continuing basis.
2. To provide access to video technology and skills to community organisations, trade unions etc. so that the participation in information distribution etc. is not limited to a privileged few. We therefore run workshops, train people in organisations to use video equipment and make films, and provide free access to costly equipment.

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27/9/81

Amongst are projects are a film about Fageview, the Indian Group Area which was demolished because of the Group Areas Act - A video on Mavfair - a neighbouring area which has been declared an Indian Group Area. a video on Western Coloured Township. a video on the launching of the UDF in Cape Town etc.

29/9/81

Budget.

Pre-production -

travel	100-00
telephone	50-00
stationary	20-00
sub total	170-00

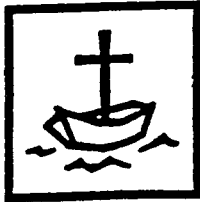
Production

Equipment:	
Automatic recorder @ R250-00 p/week	250-00
Camera @ R250-00 p/week	250-00
Lights @ R60-00 p/week	60-00
Microphones @ R60-00 p/week	60-00
20x20 minute automatic tapes @ R40-00 ea	300-00
transport and petrol	100-00
sub total	1475-00

Post Production

Editing @ R20-00 p/hour - 50 hours	1000-00
Music transfer @ R10-00 p/hour	10-00
1/4 inch tape	12-00
Grading and titling - 5 hours @ R100-00 p/hour	500-00
copying from automatic to VHS- 3 copies @ R80 ea	240-00
sub total	1762-00

Total	3427-00
+ 10% contingency	342-00
Grand total	R3769-00



2

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES


### IN SUPPORT OF THE AFRASCOPE APPLICATION FOR FUNDING

I have been asked to support the Afrascope Application for Funding. This I am glad to do.

Afrascope are engaged in the production of relevant video material in the South African situation, and in addition are documenting events of significance as these occur from time to time.

I am satisfied in terms of their professional competence for the work that they are seeking to do, and in addition must commend Afrascope both on their work output and their ability to organise their work programmes.

The Afrascope operation is backed by a network of interested persons, and, in its affiliation to the Inter Church Media Programme, as the support of that organisation. The offices of Afrascope are housed with the IMP offices in Khotso House, which is also the headquarters of the South African Council of Churches.

  
to Bishop D Tutu  
General Secretary

/gtl





# FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS

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Tel. 825 6508

30 World Centre  
48 Railway Street  
Germiston  
1401

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(3)

Reference on Afrascope  
from Fosatu Education

We have approached Afrascope several times over the last year for assistance with our national education programmes. Afrascope has always been very efficient, punctual and helpful.

On three occasions we requested Afrascope to put onto video programmes we have run. The first occasion involved filming a full day of film and drama. We were very pleased with the product. On the second occasion they videoed a negotiations role-play we conducted and we were able to show it immediately for evaluation of tactics used - a very useful educational session. On the third occasion Afrascope came in the evening to video our choir performing. This video has been shown a great many times since then.

(20)  
25/9/87

In addition to the above, Afrascope has lent us videos on a number of occasions. It has also made copies of videos for us whenever requested at a very reasonable rate.

Afrascope has proved to be a valuable resource to us in our trade union education work.

Adrienne Bird

Fosatu Education Co-ordinator



UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

P. O. Box 25063  
FERREIRASTOWN  
2048

(4)

No (20)  
25/9/87.

The U.D.F. wishes to place on record Afrascope's participation and support in the ongoing campaigns of the U.D.F. This closely knit relationship could best be expressed in the intensive coverage of U.D.F. events and activities and in productions associated with the U.D.F.

Levels of interaction include:

1. General documentary level
2. Utilisation of Resources for video showings and affiliate organisational purposes
3. Technical assistance eg. setting up of close circuit TV's at U.D.F. mass meetings
4. Creating film productions particular to the needs of the major campaigns of the U.D.F.

The development of alternate media in South Africa is part of a process, however more specifically alternate film, is relatively a new and dynamic area of exploration, and in this view appreciate the pioneering work of Afrascope. We hope that Afrascope's support and continuing participation will continue in the campaign to popularise mass resistance to the P.C. Proposals and the Koornhof Bills.

(20)  
25/9/87

*M. Vally*  
M. Vally  
Secretary

11  
4:29.949.1602

**Soweto Civic Association**  
**The Committee of Ten**



(5)

c/o Khatso House  
42 De Villiers Street  
JOHANNESBURG  
2001  
Telephone : 28-2251 to 8

We, in the Soweto Civic Association, fully endorse the bona-fides of Afrascope as a community based film unit actively involved in community struggles:

1. Documenting current community struggles
2. Providing resources for the Associations needs

Media is both a weapon and a tool. In South Africa the contradiction between the 'weapon' and the 'tool' is clearly evidenced, here development is occurring but for the maintainance of privileges for a few. The media supports this process - then this media is a weapon against the will of the majority in its persistance of supporting the denial of basic human rights. We relate to the area of work that Afrascope is involved in, as media, for development (as a tool), to stive and build towards the attainment of a non-racial democratic South Africa.

*Adage*

**Members:**

**Dr. N.H. Motlana (Chairman); Mr. L.M. Sebidi; Mr. L.M. Mathabathe;  
Mrs. W. Mahlapela; Mr. M. Ntiti; Mr. A. Masende; Mr. S. Ncala;**

# AZASO

## Azanian Students Organisation

MSRC  
Box 17039  
BELLA  
3

no: 253346



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The Azanian Students Organisation (AZASO) wishes to commend the AFRA-SCOPE group for the important role it has played in providing education and audio-visual aids to organisations.

We as a National Student Organisation have found a continuous need for such videos, slide-tapes and documentaries as that which AFRA-PICS have provided. Our affiliates countrywide including and especially our Transvaal affiliates have run numerous programmes, seminars and general student-body education programmes in which such audio-visual material was used.

In the Transvaal, the Black Students' Society at the University of the Witwatersrand, AZASO of Medunsa and the AZASO branch at the University of North-Turfloop have frequently used AFRA-SCOPE material. In addition to this, AFRA-SCOPE have provided a useful method of recording our annual congresses and major functions of AZASO and other organisations by video-taping these occasions.

We wish to thank AFRA-SCOPE for providing these facilities and encourage them to continue doing so with the aim of expanding and becoming even more equipped in both its library and general photographic video-taping spheres.

Thanking you.

Yours Faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M.V. Moosa". The signature is stylized and somewhat cursive.

M.V. Moosa - Correspondence Secretary - AZASO

⑦

# WESTBURY RESIDENTS' ACTION COMMITTEE (WRAC)

c/o 1680 Moguerane Street,

Western Township

Johannesburg

Tel.: 27-5324

ur Ref: E. Daniels

our Ref: \_\_\_\_\_

ate: 7 February 1984

ar sir / Madam

re: Sponsorship of Afroscope

WRAC is a community organisation which strives to  
improve the living conditions of residents in our township.  
Recently, we conducted a Health Screening Campaign in  
Westbury Ext. 3. The campaign involved detecting and  
diagnosing problems in all children 6 yrs + younger  
in the target area so that they could be treated  
at an early stage.

We are busy making a video recording of <sup>the</sup> campaign, &  
Afroscope has been instrumental in making the video  
reality.

We would encourage any assistance you may be able  
to render to Afroscope. By so doing you will no doubt  
be supporting our own + other community organisations  
which are & will be associated with Afroscope.

Yours  
sincerely,

Ms Faithfully

Amelo  
SECRETARY

SOYCO



# SOWETO YOUTH CONGRESS

Methodist Youth Centre  
P O Jabavu 1856  
3rd February 1984

To whom it may concern

The abovementioned organisation hereby wish to confirm the working relations we have with Afrascope. The nature of working relations is based mainly on the coverage of events as taken up by our organisation. These events include amongst other things, workshops on publications, Soyco's practical responses to high rent increases, recreational activities such as sport symposiums, and a host of other youth activities in Soweto.

However, all the activities stated above are not only done for the organisation, they are infact done with the organisation for the purpose of teaching and dissemination of the skills to the organisation.

With all this statement we recommend beyond any reasonable doubt the efficient participation of Afrascope in community activities and the struggle in general.

20  
25/2/84

Yours sincerely

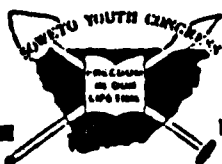
Administration Secretary

Tseko 'odutoana

*Tseko 'odutoana*

SOWETO YC  
C/o METHODIST  
SOWETO  
METHODIST YOUTH CENTRE

SOWETO YOUTH CONGRESS  
C/o METHODIST YOUTH CENTRE  
SOWETO



Adm. Fund  
Africa - scope Office  
Jwb

(20)

25/9/87

Bow "G 36" A  
①  
AAN HANGSEL



With the Compliments

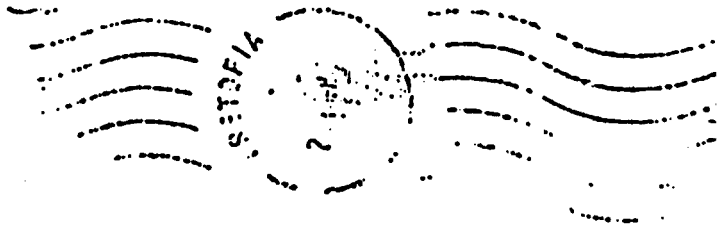
of the

Royal Netherlands Embassy

Reference Call: Mr. J. J. A. Buijsse

AMBASSADE VAN HET KONINKRIJK  
DER NEDERLANDEN  
ROYAL NETHERLANDS EMBASSY





Interchurch Media Programme  
attn.: Mr Calvin Prakasim  
First Floor Khotso House  
42, De Villier's Street.  
Johannesburg

4 July 1984

(2)

Mr Poudewinse  
Royal Netherlands  
Embassy  
P O Box 117  
Pretoria  
0001

INGEKOMEN  
5 JUL 1984  
Agenda no: 5712  
Reurier: 610.341 ZA/

film unit

Dear Mr Boudewinse

Attached is a document which clarifies any misunderstanding emanating from our first report of December 1983.

A report of this nature was dispatched to the Embassy at the end of April; since then we had expected some communication on the matter of continued funding for that natural conclusion of the Funding Programme. After subsequent communication between the Revd. Bernard Spong and the Embassy it was duly brought to our attention that the expected report from us had not reached the Embassy. To conclude, the only explanation we can find is that this report was intercepted by the state. As such we had taken advantage of this situation to update this report for your purposes.

Please <sup>pedite</sup> expediate the decision on our funding programme; as the employees have not received salaries for 9 months and we are in danger of being evicted from our offices, if total arrears in rental and debts are not paid. We are very much in debt to Interchurch Media Programmes, who has exercised some degree of leniency in as far as giving us until the end of July to meet our debts and rental arrears.

I would also like to point out that whilst we are the film and Media Unit, Afrascope, is our production name which we use in our films.

Yours faithfully



Calvin Frakasim  
Co-ordinator

CLARIFICATION ON REPORT SUBMITTED

(3)

Introduction - "Our Perspective on Setting the Record Straight"

Being a film unit in an apartheid society poses challenges as well as problems. Challenges in the sense that we are creating a popular approach towards video and film, and also, <sup>clearly</sup> alternate modes of production and distribution outside of state interference and the industry, and when summed up we clearly see the film unit as a vehicle for clearly expressing the oppressed masses aspirations in this beautiful yet tortured land of ours. The situation in South Africa is characterised by intense state repression on the one hand and on the other hand we see a popular resistance developing, in response to this repression, under the banners of the U.D.F. and the trade union movement within the country. We the Film Unit define our role within the process of "Action Towards Change" in the country; this is best expressed by way of productions in that our subject matter reflects the various levels of action towards change. Our commitment could also be summed up in terms of our entire relationships with organisations involved in the struggle for equal rights. We make films about the struggle for equal rights from an inside point of view not from the outside; from a position of involvement in the struggle - about ourselves as oppressed people struggling to be free.

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In South Africa we see media both as a weapon and a tool - whilst S.A. is embroiled in civil war, we witness a vicious onslaught by the state propaganda machinery e.g. SAEC TV; directed against the will of the oppressed majority in order to win the hearts and minds of our people; now more especially under the guise of reform. The landmarks of apartheid is still inherent in our every day life in South Africa e.g. forced removals, petty apartheid, detention without trial etc. On the other hand we see media as a tool to build positively towards democracy and striving towards the creation of alternate media structures outside state interference.

The Film Unit (Afrascop) - "Towards Alternatives"

We see ourselves as an alternate film unit involved in the struggle for equal rights and ~~for our~~ as:

1. Furthering the cause of our struggle in as far as producing films which functions on two levels
  - a. educational films which educates and equips social activists who are working in Black communities and trade unions with a more intimate knowledge of their social environment and organisational sphere of involvement.
  - mobilisation films which are and could be used in popular campaigns both national (e.g. anticonstitutional campaigns) and in local struggles (e.g. on community struggles at various localised points - struggle for better housing in Western Coloured Township - ref. to "more health, less rent" - unit production)
2. Providing forums for black film workers from communities who have no access to film-making institutes within the country. This forum also generates the process of dissemination of skills in community workshops. This is also in response to the

- 5. Contributing towards a popular South African style of film; towards a language of film relevant to our present needs and appropriate to the future of South Africa, i.e. freedom and democracy.
- 6. Apart from full-scale productions we see ourselves as also functioning on a general social documentary level.

Community Participation in Film Unit

Firstly the participation of black people within our unit is characterised by the black personnel in the employ of the unit and as such we come from communities where there are active political struggles going on. I (Calvin Prakashim) am a migrant worker who came to Johannesburg in search of work. Presently I am an 'illegal tenant' in the white city of Johannesburg. I am involved in the United Democratic Front in a media capacity and belong to an organisation called the Johannesburg Action Group (J.A.G.). Presently we are involved in the anti-Constitutional Campaign and also in the process of organising black tenants in town. Community work is a pre-requisite for involvement within Afrascope. Mandla (assistant) is involved in community work in Alexander Township. Oppression for us takes on an added character for black people involved in film in South Africa, from the point of view that we know for a fact that there is absolutely no avenues to express ourselves as black film-makers or institutes to acquire and develop such skills. In response to that, is why the unit was formed and on that understanding we function.

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The film units point of view is that we see ourselves fulfilling the role of providing a forum for community film-makers. This has been demonstrated by the attendance in our '83 workshop. Twelve out of nineteen were black (i.e. 'Indian', 'Coloured' and 'African'). The few whites participating belong to social change organisations. Presently we are engaged in the process of training community workers; with media aptitudes; in video and soon film. We are training people from Soweto, Alexander Township, Western Coloured Township; these are our target areas. The whole point of training implies decentralisation of our operations. What this means is that we are forming community film units, which functions on a more co-ordinated level with community organisations. These would draw from our central pool of resources. The next phase of our training programme is to train community workers in the Pretoria - Orange - Vaal triangle; Eldorado Park; Lenasia; Benoni together with trade unions and media workers. Our film unit sees itself as a community based film unit and as such: community participation is an essential component of our overall character.

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film-making industry and state subsidised institutes which caters for whites mainly and is dominated by whites,

- 3. We see our role as developing and sharing a rich resource of video and film material relevant to the present situation in South Africa - this resource is accessible mainly to social change organisations. (i.e. community groups; trade unions; pressure groups; church social agencies etc.).
- 4. Whilst engaged in the act of producing films, we are involved in the act of creating an alternative distribution network nationally via social change organisations and at the same time creating alternative modes of productions, unlike the present industrial modes of production which reflect the racial domination of whites over blacks.

How We Relate To Community Organisations

1. Production

- a. General Social Documentary Level - here we record information reflecting action towards change. This information has an historical significance as well as the potential to fit into a complete film once a significant quantity of footage on related subject matter has been collected. General social documentary approach covers meetings or specific events and activities held under the auspices of social change organisations of significant social developments e.g. the Mogopa Removals.
- b. Production of Socially Stimulating and Challenging Films - the approach here is when we work full-time in production towards the realisation of a particular film project within a given space of time with a particular message - a specific idea in mind and with a budget e.g. the U.D.F. video. Because of abundance of subject matter and plenty of inspiration and limitation of finance it is not possible to tackle over our ideas for new productions; and as such ones approach has to be on a selective basis.

2. Cultural Interaction Level

The film unit is involved in initiating discussion and working towards the formations of a united cultural organisation with a view towards co-ordinating cultural activity in South Africa; more specifically in the shaping of a forum for community based film-makers.

3. Resource

In a library level we have an ever expanding library in which video material pertinent to the South African situation is kept. Our videos are used in the black townships all over the Transvaal region and in major centres in Durban and Cape Town.

4. Technical Assistance

The units assistance is in the form on the setting up of close circuit T.V. cameras at mass meetings where attendance is beyond

the accomadating capacity of venue; our task is to relay in formation outside the hall to the adjoining rooms or tents outside e.g. U.D.F. National Launch, Peoples Rally etc. We also offer video tape copying facilities.

We also travel to various centres to set up public video systems i.e. video projectors which make possible bigger image dimensions than normal T.V. standard dimensions, this is intended for situations where there are large audiences e.g. 'More Health, Less Rent' was shown in the Western Coloured Township.

#### Instructional

### 5. Institutional and Educational

The unit has used video to train social activists working on the anti-conscription campaign in order to develop an approach in their door to door visits in communities, in order to communicate to residents the political fraud being perpetrated by the coming Presidents Council elections. The results of the video workshop was very successful.

Video was used also in a series of Drama workshops by the 'illegal tenants' in the 'city of Johannesburg to communicate their experiences of being black and living in a white city to a wider audience - the idea of video participation was to develop communications techniques also to provide a level of activity. This culminated in a social evening which was a get together of tenants at Khotso House.. We have also produced videos for POSATU's worker educational programmes.

Our video 'More Health, Less Rent' is being intensively used in community workshops e.g. Soweto Civic Association Workshop - to explain how community organisations is built.

#### Political

~~Programme~~ is presented on U.D.F. media commissions which basically deals with the question of developing effective media campaigns against the new constitution. Our production of the U.D.F. is being used both nationally and internationally to promote opposition to Botha's new deal. Ref. to 'U.D.F. National Launch' - unit Prod.

#### List of Contact With Some Organisations

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| ✓ 1. South African Allies Workers' Union                    |              |
| 2. Federation of South African Trade Unions                 | Same         |
| 3. Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee                 | Forum        |
| 4. South African Council of Churches                        | Johannesburg |
| 5. U.D.F. Northern Cape                                     | S.A.C.C.     |
| ✓ 6. Transvaal Indian Congress - Benoni Branch and Regional | U.D.F.       |
| 7. U.D.F. Peoples Festival Committee                        |              |
| 8. East Rand Peoples' Organisation                          |              |
| 9. Orange Vaal Civic Association                            |              |
| 10. J.D.F. Transvaal  |              |
| 11. U.D.F. National   |              |
| 12. U.D.F. Durban   |              |
| 13. U.D.F. Pretoria   |              |
| 14. Soweto Youth Congress                                   |              |

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15. Alexander Youth Congress
  16. Transport and General Workers' Union
  17. Azanian Students Organisations - National and Transvaal *tsaio*
  18. Black Students Society - Witwatersrand University
  19. Anti-P.C. Committee
  20. Johannesburg Action Group
  21. Womens Federation of South Africa
  22. Westbury Residents Action Committee
  23. Institute of Contextual Theology *ICT*
  24. Community Video Resource Association
  25. Bosmont Arts Festival Committee
  26. Health Workers' Association
  27. Community Research Unit
  28. Black Sash
  29. Alliance of Black Reformed Churches of Southern Africa *Abusa*

### Productions

Our approach to productions are two fold:

1. General Social documentary approach, i.e. we document important socio-political and economic processes in communities; this is done on our own initiative or on the request of organisations. In the short term no clear cut film/video programme envisaged in our general approach whilst there exists possibilities in the long term for edited programmes when sufficient footage has been collected on a particular subject matter or organisation.

↑

### Highlights of Documentary Footage

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- ✓ a. Womens' Federation of South Africa - rallies
  - ✓ b. Solidarity with S.A.A.W.U. meeting
  - c. Christian and the Constitution debates
  - d. Removals at Chicken Farm - Kliptown
  - e. Series of U.D.F. Press Conferences
  - f. Lenasia Youth League Festivals
  - g. Alexander Youth Congress Launch
  - h. Alexander Youth Congress Conference at Wilgespruit
  - ✓ i. Saul Mkhize Funeral
  - j. AZASO 3rd Congress - Cape Town
  - k. Series of interviews with Youth leaders and workers - Durban and Transvaal
  - ✓ l. SOYCO Launch
  - ✓ m. Soweto NIC 3 meeting
  - n. Fosatu Education Workshops
  - o. S.A.A.W.U. Congress
  - p. Anti Republic Day Concert 1983
  - q. Peoples Festival - U.D.F.
  - r. June 16 Commeration 83/84 Alexander and Soweto
  - s. Hlobane Commeration by N.U.M. - Khotso House
  - t. U.D.F. Demonstrations against the Constitution
  - u. Interviews with Billy Hair
  - v. Roesak at Durban, Eldorado Park, City Hall Johannesburg, Luidius, Cape Town
  - x. Protest at Durban when Botha addressed Indian School teachers
  - x. Street interviews at the time of the white referendum
  - y. Detainees Parents Support Committee - 'Focus meeting on Detention Without Trial'
  - z. Black Sash Protest against removals

2. The other approach is to work with specific plan and budget in mind towards the production of a particular film; on the other hand we also receive commissions, i.e. when mandated and supported financially by organisations to produce films to be used for their organisational programmes.
  - a. Commissions:
    - i. ABRECSA Conference - the unit was commission to cover the annual conference of ABRECSA - December 1983
    - ii. I.C.T. - commission is to compile a programme for the Institute of Contextual Theology on the Independent African Churches. The idea of this commission is to present theological material suitable for the needs of independent african churches.
    - iii. S.A.A.W.U. Commission - worker education programmes are much in need by the black trade union movement in South Africa; this commission is about working towards such programmes.
  
3. Present Productions (Apart from productions mentioned in mid stages of progress - ref. to 1st report)
  - a. 1984 - the U.N. Year of Women - 'Focus on Women in South Africa'. This project looks at women in industry, the home, community and investigates how women are discriminated against in the South African society. Also examining discriminatory legislation and how they oppress our women further. The focus is on women organising themselves and what they are doing against this multi-dimensional exploitation.
  - b. Community Arts Programme - This programme looks at attempts to foster an alternate culture within the black communities, via the various mediums e.g. photography, drama, film, music etc. It is hoped that this production when completed will stimulate efforts towards creating cultural alternatives.
  - c. M.G.W.U.S.A. - this super 8 project examines the plight of municipal workers find themselves in. This film mainly deals with the worker who remove refuse from the city streets and examines their level of unionisation and makes a statement about migrant labour.
  - d. Alex Hostel Dwellers - This is also a super 8 project and looks at the hostel life of a migrant labourer.

i.i.B. It is important to note that all these projects have balck co-ordinators.

#### Financial Viability in the Future

We have various sources of income into the unit through which exists the potential for total self-sufficiency with regards to the future operations of this unit. Presently we are not financially strong enough to generate income towards self-sufficiency - this consideration should become a reality once our funding agreement draws to its natural conclusion in December 1985.

#### Sources of Income

- a. From hire of video and super 8 equipment - to groups and to individuals working on productions relating in areas we are working within or those who even work with commercialised social base projects. We have a sliding scale rate which has 3 categories: i. commercial, ii. middle rate, and iii. member rate (i.e. membership receive commissions).



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- b. Video tape copying facilities
  - c. Sale of films
  - d. Hire of videos
  - e. Possibility of running newsreel service as we do have some relationships with independent television news.
  - f. from receiving commissions which is good for exposure for Afrascope and the organisation commissioning e.g. S.A.A.W.U. commission

#### Use of Video Medium

Whilst emphasis was on video in the course of our work; it must be stressed that super 8 is also the medium in which we work, apart from super 8 production we also use super 8 in training programmes to teach construction in terms of image building. We will still meet our quota of 3+ super 8 films and 3+ video projects. (Ref. 1st report - Ref. video).

#### Why an Interest in Video

- a. Wide distribution scheme possible on video because the cassettes are cheap and opposed to film copies; this ensuring that more copies of our films are being made and greater audiences reached.
- b. Videos can be shown in the homes in a community in house meetings without much problem; this is facilitated by the video boom which has sprung video hire shops all over South Africa and video machines are in that way accessible.
- c. Video is an economic medium to 'shoot' on:

Super 8	3 mins	R9
16mm	1 min	R20
video	3 hrs	R20

These figures apply only if one has access to video editing equipment which we do. Video does not involve lab processing costs which film does, also it can be played back immediately, it is this factor which makes video a suitable training medium.

#### Police Harassment

1. Our video tapes on loan to community workers have been confiscated, so far it has been 10 films telecined to video ~~CONFISCATED~~.
2. This report was sent earlier to the embassy however it did not reach Pretoria, somewhat strange.
3. I was 'invited' to John Vorster Square and questioned about the activities of the unit and its role in producing the U.D.F. video.
4. We suspect that we are under close surveillance by the security branch.

#### Recent Development

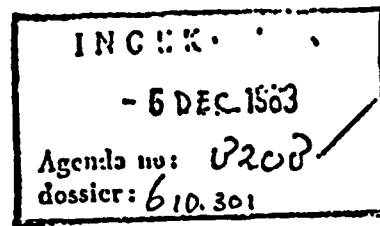
1. <sup>uDF</sup> Our videos that we have produced are being used intensively all over the Transvaal even other centres in the country. In house meetings at grassroots level also on mass meeting level. Our video has been shown in Scandinavian countries, West Germany, U.K. and Wales at anti-apartheid meetings by the U.D.F. Also our films are travelling up to the North of Africa. (20)  
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2. We broadcasted our June 16th footage of the Regina Mundi Commemoration Service of the Soweto Uprising, to West Germany. This was done in conjunction with Independent T.V. News of Keith Shaw Productions.

3. The unit will be managing a film stall at the Fosatu Worker Education Workshop on July 14 at Milner Park. Our videos will be shown.
4. The co-ordinator of Afrascope has been nominated to serve on a National Steering Committee whose task, is to form a National Committee for South Africa under the auspices of the International Film and Television Council, UNESCO, Paris.

#### Why Continued Support is Necessary

1. Confirmed support will increase the training in community media workers working in the medium of film and video - an area traditionally the domain of whites and as such closed to blacks, as there is an urgent want of skills. (Refer to Community Participation - Ref. this report).
2. Support is necessary such that ~~more films could be produced and shown~~ ~~adding the political movement in the country in the~~ ~~programme of the~~ such that added impetus is facilitated (ref. to introduction of this report). More audiences are reached and educated about the growing social movement for equal rights. Our films would be useless if shown to the same politicised audiences all the time and that is not our intention nor practise. E.g. 'More Health, Less Rent' is being shown to audiences around the Western Coloured Township educating them about the ill conditions of Western Coloured Township and pointing out that poor housing as the root cause, what can and is being done. How residents play a role in that process of changing that situation - this video deals with this question.
3. Continued support would mean assistance to create alternate modes of production and to generate films on a greater quantitative level, and support in principle to the fast growing alternate media nationally and the struggle on the whole.
4. Assistance to document our rich tradition of resistance, organisation and culture which is neglected by the industrial sector and the state media in general.
5. To develop our resources e.g. video library which serves our people in communities.
6. Assistance towards the establishment of a truly South African approach towards cinematography and videography.

Bundesregierung  
 Post Netherlands  
 The Hague  
 c/o Box 117  
 curia  
 ccl



cc: Mr. Bondeluyse.

Enclosed are 1) a progress report; 2) financial statements of income and expenditure produced by the Finance officer of I.M.P.; and a proposal

I would take this opportunity of officially introducing myself as the new co-ordinator of the Film unit. (AFRASCOPE - which is the production name). I suggest that in the new year we meet every quarterly to submit our reports, as it would be in our interests to maintain contact with the Embassy also to inform the Embassy of developments with the Unit.

yours sincerely.

Calvin Prakashim

## INTRODUCTION

The film and media (AFRASCOPE) is an independent committed group dedicated to news and challenging productions appropriate to social realities of Southern Africa. The unit expresses its commitment in the production of new films, in the sharing of skills and in the development of a language appropriate to our situation as South African film-makers.

The production of filmed images in any form is a relatively costly process, involving complex technology. As the film industry has developed in South Africa cost factors have combined with political considerations in making it difficult for filmed images which challenge the ruling ideologies to be produced or to find an audience. Believing as we do, that filmed images provide one of the most powerful ways in which the social realities of Southern Africa can be treated, we see the need to put into circulation filmed images which constitute an alternative and a challenge to those circulated by the media industry as it exists in South Africa today.

The unit was created to pass on to its members film-making skills not easily acquired by those who choose or are forced outside of the commercial and state subsidised enterprises and institutions.

1983 has witnessed the impact that alternate film has made in the media of the masses which versus the might of the South African propaganda machinery. Film as a powerful device of communication and its unlimited potential has been welcomed by organisations under the category of community; political; educational and cultural; church; student; research and media groups - a determination has been expressed by such organisations to exploit the potential of film to the fullest to advance their organisational interests.

### FILM AND UNIT (AFRASCOPE) - DEVELOPMENTS

Eddie King a graduate of the London School of Film, accepted the post of co-ordinatorship in December 1982 and he subsequently resigned in April 1983 but continued with the workshop till June.

Mandla Mashinisi accepted post of part time technical assistant as from February 1983 and he is still with the Unit (AFRASCOPE).

I (Calvin Frakasim) accepted post of co-ordinatorship as in June 1983.

Since 1982 we have had 2 A.G.M.'s.

At the first A.G.M. 1982 a co-ordinating committee was elected. This committee meets at least every 6 weeks , and it's main functions are basically to supervise the work of the co-ordinator, also to assist in the decision making processes of the Unit(AFRASCOPE).

At the first A.G.M. the following people were elected onto the co-ordinating committee: Jaqui Nolte

Susan Naselwane

Ramalao

Paul Weinberg

at 2nd A.G.M. the following members were elected:

Morisan Perkel

Oliver Schrultz

Mandla Mashinini

Calvin Prakasim.

## PRODUCTIONS 1983

- A. 1. "UDF National Launch" - "Report back to the people" as the title suggests, this video deals mainly with the national launch of the United Democratic Front in Cape Town.
2. Mayfair Project - this is a documentary project about Mayfair, which is a suburb of Johannesburg. It specifically records the responses of the Mayfair residents to the possible rezoning of Mayfair to an "Indian" Group area. This project was worked on with film-makers outside the Unit(AFRASCOPE) and members of the Unit(AFRASCOPE).

## B. PROJECTS IN POST PRODUCTION

1. African Jazz Pioneers Project - This film attempts to formulate a statement on the plight of black musicians in the country and explores the Socio-Economic background of the music of such musicians in the likes of the late Kippie Moeketsi and the all star band, the African Jazz Pioneers.

## C. PRODUCTION STAGES

1. UDF Project - This project is a long term documentary project of the UDF, showing the UDF in action on a grassroots level. This film would show the UDF presence in SA on the level of grassroots activity. There are 3 levels on which this project would function.
1. It would give the political element in South Africa an assessment as to the grassroots response to the UDF campaign against the Koornhof Bills and the constitutional proposals.
  2. To stimulate an understanding of the UDF in the communities and to popularise the UDF campaign.
  3. It would make available information to people overseas about the political patterns of resistance that are being determined internally
2. The Future belongs to us - This project concerns itself with a study of youth organisations and development, this project is being done in conjunction with members of the Unit(AFRASCOPE) and youth workers.

1. The project documents the 'youth in action in relationship to their organisational advancement and how they organise around the problems present in the community.
  2. It presents a study of group development and the manner in which the leadership is being streamlined towards.  
Community needs - This would examine communication skills, discipline and organisational methods.
  3. The project follows up few leadership workshops and examines its practical application in Communities, and analyzes the mode in which leadership skills are being transmitted.
3. AZASO Project - This project looks at the growth and development of the student movement in the country - More particularly under the banner of AZASO(African Students Organisation) and as such examines the growth of the black student movement in South Africa. This film explores the theme "Education towards Democracy".

#### DISTRIBUTION

In South Africa there are many legislations gagging the media, any films produced independently of the State are subject to careful scrutiny in terms of the publications Act 1974 (Film) and an application for approval for distribution is necessary. This is done via a State committee referred to in Section 4(1) of the publications Act 1974. The film Unit's(AFRASCOPE) work and objectives pose a threat to the Status quo.

Material we submit would be immediatly stifled by the State Committee, so we look towards alternatives. We distribute our products informly via sympathetic organisations ie, churches; student groupings; political & cultural organisations etc. Mainly through the contact that is afforded us through the course of our work. Organisations also come to us specifically, enquiring about particular projects for distribution, which is then made available. Such a system affords us 2 advantages:

1. It stimulates interest in the cause of our unit and the work we are doing.
2. Allows for the showing of relevant subject matter which enshrines the vision of a free South Africa.

tapes are cheaper than film and distribution is effected in this medium which results in ownership by the organisations concerned. This method is becoming increasingly popular since hire shops are found in every town and suburb and this is one of the main factors which enhances the possibilities of distribution of film products.

### RESOURCE CENTRE

Presently we are in stages of developing a video library which would serve a variety of organisational interests. In keeping with our plans for self sufficiency, we charge a levy of R1,00 per day i.e. for one video. It is our believe that video can stimulate discussion and organisations are being educated as to the potential of this medium, and as to how it could provide their organisational work.

As film or videos critical of South African society are difficult to obtain, because of the legislation restricting the free flow of such information on an above board level. We are constantly looking at new ways and means of bringing in fresh material into the library. By doing so we would be offering a quantity of information on a cross section of South African issues.

We envisage an organisational membership of our resource centre on a more co-ordinated level in '84. A nominal membership fee would be charged for utilisation of resources including library facilities & use of film and video equipment - after basic training in workshop situations has been completed.

### WORKSHOPS

1982 Dec - Eddie, upon his return from London ran an informal course in video, basically introducing participants to the visual language and familiarising participants with basic 1/2 inch video equipment.

1983 workshop (See schedule & programme included) - the ffq. are '83 workshop members

1. Debbie Bocme - Freelance production manager - P.O.W.A (Prevention of woman abuse).
2. Brenda Goldblatt - Film editor - has been with Unit since '82.
3. Henion Han - Technician/Tutor - Wits University.
4. Patti Henderson - media worker - Environmental dev. awareness.
5. Chris Ledochowski - photographer
6. Albee Lesotho - worker
7. Susan Maselwane - production organiser for IMP
8. Mandla Mashinini - part time technical assistant of the UNIT.



- Sello Simon Moeketsi - Freelance musician
10. Mogorosi D. Morake - writer/Poet for Fulani Poets and member African writers Ass.
  11. Simon Mxolisi - worker
  12. Mthembu Mzwandile - audio visual material organiser - Wits Council of Churches Tutition project.
  13. Adriaan Perkel - student - Wits University.
  14. P.Phandliwe - photocopier Technician.
  15. Minky Schlesinger - Head of Drama Dept - Fuba
  16. Oliver Schmitz - aspiring film-maker.
  17. Wendy Schwegman - photographer - Afrapix.
  18. Ronny Smith - worker - member of CCAWUSA.
  19. Calvin Prakasim - media worker - film unit (AFRASCOPE)

The latter half of '83 was spent on field work, working on pro also the workshop recorded social events and activities mainly Transvaal. However most of the latter work was done in video. Part of the fieldwork was apart from production work, was rec information for archival purposes for resource centre, if nec footage was needed for specific projects it could be located resource centre. Subject matter includes footage on removals Political events and activities; church conferences; cultural views with church and political figures etc.

The fieldwork provided the experience for the workshop to tra theory and workshop skills into a plan of action on given ass

This year Dec & Jan, 3 members of our workshop will be attendi in Direct Cinema at Wits University which will be run by a cr film makers. The workshop will be conducted on a full time train members of the community in the use of Super 8 mm Sound record change as it happens within the community "from the in participant.

#### TOWARDS SELF SUFFICIENCY

1983 has determined the potential for self sufficiency listed some of the measures listed as practices towards the attainm ideal.

1. Membership fee for resource centre.
2. Nominal charges for workshops.
3. Commissions received from organisations to make films on

projects e.g. we were commissioned to (Over debates by churches on the "Christian and the Constitution", the next day it had to be made available for distribution. This year we were commissioned by the Transvaal Indian Congress (T.I.C.), ABRC SA (Alliance of Black Reformed Churches - of SA) - Domestic workers and employers project (DWEF) - and other church organisations.

4. Sale of film products.
5. Feasibility of running news reel service on super 8 or umatic video to overseas TV stations or Independent news agencies.

#### Problems experienced

Lack of video editing equipment. Most of production work for '83 has been in video. When it comes to post production, we have to work in commercial studios where rates are at least R100,00 per hour. Editing work could take up to three weeks to one month. Editing systems are exorbitant and a reasonable system, umatic could cost up to R20 000,00. In video we use mainly 1/2 inch VHS systems. Sometimes we use professional equipment when necessary for particular projects. 1/2 inch 1 tube video cameras do not render high quality we desire on projects, as we expect our ultimate product to be of a high quality acceptable to the communities we serve.

2. As our work demands an immediate mobility, also taking into consideration the transportation of heavy equipment, this factor determines transport as a priority for '84, as we do not have our own transport. If the Unit (AFRASCOPE) obtained its transport this would mean reduced costs, instead of relying on outside help and hiring transport on crucial assignments.
3. Limited Financial support for projects, this is due to working on strained budget as indicated in July's balance R1931.65 taking into salaries due for five months (5 X 600) plus rent to IMP (5 X 150). The initial planning did not take into consideration factors like rentals; telephone bills; administrative charges to IMP; and developing technologies in communication.

## DEVELOPMENT AND INTERACTION WITH ALTERNATE MEDIA CENTRES

We have developed relationships with a community video unit in Cape Town. We share film footage on common projects of UDF. Together we are assisting each other on individual organisation development. We are working out a system of documenting South African situations for record purposes. The Cape Unit on a Cape level and us on a Transvaal and Durban level., like the film unit (AFRASCOPE) have been elementary in the setting up of a film/video library in Durban. The Durban Unit, would have to negotiate funding on their initiative. The Durban Film project would have to consolidate their structures in the short term and work out as to how they could function as an operational unit. This means securing equipment at some stage next year, whilst in the interim they would draw from video resources in Durban and operate on an ad-hoc level. If we could set up a video editing system in Johannesburg, then possibly Durban could draw from our pool of resources, as Cape Town has its own editing system, but is situated too far away geographically. The potential of this 3 way system would mean a greater communication as we would be in a position to monitor developments all over the country. This also means decreased costs in terms of travel as then we would be in a position to instruct either Cape or Durban to cover any developments in those regions for particular projects or general documentation purposes.

## FUTURE PLANS 1984

1. Investigation of the possibilities of obtaining a umatic editing system plus two umatic cameras; one video projector (which would make possible bigger images on video possible apart from normal TV dimension) plus colour special effects system plus one umatic portable recorder; One colour TV.
2. February '84 - Community video workshop - March - super 8 workshop.
3. Unscheduled but for 1984 a Seminar on alternate film in SA.
4. If feasibility study is successful for video Studio equipment, then we would like to run a community video magazine project eg. every quarterly - containing community sport; music; drama; UDF focus and related political matters and general alternate news items. This would be an alternate media level and a counter to SABC-TV.

5. Community film festival where we would show films made by the Unit and other Third world film-makers.  
This film festival we would take around the townships and other outlying communities of Transvaal.
6. Expansion of a film library containing both national and international productions relevant to the South African situation.
8. Plan to open separate banking a/c but to maintain IMP's bookkeeping services.

The present arrangement is that the Unit (AFRASCOPE) pays IMP R150.00 for space plus services; Plus R150,00 for use of telephone every 5 months or so, as with the telephone there is no fixed arrangement as we used to share the phone with AFRAPIX.

The rooms presently occupied by us after moving from 1st floor to 2nd floor is RM. 229 -R36 - 40  
RM. 228 -R33 - 12.

In 1984 we will pay R114-52 per month - This includes Rent - R69.52; Bookkeeping charges R25.00; Use of coffee room R20.00; <sup>Excl. Phone.</sup> R30.00 for rent; for telephone as in 1984 we would acquire independent telephone line. We would also purchase basic equipment next year eg. TV and new microphone to lessen our dependence on IMP as this would mean decreased costs. This form of relationship would signify greater responsibility and a sense of independence.

9. On a production level we would produce three super 8 products + three other projects on video.

#### ROAD AHEAD

1983 has been a busy and trying year, given our natural teething problems of working in alternate film where a lot of ground work has to be done. Presently we are consolidating our structures and planning for next year with a determination to implement our envisaged plans. We will make next year the "year of alternate film in South Africa", meeting the challenges of 1984.

## AFRASCOPE: FILM AND MEDIA UNIT

### OUTLINE OF WORKSHOP PROGRAMME FOR 1983

The workshop will meet twice a week at 6 pm on Wednesday and Friday evenings. Through the workshop programme, the group not only hopes to develop the basic practical, conceptual and critical skills required in film-making but to establish a functioning production unit.

#### THE PROGRAMME IS DIVIDED INTO FOUR PARTS

##### 1) TECHNOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF FILM-MAKING

Covering the basic techniques of camera work, lighting, sound, editing and video this section aims to impart a working practical knowledge of the mechanics of film-making. Workshops will be held on alternative Wednesday evenings. (See workshop schedule).

##### 2) ORGANISING PRINCIPLES OF FILM

This part deals with ideas and techniques used to organise and structure films into meaningful, coherent and involving statements. Much of the time will be devoted to examining the expressive potential of the various elements of cinematic and dramatic organisation. Workshops will be held in parallel with the technical workshops on alternative Wednesday evenings.

##### 3) FILM SHOWS AND DISCUSSIONS

Through the viewing and evaluation of an abroad selection of films, and alternative, fiction and non-fiction, first world and third world, this programme aims to develop in discussion and practice, a film language appropriate to our needs as an alternative South African Production Unit.

##### 4) FILM PRODUCTION EXERCISE

- 1) Video exercise
- 2) Continuity exercise
- 3) Juxtaposition exercise
- 4) Non-synchronous sound exercise
- 5) Non-verbal Communication
- 6) Synchronous Sound Documentary or Narrative.

## PROPOSED SCHEDULE OF WORKSHOPS

- Feb. 23rd. Registration and Intro.
- March 2nd. Video introduction to the technology of the video recorder, camera and monitor.
- EXERCISE 1: Video project-shoot.
- March 9th. The shot: Photographic and Dramatic signification in the shot.
- March 16th. Video 2: Simple video editing
- March 23rd. The relation of shot to shot: Editing
- March 30th. The film camera, lens and the light meter.
- EXERCISE 2: Continuity Project.
- April 6th. Planning and organisation of shoot: Initial idea, script, storyboard, shooting records and log sheets and group organisation.
- April 13th. Technology of Super 8 editing
- April 20th. The relation of shot to shot: Editing 2.
- April 27th. The technology of Non-Sync Sound Recording.
- EXERCISE 3: Juxtaposition Exercise.
- May 4th. Film structure
- May 11th. Technology of editing with sound
- May 18th. Scripting 1.
- May 25th. Techniques of lighting
- EXERCISE 4: Non-synchronous documentary
- June 1st. Script meetings

for the advance of R3000 from 1984's budget.

proposal advocates an advance from 1984's budget, (R13 200) expenditure, the sum of R3000 from specifically the output side for production work in 1984 i.e. R4500. This would be us with a basic budget of R500 for 3 productions in 1984 (R500 x 3). Given this situation we would negotiate post for funding projects, on the level of a subsidy, from other sources.

This situation is mainly due to finances required for rental & administrative charges due to I.M.P.; telephone expenses & purchases of video stock, as video is a convenient medium for some of the work done this year. Such factors, & initial planning did not take into account.

With regard to a meeting between the third secretary and a representative of the Unit (AfriScope) a suggestion was made to the effect of such a request and a proposal was requested from us. Subsequently we were informed that our request for an advance of R3000 was agreed on.

The advance would assist us, in the following ways:

In honouring our debt to I.M.P. the sum of R1154-11 (ref. to statement of income & expenditure as at 30 Nov).

OCT Salaries (R400 x 1 + R700 x 1)	R 600-00
Nov " (R600 - R300 Subsidy From I.M.P.)	R 300-00
Dec "	R 600-00
Rent & admin charges.	R 150-00
Tariff for Direct Cinema course (i.e. R45 x 3, as R45 is subsidised rate)	R 135-00
TOTAL	<u>R 2434-11</u>
verschil	2.1.67, 11
	• " " -

C.F. REPORT. FILM UNIT 1982

01E

<u>at Neerlands</u>	21 560,00
<u>with SACC. to Agelt film</u>	1 000,00
	22 560,00

→:

IMP for year	600,00	
expenses for Dec.	400,00	
Agelt Film	1 500,00	
Equipment	5 252,74	
Repairs	204,99	
	7 957,73	

BALANCE

14 602,27



AFRASOPE - MARCH 1983

INCOME:

BROUGHT FORWARD	14,602 27
RECEIVED FROM AFRAPIX	470 00
A/c VIDEO HIRE + LAB.	20 00

R 15,092 27

EXPENDITURE:

To: PETTY CASH	JAN '83	200 00
" "	FEB '83	300 00
" "	MAR '83	10 00
To: SALARIES	JAN.	400 00
	FEB.	600 00
	MAR.	600 00
PURCHASES: JHB. VIDEO		441 00
HENRIAN HUN		86 23
CINEVISION		69 80
DIONS		3619 66
To: LOAN - HIRE VIDEO		200 00
CALVIN PRASIM		50 00
IMP - OFFICE + ADMIN.	JAN '83	150 00
" "	FEB.	150 00
" "	MAR.	150 00
INV. 300 1/162 B/GWED		83 74

R 7110.43

BALANCE

7981 84

R 15,092 27

AFRASCOPIC

STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE AS AT  
30 APRIL 1983

INCOME

BALANCE AS AT 31-3-83 B/fwd

7981 845

EXPENDITURE:

PETTY CASH - - -	10 00
EXCOM INTERNATIONAL	514 75
TECHNIKA - CAMERA REPAIRS	311 53
LOAN TO DURBAN PROJECT	200 00
PHOTO AGENCIES - REPAIRS	126 14
DICKS JAZZ PIONEER	125 92
IMP - OFFICE & ADMIN APR'83	150 00
SALARIES APRIL 1983	<u>600 00</u>

2038 345

R 5943 50

30 APRIL 1983 BALANCE C/fwd

R 5943 50

AFRASCOPE

STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE

AS AT MAY 1983

INCOME:

BALANCE AS AT 31-4-83 B/P.

5943 50

100 TRF FROM WORKSHOP

177 35: 6121 05 R

EXPENDITURE:

FILMS SENT - E.WES

48 87

EXCOM INTERNATIONAL

524 06

MANOLA - SUPER 8 GLOBES

7 00

FRITH CASH.

50 00

CHARGES FOR USE OF TELETYPE

150 00

IMP - OFFICE & ADMIN. MAY 83

150 00

MANOLA - SALARY MAY '83

200 00

EXCOM - DISALLOWED DISCOUNT

13 34

DIONS - FILMS SENT BY E.WES

125 93

RURAL & COMMUNITY DEVEL. - 1982

1000 00

= 2269 26

R 3851 85

BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD

R 3851 85

AFRASCOPE

STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE

JUNE & JULY 1983

BALANCE B/Fwd END MAY

R3851-85

EXPENDITURE:

JUNE - CASH TO IMP - OFFICE & ADMIN.	150-00	
SALARIES - CALVIN & MANDLA	600-00	
PETTY CASH	30-00	
JULY - CAPS TOWN PROJECT	200-00	
HIRING EXPENSES (PER CALVIN)	20-00	
PETTY CASH	25-00	
BETAMAX TAPE & TRANSFERS	100-00	
SALARIES - CALVIN & MANDLA	600-00	
CASH TO IMP - OFFICE & ADMIN.	150-00	
CASH FOR - REPAIRS TO VIDEO CASSETTE	<u>45-00</u>	
		= <u>1920-00</u>
		<u>R1931-85,</u>

BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD R1931-85

**C37**

Adm: Louis cpo.

J Mohamed Jhs

No (19) - 1378787

Raw C 37'

A. PREAMBLE:

At the UDF Conference in Port Elizabeth last month, South Africa's constitutional arrangement came under the spotlight. UDF's response to the situation was discussed exhaustively and it came out clearly that conflict existed among delegates and no consensus could be reached.

At issue was whether UDF should participate in or boycott a referendum of "Coloureds" and "Indians" to test acceptance of the new constitution.

Since no consensus was reached, UDF member regions were asked to go back home and address the matter once more before it is again submitted for discussion. A Commission was appointed in Port Elizabeth to deal with the matter. We are required to look at the Commission's recommendations and formulate our response to the referendum.

Hereunder follows an exposition of the line we took at the P.E. Conference.

B. TOTAL REJECTION:

Which referendum is being addressed? Botha's or one called by the UDF?

(1) Botha's Referendum:

The Koornhof bills from which emanate the referendum issue are not to be seen in isolation from the total apartheid strategy. They are the logical and necessary culmination of a long process of domination; division and exploitation. Even for the racists, principles are fixed, strategies are medium term and tactics are flexible and short term.

- (a) Apartheid and the "cleansing of South Africa of all non-whites" is the basic principle upon which the government in South Africa operates.
- (b) The Constitutional proposals are one of the strategies of Botha and his cohorts (cf. Bantustans; Community Councils; C.M.C's, etc).
- (c) The Referendum is a tactic which the government and its sculleries may opt for in the present crisis.

Our response to these is our total rejection of both the principle as well as strategies and tactics of the government. The biggest question is how to do this effectively and in a principled manner.

The answer to this question should not be arrived at by dint of discussion but by empirical scientific approach. Our context and experience should be taken seriously as we attempt to answer this question.

2/... We are dealing ...

We are dealing here with a "tough state" which is not in an immediate crisis of collapse -- although the state is in a serious crisis. We are also dealing here with a crook of a player in this game -- South Africa is a stranger to fair play when it comes to things that threaten its very principles and strategies. Moreover, the delegates from both the Western Cape and Transvaal have indicated that their communities ("Coloureds" and "Indians") may still vote "Yes" as a result of lack of guidance or through being cheated at the polls.

The referendum arises from a racist situation and will be on racist lines ("Coloureds" and "Indians"). For this reason, participation therein will lead to the flouting of our principles -- non-racialism. Whatever strategies we adopt should not go against our principles.

The "No" vote campaign seems to be a weak and dangerous tactic. We may be losers in the manipulated polls and find ourselves in an embarrassing situation of having to campaign for a boycott of the elections emanating from a referendum we have participated in. For this reason we agitate for a call to boycott both the referendum, if it is called, as well as the elections. This means more organisation work on the part of our activist.

The boycott should not be seen as a permanent strategy. It is a viable tactic, in our context and experience. We have no reason to think it needs to be changed. It is not a passive tactic. Active campaigning and mobilisation is essential for it to succeed.

(2) UDF's Referendum:

If the referendum is called by the UDF, there are still dangers there. It will be a bad tactic for the UDF to use -- a racist referendum to solve the situation. Irrespective of who calls for it, an ethnic referendum is racist and is bad tactics.

As for using it to "demonstrate mobilisation skills to the Africans" (NEC) is a bad argument and is also tinged with racism. The struggle is not a forum where races or even tribes are engaged in demonstration of skills. The end goal of the struggle is liberation not conviction. This goes for strategies and tactics to be employed by the people.

Above all, if the UDF calls for a referendum of whatever kind, this would imply the acceptance of the illusion that our problems can still be solved by constitutional means involving "responsible internal leaders." To accept this, we believe, would be a grave mistake. If other people think constitutional solutions are still possible, we need to be told openly and in a hurry.

3/... C. CONCLUSION: ...

C. CONCLUSION:

To sum up, we stand for a total non-participation in any referendum. This is based on our experience and context. We also believe that it is the best non-confusing tactic that readily would gain the support of many people. If other regions have tactics that work for them, let them not be misled to think that they can work on a national basis.



**C38**

*Adm: Found  
UDF office files*

# UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

OF UNITES! APARTHEID DIVIDES!



NATIONAL OFFICE

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

Durban

15 January 1985

CIRCULAR TO ALL REGIONAL SECRETARIES

Dear Comrade

re: RELATIONSHIP WITH UNIONS

On October 19, 1984 the Acting General Secretary wrote a letter to all the Unions expressing the concern and desire of the UDF to strengthen its relationship with the Unions. He pointed out that the working unity established during the Anti-Constitution Campaign needed to be cemented. He advised unions that the UDF Regional offices would contact them.

Subsequent to this letter he sent out a circular to all regions of the Front informing them about the letter forwarded to unions and accordingly requested that Regions pursue more determinedly the objective of strengthening unity with unions.

When we setup the UDF we emphasized the need for worker participation, especially the organized working class. Yet very little has been achieved in this regard. We must not relent in our pursuit of this objective. ~~If we must mean anything to the organized working class our programmes must be characterised by its active participation.~~

A little reflection on what happened during the May Day activities in 1984 show conclusively a great lack of union co-operation. Of all the UDF Regions only the Western Cape managed to attract a significant crowd of 3 500 people for their May Day meeting. But here too the lack of worker participation was glaring.

The Head Office thinks that with another May Day 4 months ahead of us, we stand a better chance of creating conditions for greater co-operation with unions. The common threat to unions and the UDF expressed in recent detentions, the statements by government officials attacking both the UDF and the unions, joint participation in the Transvaal stay-away, common campaign to boycott the Simba Chips products, ~~the Grand Bazaar's strike which the Front supported are factors indicating the existing basis for co-operation.~~

2/....

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

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

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I actually think that we must seize this opportunity and use it to our advantage. I suggest that you move on this matter. Please appoint a person to take responsibility and forward the name to the H/O. The appointment of a person to concentrate on relationship with unions ensuring that meetings with unions take place is very essential.

Please treat this as a matter of urgency.

Yours in the struggle,



POPO MOLEFE  
GENERAL SECRETARY

**C39**

Adm: Found UDF office  
JHB

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

EVALUATION OF NATAL REGION

Ben<sup>u</sup> C 394.

PRELIMINARY REPORT: 4 NOVEMBER 1984

1. OBJECTIVES OF EVALUATION

- 1.1 To obtain such information from individuals and organisations as would be necessary to make an evaluation of the UDF.
- 1.2 To assess the need for changes in
  - 1.2.1 structures and co-ordination.
  - 1.2.2 staffing/personnel
  - 1.2.3 decision-making processes.
  - 1.2.4 relationship with affiliates.
  - 1.2.5 programs and campaigns.
  - 1.2.6 organisational role of UDF.
- 1.3 To identify our weaknesses so that we might eliminate them and strengthen our work overall.

2. METHOD OF EVALUATION

- 2.1 Interviews with officials
- 2.2 Interviews with R & C members.
- 2.3 Interviews with outside persons by press.
- 2.4 Questionnaires to affiliates (not many returned).
- 2.5 Workshops for activists (did not materialise).

3. PROBLEMS IN EVALUATION

- 3.1 Although the Committee met regularly and frequently, the announcement of the August elections and the planning for the anti-election campaign interrupted the work of the Committee. As a result the work of this Committee is incomplete. More effort should have been put into completing the evaluation before the commencement of the anti-election campaign.
- 3.2 Lack of co-operation from affiliates in returning the evaluation questionnaires hampered progress. To date not more than 10 have been returned - out of over 100 sent out. More follow-up of questionnaires could have led to better response. The first questionnaire was too long and complex - also no Zulu translation was provided.

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF UDF FORMATION

- 4.1 Important to understand, because will explain some of the objective and subjective factors which gave us the type/quality of front we

2/....

25

had - and also the reasons for some of the weaknesses we have today.

#### 4.1.1 Objective Factors:

- 4.1.1.1 ~~The increasing militancy of the people.~~
- 4.1.1.2 Increasing crisis in the state.
- 4.1.1.3 wide-spread, though fragmented development of organisations throughout the country.
- 4.1.1.4 The imposition of the constitution - acting as a catalyst.

#### 4.1.2 Subjective Factors:

- 4.1.2.1 ~~Activists and leadership inexperienced and underdeveloped.~~
- 4.1.2.2 No experience of national co-operation, ∴ low level of cohesiveness.
- 4.1.2.3 Limited experience in operating a national structure.
- 4.1.2.4 Very limited political organising experience.
- 4.1.2.5 Weak organisational structures generally.

### 5. OBJECTIVES OF UDF

#### 5.1 Reasons for Formation:

- 5.1.1 Urgent need to neutralise the dangers posed by the constitutional proposals and Koorhoff Bills.
- 5.1.2 Prevent the ~~co-option of Indians and Coloureds~~ and their isolation from Africans.
- 5.1.3 Need for unity and a national organisation.

#### 5.2 Objectives:

Flowing from above.

#### 5.3 Comment:

- 5.3.1 Because of repression and consequent absence of organisations channeling the political aspirations of our people - very high expectations of UDF which could not always be met.
- 5.3.2 Lack of sufficient appreciation of the nature and limitations of a front, eg, ~~most people joining front - adherents of the freedom charter - could not understand why the charter could not be program of UDF~~
- 5.3.3 Lack of differentiation between issues which could be tackled by front and that which a local or issue-oriented structure should take up.

3/....

- 5.3.4 Changed circumstances now would demand a review of immediate objectives and a consequent change in the program of action.

## 6. FRONTS AND POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

### 6.1 Approach to struggle:

Clarity on the question of which is the most appropriate form of organisation for our struggle at this stage it is important to have increasing clarity among our ranks of questions such as:

- 6.1.1 What is wrong with apartheid?
- 6.1.2 What kind of society do we want?
- 6.1.3 How are we going to bring about change?
- 6.1.4 What is the role of organisation in this process?
- 6.1.5 ~~What are the stages in the development of organisation and struggle?~~
- 6.1.6 What is the most appropriate form of organisation and struggle at this stage?

There is an urgent need for more workshops and other educational forums to promote a greater political awareness generally and on front politics specifically.

### 6.2 Limited Experience:

- 6.2.1 No previous experience among current generation of political activists of working with/in fronts.
- 6.2.2 Few, if any, relevant examples to refer to.
- 6.2.3 Limited practical experience of organisation.

### 6.3 Front appropriate, but...:

- 6.3.1 ~~The front form remains an appropriate form for foreseeable future.~~
- 6.3.2 The urgent need to organise our people - makes this an added responsibility of the front.
- 6.3.3 The front itself can and must be broadened further.

## 7. ORGANISATION: A VITAL ROLE

- 7.1 There can be no "struggle" against apartheid without an organised people.

- 7.2 Our success must be measured against the criterion --~~for~~  
~~what purpose are we mobilising and organising our people?~~
- 7.3 The task of organising then will be an added task of the front.
- 7.4 Appropriate resources need to be allocated for this purpose.

## 8. AFFILIATES

- 8.1 The relationship between the front and the affiliates requires direction and regular maintenance.
- 8.2 Urgent need to redefine this relationship and make it a more dynamic and meaningful one.
- 8.3 Need to work out programs for the active participation of the membership of the affiliates.
- 8.4 There has not been adequate opportunity to assess the impact of "UDF work" on programs of affiliates.
- 8.5 The UDF must play some role in advising and assisting affiliates to grow stronger.

## 9. INVOLVEMENT IN OTHER ISSUES

- 9.1 Although the UDF is a front, it is not possible to exclude involvement in other ("non-programed") issues.
- 9.2 However, there is a need to develop a set of criteria to guide UDF in selecting what issues to become involved in.
- 9.3 Suggested criteria to determine issues in which involvement is required:
- 9.3.1 is issue related to primary objectives of UDF?
- 9.3.2 are substantial number of people affected by issue?
- 9.3.3 is a substantial part of UDF constituency affected?
- 9.3.4 does it afford us the opportunity to organise new areas or bring in new affiliates to the UDF?
- 9.3.5 are there any serious repercussions?
- 9.4 Suggested criteria to determine type of involvement:
- 9.4.1 UDF must not substitute for role of local organisation.
- 9.4.2 Direct involvement should be limited and aimed at building an organisational structure to handle the issue.
- 9.4.3 Leadership and control over issue must remain with local people and structure.



## 10. STRUCTURES

- 10.1 We need greater clarity on the roles of R G C & R E C and also of Chairman, Secretaries, Treasurers, etc.
- 10.2 There should be a regular slot for sub-committees to report at R G C & R E C meetings.
- 10.3 Need for full-time paid Secretary to act as co-ordinator for all activists, ensure that meetings take place regularly and that there is good communication between all structures.
- 10.4 Notices of meetings and agendas must reach people in time.
- 10.5 We need to be much more disciplined to ensure meetings start on time and are structured so that there can be maximum participation (use of group discussions and buzz groups). Even small details like the arrangement of the meeting room can have an important effect on participation.
- 10.6 When the Executive members drop out or are unavailable for long periods (e.g. because of detention) the General Council must elect people to replace them at least until the next A G M.

## 11. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 11.01 An assessment of new conditions required.
- 11.02 New strategic direction to be determined.
- 11.03 Appropriate set of objectives to be defined.
- 11.04 New program of action to be formulated.
- 11.05 Organising our region the priority
  - 11.05.1 The Front:
    - increase number of organisations in front
  - 11.05.2 The People (Urban and Rural):
    - appropriate forms of organisations in all areas.
    - rural areas - a priority.
    - African areas - a priority
- 11.06 Need to develop a correct approach to Inkatha.
- 11.07 Training of activists, etc urgent
  - 11.07.1 Political training
  - 11.07.2 Organisational training
  - 11.07.3 Skill training

- 11.08 Press liaison to be strengthened.
- 11.09 Administration - need for a new more efficient system.
- 11.10 Personnel - full-time secretarial and organising staff urgently need.
  - more direct participation at all levels of UDF work from officials required.
- 11.11 Continue to build greater comradeship/understanding and cohesiveness within region and nationally.
- 11.12 Affiliates: their position and role in UDF and programs for their participation.

**C40**

Adm: I.p.o.

E Rangobui Deben

## WORKSHOP

### NOTES FOR CO-ORDINATORS

Rev "C40"

There will be two group discussions. In the first, attention will be directed to the UDF launching, the Declaration and resolutions and considerable time will need to be given to discussions on the understanding of the concept of a Front. The second discussion will focus on the programme of action with attention being given to the methodology to be used. Two issues on which strategic thinking is necessary will also be discussed.

#### GROUP DISCUSSION ONE

1. Discuss Declaration.
2. Present the input on "what is a Front" and discuss. It will be useful if among other things the following are covered :
  - the nature of a Front organisation
  - the relationship between UDF and its constituent and support organisations.
  - the respective roles and responsibilities of UDF and its constituents with particular attention to general rejection of the reforms and specific issues.

#### GROUP DISCUSSION TWO

1. Why is a Programme of Action (POA) necessary?
2. What does a POA entail?
- ~~3. Read input on POA and discuss.~~
4. Discuss the approach and considerations involved in the following issues:
  - the incorporation of Hambanati and Lamontville into Kwa Zulu.
  - the referenda.
5. Go back to the POA and get the group to identify concrete activities within the POA.

## THE FRONT

POLITICAL ORGANISATION has the following characteristics:

- it is a single structure guided by a single constitution.
- it has a single political philosophy and set of objectives.
- it has a programme of activity based on its philosophy.

A FRONT, on the other hand

- brings together a number of independent organisations
- each organisation retains its identity, policy, and programme.
- the Front is guided by a set of objectives, usually very specific eg. constitution and Koornhof Bills
- the organisations within the Front co-operate on the above objectives but may continue their own work/programme.
- the individual organisations within the Front make specific links with the programme of the Front : eg.
  - the community organisations link up and do specific work in the local implications of the proposals;
  - the worker movement will mobilise workers on the basis of the effects of the bills on workers.

Adm :

- Documents ① - ⑥ found ①9  
UDF office files.

- Document ② also found i.p.o.  
Accused No 21

UDF  
circulars.

- 41/1 Circular sent by No 19 to  
all Regional Secretaries enclosing i.o.  
Nelson Mandela's Statement.
- 41/4 Compiled by No 19  
Circular to all Reg. Sects
- NB 41/5 Circular to all Reg. Sects. No 19  
1 YY : "Success of campaign. etc."
- 41/6 Circular to all Reg. Sect  
Duplicate of 41/4

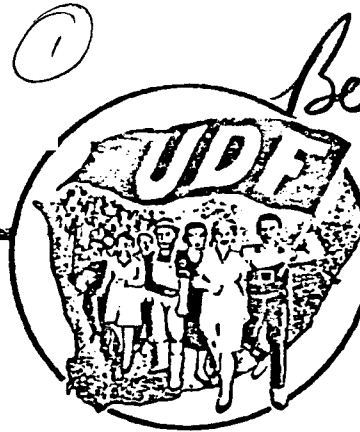
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" 26/8/87 Docs ②

No 20 14/9/87 doc 2

# UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

UDF UNITES! APARTHEID DIVIDES!



NATIONAL OFFICE

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

12 February 1985

ALL REGIONAL SECRETARIES

Dear Comrades

Please find enclosed the following:

1. Nelson Mandela's statement
2. Minutes of the National Treasury meeting
3. Letter on Treason Trialists
4. Letter on International Youth Year

Please translate the statement referred in point, print more copies and circulate it broadly. In the case of the Eastern Cape, Border and Western Cape please translate into Xhosa and Afrikaans.

Thank you.

Yours in struggle

**POPO MOLEFE**  
GENERAL SECRETARY

MANDI  
850208  
sp2

No 19  
26/9/87

(2)

No 20  
14/9/87

MR NELSON MANDELA'S RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT P W  
BOTHAS OFFER MADE IN PARLIAMENT

ADDRESS GIVEN TO THE PEOPLE AT JABULANI AMPHITHEATRE BY  
ZINDZI MANDELA ON SUNDAY THE 10th FEBRUARY 1985

ON FRIDAY MY MOTHER AND OUR ATTORNEY SAW MY FATHER AT POLLSMOOR PRISON TO OBTAIN HIS ANSWER TO BOTHAS OFFER OF CONDITIONAL RELEASE.

THE PRISON AUTHORITIES ATTEMPTED TO STOP THIS STATEMENT BEING MADE BUT HE WOULD HAVE NONE OF THIS AND MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE WOULD MAKE THE STATEMENT TO YOU, THE PEOPLE.

STRANGERS LIKE BETHELL FROM ENGLAND AND PROFESSOR DASH FROM THE UNITED STATES HAVE IN RECENT WEEKS BEEN AUTHORISED BY PRETORIA TO SEE MY FATHER WITHOUT RESTRICTION YET PRETORIA CANNOT ALLOW YOU, THE PEOPLE, TO HEAR WHAT HE HAS TO SAY DIRECTLY. HE SHOULD BE HERE HIMSELF TO TELL YOU WHAT HE THINKS OF THIS STATEMENT BY BOTHAS. HE IS NOT ALLOWED TO DO SO. MY MOTHER WHO ALSO HEARD HIS WORDS IS ALSO NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK TO YOU TODAY.

MY FATHER AND HIS COMRADES AT POLLSMOOR PRISON SEND THEIR GREETINGS TO YOU THE FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLE OF THIS OUR TRAGIC LAND IN THE FULL CONFIDENCE THAT YOU WILL CARRY ON THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

HE, WITH HIS COMRADES AT POLLSMOOR PRISON SEND THEIR VERY WARMEST GREETINGS TO BISHOP TUTU. BISHOP TUTU HAS MADE IT CLEAR TO THE WORLD THAT THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE BELONGS TO YOU WHO ARE THE PEOPLE. WE SALUTE HIM.

~~MY FATHER AND HIS COMRADES AT POLLSMOOR PRISON ARE GRATEFUL TO THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT WHO WITHOUT HESITATION MADE THIS VENUE AVAILABLE TO THEM SO THAT THEY COULD SPEAK TO YOU TODAY.~~

MY FATHER AND HIS COMRADES WISH TO MAKE THIS STATEMENT TO YOU, THE PEOPLE, FIRST. THEY ARE CLEAR THAT THEY ARE ACCOUNTABLE TO YOU AND TO YOU ALONE. AND THAT YOU SHOULD HEAR THEIR VIEWS



DIRECTLY AND NOT THROUGH OTHERS.

MY FATHER SPEAKS NOT ONLY FOR HIMSELF AND FOR HIS COMRADES AT POLLSMOOR PRISON BUT HE HOPES HE ALSO SPEAKS FOR ALL THOSE IN JAIL FOR THEIR OPPOSITION TO APARTHEID, FOR ALL THOSE WHO ARE BANISHED, FOR ALL THOSE WHO ARE IN EXILE, FOR ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER UNDER APARTHEID, FOR ALL THOSE WHO ARE OPPONENTS OF APARTHEID AND FOR ALL THOSE WHO ARE OPPRESSED AND EXPLOITED.

THROUGHOUT OUR STRUGGLE THERE HAVE BEEN PUPPETS WHO HAVE CLAIMED TO SPEAK FOR YOU. THEY HAVE MADE THIS CLAIM, BOTH HERE AND ABROAD. THEY ARE OF NO CONSEQUENCE. MY FATHER AND HIS COLLEAGUES WILL NOT BE LIKE THEM.

MY FATHER SAYS I AM A MEMBER OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS. I HAVE ALWAYS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND I WILL REMAIN A MEMBER OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS UNTIL THE DAY I DIE. OLIVER TAMBO IS MUCH MORE THAN A BROTHER TO ME. HE IS MY GREATEST FRIEND AND COMRADE FOR NEARLY FIFTY YEARS. IF THERE IS ANY ONE AMONGST YOU WHO CHERISHES MY FREEDOM OLIVER TAMBO CHERISHES IT MORE AND I KNOW THAT HE WOULD GIVE HIS LIFE TO SEE ME FREE. THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HIS VIEWS AND MINE.

MY FATHER SAYS I AM SURPRISED AT THE CONDITIONS THAT THE GOVERNMENT WANTS TO IMPOSE ON ME. I AM NOT A VIOLENT MAN; MY COLLEAGUES AND I WROTE IN 1952 TO MALAN ASKING FOR A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE TO FIND A SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEMS OF OUR COUNTRY BUT THAT WAS IGNORED.

No 20, 14/9/8

WHEN STRIJDOM WAS IN POWER, WE MADE THE SAME OFFER. AGAIN IT WAS IGNORED.

WHEN VERWOERD WAS IN POWER WE ASKED FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR ALL THE PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA TO DECIDE ON THEIR FUTURE. THIS TOO, WAS IN VAIN.

IT WAS ONLY THEN WHEN ALL OTHER FORMS OF RESISTANCE WERE NO LONGER OPEN TO US THAT WE TURNED TO ARMED STRUGGLE.

LET BOTHA SHOW THAT HE IS DIFFERENT TO MALAN, STRIJDOM AND VERWOERD.

LET HIM RENOUNCE VIOLENCE.

LET HIM SAY THAT HE WILL DISMANTLE APARTHEID.

LET HIM UNBAN THE PEOPLES ORGANISATION, THE  
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

LET HIM FREE ALL WHO HAVE BEEN IMPRISONED  
BANISHED OR EXILED FOR THEIR OPPOSITION TO  
APARTHEID.

LET HIM GUARANTEE FREE POLITICAL ACTIVITY SO  
THAT THE PEOPLE MAY DECIDE WHO WILL GOVERN THEM.

I CHERISH MY OWN FREEDOM DEARLY BUT I CARE EVEN  
MORE FOR YOUR FREEDOM. TOO MANY HAVE DIED SINCE  
I WENT TO PRISON. TOO MANY HAVE SUFFERED FOR THE  
LOVE OF FREEDOM. I OWE IT TO THEIR WIDOWS, TO  
THEIR ORPHANS, TO THEIR MOTHERS AND TO THEIR  
FATHERS WHO HAVE GRIEVED AND WEPT FOR THEM. NOT  
ONLY I HAVE SUFFERED DURING THESE LONG LONELY  
WASTED YEARS. I AM NOT LESS LIFE LOVING THAN YOU  
ARE. BUT I CANNOT SELL MY BIRTHRIGHT NOR AM I  
PREPARED TO SELL THE BIRTHRIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO  
BE FREE. I AM IN PRISON AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF  
THE PEOPLE. AND OF YOUR ORGANISATION THE AFRICAN  
NATIONAL CONGRESS WHICH WAS BANNED. WHAT FREEDOM  
AM I BEING OFFERED WHILST THE ORGANISATION OF  
THE PEOPLE REMAINS BANNED. WHAT FREEDOM AM I  
BEING OFFERED WHEN I MAY BE ARRESTED ON A PASS  
OFFENCE. WHAT FREEDOM AM I BEING OFFERED TO LIVE  
MY LIFE AS A FAMILY WITH MY DEAR WIFE WHO  
REMAINS IN BANISMENT IN BRANDFORT. WHAT FREEDOM  
AM I BEING OFFERED WHEN I MUST ASK FOR  
PERMISSION TO LIVE IN AN URBAN AREA. WHAT  
FREEDOM AM I BEING OFFERED WHEN I NEED A STAMP  
IN MY PASS TO SEEK WORK. WHAT FREEDOM AM I BEING  
OFFERED WHEN MY VERY SOUTH AFRICAN CITIZENSHIP  
IS NOT RESPECTED.

ONLY FREE MEN CAN NEGOTIATE. PRISONERS CANNOT  
ENTER INTO CONTRACTS. HERMAN TOIVO JA TOIVO,  
WHEN FREED, NEVER GAVE ANY UNDERTAKING, NOR WAS  
HE CALLED UPON TO DO SO. MY FATHER SAYS I CANNOT  
AND WILL NOT GIVE ANY UNDERTAKING AT A TIME WHEN  
I AND YOU THE PEOPLE ARE NOT FREE. YOUR FREEDOM  
AND MINE CANNOT BE SEPERATED. I WILL RETURN.

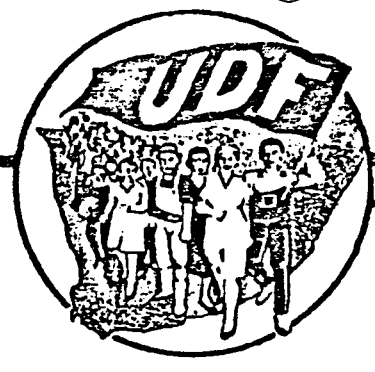
No 19  
26/8/87

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Copy

# UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

**UDF UNITES! APARTHEID DIVIDES!**



NATIONAL OFFICE

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

12 February 1985

MINUTES OF THE JOINT TREASURER'S MEETING, HELD ON 12 JANUARY, 1985  
IN DURBAN.

Present: National Treasury, Transvaal, Border, Natal, Eastern Cape, Western Cape. Secretaries from Natal, W Cape and Tv1, as well as from National Office, attended part of the meeting.

1. NATIONAL TREASURER'S REPORT

a) The National Treasurer reported that the National audit could not be completed until Regional audits had been forwarded to the National Office. This was a matter of extreme urgency. Another problem was the fact that few Regions kept regular books, and that there was no standard National accountancy procedures.

b) Regional Allocations to date (December 1984)

Transvaal	R41 300
Eastern Cape	17 894
Western Cape	40 500
Natal	40 500
Border	17 200
Northern Cape	11 800
OFS	..... 900
	<u>R170 094</u>
	=====

c) National Income R293 829

Expenditure	Audit	R1 500
Bank Charges		80
Depreciation		2 341
Grants to Regions (to Sept 1984)		156 390

21...

Balance B/F	R160 311
Legal Expenses	130
Meetings	2 970
Motor & Travel	18 576
Publicity/Media	7 021
Salaries	21 740
Postage	852
Sundries	40
Telephone	6 973
T-shirts	9 248
	<hr/>
	R227 861
	<hr/> <hr/>

- d) The National Treasurer requested that Regions supply quarterly income/expenditure statements as well as yearly audits.

The Western Cape reported that the Regional audit would be started immediately. The W Cape supported the recommendation for proper books and a voucher system.

The Eastern Cape reported that an auditor had been approved by the R.E.C, and that the books had been handed over in December, 1984.

The Transvaal reported that a Finance Committee had been established in October 1984 and a cash book had been opened. The audit would take some time because of insufficient records prior to October 1984. There were no treasurers operating in the Transvaal at the moment.

The National Treasurer urged that acting-treasurers be appointed immediately.

Border reported that an income/expenditure statement had been submitted to the auditors. The region did not foresee any problem with the audit.

Natal reported that the journal, cash book and ledger were up to date and that the audit would be ready within one week.

- 1) All regions stated that audits would be submitted within the shortest period possible. The maximum time for this was two months. All Regions agreed that no further allocations would be made until audits were submitted. As a temporary measure, the larger regions would be granted R4 000 and the smaller regions R2 000. Future allocations would be determined by existing formulas. Additional projects within each region could be motivated for.

- 2) Each Region would submit income/expenditure statements every three months.
- 3) A National Treasurers meeting, together with the UDF auditors, would be held on Saturday, February 2, in Johannesburg.

Here, a common set of books will be drawn up, using a common system. All Regions to begin looking for suitable treasurers and book-keepers in time for the forthcoming regional AGM's. The National Treasurers' Workshop would be paid for by the National Office.

#### 4) Planning Ahead

All Regions to begin preparing budgets for their respective regions. The National budget would be re-examined at the forthcoming national treasurers meeting. Natal emphasised the need for proper political planning to go in conjunction with financial planning. Changing geographical and demographic considerations to be taken into considerations as well.

#### 5) Regional Debts

Transvaal. The Transvaal region reported that they owe a total of R23 000 and requested the National Treasury to assist them in meeting this debt. It was finally agreed that no debt would be met until audited statements were forthcoming. The Transvaal and the National Office are to meet and submit recommendations on repayment of debt to next N.E.C. (Natal proposed that the debt be repaid but taken from future allocations; Border proposed that 50% of the debt be repaid, and 50% be subtracted from future allocations).

Western Cape. It was agreed that the request from the W Cape for assistance in payment of debts would be treated sympathetically as the National Executive Committee had granted the W Cape a R16 000 allocation in March 1984 for the usual campaigns, which however had never been paid due to lack of funds at that particular time.

*11/8/84*

Transvaal also submitted a request for a loan of R12 000 to be used for fundraising purposes. Natal recommended that Transvaal should borrow from their proposed allocation for the time being. The question of loans was not ruled out completely, neither should they be dependent on audited statements. The National Treasurer would make the final decision.

#### 6) Fundraising.

All Regions agreed that regional fundraising has a priority. The national treasurer proposed that regions raise 2/3 of their budgets. The Western Cape said that this could be done only if high-cost items such as media and national executive travel be met by the national treasury. It was agreed that all regions would have to be more realistic when planning campaigns and not assume that funds would always be available from the national treasury.

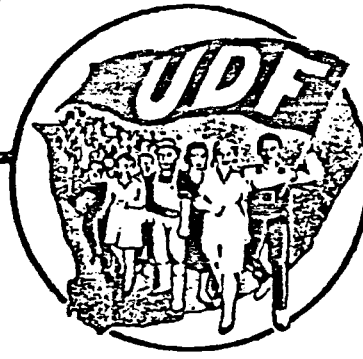
The meeting closed at 9.00 on Saturday evening.

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# UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

UDF UNITES! APARTHEID DIVIDES!



NATIONAL OFF

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

MEMORANDUM

TO : ALL REGIONAL SECRETARIES

FROM: HEAD OFFICE

DATE: 11 FEBRUARY, 1985

SUBJECT: TREASON TRIAL

Dear Comrades

As you know the state has finally refused bail to our eight (8) comrades standing trial on charges of treason. This means that they will remain in jail for as long as their trial is in process.

Now, we of the UDF have been contending that the Apartheid regime is illegitimate and so is its pernicious system of detention and charges under its security legislation. It seems therefore that the opportunity has arisen for us to challenge the state to release our comrades.

The matter has been discussed with the comrades concerned. The view is that a campaign for their release must be launched and that this be linked with other matters. They have mandated the N.E.C to do all in its powers to launch and intensify the campaign.

We would like to appeal to all Secretaries to set in motion, as a matter of urgency a discussion on this matter, first at the level of affiliates and then that of regional General Councils. The N.E.C will also discuss the matter. But finally our campaign must be the synthesis of the recommendations of the regions.

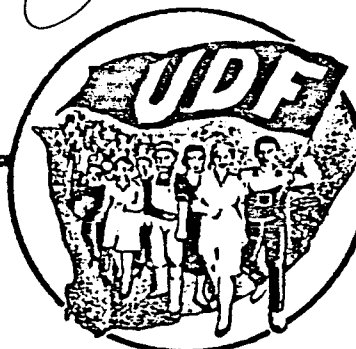
We shall appreciate it if this matter will receive your urgent attention.

Yours in struggle,

POPO MOLEFE  
GENERAL SECRETARY

# UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

UDF UNITES! APARTHEID DIVIDES!



NATIONAL OFFICE

KHOTSO HOLOFANE  
42 DE VILLIERS  
JOHANNESBURG  
P.O. BOX 1036  
TEL: 29-1916  
29-1917

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL SECRETARIES

FROM: HEAD OFFICE

DATE: 13 FEBRUARY 1985

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR

No 19  
10.8.87, 17/8/87  
~~No 19~~ 17/8/87

Dear Comrades

On January 12 and 13, 1985 a number of Youth organisations, affiliates and non-affiliates of the UDF met in Durban to discuss the I.Y.Y and the structure of the National Youth organisations and plan to launch the two.

No 19  
17/8/87

The National Office discussed the report (verbal) of the said meeting with the co-ordinators of both the N.Y.O and the I.Y.Y. viz Dan Montsitsi and Deacon Mathe. After this discussion the National Office was left with the impression that firstly there was no strong motivation as to why the campaign should not be conducted under the banner of the UDF. Secondly that there was no clarity as to how they proposed to prepare for the campaign between then and the formation of the N.Y.O. Thirdly that meeting did not seem to recognize the urgency of the I.Y.Y. To that extent did not give a deadline for co-ordinating structures to be set up and the unrolling of the I.Y.Y. programme.

No 19  
17/8/87

It is the view of the National Office that the decision taken is incorrect and may affect the effectiveness of the campaign. The UDF has already won a great amount of legitimacy both nationally and internationally. Many people and organisations on these planes will support anything that is associated with the Front. To give the I.Y.Y. campaign publicity and to win even greater support for it we need to encourage our affiliates to conduct it under the banner of the UDF. This will also provide a measure of protection from state harassment to activists for they will be projected as UDF activists in the event of detention and arrest. And the state does not want negative publicity at this stage. They may therefore avoid unnecessary arrests.

19  
17/8/87

But important is the fact that we have already started building the UDF as a vehicle to advance our struggle. The youth organisations in their campaigns, especially the I.Y.Y must be seen to be part of this broad movement. The I.Y.Y provides the scenario.

2/.....

17/8/87  
No 19

Another factor which every Region must take into account is that it is the UDF which is ultimately responsible for everything done by our affiliates locally and abroad. There must therefore be a close co-operation and common discipline to our approach to issues. Now the UDF having gained experience during the past campaigns stands a better chance of assisting and ensuring that the campaign becomes a success.

We are not suggesting that the UDF will lead the campaign itself but simply saying that the youth must do so using the UDF name and guided by it. This suggestion does not conflict with the objective of strengthening affiliates in effect it achieves two goals; It simultaneously strengthens the youth organisations and project the UDF.

We would like to appeal to the R.E.C and R.G.C's to discuss this matter urgently with a view to persuading the youth affiliates to change the position taken in Natal as stated above.

Please forward your response to the H/Q as soon as possible.

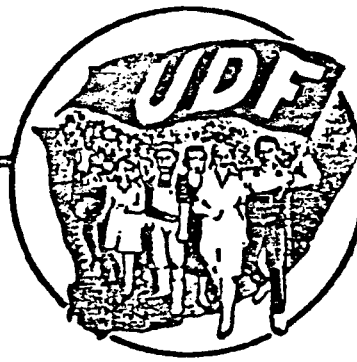
Yours in struggle

POPO MOLEFE  
GENERAL SECRETARY



# UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

DF UNITES! APARTHEID DIVIDES!



NATIONAL OFFICE

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

## MEMORANDUM

TO : ALL REGIONAL SECRETARIES

FROM: HEAD OFFICE

DATE: 11 FEBRUARY, 1985

SUBJECT: TREASON TRIAL

*Dupe of 41(4)*

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The matter has been discussed with the comrades concerned. The view is that a campaign for their release must be launched and that this be linked with other matters. They have mandated the N.E.C to do all in its powers to launch and intensify the campaign.

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We shall appreciate it if this matter will receive your urgent attention.

Yours in struggle,

  
POPO MOLEFE  
GENERAL SECRETARY

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

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

**C42**

Adm: Found

UDF office JWB

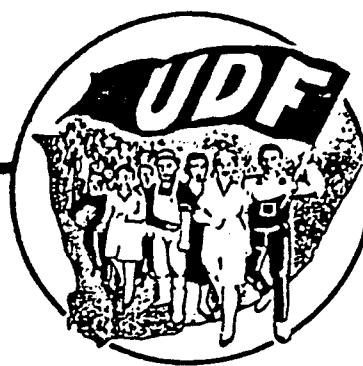
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Circular sent by No. 19

# UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

DF UNITES! APARTHEID DIVIDES!

Moss



Box "C 4 2"  
NATIONAL OFFICE

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

13 September 1984

## CIRCULAR TO ALL REGIONAL SECRETARIES

Dear Comrades

During its meeting in Bloemfontein on July 21, 1984, the N.E.C could not take binding decisions relating to the most concrete question of the future of the UDF. It was noted that Regional mandates were required before such serious decisions could be taken.

The N.E.C consequently resolved to refer the matter to the Regions for thorough discussion, and that its views be seen as mere guidelines for such discussion.

We would like to ask you to ensure that serious discussions go into the above question. This must preferably be handled in workshops. Our workshops must be broadly representative of our affiliates. We must guard against a few activists deciding for organisations whilst organisations themselves are left in the dark.

Please make sure that the views of the Regions are made known to the N.E.C. meeting on 29 - 30 September, 1984.

I enclose some guidelines arising out of the said N.E.C. meeting.

Yours in struggle.

*E. Molefe*

*PM* POPO MOLEFE  
GENERAL SECRETARY

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

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

## THE DEMANDS OF THE UDF AND THE ANTI-ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

At the National Executive of the United Democratic Front, held in Bloemfontein on 21.07.84, discussion took place as to what sort of demands the ~~UDF should put forward during the course of the anti-election campaign.~~ This discussion had risen out of a need felt by all regions of the UDF to ~~put forward a clear alternative to the new constitution and to provide direction and leadership to the broad masses~~ of our people whom we are asking not to vote on August 22 and 29.

The NEC stated firmly that because any demands put forward by the UDF relate directly to the overall policy of the UDF, decisions could only be taken after thorough discussion in all regions and at all levels. The NEC has however submitted a suggested outline for discussion in all regions:

a) Our view of the future. It was generally agreed that the broad demands of the UDF, as written in our Declaration, should be emphasised. This would include our vision of a non-racial democratic South Africa in a unified country, based on the right of all adults to vote. In addition, our vision includes ~~the participation in, and the democratic control of all institutions by the people, as well as the democratic control of resources.~~

b) Our method of struggle. It was also felt that while projecting our long-term demands, it is also necessary to emphasise the method of struggle that we have adopted, in order to emphasise the differences between us and those elements who have adopted the path of collaboration. In this regard, the UDF has chosen to base itself on the organisations of the people, that our organisations are in themselves non racial and democratic with the leadership directly responsible to the membership. In addition, our

P.T.O.

## THE FUTURE OF THE UDF - SOME N.E.C. VIEWS

### 1. On the Future

It is generally accepted that the conference resolutions and the UDF Declaration indicate continuity beyond the elections. Above all, the constitution is viewed as a process whose implementation will carry contradictions which will make the demands enshrined in the UDF all the more relevant. The N.E.C. notes however, that with the implementation of the new constitution the emphasis and focus of the Front may shift but this would be determined by changing conditions as assessed by the UDF through its structures.

### 2. Structure and Form

2.1 The N.E.C. notes that the structure and form that the UDF assumed at its inception were determined by conditions present at the time. The method of a tactical front was because of the need for the broadest possible unity. The N.E.C. believes that it is still necessary to retain the UDF as a tactical front for it provides enough scope for the drawing of more organisations particularly the unions. Nevertheless the N.E.C. notes that, ~~not wishes but conditions will finally tell if the UDF should transform into another type of Front.~~

2.2 Although some affiliates may feel that the UDF is not militant enough and that its Declaration is too moderate, the considered view of the N.E.C. is that whatever tactics we apply and whatever programme we develop, we must win support rather than push organisations and backward sections of our society into the hands of those forces working against us.

### 3. Policy

The N.E.C. believes that the policies of the UDF must be such that they do not depart from the spirit of a broad front. For example, the UDF in its current form cannot be pushed to pronounce on a definite economic policy for a new South Africa. It can generalise in this respect.

### 4. Operational Areas

It is generally accepted that in the post election period (as we indicated earlier) the Front must explore new operational areas. Removals, pass arrests, food prices, legitimacy of Black Local Authorities, Bantustans, events such as International Youth Year and the UN 'End of Women's Decade' must be concretely addressed.

Regions must pull together Youth Organisations to discuss the kind of youth activities that could be engaged in so as to build the International Youth Year. Maybe we could think of UDF Youth Publications of all UDF affiliates, non-affiliates and all youth activities, e.g. anti-conscription campaign. Another possibility is regional youth conferences culminating in a national conference which will ensure attendance by thousands of young people and representation from a very broad spectrum of youth groups.

These views are not intended to pre-empt any serious discussion. They must not be seen as a ceiling to any meaningful discussion. New ideas extending beyond the points given are welcome.

**C43**

Adm: Found  
UDF Office JWB

(20) - 22/9/87 document 0

# UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

UDF UNITES! APARTHEID DIVIDES!



TRANSVAAL  
REGIONAL OFFICE

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

1984/08/14

Baw<sup>u</sup> C 43

Phineas Lekoloane (mr)  
Mogodi School  
Private Bag X 22  
CHUENESPOORT  
0745

20 27/9/87

Dear Friend

Re: Application for Membership

In response to your letter dated 1984/08/07, requesting for membership of the UDF.

I take this opportunity to explain to you, what UDF is. Friend UDF is a Front of organisations, not an organisation itself. It was formed to fight against the new constitution act which aims at co-opting Coloureds and Indians to become partners in Apartheid. This Constitution aims at making Coloureds and Indians legislators of pass laws, evictions, and removals. On the other hand it was formed to oppose the Koornhof laws and the Orderly movement of black persons bills which aims at deviding the African population and further making them alliens in the land of their birth. It also aims at creating a group of people who would be called commuters i.e a group of people who will work in the so-called white south africa but have no rights to live in these areas.

Friend, if you wish to join UDF as an individual, it is impossible, but if you want to join as na organisation all you have to do is to sighn a UDF declaration.

We will also be happy to explain to you our working principles to you and we will also be available to help structure an organisation in your area.

Please find enclosed in your letter, one copy of our latest UDF newsletter and a copy of UDF declaration.

Hoping to hear from you very soon.

Yours faithfully

M. VALLI (UDF TRANSVAAL SECRETARY)

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

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

Adm: Found upo.  
Account No 21.  
Completed by No 21

(21) 7/10/87 p 8  
87/10/87



Bew (H4)

①

① Pamphlet of (what to be included)

(a) History of atrocities in racial from 1945 to the present time

② Removals and relocation of our people.

CHURCHES Participation

Churches will be requested to ring bells from 7pm to 8pm starting on the 24<sup>th</sup> October until Sunday 7pm.

The possibilities of co-operation between churches in terms of ~~activities~~ dissemination of information should be investigated, which will be geared towards the

2

UDF

We of the United Democratic front would like to inform you about the threat that has been issued by Mrs L. Le Grange to ~~be~~ our front. over the last few weeks at different meetings of National party and the press-statements issue that has been calculated to paint the UDF and its affiliates as ~~the~~ instigators of what is called revolutionary climate

We request all people in the name of democracy to express their opinion about the threat and further request people to endorse the UDF position over the constitution stand

We would like to endorse the UDF position <sup>stand</sup> statement and request you to sign or alter the ~~pp~~ whatever you do not agree with.

Civic problem

a. co Ratnanda Hall. 3

Harassment from the Police

Sariceni, Madras

3131 TSOLO STREET

RATNANDA TENDISAPPA

HEIDELBERG 2400

## United Democratic Front

(4) (21) 7/10/83

### ① National Launch

U.D.F. was the intention to form U.D.F. came after the successful campaign by the Democratic force in the Indian community around the 1982 which is now largely known as ANT. S.A.I.C. Campaign when one of our Patron Allan Boesak called on the democratic forces to oppose the constitutional "Concession". The involvement of organisations through processes discussions with individuals saw the birth of this biggest front since the All Africa Convention, Congress<sup>to</sup> alliance 1955.

Let us look at the basis that led to this formation in relation with the with this other alliances of the 40 and that of the fifties

### 1 Causes of the All Africa Conventions

① Which were was intended to create self-consciousness amongst African people against Imperialism after the first world war which was what is today known Scramble for colonies in east Asia, and Africa and Latin America has created the need for African people to create <sup>Common</sup> some understanding working relationships to defend themselves against the common enemies who had just clashed because of their conflicting interests.

2 Most of our people were coerced to go and fight the war that was to perpetuate their oppression and domination, and to fear of the worst oppression by the then racist Germany

②

5

The defeat of the German Empire did not bring the desired results. As most African states believed that they would be able to get reparation after the war.

This saw the birth of stronger organisations in most of African states and hence the beginning of wind of change, which saw most of them begin to liberate themselves from the yoke of imperialism.

This created a new manœuvre which is known as economic exploitation and made most of those states to reap the bitter fruits of what they had fought for.

The wind of change continued nevertheless until some of the countries that waged the wars of liberation <sup>later first</sup> ~~over~~ around the <sup>later first</sup> states coupled the war of independence with the education of their people which was intended to enable them to understand the shortcomings of those countries that gained political independence only.

We then saw those countries that are referred as Southern African which means South of equator being more sympathetic to socialist policies.

Here at home ~~we~~ we saw those who ruled our countries giving power to the white regime in 1948 and on the other hand the splinter group emerging between those who were then opting for a more radical position after these conference which was held in <sup>All Africa</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>conference</sup> conference. The birth of Non European Unity Movement.

6

Which became more ~~extra~~ critical of the posture of the those who believed in a more subtle program to <sup>which</sup> take was geared toward taking Majority of our people with.

We again saw another group breaking away in the early fifties of those who believed that Africa should be for Africans, the major program being the relationship between the African organisation and the whites. Some people some these up as being the beginning of the B.C. movements in our country.

Let us look at what made the United Democratic front insist on maintaining the alliance with people from other sectors.

- ① Apartheid has been designed to bribe the white communities and other communities too to a lesser extent
- ② The Nat have always maintained that what ever they are doing is in the best interest of the minority groups
- ③ That African people has to be divided in ethnic group as to save them from annihilating each other. Hence the Bantustans.
- ④ When the UDF was form all these arguments were in the back of our mind, hence our approach has to be that of building unity of all S.A.

7

people over the constitution that was intended to maintain these approaches.

Our stand became that of justice that is based on the will of the people as against that which was intended to maintain the division.

This has appealed to people from all sectors of our communities and saw birth of democratic organisations in all communities like Todae.

Johannesburg democratic action Committee which is gaining strength in those sectors of

21  
9/10/87 The sympathy that we enjoy from the some students in the predominately African Universities can not be over exercised and these was beginning to threaten the basic theories of Apartheidism.

In the African areas we saw the concerted campaign of mobilization that has improved the level of political understanding which was beginning to wade from that of the sixties.

The Community Council election as the immediate pointers to these were in some areas only 9% of the people casted their vote and all with the admission of the ~~an~~ Government not exceeding 30%.

New structures and organisations emerging in different areas around the country. Some stronger as others weak.

What is becoming clear is that the <sup>8</sup> Communists were beginning to get themselves organised ~~in~~ mainly in three broad categories Civic, Youth, Women and Union were getting much more clearer in their political approaches.

These has upsetted the master-plan of the National Government and now we are witnessing the highest level of oppression that has led to the communists in the coal triangle under siege. Students all over the country being the major victims of torture that has been experienced since 1976. For demanding the democratic process of negotiation with those who rule over their lives in <sup>instituted</sup> ~~education~~ of learnings. Strategies of avoid and rule failing to bring peace at those level. Reactionary Committee failing to deliver the goods.

21/9/10 I think Chairperson that we have reach a stage where the government of the day has been exposed effectively for being unable to handle the crisis at all its stop gap measure have fallen apart.

21/9/10 And we have to think of new methods of bring justice based on the will of all the people in our country.

21/9/10 We can only do this by educating ~~our~~ ~~one~~ ~~another~~ in new strategies and tactics to further our struggle and for these we need a concerted program of education at all level especially the 3 major categories that I have mentioned



(2)

9

21 Close Organisation

9/10 } need to be strengthened, and program of education to enable people to take charge of our people's day to day ~~pragm~~ problems cannot be overemphasised

21 } We have to think of creating people who would be able to man/woman offices of the people in all our areas.

Our people are faced with real increases threat of evictions corruption is at its <sup>highest</sup> toll in the council that has been imposed over our people. Question of membership cards will be our only saviour against the intended onslaught of the council guards in the near future.

21 } Even the problem of educational crisis can in fact be better handled by parents who are knowledgeable of the children's frustration and plight at institution of learning.

Youth

21 } Her Person Power can be drawn for leadership from our Present Youth Organisation for extensive education in skills and leadership roles to enable them to man these <sup>advice</sup> offices

Womens

21 } Our mothers can be educated to take their rightful place by organising themselves educating us in health and sustaining the moral of our communities, which will be of outmost importance whilst fighting for a just and true democratic S.A.

2

7/10/87

It has been is a well known fact that the enemy of democracy would over corrupt the communities in order to maintain strong hand over it. the youth is being abused mentally and physically. Alcohol has been is one of the major problems in the exceptor communities would over

We have to find a way to change these destructive habits that has seen poverty being the order of the day in our respects. all these can be brought program and the suggested slogan of Long Live the UDF.  
Ban a Partheid.

N.B TUL udf have changed its structure to form Area committees and these committees have to ensure to continue of these new face of education of our people.

Secure resources for these programs and maintenance of the structures that has been created in their respective areas. P.T.A area committee has agreed to the ~~yearly~~ minimum contribution of organisation monthly to the P.A

Present

Lloyd, 7 Chitene Moss Chitene

Additional members Murphy, Jenty

Amendment

That the National give a report to G.C.

\* Two people, Moss Franko

Correspondance

United Church of Canada

- that the issue of Information office be desc

N. oppa reply.

- Communication with N.

N. see letters responsibilities

- How money is spent

Jdsaw > Shabanqu  
Thembiisa > Sidney Eric.

- That we reschedule the G.C. after the N.E.C meeting and the issue of Anderson

- The decision on the Ed. Committee to be on the agenda

- Stay away

- Not the UOP issue

- Lawyers are on stand by

Finance

① No ill feeling track

② N. trustees

Conscriptum

- ① Revelley teachers
- ② Camps

Randanda

Tommas	Motsile	Civic Association
Daniel	Nkosi	Secretary

SAP.

Detentions

Dismissal as motivation for the BIA

- ① Affiliates
- ② Struggle
- ③ Decision making
- ④ Thrust.

Ed Charter  
Constitution

Vicel 68

Pretoria 2

East Rand Tembisa 5

Soweto more than 10

Pretoria (2)

Since the election we see the crisis manifesting itself in the African areas. Peaceful protests in the week turn to be one of the ~~most~~ violent that left more than 68 people dead.

The area was cordoned with the army and Police

Police started collecting rent ~~for~~ on house to house basis after the temporary offices that were set failed to function.

Leaders of different organisation in the area were rounded-up most arrested charged others went underground.

People were arrested including children in hundreds, initially refused bail they later changed it to allow them bail of R50 and people were given an opportunity of paying it as admission of guilt which was R50

Mini. Stay-away

S. O. Stay-away

Raid to the N. office and TUL. office

Detentions of Affiliates

FOJATU Black Christmas

USP's involvement

Relief

Doctors

Lawyers.

Sales

Rent

Schools

Fosatu. cooperation

(2)

\* Get somebody who attendants the stay away committee. } 1/11

\* Murphy salary

\* That the moneys to issues be discussed by N. Treasurer + R. Tiso



N. office

Financial detailed statement

Office's expenditure

Projects ..

Travelling ect.

Responsibilities & accountabilities of N.E.C employees

To who are they accountable.

eg. Esta is not present here. today



Minutes & seconds

To sent to all regions after all N.E.C sittings

Correspondence

UDF co-ordinating committee N. Transvaal.

ATTI P.C. (same case)

Women Ass. from Border region desapp. letter

Basotho N. Party

Matter arising

Border Women's Association

That they should come back to the fold before the matter could be addressed.

Letters to Lesotho

TUL raised the importance of correspondence with and from other organisations. Letter from Lesotho was read and N.E.C. was asked to respond. That we inform our affiliates with Lesotho.

Border

and the question of desaffiliation

They are one group with youth that has desaffiliation

They feel that we should have followed a certain pattern.

The N.E.C. was informed about the plight Mozambiquian refugees see.

③ Discussion & Interpretation

Situation TUL

Raid

W. Cape

Osheren Army bedding people

Gracynent

Revised

17

Assessment

N. Pappas wanting strategic information on finances  
- Source of funding

TOC wanted to know which lawyers have been instructed  
incl. the UDP Lawyers: Thomas & Chadrak

Consultative issue

- ① People decided reason being to highlight the rights of them and other detainees
- ② Expose British to D without trial. other.
- ③ Imperialism.

How was decision

15 ± 20 people took the decision  
6 mainly N.I.C. people.

Anderson issue

Offered consultation was sought N.E.C and Natal.

Alenary Drawn by Natal communicated 2 ± 3 people TOC

Gains to solicit the Labour Party after Cons. wanted to through them out

Publicity Citizen

Waying up

Condition different  
Electron

Dutch person coming

Who invited Anderson

Caro memo Trevor  
& Cleopatra

Who called the Iderrary (Durban)

Press conference:  
Cassini Selogee

Who payed for supper.

Anderson visited the refugees camps

NI.C & UAP.  
Has been the the time for some time.

4.1

Gains  
Assessment

- Regional formation and the N. movement
- Programs indicate that.
- Unrest in township
- Referendum debate
- No uniform discipline
- Focus being on Coloured & Indian communities
- \* Fighting for Ideas & Competence
- Size of the front in relation to the encouragement of the state

4.4 Political Paper by Natal

What is wrong with Apartheid

4 Organisms

Categories

- P Party
- Unitary co-ops structure
- Ideological co-ops
- experienced leadership

Mass Organisation

- Day to day issues for M. organisation
- No organic position

What is a front

- co-ordination of Organs
- Creation on the org does not exist

Goal setting - MSC

⊖

People's movement

① Organization

Broad > popularity

Educational

② Importance of

Regions

Assessment

Strong regions take responsibilities decision making

20 (a)

25 is national Protest day of Repression

Soweto Area committees

Amos Masendo-

Johannesburg

Azeeq Bahur

Pretoria

Squire Mahlangu

(21) 8/10/87

East Rand

AZARE memo

West Rand

Commission > Momo

Vaal

Mokoena > Commission PAT

Pieterburg

Moss > ~~Fraser~~ Louis Meyuni

## Administration

### Head Office

Secretariat being accountable to some structure set by the N.E.C.

Sharing responsibility on the projection of the front Public speaking

Making sure that speaker understand the policy of the Front

### Publicity

That statements are made within the broad policies of a front.

That region get to know what has been said country wide

### N.E.C. meeting → Arrangement by the N. Sec

That the copies of minutes come from the <sup>N.</sup> office to all region and time limit be set for comments by regions in a written form.

That the people working in the N Office have to be present at all N.E.C. meeting.

### Finance

Statements be presented at every N.E.C. Amd.

Regions have people who discuss the a committee which will discuss budget allocation and details of exp.

Recomm not be member of R.E.C

### Communication

That we have regularity of the UDP. News

Com between Region and head office be in writing and files be open for this purpose.



Whether N.E.C. is a consensus  
can it take political decision

5: Broad definition of strategies, objectives and Immediate  
direction

Itinerary. National meeting be arranged by  
Organisations pay for their own travelling  
Workshop.

N. G. C

March over the easter weekend. April

Agenda be released well in time  
" be given to the Press.

Representations be discuss between Org. Rep & General  
Transvaal get priority in terms of the seminar

Regional A.G.M. on the be held on the end of February

Women

UNESCO meet with women's groups

send commission to all areas

Joint Rally about ANCOU an. of Fed.

To form unitary structure

General

MSE what the now is

Call on the councillors to resign

Employment

Crisis situation we will not be guided by the Required  
motivation

Press releases

23

UDF denies all allegations that have been leveled against it by the S.A.T.U. and linking it with all the violence that took place in the country.

We and our affiliated organisations find it abhorrent and devoid from the truth that we have agitated people to use violence at any point and time.

We however have been painfully aware the attempts made by those who did not want to address themselves to

We of UDF have always maintained  
the structure have uphold

We welcome the step and many others

We urge the commissioners to resign from the the apartheid  
structure and never to allow themselves to be used  
as avatars of the apartheid machinery

~~WHAT ABOUT UDF~~

(1) Function of area committees

Soweto - lang - Elders . . . . . Workshop on Sunday 1pm • Date YCA  
UDF Exec members from these areas to attend

Jhb - discuss on <sup>mon</sup> Wed

W. Rand - org. are beginning to meet

ICRO

{ Uval - ?

{ Pretoria - ?

E. Rand - ?

(2) Labour Group - all UDF trade unions - Thurs 3pm?

(3) Workshop of all UDF affiliates on December 8  
- res meeting

---

24 Nov UDF has to convene a meeting of all  
orgs. (inc Nyapo) to discuss Black Christmas

Agenda R.E.C Meeting 15-11-84

27

Present.

J Chikane, T. Manuel Bokata, E molobé C. Satajee  
I Mohamed E Shabangu. Moss Chikane

Apologies

Valli, Mis A. Sisuly, Hlathekwane.

1. Minutes of the previous meeting  
Read and adopted

2. Matters arising

- 2.1. Itinerary was drawn by Natal and informal consultation with few comrades in TOL.
- 2.2. No money was spent by the UDF on the Anderson visit
- 2.3. Facts were given by Natal comrades about the visit

3. Workshop.

That the workshop be arranged to define the policy of the UDF as related to the international issues

Workshop should be arranged at a separate time,

the format of the workshop should be that which will ~~assist~~ open to the Q.C. members and that it be arranged for the 26 January 1984.

Secretaries ~~are~~ make arrangements and that we advised our people to leave their time open until 6 pm

Content of the workshop-

The secretaries should draw some kind of frame work for the workshop which will be ~~sent~~ surveyed by the R.E.C. within 2 weeks.

Coenasa / Nelspruit Report.

Pat has not managed to visit these areas due to transport problem.

## 2.4 Uaal situation

People are busy trying to set the Civil Association in function. The relief structures has been set in Johannesburg and this structure will liaise with the structure in the Uaal.

Problems are that the police activities have hampered the function of the structures that are set-up to deal with the crisis.

Suggestion was made to build a group of people who would be in a position to execute R.E.C. decision, and the people should work in close contact with the secretariate and the Office. These people should be volunteers.

That the office should take charge of the team, and the executive should be informed. Name will be given to the secretariats resources be made available for three weeks, and Committee should be asked to help in this regard.

Regional treasurers be mandated to set a small fund in this regard.

## 2.5 Cultural boycott

N.E.C should give a guidelines on this issue. That N.E.C designate people who are knowledgeable with this issue and they should be able to collect and disseminate information of the L.R.C. be asked to compile booklets.

Secretariate act on the letter.

~~233 2186~~

29

238.627 LRC

### Murphy

TUC ~~cannot~~ has the obligation to pay Murphy's salary for the duration of the his detention

### Stay-away

The office has been receiving calls wanting clarification on the stay-away remark.

The UDP should clarify this issues by stating that the UDP and all its affiliates has not called for a stay-away, ~~as 26/27~~ and will never call for the stay-away

The question of the Tembisa <sup>Traders</sup> should be deferred until we could get more information and discussion should involve the our affiliates in the area. TUC will have to find out more info about Mr. Thwala.

Act. Secretariate has suggested that will protest about the detention on the 25 November and this be done with TUC.

That the issue

Area Committees should arrange these meetings

### Correspondence

Letters received from Sowet Area Committee and Unions

N.E.E

Report some aspect we discussed.

### Finance

J.A.C. fundraising by selling cakes

Attempt be done to repay the debts by debt will be payed in bits that list be made

Aired: Cam. and accounts

Commission should be asked to be work on these issues

~~J. A. C. to be allowed to open~~

Regional conference.

Then we TUC hold a ~~transitional~~ conference ~~on~~ in  
first week. March were election would take place.

N. E. C

Will have a annual conference with on Friday week. April

P. F. P. invitation

That we <sup>take</sup> send the issue to the G. C. because is a policy  
issue.

Regional G. C

Agenda

General

N. TUC to be left in the hands of the Secretariat.

CRISIS

Pamphlet to be distributed to coloured & Indian committee

Inf. Pamphlet about the CRISIS.

and taken to



## C. D. F. meeting

⑤ Organisation of a workshop. how to be done by local people  
Running of workshop should be done with the COE TEAM  
wherever possible:

- That every region have a contact person & under the persons

① Two year plan:

- Three to 6 month training for animators

- Number be 25 people.

- People be allowed to have a break in the middle  
for practical work.

- Group finance or subsidise the student.

- Survey to be conducted before people come to the workshop  
Carl Minselle Meindle Kuman.

## Short term training Programs

That M. and Marilyn coordinate the meeting of regional  
structures.

Purpose

① Handle request

② Com. with the Team.

③ What work are they involved in.

④ Policy & decision

⑤ Day meeting to be before Easter Holiday

⑥ Team reflect.