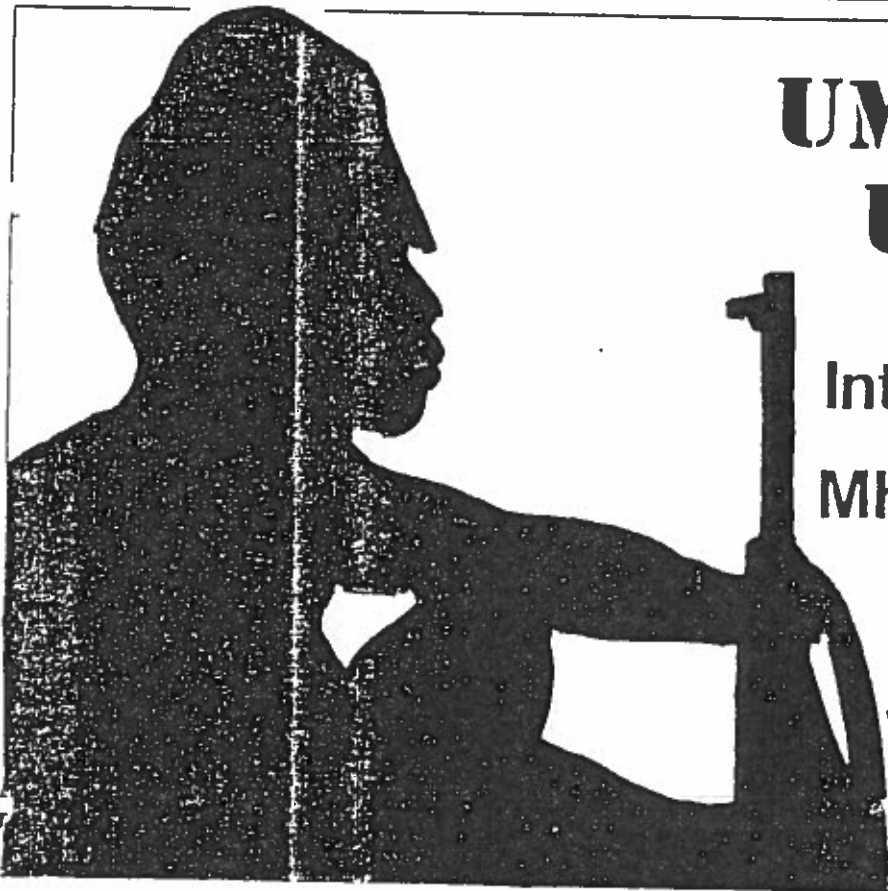


colonialism - the lethal enemies of the Zimbabwe people.

"Today 26 June 1985, South African Patriots, and Zimbabwean Patriots, let us stand together in militant unity for the liberation of both our peoples and our respective countries on the basis

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of the national revolutionary democratic principles embodied in the Freedom Charter, let us harken to these great words of the preamble to the Freedom Charter:

"AND WE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO STRIVE TOGETHER, SPARING NEITHER STRENGTH NOR COURAGE, UNTIL THE DEMOCRATIC CHANGES HERE SET OUT, HAVE BEEN WON."



## UMKHONTO UPDATE

Interview with  
MK commander  
Cde  
Joe Modise

PEOPLE SPEAK OF THE "ARMED PROPAGANDA PHASE" COMING TO AN END AND OF A TRANSITION TO "PEOPLE'S WAR". WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY "ARMED PROPAGANDA PHASE" AND "PEOPLE'S WAR"?

Propaganda is a means of putting one's message across to people. Armed propaganda is quite simply using various forms of force to emphasise your point, the sabotage actions that heralded the birth of MK in 1961 were classical examples of armed propaganda. Their purpose was to announce our decision to embark

on armed struggle and to popularise the need for armed struggle among the masses. Such a phase is necessary for the preparation of the entire people for a liberation war.

It is impossible to seize power, real power, unless the people are fully engaged in the armed struggle. More particularly in our situation where we face a powerful enemy. People's war is a term signifying the mobilisation, organisation and participation of the

support largely lies. In Zimbabwe the armed struggle largely took place in the rural areas and received active support and participation of the peasantry. There are important lessons for us to draw from the Zimbabwean experience, for it is precisely in the countryside and amongst the peasantry where we need to strengthen ourselves.

THERE HAS BEEN SPECULATION ABOUT CHANGES IN THE ANC'S TARGETS FROM BUILDINGS TOWARDS PERSONNEL AS WELL A MOVE TOWARDS "SOFT TARGETS". WOULD YOU COMMENT?

It has always been our policy to deal with economic targets, symbols of oppression and enemy personnel. This has in fact been borne out by our action. For example the attacks on Voor-trekkerhoogte, Moroko and Booyens police stations, the Airforce HQ in Church Street, Pretoria and so on. In this new stage we will continue to hit economic targets and symbols of oppression but the emphasis will be the destruction of enemy personnel.

WHAT ARE THE MAJOR OBSTACLES FACING THE ANC AT THIS JUNCTURE?

The regime is powerful and has tremendous resources for repression and aggression. Moreover, it has the support and connivance of the imperialist powers led by the USA. It has the ability to intimidate and destabilise its neighbours. It is difficult to wage a liberation war without a rear base near your country's borders.

This was shown by the experiences of Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique.

WHAT ARE THE MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ANC SINCE 1960

WHAT ARE THE MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ANC SINCE 1960?

We are one with the people. Our hard work during the difficult days since Rivonia has borne fruit. Our people are on the march under the banner of the ANC.

The people have virtually lifted the ban on our organisation.

The regime has difficulty keeping Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki and our other leaders in jail.

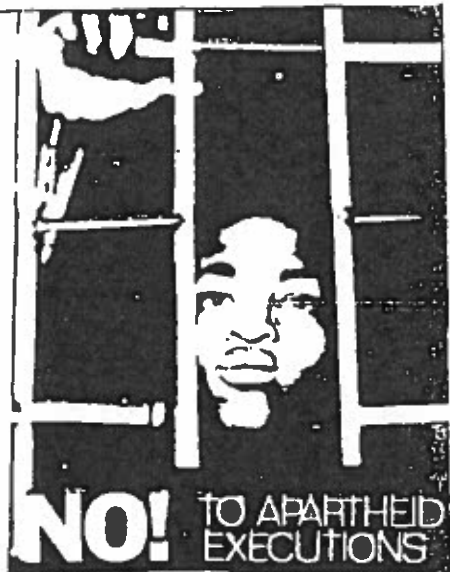
We enjoy widespread international support. The regime is isolated and emeshed within the contradictions of apartheid. The long years of preparation and gathering of our forces from Exile have paid off.

We have survived the worst and are ready to take advantage of the wonderfully favourable conditions of the present.





# MOLOISE MUST LIVE



**NO!** TO APARTHEID  
EXECUTIONS

On June 6, 1983, the death sentence was passed on ANC combatant Benjamin Moloise by a racist court following the killing in November 1982 of Warrant Officer Philipus Selepe of the S.A. Special Branch. The notorious Selepe had been involved in many political arrests and trials, and played a major role in the capture and torture of Unkhonto we Sizwe combatants Motaung, Moggerane and Mosololi, who were hanged on June 9, 1983. Moloise lost an appeal against the conviction.

In a separate trial in February this year 2 other members of the people's army, Siphon Xulu and Lucky Payi were sentenced to death for the murder of Ben Langa, a political activist who was gunned down last year. Leave for permission to appeal has been refused.

True, these three men were tried and convicted through legal procedures in a court of law. But that is beside the point. Indeed, the entire system of judicial procedure in racist South Afri-

ca is farcical, given that the laws are designed to maintain the system of white minority rule, the courts were instruments to keep in check any flouting of the laws which maintained white supremacy, effectively suppressing all opposition to the system. Furthermore, it is a known fact that the regime's network of draconian laws are so vague and wide open to interpretation as to allow conviction for any "crime" and to conveniently define any action or utterance as a crime against the state. Lest the accused's defence be crafty enough to exploit loopholes in the law in court, the notorious security police are there to force confessions out of detainees prior to the trial, facilitating the judge's unenviable task through methods reminiscent of Hitler's Gestapo.

In the case of Moloise, who refused to testify as state witness in the trial of the three executed comrades, the regime clearly decided to revenge itself on him by charging him with Selepe's execution. The regime did this after

having failed to apprehend the latter's executioners, who were a unit of Umkhonto we Sizwe. Moloise maintained his innocence throughout the trial, but to no avail, and this despite the fact that no satisfactory evidence was led to prove his guilt.

A statement of the ANC's Information Department condemned the sentences imposed on Xulu and Payi, saying further that: "...The ANC is convinced that the agents of the Pretoria regime put out false information aimed to discredit the late Ben Langa. When the real truth emerges it will be shown that the ultimate responsibility for Langa's death lies with the Pretoria regime." Indeed, it is not unknown for the apartheid regime to put up its opponents one against each other, driving wedges to create disunity among the forces opposing it. Langa's family reflected a deep understanding of the enemy's ways

by vehemently opposing the death sentences.

What choice was left to all those young heroes who resorted to taking up arms following the banning of the ANC despite its long history of peaceful protest and the silencing of all forms of opposition to the apartheid monster? Were they to succumb in the face of the police state's escalating brutality, wait for the duplicitous policy of 'constructive engagement' to bear fruit while the nation is being exterminated?

A gathering of Cape Town University

students recognised the choice of the inevitable course some time ago when they said: "...A state of low intensity civil war exists in South Africa and their actions must be seen in that context...the conflict arises from a legacy of injustice and oppression, and the absence of effective constitutional channels for change."

We thus call upon all who share our abhorrence of the murderous apartheid monster to join in the campaign to save the lives of Benjamin Moloise, Sipho Xulu and Lucky Payi.

We demand that captured combatants of Umkhonto we Sizwe be treated as Prisoners of War in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

We further demand the unconditional release of all political prisoners.

We invite all our readers to write letters and send telegrams to P.W. Botha, State President of South Africa demanding that the executions of our three comrades not be carried out.