

C 66 - C 90
C1 — 143
Volume 5

ASSESSOR

C 80(2) 20 Letter to Prof. Mahomed
C 80 (3) 20 Letter to Bishop Tutu
C 83 19 Circular to all Reg Secs.

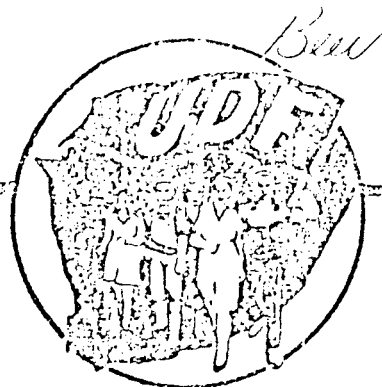
AAS 5 J Mohamed Jh.

C66

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

UNITESI APARTHEID DIVIDES!

The Secretary



66"
TRANSVAAL
REGIONAL

KHOTSO HOUSE
42 DE VILLIERS
JOHANNESBURG
P.O. BOX 1
TEL: 29-1916
29-1917

27-9-84

Comrades,

At a General Council meeting of the Transvaal Region of the UDF held in July, a decision was taken to form 6 Area Committees to increase the participation and coordination of UDF affiliates in the Transvaal. Although initial meetings were held in Pretoria, the East Rand and the Johannesburg Areas, further progress was stalled by the Anti-Election campaign and numerous struggles being waged in the townships.

The UDF Executive and Evaluation Commission feel that it is vital that these Area Committees now be established and begin to function. At the meeting held in July it was felt that all affiliates and branches of affiliates operating in a particular area should be part of the Area Committee.

The six areas are:

- Pretoria
- Johannesburg
- Soweto
- Vaal
- West Rand
- East Rand

Could your organisation send 2 delegates to a meeting of the Johannesburg Area Committee.

To be held at : Khotsco House
on : Tuesday 9/10/84
time : 5:30pm

Yours in the Struggle

J. J. Mohamed & Lloyd Vogelman

UDF TRANSVAAL EXECUTIVE AND TRANSVAAL EVALUATION COMMISSION

Bew⁹CE

GUIDELINES FOR FUNCTIONING OF AREA COMMITTEES IN THE TRANSVAAL
REGION (ARISING OUT OF DISCUSSIONS WITH AFFILIATES IN THE PRETORIA,
JOHANNESBURG AND EAST RAND AREAS

A. FUNCTIONS AND PURPOSE OF AREA COMMITTEES

- * to co-ordinate the activities of the UDF in the Transvaal region
- * To establish regular contact between affiliates working in a specific area
- * to strengthen organizations and encourage organization where it does not already exist
- * to share ideas and information
- * to build enthusiasm amongst UDF affiliates.
- * to take up issues and engage in activities between General Council meetings
- * to interact with non-affiliated organizations working in the area.

B. COMPOSITION AND OPERATION OF AREA COMMITTEES

- * Between 2 and 4 delegates from each affiliated organization or branch at an affiliated organization operating in the area will formally sit and vote on the Area Committee (the number is to be decided in the area).
- * Meetings will attempt to come to conclusion on the basis of consensus, but the delegates will represent their organizations in voting if necessary.
- * Area Committees will be open to UDF activists and observers from non-affiliated organizations, but the delegates may go into committee of the whole where these people will be excluded.
- * Area Committees will meet regularly at least once a month.
- * Area Committees will establish a co-ordinating structure to act on decisions between meetings.

C. RELATIONSHIP TO EXECUTIVE AND GENERAL COUNCIL

- * As the General Council remains the main decision making forum of the region, each Area Committee will send two representatives to speak on behalf of the Area at General Council meetings.

- * Each Area Committee will send 1 observer to every Transvaal Executive meeting (with the intention that, in the near future, the Executive will actually incorporate representatives from each area of the Transvaal).

D. IMMEDIATE TASKS FOR AREA COMMITTEES

- * Appoint - co-ordinating group
 - 2 representatives to General Council
 - 1 observer to the Executive.
- * Decide on regularity of meetings.
- * Establish whether there are other affiliates or branches in the area who should be participating in the committee.
- * Consider whether local structures are needed in addition to the Area Committee.
- * Contact the media, education and Million Signature Campaign Committees to establish a relationship with them.

UDF EVALUATION COMMISSION

I Mohamed Jns

C67

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UDF EVALUATION COMMISSION

UDF Cape Town

C68

Bew

Assessment of U.D.F. in Grahamstown

To:

Attached is the question-sheet to be used by organisations as a guide to the local assessment of the UDF in Grahamstown. It should be stressed that the aims of the sheet are to assist individual organisations in their own assessment of UDF locally, as well as to provide a standardised framework in terms of which organisations can come together and formulate a joint understanding of the UDF's(brief) history and its future direction in Grahamstown. Thus, though the questions posed need to be rigorously and thoroughly answered this sheet need not be over-rigidly followed in the assessment, nor is it a problem if some of the questions overlap in places.

Lastly, a couple of bureaucratic details:

(a) Process and Dates: The overall assessment process will take the form of assessments at the following levels-

- (i) individual organisations
 - (ii) local areas workshop
 - (iii) regional(E. Cape, Natal, etc.) workshop
 - (iv) national workshop
- } (the question-sheet is relevant
mainly to these two levels)

At this stage- and there is a certain pressure on us as we have to fit in with the process nationally- the dates for the national assessment workshop seems as if it will take place on the weekend of either the 7th or 14th of October. The regional assessment workshop must therefore occur, at the latest, on the weekend of the 30th of September, which leaves us the weekend of the 23rd of September for our local assessment workshop and the week of the 17th-22nd of September (immediately after the university vacation) for assessments by individual organisations (which must obviously take place before any workshop is held). These dates are subject to final confirmation at this stage, but organisations are requested to please comply with the final programme: we are all working to a very tight schedule it seems!!

(b) Local Workshop: This will be a full-day affair probably to be held-according to the above- on Sunday the 23rd of September. Discussion will take place along the outline provided on the question-sheet, with the morning being devoted to the assessment of the UDF campaigns, structures, etc.(at the local level), and the afternoon devoted to defining and formulating our future direction and strategy. The workshop will rely almost entirely on inputs from the attending organisations on the various questions raised rather than on papers given by individuals. Rigorous assessment within each organisation before the workshop are obviously therefore of primary importance.

Each organisation is requested to ensure that at least 10 of its members attend, though more(up to 15 per organisation) would be welcome. Final details as to the actual agenda, structure and place/time of the workshop will be circulated to organisations immediately after the university vacation(around September 18th).

Yours in struggle,

Ad Hoc Committee

1. UDF Campaigns: Assessment of Structures and Effects

(a) Overall questions

- * how have the major UDF campaigns, particularly the Million Signatures Campaign and the Anti-Election Campaign, and campaign-related activities(eg. fundraising, functions) been conducted in your area?
- * what role has your particular organisation(and activists from this organisation) played in these campaigns or activities and how has it played this role?
- * what has been the major successes and the major problems in these campaigns/ activities?

(b) UDF structures

- (i) how have the area committees worked historically?
what is their role, and have they been successful in playing this role?
what role have the different(your own and the other) organisations which comprise the area committee played in this committee, and what have been the major problems here?
- (ii) what have the REC subcommittees(media and finance) done and how have they operated?
have they been efficient?
do they allow for sufficient representation from all areas/organisations?
is there any overlap between the REC subcommittees and the area committees and is this a problem?
what is the role of these subcommittees and do they need to be restructured to play this role properly?
how can any problems here be avoided in future?
- (iii) has there been enough contact between the REC and the affiliate-organisations/ area-committees?
what is the role of the REC and has it played this role properly?
how can any problems with the role/working of the REC be rectified in future?
- (iv) why do so few organisations come to the monthly R4C meetings?
what should the role and purpose of the R4C be, and is it playing this role or fulfilling this purpose at the moment?
what can be done to ensure that, firstly, the R4C plays its true role, and, secondly, more organisations attend the R4C?

(c) Effects

- * what have been the major effects(in terms both of gains made and problems that have arisen) of the recent campaigns?, on
 - (i) our communities and constituencies?
 - (ii) UDF structures?
 - (iii) our organisations?
- * what must we do to ensure that the gains we have made are consolidated, and that the problems that have arisen are resolved or avoided in the near future?

2. The Way Forward

- (a) what are the major objectives of your own organisation for the immediate future?
- (b) are there any particularly important areas at a national or regional level that the UDF should confront the state on or campaign around? (in other words, what are the UDF's present national and regional objectives in its direct opposition to the state?)
- (c) what kinds of things should the UDF do or focus on in order to ensure that these objectives (both at the level of building our own organisations and at the level of the ~~UDF confronting the state~~ are fulfilled? (in other words, given- on the one hand- the anti-election and signature campaigns and the effects of these on our communities, organisations and UDF itself, and- on the other hand, the present position of the state, what kinds of things should the UDF do to advance our struggle?)
- (i) what kinds of campaigns at local, regional and national levels?(eg. housing, anti-conscription)
 - (ii) what sorts of activities within these campaigns should be emphasised?(eg. education, high-profile mobilisation)
 - (iii) are our structures- both locally and regionally- adequate or should we alter them, build new ones, etc.?
 - particularly important here are the-
 - * area committees (this is a particularly important issue for Grahamstown given the history of the Ad Hoc Committee, and we must also consider the issue of other organisations which have not played formal UDF roles so far but which could possibly become available to do so in the near future eg. COSAS)
 - * co-ordinating structures for specific campaigns
 - * forums other than the sub-committees for political discussion, etc.

① UDF fctb. **C69**
②
③

No (19)

(20)

18/8/87

30/9/87

MANKWENG YOUTH CONGRESS

Bew 'C 69"
①

Revolutionary greetings!!

We of Mankweng Youth Congress wishes to pledge solidarity with all progressive movements involved in the national democratic struggle and all the exploited and oppressed masses of our land. And through the UDF and all progressive movements, we vow to stand up and fight side by side until our freedom is won.

We also call upon all people from unorganised areas in our region to mobilise, unite and fight on under the umbrella of the UDF. Until the day that a colour of a man's skin is of no more significance than the colour of his eyes, or until that day that we shall be singing Nkosi Sikelela iAfrica.

AMANDLA!!!!!!

From Mankweng Youth Congress.

(MAYCO)

② 30/9/87

MOLAETSA WA THEKGANO O TSWAGO GO AZASO

Rena ba mokgatlo wa AZASO, mokgatlo wa baithuti diUnibesithing, dithekinikoneng le dikholetsheng tsohle tsa babaso ba Afirca Borwa, re dumedisa lena bohle ba le kgonnogo go kgobokana pitsong ye ya batho ya UDF gammogo le batho ba gabo rena bohle mo Lebowa la Transefala , baithuti, basumi, bana, batswadi le bagwera.

Re na le lena moyeng le nameng lehono pitsong ye bohlokwa ye. Ke gabotse ge kamoka re kgobokane fa go ganana le tsa molaotheo o moswa wo mmuso wa maburu o o susumetsago setshabeng sa gabo rena sa Afrika Borwa - molao wa ke ona mmuso a tla:

1. telefatsago puso ya bokgoba
2. lwehlanyo le go tlisa karogano ya merafe - kudu magareng a rena ba baso (MaAfrika, Bammala le maIndia) gammogo le ba ba sweu ba ba ikgethetsego go ema le rena ba gatelelwa.
3. re paledisa go hwetsa mmuso wa nnetr mo e lego gore BATHO BA TLA BUSA
4. tswelopele go kgorometsa go rena mebuso ya mmonthwane ya bo Phatudi, Ntsanwisi le Mphephu

Re ganana ne molaotheo o moswa wa Africa Borwa. Re ganana le go bitswa ga batho ba Africa Borwa, kudu ba Mmala le maIndia gore ba tsene madiheng a mmuso wa kgethologo wa Africa Borwa. Ka tse go tla tliswa setshabeng tshololo ya madi- bobo bjo mmuso wa Africa Borwa o tla bo rwalago magetleng.

Re ema le lena mathateng ohle kamoka ao re a hloletswego ke mmuso wa dinwamadi wa Africa Borwa. Re ema le lena mathateng a a hlotswe-go le ke baradia boPhatudi. Ntsanwisi le boMphephu.

A re kopaneng re sware tau ka mariri go fihlela re hwetsa tokologo le toka lefaseng le la bo rraweso.

A Nelson Mandela a phele!

A UDF e phele!

Bophelo bjo botelele go baetapele ba rena bomaakwe deteronkong

2
b

MESSAGE OF SUPPORT FROM AZASO.

WE OF THE ORGANIZATION, AZASO, AN ORGANISATION OF STUDENTS FROM UNIVERSITIES, TECHNICALS AND COLLEGES OF ALL BLACK PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA, GREET YOU ALL WHO ARE ABLE TO ATTEND THIS THE PEOPLES GATHERING OF THE U.D.A. AND TOGETHER WITH ALL OUR PEOPLE IN LESONA AND TRANKVAL, STUDENTS, WORKERS, CHILDREN, PARENTS AND FRIENDS.

WE ARE WITH YOU SPIRITUALLY AND PHYSICALLY TODAY IN THIS IMPORTANT GATHERING. IT IS GOOD THAT YOU ALL GATHERED HERE TO OPPOSE THIS NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE BOERS, WHICH FORCES OUR PEOPLE - THIS CONSTITUTION WILL:

1. LENGTHEN THE RULE OF SLAVERY.
2. BRINGS ABOUT THE DIVISION OF THE RACES - PARTICULARLY BETWEEN THE BLACKS (THE AFRICANS, COLOURED AND INDIANS) AND THE WHITES WHO CHOOSE TO STAND WITH US THE OPPRESSED.

~~3. TO DENY US THE RIGHT OF GOVERNMENT~~

3 TO DENY US THE ACQUISITION OF A GOVERNMENT WHERE THE PEOPLE SHALL RULE.

4 TO IMPOSE ON US THE PUPPET GOVERNMENTS OF PHATUDI, NTSHAMWILI AND MAPHU.

WE OPPOSE THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTITUTION.

WE OPPOSE THE INCLUSION OF THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA IN PARTICULAR THE COLOURED AND INDIANS IN THE DEEDS OF THE HARSHHEID SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT.

WE WILL BRING ABOUT THE COLLAPSE OF

WHICH THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT WILL BE RESPONSIBLE.

WE PLEDGE SOLIDARITY WITH YOU IN ALL THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH ARE CREATED FOR US BY THE BLOOD THIRSTY GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

WE PLEDGE SOLIDARITY WITH YOU IN DIFFICULTIES BROUGHT ABOUT BY PHATWUDI, NTSWANISI AND MABHWI.

LET US UNITE AND CATCH HOLD OF THE LION BY THE HAIR UNTIL WE GET OUR LIBERATION AND RIGHTS IN THE LAND OF OUR FATHERS

LONG LIVE NELSON MANDELA

LONG LIVE U.D.F.

LONG LIVE OUR LEADERS WHO ARE IMPRISONED.

VEREENIGING M.R. 75/10/84

BFW" C 69
2(G)

MESSAGE OF SUPPORT FROM AZASO

We of the Organisation, AZASO, an organisation of students from Universities, Technicons and Colleges of all black people in South Africa, greets you all who are able to attend this the peoples gathering of the UDF and together with all our people in Lebowa and Transvaal, students, workers, children, parents and friends.

We are with you spiritually and physically today in this important gathering. It is good that you all gathered here to oppose this new Constitution of the Boers, which forces our people —this Constitution will :

1. Lengthen the rule of slavery.
2. Brings about the division of the races — particularly between we the blacks (the Africans, Coloureds and Indians) and the Whites who choose to stand with us the oppressed.
3. To deny us the acquisition of a Government where people shall rule.
4. To impose on us the puppet Governments of Phatudi, Ntsanwisi and Mpephu.

We oppose the new South African Constitution. We oppose the inclusion of the people of South Africa in particular the Coloureds and Indians in the deeds of the apartheid South African Government, which will bring about bloodshed for which the South African Government will be responsible.

We pledge solidarity with you in all the difficulties which are created for us by the blood suckers Government of South Africa.

We pledge solidarity with you in difficulties brought about by Phathudi, Ntsanwisi and Mpephu.

Let us unite and catch hold of the lion by the hair and until we get our liberation and rights in the land of our fathers.

LONG LIVE NELSON MANDELA

LONG LIVE UDF

LONG LIVE OUR LEADERS WHO ARE IMPRISONED!!

No
19
18/10/87

3

A/c Barclays.
YDF N. TOL. Rally con.
4005896266

Message ~~Michael Peter~~ of support: Se J C

We the youth of Gesehego pledge
our solidarity with all who are
gathered here today. We know that
the struggle is not a dinner party
but we are determined for the
future

Message of Support.

(4)

Revolutionary greetings!!

We of Mankweng Youth Congress wish to pledge solidarity with all progressive movements involved in the national democratic struggle and all the exploited and oppressed masses of our land. And through the UDF and ^{all progressive} ~~national~~ ~~movements~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~exile~~, we vow to stand-up and fight side by side until our freedom is won.

We also call upon all people from unorganised areas in our region to mobilise, unite, and fight-on under the umbrella of the UDF. Until that day that a colour of a man's skin is of no more significance than the colour of his eyes, or until that day that we shall be singing Nkosi Si Khele Afrika, with the black, green and gold ~~haired~~ ~~sky~~ ~~high~~.

Aman!da!!!!

From Mankweng Youth Congress

(M.A.Y.C.O.)

E Ramgobin Dow

C70

- 1.3.4. limited technical skills - publications chairmanship etc.
- 1.3.5. differences in organisational method house visit
- 1.3.6. recruitment of activists
- 1.3.7. no assessment of consciousness of activists

2. SOLUTIONS PROPOSED

2.1. organisations:

- 2.1.1. need for formal structuring of organisations- formal membership/cards
- 2.1.2. creating close identification with organisation
- 2.1.3. campaigns to popularise organisation
- 2.1.4. development of model of ideal organisation - use as a standard for guiding work
need for regular evaluation - develop standard criteria
need to weigh achievements against objectives and aims of organisation
- 2.1.5. need to root organisation in the people - ensuring day to day access and contact
- 2.1.6. democratic participation - develop procedures to ensure this at all levels, particularly at mass level

2.2. Programme:

- 2.2.1. work during lull period - maintenance activity eg. advise office
- 2.2.2. broaden community organising perspective from issue orientation to include service activities
- 2.2.3. DHAC workshops on theory and skills

2.3. Training Programme:

- 2.3.1. technical eg. publications
- 2.3.2. making assessment of community
- 2.3.3. theoretical skills
- 2.3.4. develop a common approach for house-meetings, visits.etc.
- 2.3.5. different training packages for, different calibre of organisers -
 - people with minimal involvement in organisational work
 - organisers in the field
 - leadership level
 - community members conducting house meetings
 - others

DUPEL HOUSING ACTION COMMITTEE
CIRCULAR /81
REPORT ON GROUP DISCUSSIONS

FWC 70

The following is a brief report on several group discussions on questions identified at the DHAC meeting of 24 August 1983.

1. PROBLEMS IN COMMUNITY ORGANISING

1.1. Problems affecting organisations:

- 1.1.1. many organisations are loosely structured, adhoc in nature
- 1.1.2. no programme of action
- 1.1.3. imbalance between civic and UDF work
- 1.1.4. handling of political issues at civic level
- 1.1.5. extent of political input on day to day community work
- 1.1.6. need for greater co-ordination of groups working in the same area - consultation eg. youth and civic organisation in Sydenham
- 1.1.7. initiate work in new areas has the added difficulty of identifying problems in the area
- 1.1.8. need to revive lapsed organisations
- 1.1.9. limited work-force
- 1.1.10. large number of activists during campaigns - drop out afterwards - problem of how to keep activists
- 1.1.11. development of local people both in new and old areas
- 1.1.12. development of working-class leadership
- 1.1.13. there is insufficient contact with local people to ensure their development
- 1.1.14. must not develop dependency on students
- 1.1.15. problems of recruiting people into the organisation
- 1.1.16. how to ensure grassroots participation
- 1.1.17. problems with racism

1.2. Concerning communities:

- 1.2.1. settled communities - "contented"-adapted to problems
- 1.2.2. need to understand and assess community-consciousness better - not looked at regularly and systematically
- 1.2.3. racist attitudes

1.3. Activists:

- 1.3.1. training of community organisers
- 1.3.2. limited work-force doing both UDF and civic work
- 1.3.3. how to respond to "contented" community - style of work to change

2.4. For Activists:

- 2.4.1. training programmes
- 2.4.2. development of common organisational method eg. house visit
- 2.4.3. recruitment programme
- 2.4.4. need for change in style - agitational approach
- 2.4.5. development of activists in each local area - remove problem of dependency
- 2.4.6. skills in recruiting local activists and their subsequent development
- 2.4.7. need for assessment of level of consciousness of activists
- 2.4.8. need to develop model of ideal organiser

3. ROLE OF DHAC

3.1. General Tasks:

- 3.1.1. identify issues that might affect affiliates
- 3.1.2. keep in touch with authorities like DCC
 - get information
 - apply pressure on issues
- 3.1.3. initiate discussions on important problems
- 3.1.4. effect of PC on ratepayer areas ?

3.2. Need for a programme

3.3. Relationship to affiliates:

- 3.3.1. advise and assess with local problems and issues
- 3.3.2. need for channel of communication to facilitate quick response to local problems
- 3.3.3. organise broad support on local struggles
- 3.3.4. need for a sub-committee to discuss/investigate relationship between DHAC and its affiliates - relationship not clearly defined
- 3.3.5. officials should attend area meetings

3.4. Liason with fraternal organisations - establish and maintain contact with similar organisations eg. CAHAC

3.5. Obligations of affiliates:

- 3.5.1. need to report accurately and honestly to ensure correct assessments of situations
- 3.5.2. there must be continuity for those who attend DHAC meetings

- 3.5.3. representatives to DHAC meetings must report back to areas fully and accurately
- 3.5.4. areas should meet before DHAC meetings so that issues are discussed
- 3.5.5. establish contact persons for passing on of information

3.5. Co-ordination:

- 3.6.1. contact between areas - exchange of information and experiences
- 3.6.2. mobilising work-force for areas that have problems
- 3.6.3. joint action - co-ordination of activity on common problems
 - identifying issues which could facilitate joint action
 - issues with potential
 - * water surcharges
 - * housing polic..
 - * local govt. proposals
 - UDF programmes of action

3.7. Meetings:

- 3.7.1. make arrangements ensuring ~~that they are convenient~~ particularly for working people
- 3.7.2. need for regular and fixed dates to be set
- 3.7.3. reps. should attend business meetings
- 3.7.4. all activists should attend discussions

3.8. Training:

- 3.8.1. workshops on theory and technical skills
- 3.8.2. input on ideal model of a community organisation

3.9. Workshops:

- 3.9.1. developing concept of ideal model
- 3.9.2. how to assess consciousness of activists and communities

3.10. Organising:

- 3.10.1. organising new areas - set up organisations
- 3.10.2. look at problems of organising areas with town boards
- 3.10.3. ratepayer organisations affiliation to DEAC

3.11. Structure:

- 3.11.1. ~~organised~~ need for fulltime ~~personnel~~ ?
- 3.11.2. should DEAC establish a citizen advice section
- 3.11.3. need for a central contact point
- 3.11.4. is the name (Durban) a limitation to outlying organisation joining

TIC JWS (Zardine)
C71

20 - 22/9/87

MINUTES OF THE SECOND COUNCIL MEETING OF THE TRANSVAAL INDIAN CONGRESS HELD AT THE
JISWA CENTRE, LENASIA ON 9 OCTOBER 1983.

Beu'71

Members Present:

1. Dr E.Jassat
2. Mr P.Naidoo
3. Dr R.Saloojee
4. Miss M.Sita
5. Mr E.A.Saloojee
6. Mr M.Bham
7. Mr P.Joseph
8. Mr M.Rasool
9. Mr A.R.Dawood
10. Dr Y.Saloojee
11. Mr A.Cajee
12. Mr. R.Bhoolia
13. Mr R.Parekh
14. Mr I.Momoniat
15. Mr N.Pahad (late)

Apologies:

1. Mr N.G.Patel
2. Mr F.Cassim
3. Mr N.Pandya
4. Mr M.Khota
5. Mrs A.Naidoo
6. Mr M.V.Moosa

1. Meeting was opened by the President at 2.50 p.m.
2. The minutes of the first council meeting were read. The Secretary pointed out that the Executive Committee was not fully constituted yet. It was agreed that the Executive committee would be properly constituted at a further meeting of the Council. The minutes were then adopted as correct by Mr M.Rasool, seconded by Mr. Parekh.
There were no matters arising.

3. Presidents Report:

The President reported on his visit to London to attend the funeral of Dr Yusuf Dadoo. He was accompanied by Mr Zac Yacoob, who represented the Natal Indian Congress. Dr Dadoo was buried at Highgate Cemetary after prayers were read at the Regent Street Mosque.

(20)
22/9/87

4. Secretary's Report:

The Secretary reported on the activities of the T.I.C. after the last council meeting held on 22nd May 1983. This report is as follows;

4.1 Mass Meetings Held:

a. June 16th Meeting :

Mass meeting called for the 12th June 1983 at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia. This meeting was banned by the Magistrate. Another meeting was then held on the 19th June 1983 at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia. Miss Zinzi Mandela was the guest speaker, together with some of the family members of 3 people who had been hanged on Thursday 16th June 1983.

b. Womans Day Meeting:

A mass meeting was called to commemorate this day at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia. Mr C.Saloojee chaired, Mrs. V. Smith and Mrs. R.Ndzanga were the guest speakers. Mr S.Veeran also spoke at this meeting.

c. Dadoo Memorial Meeting:

This meeting was to be held at the Patidar Hall in Lenasia on the 24th September 1983. This meeting was banned by the magistrate.

d. Laudium Mass Meeting against the New Constitution :

This meeting was to be held at the Hindu Seva Samaj Hall in Laudium on the 5 October 1983. This meeting was also banned by the Magistrate for Pretoria.

4.2 Workshops Held:

a. A workshop for all council members was held on Sunday, 17 July 1983 at 10 a.m.

A summary of this workshop is attached to these minutes.

b. Laudium Workshop:

A workshop with over 100 people was held in Laudium on 14th of September 1983 at 8 p.m. Dr Jassat opened the meeting. Papers were delivered by Mr F.Cassim and Mr F.Cachalia. An interim Laudium branch committee was formed in order to work towards launching the Pretoria branch of the T.I.C. and to prepare for the October 5th mass meeting

c. Benoni Workshop on 15th September:

Meeting of about 30 people. Interim branch committee was formed. Workshop on 30 September 1983. Attended by about 30 people. Paper on the new constitution was delivered.

d. Lenasia Workshop on the 30 September at Nur-Ul- Islam Hall:

Attended by about 80 people.

Interim Committee formed.

Another workshop held on the 7th October on the constitution.

Next meeting on Thursday 13th October 1983.

4.3 Publications:

- a. Leaflet on the T.I.C. on its formation (20 000).
- b. Congress Resister No.1
Yellow Leaflet on Mass Meeting } All Banned.
Poster }
- c. Leaflet on Laudium Mass Meeting
Leaflet against Krog and Horwood.
- d. Congress Resister will be issued regularly.

4.4 Other Meetings:

- a. Mayfair Meeting : Our position on Mayfair demands. T.I.C. not allowed to speak
- b. Brits Issue.
- c. F.R.A. - Letter of support on Peri-Urban and Electricity issue.
- d. Hospital Meeting in Lenasia attended by T.I.C. delegation made up of Dr Jassat, Dr Saloojee and Mr E.A.Saloojee.
- e. Kinross Traders
- f. Meeting with Anti-PC on joint programme for the UDF.
- g. Azaadville issue on sale of new houses.
- h. Springs - Anglo American houses.
- i. Pat Samuels meeting with Dr Saloojee.

4.5 UDF National Launch in Cape Town:

Atleast 15 T.I.C. Council members attended this rally.

4.6 Yusuf Dadoo Death:

Meetings, leaflets, posters of T.I.C. in this connection were all banned.
President attended funeral.

The Secretary noted that none of the subcommittees were as yet functional, and asked convenors of the various sub-committees to convene meetings.

5. Treasurer's Report:

None of the treasurers were present (Mr N.Pahad arrived late) so there was no report on the financial position of the T.I.C.

6. Finance and Fundraising:

Just under R2000,00 was raised in Laudium, Lenasia and the East Rand. However, this was not enough and more money was still needed.

Mr E.A.Saloojee would look into bringing Dr Muthal Naidoo's plays to the Transvaal in order to raise funds. The December period would be ideal to have these plays. Mr Rasool also mentioned the possibility of staging a play on Ghandi, since he had a script of a play on Ghandi.

7. Report on the UDF:

Mr E.A.Saloojee reported on the UDF. Mr Saloojee discussed the banning of UDF rallies, and talked about the need to look into alternatives to mass meetings. Mr Saloojee also discussed the National Peoples Weekend declared by the UDF for the 29-30 October 1983, in order to demonstrate the rejection of the Botha Constitution just before the white referendum.

8. Bannings of T.I.C. Meetings - What to do now,

a. Mass meetings of the T.I.C. have been banned. Other methods of politicising were discussed. These were :

1. House meetings;
2. Meetings/Contacts with other organisations;
3. Use of videos;
4. Placard demonstrations.

b. It was also pointed out that the T.I.C. needed to embark on a programme of political education, and not just restrict itself to political agitation and mobilisation. The T.I.C. needed to raise the political consciousness of the people.

c. It was felt that mass meetings should be held after the referendum to test whether they would still be banned. A meeting immediately after the white referendum would have quite an impact. Street and house meetings should be intensified.

If the UDF did not have its rally in Lenasia, The T.I.C. would call up a mass meeting there just after the white referendum. The Patidar Hall or the Civic Centre would be used as venues for the meeting.

Actonville would still have its meeting before the referendum. The date for the meeting in Laudium would be decided by the people in that area.

Other areas like Johannesburg should also look at the possibility of setting up branches.

d. The next T.I.C. newsletter would carry a list of names of prominent people from the community who reject the new constitution.

Dr Cachalia, Mr Rasool, Dr Jassat, Dr Saloojee, Mr Bhoolia, Mr Momoniat and Mr Parekh would get the names, and prepare an appropriate declaration.

e. A meeting of organisations would also be held some time after the white referendum.

9. General:

a. The T.I.C. would consider setting up a trust or scholarship in honour of Yusuf Dadoo.

b. Small meetings of 15-20 people were to be arranged in the country areas over the next few weeks.

c. Council members could buy videos on the UDF.

- d. Copies of the new constitution would be circulated to Council members.
- e. Mr Rasool would address an F.R.A. meeting on behalf of the T.I.C.

The Meeting finished at 5.30 p.m.

WORKSHOP HELD ON 17th JULY, 1983 at JISWA CENTRE in LENASIA

1. Introduction:

Two papers were presented on an analysis of contemporary state policy.

2. Office:

It was resolved that T.I.C. establish an office in Fordsburg and employ an administrative secretary. Proposed that Mr S.Cachalia would look into availability of suitable premises. Mr Saloojee, Mr Cachalia, Mr Cassim and Mr Momoniat would discuss this matter and present a report to the executive.

3. Committees:

To facilitate research and policy the following committees were established:

a. Housing and Group Areas	Convenor : Mr C.Saloojee
b. Labour	Convenor : Mr M.Bham
c. Education	Convenor : Dr V.Jaga
d. International Affairs	Convenor : Mr N.G.Patel
e. Welfare and Health	Convenor : Dr E.Jassat
f. Women	Convenor : Ms R.Saloojee
g. Constitutional Affairs and Economies	Convenor : Dr R.Saloojee
h. Sport	Convenor : Mr N.Pahad

It was agreed that each committee would submit a report at the next Council meeting.

4. Fund-Raising:

A fund-raising consisting of the following was appointed, Mr N.Pahad, Mr O.Motani, Dr E.Jassat and Mr K.Saloojee.

TIC SUBCOMMITTEES:

1. Housing and Group Areas :
Mr E.A. Saloojee ; F.Cachalia
K.Parshotam; N.Pahad; M.Bham.
2. Labour:
Mr M.Bham; A.Cajee; S.Veeran;
F.Cachalia; F.Cassim.
3. International Affairs:
Mr N.G.Patel; Mr M.Pandya;
M.Rasool; I.Momoniati.
4. Education:
Dr V.Jaga K.Parshotam.
5. Health and Welfare:
Dr E.Jassat; R.Saloojee;
D.Patel; Y.Saloojee.
6. Constitutional Affairs and Economics:
Dr R.Saloojee; A.R.Dawood; I.Momoniati;
N.G.Patel; F.Cassim; F.Cachalia; O.Motani.
7. Sport:
Mr N.Pahad; P.Naidoo.
8. Women:
Miss M.Sita; R.Saloojee
9. Fund - Raising Committee:
N.Pahad; O.Motani;
K.Saloojee; E.Jassat.

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REPORT ON TIC WORKSHOP HELD ON 1/12/84.

Introduction.

A workshop was held by the TIC on 1/12/84 to discuss various aspects of organisation in the TIC constituencies. Activists from all areas came together to discuss collectively the direction of the TIC and possible solutions to some of our organisational loopholes. The process of discussing these issues; as well as the workshop itself; was in itself a process of consolidation and the discussions and recommendations must be seen in that light. The major focus of the workshop revolved around possibilities of forming TIC branches in different areas; their viability and how this will be done

1) ROLE OF A BRANCH.

A) Difference between branch and area

Area committees differ from branches in a number of significant respects. Area committees are generally formed to take up specific issues at certain moments in the struggle. Thus; the issue-orientedness of an area committee leads to relatively informal ad-hoc types of structures. Inherent in this structural informality are a number of drawbacks:

- i) It does not encourage and develop leadership skills; therefore there is a lack of an identifiable leadership.
- ii) Membership remains inconsistent and fluid.
- iii) The lack of organisational safeguards exposes a large number of activists to an unnecessary harassment.

Branches; on the other hand; are structurally recognisable and of a more permanent nature. They evolve through a process of struggle. ~~Once fully emerged and functioning, branches can engage the masses in struggle.~~ The structure of a particular branch depends on the specific needs of a community. Greater organisational coherence and control can help in averting ~~harassment~~. Branches foster leadership skills and facilitate political decisiveness. Above all; the long-term objective of a branch is to deepen the struggle against Apartheid, to build organisation and to strengthen the movement.

B) General role of a branch.

i) Role of branch at local level and challenges facing local communities under new const

a) To take up local issues; ~~supplement civic and youth struggles;~~ inject political content into ~~mass struggles~~ and provide political leadership at local level.

b) Initiate organisation whenever necessary.

Branch must provide alternative leadership to that imposed by the govt. in local areas. While govt. can make genuine concessions; life is going to become worse at mass level; eg; paying for community councils; local recreation; education; conscription; etc. Full-time MP's will have more time to establish themselves; therefore; we must encourage and develop full-time activists in our community. Reactionaries are also going to have more resources at their disposal.

A branch must be legitimate and authentic representative of the people.

Recommendations:

a) Closer relation between civic; youth and political organisations. We need to have a special discussion and seminar on this subject.

b) Our medium term objective must be to develop full-time activists in all areas.

i) Consolidating organisation.

'Consolidation' means taking political mobilisation and organisation a step further. We need to build on past struggles; recognise weaknesses and incorporate gains. Therefore; we need to tighten up our structures and organisations.

Two aspects of consolidation:

a) Internal

We have developed skills; resources and generated activists during the campaign. We have a larger support base and we have extended our structures. We therefore need to make full use of these gains and tighten up our organisations. We must also take note of our weaknesses.

b) External;

We have taken communities through a process of struggle; raised consciousness and developed a popular organisation. We need to solidify this and extend our influence over other organisations and individuals in our community.

How do we consolidate?

- a) We need to know what our ideal form of organisation is; what direction we are moving in and what our objectives are. We then need to consolidate our gains and rectify our weaknesses in terms of that ideal.
- b) We must reflect on gains we have made in aspects such as membership; level of consciousness at mass level; education and training of activists and membership; discipline in our organisational relationship between older and younger people; etc.

Recommendation: Workshop must be held on 26/27 January to further scrutinise our organisation.

iii) Decentralisation.

'Decentralisation' means extending our organisation; building our resources and at the same time consolidating. It facilitates greater participation in our organisation and greater democracy. It also develops a secondary leadership which protects our organisation against harassment.

On the other hand; decentralisation addresses itself to different conditions in different areas. This creates the need for better horizontal and vertical communication in our organisation. Therefore; while decentralisation increases autonomy of areas and calls for better co-ordination. Decentralisation poses the danger of creating organisational and regional chauvinism. This then means that with decentralisation we also need centralisation.

Recommendation: Areas must submit reports to central TIC regularly. The office must take these reports seriously.

iv) Tactical alliances.

Tactical alliances are short-term alliances. But all tactical alliances must be forged with a view to a permanent relationship with such organisations because objectives are long-term political objectives. (Types of organisations: religious; cultural; sporting; community and welfare)

Therefore; an organisation should be accessible to all kinds of people with different backgrounds and interests. Our alliances; then; are geared to extend our network and influence over a broad section of our community (Hegemony).

We are also fighting a constant battle with the govt and reactionaries in our areas for allies. We must; therefore; be vigilant and establish our leadership in the community and become hegemonic; especially after the campaign.

This question is also especially important for the rural areas.

v) Education and training.

a) Mass level.

We need to be creative and to co-ordinate our messages to the community. We must identify what we want to educate our people about and open channels of communication; eg; grassroots newspapers; 20min. door to door visits; house meetings and mass meetings.

Recommendation: We must make full use of 1985. This year is the 30th. anniversary of the Freedom Charter and we must fully educate our community on our ideological position; because the anti-election campaign has engendered higher levels of consciousness.

b) Membership and support base.

Many people have joined us during the campaign. We must incorporate them into our organisation. We need to train these people on our ideological position and on field work and we need to educate them. (Lenz. Friday night meetings) We must be creative when dealing with our support base.

Recommendation: aa) Publish an internal newspaper as our ideological and training arm.

bb) Post all our pamphlets; resolutions and publications like 'Speak' to our supporters.

c) Activist/Core level.

Our activists are only picking up technical skills. They must now develop their organisational skills. Activists must be given responsibilities and initiative must be forthcoming from them. This is essential for democratic participation.

Our activists must also develop a more global perspective of struggle instead of a narrow outlook of their own areas only. Our activists must also read newspapers; etc. to get a 'sense' of state strategy. Community newspapers like 'Speak' also give a global picture of the struggle.

Role of branches in integrating TIC.

We need to make the Area Reps. Committee more functional. (Friday meetings) Reps. must be mandated and must report back to their areas. Consultation; strategic discussion; etc. must start taking place at this level.

Must start realising the full potential of our executive; council; branches; area rep. committees; etc. Efficient branch secretaries must keep contact with central TIC and with other branches.

BRANCHES AND MEMBERSHIP.

There are three positions:

a) For membership.

Membership allows us accessibility to our support base. It creates loyalty to our organisation. We will be able to identify our organisation concretely and open channels of communication with our support base (mailing lists; etc.) Branches would be able to operate more efficiently since it would be easier to allocate tasks. Formal membership means ability to collect finance. We cannot stifle expansion because of harassment considerations.

b) Against membership.

Formal membership increases harassment. It would set us back organisationally and is not necessary for building and solidifying our support base. Participation can be increased in many ways other than formal membership. Furthermore; a limited and formal membership will restrict the representative nature of our organisation. This opens us to criticisms of being unrepresentative. Efficient organisation comes about through hard work and not merely by an organised membership. We need to organise at a mass level effectively before organising our support base.

c) Compromise between membership and non-membership.

Conditions differ from area to area. TIC as an organisation should thus not and cannot take a decision on the matter. The conditions in different areas will dictate whether we have a signed-up membership or not. Their decisions must however be communicated to the central TIC and to other branches.

Recommendations: aa) The 'Deem' clause in the constitution is too broad and must be specific
bb) A recommendation was made to have both a signed-up and an honorary membership.

*The signed-up membership will have voting power and the leadership must be answerable to them.

*The honorary members will encompass all the people in our community who agree with the aims and objectives of the TIC.

NB. THIS DEBATE IS COMPLETELY UNRESOLVED; INCLUDING THE RECOMMENDATIONS. AREAS ARE ASKED TO REDISCUSS AND COMMUNICATE THEIR VIEWS TO THE CENTRAL TIC.

3) BRANCHES AND STRUCTURE.

Branch execs. must be fully functional. Added to the education; finance and such committees; we also need to have a research and resources committee. The branch structure and its needs will however be determined by the conditions of its own community. The structures must be geared towards realising the potentials and skills of all our activists. There must also be an open working committee forum where all activists participate.

Women and youth are special categories and the general view is that they should have a degree of autonomy.

Recommendation: Special workshop on women and youth must be held soon. (Especially women).

UDF /ws

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No (20) 1879/87

PORT ELIZABETH - WORKSHOP ON 14 AUGUST 1983

1. INTRODUCTION:

In accordance with the decision taken in Cape Town on the 21st August, 1983 the National secretariat held a workshop at Malabar in P.E.

2. ATTENDANCE:

About 100 activists attended this workshop. At least 13 organizations were represented.

3. OBJECTIVES OF WORKSHOP

- 3.1 to improve our understanding i.e. the understanding of the National secretariat of the dynamics of the situation in the P.E. region.
- 3.2 to gain knowledge on how organisations operate in this region
- 3.3 to acquaint activists with the history of the U.D.F.
- 3.4 to develop a common understanding of the concept Front
- 3.5 to familiarise activists with the documents of the U.D.F. such as the Declaration, the working principles and the resolutions.

4. PROGRAMME OF WORKSHOP

4.1 History and present state of UDF

An outline of the history of the UDF, its origin, the process of building, its structure and the tasks facing it were discussed.

4.2 CONCEPT FRONT

The concept front was discussed extensively with a view to giving the activists a better understanding of different alliances. And within various alliances to situate the UDF clearly.

Under this heading, attempt was unable to show factors which influenced movement towards a front.

4.3 Documents of the UDF

A short explanation of the Declaration and policy based on resolutions was discussed.

4.4 Discussion local situation and organizations

There was a lengthy discussions on the conditions and organization in P.E. It emerged during the discussion that there were about 54 organizations in P.E. However most of them were very weak and were not meeting regularly. According to reports given to the National Secretariat

only PEYCO had called a report back meeting after the Cape Town Conference.

4.5. Some ideas on programme:

The following decisions were taken regarding the POA for P.E.

- 4.5.1 to consult with executive committees of all organizations not yet serving in the interim committee
- 4.5.2 consult with all prominent personalities with a view to drawing them into the UDF
- 4.5.3 to encourage reproduction of all important discussions acquired in workshops at the level of organizations
- 4.5.4 to organize more workshops and to identify all people with important skills particularly those with specialised skills
- 4.5.5 to reorganize existing structures and consolidate them
- 4.5.6 to strengthen the committee by drawing into it more and organizations which had not yet been consulted.

5 EVALUATION OF WORKSHOP

The Secretariat viewed the workshop as very successful in terms of numbers which turned up. However a number of questions remained unanswered, amongst other questions like how mobilization can complement each other. How to set up organization where non existed.

There was also a need for the people themselves to decide on the kind of structure and representation of organizations in the P.E. Regional UDF.

It was noted that the programme of the UDF must be flexible enough so as to suite specific conditions in P.E. It was also observed that objective conditions in P.E. and also in local areas would determine precisely the type of issues around which the UDF could build up its campaign. For instance in the Coloured and Indian areas the might be elections of Indian management committees whereas no elections were held in African areas. Even under those conditions organization around day to day problems like housing, rent and electricity must go on.

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18/9

6. NEXT WORKSHOP

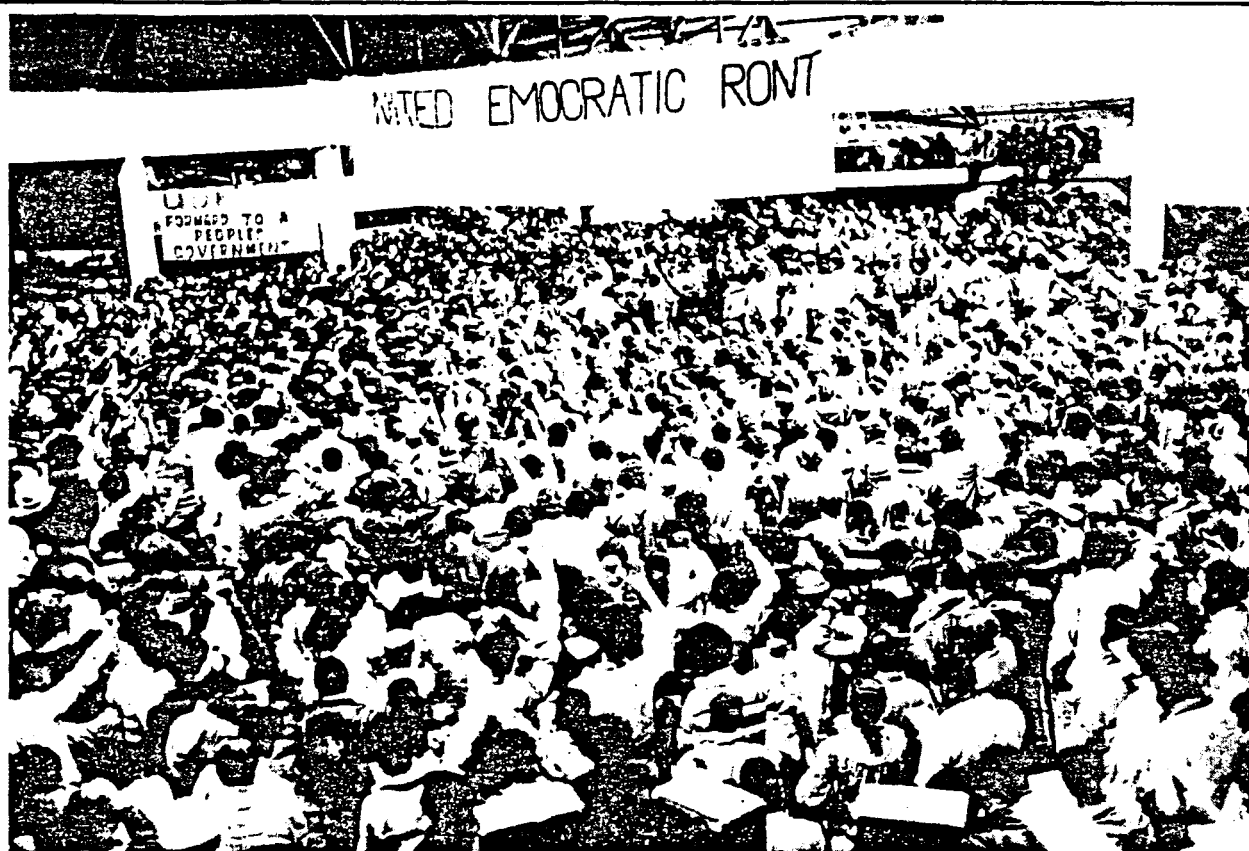
another workshop was being planned for the 17th September 1983. The Secretariat has been invited to handle discussions on a variety of issues.

UDF g'ns

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AZASO

Azanian Students Organisation



UNITED

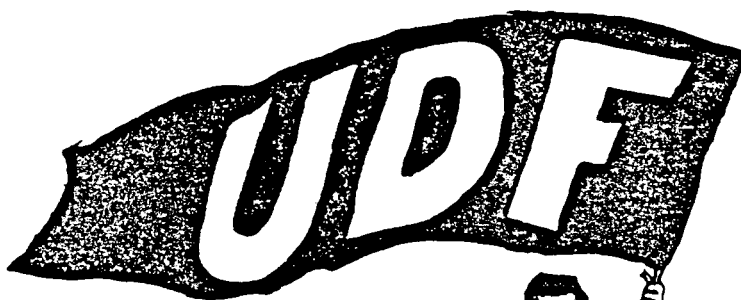
UDF stands for the unity of all people fighting for a free and democratic South Africa. The government is trying to divide and confuse us with its constitutional proposals and Koornhof Bills. It wants to create divisions between Coloured, Indian and African people, between people in the towns and the rural areas. It wants us to believe it is changing things to improve our lives. More than ever before, our people need unity to oppose these plans. We must show that we will not be divided. We must join together so that we can go forward to build the South Africa we want.

DEMOCRATIC

UDF believes in a South Africa free of apartheid. UDF believes in a government based on the will of the people because South Africa belongs to all who live in it. UDF believes that real change can only come about through the active involvement of all our people. UDF rejects the constitutional proposals and Koornhof Bills because they are designed to strengthen apartheid and were drawn-up with no regard for the demands of the people.

FRONT

UDF is a front made up of many different organisations. We work among different groups, among students, among women, workers, youth, tenants, believers. Among us there are different approaches to the problems that confront us. But we come together because we share the common aim of a just and democratic South Africa and a willingness to work together to achieve that aim. We will carry on working in our different areas, in our different ways, and come together on common issues. Here lies the strength of the UDF: only if each organisation is strong in its area will UDF be strong.





AZASO

UDF DECLARATION

WE THE FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA SAY WITH ONE VOICE TO THE WHOLE WORLD THAT WE



ARCHIE GUMEDE



OSCAR MPETHA



ALBERTINA SISULU



'TERROR' LEKHOTA



POPO MOLEFE

NATIONAL EXEC.

cherish the vision of a united, democratic South Africa based on the will of the people, will strive for the unity of all our people through united action against the evils of apartheid, economic and all other forms of exploitation

we stand for the creation of a true democracy in which all South Africans will participate in the government of our country;

we stand for a single non-racial, unfragmented South Africa. A South Africa free of bantustans and Group Areas;

we say, all forms of oppression and exploitation must end.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE NOBLE IDEALS' AND' ON THIS 20TH DAY OF AUGUST 1983, AT ROCKLANDS CIVIC CENTRE, MITCHELL'S PLAIN, WE JOIN HANDS AS COMMUNITY, WOMEN'S, STUDENT'S, RELIGIOUS, SPORTING AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS AND TRADE UNIONS, TO SAY NO TO APARTHEID.

We say NO to the Republic of South Africa Constitution Bill - a bill which will create yet another undemocratic constitution in the country of our birth,

We say NO to the Koornhof Bills which will deprive more and more African people of their birthright,

We say YES to the birth of the United Democratic Front on this historic day.

WE KNOW THAT

this government is determined to break the unity of our people, that our people will face greater hardships, that our people living in racially segregated and relocated areas will be cut off from the wealth they produce in the cities. That rents and other basic charges will increase. And, that our living standards fall;

that working people will be divided: urban from rural; employed from unemployed; men from women. Low wages, poor working conditions, attacks on our trade unions will continue;

students will continue to suffer under unequal education, created to supply a reservoir of cheap labour. Ethnic control and unequal facilities will remain. Apartheid will still be felt in our classrooms;

the religious and cultural life of our people will be harmed. The sins of apartheid will continue to be stamped on the culture and religions of our people;

the oppression and exploitation of women will continue. Women will suffer greater hardships under the new pass laws. Women will be divided from their children and families. Poverty and malnutrition will continue to disrupt family life. The brunt of apartheid will still be carried by our families;

non-racial sport will suffer. There will be less money for the building of sports facilities. And, forced separation will deal non-racial sport a further blow.

WE KNOW THAT APARTHEID WILL CONTINUE

that white domination and exploitation will continue; that forced removals, the Group Areas Act and the Bantustans will remain.

We KNOW that there will not be an end to the unequal distribution of the land, wealth and resources of the country. That the migratory labour system will live on to destroy family life.

We KNOW that the government will always use false leaders to become its junior partners and to control us. Our lives will still be filled with fears of harassment, bannings, detentions and death.

Mindful of the fact that the new Constitutional Proposals and Koornhof measures will further entrench apartheid and white domination,

IN OUR MARCH TO A FREE AND JUST SOUTH AFRICA, WE COMMIT OURSELVES TO UNITING ALL OUR PEOPLE WHEREVER THEY MAY BE IN THE CITIES AND COUNTRYSIDES, THE FACTORIES AND MINES, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, HOUSING AND SPORTS FIELDS, CHURCHES, MOSQUES AND TEMPLES, TO FIGHT FOR OUR FREEDOM.

we therefore resolve to stand shoulder to shoulder in our common struggle and commit ourselves to

WORK TOGETHER TO

organise and mobilise all community, worker, student, women, religious, sporting and other organisations under the banner of the United Democratic Front;

consult our people regularly and honestly, and bravely and strive to represent their views and aspirations;

build and strengthen all organisations of the people;

educate all about the coming dangers and the need for unity;

unite in action against these Bills and other day-to-day problems affecting our people.

AND NOW THEREFORE WE

PLEDGE TO COME TOGETHER IN THIS UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

AND FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'S

CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS AND THE KOORNHOF BILLS.



NELSON MANDELA



HELEN JOSEPH



NAZEM MOHAMMED



HASSAN HOWA



ALLAN BOESAK

PATRONS

UDF UNITES

Apartheid divides

AZASO AND THE UDF

UDF UNITES. So proclaim thousands of posters, stickers and T-shirts. But the slogan became a reality last Saturday at Mitchells Plain, when over 10 000 people from all corners of South Africa streamed to the UDF mass rally to say:

**NO TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS AND KOORNHOF BILLS
NO TO RACIAL OPPRESSION AND ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION**

**YES TO THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT
YES TO A UNITED NON-RACIAL AND DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA**

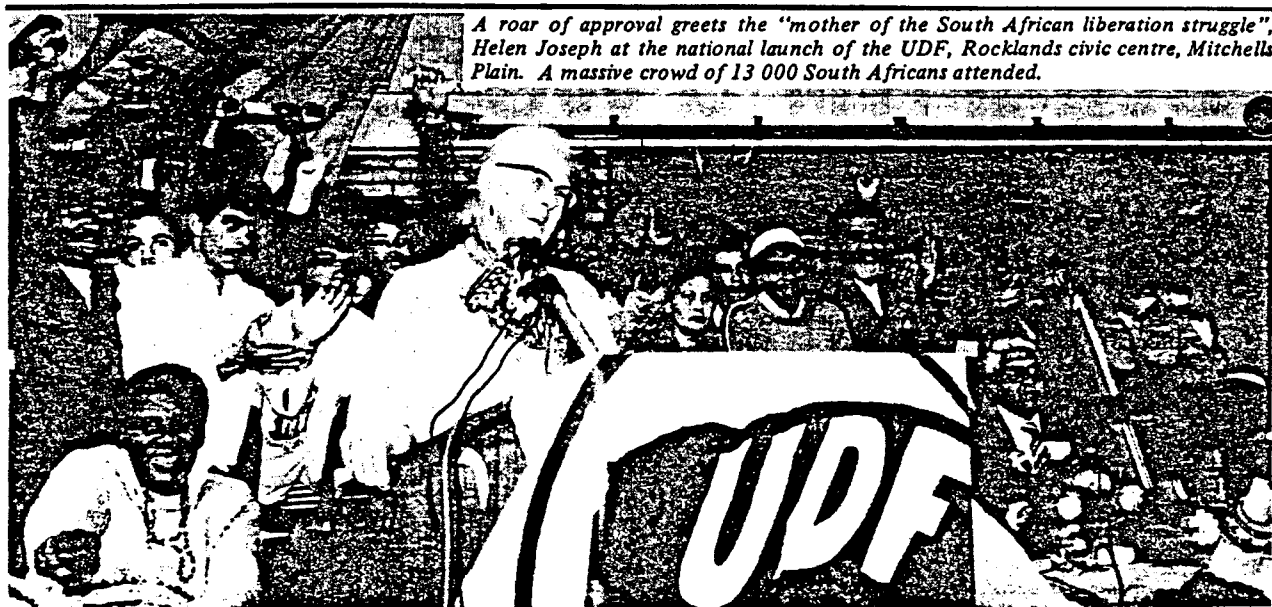
AZASO has rejected the Apartheid state's new initiatives from the start, viewing them as an attempt to further entrench racial oppression and capitalist exploitation. The proposals and bills also try to divide the oppressed and destroy the unity that has been forged in struggle over the last few years. As oppressed students we have a long, proud and militant history of resistance to racist education and to apartheid as a whole. AZASO is committed to continuing this tradition of resistance. Through the EDUCATION CHARTER campaign we hope to get students to formulate their own demands with regard to education. The EDUCATION CHARTER is envisaged as containing the short-term and long-term demands of the oppressed and as serving as a beacon for students engaged in struggle.

THE PROPOSALS AND BILLS DO NOT END RACIST EDUCATION

LET US FORMULATE AN EDUCATION CHARTER WITH OUR OWN EDUCATION DEMANDS



Now is the time...



A roar of approval greets the "mother of the South African liberation struggle", Helen Joseph at the national launch of the UDF, Rocklands civic centre, Mitchells Plain. A massive crowd of 13 000 South Africans attended.

Published by AZASO UCT,
SRC Press, UCT'

Σ Kamgobui Dku

C75

① 19 1878/87 p 10

② 20 29/9/87 p 12

CONGRESS PROSPECTIVE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS
PRESENTED AT THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The heroic and courageous struggles of the oppressed peoples of South Africa against the anti-democratic and violent system of apartheid have precipitated a profound crisis upon the oppressor. The oppressed peoples refuse to submit to apartheid. The minority rulers of our motherland refuse to share their power and wealth.

The constitutional bill and the "Koornhoff" bills are the responses of the minority government to the majority's demand for democracy. Today, all sections of our communities - from workers to businessmen - are formulating their response to these bills. For some, particularly those who have a vested interest in the iniquitous system, the government proposals raise the problem of whether they constitute "genuine" reform or not.

Our contention is that these proposals are a calculated and cynical manoeuvre to entrench apartheid, co-opt opportunistic sections of black communities and create confusion and division among our people. This new degenerate black oppressor unashamedly competes for infamy with his white counterpart. Democracy does not feature at all in these proposals.

Throughout its long history of resistance to discriminatory government policies, the Natal Indian Congress (N.I.C.) has been struggling for a non-racial united, democratic South Africa. The N.I.C., and the democratic movement generally, remains committed to this goal, which offers the only guarantee for a peaceful and prosperous future for all South Africans.

The constitutional bills and "Koornhoff" bills are a recipe for disaster, and for the intensification of the civil war in our country.

2. THE SOUTH AFRICAN REALITY.

Our rejection of the government proposals is certainly not based on mere conjecture or malafides. Our policies are guided by our perceptions of the real South Africa. The need for this brief diversion, arises from our belief that there exists in South Africa a bond between government, its international allies, business, media, and certain lackeys to mask the suffering inflicted on millions of oppressed people by this violent and vicious apartheid system.

The majority of whites don't know how blacks live. Even one black community is not fully aware of the other's position. Let us scrap off the cosmetics and look at the shameful reality in South Africa.

2.1. The government maintains apartheid through violence. It forces one "plan" after another onto the unenfranchised communities against their wishes and aspirations. Jailing, detentions, bannings and "disappearances" and murders under unexplained circumstances (eg, Mxenge, Dube) of opponents of apartheid ensures the suppression of resistance.

2.2. The economic exploitation of blacks continue unchecked. Living standards are falling and unemployment increasing. Prices of essentials continue to increase. We are mindful of the shameless support of this repressive regime by Reagan, Thatcher and their cohorts. They will not hesitate to subvert our struggle to safeguard their financial interests.

2.3. There is unemployment in the homelands. Starvation and nutritional diseases are rife. Land is scarce. Total collapse in human relationships goes unchallenged and unnoticed.

2.4. In the urban townships rent and transport costs are escalating. Resistance to these increases is intense. A false "autonomy" is now going to be forced onto communities that have few, if any, amenities and facilities.

3.

2.5. Settled urban and rural communities are being forcibly removed. Between 1960 and 1982 3.5 million removals (10% of the population) have taken place. The violence against the KTC residents continues. Despite Saul Mkhize's death, Driefontein will be moved. Now the African townships of Cape Town and Duncan Village in East London are to have their residents moved.

2.6. The racist, undemocratic and divided educational systems continues against increasing resistance from the students.

2.7. The migrant labour system is operating even more viciously than ever before. More and more workers are deprived of their right to work and live with their families in the cities.

2.8. Civil unrest is intensifying. The oppressed communities and democratic whites are resisting apartheid more militantly and with greater determination. In the factories, communities, schools and campuses all sections of our people are engaged in daily battles against apartheid.

The government is introducing its proposals against this scenario which will remain unchanged. A dynamic process of change and struggle is presently unfolding. Among the multiplicity of forces involved in this process, there has emerged a dominant political philosophy which has the widest acceptance among oppressed South Africans: I refer to the principles of the Freedom Charter, to which the ~~movement~~, subscribes.

3. BASIC PRINCIPLES.

3.1. The task of restructuring South African society in order to create a just and democratic order is not one which can be accomplished by groups of "experts" or mock consultations with undemocratic and unrepresentative "leaders". Maximum participation by all the people in South Africa is fundamental to any democratic process.

3.2. There is only one instance throughout our history where a genuine endeavour was made to consult people from all communities and all walks of life on the kind of South Africa they would like to live in. This happened in the months leading up to the historic Congress of the People held in Kliptown on 25th June, 1955.

3.3. The majority of South Africans clearly declared their vision for a future South Africa when they adopted the Freedom Charter. The principles in the Freedom Charter remain as relevant today as they were in 1955. Support for the Charter resonates more and more loudly each day through the townships, cities and countryside in every part of South Africa. These principles are those which the people of South Africa would want in any new constitution: It is on the basis of these principles that we would propose a constitution for South Africa.

3.4. THE PEOPLE SHALL GOVERN.

The institutions of government must ensure the full and unhindered participation of all South Africans in the decision-making and governing process. All dummy apartheid institutions must be scrapped. The S.A.I.C., Bantustans, "tri-cameral parliaments" and unviable black local authorities have no place in the democracy we are striving to build.

3.5. ALL NATIONAL GROUPS SHALL EQUAL RIGHTS.

Africans, Coloured, Indian and Whites will be equal in every respect. Each community shall have the right to use its own language and develop its own folk culture and customs. All forms of discrimination and racist practices will be outlawed.

This clause reflects our desire to accommodate all communities in the future democracy. Every one will be welcome to contribute to the building of a democratic South Africa.

3.6. THE PEOPLE SHALL SHARE IN THE COUNTRY'S WEALTH.

The wealth of our country shall be shared by all - not just the rich few. Industry and trade will operate for the benefit of all. All people will have equal rights to trade where they choose, to manufacture and to enter all trades and professions.

3.7. THE LAND SHALL BE SHARED.

The Land Acts will be scrapped. 80% of our people cannot survive on 13% of the country. Land shall be in the hands of those who work it. They will be assisted to eliminate famine. There will be no forced labour on farms.

3.8. PEOPLE SHALL BE EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW.

All laws which discriminate on the basis of race, colour or sex shall be repealed. There shall be a fair trial before anyone is imprisoned, deported or restricted.

3.9. HUMAN RIGHTS WILL BE OBSERVED.

The right to speak, to organise, to meet together, to worship, to publish, to educate children shall be guaranteed by law. There shall be freedom of movement.

3.10. WORK AND SECURITY WILL BE GUARANTEED.

Workers shall have the right to form trade unions, elect their officials, make agreements with employers and to draw full unemployment benefits. A forty-hour week, national minimum wage, paid annual leave, sick leave, equal pay for all and maternity leave with full pay shall be ensured. Child labour, compound labour, and the migratory labour systems shall be abolished. Labour laws will ensure that the family stays intact.

3.11. LEARNING AND CULTURE SHALL BE AVAILABLE TO ALL.

Discrimination in cultural life, sport and education shall be abolished. All shall enjoy free, equal, compulsory and universal education based on democratic ideals.

3.12. HOUSES AND SECURITY FOR ALL.

There shall be decent housing for all at low rental. Families shall live in comfort and security. Food will be cheap and plentiful and no one will

go hungry. Preventive health campaigns, free medical care and hospitalisation shall be provided for all. Slums will be demolished. New suburbs will be built. Transport, roads, lighting, playing fields, creches and community centres shall be provided. The State will care for the aged, orphans, the disabled and the sick.

3.13. THERE SHALL BE PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP.

South Africa will respect the sovereignty of all nations and work to maintain world peace and settle all disputes by negotiation - not war.

4. WHY WE REJECT THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS.

The response of the oppressed people to the government's proposals is determined on the basis of the principles enunciated above.

4.1. There is no intention on the part of the government to create a non-racial, united South Africa.

4.2. There is no commitment to genuine democracy. 80% of South Africans, the African people, have no role in the "new" South Africa whilst the Indian and Coloured communities do not share power in any meaningful way. They are being invited to join as junior partners in this genocidal system. White domination is entrenched at every level of government:

i. Three parliaments, the Chamber having the largest number of parliamentarians.

ii. Joint standing committees of the three parliaments with the 4;2;1 majority in favour of whites.

iii. An electoral college to elect the President with a 4;2;1 white majority.

iv. A presidents Council to advise the president with a 9;2;1 majority in favour of whites.

v. A president who will almost certainly be white and who will have the powers of a dictator. More importantly he is effectively elected by the white majority party and therefore accountable only to it. The President combines the existing roles of State President and Prime Minister. He will have virtual total control of the three Chambers of parliament and will single handedly control all bills that flow through parliament.

4.3. The foundations of apartheid remain intact and non-negotiable:

i. The Land Act which gives 13% of the land to African majority.

ii. The group areas act which ensures racial segregation.

iii. The Bantustans will be consolidated further, depriving millions of their birthright.

i.v. The population registration act remains to entrench ethnicity.

v. The internal security act and other "security" legislation will ensure vicious repression (deaths in detention) of opponents of apartheid.

vi. The migratory labour system divides families and legitimates the super exploitation of millions of people.

4.4. The iniquitous and exploitative economic system continues to widen the gap between the haves and have nots.

4.5. Basic democratic rights of speech, association, publishing, organisation and movements are excluded

4.6. The people of South Africa have not participated in formulating their future. The proposals have been imposed by an unrepresentative clique that decided what is best for us. There has been no consultation with the people at all.

4.7. Race and ethnicity are entrenched in the constitution, now in the euphemistic form of " own " and " general " affairs. Some apologists contend that in the are of " own affairs " progress can be made for a particular group in certain fields like education and social wealfare. We say that this is spurious because:-

i.a. The overriding determination of the relevant general policies and laws on housing, health or education are deemed as common affairs and are thus removed from exclusive group control.

b. Houses of parliament will hardly be sovereign even in dealing with " own affairs " since the President will decide on what matters maybe deemed as own affairs and further he will be also be able to veto and amendments introduced in these houses.

c. The ethnic parliament will have no independent powers to levy taxes or raise loans for these purposes. Budgetary allocation will be a general matter.

d. The President is empowered to decide whether any matters are " own " or " General affairs " . His decision is final and the courts are specifically excluded from enquiring into his decision.

ii. We are not striving for a society in which one group attempts to materially advance and progress at the expense of other groups.

4.8. The proposals are structured to prevent undesirable political leverage by a Chamber threathening to withdraw participation. In this respect those who proclaim that their intention is to use their respective Chamber as a more effective platform to fight apartheid will be frustrated. The government has prepared for this eventuality.

i. Should a Chamber stage a walkout the President is empowered to lower the quorum of the houses and parliament will be deemed to consist of the remaining houses and continue to function.

ii. The fact that the council of Ministers of each house will be appointed by the President makes a repeat of tactics employed by the old C. P. R. C. unlikely.

iii. If a house passes a motion of no confidence in its own council of Ministers the President may then simply dissolve that house and continue to government on the basis of the remaining houses constituting parliament.

iv. Not only can the President over-ride the contrary decisions of a particular house in common affairs but the measures will then be deemed to have been approved by that recalcitrant house.

The object of the constitution therefore is to preserve economic and political power in the white minority and preserve this for all times by dividing Africans, Indians and Coloureds from each other and African from African. Apartheid becomes firmly entrenched in the constitution, there is no power sharing, healthy or otherwise. Indian and Coloureds are given the responsibility, without any power, to join whites in the oppression of the majority of South Africans.

5. METHODS TO BE USED IN SEARCH OF A NEW CONSTITUTION.

5.1. For any method to succeed there must be a commitment from all parties concerned to participate in a process which would:-

- i. Create a genuine democracy and,
- ii. Ensure that all the people of South African can participate in the process.

5.2. The government must then create the conditions for democratic consultation and organisation to occur. For this to be made possible:

- i. Repressive legislations must be scrapped.
- ii. Jailed and exile leaders must return.
- iii. All bannings and detentions must be end.

No. 19
18/8/87

5.3. Having created the conditions for the democratic process to begin, the people of South Africa, wherever they may be, whoever they are, must be consulted on what kind of South Africa they would like and mandate their organisation and leadership accordingly.

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5.4. All democratic and authentic leaders should then convene a National Convention which will formulate a programme for the creation of a democratic non-racial, united South Africa based on the will of the people.

We are acutely aware that this approach can be only be successful if ideal conditions exist. Regretably the reality is quite distant from this ideal.

6. STRATEGIES.

Strategies for change cannot be shaped on the basis of the abstract. They are determined by the actual social, economic and political conditions that obtain at a given time : the reality we described earlier.

6.1. We want a South Africa based on the Freedom Charter. The method we would choose is a national convention. We desire peace and prosperity for all people. But the rulers respond with vicious repression. They insist on constructing dummy institutions and imposing their lackeys as leaders upon our people. They refuse to negotiate with democratic organisations on our communities day-to-day problems.

6.2. The rulers are intent on securing their power through the use of brutal internal repression, the building of a large, belligerent army which destabilised our neighbours.

6.3. The reality for the oppressed people is an endemic and intensifying struggle - in the factories, communities, rural settlements, schools and campuses. We will advance the tradition we have inherited: The passive resistance campaign of 1913/1946, the defiance campaign of 1952, campaigns against pass laws and groups area Act. We will continue the heroic against efforts of the students of Soweto, the workers throughout South Africa, students, and communities that struggle for better and affordable housing.

6.4. We know that without

Mobilising our people against every facet of apartheid.

Organising our people into democratic mass and political organisations.

Raising the consciousness of our people, so that they can struggle more effectively for democracy,

~~There can be~~ no peace and freedom for all South Africans.

Our task is to create the maximum unity of all patriotic forces through efforts like the launching of the United Democratic Front. With increasing unity we will have to engage in struggle and be willing to make sacrifices. As Nelson Mandela said, there is no easy walk to freedom.

Our unity, organisation, mature consciousness and willingness to struggle will one day result in meaningful negotiation for the creation of a democracy based on the will of the people in which ~~all shall live in peace~~ and security.

CONCLUSION:

We are witnessing increasing ~~polarisation~~ between the oppressor and the oppressed. The constitutional proposals will only exacerbate this trend. The government is doing nothing to create the conditions for democratic change. However there are certain elements who might profess that there exists some middle ground between the oppressor and the oppressed. Here we refer to " give reform a chance " group . We need to emphasise that if the constitutional proposals are successfully implemented, white supremacy and racial discrimination would be strengthened and this could in no way be regarded as a " step in the right direction ". These elements therefore are playing a dangerous game and are unwittingly trying to divert the struggle. We believe that one can either be in the camp of the oppressor or in the camp of the oppressed. The democratic movement of the oppressed has a place for all those who are willing to strive for a genuine democracy.

Finally we need to point out that the major part of our history to resistance has been one of persuading the white minority to be reasonable and humane in the treatment of blacks over a whole range of issues. The government has responded with deceit and violence.

We refuse to co-operate with schemes to perpetuate our subjugation; we cannot co-operate with the Bantustan schemes, migratory labour system, group areas, detentions without trials etc.

We can enter into negotiations honorably as equals only if the objective of such negotiations is the creation of a non racial united democratic South Africa. There can be no separate freedoms in South Africa - the destiny of all South Africans is inextricably linked.

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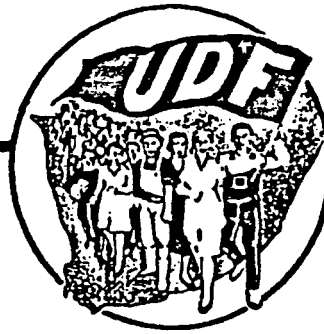
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UDF Vryburg

C76

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

JDF UNITES! APARTHEID DIVIDES!



Page C76"

NORTHERN CAPE

P.O. BOX 289

VRYBURG

8600

NORTHERN CAPE REGIONAL ACTIVITY FOR DECEMBER AS PER SCHEDULE OF THE RURAL/REGIONAL ORGANISER

1. The following areas in the Northern Cape were covered during December as per schedule:

1.1. SCHWEIZER RENEKE

1.1.1. The Civic initiatives- A group of adults was met on the invitation of a youth contact. Eagerness was shown on the part of these adults to seek an alternative to the community council in Mamusa African township. Alternative to the council in the form of a civic association or an action committee was raised and discussed. A task to raise a larger number of local people was delegated to the group. An invitation to Huca's workshop was extended to them although they did not turn up.

1.1.2. The Youth- The youth meeting scheduled for the same day did not materialise as was hoped and a few youths were met and the I.Y.Y. was brainstormed.

1.2. KURUMAN

1.2.1. The Youth- A meeting of Kuruman Youth Unity was fortunate to materialise under conditions and a lot of uncertainty even at the eleventh hour. The I.Y.Y. issue was raised with them only to find that discussions had been going on within the organisation and committees to take up the campaign had already been thought of.

1.3. KIMBERLEY

1.3.1. UDF RALLY- The mass rally scheduled for the 16th December did not take place because of the following reasons:

1.3.1.1. Lack of publicity around the rally.

1.3.1.2. Printers turning down agreement to print material for advertising the rally at the eleventh hour.

1.3.1.3. Poor transport arrangements from other areas mainly Vryburg and Kuruman

1.4. VRYBURG

1.4.1. The Youth- Frequent meetings with the youth with the youth around the I.Y.Y. were held. A committee to invite all youth groupings - in the township including church youths to draw a program for the area was formed. A Roman Catholic Youth Club's two day meeting was addressed and co-operation with the program of Huyo promised

2/...

Presidents: Oscar Mpepha, 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

1.4.2. The Civic- An amount of time was spent on preparations for Huca's workshop and a mass rally taking place on the same day in the afternoon of the 23rd of December. Reports and records of the civic were updated during the week leading to the 23rd.

2. PROBLEMS DURING DECEMBER MONTH

- 2.1. It was not easy to arrange and meet with most groupins/individuals because of the festive season atmosphere.
- 2.2. Besides the above factor funds for travelling to other favourable points were a serious constraint.

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JOHANNESBURG DEMOCRATIC ACTION COMMITTEE (JODAC)
P.O.Box 93118, Yeoville 2143.

Bew '77

Comrades,

We of JODAC, the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee, hereby wish to apply for affiliation to the UDF.

The idea of forming Jodac was mooted at a series of meetings in September last year 1983. The initial meeting was held to report back on the UDF National Launch in Cape Town to people living in the central Johannesburg area. At subsequent meetings it was decided to form a Johannesburg based committee to help in the fight against the Constitutional Proposals and the Koornhof Bills.

JODAC's activities have included a Public Meeting just before the white referendum and a series of educational workshops on the constitutional proposals, the Koornhof Bills and repression in the Ciskei.

In November we held a general meeting at which the members of JODAC unanimously agreed to apply for affiliation to the UDF.

Yours in the struggle for a united non-racial democratic South Africa.

UIDF Job

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Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee

Draft Programme of Action

February 1985

OUR CONTEXT

In 1983, at the time of the white referendum and soon after the launch of the United Democratic Front (UDF), Jodac was formed. At that time we defined ourselves as an organisation embracing the principle of non-racialism, through which democrats in the Johannesburg area could oppose the government's reform initiatives and participate in the UDF - the first non-racial extra-parliamentary movement to emerge in recent years.

At that time, the government was confident of its capacity to carry out its reform strategy and to unite white, coloureds and Indians behind the tri-cameral parliament.

The situation now is vastly different. After a year of vigorous opposition to high rents, unequal education, low wages, high costs, and the lack of genuine representation, the government's reform initiatives have been severely damaged.

The schools boycotts, the township uprisings, the anti-election campaigns, the stay-away and worker strikes have seriously undermined the confidence of the government and its allies.

Internationally, the government initially received some sympathy for its proposals. But now it is becoming more and more isolated due to the mounting international campaign against apartheid.

Despite their weakening position, the government is still powerful. The military have come to play a central role in the government. It is being used to extend South Africa's influence in Southern Africa. In the face of escalating resistance it is now being used extensively to quell internal opposition. However this militarised government is likely to continue implementing the reform process.

In the white sector, where our main constituency is found there is also a situation of flux and change. With uncertainty about the future of white rule, splits have deepened between different groupings in white politics and new alliances are also being formed.

Firstly, conservatives from a range of political affiliations are coming together to form a solid bloc while NRP and right wing members of the PFP move closer to the government.

Secondly, differences are emerging between the government and big business. A year ago big business welcomed the reform initiatives but today big business in particular have shown increasing frustration with and criticism of government policies.

They argue that reforms such as the tricameral parliament and black local authorities have created greater problems and want the government to implement reforms at a faster rate.

The government's inability to formulate policies to pull South Africa out of the deepening recession as well as the government's heavy handed action against unionists has widened divisions between the two.

Lastly, a small but noticeable sector is becoming disillusioned with parliamentary politics. Many people have begun to question their traditional political affiliations as well as parliament itself. In part, this reflects itself in a sense of uncertainty and lack of confidence both within the PFP and to its left.

Over the past year the UDF and especially organisations under its banner have increased and strengthened and have come to present a fundamental threat to the system. The task ahead for UDF and its affiliates is to consolidate the gains of last year by:

- * increasing the challenge to the system and sowing greater divisions within the ruling classes.
- * gaining increased support.
- * building and strengthening their organisations
- * developing a united direction on major issues
- * increasing commitment to and participation in the struggle.

~~UDF~~ ROLE AND TASKS

Jodac remains committed to the principle of non-racialism and operating in the Johannesburg area. Moreover the nature of the struggle over the past year and its effect on the white sector increases the importance of such an organisations and gives us a crucial role to play. As such our role for the coming year is to:

- * provide political leadership and raise political questions within the white sector
- * develop a clear and well known public political image
- * present itself as the means through which whites can get involved in viable extra-parliamentary opposition
- * attempt to draw all white democrats into its ranks
- * continue to expose and respond to government initiatives
- * act to deepen divisions amongst the ruling classes
- * popularise UDF in Johannesburg
- * actively support and strengthen the campaigns of the UDF.

After a year, Jodac has gained valuable experience in struggle, built up its structure and leadership and has developed a vitality and enthusiasm which now needs to be constructively channeled.

However considering the tasks ahead, we are still small, our structures are not in full communication with each other and some of our activities do not reach all the membership. In addition we

have not yet fully explored the effect that recent struggles have had on the white sector.

Jodac should therefore:

- * improve communication within the organisation
- * develop a common analysis and united political direction
- * strengthen our relations with other white democratic groups
- * increase the involvement of all our members in the UDF
- * enhance our knowledge of actual conditions in the white sector
- * embark upon a well organised recruiting campaign.

MEMBERSHIP, CONSTITUENCY AND THE PUBLIC.

In working in the white sector in Johannesburg, we need to make a distinction between the broad public, our direct constituency and our members:

- * The broad public are all those people Jodac can reach through the commercial media, campaigns, mass meetings, pamphleteering, poster blitzes etc.
- * Jodac's direct constituency would be those in the Johannesburg area who either are or could become sympathetic to the aims of the UDF.
- * Jodac's direct membership comprises all paid up members.

We must bear in mind these distinctions and differing conditions when we decide on our priorities for action.

Jodacs achieves its objectives by focussing on and taking up specific issues. The way these issues are taken up will vary depending on whom we target as the grouping most important to reach.

Some of the issues to be taken up are:

1. Freedom Charter Campaign

1985 is the 30th Anniversary of the Freedom Charter. The Charter as a historic statement of the minimum demands of South Africa's people is as relevant today as it was in 1955. It links present struggles with those of the past. Its demands around such issues as political rights, economic, social, educational and others are demands that must be met if democracy in South Africa is to be achieved. It helps provide a vision of a future democratic South Africa.

The campaign to popularise the demands of the Freedom Charter is going to be taken up by a number of democratic organisations and will help to bring about greater unity between different areas and constituencies.

Jodac's participation in the campaign should aim to:

- * Firstly educate its members about the demands of the charter, its tradition and significance today.
- * Work with other groups in the Johannesburg area on this issue to broaden an understanding and acceptance of the Freedom Charter.
- * Together with these groups run a mass campaign in the Johannesburg area
- * Participate in and support the broader Freedom Charter campaign.

As much as possible the Freedom Charter campaign should be linked to all other campaigns and issues taken up by Jodac. It should be a major priority in Jodac and all of our structures and membership should be integrated into the campaign.

2. Militarisation, Conscription and the SADF.

The growing repugnance in our constituency for the SADF's role in the townships, the continued occupation of Namibia and its role in Southern Africa, the increasing militarisation of all levels of our society and the prospect of four years in uniform has made the SADF and conscription burning issues.

These are crucial issues which affect our constituency and the white sector directly. Opposition to the SADF and conscription has been growing over the years. In 1983 the End Conscription Campaign was launched with committees around the country to channel this opposition.

Because these issues are imperatives for Jodac, we are affiliated to the ECC and they need to be of ongoing priority.

We need to:

- * educate our members about militarisation.
- * develop an awareness about the options for people facing conscription.
- * use the issue to increase our membership.
- * put our full organisational weight behind the ECC campaign.
- * work out how Jodac specifically can further the campaign.
- * take the issue up in the white sector to help diminish support for the government's repressive institutions.

3. The Tricameral Parliament.

The success of the election boycotts have discredited the tricameral parliament. For some whites this has caused uncertainty about the future while others still feel that more far reaching reforms could be implemented through it. This is especially the case now that government has launched a process for considering constitutional issues for Africans.

Jodac was set up to oppose the new constitution and the Koornhof Bills and they should continue to be a priority in our programme.

While specific issues have not yet been identified Jodac needs to be alert to respond to and expose ongoing developments.

We should therefore:

- * play a role in analysing the new parliament to create a critical understanding of it, especially in our constituency
- * stress that the central issue is that it is a parliament which is not elected or decided on by all South Africans in a unitary state
- * stress the role of UDF as the extra-parliamentary opposition to the new parliament

4. The Koornhof Bills.

The term "Koornhof Bills" has become a blanket term for most aspects of government policy and legislation regarding African people. This includes the bantustan policy; the imposition of unrepresentative structures like the community councils; forced removals and influx control.

These are the essence of apartheid because they are the fundamental structures serving to keep Africans exploited and oppressed. Around many of these issues there has been fierce struggle and resistance.

The white sector is for the most part distanced from these struggles. A lack of information and often inadequate coverage in the commercial press exacerbates this.

These issues should be taken up by us in a similar way to issues around the tricameral parliament. In addition we should:

- * bridge the gap between African townships and the white sector by disseminating information.
- * providing support for township struggles.
- * facilitating discussions around particular struggles.

5. Repression.

As well as being extremely severe in the black sectors, this issue is one that affects our constituency directly. It is a source of outrage in our constituency and is an issue which readily gives the lie to the reform initiatives. Detentions, hidden repression, "dirty tricks", "right wing" attacks, and the nature of the judicial system all fit into this category.

We should channel outrage in our constituency into understanding and mount constant campaigns against the repression of the progressive movement as it arises.

Furthermore we need to:

- * constantly educate our membership and constituency on security legislation and detentions
- * act in solidarity with all victims of repression by attending political trials, joining support groups etc

- * work closely with DPSC and DESCOM, and send representatives to their meetings.

6. Women's issues.

Recently, women's organisation within the progressive movement came together to form Federation of Transvaal Women (Fedtraw). This provides the opportunity for white women to join up with progressive organization. Feminism has a wide appeal and support within our constituency, but as yet most women are not organised into political women's organisation.

We should, therefore, educate our members on women's issues and help organise women to support and participate in the struggles of Fedtraw.

7. Labour issues.

The stayaway by hundreds of thousands in November last year highlighted the power of organised workers and the threat it provides to apartheid rule. This was especially significant at a time of recession and mass retrenchment.

1985, is also the 30th anniversary of the formation of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu). This raises for us the issue of the history of worker organisation and struggle in South Africa.

Jodac needs to:

- * highlight the significance of the role of the working class amongst our members through education and debate.
- * support worker struggles where appropriate and called upon to do so.

8. International Year of the Youth

The United Nations has declared 1985 as the International Year of the Youth. Nearly all sectors of South African society, including the government are taking up this issue.

We cannot get highly involved in this campaign because we are not an exclusively youth organisation but we can:

- * support the campaigns of the progressive youth organisations especially in the Johannesburg area.

9. Further issues

By highlighting the above issues we are not limiting ourselves to them. Undoubtedly future issues will present themselves which we could respond to as the struggle unfolds over the year.

Firstly, ecological issues are becoming of greater concern such as Koeberg, nuclear waste, Bophal, industrial waste, food poisoning.

Secondly, with the growing recession, focussing on economic issues such as the rising cost of living, unemployment and the ever growing role of monopolies will become increasingly important.

We need to develop a deeper understanding of these issues within a membership. How they will be taken up and linked to our broader programme can be worked out as the year progresses.

A feature of last year's programme was the commemoration of key historical events such as Sharpeville, May Day and December 16th. These events can be used to educate us about the history and nature of our struggle. They should also be integrated into our overall programme.

IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

We need to prioritise our activity according to the needs of the different groups we are addressing and we need to weave together all the different strands of the programme into an integrated coherent whole.

All the conventional methods of political action can be used to take up these issues eg. public meetings, press stories and statements, posters, pamphlets, demonstrations, seminars, workshops etc. We also need to find interesting and creative alternatives to complement and add to these orthodox forms.

TIC *Jus*
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No (19) 107 S/87

To: UDF National Head Office
From: UDF Western Cape region (publicity and media)

Baw '2

UDF - VIDEO PROJECT

From the inception of the UDF as a national political formation in August 1983 the struggle against apartheid and for a non-racial and democratic South Africa has assumed greater impetus and been qualitatively heightened. As a variety of democratic organisations united around the common objective of opposing the implementation of the new apartheid constitution so new and exciting opportunities for deepening the struggle emerged. Previously disparate organisations joined in common action and campaigns. The roots of progressive politics extended to new and occasionally hitherto unexplored areas (Eg. OFS and parts of the Cape Rural areas) The overall aspirations of the oppressed could be articulated through a single national voice and to more effectively confront and engage the central government. A consciousness of national unity is a pre-condition of meaningful change was kindled amongst tens of thousands of ordinary coloured, Indian and African South Africans. In addition to these and other factors qualitatively heightening the struggle against apartheid are the possibilities for educating and mobilising democratic forces internationally which have opened up given the emergence of a coherent internal voice of the people.

It is a historical fact that the successful isolation of the South African minority regime through consistent and tireless campaigns by anti-apartheid forces internationally has significantly weakened the position of various racist governments over the years.

Progressive forces, who are committed to isolating South Africa internationally need a constant flow of information on developments in South Africa. Obtaining clear accounts of the developments of political movements are especially important given the ways in which the mass media in South Africa generally obscures and misinforms on the real nature of our struggle. Democrats mobilising support for this struggle need to develop/maintain a "feel" for the concrete conditions obtaining here so as to guide the nature of their support more strategically. In addition up to date accounts presented in accessible and dynamic ways should be invaluable in winning over new recruits to the numerous anti-apartheid organisations overseas.

Over the past 2 years progressive organisations have increasingly used videos as an organisational tool and means of communicating their message. They have proven to be an effective, cheap, accessible, dynamic and transportable means of communication.

We would therefore propose the production of a video which illustrates the following aspects:

1. The launch of the UDF, the strategic objective, range of organisations affiliated, and responses at a mass level.
2. The campaigns and activities of the UDF illustrating its emergence as the "voice of the voiceless" actively engaged in their daily struggle for democratic control over all aspects of their lives - management committees, community councils, Ciskei.
 - a) Service activities - people's weekend.
 - b) Major political campaigns - anti-election campaign, a victory for the people.
3. The structures of the UDF. Democracy in the Front. General Councils, National Executive Councils, rural areas, area committees.
4. UDF laying the basis for a fully fledged people's movement to emerge. Popular struggles taking shape invariably situated within a broad UDF context. Vaal Triangle and other examples of popular mass struggle.
5. Despite repression we shall continue. Ominous noises from the government, parts of leadership in jail. Yet confident of winning the great battles which lie ahead.

If, as has been proposed, CVRA (Cape Town) executes the project these are some of the factors to consider.

1. All the film footage CVRA has available was shot in Cape Town and surrounding areas.
2. 90% of this is of mass meetings and rallies.
3. 10% consists of footage on organisation's campaigns, street and house

3. interviews, organisations in the South Cape (Oudshoorn, Willowmore)
4. They will at short notice be able to film "contextualising" material. District 6, Crossroads, Khayelitsha, unemployment queues etc.
5. To contextualise and cover UDF on a proper national scale they would need to be strongly assisted by other regions.
 1. Sympathetic international TV crews should be approached to make whatever relevant footage, shot on video, available to CVRA.
 2. Individuals who have privately taped SATV footage on Vaal unrest, Le Grange's speech etc. should lend these to CVRA.
 3. Local video agencies should be approached to film certain UDF activities in the coming two months.
6. It should be noted that much existing footage has been shot in low grade, low budget footage in difficult circumstances and this will have an effect on the quality of the eventual product.
7. Time schedule would roughly involve collecting, shooting, buying and recording/lending footage in December/January period. Editing the final product would occur in February.
8. Very rough budget breakdown would involve:

10 tapes at R20.00 each	200.00
2 Pneumatic tapes	170.00
Editing machine time	2000.00
Travelling(depending on requirements)	500.00 - 1000.00
General machine time (cameras, equipment etc.)	1000.00
Labour - 2 x R500.00 (1 month salary)	1000.00
Extra purchased film and sundry	1000.00
TOTAL	R6370.00

① + ② I Mohamud Jho
③ WDF Jho

C80

② = 259/87

AFRASCOPE
FILM & MEDIA UNIT
2nd FLOOR, KHOTSO HOUSE
42 DEVILLIERS STR. JOHANNESBURG 2001
P.O. BOX 9942 JHB. 2000
TEL: (011) 29-138677 29-3088
TELEX: S.A. COUNCIL OF CHURCHES 86519

AFRASCOPE
2nd floor Khotso House
DeVilliers St
Johannesburg
31 July 1984

①
Ben: C 80

Dear Prof. Mohamed


We in the AFRASCOPE film unit are presently involved in a video project on the new constitution. AFRASCOPE is an organisation committed to change in South Africa and we believe video can be powerfully used to contribute to this end. We work closely with community organisations - and with other organisations working for change in South Africa. Examples of our past work include a video on the United Democratic Front's national launch and a video entitled "Less Rent More Health" which documents the struggles of the people of Western Township. This project was done in close conjunction with the Westbury Residents' Action Committee (WRAC).

We have decided to produce a video on the new constitution, which is to be used in the anti-constitution campaign, both before and after the August elections. This video includes a legal explanation of the constitution as well as the political, moral, and community implications of it. The video will portray the fact that the new constitution not only affects Coloureds and Indians but also Africans as well. It further portrays the resistance of our people against apartheid and particularly to this constitution. It is therefore to be used to expose the fraudulent nature of the new constitution to the people of South Africa.

The video is intended for distribution and use on a national level. The budget runs at some R1800-00 and we are unable to cover these expenses. A grant of R1000-00 has been promised on condition we raise the R800-00 balance. Hence we appeal for any contribution that would facilitate the realisation toward this amount. Such contribution would be appreciated.

In anticipation of your response.

Yours Sincerely


Adrian Perkel
(AFRASCOPE Exec.)

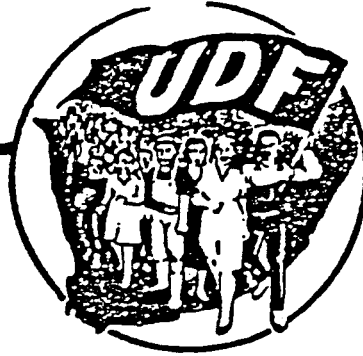

Chris van Wyk


Jennifer Mohamed

②
25/9

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

UDF UNITES! APARTHEID DIVIDES!



2

TRANSVAAL
REGIONAL OF

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

July 1984

Dear Prof. Mohamed

We are aware that AFRASCOPE intends to put together a Video around the new constitution with a view to raising the level of critical understanding of the new deal in affected communities.

It is our considered opinion that this is an initiative that will stand the struggle for a just order in good stead and that the UDF's campaign against the new constitution will benefit.

We therefore recommend that any assistance that they require and which is available, be given to them.

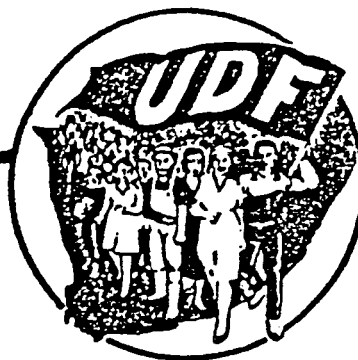
Sincerely


M LEKOTA
PUBLICITY SECRETARY

20
2/7/84

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

JDF UNITES! APARTHEID DIVIDES!



3

TRANSVAAL
REGIONAL OFFICE

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

19 July 1984

Dear Bishop Tutu

We are aware that AFRASCOPE intends to put together a Video around the new constitution with a view to raising the level of critical understanding of the new deal in affected communities.

It is our considered opinion that this is an initiative that will stand the struggle for a just order in good stead and that the UDF's campaign against the new constitution will benefit.

We therefore recommend that any assistance that they require and which is available, be given to them.

Sincerely


M LOKOTA
PUBLICITY SECRETARY

20 25/9

UDF Inv

C81

NAMES OF PUBLICITY SECRETARIES

New "C81" CIDF Job

1. RELEASE MANDELA CAMPAIGN (RMC) Jabu Ngwenya - 339-3449
2. TRANSVAAL INDIAN CONGRESS (TIC) Cassim Saloojee - 834-3228
837 6398
3. SOWETO CIVIC ASSOCIATION (SCA) Amos Masondo - 838-6488
4. AZANIAN STUDENTS' ORGANISATION (AZASO) Confidence Moloko (012) 74-8526(H)
5. CONGRESS OF S A STUDENTS (COSAS) Jabu Khumalo - 339-2139
986-1810 (H)
6. SOWETO YOUTH CONGRESS (SOYCO) Godfrey Mokate - 838-2377
7. ANTI-PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL (Anti-PC) *Prof. Mohamed - (W) 716 2945
(H) 6 73-380*
No Publicity Sec/but Secretariat - Venita Meer/Desire Soudien
8. JOHANNESBURG DEMOCRATIC ACTION COMMITTEE (JODAC) Joanne Yawitch - 337-2435/6
9. MAMELODI YOUTH ORGANISATION (MAYO) Sandy Lubisi - (012) 44-7703
10. SAULSVILLE/ATTERIDGEVILLE YOUTH ORGANISATION (SAYO) Kgaogelo Lekgoro (012) 74-7703
11. FEDERATION OF TRANSVAAL WOMEN (FEDTRAW) Bernie Monama/Jessie Duarte
(H) 936-2024 (W) 642-5235
12. VAAL INFO.SERVICE (VIS) Mathe Ramogase
13. ATTERIDGEVILLE/SAULSVILLE RESIDENTS' ORGANISATION (ASRO) Dr Nkomo

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONTTRANSVAAL AFFILIATESTRADE UNIONS

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1. MUNICIPAL GENERAL WORKERS UNION	P.O. BOX 62070	
2. GENERAL & ALLIED WORKERS UNION	P.O. BOX 6914 JOHANNESBURG 2000	
3. S.A. ALLIED WORKERS UNION	P.O. BOX 3439 KEMPTON PARK 1620	
4. S.A. MINeworkERS UNION	P.O. BOX 6914 2000 JOHANNESBURG	
5. NATIONAL GENERAL WORKERS UNION	216 MEDICAL CENTRE BUILDING 219 PRETORIA 0002	
6. MOTOR ASSEMBLY AND COMPONENTS OF SOUTH AFRICA	507 WILLIE THERON BUILDING 510 BOSMAN STREET PRETORIA 0001	
7. S.A. ALLIED WORKERS UNION	301 WILLIE THERON 510 BOSMAN STREET PRETORIA 0001	
8. COUNCIL UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	P.O. BOX 10928 JOHANNESBURG 2000	
9. SOUTH AFRICAN SCOOTER DRIVERS UNION.	P.O. BOX 6914 JOHANNESBURG 2000	
10. ORANGE VAAL WORKERS UNION		

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

TRANSVAAL AFFILIATES
CIVIC

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
11. SOWETO CIVIC ASSOC.	42 de VILLIERS STREET JHB.	
12. KAGISO RESIDENTS ORG.	P.O. BOX 92 KAGISO 1744	
13. VAAL CIVIC ASSOC.	c/o F.A.S P.O. BOX 2126 VEREENIGING	
14. SOWETO RESIDENTS COMMITTEE	275 JABULANI P.O. KWA - XUMA 1868	
15. EAST RAND PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION		
16. EVATON RATE PAYERS ASSOCIATION	P.O. BOX 124 RESIDENSIA 1980	
17. MAMELODI ACTION COMMITTEE	2214 SECTION G MAMELODI	
18. MOHLAKENG CIVIC ASSOCIATION	322 SEKHUKHUNI STR. MOHLAKENG 1760	
19. REIGER PARK TENANTS & RATE PAYERS ASSOC	19 DROMEDARIS AVENUE REIGER PARK. 1460	

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

TRANSVAAL AFFILIATES

STUDENTS ORGS.

ORGANISATION ADDRESS PHONE

20. AZANIAN STUDENTS ORGANISATION. C/O B.S.S.
UNIV. OF WITS.
1 JAN SMUTS AVENUE.
BRAAMFONTEIN
2001

21. NATIONAL UNION OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS. 1 JAN SMUTS AVE.
BRAAMFONTEIN
2001

22. CATHOLIC STUDENTS ASSOCIATION. P.O. BOX 4
MEDUNSA
0204

23. BENONI STUDENTS MOVEMENT. P.O. BOX 5219
BENONI SOUTH
1502.

24. CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS. P.O. BOX 61875
MARSHALL TOWN
2017

25. YOUNG CHRISTIAN STUDENTS P.O. BOX 45096
MAYFAIR
2108

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

TRANSVAAL AFFILIATES

YOUTH ORGANISATION

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
26. ALEXANDER YOUTH CONGRESS.	NO. 2, 17th AVENUE ALEXANDER TOWNSHIP 2090	
27. SOWETO YOUTH CONGRES	C/O METHODIST COMMUNITY CENTRE P.O. JABAVU 1856	
28. SAULLSVILLE - ATTR- IDGEVILLE YOUTH ORGANISATION.	121 KHUDU STREET ATTRIDFEVILLE 0008	
29. BOPHELONG YOUTH ASSOCIATION	888 VILAKAZI STR. BOPHELONG 1902	
30. MAMELODI YOUTH ORGANISATION		

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT
TRANSVAAL AFFILIATES
WOMENS GROUP

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
21. FEDERATION OF S.A. WOMEN	C/O MRS. J MLANG- ENI. KHOTSO HOUSE 42 DE VILLIERS STREET JOHANNESBURG 2001	
22. PFUNANANI WOMEN'S ORGANISATION.	P.O. BOX 27 LETABA 0870	

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

TRANSVAAL AFFILIATES

POLITICAL ORG.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
34. TVL. INDIAN CONGRESS	P.O. BOX 213 LENASIA 1820	
35. TVL. ANTI - PC COMM.	24 MARAISBURG ROAD BOSMONT 2092	
35. RELEASE MANDELA		
36. COMMITTEE OF TEN		
36. JODAC.		

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

TRANSVAAL AFFILIATES

OTHER ORG.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
37. WINTERVELDT ACTION COMMITTEE	P.O. BOX 64 DEWELT 0251	
38. D.P.S.C.	P.O. BOX 97 JOHANNESBURG 2000	
40. INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY	P.O. BOX 261119 EXCOM 2023	
41. DESCOM.	P.O. BOX 97 JOHANNESBURG 2000	
42. AFRI - NEWS ASSOC.	213 WILLIE THERON BUILDING 510 BOSMAN STREET PRETORIA 0001	

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONTEASTERN CAPE REGIONORGANISATIONS AFFILIATED (UPDATED LIST)

- I. CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS.
2. PORT ELIZABETH WOMEN'S ORGANISATION.
3. PORT ELIZABETH BLACK CIVIC ORGANISATION.
4. WESTVILLE YOUTH.
5. GELVANDALE YOUTH MOVEMENT.
6. MORAVIAN YOUTH.
7. MACWUSA/GWUSA.
8. AFRICAN FOOD & CANNING WORKERS UNION.
9. PORT ELIZABETH YOUTH CONGRESS.
10. NUSAS (RHODES)
11. ANTI - IMC.
12. DETAINEES SUPPORT COMMITTEE.
13. STUDENT CULTURAL PLANNING COMMITTEE.
14. EASTERN PROVINCE DANCING ASSOCIATION.
15. UITANHAGE YOUTH CONGRESS.
16. CREDOCK RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION.
17. CRADOCK YOUTH ORGANISATION.

PTO

18. MALABAR RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

19. COSMOS YOUTH.

20. SOUTH AFRICAN NON - RACIAL RUGBY UNION.

ORGANISATIONS SUPPORTING UDF DECLARATION

1. National Federation of Workers
2. Committee of Concern (Education)
3. Sydenham Heights Tenants Association
4. Social Workers Forum
5. Western Areas - Durban Indian Child and Family Welfare Society
6. ASHAC Advice Centre
7. Malayo Youth Club
8. Nargari Prachari Sabha
9. Asherville South Local Committee
10. Klaarwater Residence Association
11. Umlazi Youth League
12. Matoyo (Tongaat)
13. U.D - W - Students Representative Council
14. Joint Rent Action Committee
15. Croftdene Residents Association
16. Merewent Ratepayers Association
17. Clare Estate Ratepayers Association
18. Austerville Action Committee
19. Phoenix Working Committee
20. Masakhane Tongaat Youth
21. Committee of Concern - Wentworth
22. Medical Students Representative Council
23. Hambanati Residents Association
24. South African Tin Workers Union
25. Asherville Housing Action Committee
26. Clermont - People's Advice Office
27. Sydenham Social Circle
28. Teachers Association of South Africa
29. Teachers Association of South Africa - Welbedacht Branch
30. Moorton Housing Action Committee
31. Seventh Avenue Social Organisation
32. Durban South Parents Action Committee
33. Chatsworth Cricket Union
34. Chatsworth Amateur Theatre society
35. Reservoir Hills Ratepayers Association
36. Reservoir Hills Youth Club
37. Tongaat Volleyball Association
38. La Mercy Hindu Association
39. Tongaat Football association.
40. La Mercy Civic Association

41. Tongaat Sports Grounds Association
42. Tongaat Swimming Club
43. Tongaat Civic Association - Ward 1
44. Belvedere Civic Association
45. Tongaat Youth Club
46. Chelmsford Heights Civic Association
47. Tongaat Civic Association
48. Tongaat Students Organisation
49. Detainees Support Committee
50. Kwa-Ma-Shu Youth League
51. Parish of Christ the King
52. A.F.C.W.U. - Durban
53. Women's Cultural Group
54. AZASO (Howard College
55. Greenwood Park Ratepayers Assoc.
56. Phoenix Settlement Trust
57. Chatsworth Welfare Committee
58. Tongaat South Civic Assoc.
59. Olympia Squash Club
60. Olympia Cricket Club.
61. Cavaliers Netball Club.
62. Pastoral United C.C.
63. Bells Cricket Club
64. Collegians Sporting F.C.
65. Pastoral United F.C.
- 66% Mayfair F.C.
67. Alpine Tulip Rangers F.C.
68. Cavaliers Atlantis F.C.
69. Brothers F.C.
70. Savell's F.C.
71. Westmore Park F.C.
72. Asherville Cosmos F.C.
73. Sydenham Cultural Assoc.
74. Springfield Child & Family Welfare
75. Ashport Youth Club.
76. Asherville Referees Assoc.
77. Asherville Football Assoc.
78. Asherville Cricket Union
79. Asherville Ratepayers Assoc
80. Western Areas Ratepayers Assoc.

81. MOORTON HOUSING COMMITTEE
82. SAIVA SITHANDA SUNLUM CORFTPENE BRANCH
83. CHATSWORTH HOUSING ACTION COMMITTEE
84. SOCIAL WORK FORUM
85. KWA MASHU WOMEN'S GROUP
86. MOUNTAIN RISE RATE PAYERS ASSOICATION - PMB
87. CLELAND STUDENTS
88. COMBINED RATE PAYER & ACCOCIATION - PMB
89. EASTWOOD CONGREGATION
90. ANYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
91. NORTHERN NATAL DARTS UNION
92. NORTHERN SUBURBS FOOTBALL ASSICATION
93. NIZAMIA MUSLIM SOCIETY - PMB
94. VEDIC YUVUK SABHA
95. MARITZBURG TRADERS ASSOCIATION
96. SIVA SOOBRAMONIAR TEMPLE
97. MARRIAMEN TEMPLES - PMB
98. HINDU YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION - PMB
99. HARIBIA SOOFIE MUSJID MADRESSA TRUST - PMB
100. NUSAS LOCAL COMMITTEE - PMB (UNIV. OF NATAL)
101. NATAL UNIVERSITY BLACK WORKERS ORGANISATION
102. AZTEL SPORTS CLUB
103. AZASO (PMB)
104. AURORA CRICKET CLUB - PMB
105. NORTHDALE RATE PAYERS AND TENANTS ASSOCIATION
106. SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME)
107. PAPER & ALLIED WORKERS UNION
108. SWEET FOOD & ALLIED WORKERS UNION
109. TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION
110. DEEPAWALI CHEER SOCIETY (PMB)

111. ANTI SAIC COMMITTEE (PBM)
112. ALLANDALE RATE PAYERS ASSOCIATION
113. TEXTILE WORKERS UNION (PMB)
114. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION (PMB)
115. METAL AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION (PMB)
116. VIVKANANDALIA DUIVNE UNIVERSAL MISSION OF S A
117. NORTHERN NATAL TABLE TENNIS UNION
118. YOUNG CHRISTIAN STUDENTS (MATAL REGION)
119. TEACHERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA (PMB)
120. PIETERM RITZBURG AGENCY FOR CHRISTIAN SOCIAL AWARENESS
121. BARWEY DARTS CLUB (PMB)
122. YOUNG MENS MUSLIM ASSOCIATION
123. OLYPIA MOSQUE AND MADIZESSA ASSOCIATION
124. NATIONAL EDUCACTION UNION OF S A (PMB)
125. PIETERMARITZBURG ADHOC BREAD COMMITTEE
126. D C O MATIWANTE YOUGH LEAGUE
127. BOMBAY HEIGHTS RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION
128. PIETERMARITZBURG INDIAN CHILD AND FAMILIE WELFARE SOCIETY
129. NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS (PMB BRANCH)
130. SOBANTU YOUTH ORGANISATION (PMB)
131. YOUNG CHRISTIAN WORKERS (NATAL MIDLANDS)
132. BOMBAY HEIGHTS YOUTH MOVEMENT
133. PMB FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION
134. MUSLIM STUDENTS SOCIETY
135. PIETERMARITZBURG DETAINEES SUPPORT COMMITTEE
136. COMMITTEE OF CONCERN (PMB)
137. PIETERMARTIZBURG INDIAN RATE PAYERS & RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION
138. OLYMPIC AMATEUR SWIMMING CLUB
139. COUNCIL OF UNIONS OF S A
140. AHLE SUNNATE & MEELAD COMMITTEE (PMB)

141. MELEWENT EX-STUDENTS SOCIETY
142. HEREBANK PATIENTS COMMITTEE
143. DURBAN C HLD & FAMILY WELFARE SOCIETY
144. ISIPINGO CIVIC ASSOCIATION
145. MONGOSUTHU TECHNIKON S.R.C.
146. MANGOSUTHU TECHNIKON
147. ISO LOUWZI (AUCATANA)
148. VERULAM SUBURBS FOOTBALL CLUB
149. MT VIEW SWALLOWS CRICET CLUB
150. EVEREST COSMOS FOOTBALL CLUB
151. MELEWENT RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION
152. MELEWENT WOMNE'S ORGANISATION
153. UDF MELEBANK BRANCH
154. MELEBANK COMMUNITY CENTRE
155. ST WENDOLINS COMMUNITY HALL FUND
156. JOING COMMUTER COMMITTEE
157. MPUMALANGA ARTS ENSEMBLE
158. UNIZUL CHESS CLUB
159. AZASO
160. CHESTERVILLE YOUTH ORGANISATION
161. ANTI-SAIC COMMITTEE
162. NARGAUI PARACHANI SABHA
163. ANDHRA MAHA SABHA
164. MIOKUNDS GUILD
165. BOSMONT YOUTH GROUP (JHB)
166. THE SOCIETY FOR THE CARE OF THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED
167. NEWRAC (NEWCLARE RESIDENTS ACTION COMMITTEE - JHB)

C82

Adm. Found UDF on Jhb

It has become abundantly clear that the South African govt has chosen the way of ~~violence~~ and mounting suppression rather than peaceful and ~~reasonable~~ methods of resolving the present crisis gripping the country. Repeated requests and d.legitimate demands by students and workers have met with an ever ready avalanche of shootings, harassments and detentions by the SADF and police, in this regard, the UDF is more than convinced that no meaningful resolution of the country's problems ~~are~~ will come until the following ~~dem~~ legitimate demands are met:

- The immediate resignation of all community councillors and the permanent dismantling of the urban council system (councillors)
- The immediate withdrawal of the SADF from all besieged townships.
- The unconditional release of all detainees and political prisoners
- The stopping of rent and transport fair increases
- The granting of free and democratic SRC in school
- The scrapping of any age limit to the persuance of education.

- The Withdrawal of the CST and heavy taxation
- Providing of decent and adequate housing and other facilities for all.

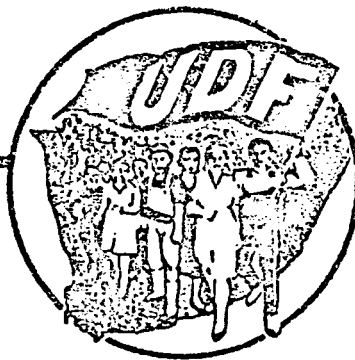
The UDF warns that ~~unless~~ these demands are met the present ~~govt will be forced~~ to ~~unleash a more vicious~~ ~~kind of~~ violence as the people continue to resist and reject the ~~govt's empty and hollow~~ ~~promises~~. It is in the light of such realities and experiences that the UDF fully supports and endorses the call for a two day stay-away spearheaded by the Unions and other student and community organization. The people are saying enough is enough. ~~the people want to~~ ~~live~~ !!

CDF Job

C83

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

UNITES! APARTHEID DIVIDES!



BW "C 83"

NATIONAL OFFICE

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL SECRETARIES

FROM: HEAD OFFICE

DATE: 18 FEBRUARY 1985

19

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR

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.

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.

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.

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.

5/3/85
2/.....
[Handwritten signature]

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: Masiuoa 'Terror' Lekota
National Secretary: Popo Molefe

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 ~~of 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^a 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/O as soon as possible.

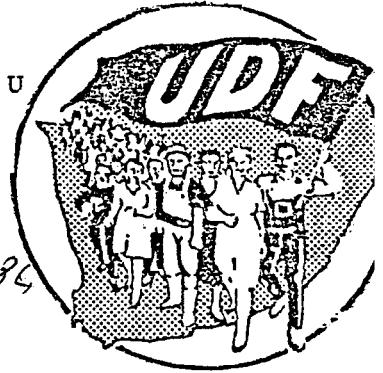
Yours in struggle

POPO MOLEFE
GENERAL SECRETARY

*Danile Nkosi
Ratanda*

C84

UDF UDF UDF UDF UDF UDF UDF UDF UDF UDF UDF UDF UDF UDF UDF
TVL TVL TVL TVL TVL TVL TVL TVL TVL TVL TVL TVL TVL TVL TVL
MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA MEDIA
COMMITTEE COMMITTEE COMMITTEE COMMITTEE COMMITTEE



GENERAL MEETING 1985

Media is an important and necessary part of our struggle. It is one of the ways that we show the world who we are and what we stand for. It is a tool that we must learn to use in the best way possible.

UDF TVL has a media committee which is responsible for the production of all UDF media in the region and also for helping with national UDF media. This committee, like UDF, is now one year old. It is time to look back over 1984 and see what we have done, how we have done it, why we have done it, and what we can do to go forward in 1985.

Therefore we are calling a meeting.

The agenda of the meeting will be as follows:

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 5.30 - 6.30 | Reportback of media committee on its activities in 1984, the media produced and a discussion on the role of media. Contributions, questions etc from the floor will be encouraged. |
| 6.30 - 7.30 | Evaluation of media produced in 1984. |
| 7.30 - 8.00 | Supper |
| 8.00 - 8.45 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i What can the committee do to bring the affiliates together to learn skills and share activities? ii What do YOU, the affiliates, want the media committee to do? |
| 8.45 - 9.30 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i How can we make the committee representative of affiliates? ii How many people should be on the committee? iii What is the relationship between the media committee and the area committees? iv What is the relationship between the media committee and the regional executive? |

The meeting will be held on TUES 22nd January 1985
in KHOTSO HOUSE HALL
from 5.30 - 9.30 pm

We will share supper together (please bring a financial contribution if you are able to) between the two sessions. We would like each affiliate to send at least one representative. We are also requesting members of the regional executive to attend.

Only if as many affiliates as possible attend, will we be able to plan properly for 1985. Those affiliates which are far away and have transport problems, we will either arrange to take you home afterwards if it is not too far, or provide accomodation for the night if it is.

We look forward to seeing you.
Yours in the struggle

UDF Transvaal Media Committee

UDF Cape Town

C85

(20)

28/9/87

29/9/87

6/10/87

p 14

Bew "C 85"

NATIONAL SECRET

070784. (1)

Meeting started at

Finances → ^{new} ^{allowance} → to be done.
20 immediate. Inc. + Expenditure Statements
immediate → sub. Car OK'd.

Motivation to include organisation & politics.

ARISING FROM
Inkatha. →

NEC Workshop & View for meetings: →
Understanding the front. } → National convention.
Future of front.
Assessment of fr

(20)
28/9/87 } Future of front → targets / alternatives etc.
prepare approach before 22 August.
Prepare for organic input.
Mediation of dec. is within NEC → Consult.

29/9 } Tol motivation NEC meeting pre 22 Aug.
State proposals - local govts.
(20) Suggested 21/22 ↓ → Terror by 130784.
Must arrive Fri- night & full 2 days.

Decision on Parnabus suspended.

Kangware → S.A. govt. announced
it was not proceeding with ~~excision~~ excision

Letters → Macneel. not written.

Housing Conference →

Local govt → ^{Terror.} Valli + Terror. (20) 29/9/87

Esther Mavika appointed → see circular.

Motlana issue → not addressed.

Questionnaire to assess strengths & weakness of official
Suggestors for internal evaluation.

CIC → agreed that we do not send anyone
TUL to request same of Motlana.

POLICE HARASSMENT

State strategies to disorganise :- Application
for ~~and~~ interdict.

↳ Briefing document to activists -
directive - interfere, harass etc.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- 1. Geneva → 3 months.
- 2. International Year of the Youth.
→ national organisations → events published. (Invitations). General Assembly on rostrum. → analysis. — delegation
- 3. Women → next year end of women's decade.
Meeting Nairobi. National come together.
→ via UDF.
Geneva Informal Meetings.
AZASS → Asian Student Movement; Pan African S.M.

Regional events → culminating in a national ex (discuss)
Advance preparation for UN G.A.

Geneva → refer.

- 4. Sweden — Cultural Exchange Prize.
Deferred.
- 5. Bonn Conference.
International Committee (Solidarity) Anti-Apartheid.
→ W. Germany of earlier report. (September)
Paper on reform strategy → UDF's response.
- 6. Tribunal — Refer to regions → Phillipines. Reply Workshop.
- 7. Jesse Jackson → invitation claims to come from UDF

Agreed alternate options. Not invited under USF. Officers mandated.

Visit ex US Congressmen → Wolpe & Co. Sub-committee on Africa. Request contact with USF.

OFFICE

Equipment

Word Processor to be purchased.

Relationship with TVI Office

Improving

PUBLICITY

Press Relations

Not improved

Anti. Election

W. Cape.

Transvaal:-

Structures

Anti-PC :- Post LP Eshawe → activists together 'col' areas → Anti-PC Comm. → local working groups.
Council of 20 people + activist group of ± 10 ppl

Campaign spearheaded by affiliates.

TIC :- Branches &/or working groups in each area.
TIC Exec ± Campaign Committee ± Media Committee

JODAC:- 3 branches Active workforce of 30/40 people

African Areas:- Campaign primarily around MSc.

± Two pt meetings APC & TIC held. Joint co-ordinates to be discussed.

Workshop of all affiliates held ± 2 wks ago - 120 people

ACTIVITIES :-

Anti-PC one newsletter. More recently one Anti-PC Newsletter.
15 → 20 minutes / home. Left with ^{2/3} Extensive Reiger Post
& 4/5 in Eldos. (3000 signatures to date)
1 Meeting Riverlea & 1 Meeting in Eldos.

Anti-PC (cont) → Press quite a trying time → not much.

After appealed to UDF affiliates for Edos blitz - not very responsive.

No contact with rural areas as yet.

Activities - PC

Average 2 blitzes. About 3 major mass meetings held. Few weeks ago, serious/systematic house visits started.

Slogans - Reject Apartheid parliaments, support Congress Admission of Slavery in press relations.

Advances :- Azapo - busy - no work in area. No links. Treas move towards UDF fold.

Eastern Cape :-

Workshop 16th June.

Structures 1- JPC - 8 people - 2 from each of Col, Ind Grahamstown + Af sector. → sub-structure organis Committee.

Blitz - Col areas on 01 July - one trilateral, one urging people not to vote. No meetings as yet

Press - not much.

Advances :- Met AFCWU, FOSATU, Gwu & CCAWUSA.

FOSATU - not willing to work with UDF.

FOSATU / ECOS - Community Education Programme.

Forum shop-stewards - agree on working together.

JPC :- Each area-area com → has organisati
on → rep on JPC.

Col areas → split into 2.

5 areas out of 12 covered. Malabar not
started with in earnest.

NORTHERN CAPE

No real structures. Lack org in Col & 2nd area
2 mass meetings in Kimberley - Galeshew
Vryburg - meeting in Coleridge.

1 Blitz in Kimberley.

Blitz on Hanoveria by students.

1 of pamphlet & 1 speaker.

Labour Party - meetings in most areas. Vryburg -
3 attempts not more than 10 people for 2 attempts
& 30 with 3rd attempt.

L.P. making advances relative to UDF.

L.P. → has CB as marshalls at LP meetings.

No programme as yet.

NATAL :-

Structures:- No JPC as yet. Structure ex Af Sector; white sector; TIC & ucc org committee. ucc 3 substructures. NIC Organising committee Restructuring NIC.

Some areas broken up into zones.
Press, Media + legal Committees in Org. Comm.

Fieldwork/Educational work. Much time into blog committees. House visits - Province work for 90 → 140; Regional Workforce at area level. Sundays, Saturdays + Weekdays respectively. ± 30% covered.

Some areas complete, now going for second round.

Phoenix - blitzing → 1 seat.

Blitzes at factories. Conscriptio pamphlets to school meetings since November - most areas.

Justifications - pamphlet 9d → house visits

Battle at level of press. Letters to Editor campaign needs jacking up.

African areas - mainly blitzes.

UDF role subject to formation JPC.

OPPOSITION GROUPS:-

W. Cape

Transvaal :- Labour Party - work in Eldos, Reiger for
Bosmont.

Candidates - Makeman ~ strong; Miley Richards - standing
in community Marcom, msc etc; Jac Rabis
Reiger Park ~ reasonably strong candidate - 'cook

TIC - PIP, Solidarity, NPP, Labour. Candidate
unclear. large no candidates - boost results

Labour Party - dinner - raised thousands.

Parties ahead in rural areas.

E. Cape

~~Labour Party~~ ~ PCP.
meeting interboye 16th
ago Ago. Malabar - Bhana - NPP.

Labour Party support - w. class
areas - pockets in all areas.

Cannot quantify work. National ^{LP} Youth Camp. →
200 people ± so ip P.E.

Traditional loyalty. to LP.

Natal

Solidarity, NPP, PIP + large no independents.
LP/PCP.

Solidarity claim 10 000 members.
NPP strength - SAC structures.

L.P → largely LAC types. Narrow base.
PCP → Morris Fyfe.

Local Parties → 1/2 no candidates.

Solidarity - house meetings + house meetings
10 to 300 people.

Wentworth - Fyfe Campaigning.
NPP - public / semi-public meetings.

Picking up on local issues.

Very little publications. Solidarity - publicity
R/2 - budget. Persistent press style.

PLANS:-

Antimba :-

SWAPO :- Delegation meeting coincide Elections.

TRANSVAAL :

Anti-PC - pamphlets in areas not covered. Rural areas still in balance. Meetings planned for Noordgenig & Bosmans / Newclare. → 05 Aug.

UDF Programme - not finalised. 28 July joint Youth rally → conscription.

21/22 July door-to-door work in Kimberley.

04 August → joint workers rally - UDF.

05 August → N. Tub Rally.

12 August → Womens Rally - GST + food prices
 ↳ 08 August meetings.

11/12 August → Unity Chains - (placard demos)

18 or 19 August → final rally.

Last Week July → UDF NEWS (250 000)

Leaflet areas 10 August.

STICKER →

VOTES FOR ALL IN A UNITED SOUTH AFRICA

17, 18, 19 → Day for freedom - weekend.

MARATHON → 05 August → Pieterburg to Pollysua

Defiance → symbolic defiance of selective laws.

(20) 29/9/87

W.S. ????

Unlikely that anti-PC will lead Toekies, Eersterus etc.

Eastern Cape

Up to 22nd ~~August~~ ^{July} → house visits
 Mass meeting 29 July. Conference with
 organisations. Rally 19th Aug.

Media Programme not finalised. Media
 up until now educational. Plan on bussing
 students from Rhodes for Coloured area blitz.

Natal:-

1st phase 120 000 houses in 2 1/3 weeks.

Evaluation sheets.

2nd phase — selective house visits — constitutencies
 & problematic.

Two types → public meetings → 50 to 100 meetings

→ possible challenge to local meetings.

rallies — symbolic closer to August.

Publications — blitzes & ^{chief for} ~~other~~ sectors.

Press workshop planned.

Co-ordinator for letters to the editor.

Conference — 1st week August

Pre/post conference — Congress week — 50th anniversary

Writing collaborators to African areas.

Day of Prayer.

Recommend :- National Co-ord Structure for

Campaign.

Publicity initiative → press & space.

Profile to counter state offensive.

Sharing of speakers.

Objectives

- 1. Stayaway
- 2. Organisation of beyond.
- 3. United action
- 4. Isolation of collaborators.
- 5. Projecting all. leadership. + real demands.

National Convention → explanatory circles

— delin

PLANNING; CO-ORDINATION; FIELDWORK; ACTION;
 PRESS
~~PUBLICITY~~; PUBLICATIONS; ^{STRATEGIC} LINE - slogans, issues,
 ORGANISATION; NATIONAL EVENTS; MSC;
 STRATEGY FOR AFRICAN AREAS.

TRY & GET
 REV. BROOKS
 AS A SPEAKER
 IN KIMBERLEY

FIELDWORK

house visits, blitzes, house meetings,
registered voters, factories, schools etc.

ACTION → 21 August

Demos/Marches; Mass meetings; challenges to collaborate
unity chain, walk/run; Acts of defiance/conscience

ORGANISATION.

JPC; National Co-ord; Area Committees;
Unorganised Areas; Rural Areas; Training;
African Areas.

AFRICAN AREAS

Structures; link to election campaign; Programme;
Leading Role; Removals; Joint Action; Joint
Fieldwork.

EVENTS

Prayer; 18/19 Aug; 9 Aug; Youth Rally; Workers
Rally; Election Days

PRESS

National Strategy; Regional Publicity; Internet Pub. link to events & action; Letters to Editor; Adverts; Features; Training.

PUBLICATIONS

URGENT!!! → MANDATES

at post.

National; Slogans; Stickers/Buttons etc; Shaving; Co-ordinated Production; Community Newspapers; Link with phases; National Letter to voters.

MSC

Target; Link with other activities.

→	100 000	scope
	25 000	
	42 000	
	27 000	
	2 900	
	30 000	
	<u>251 900</u>	

FREEDOM RUN

STRATEGIC LINE

Overall Strategic Approach → Profile, image
Overall Political Line - National Convention, local Option; How we see change;
Mass Line - Day-to-day Issues; GST/Prices; Consumption, Education; Local Authorities.

CO-ORDINATION

PLANNING

Sharing Resources; Demarcation.

UDF Cape Town

C86

Solidarity with SAAWU and our people in Ciskei.

Rw C 86

'An injury to one is an injury to all!'
The truth of these words is shown by the call of twelve organisations to support the people in the Ciskei bantustan.

The organisations are:

1. UDF (United Democratic Front)
2. Saawu (South African Allied Workers Union)
3. Cusa (Council of Unions of South Africa)
4. Fosatu (Federation of South African Trade Unions)
5. Ccawusa (Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union)
6. AFCWU (African, Food and Canning Workers Union)
7. Sacwu (SA Chemical Workers Union)
8. Gawu (General and Allied Workers Union)
9. Saldwu (SA Laundry and Drycleaning Workers Union)
10. Sasdu (South African Scooter Drivers Union)
11. OVGWU (Orange Vaal General Workers Union)
12. Descom (Detainees Support Committee)

These groups have come together in an ad hoc committee to condemn

Sebe's 'government' for banning Saawu and attacking the people in the Ciskei bantustan.

What is going on in Ciskei?

Two months ago, the ciskei Transport Corporation raised bus fares by 11% in Mdantsane, Ciskei.

But half the residents in Mdantsane are without jobs. they could not pay, so they began boycotting the buses. They used trains instead.

The Ciskei police are trying to force the people to use the buses. Police and soldiers sit on the trains. Road blocks stop cars and taxis. Vigilantes from Sebe's Ciskei National Independence Party pull people out and beat them.

One week into the boycott, police and soldiers used their guns. When the people at Fort Jackson station refused to use the buses, Sebe's boys opened fire.

Eye witnesses say 90 people were killed and several hundred injured.

Residents elected a Committee of Ten to co-ordinate the boycott. Sebe detained eight of the ten, but the boycott went on. The CTC is losing millions of rand.

**'An injury to one
is an injury to all!'**

The Present Crisis

The Ciskei regime is now doing all in its power to break the boycott.

● They have banned Saawu in Ciskei.

They fear Saawu's principle that 'only the working class, in alliance with other progressive minded sections of the community, can build a happy life for all South Africans, a life free from unemployment, insecurity and poverty, free from racial hatred and oppression ...'

● They have detained more than 800 people.

Their jails are so full that they are holding people in the Sisa Dukasa stadium. Widespread reports of torture, rape and assault have come from people kept there.

● They have detained more than 15 union leaders.

Among these held are:

SAAWU: Sisa Njikelana, Bonile Tulima, Eric Mntonga, Godfrey Shiba, Gardmer Mambushe, Boyce Melitafa, Yure Mdyogolo, Shepherd Mayekiso, Derick Smoko, Cameron Mzimane, Lulamile Qumane.

AFCWU: Bonisile Norushe, Dlaki Vani.

GWU: David Thandani.

TAWU: (Transport and Allied Workers Union): 3 organisers

● While the Saawu offices are being raided every couple of days by the South African security police their president Thozamile Gqweta went into hiding.

● Students in Mdantsane and Duncan

Village are boycotting classes in support of their parents and to call for the release of fellow students who have been detained.

● The Ciskei police are conducting house to house searches looking for Saawu T-shirts, membership cards, political books and newspapers. During these searches residents are detained and beaten.

● All attempts to force the people of Mdantsane to end the bus boycott have failed. The banning of Saawu and the detention of its leaders and members have not decreased the popularity of the organisation.

● Ciskei police are visiting families of breadwinners who are in detention to check whether they have paid the rent and harassing them generally.

'Machine guns and detentions are not the solution to the boycott. Our people are still not riding buses... our principles and pride provide us with the determination we are displaying today.'

— Saawu president, Thozamile Gqweta.

The UDF, Saawu, Gawu, AFCWU, Fosatu, Cusa, Ccawusa, Sacwu, Saldwu, Josdu, OVGWU, Descom call on all workers to support the people of Mdantsane by:

● Telling fellow workers, friends and members of the community about the banning of Saawu and the harassment and detention of all union officials and membership in the Eastern Cape and the people of Mdantsane generally.

● Collecting money in their union or community organisations for the Detainees Support Committee in East London.

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UDF Cape Town

C87

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT - TRANSVAAL

UDF MILLION SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

Revⁿ C 87

A. INTRODUCTION

THE CONTENT OF THE SIGNATURE FORM CAN BE SUMMARISED AS FOLLOWS:

1. REJECTION OF THE CONSTITUTION ACT.
2. REJECTION OF THE KOORNHOF LAWS.
3. SUPPORT FOR THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT.
4. COMMITMENTS TO THE CREATION OF A NON - RACIAL DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE BASIC WORDING AN ORGANIZATION OR AREA MAY ADD ONE ADDITIONAL DEMAND. THIS ADDITIONAL DEMAND MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR THE CAMPAIGN TO BE LINKED TO LOCAL STRUGGLES.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT THIS IS NOT A PETITION BUT RATHER A SIGNATURES CAMPAIGN. THIS IS BECAUSE IT IS NOT INTENDED THAT THESE SIGNATURES WOULD BE PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OR ANY OTHER AUTHORITY.

B. AIM

THE AIM OF THE CAMPAIGN IS TO COLLECT AT LEAST ONE MILLION SIGNATURES CONTRYWIDE. IN THIS REGARD, A MINIMUM OF 300,000 SIGNATURES WOULD HAVE TO BE COLLECTED IN THE TRANSVAAL REGION.

C. OBJECTIVES

THESE CAN BE CAREGORISED INTO EDUCATIVE, IDEOLOGICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES.

1. EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

ALTHOUGH THE CAMPAIGN TO EDUCATE PEOPLE ABOUT THE CONSTITUTION ACT, KOORNHOF LAWS AND THE UDF HAS STARTED IN 1983. THE SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN WOULD ENSURE THAT PEOPLE'S AWARENESS IS FURTHER ENRICHED. THIS IS BECAUSE THERE WOULD BE DIRECT CONTACT BETWEEN THE ACTIVIST AND THE PERSON SIGNING. THUS THE CAMPAIGN WOULD ENSURE THAT AT LEAST ONE MILLION PEOPLE WOULD BE SPOKEN TO DIRECTLY ABOUT THE ISSUES.

2. IDEOLOGICAL

THE NUMBER OF SIGNATURES THAT ARE COLLECTED WOULD INDICATE CONCRETELY THE WIDESPREAD REJECTION OF BOTHA'S PLANS. IT WOULD ALSO SHOW THAT THE UDF'S SUPPORT IS ACTIVE AND WIDESPREAD.

IDEOLOGICAL GAINS COULD ALSO BE MADE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL. FOR EXAMPLE, UDF AFFILIATES IN SOWETO COULD COLLECT MORE SIGNATURES THAN THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE THAT VOTED IN THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS AND THEREBY CLAIM GREATER LEGITIMACY THAN THE SOWETO COUNCIL.

3. ORGANIZATIONAL

THE MILLION SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN SHOULD ALSO BE AIMED AT CONSOLIDATING AND EXPANDING ORGANIZATION. THE MOMENTUM THAT HAD BEEN GENERATED BY THE ANTI - CC. CAMPAIGN CAN BE MAINTAINED AND CONSOLIDATED BY A VIGOROUS SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR STRUGGLES CAN BE STRENGTHENED BY INCORPORATING A LOCAL DEMAND ON THE SIGNATURE FORM.

THIS CAMPAIGN ALSO MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO ENLIST THE ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF THE WIDE RANGE OF SUPPORTATIVE INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS.

D. SUGGESTED APPROACHES

THE APPROACH USED BY DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS AND AREAS WOULD HAVE TO BE TAILORED TO THEIR DIFFERING CONDITIONS. HERE WE MERELY PROVIDE BROAD GUIDELINES AND SUGGESTIONS.

1. TRAINING

THERE IS A NEED TO TRAIN VOLUNTEERS WHO WOULD BE ASSISTING IN THE COLLECTION OF SIGNATURES. THE TRAINING SHOULD COVER THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS:

- (a) ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTITUTION ACT.
- (b) ANALYSIS OF THE KOORNHOF LAWS.
- (c) THE NATURE, AIMS AND HISTORY OF THE UDF.
- (d) THE MEANING OF THE MILLION SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN.
- (e) PERSONNEL CONDUCT WHEN COLLECTING SIGNATURES.

2. HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITS

THE BEST WAY TO ACHIEVE THE ABOVE OBJECTIVES IS TO SPEAK TO PEOPLE DIRECTLY. THERE ARE NUMEROUS WAYS IN WHICH PEOPLE CAN BE SPOKEN TO, HOWEVER, SPEAKING TO PEOPLE IN THEIR HOUSES IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY AND WOULD YIELD THE BEST RESULTS.

THIS DOES NOT PRECLUDE COLLECTING SIGNATURES IN CHURCHES, AT SOCCER STADIA, SHOPPING CENTRES, PUBLIC MEETINGS, ETC.

THE OBJECTIVES OF EDUCATION, HEIGHTENING AWARENESS AND ORGANIZING SHOULD BE UPPERMOST IN OUR MINDS WHENEVER SPEAKING TO PEOPLE.

/3

3. PHASES AND PUBLICITY..

3. PHASES AND PUBLICITY

THE MILLION SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN WAS LAUNCHED AT A RALLY IN SOSEANGUVE ON THE 22ND JANUARY 1984. ALREADY A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF PUBLICITY IS BUILT INTO THE CAMPAIGN, IT WILL BE VITAL TO MAINTAIN A CERTAIN MOMENTUM DURING THE CAMPAIGN. THIS WILL REQUIRE AREA COMMITTEES TO WORK OUT PHASES THROUGH WHICH THE CAMPAIGN SHOULD GO, EG. INTENSIVE HOUSE TO HOUSE CAMPAIGN, CHURCH VISITS, CALLING PUBLIC MEETINGS, ETC.

4. AREA COMMITTEES

IT IS CLEAR THAT ALL THIS WILL REQUIRE DISCIPLINED ORGANIZATION. TO THIS END THE TVL HAS SET UP A REGIONAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE, MANNED BY VOLUNTEERS FROM VARIOUS AREAS. VARIOUS AREAS WILL HAVE TO SET UP THEIR OWN AREA COMMITTEES WHICH WILL LIASE CLOSELY WITH THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE. A HOST OF TASKS WILL HAVE TO BE PERFORMED BY THE AREA COMMITTEE E.G. ISSUING, KEEPING AND FORWARDING COMPLETED FORMS TO THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE.

5. ORGANIZATIONS NOT AFFILIATED TO THE UDF

NUMEROUS ORGANIZATIONS HAVE INDICATED THEIR PREPAREDNESS TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE UDF IN ITS CAMPAIGNS ALTHOUGH FOR ONE REASON OR THE OTHER THEY CAN NOT AFFILIATE TO THE UDF. THIS IS ONE CAMPAIGN DURING WHICH THESE ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD BE APPROACHED AND ROPE INTO OUR CAMPAIGN.

IN THIS REGARD VERY CLOSE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN AREA COMMITTEES AND THE REGIONAL OFFICE WILL HAVE TO BE MAINTAINED. AREA COMMITTEES SHOULD CREATIVELY THINK OF HOW TO INVOLVE ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE MENTIONED ABOVE. THE SECRETARIES SHOULD BE CONSULTED IN THIS REGARD.

6. CONDUCT OF ACTIVISTS

ACTIVISTS INVOLVED IN THE MILLION SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN, SHOULD AT ALL TIMES CARRY THE IMAGE OF THE UDF. THIS IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE ON EACH ACTIVISTS COLLECTING SIGNATURES IS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UDF.

PLEASE NOTE

THE LOCAL DEMAND THAT IS ADDED TO THE SIGNATURE FORM, MUST BE APPROVED BY THE REGIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

23/1/84.

UDF Cape Town

C88

Bew "C88"

A. FORMATION OF TVL SIGNATURE COMMITTEE

In early January, a co-ordinating committee for the campaign was set up with the responsibility of establishing signature committees in local areas and organisations and of drawing churches, unions and other groups into the campaign.

So far, meetings of activists have been held in many Witwatersrand areas and organisations (Thembisa, Alexandra, Soweto, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Fordsburg, Lenasia; Descom, Jodac, YCS, Azeso, Nuses), and signature committees have been set up in about half of these. Regarding groups outside UDP, two non-affiliated unions have been approached. They have indicated support for the campaign, and in one case allowed UDP to collect signatures at their functions, but as yet they are reluctant to join the campaign themselves. Negotiations are proceeding with the churches and groups like Black Sash and NP3L.

The committee meets once a week. Issues discussed so far are
+ quotas for areas and organisations: these would depend on organisational strength and population density. Nothing has come of this as yet.

+ age limit for signatories.

+ the need to be clear on different levels of the campaign: local, regional and national, and who is responsible for which.

+ secure storage place for forms.

+ phases of campaign: need to plan for mobilisation and publicity plus education and organisation during the campaign, taking advantage of public events, etc. For example, the week building up to May Day was seen as a chance to emphasise union-signature campaign events.

+ responsibility for different parts of the campaign: UDP media committee in Tvl responsible for signature campaign media and publicity; education committee for education; signature committee itself for organisation. (Reps of media and education committees sit on signature committee).

+ need to employ fulltime co-ordinator: a job definition was worked out (see attached), and fundraising was a problem.

B. CHRONOLOGY OF CAMPAIGN IN TRANSVAAL

1. National launch in Soshanguve: several hundred signatures collected here. (22 Jan)
2. Workshop in Soweto - decision to make local slogan 'Sign against apartheid'.
3. Media Night - 80 supporters join together in making banners, signature forms, t-shirts for campaign. (see attached report) (28/1)
4. Collection after SACDC mass for Fr Mkatshwa - about 700 signatures collected.
5. Collection at Mts History Workshop (4 Feb) - many Fosetu workers signed enthusiastically.
6. Education workshop - 80 supporters discuss the aims and devise strategies for the campaign (see attached report). (11 Feb)
7. Collecting at Free People's Music Concert at Mts - about 3000 signatures collected. Bands signed on stage.
8. TIC rally in Lenasia collects several hundred signatures.
9. NEUSA workshop 25 Feb.
10. UDP People's Festival - about 6000 collected. Stalls sold media to raise funds to employ fulltime co-ordinator for campaign. Caps, badges, t-shirts and declarations were sold. Campaign stickers given out free. (4 March)
11. Jodac press conference with prominent people (eg. Beyers Naude) signing. (8 March)
12. Medunsa prepares media for launch meeting. Turfloop likewise.
13. BP Cup Final - collecting organised (10 March)
14. National Detainees Day - collecting organised at vigil.

C. FORTHCOMING PLANS

1. Book launch by Albertina Sisulu of two UDP signature campaign books (one national, the other Tvl). The Tvl book was produced by the Tvl education, media and signature committees. It is aimed at individuals, whereas the national booklet is aimed at committees.
2. Taking educational workshops and 'Media Nights' to local areas in the Transvaal.
3. Rally by Anti-FC to launch campaign locally.
4. May Day week.
5. Tvl UDP News - depending on finance.
6. Possible UDP University - People's Teach-in on UDP, Koornhof and Constitution.

TVL UDF MEDIA COMMITTEE REPORT ON MEDIA NIGHT

The Transvaal media committee decided to try to involve as many people as possible in producing media for the signature campaign in the TvI. Consequently, it was decided to hold a media night with the following aims:

- To produce media *for the purpose of* popularizing the campaign in the TvI
- To popularize the campaign among activists in the TvI through an event
- To teach people media skills
- To bring together at grassroots level activists from many affiliates
- To be the first in a line of regional events around the signature campaign, and to be followed by a education and planning night two weeks later.

The evening involved:

- a. Silkscreening skills - stamping Signature logo *and slogan* onto t-shirts which participants were *asked* to bring.
- b. Banner skills - using an overhead projector with a transparency to project onto cloth, thereafter taking it down and painting it.
- c. Roneo *and letaset* skills - using a scanning machine and a roneo machine, we ~~xxxx~~ lettrasetted people's demands into the space on the signature form, scanned the whole thing onto a roneo stencil, and then roneod copies.
- d. Education - educational discussions about the signature campaign, and the education it would need, were held.
- e. Singing and poetry interval - this was cancelled due to illness of singer, absence of poets.

Organisation

It was planned to rotate groups from one activity to the next every hour or so. This worked once, after which people found their own niche and worked more or less solidly on one thing for the rest of the evening, besides for walking around and looking at everything. Three large banners were painted, four different groups roneod signature forms with their own demands on, and probably 150 t-shirts were printed. The education discussions came up with recommendations.

Evaluation

About 80 people attended - thanks to good advertising and *personal contact*. The evening was very successful in raising enthusiasm ~~for~~ the campaign and in getting everyone to participate. Activists also enjoyed meeting and working with people from other spheres of life, regions and organisations. Problems were theft of t-shirts and organising transport home for people. Suggestions for improvement are leaving out the scanning machine and merely typing onto a stencil

the demand people want, and roneoing this onto pre-printed signature forms. It was also suggested that similar media nights be held in other centres in the transvaal.

Finance

Money was raised during the night by charging people 1/2 cent for each signature form, by buying t-shirts and selling them at a profit during the night. Money for food was obtained by a collection. Costs therefore were low, relating to paper for roneoing, ink and artwork for silkscreening, and brushes, paint and cloth for banners.

Programme for UDF Million Signature campaign workshop

2.00 Registration (Themba)

2.15 Welcome and explanation of the programme and purpose of the workshop (PAT)

2.30 Group Discussions (Tom)

Participants will divide according to areas
Each group will elect a co-ordinator to take minutes

Questions for discussion

1. What are the strengths and weaknesses of organisation in your area?
2. How will the campaign strengthen or weaken organisation in your area.

At the end of this discussion Barbara and one UDF person will collate all the report backs and report back to the plenary session.

3.15 Plenary session

Input by UDF on what are the aims and objects of the campaign so far, what conditions are facing UDF, what is the relationship between the signature campaign and the overall campaign of the UDF.

3.35 Report back from the earlier group discussions (Barbara and UDE)

3.55 Commissions introduction (Popo)

1. Organisation (Popo)

In the course of this discussion the following issues should be raised: the organisers manual; methods of collecting signatures; local and regional structures necessary to run the campaign; relationship between area committees, organisations and the co-ordinating committee.

2. Mobilisation (Barbara)

The purpose of this committee is to decide how to involve as many people not already involved in organisation in the campaign through eg rallies, house meetings, door to door visits. etc.

3. Education (Moss)

How can we use the campaign to educate our organisations and the community in general about the constitution, the bills and UDF. This group should involve some discussion about the draft information booklet.

What kind of education do activists need, what education will the different structures need, what education will be relevant to the different phases, what educational materials are needed.

-2-

GUY

4. Popularisation (Guy)

What major events are necessary to get the campaign going, what slogans, what media is needed.

5. Finance (Valli)

Where will money come from, how will we fund raise, how much money do we need, how will we raise money for regional and local needs.

4.45 Report back from the co-ordinators of each group to a plenary

5.15 Tasks and planning (Moss)

The groups will break back into their area groups

Each group needs to elect a co-ordinator

The groups need to answer the following questions

1. How will we collect signatures
2. How will we mobilise people in our area
3. What educational needs do we have
4. What big events are we going to organise, how will we popularise and publicise the campaign in our area
5. How are we going to raise the money to do this
6. Who will take responsibility for each task

6.00 Closure date set for next meeting to evaluate the campaign to date and plan the next phase : 31 March.

The co-ordinating committee will take responsibility for writing minutes and circulating them to all organisations.

Questions discussed by the group:

1. Role of propaganda in the campaign
2. What media do we need?
3. What planning is needed?
4. Local and regional propaganda - to be looked at in relation to the different phases

ROLE OF PROPAGANDA

The role of propaganda is to popularise the UDF and the campaign. It was felt that a lot of people were uninformated about the UDF and that propaganda around the campaign should also be used to enlighten people about the UDF.

Propaganda should enthuse people generally and at every level of organisation about the campaign. It should also encourage active participation in the campaign.

At an ideological level the propaganda should provide an alternative to what is presented by the government, especially about the constitution and the Koornhof Bills.

In popularising the campaign the relationship between affiliates and the UDF should come through. Local organisations should be promoted along with the UDF.

As the UDF and affiliates will be involved in putting out propaganda, it is important that there is coordination between the UDF and the affiliates.

For propaganda to be suitable and effective on a local level affiliates should participate in working out the propaganda eg. slogans that are understood and appeal to people in an area or constituency.

MEDIA NEEDS

All media resources available for the campaign should be used. This includes the progressive press - Speak, the Eye and Saspu National as well as newsletters of organisations, also pamphlets, posters, banners, stickers, displays, T-shirts, etc. The commercial press could also be used eg. City Press is to have a barometer showing how many signatures have been collected. Capital radio could also be used.

It is important to work out what audience each of these is going to reach and from there work out the type of propaganda needed.

Some of these, eg. pamphlets and posters are important to advertise local events. It is essential to remember things like what language to use and eg. literacy level. Pamphlets need a back-up, for example house visits.

Local media workshops like the one held by UDF in Khotso House could be held in different areas. Here local organisations could produce media needed for the campaign in their area. At the same time it could be an effective way of drawing people into activity and building up enthusiasm about the campaign. People could also learn media skills, educate each other, discuss and plan the campaign together, work out slogans and their demands to be printed on the signature forms..

One suggestion for T-shirts was to have the signature campaign logo on the front and the organisations' demand on the back of the T-shirt.

PLANNING

There should be planning about how to move into areas where the UDF has not yet been popularised and what media and propaganda was needed for this.

In planning, groups also need to bear in mind things like finances and distribution and plan for these in advance.

It is also important to plan in advance to work out at what events there could be major drives to collect signatures and what propaganda/media is needed for these events.

LOCAL AND REGIONAL PROPAGANDA

Can organise mass meetings in the area around the campaign if this is appropriate or where there are already mass meetings planned around other issues, make sure there are people collecting signatures at the meeting. This should be accompanied by a UDF speaker from the platform explaining what the campaign is about.

Local press conference or launchings could be held. All affiliate organisations in the area should participate in these.

It is important to link local campaigns, issues, problems and organisations with the signature campaign and the UDF.

During the second boost phase of the campaign:

Can give a report at the UDF music festival on the progress of the campaign and have band members signing. Have lots of banners there. Can organise slides in cinemas, locally, publicising the campaign and collect signatures during interval and afterwards. Also at football matches and other sports meetings, churches etc. At sports meetings there should also be posters and banners and pamphlets handed out, and for eg. for Kaiser Chiefs to sign and that they encourage people to sign publicly.

Get other prominent local people and leaders to sign publicly if possible and give these events publicity, also church leaders locally.

Try as much as possible to get feedback and assess media and propaganda. Here local activists participation will be essential.

Propaganda should develop with educational input. There should be pamphlets at tables where people are signing. Also link in with days such as Sharpeville etc. Incorporate anti-government propaganda and link the national crisis into the campaign.

Nationalise propaganda - show what is happening all over the country,, how the campaign is progressing in other regions.

Special attention should be paid to trade unions and getting members to sign. UDF people could go to shop steward meetings to speak to them and motivate the campaign. Here it was felt personal contact is important.

Because of the financial difficulties of the UDF it was felt that organisations should pay 1⁰ per signature form and 5⁰ per poster. Printing the organisations demand on the form (in red) would cost 50⁰ per 200 forms. The UDF media committee would help with any media.

TO ALL TRANSVAAL UDF AFFILIATES:

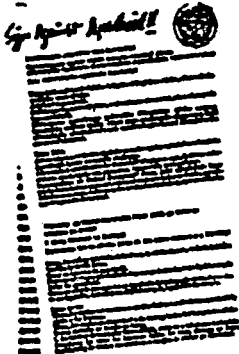
Please pass around within your organisation. The UDF Media Committee is gearing up for the Million Signature Campaign. We can help you:



Paint banners to show your organisation's support for the signature campaign. You can use these for local activity and also to popularize your organisation at the UDF Music Festival.

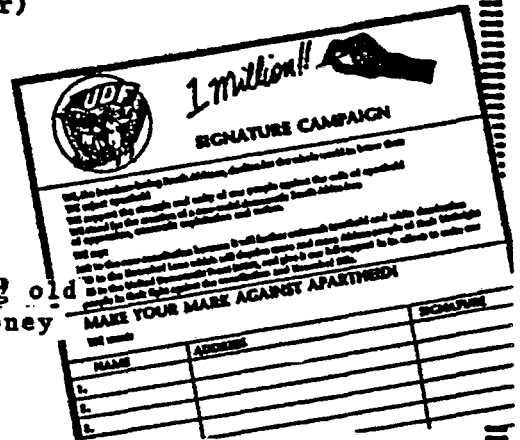


UDF wants every Transvaal affiliate to march onto stage and sign the Signature form in front of 30 000 people at the Music Festival. We will be painting banners at Van Wyks Rus on Saturday 3rd February. Let us know by the 2nd if you want to come and paint one with us. Costs: R10 per banner.



Design and produce posters or pamphlets. The media committee can help you produce these if you want to advertise a local meeting or issue linked to the Signature Campaign. Costs vary, but you can do A3 size black and white posters for 15c each, -and A2 size silkscreen one-colour for 30c each. Roneod pamphlets cost (with a scanned stencil) about R12 for 500 A4 size or 1000 A5 size. (If you can bring your own paper, it's much much cheaper)

Print your demand on the Signature form in the space provided. You can do this in red ink through the media committee. Cost: 30c for a roneo stencil, 1 cent for five forms.



Print the signature campaign logo, and your organisations own logo onto T-shirts. Bring old shirts, or buy new ones to sell and raise money for the campaign in your organisation/area. Cost of printing: R30 for 100 shirts.



Hold a media happening! Two weeks ago the media committee held a Media Happening at Khotso House where all the above activities - t-shirts, banners, printing, etc. took place at the same time. This kind of thing is popular because it allows everyone to join in and participate. Why not consider a Media Happening in your organisation or area? The UDF video could also be shown at such an occasion.

THE UDF MEDIA COMMITTEE NEEDS MORE MEMBERS!

Can your organisation send people to sit in the media committee for two months, or permanently? We can help train your members in media skills in this way. The more people there are in the media committee, the more useful UDF media will be to affiliates. PLEASE DISCUSS THIS REQUEST IN YOUR ORGANISATION AND LET US KNOW

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

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

UDF SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN ORGANISER: SUGGESTED JOB DESCRIPTION

To co-ordinate the planning and activities of the signature campaign.
By:

A. Working with all affiliates

- * to give ideas about how they can use the campaign to further organisation
- * to give ideas about how they can collect maximum signatures in their areas
- * to inform UDF subcommittees as to the needs of the affiliates
- * to co-ordinate affiliates in covering whole areas

B. Working with the UDF subcommittees

- * providing input as to the problems experienced and ways of solving them in relation to *media
 - *education
- * to inform the JHB signature committee of the general progress and specifically
 - * to prepare agendas for the meetings and ensure that decisions are carried out
 - * to point out major issues that need discussion
 - * to ask for assistance when needed

C. Responsibility for Transvaal.

To take a map of the Transvaal and work out

- * where we have affiliates
- * where we know sympathetic people
- * where we need to make some contacts

In each area, work out what other groupings can be approached *church

- * cultural
- * farming co-ops etc.

D. General.

- * Work out a timing programme and push affiliates/areas to hand in set numbers.
- * Keep a count for each affiliate and the total. Provide this to Golden City Press (or ensure that our count is given to whoever adds them up)
- * Co-ordinate (or delegate) any UDF activity around the campaign eg. collecting signatures at the music festival.

UDF Cape Town

C89

Rev C 89^u

SUMMARY OF THE MINUTES OF JOINT NATIONAL SECRETARIAT
AND TREASURY HELD ON THE 28TH APRIL 1984

1. PRESENT (i) TVL. M. CHIKANE.

(ii) NATAL. Y. MOHAMMED
J. PHANLA

(iii) E. CAPE P. MSUTU
D. SWARTS

(iv) W. CAPE T. MANUEL

(v) NATIONAL P. MOLEFE
T. LEKOTA
C. SALOOJEE
M. RAMGEBIN

2. APFOLOGIES (ii) BORDER SABELC AND CHARLES

(ii) N. CAPE. B. MAAPE AND J. KHASU

(iii) W. CAPE. C. CAROLCUS

(iv) TRANSVAAL. M. VALLI.

3. FINANCES

3.1 It was agreed that grants be made available to regions as o soon as money is available.

3.2 That regions submit to National Treasurers budgets for six months. Budget should cover entire regional UDF work including rural full time workers.

3.3 Money advanced to the regions now will be deducted at the time of grants.

3.4 That R5 000 be immediately made available to Western Cape for rural work.

- 3.5. That grants for the Border, E. Cape, N. Cape and O.F.S. regions be determined in consultation with the National Officers.
- 3.6 The National Treasurers were requested to assist Transvaal straighten up its books.
- 3.7 That regions wanting National speakers must pay for their fares.
- 3.8 The National Treasury agreed to finance a rally in the Northern Transvaal with the proviso that all vouchers are submitted to the National Office.
- 3.9 The treasury must demand audited statements from regions on periods determined by them.
- 3.10 Cassim Saloojee was mandated to go abroad for purposes of fundraising.

4. FREEDOM PRIZE

- 4.1 It was agreed that the three (3) presidents be nominated to receive freedom prize. C. Saloojee and Roy Stofile or Eric Molobi were appointed to be on stand by.
- 4.2 It was agreed a press conference be arranged when the representatives of the Front leave for Sweden.

5. BRITISH LIONS TOUR

- 5.1 It was reported that the tour was a big thing abroad Organisations were campaigning against it.
- 5.2 It was agreed that a meeting be set up between the UDF and the secretary of SACOS Morgan Naidoo with a view to discuss a joint strategy against the tour.

5.3 It was reported by the Publicity Secretary that a telex and letter had already been sent to SANROC.

6. MSC

6.1 REPORTS Regions reported progress on MSC. The Western Cape region with 60 000 signatures is leading the nearest region to it by 40 000 signatures. Total of signatures collected is little over 126 000.

6.2 PROBLEMS The major problem common to all regions was identified as resources. Coupled with the resource problem in the Transvaal is lack of active participation by organisations and in particular leadership. Regional secretaries do not know the state of affiliates.

6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.3.1 Intensification of blitzes.

6.3.2 Publishing of forms in community newspapers and popular commercial news papers.

6.3.3 Setting up of shops where MSC forms will be available for volpunteers to collect.

6.3.4 Usage of May - Day as an opportunity to intensify the MSC by collecting signature from the workers at all major stations. Big posters be used to draw the attention of the workers.

6.3.5 Regions must asses on a regular basis the following

6.3.5.1 How to increase the number of volunteers.

6.3.5.2 How to make follow up on contact made with volunteers.

6.3.5.3 How to asses political content.

6.3.5.4 Ideas on recruitment of people into the campaign of million signatures.

6.6 Involvement by UDF executive committee members. To that extent the UDF National Office was requested to write to all R.E.C. member and executive committees of all affiliates.

6.7 That the General Secretary and the Publicity secretary co - ordinate the million signature campaign. That the efficient administrator be employed for the National Office.

7. AFRICAN AREAS

7.1 LACK OF PARTICIPATION

It was noted that Africans were not participating fully in the campaign of the UDF. Factors influencing these conditions were identified as

- (a) The venue problems (church controlled by administration boards eg. lease holds are used to scare the priests by demanding that only bonafide religions services must be allowed).
- (b) The level of repression made people think organisations are a waste of time and are reformist.
- (c) Acute material deprivation in these areas and the failure to involve few petit bourgeois elements made movement difficult.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.2.1 The secretaries must compile lists of affiliates and make assesment of their strengths - and the extent to which they are participating in the UDF.

8. UDF ANNIVERSARY

The W. Cape will hold a mass rally on the 18 August 1984 to celebrate the anniversary of the UDF. The National secretary has been requested to contact Toivo to speak at the occasion.

8.2 REGIONAL CONFERENCE

It was recommended that regional conferences be organised by regions to focus on housing, local authorities, involvement of Civic organisations in broader struggles and assesment of the state of organisation in the African areas.

8.3. NATIONAL CIVIS CONFERENCE.

National

It was agreed that two delegates must meet to plan for the conference. That the conference must take place around N July.

9. RESTRUCTURING

9.1 It was recommended that both the General Secretary and the Publicity Secretary play the role of the organisers.

9.2 That labour and International Relations be combined and that they must remain informal. Individuals with experience and knowledge in the two areas mentioned above.

9.3 OTHER AREAS

9.3.1 Removals

9.3.2 Health

9.3.3 Conscription

Regarding the above areas referred to in 9.3 the National Secretariat recommends that people already working therein be approached by the UDF. It is noted that rather than duplicating structures the UDF should draw from existin resources. The Black Sash and SPP should be consulted on removals. NAMDA on Health and CCSG on conscription and intimidation.

9.4 RESOURCE MATERIAL

It was recommended that the national Publicity Secretary establish a desk with all available material. It was further adviced that a list containing material available be sent to regions on a regular basis

UNIONS & PRICES

Prices - Maize - Possibility of building this matter into the UDF.
Unions must be approached on May Day and GST.

Unions seems not to know what to do about GST.

UDF must give direction on GST.

10.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

It was recommended that the REC and the Regional General Councils put food prices and housing on their agendas.

10.2 CONSUMER ORGANISATIONS

That UDF must identify organisations that emerged around the high food prices and forge links with them if the need arises.

10.3 FEDERATION OF UNIONS

It was noted that there was a possibility of the New Union Federation asking for a meeting with the UDF for affiliation.

UDF must take the initiative in this connection.

10.4 SAAWU

It was recommended that the Transvaal office must write to SAAWU ask for a formal letter advising the R.E.C. on what to do with Barnabas who is currently a member of the R.E.C. on a SAAWU ticket.

11 REMOVALS

It was noted that the government was persistently uprooting people from the historical lands and urban areas and forcing them to settle in areas not chosen by them. Thousands of people are increasingly facing the threat of removals. The National Secretariat whilst noting the need for the UDF to address itself to the problem it believes however that without the necessary resources allowing for consistent work the issue will remain unresolved.

12. MAY DAY

12.1 LETTER TO UNIONS

The Western Cape Region reported that the AFCWU had indicated their displeasure with the letter written by the General Secretary to all unions. It is suspected that the FOSATU and GWU refused to participate in joint May Day services because of the tone of the letter. The General Secretary was requested to send a copy of the letter to all regions.

12.2 MEETINGS

According to reports presented to the National Secretariat only the Western Cape and Natal regions of the UDF had organised May Day meetings.

Other regions had either unions or affiliates organising meetings independently.

13. LEGAL MATTERS

13.1 Banned UDF news and National Launch book, The Western Cape and the National Publicity Secretary were asked to take up the two cases respectively. It was agreed that the National Office will pay for legal costs.

14. LEGAL PRESS

The General Secretary was instructed to investigate serious allegations made about the UDF in the City Press of the 22nd April 1984, and seek a legal opinion on the matter.

15 EDUCATION CRISIS

15.1 It was reported that a workshop was being planned by AZASO, NUBAS and COSAS. According to the report the workshop would focus on how education could be linked up with the MSC and general UDF work.

15.2 CRADOCK

Twenty two people were reported arrested in Cradock. six were charged with intimidation and public violence.

15.3 REPORTS ON EDUCATION

15.3.1 TVI was requested to prepare reported on education crisis in Pretoria.

15.3.2 Eastern Cape was requested to prepare a report on the education crisis in Uitenhage.

15.3.3 The national publicity secretary offered to prepare a report on Cradock.

15.4 NATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY

The national secretariat agreed to recommend to regions that a national Day of Solidarity with the people of Cradock. The meetings must make a call for the release of Mathew Goniwe. The General Secretary was mandated to consult the Black Sash and the DFSC on the matter.

UDF
Cape Town

C90

Res "C 90"

MEMORANDUM TO EXECUTIVE MEMBERS.

FROM SECRETARIAT

04 AUGUST 1983

SUBJECT :- CO-ORDINATION OF EFFORTS TO PREPARE FOR
NATIONAL LAUNCHING.

1. The secretariat, as mandated by the Exec on Tuesday 02 August, arranged for a meeting of the Organising Committee Task force. This meeting was held on Wednesday 3rd and attended by ± 60 people from different areas. The following exec members also attended JM; JdV; ER; BN; AB; CC & TM.
2. The agenda was as follows :- 1. The tasks to be performed before the launching 2. Regional Co-ordination 3. Distribution of the publications 4. The organising committee.
3. The response was very enthusiastic. The most important ideas which arose were 1. Setting up regional meetings and 2. The organising committee.
4. In this regard, there is work for the Executive Committee. It is expected that Exec members would address the various regional meetings. The following meetings are being organised :- RITHLONE - Friday 5th 7.30pm St. George's HELMSKING HALL, 17th AVE, ELSIES.
C.T. - Friday 5th 7.30pm - Kenosifon ; NORTHERN SUBURBS - Friday 5th 7.30pm ; MITCHELLS PLAIN - Friday 5th 8pm ; SOUTHERN SUBURBS - Friday 5th 7.30pm ; PAARL - Friday 5th ; TOWNSHIPS - Saturday 6th 8.00pm.

It is hoped to attract all people who would work within the campaign and to use this opportunity to explain the work to be done up until the conference, and to inject enthusiasm

to ensure that people want to work and understand what the tasks that they're performing. The suggested agenda is :-

1. The character of the launching conference
2. The tasks and how it will be achieved
3. The Organising Committee
4. General.

Since there are 6 meetings organised for Friday 5th, we would appreciate the participation of all executive members. (This explains the purpose of this memo).

To assist exec members, we outline the points which should be discussed under each item.

1. The Character of the Launching Conference.

The conference starts at 9am on Saturday 20 August at Rocklands Civic Centre. This will be for delegates from each region i.e. representatives of all the organisations affiliated. The conference will discuss 1. Constitution 2. Declaration 3. Elections. 4. Policy 5. Regional Reports.

At ± 5.00 pm the rally starts. Here, we hope to attract ± 5000 people. It is an important historical event. The people's direction will be decided upon. We must leave no stone unturned to attract everybody to the rally. The speakers include Soesak, Oscar Mpepha, Aalen Joseph Thozanile Gijunthe

and, Alberta Simulu & Steiker Nazem Mohammed
This is going to be the highlight of the campaign.
However, before that → there is work to be done.

2. The tasks between now & the 20th August:

1. Publications

1.1 A national newsletter should be available this weekend. It looks like W. Cape will print 80 000 copies. This will be evenly distributed through all areas with the exception of Mitchell's Plain (20 000 copies). We must try & distribute this by 10^{am} Sunday. Mitchell's Plain therefore needs a workforce of ~ 300 people. (Please call for volunteers. All areas are asked to stand down a few people — volunteers are asked to meet at the Sentgeur Civic Centre at 9^{am} & to bring their own sandwiches) Are there volunteers? Is transport necessary?

Where should newsletters for the region be dropped?
Can people work out a systematic means of distribution? How will people be approached? Are there people who can co-ordinate within the region?

1.2 A regional newsletter & at least one pamphlet will be ready before the launching. This will also need to be distributed

2. Sweaters.

The first batch of 500 will arrive on Wednesday 10th

How will these be sold? How will the money be
collected?

3. Posters.

These are ready and will have to be placed at
carefully selected places. Who will take responsibility
for this task in the region?

4. Accommodation.

We need to find homes for \pm 250 people from
other centres. The younger people can be accommodated
in a church hall, we must try & accommodate the
older people where? Any offers?

5. The Important Task - ORGANISATION!!!!

We have the big job of getting people to the hall.
We will obviously have to arrange buses (5 per area?).
We must motivate people to attend the rally!
How? What will we tell people? Can the
churches & mosques assist?

Buses need to be booked well in advance, and
FUNDS need to be raised. The UDF can try to get
special discounts BUT, we will need an estimate
well in advance. It might be an idea to
get a commitment from people in advance - collect
names (useful later) & possibly a donation.
Point out to people the organisations which are involved
in the UDF \rightarrow there is a place for everyone.

3. THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE.

There is a suggestion that we set up a co-ordinated team of 4 to 6 people per region. They will meet after work i.e. 10.30pm say every 2nd day. At these meetings co-ordinators will from the different regions will meet together with representatives of the sub-committees. They will report on progress, discuss problems and look at the tasks that lay ahead. It is expected that they will consult regularly /daily with people working in the areas. This is a very important task. It is the only way that we can ensure that all areas are working properly and that all problems are being sorted out.

Are there nominations for people who can fulfil this job for the region?

The meetings should be rounded off with a big THANK YOU to people who attended especially at an odd time & at short notice And a word of inspiration of course.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXEC MEMBERS.

1. NORTHERN SUBURBS.
2. CAPE TOWN
3. DAARL
4. ATHLONE
5. SOUTHERN SUBURBS.
6. TOWNSHIPS
7. MITCHELLS PLAIN.

UDF POLICY.

The inter-regional Executive meeting held in Johannesburg on 30 & 31 July 1983, discussed the policy of the UDF. It was broadly agreed that the Declaration would be the guideline. However, it has become necessary to interpret some aspects of the Declaration to ensure that the UDF has a consistent approach nationally.

1. INCLUSION OF ORGANISATIONS.

The most important principle is an unqualified acceptance of the whole Declaration.

1.1. With specific reference to organisations which attended the National Forum [held at Stammerskraal on 11/12 June] the following points were agreed.

a) The NF is not an alternative to the UDF. It was not constituted as a front, and will not meet until Easter 1984. The UDF should therefore not be caught up in bickering with proponents of the National Forum.

b) Organisations which attended the NF, should be allowed into the UDF if they accept the declaration and are prepared to subject themselves to the overall UDF discipline.

1.2. With reference to big organisations which are not part of the UDF as yet, eg. the trade unions. The UDF should attempt to ensure that there is a full understanding of its workings within these organisations. * a national delegation should arrange to meet with the unions, before the launching.

2. EXCLUSION OF ORGANISATIONS.

2.1. The UDF believes in a unitary South Africa.

This is contrary to an acceptance of the homelands as 'independent states.' Clearly therefore, the UDF cannot accept into its ranks organisations which operate within the framework of the homelands either as functionaries of these so-called governments or those who profiteer from this vicious system.

2.2. The UDF believes that the government must be based on the will of the people.

As a starting point therefore, we assert that the present state in South Africa, at all levels from central to local government, is undemocratic. Organisations which operate within or work the state machinery i.e. within parliament, provincial councils, management committees or community councils are therefore unacceptable.

2.3. The UDF believes in a non-racial South Africa.

With this principle, goes support for organisations fighting for the cultural and sport isolation of the apartheid South Africa. Organisations which wilfully break this boycott cannot therefore be seen to be working towards the same goals.

Whilst it would be necessary to exclude some organisations as per the above, exclusion should not become a fetish. The inter-regional executive meeting was unanimous in the approach to win over people and organisations. This would make gains for the struggle as a whole. Every case, on approach to the UDF for inclusion should therefore be based on individual merit.

3. RELATIONS TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

The UDF unequivocally rejects the intervention by imperialist countries in our struggle. Ideas like the 'constructive engagement' of the Reagan & Thatcher admiralist governments should be rejected with the contempt it deserves.

- * The unions had expressed that, in most cases, they exist nationally and would therefore have problems in relating to regional structures. To facilitate the linking-up