

ABA 60-63

Exid. van Dyk p. 6059 5.8.86

ABABO

Students' Representative Council Verteenwoordigende Studenteraad

UNIVERSITY OF THE NORTH
P.O. BOX 643
SOVENGA
0727
TEL. 65
TELEGR. UNIKON



UNIVERSITEIT VAN DIE NOORDE
P.K. (BUS) 643
SOVENGA
0727

P.O./Pk. SOVENGA
1985/10/17

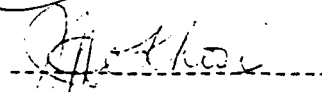
Resolution 14/84/85

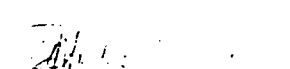
We the student body of the University of the North, gathered here in this our Tiro Hall, on this day the 7th June 1985 and noting, with utter disgust the continuous arbitrary harassment and detention of our colleagues by the racist security police.

Hereby resolve:

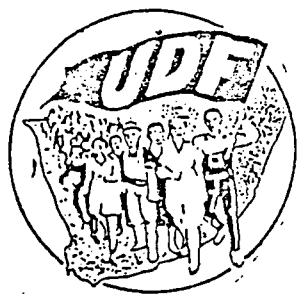
To found a student defence fund named after our tried and tested national Leader Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, herein referred to as the Mandela Students Defence Fund.

(MASDF)


M. J. MOKHOSI


MINUTE SECRETARY

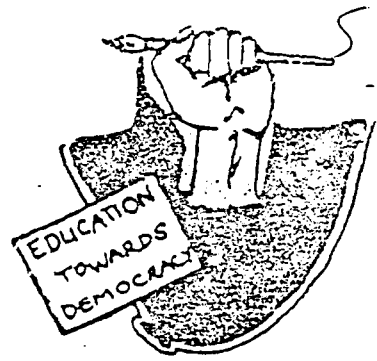
ABA 61



AZASO

Azanian Students Organisation

UNIVERSITY OF THE NORTH
P.O. BOX 566
SOVENGA
0727
4 October 1984



NEC
AZASO

Comrades

RE: RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE NEC

The Transvaal Regional Council held its meeting on the 8th September 1984. At this meeting quite a number of issues were discussed and delegates came out with a number of recommendations which I want to bring to your attention.

1. The Regional Council recommends to the NEC that AZASO should have a working constitution for SRCs. This recommendation came after discussions of the problems experienced by some institutions in having democratic SRC constitutions, especially the Colleges.
2. The Regional Council felt that the NEC does not respond to issues, and when it does it is usually after a long time, as evidenced during this very crisis in Education. The Regional Council recommends that the NEC should promptly respond to issues when the need arises; and City Press should be used as it to some extent gives us good coverage.
3. Delegates at the meeting felt that as affiliates of the UDF, we are to an extent to give direction to the UDF. Thus the Regional Council recommends that the NEC should recommend to the UDF that the next campaign to be taken by the UDF should be the Leadership Campaign. This recommendation came after some heated deliberations; and one reason for the Leadership Campaign is that the UDF is just from a successful Million Signature Campaign and an Anti-Election Campaign (Refer to the letter which I wrote to you some times back; the letter is dated 29th August 1984).
4. The Regional Council further recommends to the NEC that the AZASO General Students' Council (GSC) for 1984 should be held in the Eastern Cape.
5. As Turfloop had recommended that the campaign against the rules should be taken up nationally, and the regional Council having realized that the campaign cannot be a success due to the reports that were given by different branches, the Regional Council suggests that the NEC should recommend to branches to do more groundwork so that the campaign can be taken effectively next year. The NEC should also recommend that branches should write fact sheets about the rules so that this can be discussed at GSC.

For reference about all these, I am enclosing the minutes of the meeting of the 8th September 1984, Transvaal Regional Council.

Forward with the Education Charter.

Moeti Mpuru
SECRETARY

(19) 27/8/87

ASA 62

MESSAGE FROM THE ANC UNDERGROUND.....

Dear fellow patriots,

The racist minority government is once again trying to divide our people. They are trying to hoodwink our Indian brothers and sisters to vote in the dummy institution - the South African Indian Council.

The SAIC and similar bodies, are part of the ploy to buy off the Coloured and Indian people with false promises of democracy in order to further perpetuate white domination. These institutions are confirmation of the enemy's efforts to separate and divide our people by trying to draw the Indian and Coloured people into the white laager. The Boers would have us think that this means that the Indian and Coloured people will now be equal to whites.

THIS IS NOT TRUE!

The Indian people of South Africa, knowing this, have always rejected it and that is why the elections have repeatedly been postponed. Now the enemy is under pressure to halt the growing unity between our peoples. **THEY ARE OFFERING OUR BROTHERS CRUMBS FROM THE WHITE MAN'S TABLE - THEY CALL THIS EQUALITY!!!**

Our Indian brothers and sisters, since the formation of the Indian Congress in 1894, have always rejected the hated system of apartheid and race segregation.

In 1946 the Xuma-Dadoo-Naicker pact was formed uniting the two oppressed peoples against their common enemy - the white racist minority government of General Smuts.

It was Yusuf Dadoo, Chairman of the Indian Congress and Nelson Mandela, volunteer in Chief, who hand in hand led the Defiance Campaign in 1952.

The leaders of the Indian people, Ahmed Kathadra, Billy Nair, Chiba are serving long prison sentences in the fascist dungeons side by side with Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki.

It was Ahmed Timol, working for the ANC underground, who got thrown to his death from the 10th floor of the notorious John Vorster Square in 1971.

It was Krishna Rabilal, the fighting combatant of Umkhonto we Sizwe, who died with his comrades-in-arms in the Matola raid in 1981.

The African and Indian people of our country have always fought side by side.

THEIR ENEMY IS ONE.

It is this very alliance, forged throughout the years in struggle which strikes fear into the hearts of the Boers. It is this unity recently confirmed at the anti-SAIC meeting in Johannesburg by Dr. Jassad (Chairman of the Tvl. Anti-SAIC Committee), Ms. Albertina Sisulu, and Paul David (of the Free Nelson Mandela Committee in Durban).

THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS REJECTS THE SAIC

Please turn over.....

This is an enemy institution designed to split the ranks of the oppressed and win over a section to the side of the Boers as they have done with Mantanzima, Sebe and now Rajbansi.

The Indian people of South Africa reject the SAIC - THEY WILL NOT VOTE!

The ANC calls on the oppressed and freedom loving people of our country to mobilise in their organisations.

IT IS YOUR DUTY, the duty of your residents association, civic association, trade union, church, student and youth organisation, women's organisation, to pledge that organisations' solidarity with the anti-SAIC committees.

We must intensify the fight through our own local bodies, to show through action that we are one people fighting one enemy.

We speak with one voice.

We say... "A UNITED PEOPLE CAN NEVER BE DEFEATED"

FORWARD TO PEOPLES POWER!

DOWN WITH ENEMY INSTITUTIONS!

FORWARD TO A UNITED PEOPLES GOVERNMENT!

AMANDLA!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

JAMA SHAKTI!

Issued by the underground voice of the African National Congress. Please pass this on.

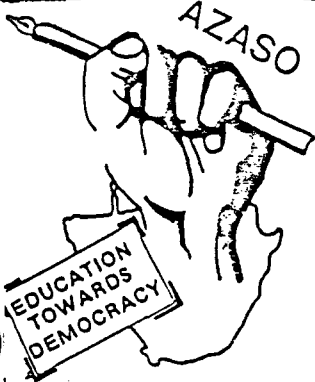
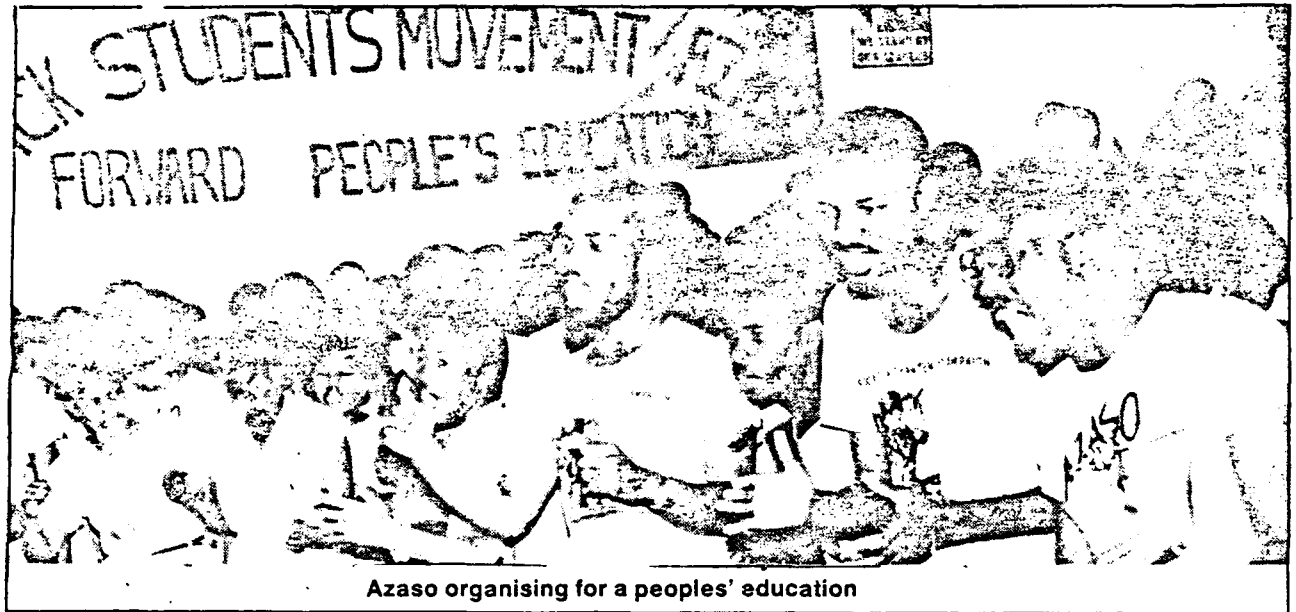
19 27/8/87

11619 27/8/87 pb

(20) 23/9/87 pb

AZASO

Azanian Students Organisation
Regional Newsletter (Tvl)

EXEC MESSAGE

The National Executive Committee of Azaso welcomes all of you to a new environment - the technikon, training college or university.

You will realise during your stay here that your noble ideals about a technikon, college or university are contradicted and frustrated by the present racist education system. As it were, for most of you have found out that making it to tertiary level of education has not been an easy task. Most of you have struggled through adverse conditions in primary and secondary schools to reach the point where you find yourself today. You have gone through overcrowded classrooms, poorly qualified and even unqualified teachers, lack of democratic student representation (SRC's), corruption in the apartheid

education departments and other adverse conditions caused by the political, economic and social situation in this country.

We know very well that those of us who ultimately reached this level of education are only a selected few out of the oppressed majority of this country. We only need to think back at the number of people who started with us in primary schools to realise how few are those who ultimately reach this level. Those of us who look at the situation narrowly will conclude that these majority who could not make it were not intelligent or hard-working enough to make it, but if we look at the situation more analytically we will realise that most of these people had more against them than us.

WHAT IS AZASO?

If you were taking keen interest in newspapers, TV and other media during 1984, especially during the anti-election campaign, you sure have heard about Azaso.

Aims and Objectives

Azaso is a national students organisation representing all Black ("Coloured", "Indian" and African) students in technikons, teachers' training colleges, some seminaries and universities. Its aims amongst other things is:

- *to unite the students of South Africa
- *to take up their demands and fight for a people's education
- *to represent them nationally and internationally
- *to further the workers' struggle and
- *to work towards the liberation of women

History

Azaso was formed in 1979 after the students realised that without the unity that existed during the days of the South African Students Organisation (Saso), the students would not be able to solve problems they faced at their places of study. These problems were, amongst others, bad food, lack of accommodation, harassment, unjust and unreasonable laws, expulsion of pregnant students, troublesome lecturers, the lack of democratic representation, and the lack of a clear political direction among students. As all these problems were common to students throughout the country, Azaso provided and still promotes unity in action by students.

Azaso was founded as a Black Consciousness organisation. In 1980/81 students realised the narrowness and disadvantages of this approach and thus Azaso has at its 1981 historic congress, made the Freedom Charter its beacon and foundation and uses the non-racial democratic approach.

The non-racial approach means that Azaso does not identify its enemies or its friends by the colour of their skin. It will work with anybody, be it a student, a priest or worker, whose aims and approach do not clash with those of Azaso. It believes that there is room for all those who have interest in and who wish to participate in the struggle. Further Azaso believes that for the struggle we must mobilize all human forces at our disposal to march to freedom.

But Azaso has only black students as members. Why? It is not because Azaso is racist! Our organisation has been formed, as mentioned, to fight against problems that are common to us. As black students we find that many day-to-day problems are specific to us only - and hence Azaso's membership now. Further we do, when necessary, work together with the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

We are a student organisation, and our primary site of struggle is education. We, however, know that our demands for a non-racial and democratic education system will never be met in this unjust order. This, therefore, necessitates our constant participation in the broader struggle of our people at all times. It is for this reason that we join the UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT and shall continue to participate in all its activities in a quest for a just, non-racial democratic South Africa.

AZASO calls on all of you to make 1985 a year in which our people's dream of concretising our education demands and a dream of a strong united student force shall be accomplished.

Democracy

The democratic approach means that as a member of Azaso and somebody who participates in its activities, you will contribute to the direction and advancement of Azaso. Your views will be taken into account and you will be encouraged to criticize, elect and discipline your leadership.

Azaso works very closely (principled alliance) with the Congress of South African Students (Cosas). Cosas operates like Azaso does, but at high school level.

Azaso is an affiliate (member) of the United Democratic Front (UDF). The UDF's actions have proven that it unites all the people of South Africa who are genuinely committed to march forward to people's power.

AZASO CHALLENGE



Azaso students challenge the education system

Our very position as a privileged minority is a challenge to us. To understand and appreciate the challenges facing the black student today we need to take a brief look at the South African political situation and the forces working to maintain it. The South African society is one torn apart by conflict. This conflict is mainly between those who own and control the wealth of the country and those who work and produce it but get nothing out of it except the minimum needed to keep them alive so that they can go to work every day. The conflict, inequality, racial oppression and economic exploitation are maintained by the system of apartheid.

We have seen how over the years the system has struggled to maintain its control of power and wealth through the use of laws and courts, propaganda, co-option of sections of the oppressed people and failing these, naked repression in the form of police force and the SADF.

On the other hand the masses have through their democratic organisations waged a protracted and gallant struggle against all aspects of oppression. Through their trade unions, youth, civic, professional, womens and general political organisations the masses have resisted and launched repeated attacks against the system of apartheid.

As black students it is important that we understand very clearly our position in this ongoing conflict. The challenge is on us to decide whether we are going to stand aloof, be part of the oppressive system or join the oppressed majority in their struggles. There is no room for "neutrality". In fact neutrality is the worst form of partiality. In order to be part of the oppressed, we must turn all privilege granted to us into instruments of strengthening the struggle for democracy. The solution does not lie in individual hard work and spending of sleepless, agonising nights, suffering in silence. The answer lies in our unity so that we can

1) Challenge the education system with all its manifestations. Expose the intentions and effects of the system to all our people.

2) Fight the overall oppression and exploitation which our people experience in all aspects of life.

The need for unity cannot be expressed in any stronger terms. We must not lay emphasis on our differences because by doing this we will only be doing good service to the enemy. Our unity must be based on those things which we have in common, those things that stem out of our oppression and our common love for freedom and democracy.

FORWARD WITH EC

The historic Azaso Congress of 1981 came up with important resolutions, one of which was to campaign for an education charter. This document was to contain the education demands of the people of South Africa especially the students. It is important to outline the objectives of the campaign for us to better understand this Education Charter Campaign.

The objectives are as follows:

1. To collect the demands of as many people as possible regarding education, through a process of widespread consultation.
2. To draw up a guideline for a future education system in a democratic South Africa, that will satisfy the needs of all the people.
3. To actively resist and take initiatives against oppression in all spheres of education.
4. To provide a concrete channel for the student grievances arising out of inferior education.
5. To guide student struggles in years to come.
6. To further understanding of the role of education in apartheid South Africa, and of the role of a progressive education system.
7. To build student unity and strengthen the non-racial student alliance.
8. To build and strengthen the organisations involved in the campaign.
9. To reach and mobilize as many sectors of the community as possible around the issue of education (bearing in mind that education affects all sectors of society).
10. To build unity between students and parents, workers, teachers and members of the community.

4

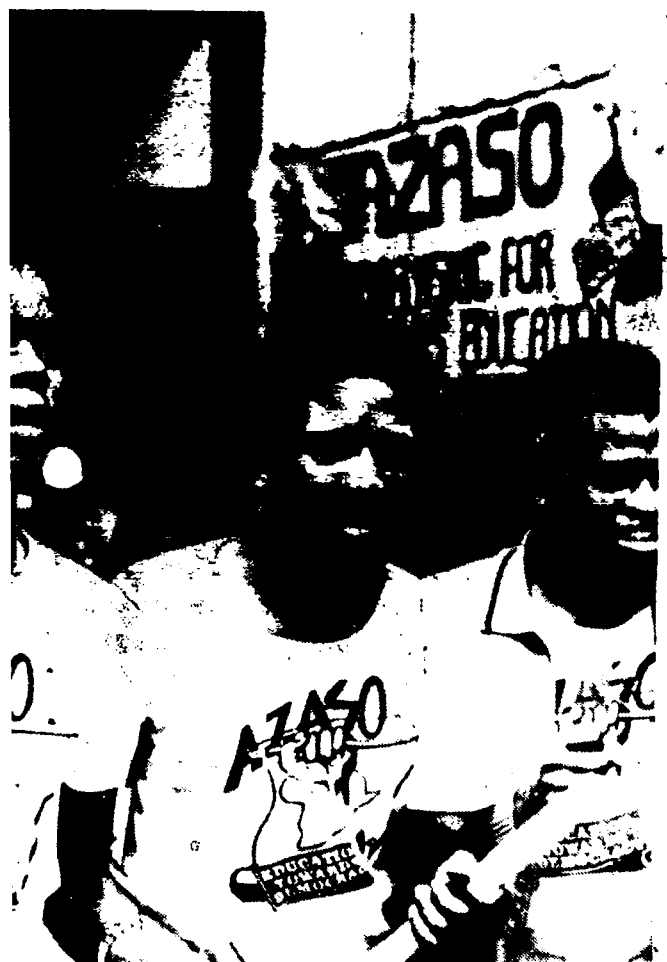


Azaso uniting students for der

Azaso and Cosas have been campaigning around the Charter for the past 3 years. The campaigning was at a very low level that decisive questions had to be asked as regards for instance the nature of the campaign, the direction, etc. It was then decided to form the Azaso Congress of '84 that the following steps should be followed:

1. That local committees from each Azaso branch be formed to facilitate the running of the campaign at local level.
2. To consult with other local clubs and societies in our campuses for the popularisation of the campaign.
3. To consult and invite other organisations of the people in our communities, on regional basis, to form regional committees for the taking up of the campaign.

EDUCATION CHARTER



ocratic education

To look at the possibility of national co-ordination.

The charter campaign is being visualized as a continuation of the people's resistance against inferior apartheid education, and as an elaboration to the clause in the people's Freedom Charter "The doors of learning and culture shall be opened". The charter campaign is also our tool to heighten the struggle for a free non-racial democratic education.

1984 has been the year of growing resistance on the part of our people on all fronts. Students took to the streets boycotting the exploitative and racist education system and all its manifestations through puppet representation, age limits, corporal punishments, etc. It was also the year in which the worker-student alliance was proved in practice more

firmly than ever before. That year also marked the total rejection of the Botha-Malan strategies to co-opt and divide our people on race and colour lines i.e. African from Coloured and Indian and also African from African (rural and urban). These sites of struggle are important for our education charter campaign for they symbolise the type of struggles our people have waged and still have to wage for the establishment of people's power; because the charter campaign is one of the many campaigns by our people to organise, to mobilise our people and sharpen our weapons of attack against the apartheid system.

This is also important because if we look at the Freedom Charter, we will realise that the Freedom Charter remains a response by the people of South Africa, protesting against the illegal government of this country.

The People's Charter

The Education Charter Campaign was therefore launched against this background, firstly in the Eastern Cape in September 1984 at Rhodes University. Natal also launched the campaign during the same weekend as the Eastern Cape launch. One of the most successful launches of the campaign was in the Transvaal where more than 2 000 people attended. The regions of the Western Cape, Orange Free State, etc, have still to launch the campaign at the next opportune moments.

One of the achievements of the education campaign so far was the coming together of all progressive student movements of South Africa (Azaso, Nusas, Cosas) in a non-racial united action.

continued on page 6

Education Charter Declaration

19
27/8/87

We, the peace-loving people of South Africa,

NOTING:

- that the separate and inferior system of education for the majority of the people of South Africa entrenches inferior and undemocratic ideas
- that the unequal education which students continue to reject further deepens the present crisis
- that the so-called reforms including the de Lange proposals and the White Paper are measures to ensure the continued survival of Apartheid education
- that under this New Constitution Apartheid education will still be felt in our classrooms and the cultural life of our people will still be harmed



BELIEVING:

- that education must be based on the needs and serve the interests of the people
- that education should be accessible to all regardless of colour, creed, sex or age
- that reforms will not bring about a lasting solution to our problems in education
- that our students struggles arise out of real grievances
- that education is not an issue affecting students alone but all sectors of our society
- that there can never be meaningful change in education until there is meaningful change in society

THEREFORE PLEDGE:

- to unite as workers, women, youth, students, professionals, sportspeople, and others and fight side by side
- to interlink the struggles in education with the broader struggle for a united, free, democratic and non-racial South Africa
- to engage ourselves actively in a campaign for an Education Charter that will embody the short-term, medium-term and long-term demands for a non-racial, free and compulsory education for all in a united and democratic South Africa based on the will of the people.

Charter cntd.

It is hoped that the education campaign will be the climax of the youth activities in 1985 around the programmes of the International Youth Year. It is also important to stress here that the reality of the Charter Campaign will be realised through conscious and untiring efforts of our people both active and supportive so that it could be possible to predict that the campaign will fold before the end of this year. Also important is the fact that the campaign will be meaningless if it does not get the full backing it desires from our people especially the students for it is them that must ultimately determine the short term, medium and long terms of the campaign, and whether the majority of the people will know about the campaign.

We need therefore to commit ourselves to this obligation and the highest ideals, to strive sparing neither strength nor courage side by side, shoulder to shoulder, to struggle tirelessly sharpening our offensive until the ideals espoused by Hector Peterson, Emma Sathekge, Bongani Khumalo and you are met in a non-racial democratic South Africa where the people shall govern.

Amandla awethu, matla ke a rona!!!

Forward to democratic SRC's!!!

Forward to the Education Charter Campaign

Forward to a people's education!!!

All power to the people!!!

20/9
6

THE FREEDOM CHARTER

The South Africa of today is the result of the common effort of all its peoples. The cities, industries, mines and agriculture are the fruits of the efforts of all its peoples. But the wealth thus created is used by and for the interests of the white minority only.

From the outset of history of our organised struggle the indigenous masses asserted their right to determine the direction and destiny of their lives and the land.

In the early fifties the liberation struggle was reaching new heights the need was seen for a clear statement of the future South Africa as the people saw it. Thus was born the Congress of the People Campaign. In this campaign the ANC and its allies invited the whole of South Africa to record their demands which would be incorporated in a common document called the Freedom Charter. Literally millions of people participated in the campaign and sent their demands of the kind of South Africa they wished to live in. These demands found final expression in the Freedom Charter.

Congress

The Freedom Charter was adopted at the Congress of the People representative of all the people of South Africa which met at Kliptown, Johannesburg on 25 and 26 June in 1955.

Three thousand delegates who gathered at Kliptown represented people from all walks of life. There were workers, peasants, intellectuals, women, youth and students of all races and colours. The Congress was the climax of the campaign waged by the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress, the Coloured Peoples' Organisation, the South African Congress of Trade Unions and the Congress of Democrats.

Thus the Freedom Charter became the common programme enshrining aspirations of all the freedom loving and progressive people of South Africa.

It is now 30 years since the adoption of the Freedom Charter. Throughout the years the Freedom Charter has

served as a beacon and a basis of struggle for the struggling masses of South Africa. Simultaneously the Freedom Charter has remained a threat against the white minority regime. One only has to look at the demands of the Freedom Charter to realise that not a single one of these demands can be met within the framework of apartheid.

Students

For us students the clause which states that "The doors of learning and culture shall be opened!" is of immediate importance and relevance. One of the biggest crimes of the apartheid regime is the damage it has done to the development of the people of South Africa in the fields of learning and culture. On the one hand the minds of the white people have been poisoned with all forms of unscientific and racialist indoctrination in their separate schools, colleges and universities.

To them has been made available all the worst forms of so-called western culture. As far as the black people are concerned the general position is of deprivation and racialistic discrimination all along the line. It is not only that blacks are virtually debarred from the cultural productions of mankind, but in addition everything has been done to prevent their developing their own national cultures. The general state is that of a racially motivated ideological education.

It is thus appropriate and our task for all the people of South Africa and students in particular, to mark the 30th anniversary of the Freedom Charter by:

- popularising the Freedom Charter
- organising the masses wherever they are for the attainment of a South Africa based on the Freedom Charter
- intensifying the struggle for a free democratic and non-racial education

Long live the Freedom Charter!

RELEASE OUR LEADERS

... again the South African government poses as the prince of peace - but we all know better.

In March last year the Nkomati Accord was signed with Mozambique. But it is not with Mozambique that they need to make peace, but with us. They need to release all our leaders, allow the return of all those in exile, and dismantle apartheid. But no, instead they shoot us, detain us, harass us - 1984 was yet another year of repression.

Then of course, there was the new constitution - "One step in the right direction," they said. They announced that apartheid was to be dismantled pillar by pillar. But no, we see no change. Apartheid is being more firmly entrenched. The wealth of the country is not shared amongst those who work. The doors of learning and culture remain firmly shut. Now we see the rising cost of living as well as the ever increasing control of our lives. Local authorities are to have their own police forces and Coloured and Indian youth are to be conscripted to fight for apartheid.

Today the government presents just another facade; another public relations ploy, a ploy designed to perpetuate the myth of the existence of a reform programme. They have offered to release Mandela - conditionally of course.

Nelson Mandela is a man of great love. A man that stands firmly behind the struggle for freedom and justice. It was for this commitment that he was forced to leave his home and family. Mandela has spent the last 22 years in jail and more than 5 decades in the service of his people. It was only when the government banned the ANC that they turned to armed struggle ... because they believed that the doors of peaceful struggle had been closed. Today the government makes an offer, one that is tantamount to make him go into political limbo. An offer that has been no different from all the rest - a conditional offer.

Mandela has said no to Botha. He says that it is up to the government to denounce violence. It is the apartheid system that is the cause of violence. In fact the apartheid system is inherently violent. We all know the violence of the pass laws, the violence of detention, the violence of the Group Areas Act - the violence of apartheid. It is up to the government to end this violence and not to disguise it in the name of reform.

Long live Mandela!

ALUTA CONTINUA!

WOMEN UNITE

The Womens' Organisation of AZASO pays tribute to the women of South Africa who have, and still do, struggle relentlessly to overcome oppression and exploitation in all its manifestation. In struggle, women discover and exercise a power which effectively provides them a new identity different from that which society projects. This identity is and can only be a new degree of social power. We believe that the liberation of a people cannot be achieved as long as women are held in bondage.

Generally speaking, women are the most oppressed, humiliated and exploited people in society. It is not possible to get rid of the system of exploitation while keeping one part of the society unorganised. It is imperative for women (students) to start organising one another and to discuss the problems they face as women. Women should be organised and be able to teach one another about basic issues like contraceptives, health problems. They should also discuss how the political, economic and social injustices affect them.

We must mobilise all women so that they feel the need to participate in concrete tasks, to feel responsible and to be actively engaged in the transformation of society into one where dignity, justice and freedom prevails.

The laws such as influx control, the homeland system and the myth that womens' place is in the kitchen contribute in isolating women. This makes it difficult for women to see that their problems can be solved through collective action. Women are oppressed not only as blacks but also as workers. Thus it is necessary to organise women.

Women are invited to join the AZASO Womens' Group.

Tsogang Basadi!

Vukani Makhosikazi!

Women Awake!

AZASO Newsletter is edited by Chris Gcobo and produced by Black Students Society each of 1-Jan Smuts Avenue, Johannesburg. The views and opinions expressed do not to those of the Council or the Students Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand.



ABA 64

STAY AWAY!!!

**MONDAY AND TUESDAY THE 5TH AND 6TH
NOVEMBER 1984**

Your sweat and toll has brought guns and hippos. It has invited the police and the army to be in our houses, hostels and compounds. It has made masters to be proud and arrogant. It has made the Government undermine our integrity, dignity and respect as People of South Africa.

Your sweat, toll and energy has been abused for ages and centuries. For decades and generations. Blood of your children has been shed in vain and shame.

Rise, you the oppressed and the down-trodden. Wake-up, you the oppressed and the exploited. Stand up, you the deceived and the fooled.

● You students stand firm in the demands for SRC's, abolition of age limit laws, release of detained leaders, and an end to sexual abuse by teachers in schools.

● You Residents stand firm on your resistance against high rent, electricity and water bills.

● You Taxi-owners stand up to fight a ten Rand fee (R10) imposed on you by the Council.

● You in hostels and compounds, protest against high rentals in those terrible conditions.

● You workers, stand up to support your fellow colleagues dismissed from work.

● Lastly, you Business owners close your shops and join forces with people on the march to freedom.

The stay-away is nobody but you only. The call is not for organisations but for the people as a whole. For the sweat and Toll is ours as a people. It is ours as a nation. It is ours as the workers. It is ours as the students.

'Workers of the Country Unite for you have nothing to loose but your chains'

POWER TO THE PEOPLE!!

SHAM S PRINTERS 54 1271

*Right over 21
Det but so the up
2 rules of apartheid.*

ABA 65

LET US UNITE

Fellow students, on Thursday (09.08.84) hundreds of pupils from Mabuya, Davey and H.B. Nyathi boycotted classes making the following demands:-

1. Cancellation of the "Age limit" law
2. Recognition of SRC's instead of prefects
3. A stop to excessive corporal punishment
4. Sufficient and relevant text-books

Our boycott started off peacefully, our demands justified but the authorities responded with teargas, sjamboks and bullets. Mercilessly beating up innocent children and mothers. A number of pupils were seriously injured and one pupil, Patrick PHALA from Nadingoane Higher Primary was shot in the head.

Throughout the country thousands of pupils are making the same demands. Everywhere the authorities are responding with violence. Our only weapon is the unity of all the students. We therefore appeal to the students at Hulwazi to unite with the boycotting schools since all of us are directly affected. Hulwazi students, do not allow the authorities to use you to divide us. Let us unite with one voice and say no to Bantu education.

Combined with the violence the authorities has now suspended classes hoping to disorganise and disunite us - by doing this they want us to go back to school and let us forget our demands. Everything is up to us - let us meet at Mabuya at 7,30 am to discuss what to do next.

Finally, a number of our friends have been arrested. Let us stand by them and support them - Let us not betray them.

Spread this message!

Forward to a free, non-racial South Africa.

ABB
1-9

Alan van der Merwe

Voice of AYCO

Vol. 2 No. 1 1986

PRICE 20c

NEWSLETTER FOR YOUTH UNITY

STUDENTS DEMAND DEMOCRACY

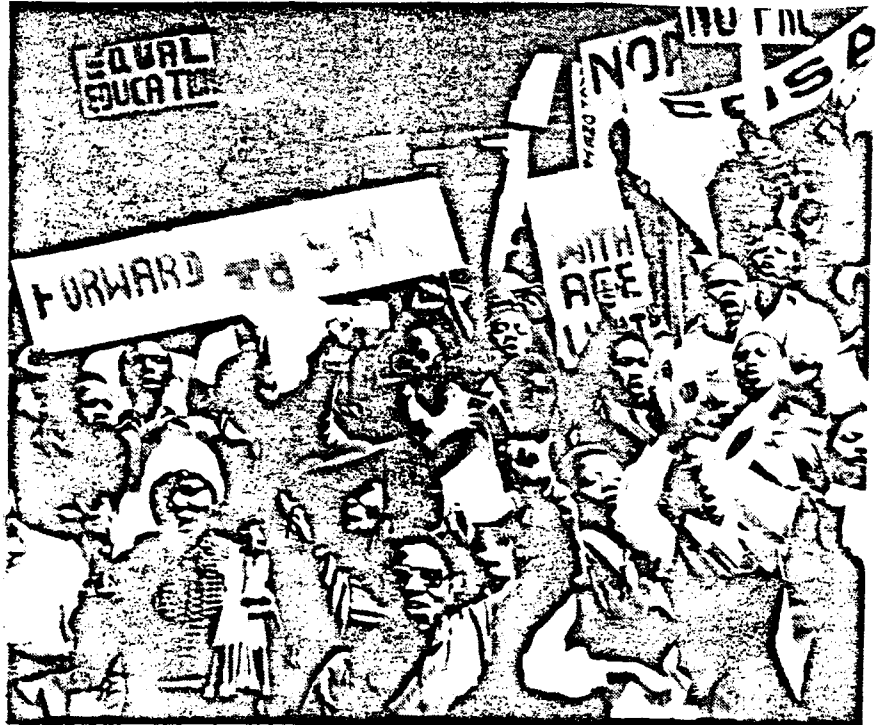
THIS year students are seen at a number of schools, technikons and universities engaged in struggles against injustices and irregularities in the education system.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

These demands have spread country-wide today! A demand

● To page two

COMMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Boycotts have s p r e a d

●Continued from page 1

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

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

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

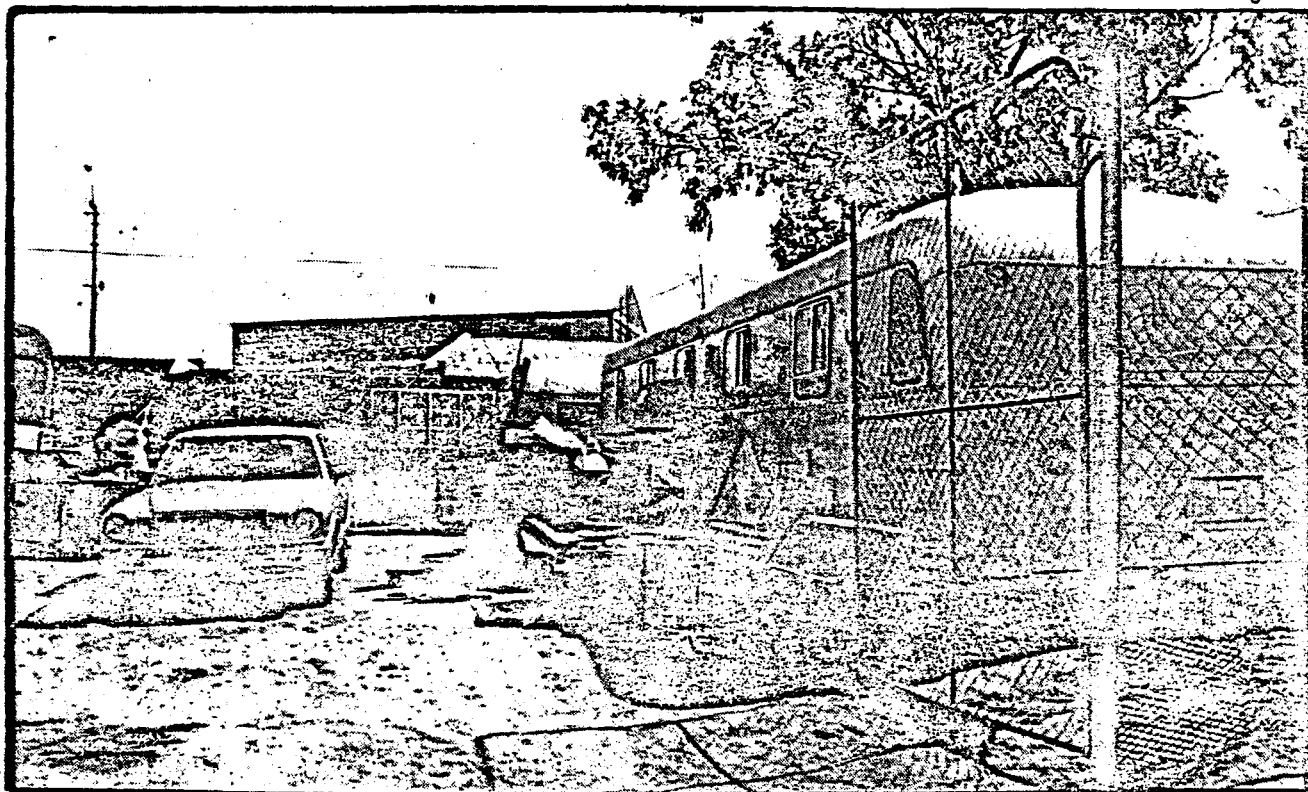
Many students died during the boycotts for SRC's and abolishment of corporal punishment. Some of the victims of these crisis are Bongani Khumalo (secretary of Cosas Soweto branch) and Hendrik Nkuna (Mabopane Technikon student) who lived in Tembisa.

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

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

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





Housing hopes shattered

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

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

CONTRADICTION

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

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

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

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

UNDER FIRE

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

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

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

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

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

WOMEN ON THE MARCH

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

LONG LIVE THE WOMENS CHARTER.

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

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

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

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



Projects Committee

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

Sports committee

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



Helen Joseph participated in Million Signature Campaign in Alex area.

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

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

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

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

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

Future plans

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

league of youth soccer clubs starting from January 1985.

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

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

● Soccer coaching clinics to be held regularly.

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



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

The Freedom Charter

remains relevant

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

A People's Document

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

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

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

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

What does the Charter mean to us

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

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

30th Anniversary

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

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

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

FREEDOM CHARTER

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

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

1985 — International Youth Year

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

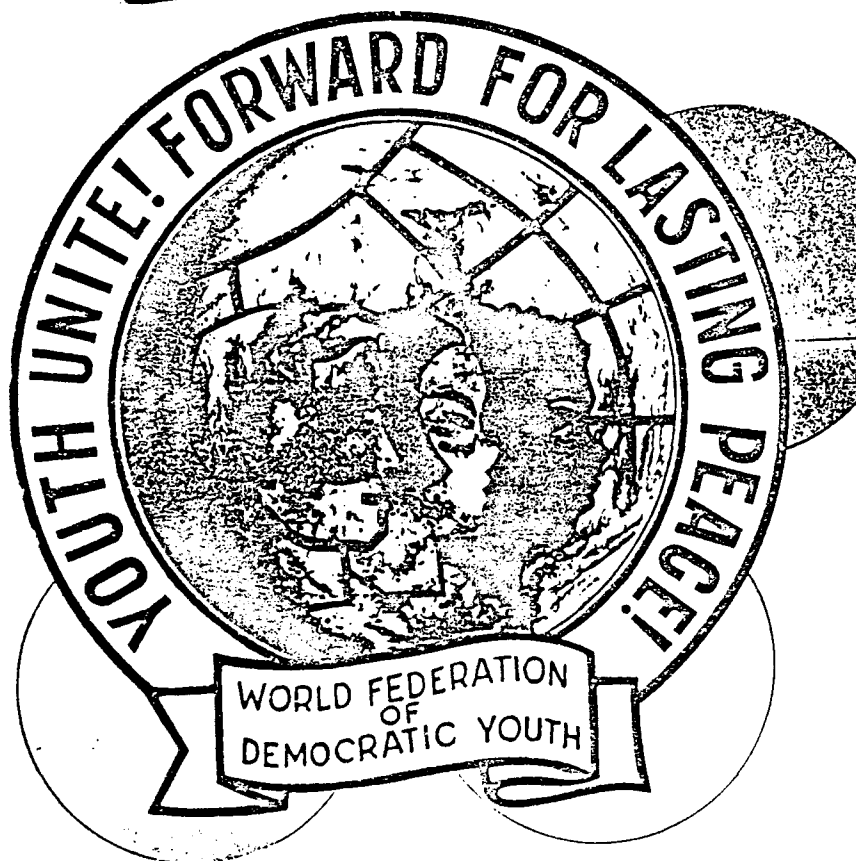
Among many reasons for this resolution, it was considered necessary to disseminate among the youth ideals of peace, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, human solidarity and dedication to the objectives of progress and development.

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

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

●Participation

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



WFDY for the 12th World Festival
of Youth and Students
Moscow, 1985

●Development

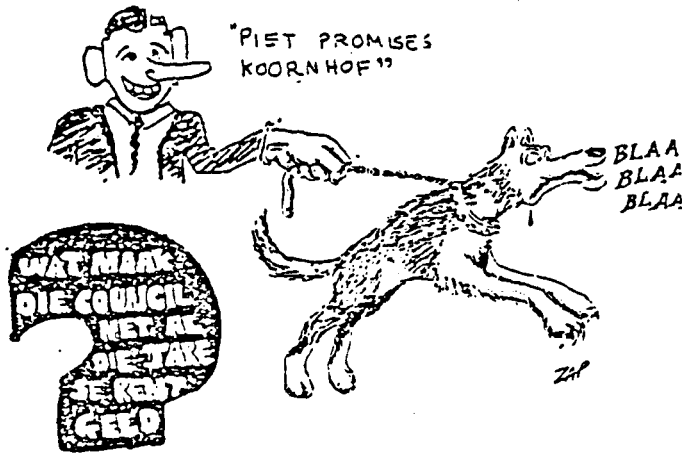
Leadership training and organisational growth were given priority. Amongst others are productive use of the media, youth in solidarity with third world and equality of the races and sexes in society.

●Peace

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

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

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



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

LAND — EARTH — THE MONSTER

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

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

LOVELESS FIRE

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

UNTITLED

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



SOUTH AFRICAN ALGEBRA

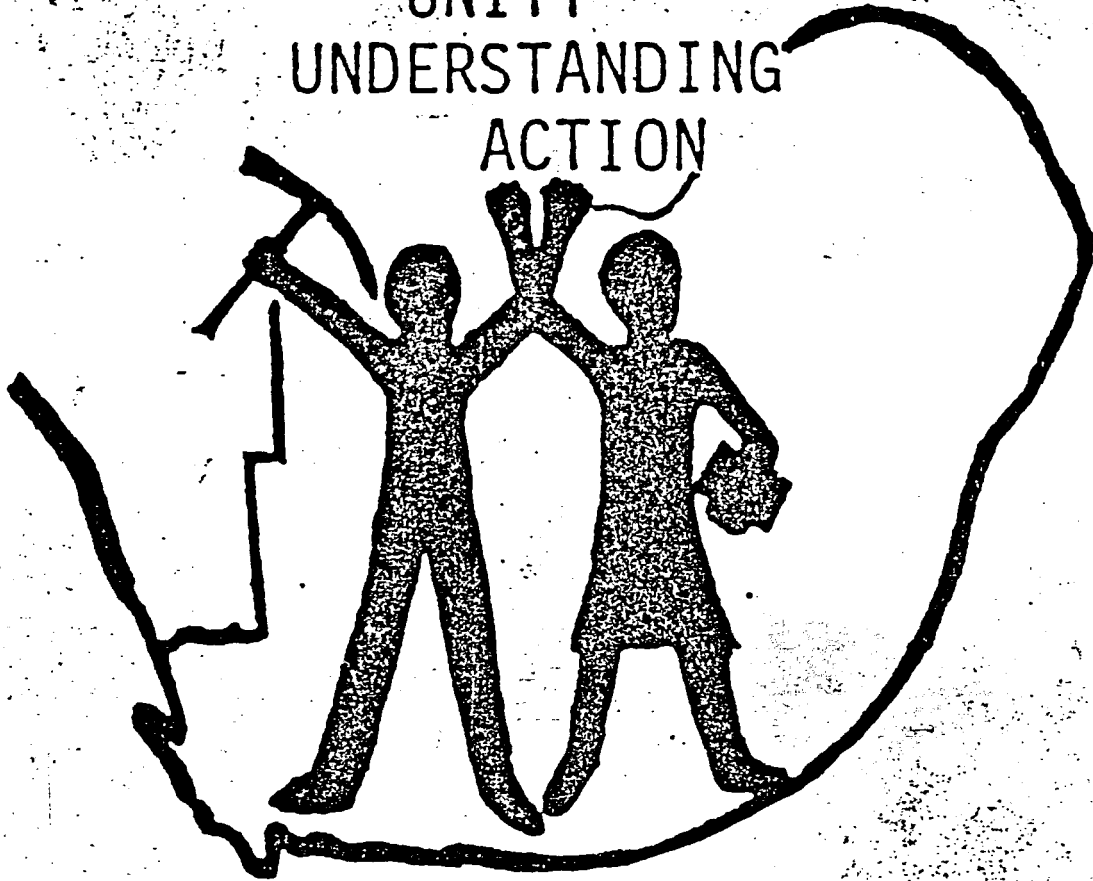
Readers' View

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

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

AYCO

UNITY
UNDERSTANDING
ACTION



Alexandra Youth Congress

1st Annual Congress

29 Nov ~ 2 Dec 1984

* Wilgespruit *

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO US

EX

Overlaid

S. R. C. SHOP

STUDENT UNION BUILDING
TEL. 716-3059



EKSAMENBLOK EXAMINATION PAD

CONFIDENTIAL

ETS 10 VELLE

KEUR 415 X

ARTICLE TO SPEAK (ABOUT AYCO)

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR ALEX

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

PRESS STATEMENT (COMMERCIAL PAPERS)

Focusing on

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

Statement released by: Publicity Sec. Wahid RIVER

MEETING AT THE UDF OFFICE

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

Activities suggested

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

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

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

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

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

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

Write NOW reject BOTH'S PLANS

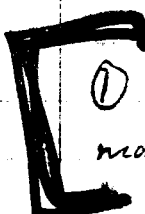
176
103
Ten

Meeting at 5th Avenue - 19 OCT 1982

Discipline

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

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



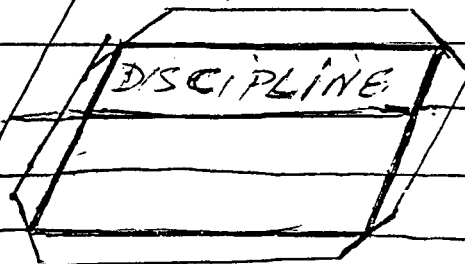
① Cosas affiliated in AYCO → members of affiliates may be co-opted into temporary sub-committees

② Ayco dominating COSAS, { Parcel }

③ 1

④ DISCIPLINE

Tekere
OBED



Executive Committee Meeting Methodist 24 OCT 83

AGENDA

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

Executive Meeting 26 OCT

AGENDA

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

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

(ii) Fees

AJCO Meeting with COSAS 27th OCT

AGENDA

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

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

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

AGENDA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING - OCT 21st METHODIST

AGENDA

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

~~Minutes of the meeting~~

AYCO GENERAL MEETING - METHODIST CHURCH 6 NOV 83

2 p.m

AGENDA

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

Vice President

Comrade Tilly 7 ~~Joseph~~
 OBED 5
 Joseph 2

STORIES FOR FIRST ISSUE

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

Details of issues (stories)

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

The Role of our Newsletter

② The how question.

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

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

① Points of departure

political points
broader people of Alex
Work for unity

6. Why the importance of a Newsletter?

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

Ayco → expose the society

① Propaganda the whole idea of the struggle.

②

③ Photo cuttings → to be followed by analysis

④

⑤ Linking Ayco with other youth congresses

⑥ Cartoonist → for understanding

⑦

⑧

⑨

AYCO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING - METHODIST CHURCH
8 Nov 83

Time: 19h00

AGENDA

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

The Voice of Ayco

Front page : Ayco itself with photos of the present EC

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

3rd page → Koorhof bills with Buti's photos

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

Celebrations and elections with photographs of houses.

Civic Association →

Last page → Advertising the trip by cartoons

SUBBING

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

Awareness of how we understand the society.

Education → listen → grow with idea of not question matters

individualism, selfishness

lies → spread easily

Gossip

History part of Ayco

Comradeship

↳ what led to failure of comradeship

no group

broerstepheid

intellectual

position → to participate actively

awareness } Sabeness during hiding

① demonstrations (misgoute)

② full public view

③

arification

rudge → his was not approach

Peoples organisation

Since the Launching of Ayco

① Nesto → request Obed to put placards

② Elections → avoided him because of detention

③ Dominate the Executive Committee → JACOB →

④ People to leave Ayco
16 Obed continues the way he does → Ernest

⑤ Nobody approach him after seeing Norman → Paul

⑥ Approach of vice-president EC

?

Clarification
grudge → his was not approach
confrontation →

Approach of vice-president
ET

AYCO Executive Committee Meeting - 14 Nov 83 METHODIST

AGENDA

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

WEDNESDAY 17/11/83 MEETING

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

Discipline → progress grows

Problems

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

- ①
- ②
- ③

SQUALID CELEBRATIONS IN ALEX

No grudge →

Misunderstanding →

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

Explain to the comrades his procedure of hiding

Sensitive issues →

Aim

3 hour meeting →

instigating →

Corruption →

Secrets →

off police →

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

Executive Committee

~~not well~~ no exact information

Situation → Bad

Comment

- | | |
|-------------------|--------|
| ① Gossips | Ernest |
| ② XXXX | |
| ③ | |

Ernest /

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

①

#-
7
3

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

AGENDA

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

GENERAL meeting AGENDA

27 Nov 1983

AGENDA

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

Executive committee meeting →

AGENDA

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

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

2 p.m.

AGENDA

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

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

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

Paul, Jacob, Mavusi, Nalior

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

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

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

Ayco & Soyco relations.

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

Sponsors - Joint projects for joint sponsorship

V.

Treasurers - For Joint Sponsorships.

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

0

0

AYCO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS - 28 Nov 83

AGENDA

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

AYCO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - 5 DEC 83 METHODIST

AGENDA

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

YOUTH MEETING - 10 DEC 83 - KHOTSO HOUSE

PRESENT

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

AGENDA

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

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

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

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

Steering committee / Co-ordinating committee

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

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

Structure (8 members)

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

The January Conference

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

Venue: Welgerspruit

AGENDA

National Conference in January

AGENDA

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

Youth organisation → contribute R10
2 reps from all youth organisations

NO definite program for the conference yet.

PE conference

1 delegate from each youth organisation
to leave on Tuesday at

One car is available from TVL.

R30 per person

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

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

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

REPORTS

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

Structure of Area Committee (JHB) & ITS ROLE

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

AYCO EC MEETING - 11 DEC 84

AGENDA

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

ASPresent

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

ABSENT

1. Tekene
2. Pule
3. Vivian

Apologies

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

Minutes of the previous meeting were not available for adoption.

Matters arising(1) FINANCE

Musical Festivals 2 Feb 1985

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

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

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

Application for donation to be sent to the SACC.

FUTURE KIDS

25 - 16th DISE

THEMBA

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

Publicity and Correspondence

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

Next GC on the 15th Dec 84.

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

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

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

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

General

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

previous application from the Australian Embassy.

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

Meeting adjourned 8.20 p.m.

Next Meeting on Tuesday the 18th Dec

AYCO BUDGET FOR THE YEAR (1985)

1. ADMIN

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

(b) OFFICE: STATIONERY
EQUIPMENTS
ELECTRICITY bills &
PHONE

(c) TRAVELING EXPENSES (FULL TIME STAFF)

(d) GC and Congress bookings

2. ACTIVITIES

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

b. TRIPS (subsidy)

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

(d) sports equipment
I. Y. Y

3. PREVIOUS DEBTS (ON BOTH ADMIN & ACTIVITIES)

CONGRESS EXPENSES (1984)

STATIONERY

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

ii. TRIPS

(4) PROJECTS (MAJOR ONES)

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

AVCI COC MEETING - 12 DEC 1984

Present

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

Apologies

1. Ernest
2. Thembi
3. Jabu

Absent

- Pale
Comrey
Emanuel

AGENDA

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

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

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

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

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

Black Xmas

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

Leafletting to be used to inform the people as to how to observe the Black Xmas

Leafletting to be done on the eve of Black Xmas i.e. 15th Dec, 24th Dec and 31st Dec.

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

I.Y.Y

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

FINANCE

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

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

Discipline

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

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

General

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

Next meeting - Wednesday the 19th Dec

Aanhangsel 4

UDF EDUCATION COMMITTEE
P.O. Box 25063
FERREIRASTOWN
2048

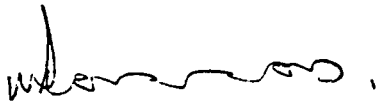
7 NOVEMBER 1984

Dear Comrade

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

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

Yours



MIKE ROUSSOS

(FOR UDF EDUCATION COMMITTEE)

Alan Gansel 3-

AYCO

UNITY
UNDERSTANDING
ACTION



Alexandra Youth Congress

FRAN MALOSBANE

CONSTITUTION & POLICY

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO US

THEME 1983/4
Youth Involvement For Change

AYCO CONSTITUTION

CLAUSE ONE

Preamble

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

CLAUSE TWO

Name

The Name is Alexandra Youth Congress.

CLAUSE THREE

Aims and Objectives

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

CLAUSE FOUR

Membership

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

A. Affiliate membership

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

B. Associate Membership

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

C. Membership fees

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

D. Subscription fees

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

E. Rights and duties of membership

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

CLAUSE FIVE

Structure

A. Annual Congress

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

B. General Council

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

C. The Executive Committee

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

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

D. The Co-ordinating Committee

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

CLAUSE SIX

Duties of Committees

1. The Executive Committee

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

2. The Co-ordinating Committee

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

CLAUSE SEVEN

A QUORUM

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

B. Discipline

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

C. Dissolution

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

D. Constitution

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

E. Definitions

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

Elections/ Meetings

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

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

CLAUSE EIGHT

Finance

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

Functions and duties of officers

A. President

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

B. Vice -President

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

C. Secretary-General

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

D. Assistant Secretary

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

E. Treasurer

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

F. Publicity Secretary

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

G. Organiser

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

POLICY OF AYCO

THE NON-RACIAL DEMOCRATIC STRUGGLE

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

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

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

EDUCATION

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

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

SPORT

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

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

CULTURE

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

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

DIALOGUE /ALLIANCES AND RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

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

GOVERNMENT CREATED INSTITUTIONS

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

RELIGION

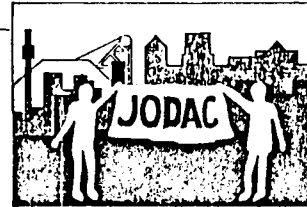
We do not recognise the kind of religion introduced by the colonialists with the aim of keeping the oppressed inferior and subservient to the oppressor. We recognise reality and identify it with social problems of the oppressed.

CLASSES

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

ALUTA CONTINUA

Amulungu! G.

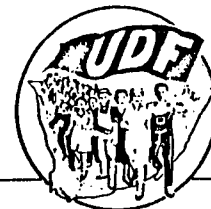


INVITATION

JODAC

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

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



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

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

OPEN SESSION

SATURDAY 10th November

7-00 pm

OPENING ADDRESSES:

'National liberation and the white community'

Speakers

● FRANK CHIKANE
(Vice-president Transvaal UDF)

● DAVID WEBSTER
(Senior lecturer in Soc. Anthropology)

● JOANNE YAWITCH
(Jodac Chairperson)

9-00 pm

● Party

CLOSED SESSION (for Jodac members)

SUNDAY 11th November

9-00 am to 7-00pm

The sessions will include:

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

A detailed agenda will be forwarded shortly.

Amhlangol 7



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

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.1 BEFORE 1912

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

4.2 1912-1949 - FORMATION OF THE ANC

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

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

4.3 1950's : Formation of the Congress Alliance ; Defiance Campaign - ANC becomes a mass organisation.

- Launching of campaigns - against Bantu Education, Passes, Bantu Authorities.
- Beer Halls destroyed, Potatoe/Bus boycotts.
- Destruction of Dipping Tanks (rural resistance against cattle culling) etc.
- Womens' organisations (Federation)
- Anti-Pass activities - (march to Union Buildings)
- Freedom Charter - (Treason Trial) etc
- State repression - Bans and banishments

4.4 1960's: Following the Sharpeville incident ;

- Organisations are smashed.
- The rise of the reactionaries.
- The PMB. 'All-in African Conference' preceded by the coming together of African leaders in Orlando.
- The 3-day National stay-at-home protest against the formation of the Republic.
- The formation of M.K.
- House arrests, Detention without Trial (90 Days)
- Mass arrests - Imprisonment

4.5 1970's; Organisations of all types and at all levels begin to grow again - Students, Political organisations, Workers, Women, Community organisations etc.

4.6 1980's - We saw the growth in organisations: Political Organisations - NIC, TIC, RMC, the Anti Community Council Committees and eventually UDF.

Community Organisations: Soweto Civic Association and others - DHAC, PEBCO, CAHAC, etc.

Youth Organisations - youth clubs and Congresses -

Womens' Organisations throughout the country eg FED

Trade Unions?? (their lack of participation in UDF)

Students: COSAS - AZASO.

These was also a growing need to

- build national unity and develop working relationships
- take up certain issues affecting our people at a national level - rents etc.
- Challenge the apartheid system through some national structure - rather than on a fragmented basis.
- begin the first stages of building a national, non-racial democratic political structure.
- challenge the new Constitutional proposals (in 1983)
- UCC

5.1 These then, were the conditions in which we as democrats began to look at how best to offer the most substantial political resistance (with the maximum participation of all our people) against the new Constitutional proposals.

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

These characteristics included ;

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

We also had to take into account ;

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

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

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

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

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

any, interprovincial links.

This gave us the regional structures in the UDF.

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

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

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

7.5 Our Subjective Weaknesses :

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

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

Therefore a Front is (in South African Conditions)

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

And a Political Organisation is an organisation that ;

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

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

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

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

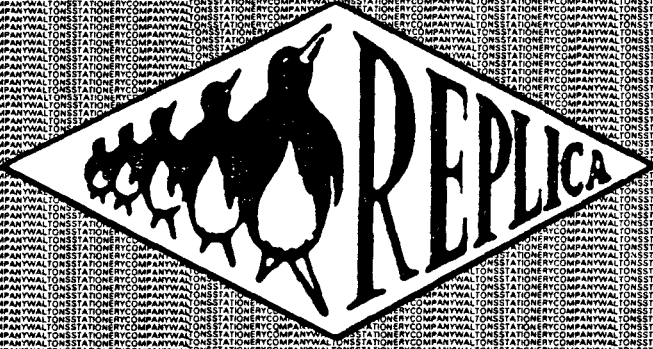
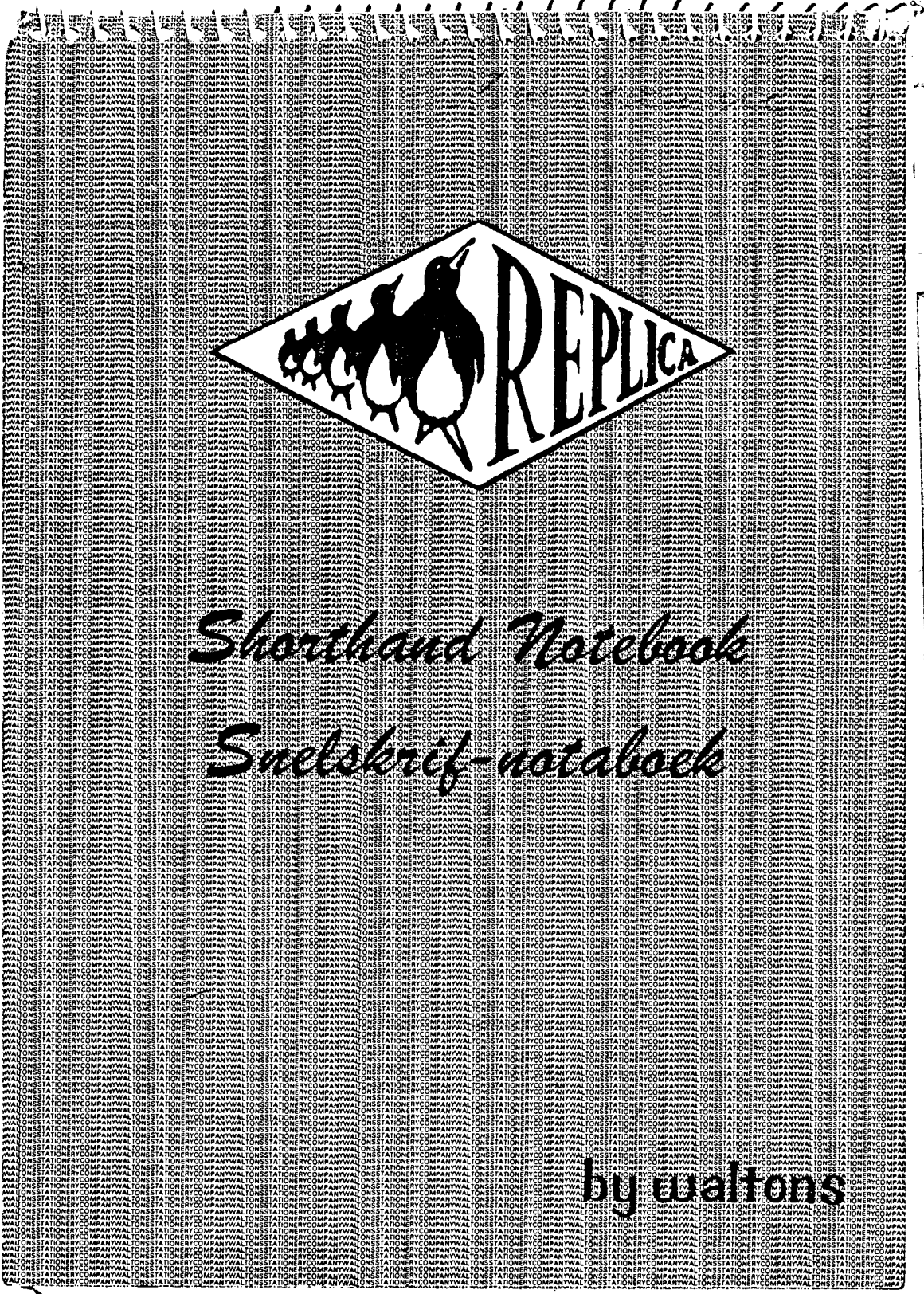
- proper and constant communication.
- Co-ordinating and sharing of experiences.
- and preparedness to correct our short comings in the interests of the broader democratic struggle.

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

Key Factors To Be Assessed

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





Shorthand Notebook

Snelstrijf-notaboeek

by waftons

Women struggle

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We should organise them because they are ~~they~~ ~~people~~ ~~the~~ architect of our tomorrow. They are the architects without ^{whom} our places ~~can~~ ^{never} can be saved, places. We will forever live in fear of one another. We cannot contain the anger and frustration of larger section of our community, the youths. They are the only people who can direct this anger and frustration toward the total liberation of all our people,

They are the teachers

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

Mindblast Motivation

1. Introduction.

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

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

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

Motivation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Programme Programme.

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

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

produce pamphlets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. Graphics - how to draw and select graphics.

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

Budget

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

Notes to the Budget

TRANSPORT:

ACCOMODATION:

FEED:

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

Here are the letters received and a

sent out to the organisation; attached
to this application.

121



WORKSHOP WITH GRAAF REINET ORGANISATIONS.

HELD ON 6th & 7th OCTOBER 84

PRO GRAMME
FIRST DAY

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

DIVIDE INTO GROUPS.

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

* SECOND DAY

1. WRITING SKILLS
(An exercise)

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

5. Video Show

6. Evaluation & Closure

~~7. National Anthem~~

7. National Anthem

Magetuka family pass my regards.

Matsolo ask for Thandi or Sabelo.

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

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

Women in the 1940s

Women were recruited to work in factories and in the service industry. This was a policy to help the economy during the war. Women of colour and of black descent were also recruited.

Women had not seen majority of people in the country being recruited into the war effort. There was a sense of surprise and the disruption of the traditional of the family life. The war was a time of uncertainty and it was a time when women were recruited to work in factories and in the service industry.

The men were expected to migrate with their families to the war effort. The places of employment. It was the beginning of the war effort and it was seen as a problem by the government. The government was not used to the country that had to deal with this problem. The government was not used to the country that had to deal with this problem. The government was not used to the country that had to deal with this problem.

The war was a time to take care of the children. The children were the hope of the future. The children were the hope of the future. The children were the hope of the future. To teach children values that had been instilled by those who have defeated their menfolk.

We also find women in factories. Women are being recruited as cheap labour in the industry of commerce. Over the last decades the capitalists used women to patch men who were becoming more uncontrollable by demanding fair wages better working conditions and safety at the places of employment. Women are the cheapest labour that one can find in a capitalist society.

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

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

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

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

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ABB 7
See

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

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

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

4.1 BEFORE 1912

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

4.2 1912-1949 - FORMATION OF THE ANC

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

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

4.3 1950's : Formation of the Congress Alliance ; Defiance Campaign - ANC becomes a mass organisation.

- Launching of campaigns - against Bantu Education, Passes, Bantu Authorities.
- Beer Halls destroyed, Potatoe/Bus boycotts.
- Destruction of Dipping Tanks (rural resistance against cattle culling) etc.
- Womens' organisations (Federation)
- Anti-Pass activities - (march to Union Buildings)
- Freedom Charter - (Treason Trial) etc
- State repression - Bans and banishments

4.4 1960's: Following the Sharpeville incident ;

- Organisations are smashed.
- The rise of the reactionaries.
- The PMB. 'All-in African Conference' preceeded by the coming together of African leaders in Orlando.
- The 3-day National stay-at-home protest against the formation of the Republic.
- The formation of M.K.
- House arrests, Detention without Trial (90 Days)
- Mass arrests - Imprisonment

4.5 1970's; Organisations of all types and at all levels begin to grow again - Students, Political organisations, Workers, Women, Community organisations etc.

4.6 1980's - We saw the growth in organisations: Political Organisations - NIC, TIC, RMC, the Anti Community Council Committees and eventually UDF.

Community Organisations: Soweto Civic Association and others - DHAC, PEBCO, CAHAC, etc.

Youth Organisations - youth clubs and Congresses -

Womens' Organisations throughout the country eg FED

Trade Unions?? (their lack of participation in UDF)

Students: COSAS - AZASO

These was also a growing need to

- build national unity and develop working relationships
- take up certain issues affecting our people at a national level - rents etc.
- Challenge the apartheid system through some national structure - rather than on a fragmented basis.
- begin the first stages of building a national, non-racial democratic political structure.
- challenge the new Constitutional proposals (in 1983)
- UCC

5.1 These then, were the conditions in which we as democrats began to look at how best to offer the most substantial political resistance (with the maximum participation of all our people) against the new Constitutional proposals.

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

These characteristics included ;

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

We also had to take into account ;

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

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

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

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

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

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

any, interprovincial links.

This gave us the regional structures in the UDF.

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

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

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

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

7.5 Our Subjective Weaknesses :

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

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

Therefore a Front is (in South African Conditions)

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

And a Political Organisation is an organisation that ;

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

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

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

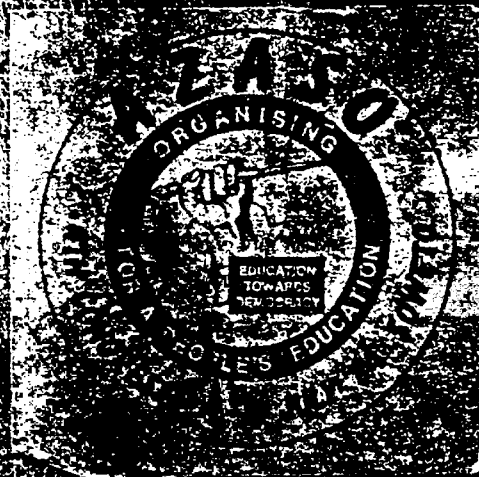
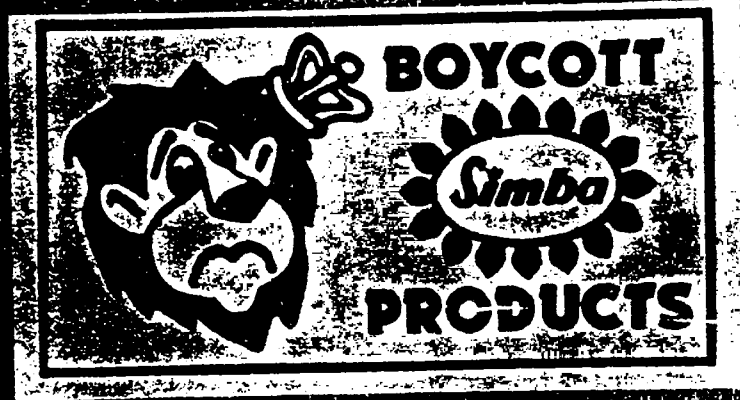
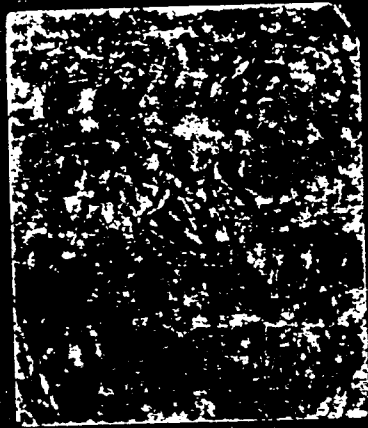
This will materialise only if the progressive forces in the Front realise, and are ready, to meet the challenges confronting them :-

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

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

Key Factors To Be Assessed

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



Commission Two: Structures

IS THERE A NEED TO FORM local committees.

- * The commission saw a need to formation of such committees so as to involve as many people as possible.
- * each organisation should have regular representative.
- * an area committee will not disturb the normal procedure of local activities.
- *

IF YES HOW CAN THEY BE LINKED

- ⇒ Each other. * the committees should liaise with each other.
 - * one person from the TU Com. to visit the sub-com
 - ⇒ this would facilitate exchange of ideas.
 - * one person to liaise with the UOF area comm
 - ↳ from each area.

THE EXISTING UOF AREA COMMITTEE.

- * A suggestion that an action of programme be drawn so that sub committees have a uniformed progress unlike working ~~haphazard~~ but random.
- * Basimant youth, Lenesia and Benson? student movement should be informed to take part in ECC letters should be written to ~~each~~ ^{these} areas.

Comm 3.

Hostel inmates - link with several areas.
Trade Unions.

When do we collect.
populovye first.

HTASA and TUATA
progressive teachers

The first annual congress of AYCO held at Wilgespruit from the 20th Nov to 2nd Dec would like to express its deepest support & solidarity to all the victims of repression & arrests in our township and throughout the country.

Support the call for the release of Nelson
* Mandela and all other political prisoners,

- * Further rejects government reforms like tricameral parliament, BIA etc.
- * Commends our people for their unflinching commitment to the establishment of a just and democratic society in S. A.

Urges all democratic forces throughout the country to continue striving for a just order for all in SA.

We further urge the youth in SA to observe 1985 as the International Youth Year whose theme is Participatory Development and Peace.

We thus ~~strongly~~ outrightly reject the Alex town council ~~and its~~ proposed rent hikes and call upon other people's organisations to rally and fight the issue side by side,

See AGB / Vow of Ayco.

4(a)

Draft

A Paper on Bantu Education -

Socialization - He stated that the forms of the present education had not started now but long ago. The families played an important role in social relation, before the development of Capitalism.

S.A. Mats - 1953 Verwoerd said Bantu education must be controlled with the Policy of the state.

He further stated that this education must teach blacks to see 1955 African night schools were formed. Bantu education to be in accordance to the needs of Africans. 1969 STD 10 to pass.

- ① write clear content.
- ② Mother language.
- ③ Improved hand writing.

Saso exposed & opportunist such as Gotsela, Mungape and others. Because of 1980 uprising Capitalist such as Barlow and many others were affected by economic crisis hence they thought of the De Lange commission as an alternative.

second session

① a report on the situation of the Council of Zululand was given.

② Report by Kate Philips. Cosas & Azaso has played a crucial role in spearheading students struggles in this country.

③ Hulis Johnson !! Education Charter Campaign should not be seen as competing with any other campaign.

The idea of this campaign came from Agasa
 After a joint ec meeting Cosas agreed
 to initiate the campaign. 2 committees were
 Agasa were chosen to cater for resources
 and spearhead the Campaign. What is left
 for us as from now until December we go
 all who has this campaign at heart to go
 on to contact people every where to
 find out ^{about} what ~~is~~ how do they feel
 about the present system of education
 culture & non racial democratic society.

Hence our culture will be one South
 African culture.

Education charter to analyse issues like
 culture and education religion, long
 term demand to be analysed e.g. school
 issues outside & inside the school.
 Take up other issues like medical
 aids. Question issues like transport to
 school. Give a guide line. Educate
 the people to know what we
 mean by democratic education. The
 same way in which the Freedom
 charter campaign was conducted is
 to be followed.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Regional Committee YEC. Karren | South rep - Francis |
| President - Phil | Jacob Mthembu |
| Vice - Godfrey Mkhate | YCS - Herald |
| Treasurer - Cohen Coleman | Agasa - Fickie |
| Sec - Angie Kemoroke | Cosas - Beanie |
| Publicity sec. Cecil Kekane | Full time org - |

COMMENT

The Black local Authorities in the African Townships came into being as part of the Government reformist initiatives. They were introduced with and imposed without the mandate from the people, therefore it is not amazing if they cannot represent the interest and aspirations of the Africans. They are in fact a horrible nightmare in the face of the people. They are only serving the basic objective of the Botha regime.

South Africans are faced with shortage of housing, poor education, ~~starvation~~ ^{meagre} starvation wages, etc. These so called community leaders, who claim to be representing the Africans, should have given attention to these issues. What they only managed to do in a period of one year was to bring ~~about~~ about more hardships and ~~deeper~~ crisis in the townships. The unrests in the Vaal township came as a result of imposed high rents by the councillors. This system have proved in all the townships that it is ~~unworkable~~. It is indeed a failing system. Tshabalala promised Soweto residents to reduce rentals to R5 per month. Even today that has not happened. Instead, residents are faced with successive rates increment. Alex residents were also promised sub-economic houses which would cater for all residents. Sam Buthe is turning his back today and want people to pay rentals up to R183 per month for a four roomed flat.

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

Buti's comment during the NAKA synod that Apartheid must be abolished does not convince us, nor give him some legitimacy. He together with all other councillors should be aware that BIA act is one of the Apartheid machineries. Anyone who participate in this institutions is therefore maintaining the system of Apartheid in this country.

These BIA are used to solve the ~~problem of~~ fundamental problem of urbanisation of african people in so called "White Land". And as long as ~~these councillors are in~~ this system is in existence, africans will loose their birth-rights in ~~a country of their~~ their mother land.

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

Electives (New Executive)

- (1) President : Paul Mashatile
- (2) Vice president : Aubrey Kotime
- (3) Secretary general : Jacob Mtshali
- (4) Organiser : Patrick Sunda
- (5) Assistant sec : Vivian Kunene
- (6) Publicity : Jabu Mtshali
- (7) Treasurer : Ernest Nalouu

Ayco's message to the Youth:

The Alexandra Youth Congress would like to thank the youth of Alex for their contribution in Ayco & continues to urge them to continue participating in Ayco ^{developing} ~~developing~~ ¹⁹⁸⁵ the theme of Ayco, Engaging the youth for a democratic order in conjunction with IYAs Theme: Participation Development & ~~...~~

710-9111

SOWETAN : 763 4170

Sam Mabe

Kyzose P
 Mupwaba
 Ambwani
 SONTU
 ←

DAVID
 SELL0
 PAT

SONTU	P	T	B	
VOTES	4	5		

Old Press, Near Lake - Friday - Thursday
 Sunday - Friday
 Rand Bath Wash
 Sowetan
 Sowetan
 The Star

Alexandra
Youth Congress



AYCO'S

1st Annual Congress
1984
Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre

THURSDAY 29/11/84

EVENING SESSION Open Session

Registration

S U P P E R

Opening and welcoming of guests by Paul Mashatile (AYCO President)

Speech: Rev. Beyers Naude

Paper on Education System in S.A. by Kate Philip (NUSAS President)

Questions and comments on the paper

Tea

S L E E P

FRIDAY 30/11/84

MORNING SESSION (Close Session for members only)

B R E A K F A S T

Executive Committee progress report

Commissions to discuss the report

L U N C H

AFTERNOON SESSION

Reports from commissions

Know-one-another games (Open to all)

S U P P E R

EVENING SESSION (Open Session)

Paper on the role of trade unions by Sydney Mafumadi (GAWU General Secretary)

Question and discussions on the paper

Video Show

Tea

S L E E P

SATURDAY 01/11/84 01/11/84

MORNING SESSION Closed Session

B R E A K F A S T

EC recommendations on programme for 1985

Commissions to discuss the programme

Commissions reports on the programme

L U N C H

AFTERNOON SESSION Open

Paper on role of Women in struggle for liberation: Bernedicta Monama (AZASO)

Questions and discussions on the paper

Traditional Dance and Poetry

S U P P E R

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO US

76

EVENING SESSION

Paper on the role of youth in liberation struggle: Dan Montsitsi (SOYCO)
Questions and discussions on the paper

DRAMA

Tea

S L E E P

SUNDAY 2/11/84

MORNING SESSION Open Session

Discussions / amendments to the constitution
Education Charter Campaign: Cedrick Kekana (SAYO General Secretary)
Questions and discussions on the paper

L U N C H

AFTERNOON SESSION

Sing-a-song

Resolutions: Patrick Banda (AYCO Organiser)

Elections

Speech and vote of thanks: New President

C L O S U R E

19

AYCO'S

1ST

ANNUAL

CONGRESS

| 29 Nov - 2 Dec 1984 |

* Wilgespruit *



PROGRAMME



16 Declaration of the Education Charter Campaign

We, the peace-loving people of South Africa;

NOTING:

- that the separate and inferior system of education for the majority of the people of South Africa entrenches inferior and undemocratic ideas
- that the unequal education which students continue to reject further deepens the present crisis
- that the so-called reforms including the De Lange proposals and the White Paper are measures to ensure the continued survival of Apartheid education
- that under this New Constitution Apartheid education will still be felt in our classrooms and the cultural life of our people will still be harmed

BELIEVING:

- that education must be based on the needs and serve the interests of the people
- that education should be accessible to all regardless of colour, creed, sex or age
- that reforms will not bring about a lasting solution to our problems in education
- that our students struggles arise out of real grievances
- that education is not an issue affecting students alone but all sectors of our society
- that there can never be meaningful change in education until there is a meaningful change in society

THEREFORE PLEDGE:

- to unite as workers, women, youth, students, professionals, sportspeople, and others and fight side by side
- to interlink the struggles in education with the broader struggle for a united, free, democratic and nonracial South Africa
- to engage ourselves actively in a campaign for an Education Charter that will embody the short-term, medium-term and long-term demands for a nonracial, free and compulsory education for all in a united and democratic South Africa based on the will of the people.

