

'SAVE THE MOROKA 3'

October 11th is United Nations International Day of Solidarity with South African political prisoners. This year October 11th is being marked by world-wide acts of solidarity with South African political prisoners. It is also being marked by an intensified campaign within South Africa waged by the Detainee-Parents Support Committee and only yesterday about 1 000 Wits students in protest against torture and detention have called for the resignation of Le Grange.

The international campaign for the release of our imprisoned patriots has always been of major importance in the overall campaign to win support for our fighting people. With the intensification of our liberation struggle being met by increasing repression by the racist regime, the need for this campaign to be strengthened has never been greater.

In 1969 Nelson Mandela declared that the regime regards its prisons as institutions with which "to cripple us so that we should never again have the strength and courage to pursue our ideals". With this aim in mind the racists presently hold at least 550 political prisoners - about 30 of them being SWAPO leaders and militants. About 450 of those prisoners are incarcerated on the notorious Robben Island, and not less than 9 of those are children under the age of 18.

In their attempt to break the spirit and strength of political prisoners the racists attempt to isolate politi-

cal prisoners totally from the outside world - severely restricting access to news. Prisoners are graded from A to D - grades which determine their diet, clothing, visits, letters, etc. Political prisoners are automatically put into D Grade and promotion to higher grades is slow.

Divide and rule tactics apply inside apartheid's prisons as they do in the country as a whole. Different treatment is accorded to inmates depending on their racial affiliation - Coloured, Indian and African. On the Island the prisoners have fought relentlessly for the same diet and clothing to be given to all of them regardless of their colour. And the racist tactics go further: old are divided from young, leaders from militants. But the policy, as old as apartheid colonialism itself, has not succeeded in breaking unity in struggle behind prison walls. Over the years protest actions, hunger strikes, etc. have never remained isolated to one section of the prison.

In a desperate attempt to break the unity and strength of spirit of the political prisoners the racists have removed 4 of our leaders, including Mandela, to Pollsmoor prison. This is a desperate attempt to isolate the leaders from the other prisoners, and to isolate them from contact with the outside world. Before being moved from the Island Mandela had written letters which were smuggled to governments and support organisations abroad, commending them for the support they give to South African political prisoners and appealing for funds so that all political prisoners are able to study. This desperate act by the regime will not succeed in removing from the eyes of the world the fact that our leaders are imprisoned for life, nor reduce their prestige as leaders amongst the political prisoners and the oppressed people.

CAMPAIGN

in fact the international campaign for the release of Mandela and all political prisoners is intensifying. On **October 11th an international campaign is being launched by the British Anti-Apartheid Movement to coincide with Mandela's capture at a police road block near Durban twenty years ago.** Signatures are to be collected all around the

world for an international petition calling for the release of Mandela. Special activities have been organised to commemorate important dates - November 7th - the 20th Anniversary of Mandela's speech ("I will still be moved") from the dock; December 16th - the 21st Anniversary of the launching of Umkhonto We Sizwe with Mandela as her commander-in-chief; July 18th 1983 - Mandela's 65th birthday; October 9th 1983 - 20th Anniversary of the opening of the Rivonia Trial; June 12th 1984 20th Anniversary of the sentencing of Mandela to life imprisonment. The UN Security Council, the OAU, the Commonwealth and the European Parliament have all supported the appeal for Mandela's release. **Glasgow, a city in Scotland has bestowed freedom of the city on Mandela, and a mayor's appeal organised by the Lord Provost of Glasgow was signed by more than 2 000 mayors** throughout the world. The Free Mandela Campaign in South Africa during 1980 was testimony to the fact that the people regard Mandela as their leader and lodestar in their resolute struggle against apartheid oppression and exploitation.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS

A concerted effort is now needed by the international community to prevent the judicial murder of the six ANC freedom fighters and people's soldiers of Umkhonto We Sizwe currently in Pretoria Prison's notorious death cells. **Moise, Shabangu and Tsotsobe await the hearing of their appeal. They have now been joined by the 'Moroka 3' whose trial revealed the unrestrained fascist brutality that have become commonplace in apartheid South Africa.**

Comrades Mogoerane, Mosololi and Motaung were found guilty of 'high treason' and 20 alternative charges. State evidence at their trial focussed on the attacks on Moroka and Orlando police stations in 1979 and Wonderboom on 26th December last year. The 'Moroka 3' pleaded not guilty to all the allegations made by the apartheid court. The so-called crimes they were accused of committing were armed actions by the People's Army, Umkhonto We Sizwe, a component part of the just struggle for national liberation being waged by our people. Indeed, it became clear during the trial that their determination to fight for

freedom had been strengthened during the 1976 student uprisings. The 'Moroka 3' had seen their young sisters and brothers mowed down in the streets by the fascist police.

It was precisely actions like those in Orlando and Moroka that heralded the new phase of the armed struggle in South Africa, that signified that the army of the people had developed a greater and more effective combat capability. The reaction of the racist regime to this reality is revealed by the horrific torture to which the accused were subjected.

The counsel for Defence in their trial gave explicit evidence of the torture of Simon Mogoerane. In an attempt to force Mogoerane to disclose the location of their weapons, the security police tied a rope around his neck and one of his hands behind his back. They then pulled a plastic bag over his head and hung him from a tree, making him stand on his toes. A dog was then unleashed to savage him. He was suspended from a pole between a table and a chair while being subjected to electric shocks. A pistol was placed in his mouth while another policeman banged the table, making a sound like a shot being fired.

It seems beyond comprehension, but it is true that justice D.I. Curtenis accepted the statement made by Mogoerane as evidence after ruling that it had been made 'freely and voluntarily'. In giving his judgement Curtenis described Mogoerane as a compulsive liar.

Evidence given on the treatment of Marcus Motaung again implicated the South African Medical Profession in the crimes of the racist state. Before arrest he was shot at thrice by the security police. The only treatment given him were painkillers and immediately thereafter he was handed over to the police. The doctor did not even disinfect or dress his wounds but actually authorised Motaung's transfer from hospital since he was in a 'good enough condition'.

Throughout their ordeal in the hands of the sadistic South African police, the Moroka 3 stood firm in their commitment to the people's struggle throughout the trial. Motaung told the court of his political development as a member of the ANC and how he had been enraged by the sight

the prisoners mere objects devoid of will, the young man **now perceived that it was by no means so simple as turning** a machine gun on them. And besides... Reineboth took a few slow steps and remained standing thoughtfully before the map. The coloured pins jumped nearer to the camp every day. The youth pursed his lips worriedly. It's over and done with, Adele... A photo in a silver frame stood on the desk. With the corners of his mouth pulled down superciliously, the youth gazed at the man in the picture, the idol with **the look of hair combed down his forehead...** Suddenly Reineboth snapped his fingers against the photo's mustache-supported nose. "Adele," he said cynically.

Weisangk had reported the disappearance of the 46 to the commandant. Schwahl was incensed. He put his fists on his hips and groaned. "There we have it! That man just makes trouble for me in the camp."

Schwahl could not afford to have a lengthy search made. At the station in Weimar there was a freight train already waiting for the first transports.

After his outbreak of cholera, Schwahl had become remarkably reserved. He walked about the room plunged in thought. Suddenly he stopped before Weisangk, who was sitting in an **armchair at the conference table and watching his master** with a worried look.

"Will Bolshevism come after us?" asked Schwahl unexpectedly. Weisangk blinked and gulped as if in school.

"I mean, what uh - else could come?"

Schwahl took a few more anguished steps and whirled about, pointing his finger at a bewildered Weisangk. "One thing is certain! At the conference of Allied foreign ministers in Moscow in 1943 they agreed to pass sentence on the war criminals." Schwahl tapped himself significantly on the chest.

"That's a big mess..." Weisangk burst out in surprise.

"It's just not as simple as Kluttig would like to make out, my boy."

Schwahl groaned in his distress. "Anyone can shoot. Maybe I'll be lucky and come through. Maybe I'll grow a

As militants of MK we must pledge to spare nothing to avenge the deaths of our martyrs and to lead the people in the struggle for the seizure of power sooner rather than later.

AMANDLA!

MAATLA!

POWER!

LEST WE FORGET

Comrade Chris Tibane, a fighter and cadre of our movement passed away in his trench from which he served the people. He left us whilst on duty, contributing to the creation of a democratic South Africa of the Freedom Charter.

Our dear Comrade died in October after being hospitalised for stomach problems. "Bra Chris" as he was known in our ranks was not a healthy person even before he left the country to join the heroic ranks of our army, MK. The apartheid monster destroyed his health in its notorious prisons. He, like many of our people was

