



MAYIBUY

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

RECEIVED
1992-05-1
U.C.T. LIBR

MAYIBUYE NO. 5
1984 YEAR OF THE WOMEN

Journal of the African National Congress

GROUP AREAS ACT IS ONE OF APARTHEID'S PILLARS

OF ALL the repressive laws affecting the «Coloured» and Indian communities, the Group Areas Act must be singled out as one of the most brutal and cruel. In the past twenty years, almost a million people have been callously uprooted from their traditional homes and businesses and literally dumped into townships on the outskirts of cities and near industrial zones.

The aims of the racists are very clear. We must be in areas where we can serve as workers for South African capitalism. While the vast majority of our people affected by this law are workers, even small traders and businessmen were thrown out the centres of commerce and industry because they were a threat to white business.

Since this Act came into force, almost 150 000 families have been forcibly removed. Long standing communities, rich in tradition and culture like District Six, South End, Clairwood, Greyville, etc., were bulldozed and destroyed. We have seen our homes and churches, schools, temples, mosques or even cemeteries and all the most cherished institutions of our people razed to the ground:

- market gardeners were displaced
- markets were destroyed
- businesses were taken over by whites
- whole fishing communities were moved away from the sea and their livelihood.

SUFFERING

The total losses suffered by the «Coloured» and Indian

people because of this law must add up to tens of millions of rands. In most of the sales to the Group Areas Board, our people were robbed. We were grossly underpaid and in some cases even continually exploited by having to pay excessive rents to the Board for having to stay on the property after sale.

Over the years our people have been herded into townships - Chartsworth, Bonteheuwel, Merebank, Wentworth, Bosmont, Hanover Park, Korsten, Gelvendale, etc., where most of our money goes on rents, transport costs and hire purchase bills. But surely, the cost in human degradation cannot be calculated.

In our areas, low wages and high unemployment, means a high crime rate and malnutrition. At the recent Carnegie Conference on Poverty in Southern Africa it was revealed that more than 70% of children in Chartsworth suffer from malnutrition and that African, «Coloured» and Indian children have a 31% higher chance of dying than white children.

Most of our townships are in or near industrial zones where industrial pollution is higher and is a health hazard. In

Merebank and Wentworth, it has long been established that the majority of the residents suffer from lung diseases because of the dangerous fumes coming from the two huge oil refineries. (One of these refineries was a recent target of attack by the heroic fighters of Umkhonto we Sizwe).

Today, because the Botha-Malan regime wants us to support it in the coming fraudulent elections, they have set up the Strydom Commission to look into the Group Areas Act. Recommendations of this Commission will be included as part of the Land Affairs Bill. This is just another name for the Group Areas Act. In fact, this new Bill retains the most repugnant provisions of the Group Areas Act. The Strydom Commission merely closes up loopholes in the Group Areas Act.

While some Indian and «Coloured» business people will be allowed to operate in the central business districts, hundreds of small businessmen who were operating under

white nominees in these areas will no longer be allowed to operate. On the other hand, while black businessmen are restricted in these areas, white businessmen have unrestricted access to black areas. In the long run, these laws will favour big businessmen at the expense of small traders who will be put out of the market by huger supermarkets and chainstores. The main aim of this provision is to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few black capitalists who will become the stooges of the racist regime.

For the vast majority of the «Coloured» and Indian people who are workers, things can only get worse under the new legislation. Some of the new measures include:

- severe penalties and confiscation of property and eviction for allowing so called illegals on one's property
- the eviction of people from their homes without even providing them with alternative accomodation
- the maintenance of laws restricting the Indians from free movement into the OFS and northern Natal.

CONTINUED BACKPAGE



Victims of Group Areas Laws.

IN THIS ISSUE:

- page 2.....Editorial
- page 4.....Interview
- page 6.....GST
- page 7.....Education

●Editorial●

Long History of Resistance

THE long-suffering people of Crossroads are once more on the road to another bitter struggle against the evil system of removals. Racist Deputy Minister of Co-operation and «Orderly Movement», George Morrison, refers to them as a symbol of defiance and anarchy. He promises that it will be demolished as soon as possible, with its residents bundled off to Khayelitsha. Cynically, he asks the people for co-operation in the removal operation.

There is only one point on which he is correct. The people of Crossroads have a long history of heroic resistance against attempts forcibly to remove them from their homes. And, further to assure him of the correctness of his assertion that they are a defiant people, they have vowed that they will not move.

The present population of Crossroads is well over 50 000. The new desert township of Khayelitsha can only take 17 000 «legals» from Crossroads, i.e. those who are regarded as having a «right» to seek jobs in the Cape peninsular area.

We do not need to go far to find the reason why the people are being moved. It is the implementation of one of the central parts of the South African apartheid policy — the removal of as many people as possible to the bantustans and to ensure that this is done as soon as possible.

What particularly becomes clear in the Cape Town removals is that Khayelitsha, the place where the KTC, Crossroads, Langa, Nyanga and Gugulethu «legal» people are finally intended to be dumped, is of supreme importance to the security strategy of the regime. The African people in Cape Town area are supposed to be dumped together so that in times of uprisings or other struggles the fascist police and army can easily surround the place.

It is impossible to speak about any of the regime's machinations without pointing to its attempts to sow disunity among the Africans, Indians and the so-called Coloureds.

In the case of the Cape Town area, the regime has al-

ways declared that the area is a «Coloured Preferential Area». In pursuance of this idea, the regime will do anything to remove the African people to the Transkei, and other bantustans with the exception of those it needs to cater to the interests of the economy. This, it has always hoped, would set the two oppressed groups at each other's throats rather than at the regime itself.

With the constitutional fraud reaching its climax with the August «elections», the regime is particularly frantic to sow this division between us. It wants to create the impression that it is removing Africans from the Western Cape to make way for the «Coloureds» in the Crossroads, KTC, Langa, Nyanga, Gugulethu areas. But it is not because it has their goodwill at heart. No! It wants to place them as a buffer between its «white» cities and the African locations.

The regime's evil intentions call for our united action in the coming August «elections» and against the removals to Khayelitsha. We must unite in joint action to demonstrate that the removals are an integral part of the constitutional plans.

Without this unity, our enemy will be strengthened and will have succeeded in his intentions to fight and rule us as separate groups. And with victory beckoning around the corner, we cannot afford the luxury of approaching the struggle as different groups but have to unite as Africans, «Coloureds», Indians and democratic whites.

DOWN WITH DUMMY ELECTIONS!

FORWARD TO A PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT!

Extracts from an address by President O.R. Tambo on March 21st 1984

Recently, there has been a well-orchestrated attempt to present the apartheid regime as the architect of peace in southern Africa....

For the people of South Africa, there is neither the prospect nor the promise of peace. The reasons for Pretoria's aggression and therefore for the wars in the region lie within South Africa, and there they still remain.

The regime's war against the South African people has been waged for many decades. Despite severe repression, torture, imprisonment and death, resistance continues and even intensifies. The many attempts to purchase our right to self-determination have been rejected. Our people saw through the Bantustan fraud and continue to fight apartheid institutions even when they are manned by Africans clothed in the paraphernalia of pseudo-independence. «Coloured» and Indian South Africans are presently girding themselves to demonstrate their total rejection of the new constitution, that seeks to divide them from the African people and offers participation in the left-overs of the oppressor's table.

Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki have rejected unequivocally the recent offer that they would be released if they would agree to go and live in what is known as the «independent republic of Transkei»....

Today, people of all races are united in a broad democratic front of millions, determined to fight for the realisation of a democratic, non-racial South Africa. Our country is now the site of a gathering mass struggle reinforced by armed action by units of the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Unable to come to terms with this reality, or to contain the situation inside South Africa, the regime has sought desperately for alternate solutions.

It is more comforting for it to attribute to external agitation the resistance that springs from our people's commitment to the cause of liberation. And, it is more reassuring for Botha to see our national liberation movement as a transient force, having its roots on foreign soil and drawing its main support from forces outside our borders.

Pretoria, therefore, concentrates its energies on trying to clear southern Africa of the ANC. It hopes that thereafter it will be safe behind its buffer zones. But whatever it, or anyone else may wish, the ANC will not go away. The ANC is not some force external to South Africa. It does not owe its birth, its strength and its survival for 72 years now, to some foreign power. Our national liberation movement sprang from the loins of the people, fathered by their dispossession, oppression and exploitation, nurtured by their belief in a just society, and tempered by years of struggle. So long as these conditions remain, so long will our people remain committed to liberate themselves and their country, and so long will the ANC grow in strength and effectiveness.

TUCSA BETRAYS THE WORKERS

SINCE its inception, the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA) has always aligned itself with the bosses and apartheid regime at the expense of the workers. Its treacherous history is one in which the betrayal of the workers has been the number one point on the agenda. To this day, TUCSA continues to aim at the weakening of the working class movement.

But the workers have been aware of the anti-worker stance of TUCSA. This is evidenced by its losing more and more affiliated unions. 1983 saw the withdrawal of three unions. These unions, which took this stand for political reasons, have been joined by three more unions this year. These, with a total membership of 16 200, are the South African Footplate Staff Association, Concession Store and Allied Traders Assistants Union and the South African Woodworkers Union, who withdrew because of the increase in membership fees.

FORCED INTO TUCSA

In addition to these withdrawals, more and more workers are going on strike where their demand is for the recognition of unions of their choice. TUCSA, the mouthpiece of reaction in the labour movement, has a number of closed-shop agreements with management, whereby all workers in those specific factories or plants are forced to belong to the TUCSA unions.

With the intensification of workers actions both in the factory and in the community, our workers have come to realise that TUCSA does not serve their interests. During the nation-wide work-stoppage observed by thousands of workers during 1982 in protest of the murder of trade union leader, Neil Aggett, in detention, TUCSA distanced itself from this important act of solidarity by all workers. At its last congress, there were moves by TUCSA to call on the hated regime to outlaw all unregistered trade unions. Its sole aim is to serve the interests of the racist police, one of the demands of the workers was not to be

hindered in the determination to resign from the TUCSA union and join the South African Leather and Allied Workers Union, a SAAWU affiliate. After bitter battles, management was forced to agree to enter into discussions with the SALAWU.



At the TucsA 22nd Annual Conference in East London, 1976. With the racist regime's representatives as guest speakers (such as Chris Huenis, second from left), is it any wonder why TUCSA is a bosses' union that does not serve the interests of the workers?

In November 1983, workers went on strike at New and Golden Paper Bag Manufacturers over the sacking of a colleague and demanded the recognition of their own union. Workers rejected the TUCSA-affiliated South African Typographical Workers Union which has a closed shop agreement with management and said that the union had been forced down their throats.

More recently, there has been the dispute at James North Africa (JNA), a transnational where the National Union of Textile Workers is opposing the closed-shop agreement between the TUCSA-affiliated Garment Workers Industrial Union (GWIU) and the JNA management. In a ballot at JNA to test the workers' opinion, the NUTW got an overwhelming 219 votes to 43. This is a clear indication of what the workers want. However,

GWIU has now changed in its Constitution to expel any worker who joins another union.

In terms of a closed-shop agreement, all workers at that specific factory have to belong to the union which has entered into such an agreement. Membership is therefore automatic, not a voluntary act on the part of a worker. Further, the bosses can therefore not employ anyone who refuses to become a member of a specific union, in this case the GWIU.

For us it is on the factory floor that our struggle must be waged. The task of the democratic trade unions is to organise all the workers into

powerful industrial unions which will fight for the interests of the workers. It is our task to isolate and crush the reactionary TUCSA unions and consign them to the dustbin of history where they belong. We must reject these sweetheart unions and demand to join the unions of our own choice.

This becomes more crucial because TUCSA is still numerically the largest trade union centre with the latest membership figures at 101 000 whites, 102 000 Africans and 226 000 Indians and so-called Coloureds.

ISOLATE TUCSA NOW!

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!

LISTEN TO RADIO FREEDOM VOICE OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND UMKHONTO WE SIZWE, THE PEOPLE'S ARMY

Radio Lusaka

Shortwave 31mb, 9605 KHz 7.00 p.m. Daily
10.15-10.45 p.m. Wednesday
9.30-10.00 p.m. Thursday
10.15-10.45 p.m. Friday

Shortwave 25mb, 11880 KHz

8.00-8.45 a.m. Sunday

Radio Luanda

Shortwave 31mb, 9635 KHz and 25mb 7.30 p.m. Monday-Saturday
8.30 p.m. Sunday

Radio Madagascar

Shortwave 48mb, 6135 KHz 7.00-9.00 p.m. Monday-Saturday
7.00-8.00 Sunday

Radio Ethiopia

Shortwave 31mb, 9685 KHz 9.30-10.00 p.m. Daily

Radio Tanzania

Shortwave 31mb, 9750 KHz 8.15 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
6.15 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday

OUR REAR BASES ARE THE PEOPLE

MAYIBUYE/RADIO FREEDOM interview with NEC member, Comrade Chris Hani and senior member of the ANC, Comrade Mac Maharaj. It deals with the political developments in Southern Africa and in South Africa in particular. Excerpts: **QUESTION:** It is believed in certain quarters that the signing of the Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique in March this year has dealt the armed struggle in South Africa a severe blow. The racist regime in its comments called our post-Nkomati military operations *a few parting shots of the ANC*. Can you comment on the prospects of armed struggle in South Africa now?

ANSWER: The signing of the Nkomati Accord between the People's Republic of Mozambique and racist South Africa does constitute a set-back for the struggle for national liberation of our people, the struggle for social justice and freedom. But we don't hold the view that the accord is a severe blow for the armed struggle in our country. As it is known, the armed struggle in our country is rooted internally. We have never relied on organising the armed struggle and carrying out military operations from countries neighbouring South Africa. Indeed, we have never carried out any military operations from Mozambique or any other territory that borders South Africa.

The very organisation of operations, the training and expansion of our army takes place internally. I said earlier that it is correct to say that the signing of the accord does raise a few problems, but these are problems that can be solved and overcome, both by our organisation and our army. If we can look back, the armed struggle in our country did not begin with the independence of Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe and many other countries bordering South Africa. It started earlier, and even in those days, when those countries were still not free, our movement and army were able to

continue organising the armed struggle internally and able to carry out operations inside the country.

But it is true that the independence of these countries did create favourable conditions for the intensification of our armed struggle, and we have always regarded them and still regard them as allies in the struggle to rid the continent of the most vicious, oppressive regime, that is plaguing the whole continent of Africa and Southern Africa in particular. The enemy is deluding itself by believing that the operations after Nkomati are a *few parting shots* of the ANC. We have got the capacity to intensify the armed struggle in South Africa.

ANSWER: I'd like to add, that it may be the cheap propagandists of the regime who can talk like that but even they ought to turn back to their own facts. It is the regime's propaganda men who are today confessing that since Nkomati, there have been more acts of military action and sabotage inside South Africa than in the comparable period last year. This is admitted by the regime, who on the one hand, says we are dead and finished, and on the other, says we are the greatest danger to its existence. Furthermore, it is not a new story in the history of any people's struggle, as well as our struggle, for a beleaguered regime to keep on saying that forces of change are in their death throes. This was said by Jimmy Kruger repeatedly. I think you will remember his image of a small snake that was dead. Well it is out today, the ANC still lives. And in fact, the ANC is a force of change.

Who are the desperate people? The forces of reaction or the forces of revolution? Look at what Pretoria is doing to Africa, let alone what

it is doing inside South Africa. All these acts violate every international law. Violate the sovereignty, the integrity of independent states of Southern Africa. They ride roughshod over the rights of the people outside as well as inside South Africa. What for? To preserve their own existence. What is their primary target? It is the destruction of the African National Congress and our people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe. They have identified their danger correctly. And their acts of desperation, their cheap propaganda, are for the world and our people and are aimed at fooling themselves into the belief that they can perpetuate their rule for ever. But our theory of war, our theory of a people's war, our theory of revolution, our revolutionary practice always rested in the fact that our revolution belongs to the people, will be made by our people, that our armed forces will grow, thrive, multiply and bring victory by immersing themselves in the struggle of our masses. That has been our basic approach, nothing has changed since then.

MASSIVE SUPPORT

QUESTION: One of the principles of guerilla warfare is that the guerillas must have a rear base and a supply line. It would seem that they have been effectively closed in relation to Swaziland and Mozambique. Can you comment?

ANSWER: It is true that it is a point of advantage if a guerrilla war can have at its disposal reliable rear bases. This means that the guerilla army has got possibilities and facilities to train itself in favourable conditions as well as to equip itself. But it is well known that guerrilla warfare can be launched, as has been launched in a number of countries without a guerilla army enjoying reliable rear facilities. So there is no rigid approach of saying you cannot wage guerilla warfare unless you enjoy favourable rear bases. In the contemporary situation, we have the struggle of the people of

El Salvador escalating and reaching unprecedented heights against a dictatorship which enjoys the support of the Reagan Administration. That movement, the Farabundo Marti, does not enjoy the rear facilities — and in fact, it has entrenched itself inside the country, depending on the massive support it enjoys from the people of El Salvador. If we go back to our own situation, when our organisation, the African National Congress and her allies deliberately took the position of opting for armed struggle, against the racist and fascist regime in our country, the movement knew very well that there were no rear bases around our country, and that the pillar of our struggle would be the people themselves. So the fact that the enemy is trying to bully the countries neighbouring our country into submission, does not constitute a situation where we are going to be helpless, where the armed struggle would be emasculated, because the basic factor is the people.

PEOPLE'S WAR

ANSWER: If I may add to this point, it is necessary for our people, when listening to the propaganda of the regime, to ask themselves some basic questions. As my colleague says, when the ANC and her allies decided on the path of armed struggle, there were no countries capable of providing us with rear bases. The regime had the support, as it has now, of the whole imperialist world. We decided at that moment then, that the only way forward was through people's war. We made preparations for it and we did not count on the success of our revolution being based on the facilities from the neighbouring states. We did not count on rear bases. We examined, we put all our knowledge of guerilla warfare together, theoretical and practical. We studied others' experiences, and we came to the conclusion that whatever the topography of our country there is one feature which ensures the victory of our revolution. It is the masses.

QUESTION: Would you be able to say that, in all the things that have happened in the region, with the signing of the Nkomati Accord, and what is going on inside the country, the ANC envisages a change in tactics, to effectively deal with the present objective situation?

ANSWER: Our strategic and tactical approach is, and has always been, to entrench our political and military presence inside our own country. This is an ongoing process. At no time have we ever based our strategy on possibilities of facilities in the neighbouring countries. So for us, the new situation does not spell out any new change, because our basic task has been to strengthen our presence, both politically and militarily, inside our country. And it is because of this strategic approach that we see in our country today a new political situation. A situation of mass resistance enlisting ever-soaring numbers of our people. We don't believe that this new development, and this unprecedented upsurge is accidental. On the contrary, it is a product of our political and military work which we have intensified in the last 8 to 10 years, resulting in a situation where the people themselves have formed their own democratic and progressive organisations. This development, therefore, creates the very condition for the expansion of our army and the growth of our political underground inside the country. All that we can say is that this new development of political upsurge and resistance should be strengthened.

ANSWER: On the same question, let me complement what has been said. The strategy for change, does not require a rethink from us. Comrade President Tambo has said in the January 8th message that there are four pillars of our struggle. First, the ANC underground which is mobilising and organising our people. Two, the united action of the masses of our people. The third is the development, growth and actions of our army, Umkhonto

we Sizwe, dedicated to the strategy of a people's war. And the fourth pillar is international support for the struggle. Now, I do not think that those pillars have changed: what can change, is the element of tactics that you employ in a particular situation.

QUESTION: How do you react to the suggestion that the present situation demands an ever-strong presence of the ANC and MK inside the country?

ANSWER: I think that the question should be seen as a question of responsibilities that are thrown on our shoulders



today. In order to proceed to victory, we have to intensify the process of developing the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe inside the country. The responsibilities on those of us who are already in Umkhonto we Sizwe is to spare no effort in order to ensure that all of us contribute more than we ever did towards that process. But what is the responsibility in others? Firstly, massive mass struggles are raging throughout the country. These struggles are important in their own right. They are a vehicle for our people to recognise that they have to stand together, organise together and confront the enemy. But today it has become even more necessary, that people at home should ask themselves, that if MK is to become the defensive organ of the people, the organ protecting our masses, there is a responsibility from the people also to feed Umkhonto. Not just with food, but with manpower, men and women prepared to fight — prepared to take the weapon in their hands

belong to an organised force. Those who lead mass struggles in any particular part of our country should ask themselves the question: that whilst they are doing their work, to what extent are they facilitating the growth of the whole national struggle? They have a responsibility of ensuring that the particular components or terrain in which they are fighting, is not an isolated one. We have to reach hands from every area of our struggle, and to link particularly between the mass overt struggles and the underground and armed struggles of our people. Now

these are the elements which the present situation requires from us.

Therefore, the growth of the ANC and MK inside South Africa, is an urgent, and imperative necessity. That necessity puts a responsibility in both those who are organising Umkhonto and the ANC as well as the masses in struggle. Each of us needs to ask ourselves, *are we doing the maximum?* And we have to acknowledge another factor which relates to the basis of victory: that without the ANC or MK, there can be no victory. So, all of our people have a responsibility, not only to act as they are acting today, to confront the regime, but to make sure that the best sons and daughters of our country enter the ranks of the networks of the ANC and MK inside South Africa.

ANSWER. If I'd be allowed to add a few observations to what has just been pointed out. We are a people's army, fighting a people's war. The growth and strength of this

army depends largely on the support it enjoys from the majority of our people. Reference has been made to the responsibility that our people have got to discharge in ensuring the effectiveness of our political and military blows against the enemy. Our people should not be mere spectators in the intensifying political and military struggle against the enemy. Every form of support should be given to our cadres as they confront the enemy in the cities, towns and villages of our country. The doors of the houses of our people should be open to our cadres. Everybody should realise that he has got a role to play to ensure the success of our military operations. To ensure that every cadre as he throws a grenade in the house of a policeman, into the barracks of the fascist army, that that cadre must be able to get away, must be able to survive in order to be able to fight tomorrow. This task of fighting the enemy cannot just be relegated to the ANC and MK, but should be the task of all the patriots of our country, all those democrats want to build a new South Africa, who want to destroy racism and fascism in our country. The growth then, of our army, is the task of all of you inside the country who are committed to destroying that regime. Those who are confronting the fascist education authorities in order to achieve a democratic education in our country; those people in the rural areas fighting the removals in places like Mogopa, Driefontein, Crossroads, KTC and a number of other areas: should realise that the most potent weapon they have is the ANC, politically and Umkhonto we Sizwe militarily.

Even before Umkhonto we Sizwe comes to meet them, they should so organise themselves that they are ready to join the ranks of our army and to fight within it. To defend themselves against all the injustices and brutalities the enemy perpetrates against us.

FORWARD TO VICTORY

The increase in GST increases our poverty

A VAST majority of our people in South Africa are starving. If this starvation were caused by natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes or even drought, it would be understandable. But since our starvation is a result of the racist regime's genocidal programmes, the affected people, have no alternative but to fight for the overthrow of that genocidal regime.

One measure in the regime's programme is the ruthless attack on our living standards via the expedient of the General Sales Tax (GST). Racist Minister of Finance, Owen Horwood, announced on May 11 that the GST was to rise from seven percent to ten percent from July 1.

In February, GST went up to seven percent. Electricity charges went up by six percent. Petrol went up by 2,65 percent. Transport charges shot up by 9,14 percent. There was a ten percent increase in the price of sugar and the price of brown bread rose by 16,7 percent. The prices of canned foods have been increased by ten percent.

The reason for the increase in GST is that the regime is finding it increasingly difficult to maintain and defend apartheid. When introducing this year's Budget, Owen Horwood announced that the regime will spend R3 755 million on defence: this is 21,4 percent more than last year. The police will be allocated R795 million, which is 41 percent more than last year. When asked for the reason of the seven percent increase of the sales tax, Horwood said that the SADF had over-spent by more than R300 million. This means that we are being forced to buy the Pretoria warmongers more bombs and bullets. Racist Horwood justified this excessive spending by saying that *"we are in a state of war"*.

The armed activity of our people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, is one of the reasons why the SADF and police have demanded a boost to their budgets. The campaign of destabilisation against neighbouring states, the war in Angola ate deep into the reserves of the regime. The

other reason is that the racists are hell-bent to breath life into the constitutional proposal corpse. They are now incurring unplanned expenses in preparation for the voting in August and the subsequent implementation of the tri-cameral scheme.



Durban workers celebrating May Day: the same day on which workers called for a one-day consumer boycott in protest at the recent General Sales Tax increases.

The regime spends a lot of money on projects that do not serve the people. All this money, which comes from our pockets, is aimed at ensuring the protection and enrichment of a very small fraction of the South African population. Expenditure on bantustans, also, affects us directly. After this latest GST increase, the consumers shall be directly contributing 18,4 percent of the regime's income.

We must demand that the regime should scrap this sales tax. We must not be fooled by Horwood's promises that certain items such as bread, mielie meal, unsifted wheat meal, raw meat, raw fish, fresh vegetables and fruits, fresh milk, butter, margarine

and eggs are going to be exempted from GST as of July 1.

CONSUMER BOYCOTT

Two trade union centres: the Council of Unions of South Africa and the General Allied Workers Union and two democratic unions - Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union and the Brush and Cleaners Workers Union - representing a total of 200 000 workers, called for a one day consumer boycott of all goods on May 1. These

union centres and democratic unions were supported by the United Democratic Front, AZAPO and community organisations on this call which was a protest at the ever-increasing GST.

RELIEF FROM GST

Twenty-four trade unions representing more than 300 000 workers who had demanded that basic necessities be exempt from GST warned in April that unless the regime granted some *"relief from GST"*, they would demand that employers compensate workers directly for the recent increases in the GST and in the prices of basic necessities. These unions said that Horwood's package of the

exempted items was totally inadequate and the GST increases *"strongly reflect the Government's contempt for working people. With no representation in the Government, workers will have no choice but to recapture these losses in wage negotiations and, failing that, through collective action"*. This is a card in our hand: we must play it. Our fight to scrap the GST must be linked with our struggles for higher wages.

Our community organisations should take up this call to scrap the GST and demand that the prices of basic foodstuffs be lowered. We are starving as it is. Among others, hospital fees and the prices of medical requisites should be slashed drastically.

MAKE CONCRETE OUR DEMANDS

Together with our democratic unions and community organisations, the women's organisations, housewives leagues and other consumer groups should be at the forefront of this struggle. We must all be able to go further than being outraged at the increases and make more concrete our demand to scrap the GST and campaign vigorously for a stop to this attack on our living standards. We should try to emulate the example set by the unions and the workers on May 1 and form strategies around a possibility of united mass action to raise our living standards. The regime must know that we shall not stand with our arms folded while we die of starvation.

FIGHT FOR HIGHER WAGES!



"Long Live the ANC"

The Crisis in Education Deepens

THE BRUTAL suppression of the 1976 and 1980-81 students' uprisings only helped to strengthen the resolve of the students never to go down on their knees, until victory over the system of slave education is achieved.

The intervening years between these mass upheavals of the students can only be described as a period of continuing struggle, occasional tactical retreats, a period during which we have built up our strength in preparation for the next storming of the inferior education system for the black people.

The school year of 1984 opened with dark clouds gathering over the racist Department of Education and Training and its bantustan appendages. In Pretoria, the Saulsville Secondary School boycotted classes in January, demanding the reinstatement of their colleagues expelled because of the age-limit regulations. By February, this boycott had spread to other schools in the area. Port Elizabeth joined the offensive. Here, students, supported by the community, scored a victory against the DET, when their school-mates were re-admitted.

From this period, there was never a single moment when the DET was spared from the attacks by the students from many parts of the country — Pretoria, Cradock, Graff-Reinet, Venda, Transkei, Alice, Cape Town, Soweto, Pietersburg, etc.

Reflecting the experiences gained in the course of the struggles of the past eight years, the students displayed skills in the use of varying tactics to attack the inferior education system. Whereas the past struggles were based on a central issue, the 1984 struggles took up varied issues in the different areas and schools. Among the issues taken were the age limit regulations, the demand for students representative councils, the detention of student leaders, the presence of police and armies in the bantustan universities, graduation ceremonies addressed by bantu-

stan puppets and so on. But what was glaringly clear was that an all-round attack was being launched on the gutter education system.

For the number of schools and universities involved in this year's boycott, the tactics used were well thought out. There is no doubt that if the students had not adopted flexible methods of attack and retreat, the struggles would have fizzled out long ago. What makes them continue even now, is a combination of attack and retreat methods with the determination to stick to the stated demands.

SCHOOLS CLOSED

As in all struggles, we do not expect that all the strategies and tactics should succeed a hundred percent and we are thus not dismayed or demoralised by the fact that in Pretoria and the Transkei, the schools were closed down. We are certain that it will be imperative for us to organise all sections of the community in support of the schools that have been closed down. Thus, from our temporary set-backs in the struggle, we will emerge prepared for new battles ahead.

In pointing out the positive aspects of the organisation of this year's schools struggles, it is important also to point out its negative aspects.

In the first place, there was not enough concerted effort to transform the localised schools struggles into national struggles. While students in other parts of the country struggled on, some remained on the sides even though the matters raised also affected them.

To redress this situation, we have to relate every single issue such as that of the SRC's to our general onslaught on an inferior system of

education. Every struggle should be part and parcel of the offensive on which we have embarked.

In the second place, while we use the boycott tactic extensively, and effectively we have to vary our tactics according to the demands of the situation. Methods, such as sit-ins, poster and placard campaigns, petitions, etc., will be useful for mobilisation and bringing together students for the planning of new offensives.

In the third place, the present struggles have involved mainly the African group. We have to go beyond this barrier and mobilise the whole black community. The struggles have to be used as a means of making the students contribute in the fight

against the regime's constitutional plans. This means that we have to link our present struggles with the whole system of apartheid and realise that the defeat of the enemy's «elections» plans will be a giant step towards the whole apartheid system and its inferior education system for blacks.

In the fourth place, we have not sufficiently involved our parents in the struggles for a better education. They must be part of it. It is us who have the responsibility to mobilise them into the struggle. Each one of us must carry out this task. Every student activist must be an organiser for united national action. For a free, democratic and non-racial system of education.

UNITE FOR PEOPLE'S POWER

SAVE MOLOISE!

ACT NOW!



We must Break with False Leaders

'GROUP AREAS'
continued from
page 1

Our people have suffered under the Group Areas Act and will suffer under the equally brutal new law. And for all the sufferings that we have endured all these years, the Pretoria fascist regime wants us to support it against our African brothers and sisters by voting in the fraudulent August «elections». We must refuse to vote. We must not give this fascist government the power to oppress us.

Now that the racists are in a crisis, and now that they see victory for the oppressed around the corner, they want us to become their allies. After oppressing us for so long and robbing us of our land, homes and human dignity, they now want us to rescue them. We cannot and must not fall into their trap. It is too late for the boers. Apartheid colonialism cannot be rescued or reformed.

Why vote for a lost cause?

Voting for the tri-cameral parliament will mean:

- legalising our own oppression;
- breaking the united front and fighting for a democratic and people's South Africa; and
- allowing our sons to be conscripted into the racist army and not only to fight our own people but also to prop up the same regime that oppresses us.

So, don't vote for apartheid. Don't join the racist army and die fighting for Group Areas laws and apartheid.

Mobilise our forces into a united movement in the struggle for liberation and for a people's government. Refuse conscription into the racist army. Join the ranks of our people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, and be counted among heroes like Krish Rabibal and Clifford Brown.

Only the Freedom Charter can guarantee houses, security and comfort as an alternative to Group Areas Act. Until then, we must fight on.

FORWARD TO WAR!

INKATHA has definitely never been the non-violent organisation it has always proclaimed itself to be. It is also noteworthy that its violence is not directed against the oppressor regime which should be uprooted and crushed for ever, but against the people.

The latest attack on one of the leaders of the people has been on Archie Gumede, Joint-President of the United Democratic Front. It is significant that, this attack, carried out on an old man who has spent his entire life in the fight for the freedom of his people, took place on May First, the International Workers Day. It shows the perpetrators of this crime as defenders both of racism and capitalism.

But can we really say those who did the actual beating-up are the real criminals? Their crime is allowing themselves to be used to defend a system that oppresses and exploits them.

The real criminals are those leaders of Inkatha who think that their salvation lies in keeping the people away from such organisations as the UDF and all those fighting for the destruction of the apartheid system. It is therefore not surprising that this escalated violence coincides with the campaign waged by the oppressed to defeat the regime's constitutional schemes, the bantustans and the community council systems.

From the side of the Pretoria racists, it is clear that their violence against the democratic movement is intended to preserve white domination in South Africa. But from those people who claim also to oppose the regime through their «non-violent cultural-way», what is intended by attacking the democratic movement? Clearly, it

can only be for the same objectives as the apartheid rulers!

To the bantustan rulers, the survival of the bantustan system has become vital in the face of the growing organised resistance of the people. They feel threatened by the popular leadership that is playing its role in guiding the people to a future of freedom, non-racialism and democracy.

PRINCIPLED BREAK

The people in the bantustans are land-starved, chained to these areas and not allowed to seek a livelihood elsewhere, and yet, these false leaders want to harness them against those who want to destroy the apartheid system. Only those who stand to gain from the landlessness and poverty of the people can continue to agree being used by the regime to defend the bantustan system.

There is only one way for the patriots - moving away from the treacherous Inkatha leadership and the greedy rich people who want to use them for their own ends.

The people of Isikhwaya township, Hammersdale, Melmoth, Kwa-Mashu, Lamontville and other areas in Natal have made up their minds. They are on the march forward to their liberation despite Inkatha's violent intimidation.

The demand of our times for an all-out offensive against our oppressors and exploiters requires bold and firm steps forward. Thus, a bold, firm and principled break

with organisations like Inkatha, Sebe's vigilantes and all other bodies that do not serve our people must be made. Chief Albert Luthuli, former President-General of the African National Congress, himself deposed in 1952 from his chieftainship for choosing the side of the liberation forces rather than the bantustan system - counselled us against the false leaders when he said:

«You find Africans in positions of influence counselling the African people to submit to the status quo. These false persons generally support the betrayal of the African people by false reasons such as these 'half a loaf is better than no bread' - 'the African people are not yet ready for freedom' - 'convert the white man first, by being moderate in your demands'.»

False reasons for entrenching apartheid!

FALSE LEADERS

But these bantustan leaders are not alone in this campaign to mislead our people. Today, some «Coloured» and Indian false leaders are also counselling «Coloured» and Indian people to take part in the constitutional fraud which will give them «a quarter loaf rather than nothing». They are claiming, like the African puppets, that they will «convert the white man from within the system». They give all the false reasons to ensure that white domination continues while they personally satisfy their greed and selfish ambitions.

As the vanguard movement of the people of South Africa, the ANC, has always stated: those who align themselves with the enemy, are themselves enemies of the people! This is the way they must be treated by all the democratic-minded South Africans.

DEATH TO PUPPETS!

HELP SPREAD THE MESSAGE OF THE ANCI

PASS MAYIBUYE ON:

- GIVE IT TO YOUR FRIENDS AND FAMILY
- DROP IT IN A NEARBY POSTBOX OR YARD
- STICK IT ONTO A PUBLIC WALL OR BUS SHELTER AT NIGHT
- DISCUSS THE ISSUES RAISED WITH THE PEOPLE YOU MEET AND YOUR FRIENDS.

BE CAREFUL!!!

