

- CA 2 : Staatskoerant 30.3.84
Verbod op vergaderings
- CA 8 : Stiel fotos (o.a. besk No. 5)
Anti Vote Dennis 27.11.83 Rtkk 12
- CA 9 : Barrier
- CA 10 : Plakaat : Hare Route
- CA 11 : Plakaat : Hare Route
- ✓ CA 17 : Press Statement '84/11/09 : M Chikane
Resignation of Councilors
- ✓ CA 18 : Kevin Harris' Evid. - Schedule
- ✓ CA 19 : Kevin Harris' Evid - Film sequents missing
- ✓ CA 20 : Kevin Harris' Evid - Table of Film Parts.
- CA 24 : Saspu National found i.p.o. 18.
(No copy available)
- ✓ CA 26 : Fotos : Huralaya Stores, Kroonstad.
en andere van gewest aldaar.
- CA 30 : Fed saw Calendar 1985
- ✓ CA 34 : Verklaring van getuie BADI

CA 2

Staatslaerans 30.3.84
Verbod op reparasies.



Health
Road
(used
Suburban)

See C A 3.

No 6
Schulis

EVATON COMMUNITY COUNCILFIRST SPECIAL MEETING

Minutes of the First Special Meeting
of the Evaton Community Council held
in the Board-room of the Administrative
Head Office, Sebokeng on Friday, 19
March 1980 at 15h00

PRESENTCouncillors

Messrs	S Rabotapi	- Chairman
	J Twayi	- Vice-Chairman
	P Mokoena	
	P Diphoko	
	A Kubheka	
	A Nene	
	A Angoma	
	J Motsemai	
	P Ngoyi	

Officials

Messrs	D C Ganz	- Chief Director
	A v B Rabie	- Director Housing
	P G van Wyk	- Senior Township Manager
	J P Joubert	- Director Administration
	F Myburgh	- Township Manager
	M H Leeferink	- Director Finance
	T L B Prinsloo	- Assistant Director (Auxiliary Services)

Others

Messrs	J M van Rooyen	- Chairman, Oranje-Vaal Administration Board
	J J de Kock	- De Kock & Van der Merwe
	M C van der Merwe	- De Kock & Van der Merwe
	P J Coetzee	- P J Coetzee and Partners

1. Application/

1.
APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

There were no applications for leave of absence.

2.
MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE COMPARISON BETWEEN REQUESTS OF THE EVATON COMMUNITY COUNCIL TO THE MINISTER AND RESOLUTIONS RECEIVED FROM THE MINISTER

16/1/1

The meeting was conducted in accordance with the items as they appear on the memorandum (Annexure "A").

2.1 Replanning and Development of Evaton

RESOLVED

That Evaton should be replanned and developed as soon as possible.

2.2 Properties needed for streets, school sites, business sites, parks and related public facilities

RESOLVED

That the land which is required for the replanning of Evaton, be purchased or expropriated.

2.3 The retention of Freehold system in respect of present owners

The matter regarding the retention of Freehold in Evaton, was thoroughly discussed and it was emphasised that Freehold should be retained at all costs.

Councillor Twayi stated clearly that the people of Evaton should not be deprived of their rights and there should be no reason whatsoever for the introduction of Leasehold.

Councillor Mokoena objected strongly against the system of Leasehold being made applicable in Evaton.

The Chairman said that the system of Freehold in Evaton should not be changed to Leasehold and he is not prepared to explain this possibility to the residents of Evaton.

The Chief/

The Chief Director explained to the meeting that Freehold title will continue as long as the property remains in the possession of the present owner and will only be affected if the stand is sub-divided and sold. In this case a buyer will be compelled to obtain it under the Leasehold system. Should the present owner, however, decide to sell his land as an entirety, the purchaser will obtain the stand under Freehold. The Chief Director added that should an owner in Evaton lose the whole of his property as the result of the replanning of Evaton, he will either be compensated or offered an alternative stand under Freehold.

The general feeling of the Community Council was that only after the Administration Board has satisfied the needs of the persons mentioned in 1. - 3. hereunder, the Board may sell the remaining properties under the Leasehold system.

- 2.3.1 Where an agreement is entered into between the Board and another party for the exchange of property;
- 2.3.2 Where it is necessary to expropriate or buy land because of the replanning of Evaton, and as a result of which the affected party becomes entitled to purchase alternative land under Freehold;
- 2.3.3 Persons who have lost their land prior to the replanning of Evaton due to expropriation or imperative sale as a result of which they became entitled to purchase a stand under Freehold.

The Community Council unanimously agreed that Evaton should be replanned and developed as it is.

RESOLVED

1. That subject to the provisions of resolutions (2) and (3) hereunder, Evaton be replanned and developed as it is.
2. That Freehold be applicable in Evaton in respect of the following persons and subject to the conditions mentioned hereunder:
 - 2.1 All present owners of land in the released area of Evaton.
 - 2.2 That at the death of an owner of property under Freehold title, his land will be transferable to his heirs in perpetuity.
 - 2.3 Where an owner sells his land as an entirety to a second person.
 - 2.4 Where an agreement is entered into between the Board and another party for the exchange of properties.
 - 2.5 Where it is necessary to expropriate or buy land because of the replanning of Evaton, and as a result of which the affected party becomes entitled to purchase alternative land under Freehold.

2.6 Persons/

2.6 Persons who have lost their land prior to the replanning of Evaton due to expropriation or imperative sale and as a result of which they become entitled to purchase a stand under Freehold.

3. That after having met the needs of the people referred to in 2.4 to 2.6 above, the remainder of the properties belonging to the Board may be sold under the Leasehold system.

2.4 The selling of sub-divisions

The Chief Director explained to the meeting that according to the decision taken by the Cabinet it will not be possible for an owner to sell a portion of his property to a purchaser under the Freehold system.

RESOLVED

That the sub-division of land by a private owner for the purpose of selling a portion of his property not be permitted under the Freehold system if such a portion is smaller than the normal size stand in Evaton.

2.5 The transfer of property which has been inherited

RESOLVED

That the heir of a property which has been possessed by his testator under the Freehold system be given the same rights when transferred into his name.

2.6 Property lost as a result of the replanning of Evaton

RESOLVED

That owners who, as a result of the replanning of Evaton, lose their land, will be compensated and will be entitled to acquire a replanned stand elsewhere under Freehold title.

2.7 Persons who have lost the title of their property by expropriation or imperative sale of their land prior to the replanning of Evaton

RESOLVED

That persons who have, prior to the replanning of Evaton lost ownership of their property by expropriation or imperative sale, be given the opportunity to purchase an available replanned stand under Freehold title.

000005

2.8 The sale of property owned by the Board which may be available after the replanning of Evaton

RESOLVED

That it be noted that the Board will only consider the selling of properties owned by the Board after the needs of the following people have been satisfied:

1. Where an agreement is entered into between the Board and another party for the exchange of properties.
2. Where it is necessary to expropriate or buy land because of replanning of Evaton, and as a result of which the affected becomes entitled to purchase alternative land under Freehold.
3. Persons who have lost their land prior to the replanning of due to expropriation or imperative sale and as a result of they become entitled to purchase a stand under Freehold.

2.9 Regulations regarding the Existing Home Owner Certificate Fees and Home Ownership Certificate Fees

RESOLVED

That in order to obviate confusion caused by the issuing of para. documents, the Director of Housing be requested to submit a report regard to the amendment of the regulations governing the existing Owner Certificate Fees and Ownership Certificate fees.

2.10 Application of Freehold Title to Evaton Small Farms

Councillor Twayi asked why it is not possible that the present regarding Freehold which exists in Evaton cannot be made applicable to Evaton Small Farms South of Selbourne Road.

The Chief Director explained that Evaton Small Farms, South of Selbourne Road was never included in the released area of Evaton and that a portion of Evaton Small Farms North of Selbourne Road, forms part of the released area which is basically the main reason for the different character between the two areas and why the Group Areas Act is not applicable in the Southern part of Small Farms.

Resolved/

RESOLVED

That it be noted that each and every transfer of land in Evaton Small Farms, South of Selbourne Road, is subject to the approval of the Minister in terms of the Group Areas Act and that a request to have the position changed be considered at a later stage.

2.11 Replanning of Evaton

Mr van der Merwe, of the Firm De Kock and Van der Merwe (Town Planners), tabled a plan (Annexure "B"), and explained to the meeting that it is only a preliminary plan to give the Councillors an indication of the possible ways in which Evaton can be replanned and developed.

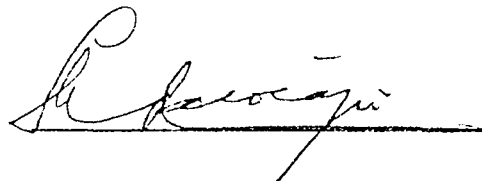
RESOLVED

1. That it be recommended to the Administration Board that Messrs De Kock and Van der Merwe (Town Planners), be appointed to re-plan Evaton.
2. That a report be submitted in regard to the Terms of Reference to Messrs De Kock and Van der Merwe, referred to in (1) above, as well as the financial implications involved.
3. That Messrs De Kock and Van der Merwe be requested to submit a report in respect of the modus operandi to be followed with regard to the replanning of Evaton.

THE MEETING TERMINATED AT 17h40

APPROVED

CHAIRMAN :



DATE :

1. 4. 58

A COMPARISON BETWEEN REQUESTS OF THE EVATON COMMUNITY COUNCIL
TO THE MINISTER AND THE RESOLUTIONS RECEIVED FROM THE MINISTER

EVATON'S REQUEST

1. It was unanimously agreed that Evaton should be replanned and developed as soon as possible.

Interpretation of the resolution

It can be derived from the resolution that it is agreed that Evaton be replanned and developed.

EVATON'S REQUEST

2. That the properties needed in the final township plan for streets, school sites, business sites, parks and related public facilities be acquired by the local authorities preferably by purchasing such properties but if necessary, by expropriation.

Interpretation of the resolution

It can be assumed from the resolution that the land which is necessary for the replanning of Evaton, be purchased or expropriated.

EVATON'S REQUEST

3. That stand owners in Evaton be entitled to retain freehold title of any land in their possession at the time of the approval of the final town-plan, either in undivided or divided portions.

Interpretation of the resolution

The resolution clearly states that only property that is offered for sale should be purchased and therefore it is clear that there is no objection to freehold title for as long as the property remains in the possession of the owner and only in those cases where the property is purchased or expropriated for replanning or development, the owner will be compensated either in terms of the agreement between the owner and the Board, or in terms of the Expropriation Act in which case he will qualify to own a replanned stand under freehold title.

EVATON'S REQUEST

4. That the Minister be requested to favourably consider the granting of freehold title in respect of any portion of a property which is sold by the owner to a new purchaser.

Interpretation of the resolution

The Black Land Act of 1913, section 1, regulates the sale of land between Black and Black and this Act has not been amended. Therefore the resale of property in Evaton remains unchanged, subject to the fact that after it has been replanned, the sub-division must be sold under the leasehold scheme.

EVATON'S REQUEST

5. That freehold title which is in possession of owners at the time of the approval of the plan for the development be made transferable to the heirs of such an owner perpetually.

Interpretation of the resolution

It is obvious from the resolutions that at the death an owner of property under freehold title, his rights will be transferable to his heirs.

EVATON'S REQUEST

6. That freehold owners losing any property or portion of a property as result of the replanning of Evaton, be given an option to acquire comparable land elsewhere under freehold title in Evaton, preferably land at present owned by the Administration Board.

Interpretation of the resolution

In terms of the resolution it is clear that where land is purchased or expropriated for replanning or development purposes, the owner will be compensated. He then qualifies to possess a replanned stand under freehold title.

EVATON'S REQUEST

7. That owners or heirs of owners who lost the title of their property by expropriation or sale of the land be given the opportunity to repurchase the property if such property is not affected by the overall townplan.
 - 7.1 That if such property is affected by the townplan, persons referred to in (7) above, be permitted to purchase land presently owned by the Administration Board.

Interpretation of the resolution

The only inference that can be made from the resolution is that the persons that have been affected are only entitled to replanned stands under freehold title.

EVATON'S REQUEST

8. That the Minister be requested to favourably consider permitting the sale of any property owned by the Government or its agents, subject to the purchase of land as outlined in 6, 7 and 7.1 above.

Interpretation of the resolution

Any land which remains after clauses 3, 6, 7, 7.1 have ; been complied with should be sold under the 99 year leasehold scheme.

EVATON'S REQUEST

9. That the regulations regarding the existing home-owner certificate fees and ownership certificate fees be amended in order to consolidate the fees and that only one document be issued in order to obviate confusion caused by the issuing of parallel documents.

Interpretation of the resolution

In the resolution there is no specific reference to this matter, but it is accepted that it should be done administratively and the necessary steps in this regard must be taken without delay, provided that it does not affect financial position of the Council.

Items 1 to 9 above refer to the Evaton released area which includes Evaton Small Farms north of Selbourne Road.

EVATON'S REQUEST

10. That the Minister be requested to favourably consider making freehold title applicable on Evaton Small Farms.

Interpretation of the resolution in respect of Evaton Small Farms south of Selbourne Road

The resolution does not specifically refer to Evaton Small Farms, but it is accepted that the same principles as set out above will apply, subject the fact that in respect of every transfer of any property in Evaton Small Farms, Ministerial approval will have to be obtained in terms of the Group Area Act.

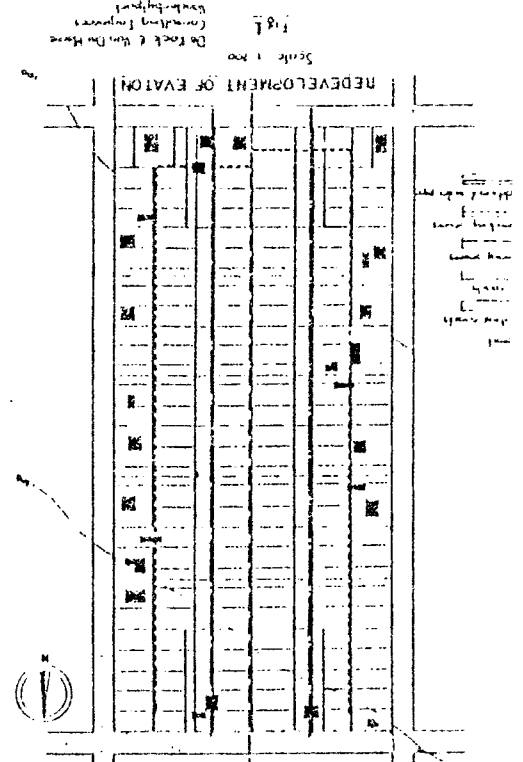
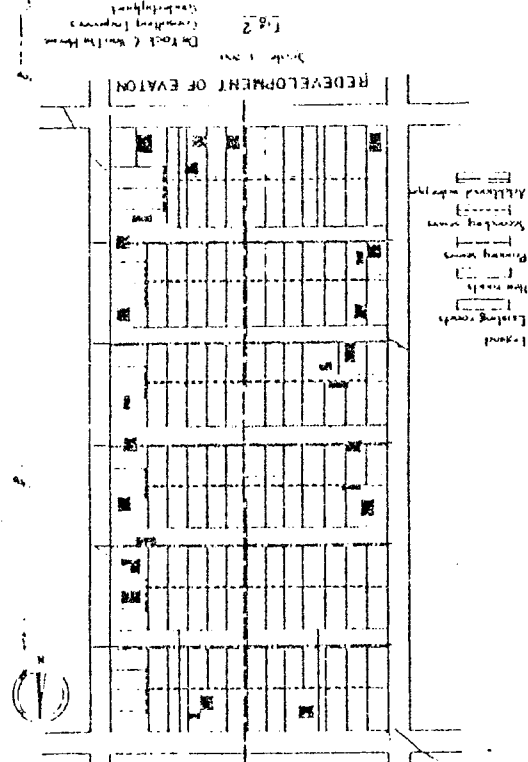
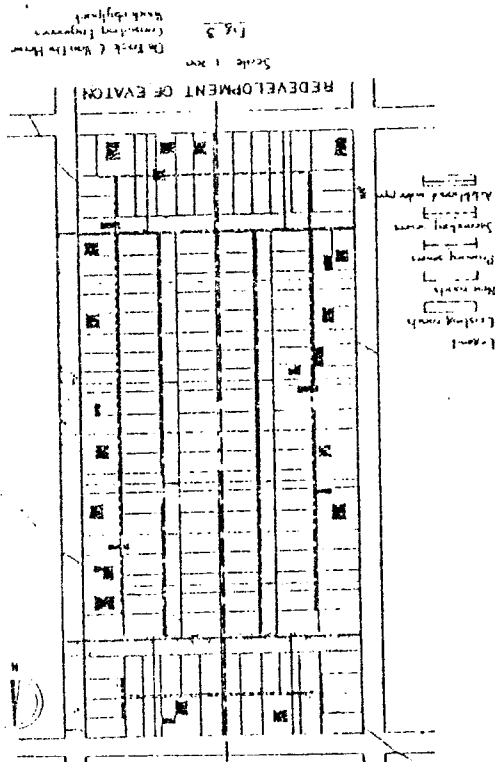
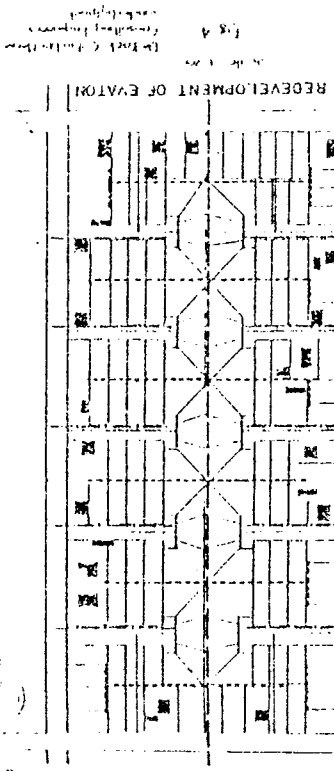
GENERAL

The whole purpose is to have the area under the jurisdiction of the Evaton Community Council replanned and developed and to assure that nobody will suffer any financial loss in the process.

MINUTES OF THE

SECOND SPECIAL MEETING

HELD ON 23 JUNE 1980



EVATON COMMUNITY COUNCIL

SECOND SPECIAL MEETING

Minutes of the Second Special Meeting of the Evaton Community Council held in the Boardroom, Administrative Offices, Evaton on Monday, 23 June 1980, at 14h30.

PRESENT

Councillors :

Messrs.	S. Rabotapi	-	Chairman
	J. Twayi	-	Vice Chairman
	P. Mokoena		
	J. Hlatshwako		
	P. Diphoko		
	A. Kubheka		
	J. Motsamai		
	A. Nene		

Officials :

Messrs.	D.C. Ganz	-	Chief Director
	A.C. Cilliers	-	Town Planner
	C.G. Blok	-	Director, Technical Services.
	N.M. Tempelhoff	-	Assistant Director, Housing (Community Development)
	F. Myburgh	-	Township Manager
	L. Beukae	-	Senior Administrative Officer
Mrs.	M.M. van Greuning	-	Administrative Assistant

Others :

Messrs.	S. van Binnendijk	-	Representative, Department of Co-operation and Development
	F.J. Pienaar	-	Representative, Department of Co-operation and Development
	J.M. Chuene	-	Representative, Department of Foreign Affairs and Information.
Miss	E.C. Schultz	-	Representative, Department of Co-operation and Development
Messrs.	P.J. Coetzee	-	P.J. Coetzee and Associates
	M.C. van der Merwe	-	De Kock and van der Merwe

1.
APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

There were no applications for leave of absence.

2.
TIME AND DATE OF NEXT MEETING

RESOLVED

That the next Special Meeting of the Evaton Community Council be held on 14 July 1980 at 14h30.

3.
REPLANNING OF EVATON
6/1/1/24/32

Mr. Coetzee of the firm P.J. Coetzee and Associates (Town and Regional Planners), tabled a report regarding the Outline Plan Proposals for Evaton and explained in detail to the meeting the contents of the report.

RESOLVED


1. That the contents of the report regarding the Outline Plan Proposals for Evaton, be noted.
2. That the report referred to in (1) above, be discussed at the next Special Meeting of the Evaton Community Council which is to be held on 14 July 1980.
3. That it be noted that the report referred to in (1) above, is available for inspection on file 6/1/1/24/32, Head Office, Sebokeng.
4. That the contents of the report regarding the Vaal River Complex, Draft Guide Plan, be noted.
5. That the matters contained in the Riskert Commissions' Report in regard to Central Business Areas and other related matters, be submitted to the Evaton Community Council by way of a report.

THE MEETING TERMINATED AT 17H45.

APPROVED :

CHAIRMAN :

DATE :



S. 8. 80

CAS

CAS

ESOKWASI HOEHLI
←

Laer skool

RK Farms
Small Farms

Skool (kabbas)

← Secbourne Rd

← R401

← N

CA 6

College
Kommissarie se kantoor

JELBURNE

RK
Small
Farm

CA 6

Low. CAM

Bydel A

X3

1/13

DIRECTOR GENERAL

Evaton Residents Vigilance Association

P.O. 136
ADAM ROAD,

EVATON

The Chief Director,
Orange - Vaal Admin. Board,
Private Bag X029,
Van Der Bijl Park.

Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith a letter written to the Honourable Minister of Co - Operation and Development.

Enclosed under a separate cover is an unsealed Petition intended for perusal by the Chief Director of the Administration Board of the Orange & Vaal.

The Chief Director is further kindly requested to transmit the Petition, the Signatories and the covering letter to His Hon. the Minister of Co-Operation and Development.

It is further requested that should the Hon. Minister desire to meet the Evaton Residents, the Chief Director should kindly make arrangements for such a meeting.

Thanking you,

Yours Obediently,



S.R. RABOTAPI

Secretary, EVATON RESIDENTS VIGILANCE ASS'N.

Evaton Residents Vigilance Association

ADAM ROAD,

EVATON

1 August 1979.

The Hon. Minister of Co-Operation and Development,
c/o Orange-Vaal Administration Board,
Private Bag X029,
VIL D B. BIJL PARK.1900

Sir,

The Evaton Residents Vigilance Association hereby humbly presents to the Hon Minister Suggestions and Recommendations embodied in a Petition drawn by Evaton Residents for Consideration by the Hon. Minister.

The Petition as such depicts among other things, a background to the present situation in Evaton, projecting certain incidents which occurred when Evaton was declared a Designated Area under the Sebokeng Management Board, highlighting a glaring lack of communication between the Board and the Residents.

Evaton Residents have no doubt in their minds that their situation is not irredeemable, and by signing the Petition attached herewith they bury the hatchet in order to be involved in a process to correct - by reversion or compromise wrongs and irregularities which allegedly occurred because of the stalemate.

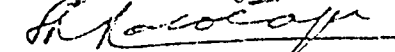
Evaton Residents further feel that with the present climate of relationship with the Administration Board, much can be achieved towards making Evaton what the Residents wish it to be.

Should it please His Hon. the Minister, a Delegation from the Vigilance Association could kindly meet the Minister at his earliest convenience should He after consideration of the Petition and consultation with the Administration Board, find it necessary.

Thanking you in Anticipation,

I am,

Yours Humbly,



S.R. RABOTAPI.

SECRETARY, EVATON RESIDENTS VIGILANCE ASSN.

ANNEXURE II

THE WISH TO IMPROVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EVATON RESIDENTS AND THE ADMINISTRATION BOARD.

There can be no doubt that the Vaal Triangle Administration Board is doing much to create happy and healthy relationships between itself and the Communities under its jurisdiction. This is aptly evidenced by extensive housing schemes, as well as vast working, schooling and recreational facilities created for the Residents in this area. But in contrast to these marks of progress, a great deal of convincing has still to be done in Evaton because of the dark prelude which engulfed Evaton People with bitterness, frustration and despair when Evaton was declared a Designated Area under the jurisdiction of the Sebokeng Management Board. These agitations emanated from:

The uncompromising attitude of the Boards Inspectors in demolishing Residents' houses because they were said to be unsightly (see Annexure I)

The gradual and systematic expropriation of Sites belonging to Residents (The Board has acquired 700 to 900 sites).

Ruthless arrests under Influx Control Regulations. Perhaps the Administration Board was right to employ such authoritarian methods to impose its control over the residents, but Evaton people were defenceless because they were unrepresented and had nobody to mediate on their behalf. Now that there is a Community Council and its popularity is increasing by the day, Evaton Residents have mandated it to negotiate the following subjects with the Administration Board:-

SITES ACQUIRED BY THE BOARD

From our analysis these sites are divided into two categories:-

i. Sites of deceased owners sold to the Board by dependants.

Evaton residents feel that in view of the fact that Evaton is basically an area where Black people are allowed to own Freehold land, Sites acquired by the Board should be sold to the numerous inhabitants of this area who are yearning to acquire sites. The sale will of course not involve sites set aside for Administrative purposes (Schools, Creches, Recreational facilities etc. Money raised from the Sale of these Sites could go a long way to increase the Budget for Evaton.

ii. Sites acquired by the Board through Expropriation.

Many sites have been expropriated because of the Owners' failure to pay fees relating to Ownership Certificates. Many Owners were ignorant of the expropriation or could not be contacted by the Board for notification. As some of these people are still resident in Evaton and wish to retrieve their sites, the Community Council is mandated to negotiate with the Administration Board repossession of the sites by their owners with all liabilities paid up by the owner.

In the case where original owners are not able to meet the liabilities involved, the Board should be free to sell the sites to the next aspirants.

CONSOLIDATION OF OWNERS' AND OWNERSHIP CERTIFICATES.

Proclamation R322 of 1957 has been regarded by Evaton Residents as a sinister piece of legislation designed seemingly to deprive them of Land ownership rights because of two confusing sections, namely:-

OWNERS' CERTIFICATE which places land owners in the category

as tenants who have to pay for permit to live in the Designated Area of Evaton. This fee is paid in respect to certain services rendered by the Administration Board.

OWNERSHIP CERTIFICATE is in fact a land tax which is imposed on the Land owner for the same services as under Owners' Certificate. This gives the Land Owner the impression that he pays twice for the same services. Another unsatisfactory aspect of this Certificate is a specification that this certificate does not allow the holder to live in the Designated Area of Evaton. This in effect means that one may own a site in Evaton and yet be disallowed a permit to live on it. Ordinarily, one who owns a site should reside on it anytime he chooses to; but as one disadvantage, Influx control will not allow a man to live in Evaton - on his own site - because he does not qualify.

RECOMMENDATION. In order to eliminate all confusion regarding these two certificates, Owners' and Ownership certificates should be consolidated into one. So should the fees, so that the Owner of a Site will not have to pay for a permit, but rather a certificate for Ownership. It is further recommended that Land tax in the proposed new Ownership Certificate should be standard so that any increase in it from time to time could be attributed to the increase in what is now called Permit fees. Then all the Permit fees could be paid by tenants, who normally would have to obtain Permits to reside in Evaton.

TO ENABLE THE EVATON (SMALL FARMS) LAND OWNERS TO ENJOY SIMILAR RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES AS EVATON LAND OWNERS.

It has become evident that a certain portion of Evaton Small Farms namely Lots 32 - 75 has been proclaimed 'WHITE AREA' (See Annexure III). This status in effect denies any Site Owner in this Area the right to transfer Land Ownership to his Heirs. As it is not conceivable at this stage that white people will ever occupy Evaton Small Farms, designation of this area as a 'White Area' is seemingly no longer relevant, neither is ownership of land by whites in the said area compatible with Group Areas Legislation. It is therefore recommended that conditions of Land Ownership in Evaton should apply to Evaton Small Farms Lots 32 - 75, so that Land Owners there may have the right to bequeath their Estates to their heirs.

It is recommended that the Community Council be allowed to negotiate with the Administration Board that those Sites which have already been expropriated because of the said Proclamation be retrieved with costs by the Heirs of the late owners, and where those have lost interest, the sites should be sold to whosoever qualifies to live in Evaton.

SURVEY OF LOTS 12 - 29.

No 6
19/3/87

As Evaton is now basically an Urban Area and no longer serves Farm purposes as when it was originally sold, it is now imperative that smaller pieces of land be made available for housing, and the sizes of lots referred to above are under one ownership uneconomic and unprofitable. It is recommended that the Community Council should negotiate with the Administration Board that owners of such huge tracts of land should be allowed to get their Small Farms surveyed, cut up into smaller plots and sold to qualifying residents of Evaton. This recommendation excludes Lots 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 27, 30 & 31 which have already been cut up into One Acre stands.

ANNEXURE I

LIST OF DEMOLISHED BY THE SERVICING ADMINISTRATION BOARD WITHOUT
WRITTEN NOTICE TO THE OWNERS.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OWNER.	NUMBER OF ROOMS DEMOLISHED.	DATE WHEN DEMOLISHED	TYPE OF NOTICE GIVEN
1. Moses Nyembe	261/5 Union Rd Small Farms <i>1x3 Room Cottage</i>	About March 1974	Houses broken while Appeal case pending. Demolished
2. Max Momo 250 Union Rd Small Farms	1x4 Room Cottage	About March 1974	while Appeal case pending.
3. Petros Radebe 248 Union Rd Small Farms	1x3 Room Cottage	About March 1974	Daughter forced to sign order.
4. William Loate 129 Bond Rd Evaton	1x4 Room cottage	About Feb. 1974.	Inspector forced daughter to sign Order.
5. Mr. Manoto c/o Bond & West Evaton.	1x3 Room cottage 1x2 Room Cottage	About March 1974.	Estate tenants ejected.
6. Mr. Phatjane 128 Bond Road Evaton	1x4 Room cottage	about Feb 1974	Tenant ejected after verbal notice.
7. Mr. Motsuenyane Bond Road Evaton	4x2 Room cottages	about March 1974	Tenants ejected - verbal notice
8. David Mokgosi 115 Bond Road Evaton	2x3 Room cottages	about Dec. 1973	tenants forced sign order & ejected.
9. James Nyamane 124 Bond Road Evaton	3x2 Room Cottages	December 1973	No notice given.
10. Lawrence Komane 106 Bodea Road Evaton	3x2 Room Cottages	February 1974	No Notice given. Tenants ejected
11. Mr. Makae. 107 Bodea Road Evaton	3x3 Room Cottages	February 1974	No Notice given. tenants ejected.
12. Paul Scitei 100 Bond Road Evaton	1x4 Room Cottage	December 1973	Verbal Notice given.
13. Saul Mhlapo 108 Bodea Road Evaton	2x3 Room Cottages	about Jan 1974	verbal Notice given
14. Joseph Mame 2598 West Road Evaton.	1x4 Room Cottage	Jan 1974	Was first fined then House demolished.
15. Simon Sealanyane 102 Bodea Road Evaton.	1x2 Room Cottage	11.74	Written notice served, Case Pending.
16. Mr Radebe, 103 Bodea Road Evaton	3x2 Room Cottages	2.1.74	Verbal Notice given.
17. Mr. Dladla, 111 Bodea Road Evaton	1x2 Room cottage	Feb 1974	Verbal Notice
18. Mrs Sello Max Road Evaton	1x1 Room Cottage	Dec 1973	Written Notice served.

James Nyamane 124 Bond Road Evaton	3x2 Room Cottages	December 1973	No notice given.
10. Lawrence Komane 106 Bodea Road Evaton	3x2 Room Cottages	February 1974	No Notice given Tenants ejected
11. Mr. Makue. 107 Bodea Road Evaton	3x3 Room Cottages	February 1974	No Notice given tenants ejected.
12. Paul Seitei 100 Bond Road Evaton	1x4 Room Cottage	December 1973	Verbal notice given.
13. Saul Mhlapo 108 Bodea Road Evaton	2x3 Room Cottages	about Jan 1974	verbal Notice given
14. Joseph Mame 2598 West Road Evaton.	1x4 Room Cottage	Jan 1974	Was first fined then House demolished.
15. Simon Sealanyane 102 Bodea Road Evaton.	1x2 Room Cottage	11.1.74	Written notice served, Case Pending.
16. Mr Radebe, 103 Bodea Road Evaton	3x2 Room Cottages	2.1.74	Verbal Notice given.
17. Mr. Dladla, 111 Bodea Road Evaton	1x2 Room cottage	Feb 1974	Verbal Notice
18. Mrs Sello Max Road Evaton	1x1 Room Cottage	Dec 1973	Written Notice served.
19. Mr. Mohlatho 93 Max Road Evaton	1x2 Room cottage	Dec 1973	Written Notice served.
20. Mrs Martha Segole 92 Max Road Evaton	1x5 Room Cottage	5.3.74	Verbal Notice given on 31/3/74

20.	Mr. Mias, Carol 111 West Road Evaton	1x3 Room Cottage	Dec 1973	No notice given
21.	Mr. Mshanyane 111 West Road Evaton	3x2 Room Cottages	March 1973	Notice given waiting.
23.	Mr. Ibane 111 West Road Evaton	1x3 Room House	March 1974	Broken down in Owner's decision.
24.	Mr. B. Pule 81 West Road Evaton	2x2 Room Cottages	Feb 1974	Owner forced to sign notice.
25.	Mr. Mafrika 63 West Road Evaton	4x2 Room Cottages	Dec 1973	No notice given
26.	Mrs. Mary Nhlago 56 West Road Evaton	1x5 Room, 2x1 Room 1x4 Room cottages	June '74	Verbal Notice
27.	Mr. Mtsoeleng 218 West Road Evaton	1x4 Room, 1x2 Room cottages	June '74	No notice given
28.	Mr. Mordale 63 West Road Evaton	1x2 Room Cottage	June '74	Verbal Notice given.
29.	Mr. Mdithe Polo 58 King Road Evaton	1x2 Room, 1x3 Room cottages	Dec 1974	Verbal Notice
30.	David Mhali 310 West Road Evaton	1x4 Room cottage	Dec 1973	Verbal Notice.
31.	Mico Mboza 40 West Road Evaton	1x1 Room, 1x3 Room cottages	Feb 1974	No notice given
32.	David Mkhanya 45 King Road Evaton	3x1 Room, 1x2 Room cottages	Nov 1973	Verbal Notice
33.	Mr. Malaba, 46 King Road Evaton	1x4 Room Cottage	Dec 1973	Verbal Notice
34.	Mr. Mtrinye 38 King Road Evaton	2x2 Room Cottage	Nov. 1973	Verbal Notice
35.	Mr. Letima 36 King Road Evaton	1x3 Room Cottage	Jan 1974	Verbal Notice
36.	Mr. Kgosi 111 West Road Evaton	1x4 Room, 1x3 Room cottages	Jan. 1974	Verbal Notice
37.	Mr. Mamba 33 West Road Evaton	1x4 Room Cottage	March 1974	Verbal Notice
38.	Mr. Segole 29 West Road Evaton	1x2 Room Cottage	Feb 1974	Verbal Notice
39.	Samuel Mazibuko 31 West Road Evaton	1x4 Room House	13.5.74	Notice given
40.	Stephen Mofinyi 29 West Road Evaton	Burned 1x4 Room Erick House	21. 5. 74	Demolished in owner's decision Ownership given
41.	Mias Matsoso 8 Linnet Road Evaton	1x2 Room Cottage	- 3.74	Notice given
42.	Mr. M. M. Mhahle, 111 West Road Evaton	1x4 Room Cottage	13.5.74	Notice given

31. Nico Sebore 40 West Road Evaton	1x4 Room cottage	Dec 1973	Verbal notice
32. David Makhenya 45 King Road Evaton	1x1 Room, 1x3 Room cottages	Feb 1974	No notice given
33. Mr. Nalaba, 46 King Road Evaton	3x1 Room, 1x2 Room cottages	Nov 1973	Verbal notice
34. Mr. Mathinye 36 King Road Evaton	1x4 Room Cottage	Dec 1973	Verbal notice
35. Mr. Mathinye 36 King Road Evaton	1x2 Room Cottage	Nov. 1973	Verbal notice
36. Mr. Jetima 36 King Road Evaton	1x3 Room Cottage	Jan 1974	Verbal notice
37. Mr. Kgosi 1x4 90 King Rd Evaton	1x4 Room, 1x3 Room cottages	Jan. 1974	Verbal notice
38. Mr. Mutha 33 West Road Evaton	1x4 Room Cottage	March 1974	Verbal notice
39. Mr. Segole 29 West Road Evaton	1x2 Room Cottage	Feb 1974	Verbal notice
40. Samuel Mazibuko 33 West Road Evaton	1x4 Room House	13.5.74	agreed Gate closed
41. Stephen Makongi 29 West Road Evaton	Burned 1x4 Room Brick House	21. 5. 74	Demolished on owner's order City Council report.
42. Mias Matsoso 8 Ernest Road Evaton	1x2 Room Cottage	- 3.74	Building in contractual stage
43. Christine Mubela, 8 Ernest Rd Evaton	1x4 Room cottage	- 3.74	no notice given.
44. Mr. Eskotala, Ernest Road Evaton	1x2 Room cottage	- 4.74	no notice given

44. Mr. Kurope, 486 Avondale Road, Evaton.	2x4 Room Cottages	27.2. 74	No Notice given whatsoever.
45. Occupier in Hospital 427 Avondale Road	4x3 Room cottages	- 1.74	No notice given.
46. Absent- Not traced 511 Avondale Rd	1x5 Room cottage	- 1.74	Verbal notice
47. Mr. Mokoledi 530 Avondale Road Evaton.	1x4 Room Cottage	9.7.74	Same day Verbal notice given
48. Mr. Pheto Avondale & Bodeau Rd Evaton	2x4 Room cottage	-6.74	verbal notice.
49. Mrs Peterson 350 Bodea Road Evaton.	1x 4 Room cottage	-6. 74	Verbal Notice
50. Mr. Mokuena Easton & West Rds Evaton	1x 3 Room Cottage	-2.74	Owner was st F.B Hospital found he demolished.
51. Mr. Malay 149 Easton Road Evaton	1 x 3 Room cottage	- 2.74	Verbal notice given on same day
52. Mrs Sibeko 146 Easton Road Evaton	1x 4 room cottage	-4.74	Verbal notice given.
53. Mrs Sikhithi, 145 Easton Road	3 x 1 Room cottages	-3.74	Written notice
54. Mrs. Poce 135 Easton Road Evaton	2 x 4 Room cottages	-3.74	Verbal Notice
55. Mrs. Zitha, 154 Short Road Evaton	2 x 3 Room cottages	1.2.74	No notice whatsoever.
56. Mr. Peter Nkhi 172 Short Road Evaton	1x2 Room, 1x4 Room	- 2.74	No notice given whatsoever.
57. Owner Arrested 388 Bodea Road Evaton	1 x 4 Room House	-----	House demolished No notice given owner arrested.
58. Ben Marera Adam Road Evaton	3 x 4 Room cottages	2.3. 74	verbal Notice
59. Jan Bull Molley 567 Avondale Rd Evaton	Church Hall, 1 x5 Rm	-12.73	verbal Notice
60. Joseph. Tladi 561 Avondale Rd Evaton	1 x 5 Room cottage	13.1.74	Verbal Notice
61. Lazarus Seku 185 Adam Road Evaton	1x4 room house	8.9.73	Verbal notice
62. Mr. Lebeta 211 Ward Road Evaton	1 x 4 Room House	-8. 73	verbal Notice
63. Mr. Moloi 212 Ward Road Evaton.	2 x 3 Room Cottages	-6. 73	Verbal notice
64. Mr. Mokoledi			

56. Mr. Peter Mkhisi 172 Short Road Evaton	1x2 Room, 1x4Room	- 2.74	No notice given whatsoever.
57. Owner Arrested 388 Boden Road Evaton	1 x 4 Room House	-----	House demolished No notice given owner arrested.
58. Ben Marera Adam Road Evaton	3 x 4 Room cottages	2.3. 74	verbal Notice
59. Jan Bull Molley 567 Avondale Rd Evaton	Church Hall, 1 x 5 Rm	-12.73	verbal Notice
60. Joseph. Tladi 561 Avondale Rd Evaton	1 x 5 Room cottage	13.1.74	Verbal Notice
61. Lazarus Seku 185 Adam Road Evaton	1x4 room house	8.9.73	Verbal notice
62. Mr. Lebeta 211 Ward Road Evaton	1 x 4 Room House	-8. 73	verbal Notice
63. Mr. Moloi 212 Ward Road Evaton.	2 x 3 Room Cottages	-6. 73	Verbal notice
64. Mag. Mornakhotla 2.2 Ward Road Evaton	1 x 2 Room Cottage 1 x 3 Room cottage	-9. 73	Case Pending Notice in Writing
65. Mr Maphohosha 214 Ward Road Evaton	1 x 3 Room cottage	-9 73	verbal Notice
66. Mr Clifant 204 Ward Road Evaton	1 x 2 Room Cottage	- 10.73	Verbal Notice

57.	Mr. Davidibe 208 Ward Road Evaton	1 x 5 Room Cottage	- 4.74	Verbal Notice
68.	Mr. Mogapi 74 Wright Road Evaton	1 x 4 Room Cottage	- 5.74	Verbal Notice
69.	Mr Olifant. 242 Wright Road Evaton	1 x 4 Room Cottage	- 4. 74	Verbal Notice.
70.	Mr. Matshoge 231 Wright Road Evaton	1 x 3 Room Cottage	- 3.74	Verbal Notice
71.	Mr. Moroke 224 Wright Road Evaton	1 x 1 Room cottage	- 8 73	Verbal notice
72.	Mr Mabunda 234 Wright Road Evaton	1 x 2 Room cottage	- 8. 73	Verbal Notice
73.	Rev. Sandamela 229 Wright Road Evaton	3 x 2 Room cottages	- 8. 73	written Verbal Notice given
74.	Mr. Myeni 435 Wright Road Evaton	1 x 8 Room cottage	2.7. 74	verbal notice day before demolition.
75.	Mr. Swarts 437 Wright Road Evaton.	4 x 1 Room cottages	2.8 73	Demolished during owner's absence.
76.	Alexander Mosia 441 Wright Road Evaton	1 x 4 Roo cottage	- 1.74	Verbal Notice
77.	Mr. Sedumo 713 Baits Road Evaton	1 x 2 Room Cottage	- 1. 74	Demolished during owner's absence.
78.	Max Mashiloane 407 Adam Road Evaton	1 x 7 Room House	- 1. 74	No notice given.
79.	Jemina Mashiloane 686 Adam Road Evaton	1 x 4 Room house	- 1. 74	Verbal Notice
80.	Lydia Mashiloane 686 Adam Road	1 x 4 Roo cottage	- 1. 74	Verbal Notice
81.	Mr. Mtetwa, 564 Baits Road Evaton	1 x 5 House	- 1 x 74	Demolished during owner's absence.
82.	Mr. James Malgas 662 Easton Road Evaton	1 x 4 Room house	- 10.73	Written Notice forced to sign.
83.	Lizzie Phambo 535 Baits Road Evaton	1 x 7 Room House	- 10 73	Verbal notice given.
84.	Mrs. M. Pte 646 Baits Road Evaton.	1 x 4 Room, 1x2 Room	30.4.74	No notice given.
85.	Alina Motlana. 523 Baits Road	1 x 2 Room Cottage	- 4 .74	Verbal Notice
86.	Mr. Ramokonopi 632 Baits Road	1 x 4 Room Cottage	- 5 74	verbal notice
87.	Hamilton Makhoana 517 Baits Road Evaton	1 x 4 Room Cottage	- 4. 74	verbal Notice.
88.	Mr. Pooe 773 Baits Road Evaton	1 x 2 Room cottage	- 4 . 74	Verbal Notice.

	441 Wright Road Evaton	1 x 4 Room cottage	- 1.74	Verbal Notice
77.	Mr. Sedumo 713 Baitis Road Evaton	1 x 2 Room Cottage	- 1. 74	Demolished during owner's absence.
78.	Max Mahileane 407 Adam Road Evaton	1 x 7 Room House	- 1. 74	No notice given.
79.	Jemina Mashiloane 686 Adam Road Evaton	1 x 4 Room house	- 1. 74	Verbal Notice
80.	Lydia Mashiloane 686 Adam Road Evaton	1 x 4 Room cottage	- 1. 74	Verbal Notice
	Mr. Mtetwa, 564 Baitis Road Evaton	1 x 5 House	- 1 x 74	Demolished during owner's absence.
	Mr. James Malgas 662 Easton Road Evaton	1 x 4 Room house	- 10.73	Written Notice forced to sign.
83.	Lizzie Phambo 535 Baitis Road Evaton	1 x 7 Room House	- 10 73	Verbal notice given.
84.	Mrs. M. Pte 646 Baitis Road Evaton.	1 x 4 Room, 1x2 Room	30.4.74	No notice given.
85.	Alina Motlana. 523 Baitis Road	1 x 2 Room Cottage	- 4 .74	Verbal Notice
86.	Mr. Ramokonopi 632 Baitis Road	1 x 4 Room Cottage	- 5 74	verbal notice
87.	Hamilton Makhoana 517 Baitis Road Evaton	1 x 4 Room Cottage	- 4. 74	verbal notice.
88.	Mr. Poce 773 Baitis Road Evaton	1 x 2 Room cottage	- 4 . 74	Verbal Notice.
89.	Mr. Peter Malena 608 Baitis Road Evaton	1 x 4 Room cottage	- 6.74	Written notice given.
90.	Mr. Peterson 481 Baitis Road Evaton	2x3 Rooms; 1x4Rooms	- 3.74	No Notice given.

91.	Mr. Legae 473 Maitso Road Evaton	1 x 2 Room cottage	- 12/73	Owner Instructed by Inspector to Demolish.
92.	Mr. Khwanazi King Road Evaton	1 x 5 Room cottage	- 3. 74	No notice given whatsoever.
93.	Mrs. Ganyane 591 King Road Evaton	2 x 4 Room Houses	- 3.74	No notice given whatsoever.
94.	Maake Estate 592 King Road Evaton	1 x 3 Room House	- 4 . 74	Verbal notice given
95.	Mr. Mgani 535 Newman Road Evaton	1 x4; 1 x2; 1 x 3 1 x3; 1 x 4; 1 x4	- 2. 74	No Notice given whatsoever.
96.	Mrs Mokhere 599 Newman Road	1 x 1 Room Cottage	-1. 74	Verbal notice
97.	Mrs Ikabinde 755 Newman Road Evaton.	1 x4 Room cottage	- 3. 74	Demolished during owner's absence.
98.	Elizabeth Hlopane 613 Newman Road	1 x 2 ; 1 x 3 Room	- 11. 73	Verbal Notice
99.	Mr. Maloka 796 Newman Road Evaton.	1 x 3 Room cottag		Owner not available to confirm
100.	Mrs Mtlhake 777 Newman Road	1 x 1 Room; 1 x 2 Rm	- 4. 74	Verbal notice
101.	Paul Pooe 646 Newman Road Evaton.	1 x 4 Room cottage	3. 4 .74	Verbal notice.
102.	Mr. Modise 809 Newman Rd	2 x 3 Room cottage	3. 4. 74	No Notice given.
103.	Mr. Hlabane 831 Newman Road Evaton	1 x 5 Room cottage	- 4 .74	No notice. Owner left houseless.
104.	Mr. Ndlovu. Hamilton Road Evaton	1 x 6 Room cottage	- 4 .74	No notice given.
105.	Magdeline Clifant 826 Hamilton Road	1 x 4 Room cottage	5.5.74	Verbal Notice.
106.	Mr. Mlotywa 925 Hamilton Road	2 x 2 Room cottage.	5.5.74	Verbal Notice.
107.	Mr. B. Mollwa. Hamilton Road	1 x 6 Room House	2.11. 73	Written Notice.
108.	Mr. Seepe 844 King Road	1 x 3 Room cottage	2. 4 .74	No notice given
109.	Mr. Sechele 955 Durban Road.	1 x 3 Room Cottage	5.7. 74	No notice given.
110.	Mr. Mokgethi 2563 Durban Road	1 x 4 Room Cottage	- 7. 74	Verbal Notice.
111.	Mrs. Agnes Nhlape 994. Miller Road	1 x 5; 1 x 2; 1 x 2 cottages	15. 5.74	verbal Notice
112.	Mr. Ngomo 2571 Miller Road	1 x 3; 1 x 1 Room	- 2. 74	No notice given
113.	Mr. Mohlamme 1011 Miller Road Evaton.	1 x 5 Room cottage	- 10.74	Instructed to demolish.
114.	Mr. S.D. Lethoba. 2574 Miller Road	1 x 3 Room cottage	8. 3. 74	No notice given
115.	Claudia Mathebula 697 Adam Road			Verbal notice
116.	Shadrack Thusi			

EVATON				
105.	Margeline Clifant 826 Hamilton Road	1 x 4 Room cottage	5.5.74	Verbal Notice.
106.	Mr. Mlotywa 925 Hamilton Road	2 x 2 Room cottage.	5.5.74	Verbal Notice.
107.	Mr. E. Moolwa. Hamilton Road	1 x 6 Room House	2.11. 73	Written Notice.
108.	Mr. Seepe 844 King Road	1 x 3 Room cottage	2. 4 .74	No notice given
109.	Mr. Sechele 955 Durban Road.	1 x 3 Room Cottage	5.7. 74	No notice given.
110.	Mr. Lokgethi 2563 Durban Road	1 x 4 Room Cottage	- 7. 74	Verbal Notice.
111.	Mrs. Agnes Nhlape 994. Miller Road	1 x 5; 1 x 2; 1 x 2 cottages	15. 5.74	verbal Notice
112.	Mr. Ngomo 2571 Miller Road	1 x 3; 1 x 1 Room	- 2. 74	No notice given
113.	Mr. Mohlamme 1011 Miller Road Evaton.	1 x 5 Room cottage	- 10.74	Instructed to demolish.
114.	Mr. S.D. Lethoba. 2574 Miller Road	1 x 3 Room cottage	8. 3. 74	No notice given
115.	Claudia Mathebula 697 Adam Road	2 x 4 Room Cottages	/74.	Verbal Notice
(116.	Shadrack Thusi 78 Evaton Road	1 x 3 Room 1 x 4 Room	4.5. 74	Verbal notice
117.	Richard Senoge 9. Evaton	3 x 4 Room Houses	2. 6. 74	Verbal Notice
118.	Elisabeth Serero 23 Chamberlain Road	2 x 3 Room Cottages	2. 3. 74	Verbal notice
119.	1137 Renfrew Road Isaac Mwanazi	1 x 3 Room house	3. 5. 74	verbal notice Furniture 'thing out'

110.	John Mkhulu 1712 Renfrew Road	1 x 2 Room cottage	4.2. 74	verbal notice.
111.	Paul Mhlapo 5. Evaton	2 x 3 Room cottages	7. 3. 74	verbal notice.
122.	Emily Masoo 49 Chamberlain Road	2 x 3 Room cottages	4. 2. 74	Verbal notice.
123.	Mr. Dlamini 44 Chamberlain Road	1 x 4 Room cottage	2. 7. 74.	verbal notice
124.	Johannes Makhudu 16 Chamberlain Road	1 x 2 Room cottage.		
125.	Stanley Mwahlle. 17 Selborne Road	2 x 3 ; 1 x 4 Room cottages.	2.5. 74	verbal notice.
126.	Paulina Mhlapo. 710 Warl Road	3 x 2 Room cottages	4. 3. 74	verbal notice.
127	Matilda Mazibuko 1745 Adam Road	1 x 2 Rooms; 1 x 3Rm	8. 4. 74	Verbal notice.
128.	Elizabeth Khosi 1743 Royal Road	1 x 4 Rm; 1 x 4 Rooms	2. 5. 74	Verbal Notice
129.	Joshua Railo 1734 Mikado Road	1 x 2 Room cottage	4. 6 . 74	Verbal notice
130.	Jim Sithole 1441 Likado Road	1 x 4 Room house	2. 6. 74	Verbal notice.
131.	Jacob Masoko 1378 Buffalo Road	1x 1 Room cottage	3. 6. 74	verbal notice
132.	P. Zwane 66 Adam Road	2x3 Room cottages	- 5 . 74	Verbal notice.
133.	Paul Mlahane 65 Evaton	3 x 2 Room houses	- 5. 74	verbal notice.
134.	Philip Mbele 1045 Easton Road	1 x 3 Room cottage	- 5. 74	verbal notice
135.	Emily Makgathe 1190 Renfrew Road	1 x2 Room Cottage	- 6. 74	verbal notice.
136.	Welhemina Ramodibe 1139 Evaton	1 x 2 Room cottage	- 5. 74	verbal notice
137.	King Mancepu 1808 Donner Road	1x 4 Room; 2x 3 Room	--74.	verbal notice
138.	Solomon Ramodibe 1141 Renfrew Road	1 x 2 Room Cottage.	- 5. 74	verbal notice
139.	Joseph Mboyi 1283 Evaton	2 x 2 Room cottages	1974	verbal notice
140.	Solomon Sekati 1308 Mikado Road	1 x 2 Room cottage	1974	verbal notice
141.	Elizabeth Sibande 569. Avondale Road	1 x 2 Room cottage	22. 7. 74	verbal notice
142.	Estina More i 7 Evaton	1 x 2 Room cottage	1974	verbal notice
143.	Mimrog Gumede 7 Evaton	1 x 2 Room cottage	1974	verbal notice
144.	Samuel Mtinkulu 7 Evaton	1 x 2 Room cottage	1974	verbal notice
145.	Simon Kgaswane 7 Evaton	1 x 1 Room cottage	1974.	verbal notice
146.	Elizabeth Xaba 2705 Ward Road	1 x 2 Room cottage.	1974	verbal notice
147.	Rose Buyisa 1773 Ward Road	1 x 1 Room cottage	1974	verbal notice
148.	Japie Mathe 1788 Wright Road	1 x 2 Room Cottage	1974	verbal notice
149.	Andries Mualo 2722 Wright Road	1 x 2 Room cottage	1974	verbal notice
150.	Prince Tolloko 2801 Donner Road	2 x 3 Room cottages	- 1. 74	verbal notice
151.	Abel Kubeka. 1520 Donner Road	1 x 2 Room cottage	17. 71 74	verbal notice
152.	T. Marutle 1523 Donner Road	1 x 2 Room cottage		

137.	Joseph Mampela	1141 Renfrew Road	1 x 2 Room Cottage.	- 5. 74	verbal notice
139.	Joseph Mboyi	1283 Evaton	2 x 2 Room cottages	1974	verbal notice
140.	Solomon Sekati	1308 Mikado Road	1 x 2 Room cottage	1974	verbal notice
141.	Elizabeth Sibande	569. Avondale Road	1 x 2 Room cottage	22. 7. 74	verbal notice
	Justina Moresi				
142.	7 Evaton		1 x 2 Room cottage	1974	verbal notice
143.	Hinrog Gumede	7 Evaton	1 x 2 Room cottage	1974	verbal notice
144.	Samuel Mtshali	7 Evaton	1 x 2 Room cottage	1974	verbal notice
145.	Simon Kgaswane	7 Evaton	1 x 1 Room cottage	1974.	verbal notice
146.	Elizabeth Xaba	2705 Ward Road	1 x 2 Room cottage.	1974	verbal notice
147.	Rose Buyisa	1773 Ward Road	1 x 1 Room cottage	1974	verbal notice
148.	Japie Mathe	1788 Wright Road	1 x 2 Room Cottage	1974	verbal notice
149.	Andries Kule	2722 Wright Road	1 x 2 Room cottage	1974	verbal notice
150.	Prince Tolloko	2801 Donner Road	2 x 3 Room cottages	- 1. 74	verbal notice
151.	Abel Kubeka.	1520 Donner Road	1 x 2 Room cottage	17. 7. 74	verbal notice
152.	T. Marutle	1523 Donner Road	1 x 2 Room cottage	- 6. 74	Verbal notice
153.	Piet Pshagony	1509 Donner Road	2 x 3 Room cottages	- 6. 74	verbal notice
154.	Abel Belo	8 Evaton	1 x 2 Room cottage	9.6. 74	verbal notice

C A 8

See photos (o.a. bests)

Anti-Vote

Demo's. 27.11.83

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HA. RE VOUTE !!
 UNITE AGAINST BOTHA'S PLANS
VCA PEOPLE'S RALLY
SUN. NOV 27 1PM. O
 BO. PHELONG YOUTH CONGRESS
 WE DO NOT VOTE !!



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UDF UNITES - APARTHEID DIVIDES



UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

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CA 11

WE SUPPORT
WAAAL CIVIC
ASSOCIATION

and

WDF

DON'T VOTE
FOR COMMUNITY COUNCILS
SUPPORT 

DONT VOTE!

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AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION
115 FLEETWAY HOUSE
208 DRGE ST.
JOHANNESBURG
18 MARCH 1983

Dear Sir

RE: PRAYER MEETINGS TO COMMEMORATE THE ~~25th~~
ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1960 ~~SAMANCHE~~ SHOOTINGS.

THE NAAL BRANCH OF THE ABOVE NAMED ORGANISATION
IS CORDIALLY INVITING YOUR ORGANISATION TO THE
PRAYER MEETINGS TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY (20 MARCH)
AT ANGLICAN CHURCH IN SHAKPENVILLE. THE SERVICE WILL
COMMENCE AT 14HRS.

OUR THEME FOR THE YEAR IS: MOBILISE AND CONSOLIDATE
THE LIBERATORY EFFORTS OF THE OPPRESSED
VICTORY IS CERTAIN
PEOPLE ONE AZANIA

JOES IN THE STRUGGLE
J. HLOMUKA

HANDWRIT MONSIEUR VAN

P. J. HLOMUKA


P. J. HLOMUKA

P30322

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* - police stw.

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Statement by

M P LEROTA

20

at request: Ngalo.

Swid.
29/9/87

10 CA 16.

MOSIUOA GERARD PATRICK LEKOTA : SS

Statement Ex A read out to the witness. He confirms the ~~correctness~~^{ness} of the statement.

By P.P. - No questions

BY MR HAMMON^{N.Y.}

Q. When you saw the deceased, what was his condition at that stage.

A. The first impression when I saw him at the door was that he had been ruffled. I saw a shoe in his hand.

Q. You got the impression that there was a scuffle before they came there.

A. Yes.

Q. For what period of time did you have the deceased under observation.

A. The first time was less than 20 seconds. Had afterwards a second view for about a second. Was very short time.

BY MR VAN COPPENHAGEN

Q. You^{W.P.L.} brought in about 23h30.

A. Yes.

Q. When you were brought in, this man was not in the Police Station yet.

A. He was not.

Q. You only saw him after your interrogation.

A. Yes.

Q. You left the Police Station after 12.

A. Just after 12.

Q. All you had to do in the charge office was to sign receipts.

A. The receipts were made out in the charge office.

Q. How long did the interrogation last.

A. Something like five minutes.

Q. What time were you taken in for the interrogation.

A. I spent a few minutes in the charge office. Went in between 11.45 and 11.50 pm.

Q. Your visit to the Police Station was a short one - about 15 - 20 minutes.

A. About 20 minutes.

PLEASE SEND A TRUE COPY OF THIS TO THE PROSECUTOR GENERAL

RECEIVED BY THE CLERK OF THE COURT
12/10/56

- Q. It was a short time.
- A. Yes.
- Q. It was not near 10 pm.
- A. Certainly not. I am positive about that.
- Q. Are you sure it was not before 11 pm.
- A. Yes - can be ruled out.
- Q. You said to the Daily Mail that you left after 12 that night.
- A. Yes.
- Q. In what language was this man talking.
- A. Sotho.
- Q. Do you understand Sotho.
- A. Yes.
- Q. What language did the Police use.
- A. Afrikaans.
- Q. Can you remember anything said by them.
- A. I can recall some of the words.
- Q. You said the man appeared to be ruffled.
- A. Yes.
- Q. Does this mean that his clothes were in disorder.
- A. No. He had a shoe in his hand. He was upset. Appeared to be angry.
- Q. When he spoke, did he speak clearly and understandably.
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did he talk sensible.
- A. Yes. He was asking why they arrested him.
- Q. You understood him.
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did it make sense what he said.
- A. Yes.
- Q. From his speech and actions, was there anything physically wrong with him.
- A. The first time I saw him, I saw his nose was bleeding.
- Q. Was he standing up properly.
- A. He was standing on his feet. When he was punched he moved forward. Did not notice that he was staggering.
- Q. Did he lose his balance.
- A. He moved forward but did not fall.
- Q. The second occasion - he was still on his feet.
- A. Yes.
- Q. To summarise - the impression you gained was that he

(20)
29/9/87

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was upset but there was no physical disability.

- A. I did not notice anything.
- Q. Nothing to indicate that there was anything wrong with him.
- A. Nothing. Only saw blood on his nose.
- Q. Otherwise there was no indication that he required medical attention.
- A. Only the nose bleeding. No other indications of injuries.
- Q. His behaviour contradicts a man in a position not to communicate with the Police. If he had injuries he could have told the Police.
- A. His attention was focussed on why he was brought in.
- Q. Viewed objectively he could have reported it to the Police if he had been injured.
- A. He could have done so.

BY COURT : As far as I am concerned the deceased and that man I had seen, is the same person.

At this stage remanded to 13/10/86 for further evidence.

PA MANS
LANDDROS/MAGISTRATE
PARYS
10/7/86

Parys KR 101/7/54

A
7/56
CA 15

STATEMENT

MOSIUOA GERARD PATRICK LEKOTA (POPULARLY KNOWN AS "TERROR")
National Publicity Secretary of the United Democratic Front
36 years old
Address: 1211, 20th Avenue, Clermont Township, Durban

(20)
29/9/83

1. I was returning to Johannesburg from Bloemfontein on Sunday the 15 July 1984. I passed Parys at about 7.00pm. As I passed Parys I decided to visit Feizila Dabi who stays in Tumahole. I went to Feizila's house and was informed that he was in Vereeniging. I then decided to leave and as I approached the entrance to the Township in my car with Papi Kgabare we were stopped by police in camouflage uniform. One of them ordered us to get out of the car and open the boot. They searched the boot and removed various documents as per lists attached herewith. This was about 7.30 pm. I heard them radio the Security Police. A certain Security Police Warrant Officer Jenkins arrived. They spent some time making out receipts. At about 11.30 pm we were taken to the Parys Police Station. At the Police Station we were ordered to go into the charge office. Papi was taken in for questioning first. When he returned Warrant Officer de Wet called me in. After my interrogation as I was leaving I saw a young of about 25 years of age being brought in by a white policeman in camouflage uniform. He was wearing a blue overall and held one tackie in his right hand. He was arguing with the police and was demanding

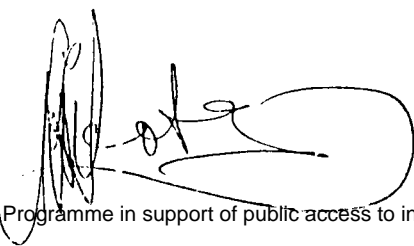
Prays M/101/7/84

1756

- 2 -

an explanation as to why they had arrested him and brought him to Town. He was being pushed into the charge office and he was resisting. I saw one white policeman in camouflage fist him on his left side of his head. The police behind him were punching him on his body in the back of sides. The police were swearing and shouting at him. I moved ahead and went towards the desk of the charge office. I was asked to initial the receipts . In the meanwhile the argument and scuffle between the man and Police continued. I heard his remonstrations clearly and I was particularly interested as I knew that various people from the Township were arrested in Tumahole in respect of the rent protest. After signing the receipt I moved closer to the partition . I then peeped around as I could hear the voice of the man quite near. He appeared quite angry and was protesting his innocence. I then saw his nose bleeding. I then signed the remaining forms and we were ordered to leave. When I heard that Johannes Ngalo had died I went to visit the family. While talking I made enquiries about how he looked and how he was dressed. I then became alarmed as I knew that this was the man I had seen as described above. I reported to Attorneys representing the Ngalo family.

Done
17/5/84



09
A 1
CA 17

RESIGNATION OF THE COUNCILLORS

The UDF stand by its earlier position that the tricameral parliament and the Koornbof bills which gave birth to the Town Council are not acceptable to our people. They only serve to enhance apartheid rather than eradicating it.

(21)
28/11/87

Low percentage poll is a pointer to this rejection. Harrasment of the residents organisations and the community at large has escalated violence meted by police to our people has also escalated.

cannon fodder

People in the council structures are seen as cannon fodder of Apartheid therefore responsible for the high rents, electricity bills and the high water bills.

~~We reiterate our position that these people have to resign their posts in these structures and join hands with the people to find acceptable methods to handle these problems that has let to the deepening crisis in the locations.~~

We cannot hail the move of the eleven because of the reasons they advanced for their resignation. Lack of protection from the government.

M. CHIKANE.

C/F. Also the idea that C/commissioners' take the rap. in C 110.

~~CA 18~~
See also CA 18 (a)

TABLE OF FILM SEGMENTS

Table of film segments of exhibits 37, 38 and 40, as well as the corresponding place on the transcript of the sound, exh. V31

NOTES

Every segment described here, represents a place where there is a physical splice on exhibits 37 or 38.

The numbers with A or F in front of them refer to the numbers originating from the negative film exh. 37. Next to the frames there are numbers that can be used to identify any particular frame. These numbers appear next to each 20th frame and then increases by one each time. Thus 10 successive numbers would represent 10x20=200 frames. The number is in two parts with a film or batch number first, followed by a serial number. The numbers on the side of the negative film exh. 37 run from A621 3812 to A621 5342 and then from F477 3276 to F477 4072. These numbers also appear on the positive film exh. 38. In the A series all the numbers start with A621 and in the F series all the numbers start with F477. For brevity the 621 and the 477 are dropped from this table, and only the A and F are used. For exh. 38 the numbers are given for the starting and end points of the segment actually present on the film. For exh. 37, only the missing portions are indicated with the last number before and the first number after the missing segment.

Abbreviations: p = page; lfb = lines from bottom; Int = Interruption in sound on exh. 36, with the numbers corresponding to the numbers for interruptions in sound as indicated in Transcript V31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ex.40 No.of frames no visual only sound	Ex.40 No.of frames and sound	Ex.38 No.of frames cut out	Ex.38 Start no. of film seg- ment	Ex.38 End no. of film seg- ment	Ex.37 No.of frames cut out	Ex.37 Last no. before cut out	Ex.37 First no. after cut out	Corresponding place on the transcript exh. V31 according to the sound on exh. 40 and 36	Remarks
-	-	-	-	-	Beginning of Part 1 of exh. 37, at no. A 3812.				
-	-	-	-	-	NB This part is not on exh. 38 or 40				
-	-	-	-	-	End of Part 1 of exh. 37, at no. A 4183				
	Start of Part 1 of exh 38,40.				Start of Part 2 of exh 37 with no. A 4184				
1544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 1 top	
-	120	-	A 4184	A 4189	-	-	-	p 1	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
-	511	6	A 4190	A 4215	-	-	-	p 1	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
-	816	45	A 4218	A 4257	-	-	-	p 1	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
-	2205	4	A 4259	A 4368	-	-	-	to mid p 1	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
7182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 1, 2, 3, 4	
-	491	-	A 4369	A 4392	-	-	-	p 4; 10 lfb to 5 lfb	
12475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	
-	1733	-	A 4393	A 4479	70	A 4430	A 4434	p 9; mid	Part missing exh 37, is on exh 38
-	-	-	-	-	44	A 4479	A 4482		Part missing exh 37 <u>and</u> exh 38
-	44	-	A 4482	A 4521	-	-	-	p 9; lower part	Part missing exh 37 <u>and</u> exh 38
3579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 10; line 8	
-	206	?	?	?	135	A 4523	A 4530	p 11; line 4,5	Part missing exh 37, is on exh 38 (See Rem.1)
-	1009	-	A 4530	A 4579	-	-	-	p 11; line 7?	
-	427	51	A 4583	A 4603	51	A 4579	A 4583	p 11; mid appr.	Part missing exh 37 <u>and</u> exh 38
	End of Part 1 of exh 38,40.				End of Part 2 of exh 37 with no. A 4603				
.	.	.	.	.	Start of Part 3 of exh 37, with no. A 4622				
.	.	.	.	.	140	A 4603	A 4622		(NB Exh 37 sequence different from 36)
.	.	.	.	.	240	A 4641	A 4653		(NB Exh 37 sequence different from 36)
.	.	.	.	.	600	A 4712	A 4742		(NB Exh 37 sequence different from 36)
.	.	.	.	.	700	A 4875	A 4910		(NB Exh 37 sequence different from 36)
.	.	.	.	.	1240	A 5024	A 5086		(NB Exh 37 sequence different from 36)
.	.	.	.	.	End of Part 3 of exh 37, with no. A 5342				
.	.	.	.	.	NB This film part is in this position on exh 37, but on exh 38 and 40 it only follows after the next part.				

Ex.40 No.of frames no visual only sound	Ex.40 Ex.38 No.of frames cut out and sound	Ex.38 No.of frames cut out	Ex.38 Start no. of film seg- ment	Ex.38 End no. of film seg- ment	Ex.37 No.of frames cut out	Ex.37 Last no. before segm. cut out	Ex.37 First no. after segm. cut out	Corresponding place on the transcript exh. V31 according to the sound on exh. 40 and 36	Remarks
	Start of Part 2 of exh 38, 40.				Start of Part 4 of exh 37 with no. F 3276				
330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 11; 2 lfb	
-	492	-	F 3276	F 3299	-	-	-	p 12; line 5, Int5	
242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 12; line 12, Int6	
-	735	-	F 3300	F 3336	-	-	-	p 12; line 16	
68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 12; 9 lfb, Int7	
-	346	-	F 3337	F 3353	-	-	-	p 12; 8 lfb	
721	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 12; 3 lfb Int8	
-	320	-	F 3354	F 3385	110	F 3373	F 3379	p 13; line 2, Int9,10,11	Part missing exh 37, is on exh 38
210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 13; line 5, Int 12	
-	10828	-	F 3386	F 3540	-	-	-	p 13; line 7, Int 13,14	
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 13; Int 14 appr.	
-	452	164	F 3549	F 3571	-	-	-	p 13; near bottom, Int15,16,17	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 14; just below mid, Int18,	
-	182	-	F 3572	F 3580	-	-	-	p 14; below mid	
353	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 14; below mid, Int18	
-	377	-	F 3581	F 3599	-	-	-	p 14; below mid, Int19	
229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 14; below mid	
-	265	599	F 3630	F 3642	-	-	-	p 14; below mid	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 14; below mid, Int 20	
-	108	-	F 3643	F 3648	-	-	-	p 14; 9 lfb	
360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 14; 2 lfb	
-	295	-	F 3649	F 3662	-	-	-	p 15; line 5	
312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 15; line 6, Int21	
-	196	-	F 3663	F 3672	-	-	-	p 15; line 7?	
478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 15; line 7?, Int22,23	
-	489	-	F 3673	F 3697	-	-	-	p 15; mid	
54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 15; just below mid, Int 24, 25	
-	889	-	F 3698	F 3741	-	-	-	p 15; 8 lfb	
90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 16; line 2, Int26	
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	p 16;	NB Exh. 37 sequence different from 38, 40
-	799	-	F 3773	F 3812	-	-	-	p 16; line 2	
300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 16; line 11, Int27	
-	2013	-	F 3813	F 3913	-	-	-	p 16; mid, includes Int28	
x	619	x	F 3742	F 3772	-	-	-	p 17; top,	NB Exh. 37 sequence different from 38, 40
130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 17; line 7	
-	739	-	F 3914	F 3940	-	-	-	p 17; line 8	
716	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 17; mid, Int29,30,31	
-	1881	-	F 3941		170	F 4015	F 4024	p 17; bottom to	Part missing exh 37, is on exh 38
-	-	-	-	F 4039	70	F 4034	F 4038	p 18; 12 lfb	Part missing exh 37, is on exh 38
694	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 18; 11 lfb	
-	691	-	F 4040	F 4072	-	-	-	p 18; 7 lfb, Int32	
	End of Part 2 exh 38, 40.				End of Part 4 exh 37 with no. F 4072				
	This is also the end of the roll of film exh 37								

Ex.40 No.of frames no visual only sound	Ex.40 Ex.38 No.of frames cut out and sound	Ex.38 No.of frames cut out	Ex.38 Start no. of film seg- ment	Ex.38 End no. of film seg- ment	Ex.37 No.of frames cut out	Ex.37 Last no. before cut out	Ex.37 First no. after cut out	Corresponding place on the transcript exh. V31 according to the sound on exh. 40 and 36	Remarks
Start of Part 3 exh 38, 40					Start of Part 3 exh 37 with no. A 4622				
761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 19; line 1, Int33	
-	343	387	A 4622	A 4641	387	A 4604	A 4622	p 19; line 6, Int34	Part missing exh 37 <u>and</u> exh 38
-	211	?	?	?	230	A 4641	A 4653	p 19; line 8 appr.	Part missing exh 37, is on exh 38 (See Rem.1)
-	1012	19	A 4653	A 4702	-	-	-	p 19; line 12 appr.	Part missing exh 37 <u>and</u> exh 38
608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 19; line 17, Int35,36	
-	203	-	A 4703	A 4712	-	-	-	p 19; 4 lfb	
-	567	?	?	?	590	A 4712	A 4742	p 19/20	Part missing exh 37, is on exh 38 (See Rem.1)
-	162	23	A 4742	A 4749	-	-	-	p 20; line 2 appr.	Part missing exh 37 <u>and</u> exh 38
68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 20; line 5 appr.	
-	466	-	A 4750	A 4772	-	-	-	p 20; line 6 appr.	
195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 20; line 8 appr., Int37	
-	1238	-	A 4773	A 4833	-	-	-	p 20; line 10 appr.	
378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 20; 7 lfb	
-	833	12	A 4835	A 4875	-	-	-	p 20; 3 lfb, Int38,39,40	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
-	650	?	?	?	690	A 4875	A 4910	p 21; speaker Botha	Part missing exh 37, is on exh 38 (See Rem.1)
32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 21; 3 lfb appr.	
-	167	40	A 4910	A 4918	-	-	-	p 21; 2 lfb appr., Int41	Part missing exh 37 <u>and</u> exh 38
46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 21; 2 lfb appr., Int4	
-	117	16	A 4919	A 4924	-	-	-	p 21; bottom. Botha in view	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 21/22, Int43	
-	277	1500	A 4999	A 5012	-	-	-	p 22; line 5	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 22; line 6 Int44	
-	233	6	A 5013	A 5024	-	-	-	p 22	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
-	1234	?	?	?	1234	A 5024	A 5086	p 22; mid.	Part missing exh 37, is on exh 38 (See Rem.1)
-	1714	15	A 5087	A 5171	-	-	-	p 22	Part missing exh 37 <u>and</u> exh 38
390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 22	
-	1056	5	A 5172	A 5224	-	-	-	p 22	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 22	
-	1132	9	A 5225	A 5281	-	-	-	p 22	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 22	
-	279	17	A 5282	A 5295	-	-	-	p 22	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 22	
-	286	18	A 5296	A 5313	-	-	-	p 22	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
-	-	580	(to	A 5342)	-	-	-	-	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
12064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
End of Part 3 exh 38, no. A 5313					End of Part 3 of exh 37 with no. A 5342				
End of exh. 38, 40									

Rem. 1 On these parts there are no numbers on the side of the film, and there is an optical sound track. Obviously these parts come from a roll of film different to exh. 37. In one case the optical sound track is the same as the sound on exh. 40, but in the other cases the optical sound is only commentary.

CA 18 @

TABLE OF FILM SEGMENTS

Table of film segments of exhibits 37, 38 and 40, as well as the corresponding place on the transcript of the sound, exh. V31

NOTES

Every segment described here, represents a place where there is a physical splice on exhibits 37 or 38.

The numbers with A or F in front of them refer to the numbers originating from the negative film exh. 37. Next to the frames there are numbers that can be used to identify any particular frame. These numbers appear next to each 20th frame and then increases by one each time. Thus 10 successive numbers would represent 10x20=200 frames. The number is in two parts with a film or batch number first, followed by a serial number. The numbers on the side of the negative film exh. 37 run from A621 3812 to A621 5342 and then from F477 3276 to F477 4072. These numbers also appear on the positive film exh. 38. In the A series all the numbers start with A621 and in the F series all the numbers start with F477. For brevity the 621 and the 477 are dropped from this table, and only the A and F are used. For exh. 38 the numbers are given for the starting and end points of the segment actually present on the film. For exh. 37, only the missing portions are indicated with the last number before and the first number after the missing segment.

Abbreviations: p = page; lfb = lines from bottom; Int = Interruption in sound on exh. 36, with the numbers corresponding to the numbers for interruptions in sound as indicated in Transcript V31

Col 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ex.40 No.of frames no visual only sound	Ex.40 Ex.38 No.of frames visual and sound	Ex.38 No.of frames cut out	Ex.38 Start no. of film seg- ment	Ex.38 End no. of film seg- ment	Ex.37 No.of frames cut out	Ex.37 Last no. before cut out	Ex.37 First no. after cut out	Corresponding place on the transcript exh. V31 according to the sound on exh. 40 and 36	Remarks
-	-	-	-	-	Beginning of Part 1 of exh. 37, at no. A 3812.				
-	-	-	-	-	NB This part is not on exh. 38 or 40				
-	-	-	-	-	End of Part 1 of exh. 37, at no. A 4183				
	Start of Part 1 of exh 38,40.				Start of Part 2 of exh 37 with no. A 4184				
544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	120	-	A 4184	A 4189	-	-	-	p 1 top	
-	511	6	A 4190	A 4215	-	-	-	p 1	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
-	816	45	A 4218	A 4257	-	-	-	p 1	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
-	2205	4	A 4259	A 4368	-	-	-	to mid p 1	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
7182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 1, 2, 3, 4	
-	491	-	A 4369	A 4392	-	-	-	p 4; 10 lfb to 5 lfb	
12475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	
-	1680	70	A 4393	A 4479	70	A 4430	A 4434	p 9; mid	Part missing exh 37 and exh 38
-	780	44	A 4482	A 4521	44	A 4479	A 4482	p 9; lower part	Part missing exh 37 and exh 38
3579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 10; line 8	
-	204	?	?	?	114	A 4523	A 4530	p 11; line 4,5	Part missing exh 37, is on exh 38 (See Rem.1)
-	1009	-	A 4530	A 4579	-	-	-	p 11; line 7?	
-	427	51	A 4583	-	51	A 4579	A 4583	p 11; mid appr.	Part missing exh 37 and exh 38
.	.	78	.	A 4603	78	A 4586	A 4591	.	Part missing exh 37 and exh 38
	End of Part 1 of exh 38,40.				End of Part 2 of exh 37 with no. A 4603				
.	.	.	.	.	Start of Part 3 of exh 37, with no. A 4622				
.	.	.	.	.	140	A 4603	A 4622	.	(NB Exh 37 sequence different from 36)
.	.	.	.	.	240	A 4641	A 4653	.	(NB Exh 37 sequence different from 36)
.	.	.	.	.	600	A 4712	A 4742	.	(NB Exh 37 sequence different from 36)
.	.	.	.	.	700	A 4875	A 4910	.	(NB Exh 37 sequence different from 36)
.	.	.	.	.	1240	A 5024	A 5086	.	(NB Exh 37 sequence different from 36)
.	.	.	.	.	End of Part 3 of exh 37, with no. A 5342				
.	.	.	.	.	NB This film part is in this position on exh 37, but on exh 38 and 40 it only follows after the next part.				

Col 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ex.40 No.of frames no visual only sound	Ex.40 Ex.38 No.of frames visual and sound	Ex.38 No.of frames cut out	Ex.38 Start no. of film seg- ment	Ex.38 End no. of film seg- ment	Ex.37 No.of frames cut out	Ex.37 Last no. before cut out	Ex.37 First no. after cut out	Corresponding place on the transcript exh. V31 according to the sound on exh. 40 and 36	Remarks
			Start of Part 2 of exh 38, 40.				Start of Part 4 of exh 37 with no. F 3276		
330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 11; 2 lfb	
	492	-	F 3276	F 3299	-	-	-	p 12; line 5, Int5	
242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 12; line 12, Int6	
-	735	-	F 3300	F 3336	-	-	-	p 12; line 16	
68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 12; 9 lfb, Int7	
-	346	-	F 3337	F 3353	-	-	-	p 12; 8 lfb	
721	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 12; 3 lfb Int8	
-	<u>538</u>	<u>90</u>	F 3354	F 3385	<u>90</u>	F 3373	F 3379	p 13; line 2, Int9,10,11	Part missing exh 37, <u>and</u> exh 38
210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 13; line 5, Int 12	
-	<u>3108</u>	-	F 3386	F 3540	-	-	-	p 13; line 7, Int 13,14	
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 13; Int 14 appr.	
-	452	164	F 3549	F 3571	-	-	-	p 13; near bottom, Int15,16,17	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 14; just below mid, Int18,	
-	182	-	F 3572	F 3580	-	-	-	p 14; below mid	
33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 14; below mid, Int18	
-	377	-	F 3581	F 3599	-	-	-	p 14; below mid, Int19	
229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 14; below mid	
-	265	599	F 3630	F 3642	-	-	-	p 14; below mid	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 14; below mid, Int 20	
-	108	-	F 3643	F 3648	-	-	-	p 14; 9 lfb	
360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 14; 2 lfb	
-	295	-	F 3649	F 3662	-	-	-	p 15; line 5	
312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 15; line 6, Int21	
-	196	-	F 3663	F 3672	-	-	-	p 15; line 7?	
478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 15; line 7?, Int22,23	
-	489	-	F 3673	F 3697	-	-	-	p 15; mid	
54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 15; just below mid, Int 24, 25	
-	889	-	F 3698	F 3741	-	-	-	p 15; 8 lfb	
90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 16; line 2, Int26	
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	p 16;	NB Exh. 37 sequence different from 38, 40
-	799	-	F 3773	F 3812	-	-	-	p 16; line 2	
300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 16; line 11, Int27	
-	2013	-	F 3813	F 3913	-	-	-	p 16; mid, includes Int28	
x	619	x	F 3742	F 3772	-	-	-	p 17; top,	NB Exh. 37 sequence different from 38, 40
130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 17; line 7	
-	<u>540</u>	-	F 3914	F 3940	-	-	-	p 17; line 8	
<u>816</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 17; mid, Int29,30,31	
-	<u>1756</u>	<u>170</u>	F 3941		170	F 4015	F 4024	p 17; bottom to	Part missing exh 37, <u>and</u> exh 38
-	-	<u>70</u>	-	F 4039	70	F 4034	F 4038	p 18; 12 lfb	Part missing exh 37, <u>and</u> exh 38
694	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 18; 11 lfb	
-	<u>671</u>	-	F 4040	F 4072	-	-	-	p 18; 7 lfb, Int32	
			End of Part 2 exh 38, 40.				End of Part 4 exh 37 with no. F 4072		
							This is also the end of the roll of film exh 37		

Put This should have been at p 16 of V31 not p 17,

581 A C

Col 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ex.40 No.of frames no visual only sound	Ex.40 Ex.38 No.of frames visual and sound	Ex.38 No.of frames cut out	Ex.38 Start no. of film seg- ment	Ex.38 End no. of film seg- ment	Ex.37 No.of frames cut out	Ex.37 Last no. before segm. cut out	Ex.37 First no. after segm. cut out	Corresponding place on the transcript exh. V31 according to the sound on exh. 40 and 36	Remarks
	Start of Part 3 exh 38, 40				Start of Part 3 exh 37 with no. A 4622				
761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 19; line 1, Int33	
-	343	387	A 4622	A 4641	387	A 4604	A 4622	p 19; line 6, Int34	Part missing exh 37 and exh 38
-	208	?	?	?	208	A 4641	A 4653	p 19; line 8 appr.	Part missing exh 37, is on exh 38 (See Rem.1)
-	1012	-	A 4653	A 4702	-	-	-	p 19; line 12 appr.	
608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 19; line 17, Int35,36	
-	203	-	A 4703	A 4712	-	-	-	p 19; 4 lfb	
-	563	?	?	?	563	A 4712	A 4742	p 19/20	Part missing exh 37, is on exh 38 (See Rem.1)
-	162	-	A 4742	A 4749	-	-	-	p 20; line 2 appr.	
68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 20; line 5 appr.	
-	466	-	A 4750	A 4772	-	-	-	p 20; line 6 appr.	
195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 20; line 8 appr., Int37	
-	1238	-	A 4773	A 4833	-	-	-	p 20; line 10 appr.	
378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 20; 7 lfb	
-	833	12	A 4835	A 4875	-	-	-	p 20; 3 lfb, Int38,39,40	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
-	650	?	?	?	690	A 4875	A 4910	p 21; speaker Botha	Part missing exh 37, is on exh 38 (See Rem.1)
32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 21; 3 lfb appr.	
-	167	40	A 4910	A 4918	-	-	-	p 21; 2 lfb appr., Int41	Part missing exh 37 and exh 38
46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 21; 2 lfb appr., Int42	
-	117	16	A 4919	A 4924	-	-	-	p 21; bottom. Botha in view	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 21/22, Int43	
-	277	1500	A 4999	A 5012	-	-	-	p 22; line 5	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 22; line 6 Int44	
-	233	6	A 5013	A 5024	-	-	-	p 22	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
-	1234	?	?	?	1234	A 5024	A 5086	p 22; mid.	Part missing exh 37, is on exh 38 (See Rem.1)
-	1714	15	A 5087	A 5171	-	-	-	p 22	Part missing exh 37 and exh 38
390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 22	
-	1056	5	A 5172	A 5224	-	-	-	p 22	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 22	
-	1132	9	A 5225	A 5281	-	-	-	p 22	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 22	
-	279	17	A 5282	A 5295	-	-	-	p 22	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p 22	
-	368	18	A 5296	A 5313	-	-	-	p 22	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
-	-	580	(to	A 5342)	-	-	-	-	Part missing exh 38, is on exh 37
12064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	End of Part 3 exh 38, no. A 5313				End of Part 3 of exh 37 with no. A 5342				
	End of exh. 38, 40								

Rem. 1 On these parts there are no numbers on the side of the film, and there is an optical sound track. Obviously these parts come from a roll of film different to exh. 37. In one case the optical sound track is the same as the sound on exh. 40, but in the other cases the optical sound is only commentary.

EXH 37 SEGMENTS MISSING

EXH CA 19

Segments and number of frames missing from exh. 37
with the number of frames included in exh. 38

revised
see 19 (a)

Exh 37 frames missing	Section missing Last no.	exh37 Next no	Frames present in Exh 38
70	A 4430	A 4434	70
44	A 4479	A 4482	-
135	A 4523	A 4530	206
51	A 4579	A 4583	-
110	F 3373	F 3379	110
170	F 4015	F 4024	170
70	F 4034	F 4038	70
387	A 4604	A 4622	-
230	A 4641	A 4653	211
590	A 4712	A 4742	567
690	A 4875	A 4910	650
1234	A 5024	A 5086	1234

± 3700

EXH 38 SEGMENTS MISSING

Segments where there is film on exh. 37, but which is not included in exh 38

Exh 38 frames missing	Section missing Last no.	exh38 Next no
6	A 4189	A 4190
45	A 4215	A 4218
4	A 4257	A 4259
164	F 3540	F 3549
599	F 3599	F 3630
12	A 4833	A 4835
16	A 4918	A 4919
1500	A 4924	A 4999
6	A 5012	A 5013
15	A 5086	A 5087
5	A 5171	A 5172
9	A 5224	A 5225
17	A 5281	A 5282
18	A 5295	A 5290
580	A 5313	A 5342

C

12000

Film speed usually 24 frames per sec

Exh CA19(a)

EXH 37 SEGMENTS MISSING

Segments and number of frames missing from exh. 37
with the number of frames included in exh. 38

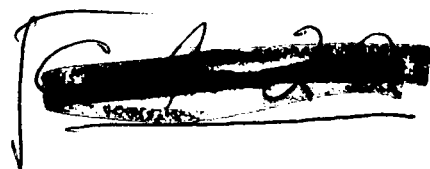
Exh 37 frames missing	Section missing Last no.	exh37 Next no	Frames present in Exh 38
70	A 4430	A 4434	-
44	A 4479	A 4482	-
435 114	A 4523	A 4530	2064
51	A 4579	A 4583	-
78	A 4586	A 4591	-
90	F 3373	F 3379	-
170	F 4015	F 4024	-
70	F 4034	F 4038	-
387	A 4604	A 4622	-
230	A 4641	A 4653	211
590	A 4712	A 4742	567
690	A 4875	A 4910	650
1234	A 5024	A 5086	1234

EXH 38 SEGMENTS MISSING

Segments where there is film on exh. 37, but which is not included in exh 38

Exh 38 frames missing	Section missing Last no.	exh38 Next no
6	A 4189	A 4190
45	A 4215	A 4218
4	A 4257	A 4259
164	F 3540	F 3549
599	F 3599	F 3630
12	A 4833	A 4835
16	A 4918	A 4919
1500	A 4924	A 4999
6	A 5012	A 5013
15	A 5086	A 5087
5	A 5171	A 5172
9	A 5224	A 5225
17	A 5281	A 5282
18	A 5295	A 5290
580	A 5313	A 5342

TABLE OF FILM PARTS



TRANSCRIPTION	FILM POSITIVE	FILM NEGATIVE
Exh. V31	Exh. 38	Exh. 37

Exh. 37 PART 1
from A 3812
to A 4183

Exh V31 from page 1 to page 11 middle	Exh. 38 PART 1 from A 4184 to A 4603	Exh. 37 PART 2 from A 4184 to A 4603
---	--	--

Exh. 37. PART ~~2~~
from A 4622
to A 5342

Exh V31 from page 11 2 lfb to page 18, 7 lfb	Exh. 38 PART 2 from F 3276 to F 4072	Exh. 37 PART 4 from F 3276 to F 4072
--	--	--

Exh. V31 from page 19 line 1 to page 22 end	Exh 38 PART 2 from A 4622 to A 5313 (corresponds with exh. 37 PART 3)
---	---

Found in poss.
of (18) on 27/1/84

Erskville (18)
17/2/88
22/2/88.

CA 22

BOYCOTT! BOYCOTT! BOYCOTT!

BOYCOTT THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS!

IN THIS YEAR OF UNITED ACTION LET US HEED THE CALL OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR ACTION AGAINST THE COMMUNITY COUNCILS

- + **LET US BEGIN THE BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE SHAM COMMUNITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS NOW!!**
- + **LET us make the whole community council system unworkable!**

A SUCCESSFUL BOYCOTT WILL BRING US NEARER TO OUR FREEDOM. THIS BOYCOTT IS PART OF OUR LIBERATION STRUGGLE BECAUSE ALL PUPPET BODIES INCREASE OUR OPPRESSION AND EXPLOITATION.

WE SHALL NOT BE DECEIVED BY THE CHANGE IN NAME FROM COMMUNITY COUNCILS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES. THEIR FUNCTION IS STILL THE SAME - TO EXPLOIT AND OPPRESS US

COMMUNITY COUNCILS MEAN:

- + **Denial of citizenship to the African section of the black community.**
- + **Strengthening of the bantustan system.**
- + **Exploitation through high rents and service charges.**
- + **The division of the black community in the revolutionary onslaught against the white minority regime.**

ORGANISE! MOBILISE! FIGHT ON!

- + **Form a front against community councils.**
- + **Isolate and expose everywhere the collaborators participating in the community councils.**
- + **Use the increased rents and water rates and demolition of people's shacks to rally the people in the Anti-community councils election struggle.**
- + **Form committees - at location levels, regional level and finally at national level.**
- + **Be active in your civic bodies!**

OUR SITUATION CALLS FOR DAILY ACTION! Let us increase the tempo of the struggle by intensifying the community struggles
The FREEDOM CHARTER GUIDES US: All bodies of minority rule, advisory boards, councils and authorities shall be replaced by democratic organs of self government.

AMANDLA! MATLA! POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

(18)

17/2/88

SEBOKENG MR 607/01/84

CA 23

A.4

systeme ontwikkeling inwagte in inwagingsplank
 (in die wêreld) hoofsaaklik gesien in die
 skryfwerk van Maxaka Simon YILAKAZI, PN 1-6826541-5
 nom 572039 gebied 3 Sebokeng op 1984/01/27
 ou 05hii.

1. EEN (1) Pamflet : The Freedom Charter.
2. EEN (1) Pamflet : Boycott! Boycott! Boycott!
Boycott the community Council
Elections!
3. EEN (1) Nuusblad : Mayibuye - All power to the People!
Mayibuye no. 9 - 1982, Year of Unity in Action.
4. EEN (1) Nuusblad : Suspil Focus - Vol. 2 No. 1, June 1983.
5. EEN (1) Nuusblad : UDF News - Newsletter of Western Cape
Region Vol. 1 No. 2.
6. EEN (1) Nuusblad : Suspil National - A South African
Students Press Union Publication
Vol 4 no. 5. November 1983.
7. EEN (1) Boek : Seven South African Poets - Poems
of exile collected and selected by
Cosmo Pieterse - Heinemann - London
Ibadan Nairobi Lusaka.
8. EEN (1) Boek : Forced Landing - Africa South: Contem-
porary Writings - Edited by Mthobi
MUTLOATSE - Raven Press - Johannesburg.
9. EEN (1) Sakeboek : OK 1983 - Simon Yilakazi - Name + adresse.

1984/01/27

05 hii

Getuie: (1) ~~W. S. M. Mpondo~~ (P.A. DE KLERK)
 (2) ~~W. S. M. Mpondo~~ (P.A. DE KLERK)

Postaande items is in my keurwoordigheid
 geveem en behoort aan my.

27/01/84

(3) ~~W. S. M. Mpondo~~

M. S. Vilakazi
 M. S. Vilakazi

CA24.

Nov 83:

SASP U

Nabronze

(no copy available)

Found i/p. No 18

DENNIS VICTOR BLOEM,
H: 37 HENNIESTRAAT BRENTPARK.
W: PALLADIUM KOFFIE 34 FISHER
5th BRENTPARK FEE 22614 HUIS
Verklaar onder eed.

1
Op 83-11-18 om ongeveer
05h30 terug ek nog
by die huis was het
S/Man Mosiou LEKOTA
daar opgedaag

2
Hy het aan my in pak
geel folio groter UDF
pamflette oorspronklik om
in Brentpark te versprei
Hy het ook aan my
26 S.A.S.P.U National koerante
en 1 The Eye koerant
gegee ook om in Brentpark
te versprei

3
Ek het die pamflette
en koerante in ontvangs
geneem en na my
winkel geneem.

4
Lekota het nog baie
van die UDF pamflette
in sy rooi Toyota Corona
wagtuig gehad. Die wag-
tuig is op Oribundu maar
ek het wel gesien dat

dit is nune vordung is
 wat met jurnid. normaal
 uitgerok is. De no is
 egte onbekend. Lekota
 het my megeded dat
 hy op pad Johannesburg
 was. Hy het my nu
 gese wat hy met die
 pan-fette gaan maak
 nie of aan wie hy
 dit gaan gee nie.

⁴
 Lekota het my nu
 vooraf laat weet hy
 kom nie.

⁵
 Ek het van die
 pan-fette, ongeveer 13
 aan in skottie na by
 nune Michler Molosi
 geger en hom megeded
 om dit aan elke onderwyser
 van Brentpark skool
 te gee. Ek het hom
 geen verdere opdragte
 geger nie. Ek kan ook
 nie se of hy dit aan
 die onderwyser geger het
 of nie.

⁶
 Ek het nog nu die
 karente versprei nie.

Eh het die res van die UDF pamflette en kwerante in my winkel gelaat sodat die polisie daarvan beslag gele het.

Eh is vertroue met die inhoud van die verklaring en begryp dit. Eh het geen beswaar teen die eide van die eed oor, en daarom die eed as bindend vir my gene etc.

A. J. J. J.

1. Is u vertroud met die inhoud van bostaande verklaring en begryp u dit?	1. Do you know and understand the contents of the declaration?
Antwoord	Answer
2. Het u enige beswaar teen die eide van die voorgeskrewe eed?	2. Do you have any objection to taking the prescribed oath?
Antwoord	Answer
3. Beskou u die voorgeskrewe eed as bindend vir u gewere?	3. Do you consider the prescribed oath to be binding on your conscience?
Antwoord	Answer
A. Ek sertifiseer dat bovermelde vrae aan my geplaas is en my antwoorde dienooreenkomstig hierbo verklaar in my teenwoordigheid neerskryf is.	A. I certify that the above-mentioned questions were put to me and that the answers hereto as reflected above were written down in my presence.
Handtekening van verklaarder/Signature of declarant	
B. Ek sertifiseer dat die verklaarder verklaar dat hy/vertred is met die inhoud van die verklaring en dat hy/vertegenwoordiger hierdie verklaring is bekend en begryp. Hierdie verklaring is by my teenwoordigheid afgelees en die verklaarder se handtekening daarop aangebring.	B. I certify that the deponent has acknowledged that he/she knows and understands the contents of this declaration which was sworn to/affirmed before me and the deponent's signature/initials/print/ink was placed thereon in my presence.
<p>Prokureur/Justice of the Peace <i>Adami geleer</i> Full first names and surname (DRUKSKRIF/BLOCK LETTERS)</p>	
<p>Amp (rang) Designation (rank): <i>Advokaat</i> Republiek van Suid-Afrika Ex officio Republic of South Africa</p>	
<p>Besigheidsadres Business address: <i>Adami geleer hant 201 Kransstad.</i> (Straatadres moet ingewys word/Street address must be stated)</p>	
<p>Datum Date: <i>83-11-18</i> Plek Place: <i>Kransstad</i></p>	

oorsending aan Dennis
Victor Blom VtF en training (25)
pamflette getiteld "Verklaring
van die United Democratic
Front" "Declaration of the
United Democratic Front"
met in geel agtergrond.

gemaak 1. ~~_____~~
gemaak 2. ~~_____~~
Kapt. ~~_____~~
Groot ~~_____~~

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE
DIST. 23
VEILIGHEIDSTAK
1983-12-19
SECURITY BRANCH
KROONSTAD
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

33/88

CA26

(Z. 15.)
81/142289

PHOTOS: KROONSTAD

HIMALAYA STORES
+ OTS.

CA271

KWITANSIE

EK SERTIFISEER DAT EK (PLEK/VOERTUIG) 1357 SEETSONVILLE
..... (KROONSTAD) OP 85/08/28

GEVISENTEER HET IN DIE TEENWOORDIGHEID VAN PN:
(NAAM) MAMOGELE SEBETOANE @

DIE INWONER / EIENAAR / INSITTENDE VAN BOGENOEMDE PLEK /-VOERTUIG, EN DAT
EK OP ONDERGEMELDE DOKUMENTE / ARTIKELS BESLAG GELE HET:

POY IN SITKAMON.
ALZER DERU
ALZER SEBETOANE

- 1) 1x Folio "BODINING STUDENTS REP. COUNCIL (BSXC)
- 2) 1x Folio "Hand getreue stuk"
- 3) 1x Leorn 9 Track NO 2 1985 (47(2)(E))
- 4) 1x SPEAK VOL 3 NO 1 MARCH 1985
- 5) 1x Plakkaat "MAY DAY IN SA"
- 6) 2x Folio Meeting of Boshing 85/05/22 (Tos in SITKAMON) (A/MUTDRONG)

- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)
- 11)
- 12) M.
- 13)
- 14)
- 15)

4/3/88
7/3

DATUM 85/08/28
TYD 13h15
PLEK (K.R.)

REG OORHANDIG Mamabete Sebetoane
(NAAM)
REG ONTVANG
NR: 489557 RANG 5005
NAAM D. D. Gouwes
(6350 CONSOANCIA)

CA28

It's time now that the world must deal severe with
 S.A govt. It is now using force to rule neighbouring
 countries. I think Reagan Administration has done nothing
 by just calling Herman Nickel. They must do more. I think
 it's time now Buthelezi must face the truth with both
 eyes widely open. He is busy saying that he is not
 working hand in hand with these Boers, but yet he is. For
 example, everytime a member of any organisation is taken
by police (I've experienced this) for questioning, they will try
to convince convince him that Inkatha or Buthelezi is our real
 leader. Why only him? No, I won't ever trust anyone who
 is not 'a man of his words'. My leader is MANDELA. My
 defence force is Umkhonto we Sizwe and my school
 organisation is UFS Cosas and my teacher is UIDF.
Viva Comrades.
African Queen's Kraanstad.

Real name
 Mamikhele Sebetwane
 1357 Seecsville
 P.O. Lerouat, 9503

— Geburs' 4/3/88 - 7/3/86

Mr Mbonani 17/3/88
Mrs Mnyawisi 23/3/88

[C A 2 9.]

PROGRAMME OF THE FUNERAL SERVICE

FOR: (Date 8/9/84)

PATRICK PHALA (18 YRS)

13174 MADELO STR.
(MADINGOANE HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL)

JOYCE NZAMA (9 YRS)

5001 MOCKE STR.
(INKATHA-KA-ZULU LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOL)

SAKELI MBONANI (14 YRS)

8147 KWALO STR.
(SIBONELS HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL)

LUCKY MAJOLA (19 YRS)

4615 KHUMALO STR.

M.C.: MR. S. MOTSWEGE

12 PM. SINABA STADIUM

SPEAKERS:

COSAS, SOYCO, ERAPO
UDF: FATHER S. MKHATSHWA
BISHOP D. TUTU:
REPRESENTATIVE OF BEREAVED FAMILIES

2 PM. TO CEMETRY

BISHOP S. NKOANE TO CONDUCT SERVICE

MAY THEIR SOULS REST IN PEACE.

FORWARD TO A PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

23.3.18

CA 30
(Z. 15.)
81/142289

FEDSAW CALENDER 1985

J.P. Ngubo 28/3/88.

CA 31

ERAPO NEWS

3000 SAY NO TO INCREASES

More than 3000 people gathered at the Lionel Kent Centre on the 28/06/84 to show that they are against the increases of rents, bus fares, creche, bioscope and burial fees proposed by the Daveyton Town Council. The meeting was organised by the East Rand Peoples Organisation (Erapo).

They came to discuss how they themselves felt about the increases and what to do about it. Speaker after speaker condemned the increases as unfair, especially now that the unemployment rate is high and the cost of living and general sales tax (GST) are continuously rising.

Speakers from the floor pointed that:

1. The town council cannot own land and build houses but can only let (rent) houses and collect rentals.
2. It has no control over education and health.
3. It has no money to run Daveyton efficiently.
4. The apartheid minister of co-operation and development, Koornhof, has complete control over all Town Councils.

The people therefore resolved:

1. To reject all the proposed increases. This means that they will only pay the old site and house rental.
2. To reject the Town Council and called upon all councillors to resign.
3. To mandate Erapo to co-ordinate the struggle against all the increases.

Erapo calls upon the Daveyton community discuss the resolutions with friends and neighbours adopted by the 3000 people. Make sure everyone supports it. United we shali overcome!

WE THE PEOPLE DEMAND

RENTS WE CAN AFFORD

ONE CITY ONE TOWN COUNCIL.

CA 321

RENTS WE CAN AFFORD!

Dear Residents,

By now we are sure that you are aware of the increases in rents, bus fares, creche, burial and bioscope fees proposed by the Daveyton Town Council.

The council claims to be responding to the "dire needs facing the community" and that these increases are in the interest of the community. If implemented these increases will further burden an already overtaxed community and make our living conditions completely unbearable and we therefore fail to see how these increases are in the interest of our community. The increases only prove that the council merely has the white rulers' interest at heart and not the Daveyton community. It is only when we strive for the elimination of high rents, starvation wages and all forms of exploitation that we can claim to have the community's interest at heart.

Let us not be fooled by so-called "leaders" who are rejected by the majority of our people; let us unite to put an end to high rents and bus fares. Let us voice our total opposition to these increases and not merely to the way they are being implemented, by attending a

MASS MEETING

ON THURSDAY, 28th JUNE, 1984

at the Lionel Kent Centre at 6.30 p.m.

RENTS WE CAN AFFORD!

ONE CITY ONE MUNICIPALITY!

ISSUED BY ERAPO, P.O. BOX 5571, BENONI SOUTH.

PRINTED BY SHAM'S PRINTERS

P.S. 1
Januarie BADI, ID nr. N. besk. s/man, 55 jaar van beroep
n Taxi-eienaar woonagtig te Afrikalaan 158, Zweletemba
swartwoonbuurt, WORCESTER. Telefoon 2231 - 5003

Verklaar onder eed in Afrikaans:

(1)

Ek is n volwasse swartman woonagtig en werksaam soos bovermeld.

(2)

Gedurende Februarie 1984 is ek tydens n gemeenskapraadsver-
kieping tot lid van die gemeenskapraad van die Zweletemba
swartwoonbuurt te WORCESTER verkies.

(3)

Op Saterdag 1984-09-15 het ek met my taxi in die omgewing van
RAWSONVILLE in die distrik van WORCESTER gewerk. Om ongeveer
09h30 het n swart seun, aan my bekend as MOHI by my taxi-staan-
plek te RAWSONVILLE, dist. WORCESTER, aangekom. Swartman MOHI
het aan my n pamflet, in swart getik op n wit agtergrond oor-
handig en my meegedeel dat hy die pamflet by n bushalte in
ZWELETEMBA opgetel het.

(4)

Die pamflet was identies met n pamflet wat nou aan my getoon
word. Dit het die embleme van die WESTERN CAPE CIVIC ASSOCIATION
en die U D F (UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT) bevat en die inhoud het
gelui dat ek en swartman H. ESCOB wat ook n gemeenskapraadslid
te WORCESTER is, "sell-outs" en "puppets" van die "boere" is en
dat ons taxi's geboikot moet word.

(5)

Om ongeveer 16h00 op 1984-09-15 het ek met my taxi na die
Zweletemba swartwoonbuurt teruggekeer. Op die hoek van die
Mayinjana- en Eseoualaan in die woonbuurt het ongeveer dertig
swartnense saamgedrom. Toe ek by die groep verby ry het hulle
aan my gesê dat my taxi "uitgebrand sal word." Ek het daarna
tot by my woning gery, waar ek n lid van die S.A. Polisie aange-
tref het wat die woning bewaak het.

(6)

Op 1984-09-19 het ek as gemeenskapraadslid betank, omdat ek
bevrees was dat my lewe en eienom in gevaar verkeer het, as
gevolg van die optrede van die inwoners en die dreigende houding
wat teenoor my ingeneem is. Ek is ook afhanklik van my taxi-om-
denneming om n bestaan te maak.

(7)

Ek was nie direk deur enige persoon intimideer wat ek van bewas is n lid van enige organisasie is wat by die UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT geaffilieer is nie. Die verspreiding van die W.C.C.A. en U.D.F.-panflette waarvan ek reeds melding gemaak het, het ge- paard gegaan met die onrus in die woonbuurt en n dreigende houding wat teen gemeenskapsoordade ingeset is. Ek is vertrouwd met die inhoud van hierdie verklaring en begryp dit. Ek het geen beswaar teen die aflegging van die eed nie. Ek beskou die eed as bindend vir my gewete.

WORCESTER
1985-04-16

J. Badi
.....
J. B A D I

1. Is u vertrouwd met die inhoud van voorgeskrede verklaring en begryp u dit?	1. Do you know and understand the contents of the declaration?
Antwoord	Answer
2. Het u enige beswaar teen die afle van die voorgeskrede eed?	2. Do you have any objection to taking the prescribed oath?
Antwoord	Answer
3. Beskou u die voorgeskrede eed as bindend vir u gewete?	3. Do you consider the prescribed oath to be binding on your conscience?
Antwoord	Answer
4. Certify that the above-mentioned questions were put to me and that the answers thereto as reflected above were written down in my presence.	
Handtekening van verklaarder/Signature of declarant	
I certify that the deponent has acknowledged that he/she knows and understands the contents of this declaration and that he/she was sworn to affirm before me and the deponent's signature and a mark was placed thereon in my presence.	
<i>John McDonald</i> Moderator/Commissioner of the Peace Kommissaris van Ede/Commissioner of Oaths	
Vulle voorname en van: HENRY MOORE (Drukskrif/Block Letters) McDONALD	
Ampt (rang) A/BEF Republiek van Suid-Afrika Designation (rank) Ex officio Republic of South Africa	
Besigheidsadres WARKSTRAAT 59 Business address (Straataadres moet ingevul word/Street address must be stated) WORCESTER	
Datum 25-04-16	Plek WORCESTER

Handwritten mark

CA 35. **CA 35**

BRAKPAN G.O. 55/84

Al.

PAULOS DIALE IN. 114127 B/male 55 years 401 Matse Street,
Tsakane Township, Brakpan

States in Zulu:-

I am an adult b/male residing and employed by
Kohler Production Vulcania Industries Brakpan.

On the 84/10/04 at about 12h00 I was on work when
I received a message that my son b/male Michael Vusi Diale
have been shot dead during rioting at Tsakane Township.

I immediately went to investigation and found
my son lying dead at a certain house in Xhosa Street, Tsakane.

On the same day I identified the dead body of my
son Michael Vusi Diale to const. Mhlonge of the Government
Mortuary, Springs.

I do not know how my son met his death.

I know and understand the contents of this de-
claration. I have no objection. I consider the prescribed
oath to be binding on my conscience. I swear that the contents
of this declaration to be true. "SO HELP ME GOD."

Witness
9/10/84

Paulos Diale

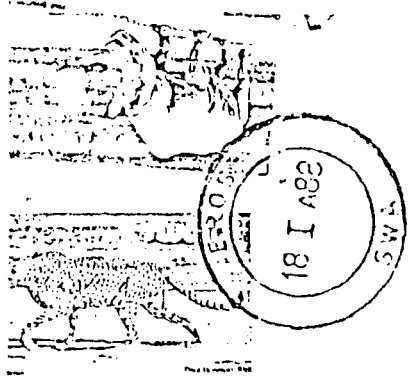
PAULOS DIALE

Above statement taken by me.
BRAKPAN 84-10-04
15h45.

Witness
84/11/16
BRAKPAN

MASHAY ELIAS D/SGT.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE
122 GARDINER AVENUE
BRAKPAN



Resby
14 Resby,
19/8/88

CA 361
2
3

South African Council of Churches

P.O. Box 4927

Johannesburg 2000

SOUTH AFRICA



ROUTE DE FERNEY P.O. BOX No. 66 1211 GENEVA 20 • TELEPHONE (022) 916111 • TELEX: 23 423 OIK CH • CABLE: OIKOUMENE GENEVA

DIRECT DIAL: (022) 91.....

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

PROGRAMME UNIT ON JUSTICE AND SERVICE

Commission on Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service

November 30, 1987

Dear Friends,

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES PROGRAMME
CONSULTATION , CARTIGNY - GENEVA

Attached please find minutes of the above consultation which took place 22-23 October, 1987.

As usual the Consultation, the first one for Rev. Frank Chikane in his new re-incarnation, brought together a large number of participants. It was good the Namibia delegation, whose consultation had preceded SACC's were still around in Cartigny to attend some of the sessions.

Here are some of the highlights about which you will be reading in these minutes :

- Implications of the deepening crisis, and especially the state of emergency on the work and ministry of SACC and the churches;
- Help to victims of recent floods in Natal;
- Expropriation of Holgat Farm;
- Termination of FELCSA/SACC Joint Screening Committee;
- Netherland Churches sell pension shares in Shell and Philips;
- Europe lacking appropriate strategies for countering misinformation campaigns;
- SACC's budget increase for 1988 : reasons, pledges and shortfall.

- Next consultation October 1988.

Those of us in Geneva who annually try to coordinated this meeting on behalf of SACC and their ecumenical partners wish to thank all of you for your unflinching support of this programme of what Frank Chikanda called South African "Crisis" Council. Those of you who were not able to be in Cartigny will want, no doubt, to express in some way their continued encouragement and solidarity with SACC. Perhaps one ought to add also that the R 18,6 million pledged at the consultation constitutes only 61 % of the estimated budget for 1988.

Best regards and seasonal greetings from all of us in the CICARWS Africa Desk.

Yours Sincerely,



Lal Swai
Secretary for Africa

3

MINUTES OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES CONSULTATION
Cartigny, Geneva; 22-23 October, 1987

1. Opening

Prayers were led by Bishop Manas Buthelezi, followed by self-introductions. Nora Chase welcomed Rev. Frank Chikane, SACC's newly appointed General Secretary, and expressed best wishes for the success of the meeting. Christian Balslev-Oleson was appointed moderator. Janet Thomas took the Minutes.

2. Agenda

The tentative agenda (Appendix I) was adopted after inclusion of the Emergency appeal for South Africa and changes in the timetable.

3. Adoption of 1986 Minutes

The Minutes of the SACC October 1986 consultation were adopted without changes. It was noted that the 1986 meeting had not been only primarily a budget meeting but that there had been a broader cross-section of people responsible for information, education and advocacy which reflected the need for more organization in the North in discussions.

4. Update of the Situation

a) Bishop Manas Buthelezi shared information on the on-going low-key ministry of the church and the personal involvement/commitment of South Africans. He expressed gratitude for support and solidarity from within the ecumenical family and emphasized the need for strengthening local witness and black leadership within the church and schools.

b) Rev. Frank Chikane reported on the ministry of the SACC in relation to the Mission of the Church of Christ in its broader context where financial resources should not be considered foreign, but as resources within the one body of Christ which is struggling in partnership in a divided world. The people in South Africa would like assistance that would enable them to dialogue, share experiences and help one another.

In addition, Rev. Chikane reported on the deepening crisis, indicated by SACC's large budget, and the ministry to apartheid victims and underground congregations. SACC functions as a crisis council and operates as an alternative government in an abnormal situation where the government serves only the minority.

M. Buthelezi

He reported that a number of new posts were approved by the SACC Executive Committee in 1986 (Council has approximately 80 staff with about 100 in Regional Councils). The General Secretariat is being restructured to alleviate pressures in administration, personnel and finance levied on the General Secretary.

The present situation is characterized by a state of emergency or "total onslaught of communism", which has become a part of life addressed by the government through its total strategy composed of:

i) a regional strategy, with the establishment of a political hegemony in the entire south african region (i.e. destabilization of states in the region), and

ii) an internal strategy with reforms, repression and war against people in South Africa (i.e. removal of leaders, for example, the detention of Rev. Zele for active involvement in the NECC. Contents of a letter from the South African Embassy in Bonn confirming his involvement in the consumer boycott as reason for his detention was shared); creation of political wastelands; and constitutional developments as a means of pacifying people.

Partners felt that a third aspect of the Pretoria government's total strategy was worldwide propaganda and restrictions against the press in South Africa (eq. warning issued to New Nation).

The war now involves official and unofficial arms of the state in its attacks against trade unions and children, and the police and military protect only 15 per cent of the population. Options proposed to the present situation by Rev. Chikane included:

- aid to the Southern African region;
- aid to the people of Mozambique, Angola and Namibia; and
- forcing Mr. Botha to abandon the apartheid system which creates victims. (It was agreed that the apartheid system creates heresy and doubt in people vis-à-vis their belief. It was noted that a number of people have lost Christian faith and there is growing agony about expectations from the church and how it can move faster.)

*Memo
Botha's
18/5/88.*

Signs of hope include increasing awareness of the people borne out of their involvement in the struggle and manifested by boycotts and strikes (there have been 372 strikes in 1987). James Mutambirwa shared PCR's difficulty in communicating not only violence from within South Africa, but feelings of hope to "people in the pew" in Europe.

The Dakar meeting and its seemingly positive effects were also discussed.

The meeting discussed the development of parallel structures since 1985 which is part of a counter-revolutionary movement (eq. the formation of the western Cape Council of Churches as opposed to SACC's western Province Council. It was proposed that the WCC coordinate in-coming information to assist partners in developing a common strategy to counter-act propaganda information.

*Memo
Botha's
18/5/88.*

SACC feels the the role of the Church should include ministry to the victimizer, which is not very clear, and helping the powerful to share power.

SACC informed that independent churches are involved in the life of the Council as affiliate members and is represented on the SACC Executive. It was noted however, that these churches are usually the poorest and weakest in the community and are not taken seriously in political decision-making in the South African context.

Regional Councils were discussed and the meeting was informed of the SACC Executive Committee's decision to meet with the Executive Committee of Regional Councils (RCs) in February 1988. The SACC Executive has not yet made a decision about funding RCs, but it is advised that support be channeled through the SACC Dissemination Programme to information, University of Pretoria, 2017. financial reports from RCs on emergency funds administered by them before

There has been some misunderstanding with regard RCs support for administration, however, their administrative budgets have been included in the SACC 1988 budgets. Staffing is not considered a problem but all divisions feel there is need for thorough training. Presently there are 22 regional councils.

Rev. Chikane stated the need to review Project Funding as there is no adequate/existing structure. As a policy, the Council uses church networks for channeling funds to the rural areas and not the official apartheid structure (i.e. homelands).

Maves
B. 18/5/88

5. Communication

The position of Editor/Journalist is still vacant. An information officer will also be employed. Future plans include linking the library/documentation centre with EDICESA and work with the Catholic Bishops Conference. The division will produce new releases on particular themes and programmes of the council and develop appropriate strategies for counteracting propaganda information.

6. Update on Emergency appeals

a) Natal flood

The meeting was informed that R.100,000 from relief funds (Asingeni) have been used to aid victims of the recent floods in Natal who have fallen outside government criteria. Aid from government is currently being administered through the security system. The present appeal is for R 500,000. A report from Rev. Sol Jacob on the Natal flood disaster was distributed.

Nico Keulemans reported that an alert was sent out after receiving news of the flood in a telex from SACC, pending further details to be provided during the consultation. Pledges presently amount to US\$ 120,000. He said the Emergencies office still needs reports on implementation and additional needs. A request has also been received from the Christian Council of Lesotho for affected regions in Lesotho, which might or might not be included in the South African appeal. The request presented to EEC by Trocaire has been considered favourably, but the request does not cover the appeal budget. The EEC funds will go through the Catholic Bishops Conference.

b) Mine workers strike

The Justice and Reconciliation desk has indicated a crisis in the trade union and expenditure of a large amount of funds. There is uncertainty about whether the funds available will be adequate to respond to pressing needs. Legal costs have been taken from the Asingeni Relief fund.

7. Scholarships

SACC has problems associated with requests for scholarships to study outside South Africa. The Council gives emergency grants to get people out of the country for security reasons, but once they are out, they can no longer be supported by the Council and other means of support must be secured.

Maves
B.
18/5/88

8. Dependents Conference

Ms. Sophie Mazibuko reported on the work of the Conference in the "Apartheid Infectious Dependent Society (AIDS)" while appealing for more financial support. The Conference is established in 21 areas and has (46) field workers (2 presently in detention). The Conference has provided accommodation and transportation for the 18 persons involved in the Delmas treason trial presently taking place in Pretoria who have been moved from their families. The Gahiso trial will require R. 650,000 for legal costs between October and December 1987 (people have to live in Soweto even though released on bail); and the case of the Kwa N'debele chiefs.

Reports from the Dependant's Conference evaluation workshop will be shared with partners shortly. A national meeting is planned for formulating policy, when hopefully, four regional coordinators and one national coordinator will be appointed to ensure closer collaboration with rural structures. Mandy Chinasamy said R 600,000 in the 1987 Revised Budget (P. 6) under DC Regional Office Expense should be deleted as it appears under the RCs budget.

9. Holqat Farm

Rev Chikane reported on the expropriation of the farm by the state in August when the Mahopa people were preparing to move. The Government claims that the farm will be used for education. In the meantime, permission has been granted for the community to live in a transit area for three months (until end of November) while trying to identify land to be purchased on their behalf.

10. Bilateral relationship

Partners expressed concern about requests received from member churches of the SACC and other groups within South Africa, especially if these groups felt that they were being discriminated against. The General Secretary said SACC does not have a criteria or particular ideological base, but ministers to all who are affected and/or in need. He said there is need, however, for staff to be more pastoral in giving information about obtaining SACC assistance, to the extent of publishing such information. He informed that the churches have been requested to take over certain cases in order to respond not only to financial needs, but also to minister in other helpful areas. He said there was a need for developing a control system regarding counter proposals (eq. scholarships) and a screening system.

11. Joint Screening Committee

The meeting was informed of the termination of contract of the Joint Screening Committee (FELCSA/SACC) by the SACC Executive Committee. A new committee, composed of SACC members, has been appointed and a new constitution has been approved. It was agreed that funds available within South Africa for distribution should be replenished annually.

12. Women's Division (formerly women's Desk)

Ms. Lulama Xinowana shared the aims and objectives of the newly established division (in 1987) which gets its vision from Galatians 3:28

(Appendix II). The programme includes development, assertiveness-raising, awareness-building, leadership training, coordination and networking. She reported on travels throughout the country to meet women and map out strategies for developing a wholistic/women's theology.

The Christian Development Education of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) has been requested to train 10 women from various Regional Councils who will eventually train other women at the local level. Regional committees have been set up under approximately ten regional councils and several women's groups have decided to embark upon a number of pilot projects. Future plans include inviting women theologians from other African countries, exposure visits to liberated countries with progressive women's cooperatives, and a conference on justice and peace in the South African context in 1988.

13. Ministry to Refugees administers the hunger and relief fund under Emergencies. This year, DC has referred grant requests to the Pietermaritzburg office.

14. Asengini Relief Fund

The fund provides for legal costs, bail money, relief of strike victims and assistance to families of exiles/refugees. Legal costs are coordinated by the Dependents Conference (reports of legal costs have been sent to partners and are available upon request). The SACC Executive Committee has decided to involve more persons (at least three) together with the General Secretary (who decides only in urgent cases) in decision-making for transparency. The General Secretary administers the discretionary fund which has a ceiling of R 10,000.

15. National Emergency Fund

Grants have a ceiling of R 10,000 and are administered by Regional Councils. SACC's Executive Committee has discussed the need for a clear demarcation between the Asengeni and National Emergency Funds (NEF).

16. Finance

a) 1986 Audited Statement

Mandy Chinasamy presented the statement and made the following corrections:

Asinzeni Relief Fund:

p. 19, Church of Sweden 1986 grant: R 172,249 (not R127,249)

Dependants' Conference:

p. 20, Church of the Province of S. Africa: R 3,535 (not R 2,625)

p. 21, Domestic & Foreign Missionary

Society of Pecusa: R 265,993 (not R 257,506)

" United Church of Canada: R 324,104 (not R 333,497)

p. 23, Presbyterian Church - USA R 30,140 (not R 4,676)

p. 25, Generale Diakonale Raad, Netherlands: R 90,489 (not R 124,505)

National Emergency Fund:

- p. 26, Commission on Interchurch Aid, Germany - grant of R 10,474 should be added

SACC auditors will issue and send correction letters to the agencies concerned, with copy to the WCC.

Note: Based on anticipated income, the 1987 revised budget is covered.

b) 1988 Budget

Mandy Chinasamy presented the SACC 1988 budgets totalling R. 30,455,949 (77% increase over 1987 budget). 16% inflation rate in South Africa was noted. Increase in administration is 27 percent. This represents 15 percent of the total budget. Two senior staff positions are provided for in the budget (total number of staff is expected to increase to 92). R 1.2 million have been built into programme budgets for administrative services. No budgeting has been done for capital expenditure which is written off during year of purchase. Interests gained over the past two years from investment of funds have been used to start a SACC staff housing/loan scheme.

The days deliberations ended with prayers said by Lulama Xinqwana.

Friday, October 23rd

Meditation was based on Phillipians 2:5 and conducted by Bishop Manas Buthelezi. Emphasis was on the meaning of self-emptying (kenosis) and on being Christ-like. He said what was demanded of us was far more than merely sharing our God-given resources.

17. Perspectives from the North

Partners exhaustively discussed the South African situation and agreed that the problem in Europe was the lack of appropriate strategies for using available information to counteract misinformation and was not the lack of information. Some suggestions/questions raised for addressing this problem were as follows:

- could PCR function as a center of strategizing? (Tveter)
- Partners must find ways of getting information compiled by EDICESA (fearful of it that taking on too much). (Balslev-Olesen)
- problem is lack of ability to have coordinated campaigns. It is necessary to work at congregational level to motivate congregations. (Minnaard)
- ways should be sought for collecting stories so that partners can have that information which is not in the professional media (Renshaw)

PCR is mandated to take initiatives. probably there is a need for more staff (Tveter)

- what is lacking is strategy of the churches. If there is no official action by WCC Executive/Central Committee there will be no action. There is no forum for European and American churches on this issue. Annual meeting of agencies should be opened up (Hinz).
- CEC should be involved and could appoint a "working group on South Africa. Church leaders in Europe should be kept informed, possibly through CEC (Butselaar). Sommerfeldt will raise issue at CEC's January meeting.
- what is needed is involvement of church leaders who do not make decisions that influence government policy. Church leaders should be invited to a meeting and challenged to assume responsibility (Kugler).
- something similar to Namibian Communications Centre should be developed through multilateral structure in Europe; Also a confrontation of church leaders from progressive (eg. Scandinavian countries) and conservative (eg. Switzerland and Germany) countries on this issue. PCR is not the right instrument to do this. (Sommerfeldt)

Eva Militz stated that the role of PCR is to facilitate and help churches and partners to come together. Follow-up at the local level is the responsibility of the churches and agencies. She informed that the Lusaka Statement had been adopted by the WCC Executive Committee had adopted the Lusaka statement. She shared information on the visit of Eminent Persons, the Namibia Day of Prayer and "Namibia Year" (1988) which are being prepared by PCR.

Finally, the meeting adopted the following recommendation:

The annual meeting of the SACC and churches/agencies in the North discussed the need for coordination of awareness-building and initiatives for stronger actions amongst churches in the North.

The WCC is strongly requested to have a study done and report back to the next annual meeting, if not earlier. The study should describe and analyze the present situation and come up with a plan of action for greater mobilization and coordination of efforts.

The terms of reference should be worked out in consultation with the member church agency which is requested to implement the study. Alte Sommerfeldt of Church of Norway (CON) and Rudolf Hinz of EKD will work on strategies to further involve church leaders in Europe.

18. Sanctions

The meeting heard the following reports on sanctions from the Northern partners:

- a) Germany - is concerned about the Human Rights issue. The present government is not very sure about sanctions but is strongly favouring more active sanctions. Churches have stated that they are in favour of selected targeted sanctions. Catholic Bishops Conference have made it clear that

they are against apartheid even though they are not in a position to favor or disfavour sanctions (R. Hinz).

b) United Kingdom - 1988 is next Lambeth conference. Anglicans might be asked what they are doing about sanctions. Anglican church in Zululand is against sanctions (P. Renshaw).

c) Denmark - few months ago there was seeming unclarity about sanctions. The Scandinavian countries seem to be the only ones who have applied full sanctions. How effective have they been so far? (C. Balslev-Olesen)

d) Netherlands - from last visit to South Africa, seems like sanctions have been very effective for Black South Africans. Blacks, in a creative way, are more hopeful about their future. Many of them are finding new identities through their Christian faith. The Netherlands churches have decided to sell pension shares in Shell and Phillips. Churches been have invited by these companies and only the Catholic Bishops responded to invitation. (van Butselaar)

Rev. Frank Chikane informed that the document of the Catholic Bishops' Conference on sanctions was not adopted as a policy document, nor was the COSATU document. The Catholic Bishops Conference, however, has made a clear statement on their position and the Catholic church is the only church which has published a statement on sanctions even though it is unclear. The Harare Declaration has been adopted by the SACC Executive and referred to member churches. The National Conference has endorsed the Lusaka statement and referred it to member churches.

Rev. Chikane said people are emphasizing financial sanctions. He said the major cause of unemployment in the last five years has been a result of disinvestment. Eva Militz shared details of a study done by the "Community Agency on Social Inquiry on public opinion regarding sanctions, and asked whether the WCC criteria regarding relations with Banks could be considered as a proposal. Partners felt that agencies and churches should reconsider their priorities which should be challenged with regard to money and personnel.

19. Indication of Financial Support

Mandy Chinasamy reported the following pledges made by partners present (see Appendix III for details by agencies):

Block grants	3,198,390
<u>General Secretariat:</u>	
Administration Services + General Administration	1,023,000
Communications	
Regional Council Development	1,000,000
<u>Justice & Society:</u>	
African Bursary Fund	2,178,000
Dependants Conference	2,555,000
Justice & Reconciliation	90,000
Ministry to Refugees	380,000

Pledges contd.

<u>Church & Mission:</u>	
Mission and Evangelism	112,200
Youth Division	58,000
women's Ministries	170,200
<u>Dev. & Service:</u>	
Home and Family Life	119,200
Inter-Church Aid	95,000
Hunger Relief	
Asingeni Relief Fund	4,610,000
National Emergency Fund	<u>3,075,000</u>
Total pledges	18,664,390

Notes: - An additional R. 2 million is expected from other sources.
 - The 1987 revised budget of R. 21 million has been fully covered.

The meeting seriously discussed implications of the 1988 budget with regard to its size and possibilities for covering the deficit. Partners questioned whether the budget was a reflection of actual needs or the expectation of available funds through the EEC. The high increase in the Asingeni fund over the last two years was also noted. The moderator referred difficulties in covering the SACC budget two years ago when partners requested the SACC not to rapidly increase its budget. Rev. Chikane affirmed that the budget was an indication of basic needs and briefly commented on the process emanating in the approved budget.

EEC Funding was discussed in a separate meeting on the evening of October 22nd. There is a possibility that EEC funds could cover the deficit, however, Rudolf Hinz drew attention to the danger of depending on EEC funds for special programmes. SACC receives EEC funds through NGOs and is in a position to issue letters certifying receipt of such funds for agencies needed them. EEC funds inflated the income of the Asingeni relief fund in 1986.

It was suggested that the churches be informed about the present situation which creates special needs and that attempts be made to raise more funds through public campaigns and church sources. Reference was made to the decision in 1986 to raise funds among partner agencies to cover any deficits.

20. Closing formalities

a) Bishop Manas Buthelezi expressed thanks on behalf of the SACC Executive Committee first, to the WCC for facilitating the meeting which is an essential activity of the life of the Council, and to partners for their efforts and goodwill in helping to understand the problems and difficulties, and for subsequently translating that goodwill into pledges.

b) Next meeting - It was decided that the next meeting be held in September or October, 1988.

c) Following expressions of thanks to the SACC staff by the Moderator, Rev. Frank Chikane spoke about the Mission of the church and the need for theological understanding and ecclesiological praxis. He closed the meeting with prayers for strength and the ability to carry out that Mission.

The meeting was adjourned at 15.20 hrs.

* * * * *

South African Council of Churches (SACC) Consultation
Geneva, 22-23 October, 1987

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Agenda

Thursday, 22 October, 1987

- 1. Opening meditation
- 2. welcome
- 3. Selection of moderator/rapporteur
- 4. Adoption of agenda
- 5. Adoption of minutes - October 1986
- 6. Up-date and issues:
 - a) South Africa Bishop Manas Buthelezi
 - b) SACC Rev Frank Chikane
 - c) Emergency appeal
 - d) Dependant's Conference Ms. Sophie Mazibuko
 - e) South African Women Ms. Lulama Xingwana
- 7. Audited financial statements for 1986 (Ms Mandy Chinasamy)
- 8. Programme budget 1988 (Ms Mandy Chinasamy)

Friday, 23 October, 1987

- 9. Meditation SACC
- 10. SACC issues and discussion continued
 - a) Presentation of budget and discussion
 - b) Indication of financial commitment/support
- 11. Discussion and perspectives from the North
- 12. Any other business
- 13. Closing formalities

Timetable:

9.00 - 10.30
11.00 - 12.30
14.00 - 15.30
16.00 - 17.30

* * * * *

*Ndlovuwa
24/5/88*

CA37

**GRAHAMSTOWN CIVIC ASSOCIATION
C/O PRIVATE BAG 1024
6140 GRAHAMSTOWN
SOUTH AFRICA**

26 April 1984

The Secretary
CRADORA
Cradock

Dear Comrades

The volatile situation prevailing at Cradock has come to the notice of GRACA.

We very strongly condemn with no uncertain terms the detention of Comrades Goniwe (junior and senior), Fort Calata, et al. We view the harassment and detention of the CRADORA Executive as an act of cowardice by the vicious, abominable and inhumane racist regime which will, one day, come to an end. We pledge full solidarity with CRADORA and the community of Cradock at large.

Further, this has been calculated by the much-detested Pretoria regime to suppress progressive organizations in our country - they are trying, in a way, to imprison the minds of the voiceless and oppressed masses. But such actions will never stop our struggle for the total liberation of the oppressed people, because we believe that no people were meant to be oppressed, impressed and suppressed for ever.

Comrades, it must be borne in mind that we are engaged in the struggle of might against right and of brain against brawn. We must be prepared to pay the price because the road to freedom is full of ups and downs and, as such, it is thorny.

Comrades, anything worth-having is worth-fighting for.

ALUTA CONTINUA !

GRACA

^{Nqobane 676788} ^{CAS9}
TEMBISA RESIDENTS

A MEETING FOR ALL
RESIDENTS

to be held at:

MATHOLE CINEMA

SUNDAY 28th OCTOBER, 1984

at 9am

CONCERNING:

PUTCO INCREASES

HIGH RENTS

SCHOOL CRISIS

PLEASE ATTEND

Df Hartshorne 9/6/88

CA 40

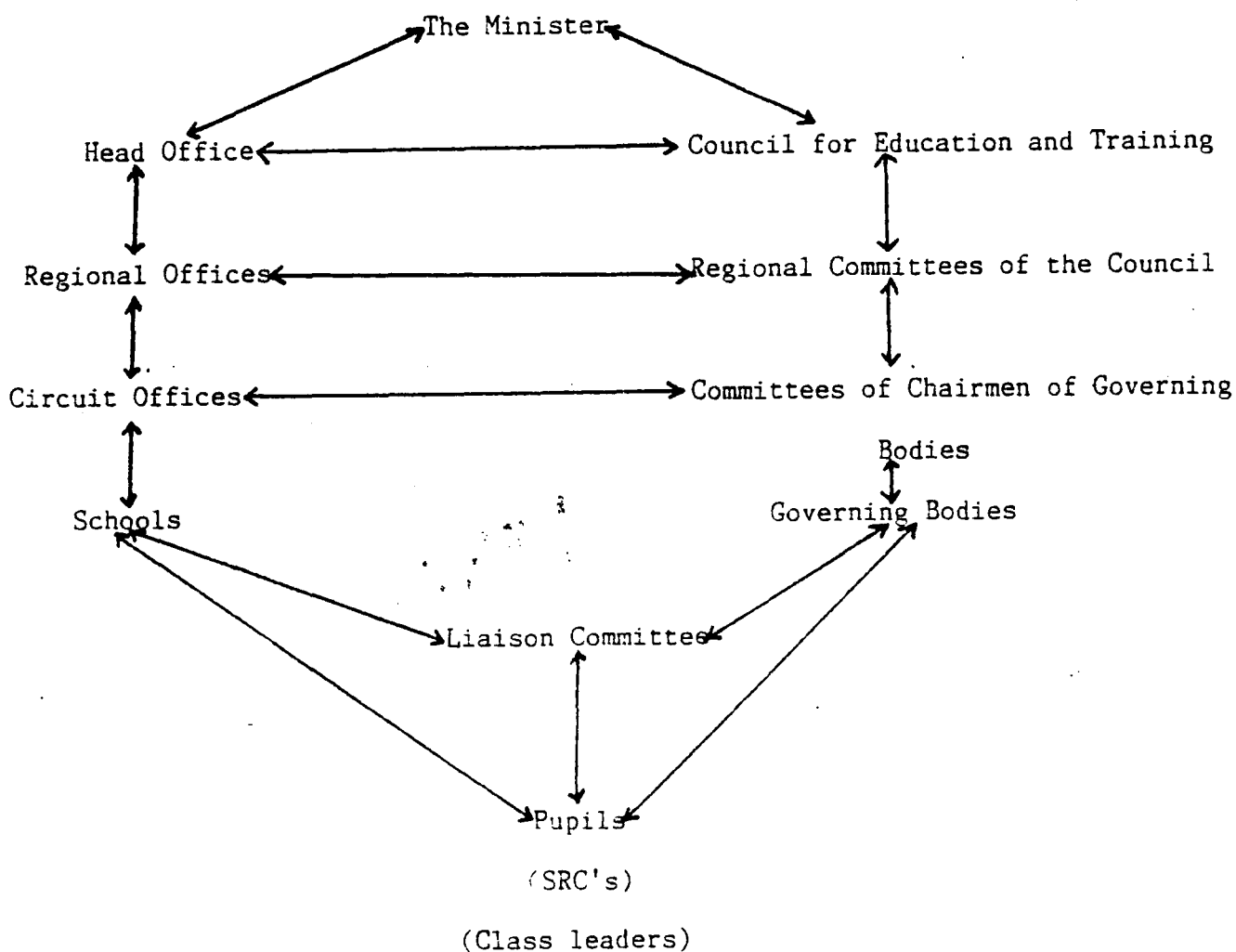
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

COMMUNICATION STRUCTURE



9 October 1984

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CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

CLASS LEADERS

RULES

1. ELECTION

1.1 Elections take place in every class under the general supervision of the principal and the heads of departments

1.2 Class leaders are elected at the beginning of each year within 10 schooldays after the first schoolday of every new year.

First year class leaders, however, are elected before the end of the fourth week of the first school term.

1.3 Two students are elected from every class (in the case of mixed classes, one boy and one girl). From boys-only or girls-only classes a class leader and a deputy class leader are elected.

1.4 Nominations

1.4.1 Mixed classes

1.4.1.1 Each student is handed two blank nomination papers. Each student can write the name of a boy on one slip of paper and the name of a girl on the other.

1.4.1.2 The slips of paper are then collected separately.

1.4.1.3 The nominations are counted by the class teacher and two students.

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1.4.1.4 The names of the 3 boys and the 3 girls who obtained the most votes are written on the chalkboard.

1.4.1.5 In the event of a tie in votes, a re-vote takes place between the students concerned.

1.4.2 Girls-only and/or boys-only classes

1.4.2.1 Each student is handed two slips of paper. Each student may nominate two boys/girls on a separate slip of paper.

1.4.2.2 The papers are collected.

1.4.2.3 The nominations are counted by the class teacher and two students.

1.4.2.4 The names of the 6 boys/girls who obtained the most votes are written on the chalkboard.

1.4.2.5 In the event of a tie in votes, a re-vote takes place between the students concerned.

1.5 Voting

1.5.1 Mixed classes

1.5.1.1 Every student is given two slips of paper. On the one slip he/she writes the name of the male class leader and on the other the name of the female class leader whom he/she elects.

1.5.1.2 The papers are now collected separately.

1.5.1.3 The votes are counted by the class teacher and two students who were not nominated.

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1.5.1.4 The boy and the girl who obtained the most votes are the class leaders for the whole year.

1.5.1.5 Should there be a tie in votes, a re-vote takes place between the students concerned.

1.5.2 Girls-only or boys-only classes

1.5.2.1 Each student is given two slips of paper. On the one slip he/she writes the name of the boy/girl whom he/she elects as his/her class leader.

1.5.2.2 The papers are collected and the votes are counted by the class teacher and two students.

1.5.2.3 The student who obtained the most votes is the class leader.

1.5.2.4 The students are now given the opportunity of electing the deputy class leader from the remaining 5 students.

1.5.2.5 Counting takes place as described in paragraph 1.5.2.2.

1.5.2.6 The student who now obtains the most votes becomes the deputy class leader.

1.5.2.7 In the event of a tie in votes, the procedure as described in paragraph 1.4.1.5, 1.4.2.5 and 1.5.1.5 is followed.

1.5.2.8 In the case of the absence of a leader, the student who was next on the priority list becomes the secundus member.

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2. DUTIES OF CLASS LEADERS

(The duties have not been placed in an order or priority.)

- 2.1 To involve fellow students in school activities - in other words, to motivate them towards involvement.
- 2.2 To act as a link between the class and the S.R.C.
- 2.3 To liaise between the teacher and the class.
- 2.4 To create a pleasant spirit in the class by fulfilling his/her duties meticulously.
- 2.5 To organise to keep the classroom clean and tidy.
- 2.6 To care for and beautify that part of the schoolgrounds that is the responsibility of the class.
- 2.7 To inform the principal of the absence of a teacher with a view to relief arrangements.
- 2.8 To see to it that the period register is completed every period and initialled by the teacher concerned.
- 2.9 To maintain order and discipline in the classroom during the teacher's absence.
- 2.10 To assist with the maintenance of order and discipline while students are on their way to a classroom.
- 2.11 To assist the teacher and the S.R.C. with the supervision during study sessions.
- 2.12 To perform tasks that are entrusted to them from time to time by the class teacher, the head of department or by the principal.

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CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL (S.R.C.)

Constitution

1. THE NAME

The name shall be the Students' Representative Council (hereafter referred to as S.R.C., of the school.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 To act as representatives of their fellow students.

2.2 To serve as a channel for communication between students themselves, between students and staff and between students and principal.

2.3 To assist in maintaining order in the school in accordance with the approved school rules.

2.4 To set a positive example of discipline, loyalty, respect, punctuality, academic thoroughness, morality, co-operation and active participation in school activities.

3. DUTIES

3.1 Promotion of good relations among

3.1.1 the students themselves by means of

3.1.1.1 orientating and motivating new students. The following information should be available at the beginning of the year:

- the S.R.C.'s letter to new students;
- the school rules;
- the school song;
- a plan of the school buildings and grounds.

The following suggestions could serve as guidelines:

- 3.1.1.2 a letter of welcome to new students and their parents;
- 3.1.1.3 A "get well" card to a student who has been sick in bed for more than three days (in co-operation with class leaders);
- 3.1.1.4 a letter box placed in a prominent place for questions and suggestions by students;
- 3.1.1.5 a newsletter distributed in co-operation with the school's staff and Governing Body;
- 3.1.1.6 a procedure devised for students to bring their problems effectively to the attention of the S.R.C. by, for example, meeting with class leaders once a month;
- 3.1.1.7 accepting the prescribed responsibilities for the maintenance of good order in the school;
- 3.1.2 students and the staff of the school by ensuring that problems raised by students are formulated, submitted and solved by means of negotiation and consultation with the principal and the staff.

The following suggestions could serve as guidelines:

- 3.1.2.1 inviting teachers to a meeting of the S.R.C. with a view to introducing them to S.R.C. members;
- 3.1.2.2 arranging a tea-session with the staff once a term;
- 3.1.2.3 visiting teachers who are away on sick leave;
- 3.1.2.4 congratulating teachers on their birthdays;
- 3.1.2.5 taking care of the principal's office;
- 3.1.2.6 organising debates or quiz sessions between students and staff;
- 3.1.2.7 reminding students of their responsibility in respect of courtesy and consideration towards members of staff;
- 3.1.3 the school and the community by, for example
 - 3.1.3.1 organising an anti-pollution keep-clean campaign;
 - 3.1.3.2 forming a goodwill group to visit old-age homes (books and flowers);
 - 3.1.3.3 forming a goodwill group to visit hospitals (books and flowers);
- 3.1.4 the school and the parents by
 - 3.1.4.1 serving refreshments to parents who enrol new students on their first day;
 - 3.1.4.2 welcoming parents at the door on the occasion of a school function;

3.1.4.3 assisting parents with the funeral arrangements of fellow students;

3.1.4.4 arranging, via the principal, to meet the Governing Body and serving refreshments at its first meeting.

3.2 Promotion of responsibility, "studentship" and leadership

3.2.1 Promotion of responsibility by

participating once a year in an advisory capacity in the revision of the school rules.

3.2.2 Promotion of "studentship" by

drafting a code for good student behaviour, in respect of, for example, neatness, punctuality, inspiration, respect both on and away from the school premises.

3.2.3 Promotion of leadership development by

attending courses and conferences for youth leaders, organised by the school.

3.3 Supporting the total educational programme of the school (academic, religious, cultural and sports)

3.3.1 Supporting the academic programme by

3.3.1.1 encouraging regular school attendance;

3.3.1.2 encouraging attendance of study sessions;

3.3.1.3 encouraging self-study and library work;

3.3.1.4 encouraging good behaviour during study sessions
(discipline);

3.3.1.5 meeting under-achievers, motivating them and where
possible, assisting with the solution of problems.

3.3.2 Supporting the school's religious programme

3.3.2.1 morning assemblies;

3.3.2.2 practise the singing of hymns;

3.3.2.3 supporting religious societies in the school;

3.3.2.4 helping with the organisation of church services
for the school.

3.3.3 Supporting the school's cultural programme by, for example

3.3.3.1 helping to organise a hobbies exhibition;

3.3.3.2 helping to organise an art exhibition;

3.3.3.3 making announcements about and reporting on organised
programmes;

3.3.3.4 helping with the establishment of a folk-song
group/choir.

3.3.4 Supporting the school's sports programme by, for example

3.3.4.1 organising a first aid service for sports meetings;

3.3.4.2 selling refreshments at sports meetings;

3.3.4.3 forming a team-supporter club;

3.3.4.4 organising sing-songs to select a cheer-leader for the
school.

3.4 Maintenance and refinement of school traditions by

- 3.4.1 assisting with keeping the school buildings, school property and school grounds neat and tidy;
- 3.4.2 helping with the maintenance of discipline and order during school assembly in accordance with directives;
- 3.4.3 keeping a scrapbook for news items about the school;
- 3.4.4 assisting with the School Annual.

4. COMPOSITION

- 4.1 The S.R.C. consists of students who have been democratically nominated and elected from the two highest classes in every junior secondary school, and from the three highest classes in every secondary school (junior secondary school std 6 - 8; secondary school = std 6 - 10).
- 4.2 The S.R.C. should be elected within the first three weeks of the new school year.
- 4.3 The S.R.C. shall consist of 6 boys and 6 girls from standard 10, and 4 boys and 4 girls from standard 9, and 2 boys and 2 girls from std 8 in the case of a secondary school (std 6 - 10).

The S.R.C. shall consist of 6 boys and 6 girls from std 8 and 4 boys and 4 girls from std 7 in the case of a junior secondary school (std 6 - 8).
- 4.4 Only students who have attended this school for two continuous school terms prior to the election date may be elected to serve on the S.R.C.

4.5 The S.R.C. will be led by an executive committee consisting of four students from both sexes who will be elected according to the procedure set out in par. 7.2. The executive committee will elect its own chairman, deputy chairman, secretary and deputy secretary.

4.6 In a single sex school the total number of the S.R.C. remains the same. The executive committee will naturally be made up of members of the same sex.

5. NOMINATIONS

Nominees shall comply with the requirements as set out in par. 11.

5.1 Requirements

5.1.1 In a secondary school only std 8, 9 and 10 may nominate students for the S.R.C. In a junior secondary school only std 7 and 8 classes may nominate students for the S.R.C.

5.1.2 Each student may nominate not more than 6 boys and 6 girls from standard 8 and not more than 4 boys and 4 girls from std 7 in a junior secondary school.

Each student may nominate not more than 6 boys and 6 girls from std 10 and not more than 4 boys and 4 girls from std 9 and not more than 2 boys and 2 girls from std 8 in a secondary school.

5.1.3 Nominations take place in the register class under the supervision of the class teacher and a head of department or the principal. No consultation between pupils is permitted. Every boy/girl must be given the opportunity to make his/her own choice.

5.2 Procedure

- 5.2.1 In the case of a secondary school a numbered nomination form is handed to each student in std 8, 9 and 10. Each of these students in a secondary school may now nominate a maximum of 6 boys and 6 girls from std 10 and 4 boys and 4 girls from std 9 and 2 boys and 2 girls from std 8. In the case of a junior secondary school each student in std 7 and 8 may nominate not more than 6 boys and 6 girls from std 8 and not more than 4 boys and 4 girls from std 7.
- 5.2.2 The nominations are now placed in a sealed ballot box. The nominations are sorted and counted by the class teacher, the two class leaders and two other students.
- 5.2.3 The nominations from all the classes are then taken to a central place where they are counted by the teachers and class leaders under the supervision of the principal and the heads of department. At this stage the names of those students who do not qualify as nominees in terms of paragraph 11.1 are removed by the above-mentioned persons from the nominations list under the supervision of the principal.
- 5.2.4 Secondary school: The names of not more than 12 boys and 12 girls from std 10, and those of not more than 8 boys and 8 girls from std 9 and not more than 4 boys and 4 girls from std 8 who obtained the most votes are now placed on the short list.
- Junior secondary school: The names of not more than 12 boys and 12 girls from std 8 and not more than 8 boys and 8 girls from std 7, who obtained the most votes are now placed on the short list.
- 5.2.5 The names of all these students are then written or typed in alphabetical order on a ballot paper as follows:

5.2.5.1 Secondary school

Std 10

Boys
Vote for no more than 6 students Make your mark here
(X)

Girls
Vote for no more than 6 students Make your mark here
(X)

Std 9

Boys
Vote for no more than 4 students Make your mark here
(X)

Girls
Vote for no more than 4 students Make your mark here
(X)

Std 8

Boys
Vote for no more than 2 students Make your mark here
(X)

Girls
Vote for no more than 2 students Make your mark here
(X)

5.2.5.2 Junior secondary school

Std 8

Boys
Vote for no more than 6 students Make your mark here
(X)

Girls
Vote for no more than 6 students Make your mark here
(X)

Std 7

Boys
Vote for no more than 4 students Make your mark here
(X)

Girls
Vote for no more than 4 students Make your mark here
(X)

6. VOTING

Takes place on the day after nominations.

6.1. When sufficient ballot papers have been duplicated a ballot paper is handed to every student in the school.

6.2 The students remain in their register classes and vote according to the instructions on the ballot paper. Students are not permitted to consult one another. Every student must be given the opportunity of making his/her own choice, without any persons interfering with or obstructing the ballot procedure.

6.3 If a voter votes for more than the required number of candidates, the whole ballot paper will be invalid. A ballot paper containing fewer than the required number of votes, however, is acceptable.

6.4 When everybody has voted, the ballot papers are placed in a sealed ballot box and taken to a central place where the votes are counted by the teachers and class leaders who have not been nominated, under the supervision of the principal and the head of department, in the presence of the candidates.

6.5 Secondary school

The 6 boys and 6 girls from std 10, together with the 4 boys and 4 girls from std 9 and the 2 boys and 2 girls from std 8 who have obtained the most votes, will form the S.R.C. for the current year.

Junior secondary school

The 6 boys and 6 girls from std 8 together with the 4 boys and 4 girls from std 7 who have obtained the most votes, will form the S.R.C. for the current year.

6.6 At a special ceremony the S.R.C. must then be presented to the whole school, and each S.R.C. member is presented with a code of honour. This code of honour is then signed by the members individually in the presence of the whole school.

6.7 In the event of a tie, a re-vote takes place but only between the students concerned.

7. ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

7.1 The new S.R.C. holds its first meeting as soon as possible under the chairmanship of the principal or of the head of department, Professional Guidance.

7.2 At this meeting an Executive Committee, consisting of 4 students from both sexes is elected by the whole S.R.C. from amongst themselves by secret ballot.

7.3 The executive committee will consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman, a secretary and a deputy secretary. In the absence of either the chairman or secretary their duties will be taken over by their respective deputies.

7.4 The principal or his appointee, who shall be ex-officio an advisory member of the S.R.C., shall be the teacher in charge of student affairs.

8. QUORUM

Half of the S.R.C. plus one other form a quorum.

9. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

9.1 The Executive consists of a chairman, deputy chairman, secretary and deputy secretary. These posts may be held by persons of either sex.

9.2 Three members of the Executive form the quorum.

9.3 The minutes must be submitted to the principal (for his information) and to the full S.R.C. for its approval.

10. CODE OF HONOUR

I declare in all seriousness and sincerity before all those present here as witnesses that I

10.1 accept my duties as a member of the S.R.C. unconditionally;

10.2 fully understand and realise my responsibilities in my position as member of the S.R.C.;

10.3 offer my services freely without expecting to receive praise or any form of remuneration;

10.4 shall show the required loyalty, sense of duty, fidelity and give the support expected of me;

10.5 shall, at all times and in all circumstances, set an example by behaving honourably, in a disciplined and controlled manner, and by being humble, just, and scrupulous;

10.6 shall make the most of my God-given talents and tackle each task wholeheartedly;

10.7 shall accept and respect the authority of the school and treat those who have been placed under my authority honourably and respectfully;

10.8 regard my position as a member of the S.R.C. as an opportunity of serving my school and my community;

10.9 pray that I shall receive the strength to perform my duties in such a way that I shall never give cause for disappointment;

10.10 believe that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.

10.11 Signed at on

Signed by:

1.

Member of S.R.C.

2.

Principal

Date:.....

Date:

11. REQUIREMENTS WITH WHICH A MEMBER OF THE S.R.C. MUST COMPLY

11.1 The student must have been a registered student of the school concerned for at least two terms and must have attended the school regularly.

11.2 Voters must take the following into account when making their nominations:

11.2.1 The nominee must reveal unmistakable signs of leadership and integrity and evince a positive attitude.

11.2.2 The nominee must be able to act authoritatively and responsibly.

11.2.3 The nominee must set a positive example as regards loyalty, respect, punctuality, academic thoroughness, morality and co-operation.

12. DISCHARGE

After consultation with the Governing Body, the staff and the S.R.C., the principal can discharge a member of the S.R.C. from his/her position if he/she

12.1 commits an act which undermines the administration of the school, or encourages such acts to be committed by others;

12.2 is disobedient or refuses to carry out instructions given to him/her by any teacher or a person in charge;

12.3 is loath or refuses to fulfil duties;

12.4 conducts himself/herself in a scandalous, improper or unseemly manner or is guilty of gross discourtesy towards another person;

12.5 is found guilty of an offence and is sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine;

12.6 stays away from school without permission to do so, unless he/she can advance a valid reason for his/her absence;

12.7 fails to attend meetings regularly;

12.8 leaves the school permanently;

12.9 has been suspended.

13. MEETINGS

13.1 The S.R.C. must meet at least once per month.

13.2 The minutes of the Executive must be submitted and approved at the meeting.

13.3 A copy of the written agenda must be handed by the Secretary to all the members, as well as to the teacher in charge of student affairs at least two days prior to the meeting.

13.4 The normal procedure for meetings must be observed.

13.5 Minutes must be kept at every meeting.

13.6 The attendance-roll must also form part of the minutes.

13.7 Every member has only one vote. In the event of a tie, the Chairman has a casting vote.

13.8 The teacher in charge of student affairs may attend any/all the meetings in an advisory capacity.

13.9 The S.R.C. shall always meet at the school after school hours or with the principal's approval, also during school hours.

14. CO-OPTION

14.1 In respect of extracurricular activities, the S.R.C. has the right to co-opt leaders of sports and cultural committees of the school for a specific purpose and a specific meeting.

14.2 The teacher in charge of student affairs must be privy to such co-option.

14.3 Co-opted students do not have a vote, neither do they have any say in matters that do not concern the committees which they represent.

15. MINUTES

15.1 The minutes must be submitted to the principal by the S.R.C. on the day after they have been confirmed.

15.2 The principal forwards copies of the approved minutes to each of the following: Governing Body, Ward Inspector, Circuit Inspector.

16. ANNUAL REPORT

16.1 The Annual Report is submitted on a prescribed form to the principal during September of each year.

16.2 Copies of this Report are also forwarded to the Governing Body, the Ward Inspector and the Circuit Inspector.

17. FILLING OF VACANCIES

When the S.R.C. membership decreases to fewer than 15 members, a supplementary election, in accordance with the prescribed procedures, is held with a view to filling the vacancies.

18. PERIOD OF SERVICE

The S.R.C. is reconstituted annually. A student who has served on a S.R.C. is not ipso facto a member of the S.R.C. for the following year. Such a student may, however, be re-elected if he/she complies with the requirements.

19. FUNDS

Obtained by request via the principal and the Governing Body from the school fund to cover normal expenses, such as for stationery and other administrative expenses.

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

SCHOOL LIAISON COMMITTEE

RULES

1. AIM

- 1.1 To contribute to effective education in general by effecting the necessary liaison between students, staff, Governing Bodies, parents, community and the Department.
- 1.2 To effect personal liaison among students, staff, Governing Bodies, parents, community and the Department on local level.
- 1.3 To formulate and submit positive and constructive ideas.
- 1.4 To effect participation and involvement between the parties.

2. COMPOSITION

Every secondary school has such a liaison committee.

2.1 Number of members : 14 (Fourteen)

2.1.1 Chairman: An official appointed by the Regional Director.

2.1.2 Circuit Inspector or his nominee (ex officio).

2.1.3 Six students

2.1.3.1 Executive of the S.R.C.

2.1.3.2 2 Additional students nominated by the S.R.C.

2.1.4 Two of the members of the Governing Body: Chairman plus another member who must be a parent nominated by the Governing Body.

2.1.5 Two of the members from the staff: Principal and one member of staff nominated by the principal.

2.1.6 Two members from the Parent-teacher association: Two parents nominated by the association. (In the event of there not being such association, two parents are nominated by the Governing Body.) (A parent-teacher association exists if a chairman has been elected, if the association operates actively and meets regularly.)

2.2 Secundi

In each case a secundus member must be nominated for each of the above-mentioned persons by the bodies concerned from their own ranks. This will ensure that every meeting will be a full meeting.

2.3 Office bearers

Chairman : See paragraph 2.1.1

Deputy Chairman : Appointed by the Regional Director

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Secretary : Nominated by the Regional Director

2.4 Members' term of office

2.4.1 The term of office is one year and the committee is reconstituted annually.

2.4.2 The term of office must coincide with that of the S.R.C. of every school.

2.5 Acceptance as member

At the first meeting of the reconstituted school liaison committee every member accepts membership in writing.

2.6 Resignation as member

2.6.1 A member wishing to terminate his membership must inform the chairman of the committee and the body which nominated him of the fact in writing.

2.6.2 The membership of any member who fails to attend two consecutive meetings without a valid reason automatically expires.

2.7 Vacancies

Should a vacancy occur as a result of the demise or resignation of a member during his/her term of office, such vacancy is filled for the remaining period by the nomination of another member by the same body concerned. (See paragraph 2.1.)

3. FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES

3.1 The establishment of a positive educational atmosphere and a harmonious spirit by the co-ordination of the above-mentioned bodies' activities for the benefit of each individual student.

- 3.2 Open, honest communication with a view to preventing or eliminating ignorance concerning all the aspects of education and to expel any misunderstanding that could lead to unrest in the school and to the prejudice of studies.
- 3.3 The implementation of suggestions and/or information along the usual channels in normal circumstances to the Department in the form of minutes and, where applicable, in exceptional circumstances, direct to the Director-General via the Regional Director for the attention of the Honourable Minister of Education and Training.
- 3.4 Guidance to members of the S.R.C. through the fulfilment of duty, conduct and guidance to be a responsible link between the staff and the student corps by means of two-way communication.
- 3.5 Effecting parent involvement, also for the above-mentioned objectives.
- 3.6 Ordering the primary educational task in the most effective manner for the direct benefit of every student by creating an atmosphere of trust throughout the school and the community.
- 3.7 Liaison with media and holding public meetings

It is outside the scope of this school liaison committee to liaise with media and to hold public meetings.

4. MEETINGS

4.1 Number

The committee meets four times a year, that is, once per term.

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4.2 Notice of meetings

Written notice of all meetings, together with an agenda, is given to members by the principal of the school, two weeks prior to a meeting, after a date has been determined in consultation with the Chairman.

4.3 Agendas

Any member may at any time suggest in writing (dated) to the Secretary or Chairman of the school liaison committee matters to be discussed at the next meeting. Any matter received timeously, as determined in paragraph 4.2, will be dealt with at a meeting. Matters not received in time for the forwarding of the agenda to members, must be mentioned under "General" at the beginning of a meeting and may be discussed or not, depending on the Chairman's discretion.

4.4 Special meetings

A special meeting may be convened by the Chairman with the approval of the Regional Director.

4.5 Minutes

4.5.1 Members must receive copies of the minutes within 14 days following each meeting.

4.5.2 Two copies of the minutes must be forwarded to the Regional Director and one copy to the Circuit Inspector within 14 days after every meeting.

4.5.3 Every meeting will begin with the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting and their confirmation with the signatures of the Chairman and the Secretary. Normally, all minutes will be taken as read in terms of the stipulation in paragraph 4.5.1, and only the confirmation, with or without amendments, will be noted.

4.5.4 Any objections or suggestions for amendment must be raised prior to the confirmation of the minutes.

4.6 Right to vote

4.6.1 Every member has the right to vote, except the Chairman and the Circuit/Ward Inspector and the Secretary who attend the meetings ex officio.

4.6.2 In the event of a tie, the Chairman does have a casting vote.

5. ANNUAL REPORT

An Annual Report, accompanied by the relevant minutes, must be submitted annually to the Regional Director and the Circuit Inspector in accordance with the prescribed form, as compiled by the full committee at its fourth and last meeting of its term of office.

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CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

COMMITTEES OF CHAIRMEN OF GOVERNING BODIES

1. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

1.1 The number of members and committees are determined by the Regional Director on the basis of the number of Governing Bodies and residential areas/circuits in every region. The chairman of each Governing Body or his appointed secundus serves on this committee. The inspectors are ex officio members of the committee.

1.2 The officers will be :

1.2.1 Chairman, elected by the committee from their own number, by secret ballot.

1.2.2 Deputy Chairman, elected by the committee from their own number, by secret ballot.

1.2.3 Secretary is elected from their own number, by secret ballot.

1.3 In the event of such a committee not being viable, the Regional Director may instruct chairmen to advise him, on an ad hoc basis, on matters.

2. MEETINGS

2.1 The committee meets twice per annum - once per semester.

2.2 Special meetings may be convened by the committee's Executive at its own expense after consultation with the circuit inspector.

3. QUORUM

Half of the committee plus one form a quorum.

4. RIGHT TO VOTE

4.1 Every member of the committee has the right to vote. In the case of a tie, the Chairman has a casting vote.

4.2 The inspectors are ex officio members of the committee and do not have the right to vote.

5. MINUTES

A copy of the minutes must be forwarded to the Regional Director and the members within fourteen days after a meeting. This is the Circuit Inspector's responsibility.

6. TERM OF OFFICE

6.1 Members' term of office is 3 years.

6.2 The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are elected triennially at the committees' first meeting.

7. AGENDA

7.1 The agenda is finalised by the Executive.

7.2 Every agenda must contain the item "general". These matters are raised at the beginning of every meeting and may, after consideration by the Chairman, be placed on the agenda.

8. VACANCIES

8.1 In the case of the demise or resignation of the chairman of a Governing Body, another person is elected chairman by the Governing Body concerned. The new chairman of the Governing Body automatically fills the place of the member who has died or resigned.

8.2 In the case of the demise or resignation of an officer of the committee, a new officer is elected by the committee.

9. FUNDS

Members who attend meetings receive only an attendance allowance in accordance with current tariffs of the Department (presently R 24 a day for ordinary members and R 30 a day for the Chairman, only for two meetings, per annum.)

10 FUNCTIONS

10.1 To keep a watchful eye on the general well-being of schools in the residential area/circuit.

10.2 To consider all matters referred to it by a Governing Body and to advise the Governing Body concerned and the Circuit Inspector on the action to be taken.

10.3 To make inputs in respect of planning and preferential lists referred to it by the Executive or the Circuit Inspector.

- 10.4 To deal with specific representations by parents and to submit these representations to the Regional Director via the Circuit Inspector.
- 10.5 To advise the Regional Director at his request, should an impasse occur between the Circuit Inspector and a Governing Body in the matter of the appointment of a principal, a deputy principal, a head of department or a teacher.
- 10.6 To bring to the attention, by means of minutes, of the Regional Director such matters that, in the opinion of the committee, have a bearing on the well-being and efficiency of schools.
- 10.7 To devise an overall plan of action according to which steps can be taken against students who disrupt the schools' activities.
- 10.8 To provide the Department, via the Circuit Inspector, with such information, reports and advice as it (the Department) may require from time to time.
- 10.9 To carry out such other duties as are entrusted to the committee by the Department.
- 10.10 To liaise with the regional committees of the Council for Education and Training.
- 10.11 To consider and approve the proposals by the Circuit Inspector regarding the re-allocation of buildings to specific schools.
- 10.12 To see to it that the provisions in respect of compulsory education are implemented.
- 10.13 To see to it that the provisions in respect of the admission age are applied uniformly.

10.14 To advise the Circuit Inspector on the fixing of school boundaries and to assist with its implementation.

10.15 To see to it that the stipulations in respect of over-age are uniformly applied.

RESOLUTIONS

CA41

On Bantustan Education

This conference notes :

- i) the imminent forced incorporation into the Kwanabele bantustan of thousands of South Africans in the Moutse district against their will
- ii) the fact that Moutse teachers are being forced to sign contracts with the Kwanabele education authorities upon pain of dismissal or transfer from their schools.

Dr. Harts...

9/6/88

Therefore :

- i) we condemn this forced incorporation and the victimisation of teachers in Moutse who oppose it
- ii) we resolve to struggle against bantustan education departments and to support teachers in their struggles against these agents of apartheid.

On Statutory School Committees

This conference notes :

that statutory parent's committees at schools are the agents of the state and carry out the work of the oppressive apartheid education system throughout South Africa.

Therefore we resolve that :

- i) parents should not be members of statutory parents committees at schools
- ii) progressive parent-teacher-student structures be formed at all schools so that :
 - a) parents, teachers and students can come to understand each other's demands and problems
 - b) interaction can take place between different schools to develop the education struggle to higher levels.

The Role of Teachers

We resolve that :

- i) teachers should work actively with students towards the formation of democratically elected SRC's
- ii) teachers should work closely with parents and students in dealing with the current education crisis
- iii) teachers should become involved in community struggles and help to set up PTA's in all schools
- iv) education programmes for teachers which bring out the history of progressive teachers' struggles, the role of teachers in the community, and the role of teachers' unions, should be conducted
- v) teachers should work to unify all teachers into a single, progressive teachers' body
- vi) meetings of teachers should be called in all areas to give students and parent organisations an opportunity to address them on the education crisis.

4. On the detention of Our People

We call for the immediate and unconditional release of all students parents and teachers detained in their struggles for peoples' education in our land.

5. On Student Organisation

This conference notes :

- i) that the banning of Cosas is an attack by the State on student organisation, unity and mobilisation
- ii) that the struggle for a unitary, non-racial democratic education is an integral part of the struggle for a unitary, non-racial and democratic society, free from oppression and exploitation
- iii) that the struggle for democratic SRC's is an essential part of the democratic struggle within the schools.

Therefore we resolve :

- i) to intensify the campaign to unban Cosas
- ii) to implement democratically elected SRC's in all schools and tertiary institutions
- iii) to forge close links between student, worker and community organisations and to co-ordinate action in these different areas.
- iv) to strive to establish regional and national co-ordination in the student struggle
- v) to strive in co-ordinated campaigns to publicise the legitimate, democratic demands of students
- vi) to endeavour to take the struggle for a non-racial democratic South Africa into every school and hence into every home
- vii) to seek consciously to break down artificially created racial barriers
- viii) to encourage the different student organisations to unite in action.

6. On School Fees

This conference notes :

- i) that there is increasing retrenchment of workers, who are in turn the parents of our students
- ii) that the oppressed people of our land bear the brunt of the economic crisis
- iii) that national resources should be geared towards the education of our people instead of towards the SADF occupying our townships

Therefore we resolve this :

Parents should refuse to pay school fees in 1986.

7. On Textbooks

We demand :

the provision of free textbooks and other educational materials for our students in all schools.

the provision of

the provision of

the provision of

30/..

8. On the formation of a National Parents' Crisis Committee.

This conference notes :
the good work done by the SPCC, and in particular their calling of
this consultative conference.

Therefore we resolve that :

i) three members of the SPCC together with one regional
representative from each of the following areas :

- a) Natal
- b) C.F.S.
- c) Western Cape
- d) Eastern Cape
- e) Northern Cape
- f) Border Region
- g) Transvaal

constitute themselves into an adhoc committee to form a
National Parents' Crisis Committee that will liaise with
local and regional organisations in the implementation of the
decisions of this conference.

9. On People's Education I

This conference notes that Apartheid Education

- i) is totally unacceptable to the oppressed people
- ii) divides people into classes and ethnic groups
- iii) is essentially a means of control to produce subservient,
docile people
- iv) indoctrinates and dominates
- v) is intended to entrench apartheid and capitalism

Therefore we resolve to actively strive for people's education as
the new form of education for all sections of our people, declaring
that people's education is education that :

- i) enables the oppressed to understand the evils of the
apartheid system and prepares them for participation in a
non-racial democratic system.
- ii) eliminates illiteracy, ignorance and the exploitation of one
person by another
- iii) eliminates capitalist norms of competition, individualism and
stunted intellectual development, and replaces it with one
that encourages collective input and active participation by
all, as well as stimulating critical thinking and analysis
- iv) equips and trains all sectors of our people to participate
actively and creatively in the struggle to attain people's
power in order to establish a non-racial democratic South
Africa
- v) allows students, parents, teachers and workers to be
mobilised into appropriate organisational structures, which
enable them to participate actively in the initiation and
management of people's education in all its forms
- vi) enables workers to resist exploitation and oppression at
their workplace.

10. On People's Education II

This conference notes that the implementation of programmes to promote people's education is an urgent matter.

Believing that :

- i) all student-teacher-parent and community based organisations must work vigorously and energetically to promote people's education
- ii) all programmes must enhance the organisations of all sections of our people, wherever they may be
- iii) the programmes must encourage critical and creative thinking and working methods
- iv) the programme must promote the correct values of democracy, non-racialism, collective work, and active participation.

Therefore resolves :

- i) that the recommendations of the commission on people's education be referred to the in-coming committee for use as a guideline for the formulation of programmes to promote people's education at all levels
- ii) that all local, regional and national structures mobilise the necessary human and material resources in the first instance from within the communities and regions and then from other sources.

11. On School Attendance in 1986

This national consultative conference, convened by the SPOC at the University of the Witwatersrand on 28 and 29 December 1985, having considered in detail the question of whether students of the oppressed and exploited people of South Africa should return to school and if so, under what conditions.

- i) commends the students and their organisations for the principled and courageous manner in which they have conducted the struggle against inferior, racist and ethnic education
- ii) salutes the heroic sacrifices made by our students throughout the country.
- iii) acknowledges that the boycott campaign has resulted in fundamental political, organisational and educational gains in spite of the many problems experienced by the students, and that it has also helped to raise the level of consciousness and organisation of the oppressed and exploited people

Therefore resolves :

- i) to call on all students throughout the country to return to school of January 28, 1986
- ii) that unless the following demands are met before the end of March 1986, another conference shall be convened to consider what action to take :

- a) the erection of school buildings where such buildings have been partially or completely damaged
- b) the postponement of all examinations until March 1986
- c) the release of all students and teachers in detention
- d) the reinstatement of all dismissed, forcibly transferred or suspended teachers
- e) the unbanning of Cosas
- f) the recognition of democratically elected SRC's
- h) the lifting of the State of Emergency in all parts of the country

iii) to call on all relevant student, teacher and parent organisations to continue the struggle for :

- a) the immediate abolition of corporal punishment in all schools
- b) controls to prevent the sexual harassment of female students
- c) the abolition of all forms of racist education
- d) the implementation of people's education in our schools

to recommend to all democratic organisations to exhort students to return to schools on the above conditions.

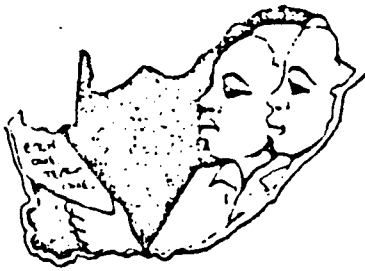
CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS

COSAS

EASTERN CAPE REGIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
WELCOMES YOU ALL TO THE:

FOURTH

EASTERN CAPE REGIONAL COUNCIL



PROGRAMME

DATE :

PLACE :

11/10/88

10/11/88

C43.

**DYNAMIC FREE AND COMPULSORY
EDUCATION FOR ALL**

TIME

6.30- - WAKE UP EVERYBODY
7.30- - BREAKFAST
8.30- - INTRODUCTION AND WELCOME-M. POSWA
8.45--- OPENING ADDRESS -F.L. FANI
BRANCH REPORTS
9.15- - CRADOCK
9.45- - UITENHAGE
10.15-- KING WILLIAMSTOWN
10.45- -TUBALETHU HIGH SCHOOL
11.15- -BREAK BREAK
SESSION CHAIRED BY:M. POSWA
11.25- -GRAAF REINET
12.00- -PORT ALFRED
12.30- -PORT ELIZABETH
1.00- -LUNCH LUNCH
AFTERNOON SESSION:CHAIRED BY: N.SIWISA
2.00 - -FORT BEAUFORT
2.30 - -EAST LONDON
3.00 - -COOKHOUSE
3.30 - -SOMMERSET EAST
4.00 - -GRAHAMSTOWN
4.30 - -QUEENSTOWN
5.00 - -ADELAIDE
5.30 - -BREAK BREAK
SESSION:CHAIRED BY :B.L. MAKUPHULA
5.40 - -ALICEDALE
6.10 - -HEALDTOWN
6.30 - -SUPPER SUPPER
SESSION - CHAIRED BY: M.POSWA ~~RELESORO~~
7.15 - -COSAS THEME FOR 1985 T. MASHIMBYE
7.45 - - COMMISSIONS ON THEME
8.15 - - COMMISSIONS REPORT

SECOND DAY:
18-06

Morning Session: Chaired By T.L.Manggase

6:30 Wake Up Comrades
7:30 Breakslow and Fast
8:30 Commissions On:Branch Report
9:30 Commissions Report
11:00 Break Break Break
11:10 Commissions Report
12:15 Role Of Women In The Struggle
12:40 Questions And Discussion
1 :00 Lunch lunch -----

Afternoon Session:

2:00 International Youth Year-Rev.C.Nissan/Peyco
3:00 Commissions On Iyy
3:30 Commissions Report
4:00 Crisis In Education And State Responce
4:30 Questions And Disscussions
4;45 BREAK BREAK BREAK
5:00 R.E.C. Report
6:00 Supper
7:00 Clarification & Disscussion On Report
8:00 Elections: M NONTSELE & T.MASHIMBYE
11:00 MLEVO SESSION

*****AMANDLA *****EACH ON

CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS COSAS

EASTERN CAPE REGIONAL COUNCIL MINUTE SECRETARIES' PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY

MORNING SESSION

- PORT ELIZABETH
- TUBALETHU HIGH SCHOOL
- COOKHOUSE
- R-E-C.MEMBER

AFTERNOON SESSION :

- GRAHAMSTOWN
- ADELAIDE

KING WILLIAMSTOWN

R-E-C. MEMBER

EVENING SESSION:

- PORT ALFRED
- CRADOCK
- EAST LONDON
- R-E-C.MEMBER

SECOND DAY:

MORNING SESSION:

- SOMMERSET EAST
- FORT BEAUFORT
- QUEENSTOWN
- R-E-C.MEMBER

AFTERNOON SESSION:

- ALICEDALE
- GRAAF REINET
- UITENHAGE
- R-E-C.MEMBER

EVENING SESSION:

- HEALDTOWN
- DIMBAZA
- PORT ELIZABETH
- R-E-C.MEMBER



In each session we ask the above branches to put their people as secretaries as indicated on the chart.

ISSUED BY COSAS EASTERN CAPE R-E-C.

EACH

ONE

TEACH

ONE

COSAS EASTERN CAPE REGIONAL COUNCIL - 17-19 JUNE 1985

CA44

REGISTER Albany, 1070188

NAME	BRANCH	PORTFOLIO
K- NOMALANGA BLOWU	S.N.G 1 X	WOMEN OFFICERS
MELVIS PIETERSEN R	G.R.T. 2 ✓	ACTING CHAIRPERSON
Charmaine Sam	G.R.T. 3	Recording Secretary
DAVID DUKA	G.R.T. 4	Organiser
Echenoot Pitsofane	G.R.T. 5	Treasurer
M JAMES NGOMSIJA	G.R.T. 1 X	PUBLICITY SECRETARY
August Nombekwye	Fort Beaufort 2 ✓	Additional members
Egzi Mucocini	Fort Beaufort 3	Publicity secretary
Makhupe Zokozo	Thubalethu chair 4	Vice Chairperson
Nonwade hony	Thubalethu 5	ADDITIONAL MEMBER ✓
HLANGA NAFANI	THUBALETHU 1 X	
PHUMZILE MATIKINDA	VERED TOWN 2 ✓	
MADINDA NIDUMISO	Grahamstown 3	Publicity Secretary
KASTER KEPE	GRAHAMSTOWN 4	TREASURER
YOMGUNDISO KULANI	GRAHAMSTOWN 5	VICE SECRETARY
BOBULO NEEBA	QUENSTOWN 1 X	CHAIR
Mkhomo Jean a	Queenstown 2	Publicity Secretary
Makhupe Pitsofane	Queenstown 3	Vice Chairperson
Thandiswa Ntshona	Queenstown 4	Secretary
Phiso Ntshona	SOMERSET EAST 4	Publicity Secretary
Phiso Ntshona	SOMERSET EAST 5	Chairperson
Thandiswa Ntshona	SOMERSET EAST 6	CHAIRPERSON
Sunshine Blowu	SOMERSET COAST 8	TREASURER
Subaile Yamtelo	SOMERSET COAST 9	CHAIRPERSON
M Benjamin bibiza	PORT ELIZABETH 5	P. Secretary
BUYILE FIYANI a	KIRKWOOD 1 X	O. SECRETARY
M MANICHA	PORT ELIZABETH 2	SECRETARY GENERAL

	NAME	BRANCH	PORTFOLIO
	Vuyani Booysen	Kirkwood (3)	SECRETARY
	April Lungophi X	Kirkwood (4)	Organ Chairperson
	Misile Swazi	Kirkwood (5)	Vice Chairperson
	Vuzumzi Maswili	Adelaide 1 X	Vice Chairperson
	MARTINI TISO	ADELAIDE 2V	Publicity secretary
	Sowika Tawani	Adelaide (3)	Secretary
K +	Lindelwa Majongile	Adelaide ^{RECORDS} (4)	W. Organizer
	Iabelo Nkasi	Adelaide (5)	Treasurer ✓
	Sifiso Comagn O	Adelaide 1 X	Chair-person
	Tony Jike	GRAHAMSTON 2V	Chair-person.
	ANTON NDZIMA	Fort BEAUFORT (3)	TREASURER
	Thamie Mpotulo	Fort Beaufort (4)	W. Organizer
	Simplice Mkungwana	Port Elizabeth (5)	Chairman
	Lukisa Faku	Port ELIZABETH 1 X	TREASURER
X	Nongaba Blula	Port ELIZABETH	W. ORGANIZER
	Sithembiso Mnyathi	Port Elizabeth (3)	Vice chairperson
	Lulanile Nthokwane	Port Alfred (4)	Vice chairperson
KV	Pumla Mxuma	Port Alfred (5)	Woman organizer
	Vukile Mawaka	Port Alfred 1 X	publicity secretary
	Bongani Matyumba	Port Alfred 2 ✓	Chairperson
	George Ngese	Port Alfred (3)	Secretary
	William Mzimba	Port Alfred (4)	Treasurer
	ARCHIE SIWISA	THUBALETHU (5)	Chairperson
	ALIMANI GQAMANA	THUBALETHU 1 X	ADDITIONAL MEMBER
	LUYANDA MAFUMISA	EAST LONDON 2 ✓	R. Faku Secretary
M	Tiembisile Tongoni	East London (3)	E.L.B. Chairperson
	Khurweya Mqombeli	East London (4)	Additional Member
	Yogo Sogi	EAST LONDON (5)	(Act) SECRETARY ASSOC.
	Mkhawuleki Sifingo	East L 1 X	Additional member
=	MFISI MASANA	E L 2V	VICE CHAIRPERSON
	Phumisa Hobongwana	King Williams town (3)	publicity secretary

NAME	BRANCH	PORTFOLIO
Mafanile Kota Lino Gwagwani	King Williamstown Gradock [5]	Additional member. Secretary (R.E.C.)

COSAS

FACH ONE TEACH ONE

TEL.....

EASTERN CAPE REGIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS

CA45

N. Chay 1076/88

GREETINGS FROM THE R.E.C.

The struggle for democratic SRCs is still going on with the kind of responses that we get from this racist, oppressive, brutal and minority government led by P.W. Botha and Magnus Malan. The response that we get from this Pretoria group is that of detaining our people and killing them. Hundreds of our people have been brutally shot at by the South African Police and the SADF. They have on the 21 March 1985 on the 25 anniversary of Sharpsville Massacre created another massacre in Uitenhage's Langa Township. On this day they killed about 70 people who were peacefully marching to a funeral of six people shot by these murderers.

They have now banned all meetings until the 31 March 1986. This we see as another attempt by this government to crush the student movement and in fact they are banning our organisation (COSAS). Our united efforts must not at all be stopped by these cowardly actions aimed at destroying our organisation. We must at this time organise mobilise our people and fight back. Let us harrass the enemy in all corners and let us use whatever means available to us. We call upon you to intensify our struggle against the enemy and those who collaborate with it.

To those areas who have decided to go back to classes this year, COSAS calls upon you to FORCE AND ELECT SRC structures in your schools. Let us not wait for them to grant us SRCs. Let us all unite in our schools and become uncontrollable and ungovernable. Let us call meetings in our schools to show this government that we shall not obey the order on us.

FORWARD WITH THE DEMOCRATIC SRCs
"UNITED ACTION FOR DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION"

THANK YOU

YOURS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION

Temba Mangqase
Reg. Full-time Organiser

TEMBA MANGQASE

CA46

RD

D. Moller
10/6/88

NATIONAL EDUCATION CRISIS COMMITTEE

SECOND NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

KEYNOTE ADDRESS, SATURDAY 29 MARCH 1986

PEOPLE'S EDUCATION FOR PEOPLE'S POWER

Friends, Comrades,

I welcome you to this historic gathering, a meeting of people from all over the country, from every province, from big and small towns, rural and urban areas. We gather here as a meeting of people drawn from all walks of life, from all sections of the people: students, teachers, parents, workers, community and political leaders. We bring together all sections of the oppressed community and all who detest apartheid. We have tried to ensure representation of all political tendencies and all sections of our population, black and white.

This is a truly historic conference in the tradition of earlier national meetings such as the Congress of the People of 1955 and the 1961 All-in Africa conference.

It is an important lesson to the apartheid forces: The people stand united. Ten years after the 1976 rising we remain united in our demand for the ending of apartheid education and the establishment of a democratic, people's education. We also remain convinced that this can only be achieved with the eradication of the apartheid system and the establishment of a democratic people's South Africa.

Ever since 1976 the people have recognised that apartheid education cannot be separated from apartheid in general. This conference once again asserts that the entire oppressed and democratic community is concerned with education, that we all see the necessity of ending gutter education and we all see that this is a political question affecting each and every one of us.

Let us now turn to the critical question which concerns us all, all oppressed and democratic South Africans. The December Conference gave the government until today to meet the demands of parents, students and teachers. Has the government met the demands? We want to answer this loudly and clearly so that there can be no mistaking what we are saying: The answer is NO. They have not met our demands.

We are saying this for two reasons: firstly most of the demands which we made in December have not been met. Secondly any steps the government has taken have been sideways steps. They lifted the emergency because they were forced to do so, because they were afraid of the united mass action of the people which they know is coming after March 31. At the same time they said they were going to impose a permanent emergency by giving the SAP and SADF powers throughout the country, whereas previously they have only had these in parts of the country.

In the meantime, the emergency in fact continues to exist throughout the country. There is little difference now from when the official state of emergency was in force. It was after the emergency was lifted, that our children were shot in Kabokweni in the Eastern Transvaal and that other atrocities were perpetrated. The demands of the December Conference have not been met.

¹⁰
As we meet:

- * Cosas remains banned
- * Students are still in detention
- * Teachers continue to be dismissed and forcibly transferred
- * Attempts are still being made to stop democratic SRCs from functioning.
- * School buildings are unrepaired
- * Troops are still in the townships.

Boycotts have taken place throughout the country because of the intransigence of the authorities, their refusal to meet our just demands.

THE CURRENT SITUATION.

We stand today at a crossroads in our struggle for national liberation. We hold the future in our hands. The decisions we take at this conference will be truly historic, in the sense that they will help determine whether we go forward to progress and peace, or whether the racists push us backwards and reverse some of the gains that we have made, towards barbarism and chaos.

I want to make it clear that these aren't empty slogans. When we say that we have reached a decisive historical moment, this is based on a careful assessment of our current reality. In any struggle it is extremely important to recognise the critical moment, the time when decisive action can propel that struggle into a new phase. It is also important to understand that this moment doesn't last forever, that if we fail to take action that moment will be lost.

This moment has a number of important features:

- the state has lost the initiative to the people. It is no longer in control of events.
- the masses themselves recognise that the moment is decisive, and are calling for action.
- the people are united around a set of fundamental demands, and are prepared to take action on these demands.

Having said this, I want to strike a note of caution. It is important that we don't misrecognise the moment, or understand it

to be something which it is not. We are not poised for the immediate transfer of power to the people. The belief that this is so could lead to serious errors and defeats. We are however poised to enter a phase which can lead to transfer of power. What we are seeking to do is to decisively shift the balance of forces in our favour. To do this we have to adopt the appropriate strategies and tactics, we have to understand our strengths and weaknesses, as well as that of the enemy, that is, the forces of apartheid reaction.

Having said this, let us describe some of the main features of the current situation. The government introduced the state of emergency because it was losing political control. It hoped that the emergency would achieve two objectives: firstly, to stop the advances of the democratic movement, and to destroy the people's organisations which were taking control in various parts of the country. Secondly it aimed to reinstitute the puppet bodies in the townships which had been destroyed since the Vaal uprising ten months previously. Through this two-pronged attack it hoped to regain control, regain the initiative, and impose its apartheid reforms on the people.

In fact, the state failed hopelessly in these objectives. Its brutal actions, and atrocities committed by the SADF and SAP, only angered the people more and mobilised them in evergrowing numbers. Puppet structures, instead of being restored, came under more widespread attack. In a number of areas people's

organisations strengthened their structures and became more rooted in the masses. Struggle began to be waged in all corners of the country and new organisations sprang up daily. Where youth had previously waged the struggle alone, whole communities now involved themselves in united action against the regime.

Despite the heavy blows against our leaders and organisations, there was a real strengthening of the democratic forces, the people's camp; and a weakening of the forces of apartheid, the enemy camp. Let us first look at the situation in the enemy camp. When the regime declared the emergency, all sections of the white ruling bloc supported it, in the belief that the resistance of the people would be crushed, paving the way for a Buthelezi-Muzorewa option. Barely one month later this appearance of unity had crumbled. Mass resistance had spread and taken new forms. The regime stood more isolated than ever before at the international level; and the economic crisis reached new proportions with the loss of investor confidence in the stability of the South African regime.

This situation brought home to its allies that the regime was no longer able to rule in the old way. The people heightened contradictions within the ruling bloc by strategies such as the consumer boycott. The regime became increasingly divided and unable to act as greater pressure built up, locally and internationally, to meet the people's demands. The divisions reached right into the cabinet itself, as sections of the government differed with each other on the correct way to deal

with the situation. The SPCC initiative created public divisions between the SADF and SAP on the one hand, and the DET on the other; something which previously would have been unthinkable.

The initiative passed into the hands of the people. The ANC, in particular, became seen as the primary actor on the South African stage. Not only the people, but sections of the white ruling bloc, began to look to the ANC to provide an indication of future direction.

Doubts amongst whites in the ability of parliament to provide a solution to the country's problems reached a peak with the resignation of Van Zyl Slabbert. Politically, therefore, the regime had become totally isolated, both locally and internationally. Morally, it had been exposed as totally bankrupt and without any legitimate right to rule. Economically, it faced its worst crisis ever.

It was in this context that they lifted the state of emergency. They did not do this from a position of strength. The people forced them to lift the emergency. They are trying to gain a breathing space before launching a new offensive against the people.

A number of pressures forced the regime to lift the emergency. But it was the deadline which was set at the December conference which was the decisive factor. They knew that the eyes of the

whole country would be on the decisions of this conference, and they hoped that the lifting of the emergency would defuse a programme of united action. We know that they intend re-imposing the emergency in another form. But we must not let this happen. We must frustrate this scheme.

Advances of the People

When the emergency was declared, a situation of ungovernability existed mainly in two areas, the Eastern Cape and the East Rand. By the beginning of this year the situation was very different. Ungovernability had not only extended to far more areas. The people had actually begun to govern themselves in a number of townships.

The period of the emergency saw very important advances made by the people. Confronted by the terror of the SADF and SAP, the people, under the leadership of their organisations, closed ranks. Structures were built which would survive the period of the emergency and beyond it. In a number of townships, the area was split up into zones, blocks and areas, each of which would have its own committee, and some townships developed street committees.

As a result, in many cases our organisations matured and grew under the guns of the SADF. Action taken against the leadership didn't result in the collapse of our organisations. Not only did our organisations grow in strength, they often took over the

running of the townships. So we saw the emergence of zones of people's Power in a number of townships. This development is so important that I shall deal with it separately later.

Another feature of the emergency was the highly political character of the struggle we waged, and the tendency for the struggles to develop in a national direction. The masses linked up local issues with the question of political power. A set of national demands emerged which transcended specific issues or regional differences. The transformation of SPCC from a locally based education initiative into a national body combining educational and political issues is an important instance of this development.

Our struggle took on an increasingly national character in another sense too. From being youth-led, the struggle began to involve all sections of the population. Greater involvement of parents gave rise in turn to initiatives such as that of the SPCC. This development wasn't confined to education however. Parents and workers began to take a more active involvement in all issues concerning the community. There was a general recognition in the democratic movement that it was a major challenge to consolidate and accelerate this process. There was also a recognition that serious obstacles existed which had to be tackled. Our youth organisations began to play an important role in trying to channel the militancy of unorganised youth into disciplined action, responsive and accountable to the whole community.

Complementing this was the development of a close relationship between the trade unions and the rest of the democratic movement. The formation of Cosatu was of particular importance in this regard, since it took a strong stand supporting trade union involvement in community and political issues.

In terms of developing the struggle nationally, we made our most significant advance in the last months of the emergency. For the first time in decades, our people took up the struggle in the rural areas. People in a number of bantustan areas challenged the so-called tribal authorities, and in some instances even replaced these bantustan sellouts with people's village councils. Areas which the enemy could previously rely on as zones of subservience and passivity were now being turned into zones of struggle. In the midst of the emergency our people waged campaigns against these puppets in seven of the nine bantustans. Of course, the majority of our people in the rural areas have yet to challenge their oppressors. But the significance of these developments should not be underestimated. Every day this process is being furthered as more and more people in the rural areas take up the cudgels of freedom.

In summary, then, a new situation developed in the course of the emergency, with a number of special features. On the side of the regime, they found themselves totally isolated, divided and unable to act effectively. On the people's side, organisation

often matured, sprung up in new areas, and resistance took on an increasingly national character. We have isolated these as the most significant features of this period, as the features which characterise the special situation, or decisive moment in which we find ourselves.

This doesn't mean that the regime has no strengths and we have no weaknesses. If we overplay the regime's weaknesses and ignore their strengths we shall be fooling ourselves. More importantly, if we only concentrate on our strengths and ignore our weaknesses we shall commit serious errors. I have pointed to positive tendencies which have to be encouraged. But we must also be aware of the counter tendencies which threaten to reverse our struggle if we don't address them seriously. We need to consolidate, defend and advance the gains we have made in this period. In this way we can deepen the breakthroughs we have achieved in the various parts, thereby ensuring that temporary gains are transformed into fundamental and long-lasting features of our struggle.

DEFEND, CONSOLIDATE AND ADVANCE

We have said that we must have no illusions about the type of regime we are dealing with. The increase in atrocities since the lifting of the state of emergency shows that we can expect no let-up. The regime may be losing control, but as it gets more desperate, so its actions get more criminal. The advances which the people have made mean that the old methods of state repression are no longer effective. Detaining our leaders no longer frightens off our people or breaks our organisations.

It is why the system is adopting new methods to try and destroy us. These methods are taking three main forms. What they all have in common is that they are illegal or semi-legal, and that they use secret terror or more open fascist methods. They all involve physical attacks or killing of our leaders and ordinary residents.

Firstly our people are being attacked by apartheid vigilante squads in areas where apartheid authority has been challenged or destroyed. From Moutse to Welkom to Lamontville these agents are operating to try and prop up the rejected community councils and tribal authorities.

Secondly apartheid death squads are operating to assassinate important leaders of the people. Since the killing of Matthew Goniwe a number of our leaders have fallen to these agents. Our people have foiled a number of other attempts on the lives of our leaders. Assassinations have happened in areas such as Leandra

where our people are threatening to establish democratic control of their communities; or where the process of people's power has advanced such as in the Eastern Cape and Pretoria. It is not possible to say exactly who is responsible for such murderous acts, since these cowards strike under the cover of darkness. But we just have to ask ourselves, who has the capacity to mount these actions, and who stands to benefit from them?

Thirdly, the SADF and SAP hooligans are being given powers to act as they please, to use emergency powers, whether there is an emergency or not, killing and maiming our people. The government has said that it intends to make this legal by giving them permanent emergency powers throughout the country. This is a formal declaration of war on the people of South Africa.

The aim of these three methods is to frighten our people and break their morale, thereby leading to the disintegration of their resistance. So far they have only had this effect where our people are not strongly organised. In areas where we have developed strong people's committees, these attacks have been resisted and sometimes frustrated. The people have seen the need to defend their leaders, defend their organisations in order to consolidate and advance.

FORWARD TO PEOPLE'S POWER

Why do we use the slogan "Forward to People's Power"? Firstly it indicates that our people are now seeing the day when the people of South Africa shall have the power, when the people shall govern all aspects of their lives, as an achievable reality which we are working towards.

Secondly, it expresses the growing trend for our people to move towards realising people's power now, in the process of struggle, before actual liberation. By this we mean that people are beginning to exert control over their own lives in different ways. In some townships and schools people are beginning to govern themselves, despite being under racist rule.

When our people kicked out the puppets from the townships they made it impossible for the regime to govern. They had to bring in the SADF as an army of occupation. All they could do was to harass and use force against our people. But they couldn't stop the people in some townships from taking power under their very noses, by starting to run those townships in different ways. In other words the struggles which the people has fought, and the resulting situation of ungovernability, created the possibilities for the exercise of people's power.

People exercised power by starting to take control in areas such as crime, the cleaning of the townships and the creation of people's parks, the provision of first aid, and even in the schools.

I want to emphasise here that these advances were only possible because of the development of democratic organs, or committees, of people's power. Our people set up bodies which were controlled by, and accountable to, the masses of people in each area. In such areas, the distinction between the people and their organisations disappeared. All the people young and old participated in committees from street level upwards.

The development of people's power has caught the imagination of our people, even where struggles are breaking out for the first time. There is a growing tendency for ungovernability to be transformed into elementary forms of people's power, as people take the lead from the semi-liberated zones.

In the bantustans, for example, struggles against the tribal authorities have developed into struggles for democratic village councils. These councils are actually taking over in some areas, thereby adapting the forms of people's power developed in the townships to rural conditions.

We must stress that there is an important distinction between ungovernability and people's power. In a situation of ungovernability the government doesn't have control. But nor do the people. While they have broken the shackles of direct government rule the people haven't yet managed to control and direct the situation. There is a power vacuum. In a situation of people's power the people are starting to exercise control.

An important difference between ungovernability and people's power is that no matter how ungovernable a township is, unless the people are organised, the gains made through ungovernability can be rolled back by state repression. Because there is no organised centre of people's power, the people are relatively defenceless and vulnerable. Removal of our leadership in such situations can enable the state to reimpose control. We saw, for example, the setbacks experienced by our people in the Vaal and East Rand. Despite heroic struggles and sustained ungovernability, the state through its vicious action was able to reverse some of the gains made in these areas. Where, however, people's power has become advanced, not even the most vicious repression has been able to decisively reverse our people's advances. If anything, their repressive actions serve to deepen people's power in these zones and unite the people against the occupying forces. In the Eastern Cape people's power forced the SADF out of the townships, if only temporarily.

The reason that people's power strengthens us to this extent is that our organisation become one with the masses. It becomes much more difficult for the state to cripple us by removing our leadership; or attacking our organisations. Instead they confront the whole population and occupy our townships. As our people make increasing gains through the exercise of people's power, experience the protection of our mass organisations, and frustrate the attacks of the regime, the masses tend to consolidate their position and advance. In other words, people's power tends to protect us and constantly opens up new

possibilities, thereby taking the struggle to a new level. This explains why people's power is both defensive and offensive at the same time.

Struggles over the past few months demonstrate that it is of absolute importance that we don't confuse coercion, the use of force against the community, with people's power, the collective strength of the community. For example, when bands of youth set up so called "kangaroo courts" and give out punishments, under the control of no-one with no democratic mandate from the community, this is not people's power. This situation often arises in times of ungovernability. We know that this type of undisciplined individual action can have very negative consequences.

When disciplined, organised youth, together with other older people participate in the exercise of people's justice and the setting up of people's courts; when these structures are acting on a mandate from the community and are under the democratic control of the community, this is an example of people's power.

We have seen that people's power, unlike exercise of power by individuals, tends to be disciplined, democratic and an expression of the will of the people. It develops the confidence of our people to exercise control over their own lives and has the capacity to achieve practical improvements in our every day lives.

A very important, almost astonishing, achievement of our people in this regard has been in the area of crime control. Apartheid and crime make very good bedfellows. They thrive on each other. In fact, very often it is difficult to tell them apart! But people's power and crime cannot co-exist. I am not saying this lightly. Crime has thrived in all townships in the country. But in the areas where people are taking control, crime is being ped out.

This shows that the people do have the power, if we stand united in action. We can achieve things we would otherwise never imagine possible if we are organised, if we use our collective strength. Where we have developed people's power we have shown that the tendency for one section of the community to lead, while the others remain passive, can be overcome. Therefore, those initiatives which overcome these divisions and bring our people together must be jealously guarded and developed to their full potential. The National Education Crisis Committee is one such initiative.

The NECC has opened the way for people's power to be developed in our struggle for a free, democratic, compulsory and non-racial education. The crisis committees have brought all sectors of the community together in the pursuit of this noble goal. Students, parents and teachers now have democratic organisations available through which we have begun to take some control over education. They provide the vehicles through which divisions between young

and old, teachers and parents can be overcome. Not only this, but our democratic crisis committees can, and must be used to help tackle all the problems which we face, to develop and deepen people's power in the townships and in the schools. The education struggle is a political struggle in South Africa. We are fighting for the right to self-determination in the education sphere as in all other spheres.

PEOPLE'S EDUCATION FOR PEOPLE'S POWER.

The struggle for People's Education is no longer a struggle of the students alone. It has become a struggle of the whole community with the involvement of all sections of the community. This is not something which has happened in the school sphere alone; it reflects a new level of development in the struggle as a whole.

It is no accident that the historic December Conference took place at a time when our people were taking the struggle for democracy to new heights. At a time when the struggle against apartheid was being transformed into a struggle for people's power. In line with this, students and parents were no longer only saying "Away with apartheid, gutter education!" We were now also saying "Forward with People's Education, Education for Liberation!"

The struggle for people's education can only finally be won when we have won the struggle for people's power. We are facing a vicious and desperate enemy, an enemy which wants at all costs to maintain a system of racist domination and exploitation that includes Bantu Education. Any gains which we make are only finally guaranteed when that enemy is finally defeated, once and for all.

We are also facing an enemy which is unwilling to reason, which is unmoved by the hunger of children, or cries of suffering. It only understands power and that there are two types of power. Its own power and the power which comes from the organised masses, people's power. Therefore gains we make in the education struggle depend on our organised strength, on the extent to which we establish organs of people's power.

In the few short months since the December conference, we have already seen some of the things People's Power can achieve in our education struggle. We have also seen that the state will do anything it can to reverse these gains and turn them into defeats. In hundreds of schools students have established democratic SRCs, but the state is doing everything it can to frustrate and crush them. The state has conceded our demand for free text books, but tries to wriggle out of this by saying there aren't enough. Also, many detainees, student leaders, are being released, but then excluded from schools. These are only a few examples which show the kind of enemy we face.

But it is also true that where we are strongest, where people's power is most advanced, we are able to frustrate the state in its objectives. For example, in the Eastern Cape, they fired one of our democratic teachers. Through being organised, the people in that area were able to simply send that teacher back to school. They employed him. In fact they raised the funds among themselves, and said this is the people's teacher. If the state

can't pay him, they said, we will pay him ourselves, because this is how important people's education is to us.

Of course the people shouldn't have to pay that salary. They are getting slave wages and the taxes from the profits they make for the bosses are going to Botha's army. But since they do not yet control the budget for People's Education, this was one way they could enforce the people's will. That teacher is now teaching in their school.

Any gain like this, no matter how small, is crucial. It shows our ability in the face of all obstacles, to resolve our problems when we are united and organised.

Each gain we make opens up new possibilities. This is so, as long as we know the enemy we are fighting, and we never lose sight of the fact that we are waging a struggle for national liberation, for a democratic people's South Africa.

Another area where we are demonstrating the possibilities of people's power is through the school committees. The December Conference took a resolution to replace statutory parents' committees with progressive parent, teacher, student structures. Although these government committees continue in name, they have been rendered unworkable in many parts of the country. Our democratic people's committees have been established and are preparing to take more and more control over the running of the schools. They are the ones who are putting forward the pupil's,

demands and negotiating with the school principals. The government committees are now being ignored. In effect they are falling away. In some areas their members have abandoned them and joined the people's committees.

Even the Regional Directors of Education are meeting with the people's committees. And finally, of course, the central government has been forced to recognise the people's crisis committees by meeting with representatives of the NECC. Therefore the government-appointed bodies are being replaced at local, regional and national level by bodies of the people. This is a substantial achievement, since what the government has enforced for decades are now being replaced by the people in a period of three short months.

Of course we should mention here that teachers are also coming into the fold of the people. The decision by the traditionally conservative Atasa to withdraw from the structures of the DET reflects the beginning of this process. We now have to ensure that this process is accelerated, that teachers fully identify with the aspirations and struggles of the people. Gone are the days when teachers were forced to collaborate with apartheid structures. The people have opened the way. It is up to the teachers and the teacher's organisations to ensure that teachers follow the path of the people, the path of democracy. Our teachers need to follow the lead given by progressive teachers organisations such as Neusa and Wectu.

call upon those teachers following the path of collaboration abandon that path. Some teachers have allowed themselves to be used as tools to victimise student leaders and progressive teachers. Others have even been used as vigilantes against the struggles of their communities. It is our duty, parents, students and teachers alike to ensure that all teachers understand and are made part of the struggle for people's education. We cannot afford to allow any section of the community to be used against the struggles of our people. Let us take the heroic example of Matthew Goniwe as an inspiration to our teachers! Let us organise a fighting alliance between teachers, students and parents that will be unbreakable!

What do we mean when we say we want people's education? We are clear that we don't want Bantu Education but we must be clear about what we want in its place. We must also be clear as to how we are going to achieve this.

We are no longer demanding the same education as whites, since that is education for domination. People's education means education at the service of the people as a whole, education that liberates, education that puts the people in command of their destinies.

We are not prepared to accept any alternative to Bantu Education which is imposed on the people from above. This includes American or other imperialist alternatives designed to safeguard their selfish interests in the country, by promoting

elitist and divisive ideas and values which will ensure foreign monopoly exploitation continues.

Another type of 'alternative school' we reject is the one which gives students from a more wealthy background avenues to opt out of the struggle, such as commercially-run schools which are springing up.

To be acceptable, every initiative must come from the people themselves, must be accountable to the people and must advance the broad mass of students, not just a select few. In effect this means taking over the schools, transforming them from institutions of oppression into zones of progress and people's power. Of course this is a long-term process, a process of struggle, which can only ultimately be secured by total liberation. But we have already begun this process.

When we fight for and achieve democratic SRCs, and parents committees, we are starting to realise our demands that the People Shall Govern and that the Doors of Learning and Culture Shall Be Opened. We have to take this further and make sure that our teachers are prepared and able to assist students in formulating education programmes which liberate not enslave our children. The campaign to draw up an Education Charter is an important part in this process of shaping People's Education, since it will articulate the type of education people want in a democratic South Africa.

The apartheid authorities are unable to accept the transformation that is taking place in the schools. That is why, unlike previously when the authorities were doing their utmost to get children back to school, they are now locking children out of schools. Lock outs have occurred in a number of places including parts of the Eastern and Western Cape and Soshanguve and Witbank in the Transvaal. The regional director in the Western Transvaal simply closed all schools in his area recently. The response of students and parents has been to demand that the doors of learning and culture be opened, and there has been a move towards occupying the schools. People are claiming the schools as their property and demanding education as their right. In P.E. last week the DET locked the students out of the schools. Over two thousand parents took their children to the schools to demand that they be opened. I understand that they successfully occupied the schools. This is in line with action workers are taking in certain parts of the country, where they are occupying factories in defiance of the bosses' attempts to lock them out. These school occupations give students the opportunity to start implementing alternative programmes, people's education.

STRUGGLES IN THE COMMUNITIES

The demand for free, democratic people's education we have said, is part of, indeed inextricably tied to the struggle for a free, democratic, people's South Africa. The struggle against apartheid education is not a question for students and teachers alone. A conference like this demonstrates the concern of the entire community with the problem of gutter education.

Likewise the enemy views education as a crucial political issue. To ensure that our demands are not met, to maintain the existing educational system, SADF and SAP are deployed against our children, shooting and teargassing them - driving them into and sometimes out of schools, detaining and harrassing them in numerous other ways.

It is for this reason that our demands at the December conference were against apartheid education and also the broader acts of war against our communities.

Now, three months later, we have noted that our demands have not been met. What should our response be? It is not for me to preempt the decisions of this conference. What might be useful, however, is for me to outline some of the strategies and tactics that our people have adopted and are using at present in their

struggles against the enemy. It is important that we assess these and understand how best they can further some of the gains that we have made and how they can increase the crisis and disarray in the ranks of the enemy. What I am saying is that we do not choose tactics at random. Any tactic that serves to unite the entire community on as broad a basis as possible, involving as many sectors and areas as possible, must be encouraged.

Any tactic that is likely to be sustained and to help build our organisation; that consolidates our strength and our unity, must be encouraged. Any tactic that hampers this process must not be embarked on.

Against this background let us look at recent campaigns:

In many townships, community councillors have been forced to resign. We have noted that popular structures have often been erected to replace them. Through these democratic organs our people are starting to control their own lives. These organs are based on and simultaneously facilitate the development of organisation.

In many townships, especially in the Transvaal, successful rent boycotts have been instituted. Some of these have been sustained for more than two years. The value of rent boycotts is that they strike at the material basis of Black Local Authorities, while simultaneously relieving some of the economic pressures on the

masses. Without drawing exorbitant rents from our people, the community council system cannot operate. It is reported, now, that every month that the boycotts continue, the system is losing R2 million.

Amongst our people, unemployment has reached a record figure and continues to increase. GST continues to impose a heavy burden. In this situation, the people, by refusing to pay rent, transfer part of the burden to the system.

In the rural areas, bantustan rule is under sustained attack. So-called tribal authorities are being forced to resign and are sometimes being replaced by village councils that enjoy confidence and ensure the participation of the community.

One of the key forms of struggle employed in recent years has been the consumer boycott. The weapon's potency lies in the fact that it requires the organisation of the entire community in order to be effective. To sustain it requires strong, deeply-rooted organisational structures. Its success in the Eastern Cape lay in the street committees which facilitated the effective participation of most residents. This proved very effective in the Eastern Cape in the people's campaign to get the troops out of the townships.

Where organisation has been weaker the consumer boycott has not only been less successful, but its implementation has sometimes weakened rather than strengthened unity amongst the people. In such situations, young people, often well-meaning, have tended

to apply force instead of political education, to persuade the community to support the boycott. This has had the effect of alienating some people from the struggle.

Another dramatic and often-utilised weapon is the stayaway. Where it is based on strong organisation, it is powerful and builds unity not only within the community, but also between community and trade union organisations. Where such organisation is not present, where such stayaways are not adequately prepared, they tend to produce, as with consumer boycotts, intimidation instead of persuasion, disunity instead of growing unity of the people. The adequate preparation for such a tactic requires careful discussion amongst all sections of the community, including hostel dwellers, and especially between community and worker organisations. Only then is this weapon powerful and effective.

A crucial demand of the entire African people remains the abolition of the pass system. Sensing the continued popular anger and militancy, Comrade Barayi, president of Cosatu, made a call at the launch of the trade union federation, for the burning of the badges of slavery. Should such a call be implemented it is likely to capture popular imagination, to involve every section of the African community and enjoy the support of all democrats.

The struggles which I have mentioned are the context within which, I think, we need to understand our education struggles. I do not want to in any way dictate or pre-empt the outcome of the discussions at this conference. However, I believe that we need to plan our future struggle on the education front in the context of the broader struggle against apartheid and in line with the general tasks of the anti-apartheid forces at present.

During the emergency, the National Education Crisis Committee was both a shield and a spear: the question which we must now ask ourselves is how do we advance our struggle on the education front and at the same time strengthen, consolidate, unite and deepen our organisations?

In answering these questions, we need to weigh up how we advance the gains of the Parents Crisis Committees over the last three months and at the same time overcome their weaknesses.

As an organisation aiming at co-ordinated national response to the education crisis, NECC was able to unite parents, teachers, and students nationally around a single set of demands. This achievement was historic in the level of coherence it achieved in our organisations nationally and in terms of the enormous pressure it placed on the regime.

When planning our future, we need to ask ourselves how do we deepen and broaden this national unity? In assessing different strategies, we need to ask ourselves whether they will reach out

to communities not yet touched by our organisations, particularly those in the rural areas, bantustans and small towns.

We need to ask ourselves what actions, campaigns and strategies will overcome the uneven level of development of our organisations in different areas. In short, what action will pave the way for us to take even greater strides forward in all sections of the community, in all areas.

We also need to examine ways of making inroads into the white community. To break the stranglehold that apartheid education has on the minds of white children. We must show their parents that apartheid education provides no future for their children, or any of South Africa's children.

A significant achievement of NECC was its ability to begin building alliances between different sections of our oppressed people: between parents and students, between students and teachers, between parents and teachers. This has laid the basis for undermining the divisions which the state tried to create between youth and older people, between urban and rural communities, between professionals and other members of the community. We have already given examples of the achievements of these alliances so far. But we know that the bonds between these different sections of the community could be strengthened still further.

there are still areas where students are fighting the education

struggle without the support of their parents or teachers. There are still areas where the struggle is led by the youth and the students and older members of the community are left behind or alienated. There are still sections of the teaching profession who side with the apartheid government and promote its will. The question we face is how to strengthen the alliance between parents, teachers, and students. We will not defeat apartheid while the youth alone carry on the struggle against Bantu Education or other aspects of racist rule. We will not win while our ranks are split by teachers who have not yet thrown in their lot with the democratic movement. We will not win while parents remain alienated from the demands of their children. These weaknesses and divisions will only delay our victory.

Our task is to deepen the alliance between all sections of the community against Bantu Education and all aspects of apartheid rule. It is to look for strategies which continually strengthen and enlarge the ranks of the people and constantly weaken, divide and isolate the ranks of the enemy.

The December conference not only united different sections of the community, it also united all opponents of apartheid under a single banner against Bantu Education. The unity and hence the strength of the December conference shook the apartheid regime to its roots. Alone, isolated and disorganised it was unable to reassert Bantu Education in our schools. It lost the initiative and was only able to respond piecemeal to our demands. For this reason the government and all the forces of racism and

exploitation in our country have a deep-seated desire to prevent the success of this conference.

They long to undermine us by disuniting us. Just as we need unity in order to advance, so we must understand that any act of disunity is an act against the struggle, against the people. Any act of disunity aids the enemy. To cast aside our unity at this time is to weaken our shield and blunt our spear. Our greatest weapon lies in our collective organised strength.

We must remember that the enemy is not sleeping while we plan our activities. We know that it openly attacks us. But it does not only operate outside our ranks. It also operates from within our ranks.

From within, the enemy takes advantage of any sign of indiscipline, any disunity, every sign of weakness. It does this in order to confuse our people, to increase disunity, and sow chaos in our ranks.

When we look to the future we need to remember that our task is not only to broaden our unity, but also to deepen our organisation. It was the people's organisation which built democratically controlled schools committees, SRCs and parents Crisis Committees. This organisation has taken us from opposing Bantu Education to organising the people's alternative. The building of democratic organs of people's power is now our

priority. For those of you struggling on the education front, your task is to deepen people's control over education. This means strengthening democratic teachers organisations by recruiting all teachers into the ranks of these organisations, setting up SRCs in every school, and parent, teacher, student committees to control education in these schools. During the last months we have learnt that the state will not stand idly by and allow us to implement these actions. They will continue to harass us, to detain student leaders, to occupy our communities and to dismiss and transfer democratic teachers.

Our task is not only to build democratic organisation, but to build these in such a way that they can withstand the harassment of the apartheid government. We know that our greatest strength lies in the power of the people, in our mass based committees in the schools, streets and factories; in our co-ordinated strength in our national organisations, such as NECC.

Long live the struggle for democratic, people's education!

Long live the united popular struggle against apartheid!

Forward to a free, democratic people's South Africa!

Amandla Ngawethu!

Power to the People!