

# MAYIBUYE

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE



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Desperation in the face of an avalanche of blows delivered by the mass of the people in the political and military field, is driving the enemy to once again try to woo the support of whites through its whites only referendum due to be held in November this year.

However the reality of the South African situation today, is that any mandate which the racist regime may claim to have obtained from the white only electorate will always be annulled by the unanimous voice of the voteless, supported by white patriots and true democrats. All true South African patriots must and should firmly and loudly declare: No to the perpetuation of white minority domination.

The apologists of Botha's constitutional bill are urging whites to vote yes in the coming referendum. They are using sugar coated words to try and convince their supporters that this will bring change and stability inside the country. There can never be anything far from the truth, one thing certain is that these Botha manoeuvres cannot bring any change or stability, but they will instead plunge the country into more chaos, confrontation and polarisation between the racist minority and the mass of the people. Anything short of a people's democracy in our country can never bring a lasting solution.

Change cannot be brought about by those whites who are intransigent and still revel in a false sense of racial superiority. Far from changing anything Botha's constitutional proposals are only streamlining apartheid and still have racism embedded in them. How can we speak of any change when the racist Parliament continues to plot the legal murder of millions of the oppressed, through starvation and diseases in the bantustans, resettlement of thousands of people to desolate areas, demolition of shelters of the people. Can anybody really hope that change can be brought about by such a

brutal government whose hands are still dripping with the blood of innocent people who died because they took to the streets in a peaceful demonstration, or those who died in prison for their opposition to the abhorred apartheid? What about the millions of innocent people in Southern Africa who have had their countries invaded, some killed and their countries destabilised, for they chose a social system that will ensure security and comfort as opposed to apartheid?

The time has come for all whites to realise that the safety of South Africa and of the people of South Africa can only be guaranteed by the full participation of blacks in a democratic, non-racial, united country. It is time for whites to realise that it is criminal and irresponsible to continue supporting the fascist ruling clique, which wants to save the decaying apartheid system that is on its way to the grave. They must awake to the reality that their destiny is inextricably bound with the destiny of the oppressed blacks. Let us all be bound together by a common desire for freedom and justice, and a common hatred for oppression and exploitation. This is the time for whites to use their privilege and vote NO in the coming referendum and thus identify with the fighting masses for a meaningful change. Bram Fischer that true patriot of our country once stated "To destroy apartheid, demands also that Afrikaners themselves should

The Fruits of Apartheid

no to referendum

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poverty

VIOLENCE!

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protest openly and clearly against discrimination".

Apartheid will be destroyed, change is inevitable in our country. But change, real change, will be brought about by the revolutionary forces of our country drawn from all sections of the oppressed masses and democratic whites. The oppressed who by virtue of their social position under the apartheid system, are objectively interested in the destruction of the racist system and the bringing about of social changes for the good of all our people irrespective of race, colour or creed. It is important that all forces for progress should participate in building a formidable united national front against the Pretoria regime. United

action is a pre-condition to our victory. Only through our tireless fight against apartheid and our preparedness to even risk our lives will change come.

Already there is a strong movement for change inside the country, gaining momentum every day. In 1910 when the black majority was excluded from the decision making, the people did not let this pass unchallenged. Using peaceful means they registered their protest. In 1961 when the white republic was formed the people opposed this vigorously in militant protests and in the same year the people's army, Umkhonto We Sizwe was born. In 1983 the constitutional proposals find our people better organised to resist and fight. At no time in the history of our struggle were the majority of the people so effectively united in their opposition to the apartheid regime. Side by side with

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# DEATHS IN MINES MUST STOP

No number of "official inquiries" or compensation can bring back the lives of the 66 miners who died in a methane gas explosion in Vryheid. On the other hand, more and more mineworkers will continue to be killed by explosions, rock-falls, cave-ins, etc.

The plight of the miners becomes particularly glaring when we take into consideration the fact that although the present "accident" has taken the highest single toll in decades, mine accidents result in 45 deaths every month. The figure for those maimed for life is even higher. This situation calls for urgent action by the democratic trade union movement to organise these workers into a trade union. The present achievements are commendable but not enough. Our goal must be to have all the workers unionised so that when we decide to break South Africa's backbone — the mines — we have all the workers behind us.

## UNSAFE CONDITIONS

It is clear to us that the rate of accidents in the mines continues to rise because of bad and unsafe conditions and the majority of workers are still not organised. We must thus rally the workers around the call for safe working conditions in addition to other demands. We must explain to every miner that South Africa is what it is today because of our sweat and yet the safety conditions at our places of work remain among some of the most backward in the world. The demand of the workers must be: Safe and better working conditions and a share in the country's wealth.

This task which particularly faces the democratic mineworkers' unions, has also to be taken up by the whole democratic trade union movement in every sector of industry. It is a fact that occupational hazards as well as unsafe conditions exist in many industries in South Africa as compared to other industrialised countries.

Our particular target should be the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act which still has to be enforced.

This Act which has been hailed as a giant step forward falls far from satisfying our demands on industrial safety and health. It is this same Act which the National Occupational Safety Association flouted about when it was revealed that the 66 miners died because there was no methane gas level check-up on the morning of the blast. They shamelessly lied that South African industrial safety is the best in the world!

The truth is that the apartheid system which serves the capitalist bosses, has very little regard for the black workers. At no stage were the unions organising black workers consulted when this Act was drawn-up. Like all other laws it was drawn behind our backs and so could not take our interests into consideration.

Besides not clearly specifying the hazardous materials which harm workers' health this Act actually, ridiculously places the onus on the workers to ensure that they wear protective clothes. This is clearly an employer's law! The racist drafters of this Act know fully well that employers shun their duty to supply protective clothing and they shift this burden to us!

The employers further are guaranteed time to get away with unsafe and unhealthy conditions by a clause which states that inspectors must inspect a factory more than once before taking action. What this means is that the employers are allowed to go on as they do until the inspector gives them a warning by his first visit.

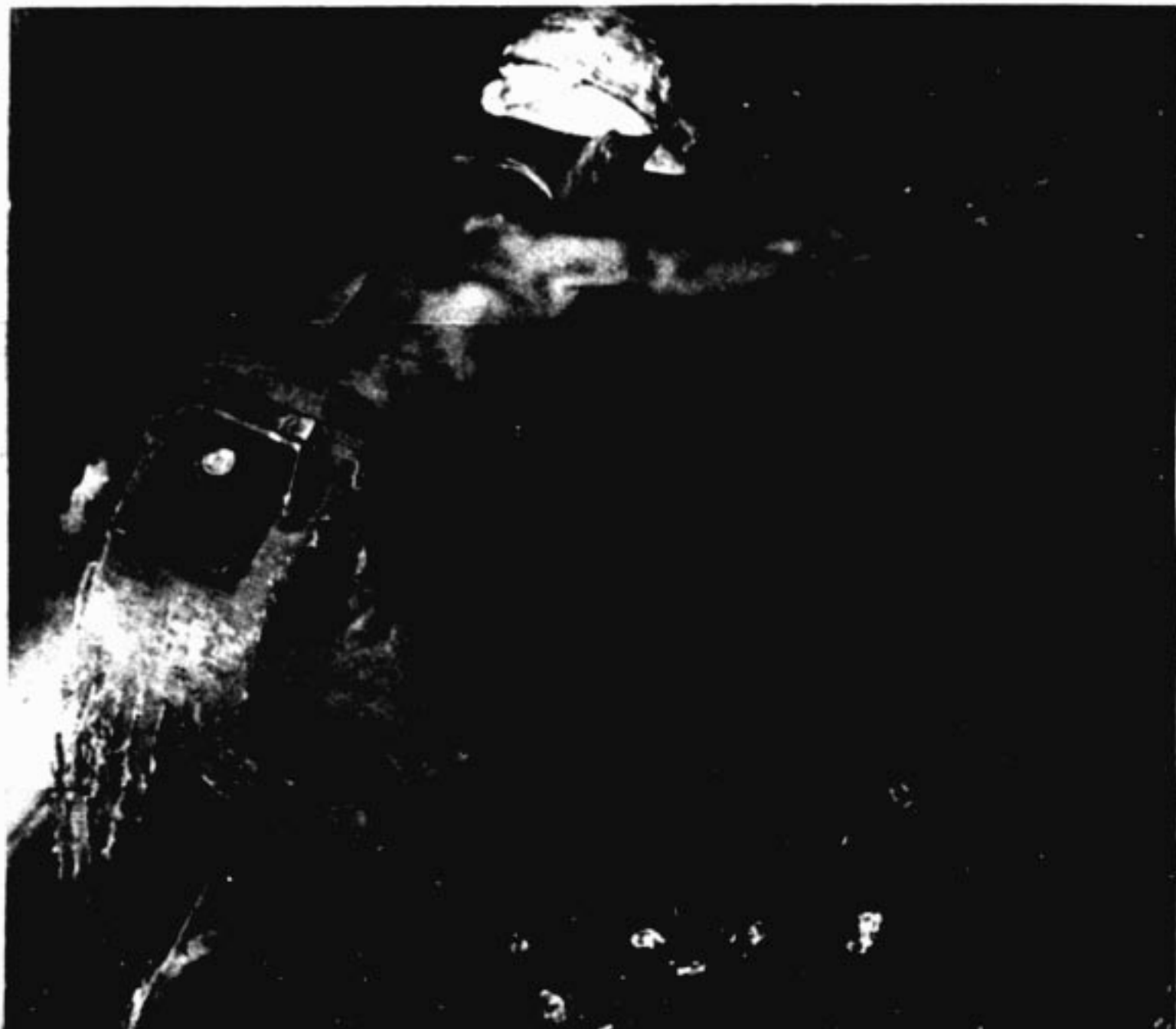
A glimpse at some of these more glaring anti-worker provisions of this Act clearly shows the urgency with which we have to tackle the question of workers'

safety and health. Thousands of workers are permanently disabled because of the bosses' greed which is placed above our safety.

## SAFETY COMMITTEES

The safety committees that this Act calls on the employers to institute must be formed by us and not the employers or their stooges. This must especially be so in the mines. Our committees must be the ones that will inform workers not to go underground if the safety measures have not been taken.

For too long, we the workers have been treated as if we are not the creators of the country's wealth. Let us flex our muscles and brace ourselves for the coming struggles in which we who are nothing today, shall be all tomorrows! We shall govern! We shall get our share of the country's wealth! The land we till shall be shared amongst us!



It is men like these — the miners — who literally support the racist economy on their shoulders whose deaths and hideous suffocation underground are caused by apartheid greed. We have to fight for safer working conditions and just compensation for injuries and deaths on duty.



# Unions, join united action front

AT this crucial moment of our national liberation struggle, we are left in no doubt that all South African

patriots should do their utmost best to ensure unity in struggle. The South African racist regime is trying, as never before, to drive a wedge between the struggling peoples. Everyday we are bombarded by barrages from the media. Very expensive advertisements are put out in the newspapers where Koornhof's Bills and the President's Council are whitewashed to give us a false idea of a new dispensation. We see, though, that the apartheid regime is trying new ways of dispensing with the oppressed majority of our country.

Presently our people have come together under the United Democratic Front (UDF), emphasising the crying need and effectiveness of unity in action. We have our different organisations: students', workers', civic, women's, community, sports, cultural, writers', etc. It would be a mistake, for instance, for students to think that their struggle ends with demands for a better education.

Trade unions struggle for higher wages, job opportunities and good working and living conditions. This is a fight not only against capitalist bosses but also against the apartheid regime. This was seen clearly at the UDF meeting where people got together and made known their intention to fight against apartheid, race inequality, national oppression and exploitation. The working people, we must know, are the nation. Apartheid must be fought on all fronts — politically, economically, culturally and in the field of sport. There is a place for trade unions in a broad front like the UDF.

## AN INJURY TO ONE...

For instance, hearkening to the rallying cry, *An injury to one is an injury to all*, twelve organisations have come together in an ad hoc committee to condemn Sebe's bantustan regime which has unleashed unprecedented terror on the people of the Ciskei and subsequently banned SAAWU. These organisations are UDF, SAAWU, CUSA, FOSATU, AFCWU, SACWU, GAWU, SALDWU, SASDU, OVGWU, CCAWUSA and the Detainees Support Committee.

It is clear from the above that the struggle of the

that our capacity for bearing hardships is simply amazing. Our people are being forced out of the cities into impoverished rural areas in the bantustans in their millions.

## UNITY AT ALL LEVELS.

The ANC hails the movement towards trade union

the evils of capitalism and apartheid and build the trade union movement by strengthening our trade unions and defending them against the apartheid regime. We must follow the example which was set by the solidarity meeting which was held in Johannesburg where the UDF and ten unions formed the Committee of Five in



Unity in action demands that all of us must participate in the fight against apartheid. Workers and their trade unions have an important role to play in a broad democratic front of the people.

workers is interwoven with the total liberation struggle of the people of South Africa. It is both a political and economic struggle to obtain good working and living conditions equal job opportunities and proper education for our children. Trade union struggle must be linked with the wider struggle for political rights.

During the launching of the UDF, Samson Ndou said, "Changing society is the responsibility of the workers because they have the power, but the workers' struggle goes beyond the factory gates. All our organisations face different tasks and problems, but they are opposing a system which is responsible for each and every problem." There can be no running away from the realisation that apartheid has brought to our people untold misery. Capitalism has brought such large scale unemployment with its attendant suffering

unity. The success of this move will benefit the workers and the nation tremendously. It will reinforce national unity and be an inseparable part of it. The ANC has always considered the workers to be cardinal and central in the national struggle. There is obvious need to face the enemy as one united people. The various sectors of the people will strengthen their unity as workers, as students, as churches, as peasants, as professionals. Ultimately this will strengthen our national unity. The processes of unity, as we see it, should move simultaneously at all levels.

The people of South Africa must all say with one voice, Down with the President's Council! They must say, Away with Koomhof's Bills! We must call upon all our trade unions to join in the struggle for democratic rights. We must unite against

response to the Ciskei bantustan regime's banning of SAAWU. The Committee of Five is considering a boycott of products made in the Ciskei. This is a practical example of united action.

When ANC President, Comrade O.R. Tambo was interviewed by the Mozambique Information Agency (AIM), he was asked about the position of the workers. He said that the workers, the black workers especially, constitute a force that could pose a serious threat to the regime. Asked whether the regime could make an absolute separation between trade union struggles and the national liberation struggle, President Tambo said: "That is no longer possible. They have become part of the same front of action."

THE PEOPLE UNITED  
CANNOT BE DEFEATED!!  
AN INJURY TO ONE IS  
AN INJURY TO ALL!!!



# Cde Yusuf 'Doc' Dadoo

## 1909-1983

# Hambani kah

THE death of Dr Yusuf Dadoo in London on September 19th, will be mourned by South Africans of all races. Yusuf Dadoo was one of the few South Africans to have won early recognition as a national leader, drawing support not only from his own Indian South African Community, but from the majority Africans, the "Coloureds" and democratic whites.

His life, teaching and example have contributed significantly to the unity of all oppressed groups in a common struggle, a heritage which found most recent manifestation in the acclamation of a united democratic front by 20 000 South Africans in Cape Town.

Dr Dadoo was the moving spirit in the radicalisation of the Indian Congress, giving it popular leadership and stimulating a more dynamic resistance. He took the lead in establishing links between the African and Indian people and their national organisations. A powerful orator and a firm believer in resistance through action he was among the first to be arrested in the 1946 passive resistance campaign.

He was elected vice chairman of the National Anti-pass Campaign and took a leading part in the campaign against the removal of "coloured" voters from the Common Voters Roll initiated by the Franchise Action Council. In 1952 he was in the forefront of the Defiance Campaign jointly organised by the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress. He was harassed and arrested on a number of occasions. Listed, banned and prohibited from travel, he was prevented from taking up the leadership offices to which he was repeatedly elected by the

people. In 1955 he was acclaimed Isitwalandwe-Seaparankwe at the historic Congress of the People. The plumes of the rare bird -indwe-were traditionally conferred on the bravest warriors and on those whom the people regarded as having distinguished themselves by exceptional qualities of leadership and heroism.

After leaving South Africa in 1960 Dr Dadoo continued to give political leadership to the liberation struggle. In 1969 he was elected Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the African National Congress.

### COMMON STRUGGLE

Since 1972 he has served as Chairman of the South African Communist Party which he had joined in 1939.

His internationalism expressed itself in his belief in the common struggle of people on all continents against colonialism, imperialism and racism.

At the time of his death Yusuf Dadoo was a member of the Politico-Military Council of the African National Congress.

A graduate of Aligarh University in India and the University of Edinburgh (medicine 1936) Yusuf Dadoo devoted his entire life to the liberation of his people. He is survived by his wife Winnie and two daughters, Shireen and Roshan.



STALWARTS OF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENT: Dr Yusuf Dadoo, the man of the SACP (left) and ANC President, Comrade O R Tambo at the day celebration of the late General-Secretary of the SACP, Comrade Mose

peace and social progress.

"Dr Dadoo", President Tambo said, "believed in the unity of the socialist community of nations." He attached great importance to the role of the democratic peace loving forces of the western world and he worked tirelessly for the unity of these forces with advancing revolutionary process engulfing the majority of humankind...

"At this moment when the regime seeks to divide our people with its ploy of a tripartite parliament, it is fitting to recall Dr Dadoo's precious legacy in his own words.

"The lesson of our history is that the key to freedom is a united people fighting for a single common goal — people's power over every inch of an indivisible South Africa." He died spear in hand — like a true warrior," President Tambo said.

The packed Central Methodist Hall in North London bore eloquent testimony of Dr Dadoo the South African patriot and internationalist. Leading members of the ANC, SACP and SACTU were present — all of them having travelled specially for the funeral.

A number of African and socialist countries were represented as were several communist parties such as those of the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Cuba, Vietnam, GDR. There were also liberation movements — SWAPO, PLO, POLISARIO as well as solidarity movements in the Western capitalist countries.

Representatives of the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congresses and the Free Mandela Committee attended the funeral and brought the condolences of the people at home.

A moving tribute to Dr Dadoo was also paid by the other two speakers at the memorial meeting. Cde Moses Mabhida the Secretary-General of the SACP paid tribute to Dr Dadoo as a great internationalist and fighter for peace. "Dr Dadoo remained throughout his life a very close friend of the Soviet Union, and he never wavered from this." His fight, his struggle is beginning to bear fruit. His inspiration is being seen in the resistance of today. His last words to us were: "don't mourn, mobilise, organise, fight back."

Cde Joe Slove spoke of Dr Dadoo, the man,

MAYIBUYE publishes some extracts from the tributes paid to Dr. Dadoo by leaders of the liberation movement at a moving funeral gathering in Archway, North London.

Comrade Oliver Tambo, President of the ANC, told the 600 strong crowd that Dr. Dadoo was both "an outstanding leader of the African Liberatory struggle who devoted his life to his people and a communist of world prominence. A dedicated and convinced internationalist". "The

love 'Doc' had for his fellow human beings extended beyond the confines of his motherland South Africa. As a true patriot, Dadoo understood already in the thirties that the struggle in South Africa is part of a much wider struggle against capitalism, colonialism and for national liberation,



# le maqhawe

## Cde Reginald 'Mavili' Mabuza 1931-1983

his humility, and his selflessness. "He deliberately chose the spartan path, without show or ostentation", he said.

### CLENCHED FIST

Cde Joe Slovo, then recounted the 'extraordinary 20 minutes' he and a few close comrades and family witnessed just a few hours before Dr Dadoo died. He said that coming out of a coma, Dr Dadoo looked at each of those present and then smiled and raised his clenched fist. He then asked to sign the special message that he had written to the central committee of the SACP the previous day.

He did this and then spoke to each comrade in turn giving instructions on how they must continue the struggle and he kept repeating 'you must never give up, you must fight to the end'. He then asked whether they had any questions. Then he raised his fist and said 'AMANDLA'.

### CONTINUE WORK

Dr Dadoo also spoke to his family giving them encouragement for the future saying they must continue his work. He then asked for singing, and after this he joked a bit and discussed arrangements for his funeral, before relapsing into a coma. All those present felt elated. "Who else but Yusuf could turn this final moment of defeat and great sorrow into a moment of laughter, inspiration and song?" Cde Slovo said.

ON September 7, Comrade Reginald Mabuza, known to the ANC leadership and combatants as Jacob Masondo, passed away in Luanda after a short illness.

Nikolai Ostrovsky in *How The Steel Was Tempered*, observes, 'Man's dearest possession is life. Since it is given to him to live but once, he should live so as to feel no torturing regrets ... so live that dying he may say: 'All my strength was given for the finest cause in the world: the liberation of mankind ...' When looking at the life of Comrade Mabuza, it is clear that he was one of those rare people who have dedicated their life to freeing their fellowmen from the shackles of South African racist oppression and exploitation.

### BUS BOYCOTTS

Born in 1931 in Louis Trichardt, Comrade Mabuza came to Alexandra Township as a young man. From the early days of his life, he was part of the popular struggles the people waged against the regime's repressive laws. During the Alexandra bus boycotts, he was one of the people who tried to see to it that the people's resistance was a success.

After the African National Congress was banned in 1960 the leadership of the liberation movement put their heads together and had intense discussions which led to the formation of Umkhonto We Sizwe in 1961, the armed wing of the struggling people of South Africa. Comrade Mabuza was one of the founder members of MK.

### HEROIC SON OF OUR LAND

He left the country in 1963 and was in the first army headquarters outside South Africa. After doing his military training, he was appointed to the Planning Committee of MK and his responsibility was logistics. After the Morogoro Conference, the military headquarters was abolished

and a new structure, the Revolutionary Council, was set up. Comrade Mabuza was appointed to the RC and his responsibility here, because the movement recognised his skill in this field, was still logistics.

Memorial services were held in his memory and honour where the leadership of the liberation movement, from ANC President Comrade O.R Tambo who spoke in Lusaka of this man's immense contribution to the struggle in South Africa; Comrade Moses Mabhida, Secretary-General of the SACP, NEC member of the ANC and Vice-President of SACTU; National Commissar of the ANC and NEC member Comrade Andrew Masondo to Comrade Isaac Mapoto who fought in the joint ANC/ZAPU campaigns of 1967/68. Other services were held in Maputo, Dar Es Salaam and London.

His funeral in Luanda was addressed by Comrade Joe Modise, Commander of Umkhonto We Sizwe and NEC member. It was attended by commissars, commanders and cadres of

MK and representatives of SWAPO, MPLA - Workers Party. In all the services, Comrade Mabuza's contribution to the campaigns against pass laws and removals of people from Sophiatown was made known to the people.

Comrade John K. Nkadimeng, General Secretary of SACTU and ANC NEC member remembers Comrade Mabuza from the early days of their lives when Comrade Mabuza was a very militant Volunteer who would be seen in all meetings in Alexandra Township. When Comrade Nelson Mandela returned from abroad and was supposed to address the people in Alexandra in 1962, the police were out in force ready to arrest him on sight. Comrade Mabuza - who composed the famous revolutionary song 'Rolihlahla' - created a diversion with other volunteers who were singing along the streets of the township and Comrade Mandela could hold the meeting in safety. He was such a man.

He is survived by his wife, Anna and two children, Nthabiseng and Nobantu.

We salute the great heroic son of our country and say, HAMBA KAHLE, COMRADE REGGIE MABUZA!!!



THE LATE COMRADE REGINALD "MAVILI" MABUZA who dedicated his whole life to fighting tirelessly for the liberation of his oppressed people.



EVER since the passing of the Promotion of Bantu Self government Act of 1959, despite enormous opposition the Pretoria regime is bent on imposing gradually, its diabolical bantustan schemes on us. Its next target are the people of Lamontville who are now faced with the threat of incorporation into the Kwazulu Bantustan.

We are definitely not misled by the sugar coated terminology used by the fascists. 'Self government' is meant to make us and the world to believe that the racist government has given a categoric assurance that it had irrevocably set a course along the road that would lead the homelands to meaningful self government, giving rise to independent 'bantustans'. The intention as made clear by Koomhof the racist Minister, is to drive over 17 million Africans to these valleys of death by the year 1990. These bantustans and their so-called independence have proved for millions of Africans to be disastrous areas where millions have died of starvation, diseases like malnutrition and others. Kwazulu into which Lamontville is to be incorporated has a handful of such problems. In addition incorporation to Kwazulu would mean renouncing your South African citizenship, your very birthright..

**KWAZULU AND PROBLEMS.**

Presently besides other problems, Kwazulu is ravaged by a far-reaching drought, where it is estimated that

# NO! to Kwazulu incorporation

almost 200,000 cattle will die in the next few months. The newspaper *Daily News* of the 2nd September 1983 reported that Kwazulu farmers have lost a third of their crops this year because of drought. It was quoting the Kwazulu Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. H.M. Ferreira. *The Sowetan* of the 30th June 1983 had reported that children suffering from severe malnutrition had been turned away from hospital because their parents could not afford huge fees introduced in Kwazulu hospitals and as a result, hundreds of children have died after their parents took them out of hospital. The situation was so bad that in one hospital the superintendent tendered in his resignation. These are but a tip of an iceberg of the problems confronting Kwazulu, but they reflect the turmoil and suffering going on in that bantustan which is to be also the tragedy of the people of Lamontville if this incorporation scheme succeeds.

The people of Lamontville must be supported in their struggle against this sinister scheme of the enemy. It is obviously not directed against them alone. This move is in line with the grand design of apartheid, that of dividing the African people into antagonistic tribal entities. It is meant to ensure that the Africans are herded into the little percentage of desolate, delapidated dumping grounds and thus be made foreigners in the country of their birth. While the whites remain with the large fertile, industrialised land, the people of Lamontville are to go through the rigorous life of broken families, as men will assume the status of migrant workers, who will from henceforth encounter restrictions to move to and from even to a nearby city like Durban.

**AFRICANS AGAINST AFRICANS**

A typical example of what is going on in the

bantustan is clearly reflected by the situation in the Ciskei. The puppet Sebe and his henchmen are matching the enemy, even exceeding in some fields, in the use of brute force to crush their opponets. The situation there is just as the enemy planned it. Africans are now doing the enemy's dirty work against their fellow Africans.

**BANTUSTAN LEADER**

What is absurd in this incorporation move, is that it has received the endorsement of the bantustan leader Gatsha Buthelezi, who gleefully nodded his approval. This is the height of hypocrisy when one considers that Gatsha has been vociferous on the need to fight for the entire South Africa, against the fragmentation of our country. He has attacked the constitutional proposals, but when the enemy implements it he approves because he gets a share in the process.

The struggle against the bantustan system must be intensified. The enemy is putting our reaction to test. If we do not resist enough to make this incorporation scheme a fiasco, then the fascists will follow with a series of incorporations of other areas to the other bantustans. We must organise the people in those bantustans to rise against the puppets, while those of us who are in the urban areas give them every support we can. Let efforts towards unity not exclude them, they must be part of a national front against Botha's policies.

People in this bantustans must begin by forming strong township and regional committees that will then coordinate with other progressive and democratic forces throughout the country. Let every patriot declare that Lamontville shall not be part of Kwazulu.

## SOUTH AFRICA

**THE 'BANTU HOMELANDS'**

HOMELAND	PEOPLE
1 Boputhatswana	Tswana
2 Lebowa	North Sotho
3 Ndebele	Ndebele
4 Gazankulu	Shangaan & Tsonga
5 Vhavenda	Venda
6 Swazi	Swazi
7 Basotho-Gwaqwa	South Sotho
8 Kwazulu	Zulu
9 Transkei	Xhosa
10 Ciskei	Xhosa



Scattered, arid, pieces of land where millions of Africans are crammed. We demand a unitary S.A where all shall live in peace and harmony.



# MAYIBULOME!

THE decision by the ANC to name 1984 the Year of the Women was taken in recognition of the immense contribution of the women to the struggle for liberation in South Africa. The heroic action of the women when they marched to the Union Buildings in Pretoria on August 9, 1956 to present the then Premier Strydom with petitions protesting the issuing of hated passbooks to women, was a milestone in the long and hard battle against legislations of the apartheid-colonialist regime.

While the women's struggle has many heroines (the millions of women who are oppressed and discriminated against on the basis of sex, race and economic stature in this sad drama that is being enacted every day on the stage of our country are, after all, the main actresses) it would be impossible not to deal with, and mention the names of, those women who have been pushed up by the history of the people's popular struggles head and shoulders above their equally oppressed and exploited sisters.

During the launching of the United Democratic Front (UDF) in Cape Town on the weekend of 20th August, the tens of thousands of those who attended the historic event were given so many names of participants who couldn't be present. One of them, one of the UDF Presidents, Mrs Albertina Nonsikelelo Sisulu, could not be there because she had been arrested earlier and charged with furthering the aims of the ANC.

Born in 1917 in the Transkei, she trained as a nurse and midwife. In the 1940s she joined the ANC Women's League and was elected its treasurer in 1959. She was a committee member of the Federation of South African Women (FEDSAW) where she was very active. It was this activity that led her to be arrested in Johannesburg in 1958 together with a thousand other women when they demonstrated against pass laws. In 1962 she was held in solitary confinement under the 90-day law by police who tried to make her betray the whereabouts of her husband Comrade Walter Sisulu who had gone underground. On her release she was elected Transvaal President of FedSaw.

In the years that followed she was issued with a five-year banning order



Albertina Sisulu

which, together with her intermittent detentions, has been renewed again and again. She has been under longer period of continuous banning than any other person in South Africa. Since the expiry of her banning at the end of July 1981, Albertina Sisulu has spoken tirelessly against apartheid through the length and breadth of the country, agitating for the release of all political prisoners, protesting against detention without trial and the torture and murder of political prisoners. Before her banning order had been renewed in July 1983, she has been at the forefront of all struggles in South Africa. We cannot forget her words which should spur us to campaign for her release and the release of all political prisoners: "Freedom is in our hands, let us stand up and fight side by side with our husbands until we get our freedom. Stand up and intensify the liberation struggle!"

Another remarkable heroine of the people who cannot be in our midst is Dora Tamana. She passed away on June 23, 1983.

Born in 1901 and married in 1923, Dora Tamana brought up five of her nine children. Four died as a result of an acute lack of food. In 1920 she bore witness to the first violent event that changed her life. Talking about the Bulhoek massacre of members of a religious sect, she said: "Oh, the people were shot. Nearly 200 of them died on that sad day. After the shooting, the soldiers marched to the 'Holy City' of Ntabelanga

with their guns on their shoulders. They told the women to take water to the wounded men lying in the bushes. The women carried the wounded in blankets. It was a sad scene. My father, Joel Ntloko, was among the dead, and his two brothers."

It is through Dora Tamana's eyes that we see the utter callousness of the regimes that have ruled over us for all these centuries. Many massacres have taken place with South Africa being drenched in the blood of the innocent, such as in Sharpeville, Langa, Nyanga, Gugulethu, Soweto. Sometimes violence perpetrated by the racists spills over into arenas outside our borders, from Matola to Maseru.

Throughout the 1950s Dora became increasingly drawn into political action. She was a member of the protest delegation to the Minister about the increase in bread prices; she became secretary of the local branch of the ANC; she was active in the Communist Party and the Peace Committee and supported the 1952 Defiance Campaign. In 1954 she was elected National Secretary of FedSaw. In 1955 she was chosen, together with Lilian Ngoyi, to attend a World Congress of Mothers in Lausanne and spent seven months touring Europe, the Soviet Union, China and other Socialist States.



Dora Tamana

On her return to South Africa she was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act and suffered hideously under the regime's brutal laws.

Her son, Bothwell, a combatant of the people's army, Umkhonto We Sizwe, was in the joint ANC/ZAPU campaigns that fought heroically against Rhodesian and South African troops. He was captured and spent 13 years in the Smith's regime notorious maximum security prisons.

Dora visited him every Christmas, making the 2 000 mile journey alone. Over the last eight years, she began

to lose her eyesight. In May 1981 when she was 80 years old, she received a standing ovation when she opened the Conference of United Women's Organisation in Cape Town. On September, 1981 she opened the annual conference of the Food and Canning Workers Union in Paarl. In 1982, together with Helen Joseph she attended the South African Women's Day meeting on August 9, which proved to be her last.

When we remember our heroines we should not forget people like Dorothy Nyembe and all the women political prisoners languishing in fascist dungeons. Like Mrs Sisulu, Dorothy was charged with furthering the aims of the ANC, also charged under the Suppression of Communism Act and the Terrorism Act. She was alleged to have harboured MK combatants and assisted two co-defendants. In March 1969 she was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment.



Dorothy Nyembe

In the same vein we cannot forget Barbara Hogan the first white woman to be convicted for a political offence in South Africa. Her crime? Mere membership of the ANC. There are others in jails, some, like Dorothy Nyembe, due for release early next year, the Year of the Women.

We must rally behind stalwarts like Francis Beard, another UDF patron, Helen Joseph and the unknown and unnamed mothers and sisters who have dedicated their lives to the struggle, willing, if it needs be, to pay the supreme sacrifice.

We salute the women of South Africa who are fighting for the end of the racist apartheid regime. We must fight and make deafening the call for the release of all political prisoners, detainees and the end of arbitrary arrests. In this way we shall have brought the day of liberation nearer!

RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS!!!



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the people's army, by their own actions against immense odds, the people are no longer asking for change, but are actually changing events in our country. The people are saying in their unanimity that the future of the country cannot be determined by a few irresponsible people. Every patriot must join now, it is not too late. Let all patriots respond to the challenge of Botha's constitution with all the might sufficient to bring the monster to its knees.

The battle lines are clearly drawn, we must move forward to victory. In 1981 we emerged victorious when we mustered all the forces and successfully staged a nationwide boycott against the 20th celebrations of the white republic. We have it in our power to stage a nationwide rejection of Botha's schemes on an even larger scale. We must consolidate our efforts towards unity and mobilise effectively in the shortest possible time.

The workers will be the hardest hit if these constitutional gymnastics become a success. Our experience has also shown that workers' struggles in our situation cannot be confined to economic issues; better working conditions, higher wages etc. Much as this is an important area of struggle, the struggle of the workers must go beyond the factory gates to community and national issues on a political level, and challenge the very foundation of the apartheid system. It is therefore of vital importance that all democratic unions should be part of our national united effort in rejecting the constitution. The unifying factor is opposition to Botha's schemes. We must all reject them as they affect us all. Our national front should reach the unorganised workers, it must be taken to the rural areas, it must also ensure that it is strong organisationally, regionally and on a national scale. It must also promote unity in action between all races, because it is inconceivable that anyone can be a democrat and yet be racist at the same time. In this year of United Action our strength lies in our unity.

**REJECT BOTHA'S REFERENDUM!**

# MALAN'S DEATH ARMY

General Malan the racist butcher whose hands are dripping blood of South African and Namibian patriots, has made his future plans as far as "coloureds" and Indians are concerned, known.

From the time when the plan for the tri-cameral parliament for whites, Indians and coloureds was made known by the Pretoria regime, there was no doubt that the primary intention of this scheme is to make it seem as if we are being ruled with our consent and ensure that certain sections of the oppressed majority are co-opted into the South African Defence Force. On the other hand, the Africans would be ruled by Bantustans and would be forced to serve in the tribal armies there. All this is necessitated by the ever-growing liberation struggle and the telling blows delivered by the People's Army - MK.

As a prelude to Malan's announcement a lot of promotion has been done by the SADF magazine called *Contact* which has been distributed in 'coloured' and Indian schools. Articles carried in this magazine are clearly intended to divert students from the cause of their parents, brothers and sisters: that of rejecting Botha's constitutional proposals. This attempt at diversion is crucial to Malan because it is this youth that he intends to conscript in order to defend the apartheid system.

The propagandists from Malan's army have not limited their work to spreading the written word. They have been visiting these schools spreading their usual lies about the actions of the so-called terrorists and of course portraying the murderous deeds of the SADF as deeds in defence of democracy, Christianity and western civilisation.

These brainwashing attempts have to be exposed and defeated at all levels. Our schools have to be organised and united around the common rejection of these evil intentions of the SADF. We have to refuse to accept the material given out by the SADF and refuse to attend the meetings organised by the collaborating principals for the SADF to spread its lies. Denied opportunities as we are, we



*A unit of the South African Cape Corps, deployed in Namibia.*

must however refuse to be lured into their so-called youth camps, rugby clinics, etc. Instead we must organise our own meetings, write our own school journals, organise our own camps where we can meet as youth dedicated to the struggle for a democratic non-racial future, where we will be able to discuss the role we have to play as youth in the great struggle ahead.

## DIVIDING TACTICS

As we have already stated, it is a matter of survival for the apartheid generals to get the 'coloured' and Indian youth on their side. For them this means that a significant section of

the potential cadres of the people's army, Umkhonto We Sizwe, would have been neutralised. We must begin now to campaign against this intended fascist law and the whole constitutional proposals. In this we must be in the forefront of all battles that the community, workers and Umkhonto We Sizwe are engaged in.

It is crucial for us to realise that the great strides that have been taken by the democratic forces in consolidating the unity we have been building over the years, must be complemented by our own actions as combatants of our people's army, Umkhonto We Sizwe.

**THE SPEAR LIVES ON!!**

**HELP SPREAD THE MESSAGE OF THE ANC!  
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!!!**

