

6. Steps to be taken: Do we have the skills, technical resources and finance? If we don't, how can we get assistance and training? If we do - pull together people with the skills and start working. Pull together the whole group for distribution.
7. Collecting starts, but after a while, we need a boost for people to know that the campaign is still going on. This is a chance to popularise UDF and its slogans to people who have by now heard a bit about the campaign. You could try a 'mini-event' at this stage where you get an important union leader, local figure, sports team, etc., to sign at a public event. For area committees, this could be at a popular shopping centre on a Saturday morning. Collectors can use this opportunity to collect signatures on the street and inside the shopping centre. Committees based within organisations can try for an AGM or similar function. UDF stickers and pamphlets can be given out at a 'mini-event' and the local press asked to publicise it.



8. At a certain stage, a targeted area may be nearly covered. Maybe this is the time to have a mass meeting inviting UDF leaders to address our people on organisation or "politics".
9. Publicity for such a meeting is needed - pamphlets and posters will be useful. A banner for the meeting looks good. Allocate tasks among the committee.

10. Keep an eye open for burning issues in your area or organisation, and see if you can bring them into your media about the campaign.
11. Keep in touch with what UDF will be doing regionally and nationally around publicity for the campaign (eg. coming out with UDF NEWS, releasing international messages of support, etc.).

cover any comments, helpful people, etc. that they found during their visits.

For example, volunteers or a single volunteer can be allocated a certain area to complete within a period of time. However, working collectively gives a greater sense of confidence and security. It also contributes towards building a group identity, and eventually, an organisation.

INSIDE THE HOUSE MEETING

What is a house meeting and what is its value?

A house meeting is a meeting where neighbours and/or friends come together in someone's house to discuss issues of common concern. Meetings in people's houses have many valuable points:

- * the environment is familiar; sometimes a hall or strange environment puts people off.
- * the meeting can be informal to allow a relaxed atmosphere within which a sense of community can be built.
- * solidarity amongst ordinary people can be built up, where links are formed and considerably developed.

HOUSE MEETINGS

WORKING OUT THE LOGISTICS:

Logistics is an important part of planning our work. It ensures that time and energy-saving methods are used, and that we work efficiently. Logistics means organising the supplies (e.g. pens, signature forms, banners, cars, etc.) and the people so as to get them together at a certain point at a certain time.

Here is an example of working out the logistics for house visits. The principles applied can be used for any aspect of the campaign.

We must find out how many streets there are in particular areas, and how many houses per street there are. Supposing we find 56 houses in First Street, 32 in Second Street, and 19 in Third Street.

We have found out from our practical experiment that it takes two volunteers working together 1½ hours to visit 15 homes. We know that in one evening we need to send 4 pairs of volunteers to the First Street, 2 pairs to Second Street, and 1 pair to Third Street.

Our next step is to put an adequate no. of the Signature forms into a paper folder or envelope, marked "Section D, Road 1. 8 people needed." This we do for each street.

On the day of the visits, we count the no. of collectors. If there are 8, we know exactly that we can only cover First Street that session. Second and Third Streets will have to be done the next session. After allotting people to houses, write names of the two volunteers on the cover of the file/envelope and send them out.



This method ensures that:

- we complete the area systematically
- we know how far we have gone
- we know which volunteers did which street

At the end of the session of visiting, volunteers can write on the cover any comments, helpful people, etc. that they found during their visits.

For example, volunteers or a single volunteer can be allocated a certain area to complete within a period of time. However, working collectively gives a greater sense of confidence and security. It also contributes towards building a group identity, and eventually, to organisation.

INSIDE THE HOUSE MEETING:

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A house meeting is a meeting where neighbours and/or friends come together in someone's house to discuss issues of common concern. Meetings in people's houses have many valuable points:

- the environment is familiar; sometimes a hall or strange environment puts people off.
- the meeting can be informal to allow a relaxed atmosphere within which a sense of community can be built.
- solidarity amongst ordinary people can be built up, where links are formed and comradeship developed

- It is possible to have full participation from everyone in a small group. (This can be the basis of democracy in any community or organisation. Not only does this build strong organisation, but it educates every member as well.)
- an informal network of communication can be set up which will help easy mobilization of the community
- once house meetings are established on a permanent basis they can be an important base of community organisation
- house meetings help to overcome the problems of transport and time
- volunteers can become well known and trusted in the area.

How to run a house meeting:

a) Select a host:

House meetings can be set up in two ways:

- While collecting signatures on a door to door basis you might come across someone who is keen to help and who is prepared to involve his/her friends. To this person suggest they organise a house meeting and offer your services in helping them carry out the idea.
- Whilst planning in your MSC committee, select popular people in an area who would be prepared to hold a house meeting. If this person is respected and liked, an MSC house meeting will give further door to door collecting or house meetings, greater credibility



Once the host of a house meeting has been approached and consulted, plan a time. Now the meeting needs to be advertised.

b) How to advertise a house meeting:

There can be two kinds of house meetings:

- one mainly for the friends and relatives of the host. These friends may or may not live in the same neighbourhood.
- one where the participants are from the same street/neighbourhood and may or may not know each other.

In the case of the first kind of house meeting, the host will want to contact and invite his guests. The role of the MSC volunteer then, will be mainly to plan the house meeting with the host. This kind of house meeting can be the basis for further meetings.

In the second kind of house meeting, the MSC volunteer and the host should produce an invitation. This could be hand written or typed out. Make sure it is attractive and exciting. These invitations should be distributed by the host and activist to the other houses in the street or area. As much as possible, distribution should be face to face. This personal contact makes it easier for the guest to arrive at a stranger's house.

c) How to plan a meeting:

The MSC volunteer should plan the meeting with the person who will chair/host the house meeting. A chairperson is useful because discussion needs to be encouraged and kept going when people are quiet. But the meeting should be informal to help people get over the tension of meeting in a strange place.

Plan refreshments to make the atmosphere more homely. If someone is going to be invited to give a brief talk (e.g. a UDF person) be sure to confirm this person in advance.

d) Possible agenda:

- Introduction

The chairperson should first introduce him/her self to his /her family. Then get everyone to introduce each other and to say something about why they came to the meeting.

- Input on UDF and the MSC

Invite someone to present information on "what is UDF?" Explain why it has taken up the MSC and the aims and objects of the campaign. The input should not be long or arrogant.

- Questions and discussion:

Ask for questions and discussion on UDF and MSC

- Local problems:

Get people to discuss the problems they face as members of the community. Do this by maybe introducing the "session" with a question: "How do you feel about living in" "What problems do you have?" Discuss local problems, like the local authorities, rent, housing etc. In the process of discussion we should link this to: local community/youth/women's organisations and discuss why they have affiliated to UDF.

- The MSC and local issues. Discuss why UDF and local organisations have taken up the MSC.

- Once again this should be short and brief

- Signing of forms:

At this point forms can be signed by those attending the meeting. Plans can also be made for people to take forms to get them signed at school, work, sports organisations they may belong to etc.

Write down who takes forms and how many. You may need to follow them up.

- Planning for the future:

- announce meetings of : MSC committees
: local organisations

- ask if anyone else would like to host a house meeting
- ask if the house meeting would like to meet again.

Follow up:

After the meeting, we should evaluate the meeting with the chairperson/host. Discuss how it was run, who showed interest, how to follow up individuals, another meeting etc. During the meeting, we should take notes and report back to the signature committee and / or local organisation. After a week or so return and collect the forms if they are not returned.

THE SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN AND THE LAW

We are all aware that the democratic movement in South Africa has been and will be continually harassed, intimidated and attempts will be made to disrupt whatever campaign it is involved in. We need to be acutely aware of this during the MSC. We need to protect ourselves.

- Our most important defence weapon is discipline. We must conduct ourselves in a proper manner. We must not allow ourselves to be provoked either by police or people that have different views. Our discipline will ensure our survival, and prevent any potential disruptions.
- We must locate a lawyer within our area that is willing to come to our aid in times of crisis. He must be available to assist when an activist is harassed or detained. His phone no. or address must be made available. If the lawyer is not available, contact local organisations or the UDF office.
- Report any incidents of harassment etc. to local leadership and regional executive.
- We need to keep our publicity material (posters etc.) and signed declarations in a safe place that cannot be easily found out. This is to protect our hard work so that it is not taken away or destroyed. If any item is removed by the police, demand a receipt.
- You have the right to defend yourself against an assault by any person. You may only use such force as is necessary, to ward off the danger against you.

- If you are assaulted, you can lay a charge at the nearest police station. Try and obtain full details of the person who assaulted you.
- If you have to see a doctor, obtain a certificate from him.
- If a policeman assaults you, take the number down, if you do not know his name.

- to collect one million signatures,
- to show the popularity of the UDF and its demand for a non-racial democratic South Africa,
- to show the people's rejection of the Constitution and the 'fourth Bill',
- to contribute towards building democratic people's organisations.

Your meeting could take each of these aims and discuss it in detail.

Further questions are:

- Has anything else achieved that is not listed in the aims and objectives?
- What should UDF do with the signatures now?
- What are the needs of the struggle at present?
- How can UDF respond?
- If we have "made history" with the campaign, then where do we - the Signatures Committee - go now?

EVALUATING THE ENTIRE CAMPAIGN

To get the most gain from the Million Signature Campaign, we need to evaluate and assess our actions all the time. Each person should do this and signature committees should have regular evaluations. Evaluation must be honest and constructive - "tell no lies, claim no easy victories" (Cabrall).

In evaluating our progress, we need to look at both the successes and the problems. These should be measured against the short term aims of the particular action or time-period, as well as the more long-term aims of the campaign as a whole.

At the end of the Signature Campaign, we need to have a workshop to make an in-depth evaluation of the entire programme. This is essential if we are not to lose the gains we have made. And it is also essential if we want to move forward. Your workshop could start this evaluation with concrete questions about the campaign. Here are some suggestions:

- 1) How organised were we? How well did our Signature Committee work? Did we do all the things we planned on our schedule?
- 2) What problems did we experience in collecting?
- 3) What did we learn as we collected signatures?
- 4) What did we learn as we collected signatures?
- 5) What were the most common responses from the people?
- 6) What did they see as a priority?
- 7) Did they know about UDF?
- 8) Did they know about the Constitution and Koornhof Bills?

- 9) Did they know about local organisations that they could join?
- 10) What did they think about UDF, the government's plans, and their local organisations?
- 11) What we think of their views?
- 12) What can we do to follow up our contacts with the people?
- 13) What skills have we learnt in the campaign?

After answering these concrete questions, your evaluation might move on to more general discussion.

Do we remember the aims and objectives of the campaign at this stage? Can people at the workshop recall them? Here they are:

- to collect one million signatures,
- to show the popularity of the UDF and its demand for a non-racial democratic South Africa,
- to show the people's rejection of the Constitution and the Koornhof Bills,
- to contribute towards building democratic people's organisations.

Your meeting could take each of these aims and discuss it in detail.

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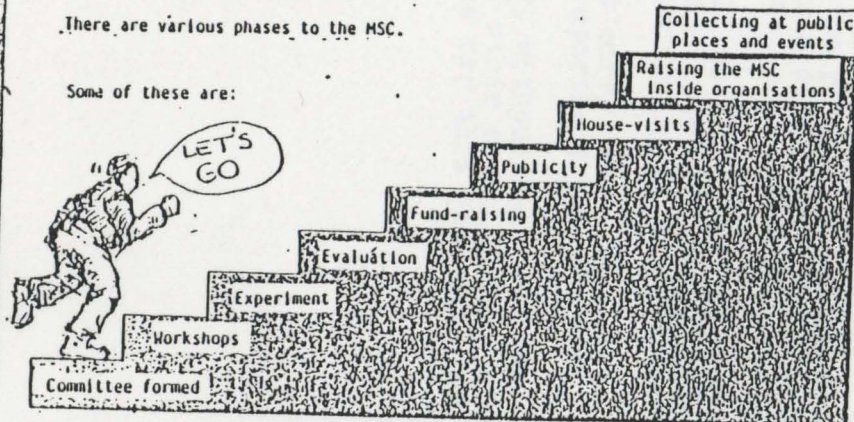
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- What should UDF do with the signatures now?
- What are the needs of the struggle at present?
- How can UDF respond?
- If we have "made history" with the campaign, then where do we - the Signature Committee - go now?

PLANNING A SCHEDULE FOR THE CAMPAIGN

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There are various phases to the MSC.

Some of these are:



All of this has to be drawn into a systematic campaign which unfolds step by step. We need to identify each step and draw up a schedule for the campaign. The schedule will help us to understand and plan the whole campaign.

A schedule must take into account the organisational side and the "going for numbers" side of the campaign. It must also pay attention to publicity, educational and practical-organisational parts of the campaign.

- **Publicity:** the schedule should try to predict when different kinds of publicity will be needed.
- **Education:** we must not forget to back up our campaign with educating our collectors as well as those approached to sign.
- **Practical-organisation:** money is needed for much of the campaign, and this must be organised. The same goes for venues and transport. Holding the Signature Committee together with regular meetings, etc also part of all this.

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Your schedule is best drawn up in terms of general steps. After this you can apply it to a year-planner calendar, giving it precise dates. It is important to plan the schedule remembering the resources at hand - people, venues, money, time, transport etc.

	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	→
Committee formed							
Workshops							
Experiment							
Evaluation							
Fund-raising							
Publicity							
House-visits							
Raising the MSC inside organisations							
Collecting at public places and events							

You can fill in what tasks should be done at what stage, and who will be responsible for doing them. For example, you might want workshops in the first and fourth weeks - fill them in on the planner, as well as where they will be held, who will organise them and so on.

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UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

P. O. Box 25063
FERREIRASTOWN

2048
NATIONAL
TEL. 29 - 1316/7
22 February 1984

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New ALU

Should you need any further explanation, please inform us by phone.
We will then set up a meeting with your organisation to explain
the campaign.
Looking forward to your co-operation.

Dear Friends

The UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT, is embarking on a million signature campaign as part of its opposition to the so called reform (new constitution and the Koornhof bills).

During this signature campaign the UDF will be calling upon a million South Africans to demonstrate their rejection of the new constitution and the Koornhof bills and identify concretely with the Front.

The campaign promises to be very difficult, yet exciting. It provides us with the opportunity to talk to as many people as possible, about our organisations, the UDF and about the new constitution and the Koornhof bills. Many people will hear more about the people's organisations and the evils of apartheid. The world will know the truth about the fraud of P.W. Botha's reforms.

Our call to all peace and freedom loving South Africans is to participate at all levels during the campaign. We must participate as individuals, as organisations, as church people etc.

We must carry the campaign to the people. All of us must say NO! to apartheid and say YES! to the UDF.

However, without the involvement of your organisation as well as that of other organisations of the people, sweet words used to motivate for this campaign will remain empty phrase and slogans.

-2-

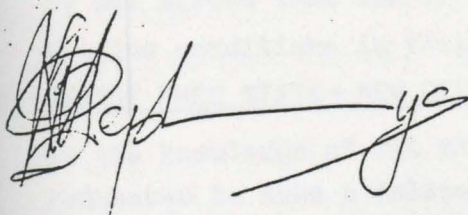
We therefore invite your organisation to be part of this campaign. We ask you to unite in action with hundreds of thousands of our people, who have already joined the campaign.

Our unity at this stage is very crucial. It is to us a priority. It is high on the agenda of the struggle against apartheid and exploitation. Let us therefore seize the moment to unite against Botha's new brand of apartheid. Let us continue to enrich our proud tradition of resistance.

Should you need any further explanation, please inform me by phone. We will then set up a meeting with your organisation to explain the campaign.

Looking forward to your co-operation.

Yours faithfully



For Popo Molefe
(UDF GENERAL SECRETARY)

Bur "D1"

NATIONAL SECRETARIAT REPORT:

Minutes of the UDF held on 10 and 11 September 1983 at
Port Elizabeth Settlement in Durban

PORT ELIZABETH:

It was agreed that Port Elizabeth be a separate region from Border and East London as it is far from the two regions.

Port Elizabeth interim committee was planning mass meetings. Assistance of the N.E.C. required to address public meetings. Documents on the UDF were required.

- Document must explain - history of the UDF
- what a front is
- how UDF functions

UDF audiovisual material required - Derek

OTHER REGIONS:

BORDER REGION:

It was noted that UDF had no contact with Border.

It was agreed that one of the fulltime officials must go and examine conditions in that region.

ORANGE FREE STATE - NEW DEVELOPMENTS

To the knowledge of NEC there was no structure. Transvaal requested to make a follow-up on O.F.S.

Grand required - M Ramgobin
car plus petrol expenses to organize Orange Free State
experienced NEC members to run 2 workshops
proposal budget for organizing Orange Free State was
R500- R600

O.F.S. confident of ability to launch UDF in a week if resources were available.

NEC responded by instructing publicity secretary and S.G. to go and study conditions in the region.

P.S. and S.G. to determine the needs and possibilities in the O.F.S.

REGIONAL REPORTS:

Reports from the following regions were received and adopted by the NEC:

1. Transvaal
2. Western Cape and
3. Natal

These from Mr Clive Menell of Anglovaal sent on behalf of "esis" was rejected by the NEC. The Secretary General to write him a letter of regret.

4. REPORTS

4.1 NATIONAL SECRETARIAT REPORT:

A National Secretariat report covering the Port Elizabeth presented by the National secretary was adopted.

4.1.1 PORT ELIZABETH:

It was agreed that Port Elizabeth be a separate region from Border and East London as it is far from the two regions.

4.1.2 Port Elizabeth interim committee was planning mass meetings. Assistance of the N.E.C. required to address public meetings. Documents on the UDF were required.

Document must explain - history of the UDF

- what a front is

- how UDF functions

UDF audiovisual material required - Derek

4.2 OTHER REGIONS:

4.2.1 BORDER REGION:

It was noted that UDF had no contact with Border.

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4.2.2 ORANGE FREE STATE - NEW DEVELOPMENTS

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4.3 REGIONAL REPORTS:

Reports from the following regions were received and adopted by the NEC:

1. Transvaal

2. Western Cape and

3. Natal

These reports are attached to these minutes

FRONT FORMATION:

It was noted that the leadership and activists within the UDF have little understanding of the nature of a front that UDF was. (Y. MOHAMMED)

It was reiterated that the basis of the UDF formation was opposition to "reform proposals" and the Koornhof Bills. It was also noted that the front formation of the UDF could only be meaningful if defined in terms of all its ramifications such as removals, school boycotts etc. It was agreed that a document be drafted on the UDF front formation. Yunus volunteered to write it.

6 FUNCTIONS OF THE NEC & RELATIONS WITH REGIONS

The following decisions were arrived at on this aspect:

- minutes of the NEC be made available to regions
- regions must exchange minutes of their meetings
- Views of the NEC be extended to regional councils through regional structures.
- the NEC has interventionist role particularly on matters relating to policy e.g. referendum
- Coloured management committees, Community councils elections etc are matters regional issues to be handled directly by regions.

7. FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF:

Functions and duties of Publicity Secretary and the Secretary General were defined. See attached copy on functions and duties.

7.1 NATIONAL OFFICE

It was agreed that the national office would be in Johannesburg. The publicity would be based in Durban, so as to be nearer the president at all times.

7.2 TRANSPORT

The transport problem was considered and the Treasurers were mandated to handle the matter of transport.

7.3 CONTROL AND SAFE KEEPING OF PROPERTY

It was observed that the UDF would need to ensure control and safe keeping of its own property. The matter was deferred to the following NEC meeting.

7.4 TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT

A minimum salary of R600 was decided upon for both fulltime officials. Both Publicity and General secretaries were advised to submit their budgets on a weekly basis to the National treasurers.

8. RELATIONSHIP FO S.G TO THE PRESS

S.G might make press comments in consultation with the Publicity Secretary particularly on matters that might have a bearing on policy.

9. FINANCE

9.1 Western Cape reported expenses of about thirty thousand rands on the National Launch of the UDF, bill R7000 damages to the hall and on chairs estimated at R1 250.

More money was spent on people who were left in Cape Town by their own transport. Natal owed Western Cape R1 500.

9.2 Natal reported that its initial budget was R22 000. Collected R38 000 which equalled financial commitments in the final analysis. Natal's immediate expenses for the next four months would include budget for transport and office. Amount deposited R13 000.

9.3 Transvaal was requested to present its budget at the next NEC meeting.

9.4 SOURCES

It was agreed that the national treasurers must identify funding agencies and work out a system to ensure that the regions do fund raising from common sources as the national.

Seek clarity on the fund raising act.

Approach lawyers with a view to knowing the legal implications of the act.

Investigate matters relating to contracts with funding agencies.

Prepare detailed report on UDF national expenses, salaries of officials etc.

10. PROGRAMME OF ACTION

In its discussion of the POA the NEC noted some of the important factors that any serious programme must take into account. These included to educate, train, ^{strengthen} ^{improve} organisational skills, deepen understanding and to heighten the political consciousness of the masses.

In line with these principles the NEC resolved to encourage the UDF affiliates to take up issues such as housing, local authorities, CMC elections and to commemorate all great events.

10.1 OTHER DECISIONS ON POA

All regions must work towards a people's weekend starting on Friday October 28 culminating in mass rallies on 29th and 30th October. It was further agreed that church services and vigils must proceed. The rallies and other activities would project the UDF as a popular extra-parliamentary opposition. It was pointed out that the focus of the UDF must transcend the referendum to include local authorities elections.

10.3 SOME SUGGESTIONS ON POA

- ✓ The UDF must have a regular focus at a national level. The focus could be done on a monthly basis depending on the type of issues taken up.
- A publication common to all regions be produced.
- The idea of a declaration signature campaign be discussed at regional level.

11. PUBLICITY AND PUBLICATIONS

Progress report on relationship with newspapers was given by Publicity Secretary (See report) It was agreed that the UDF news-national be produced by the end of September. Its contents were to include amongst other things:

1. The referendum
2. Local authorities elections
3. Removals in Khayalitsha
4. Regional programmes of action

Regions were to be requested to submit their articles by Wednesday 14 September. It was hoped that the master copies would be sent back to the regions by Monday 19.

12. REFENDUM

The NEC decided that the referendum was not irrelevant to UDF opposition. Whilst not making it the major focus of debate the NEC rejected the whites only referendum as racist, undemocratic and as an attempt to shift the debate from 'reform proposals to a simple YES or NO vote. The NEC took the position of total rejection of P.W Botha's reform offensive and saw the referendum as clearly connected to it.

The priority was to build the UDF, it was noted. To start with the referendum was viewed as completely incorrect. It was accordingly resolved that a statement be released at a press conference on the referendum which was due on Tuesday 13 September at Khotso House in Johannesburg. (For further information on the referendum please see POA.)

13. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The NEC resolved to have no contact with the American, British and Israeli diplomats because their countries supported the forces of oppression the world over.

SG and Publicity Secretary were mandated to set up meetings with diplomats in South Africa and also to establish links abroad. SG was also instructed to write letters to all support groups and individuals who sent messages of support on the National Launch of the UDF. SG was further requested to send copies of the Grassroots supplement with the UDF declaration to those groups and individuals.

The following were identified as areas wherein the UDF and Fosatu could co-operate

13 CISKEI AND THE BANNING OF SAAWU

Following the repression in Ciskei and the banning of SAAWU the NEC took these decisions :

- *to call mass meetings in protest of th banning of SAAWU and to pledge solidarity with the people of Ciskei,
- *to draw the unions into the campaign. If the unions already had plans of their own, the UDF should try to fit into their programmes,
- *the secretariat to call urgent meetings with the unions in all structured regions
- *to issue press statement on the banning of SAAWU
- *to expose the fraud of the Bantustan policy
- *the secretariat to work out proposals for meetings with unions on an ongoing basis
- *Western Cape region find out what unions were doing regarding illegal arrest of unionists from GWU and African Food and Canning Workers unions
- *Durban region to approach the Durban office of SAAWU
- *Transvaal region to approach the Legal Resource Centre on the illegal handover of the unionists from GWU and AF&CU to Ciskei by the SA police

14. AZAPO

The NEC decided that discussion with Azapo should continue through the Transvaal region of the UDF.

15. THE BLACK SASH

It was reported that Popo Molefe and Cassien Saloojee had met the Black Sash to discuss areas of co-operation. It was further stated that the Black Sash and the two UDF members mentioned above had agreed to exchange literature of the respective organisations.

16. UNIONS

16.1 FOSATU

Popo Molefe reported that he had set up a meeting with Joe Foster the General Secretary of Fosatu. The meeting was planned to coincide with the Fosatu NEC meeting which was going to take place on Saturday 17 September 1983 at Wilgespruit, Roodepoort.

It was pointed out that whereas the UDF had to ensure that it ^{did} not become an obstacle in the way of the unions' move towards unity, it needed however to prepare itself for possible gravitation of Fosatu into its ranks.

16.1.2 LEVEL OF CO-OPERATION

It was noted that although Fosatu and other unions had not yet affiliated to the UDF that did not preclude co-operation at specific levels.

The following were identified as areas wherein the UDF and Fosatu could co-operate

- *fight against sales tax on food
- *fight for extension of workers rights to domestic and farm workers
- *campaign for a national minimum wage
- *fight against forced subscriptions for management imposed unions
- *fight against unemployment

16.1.3 DELEGATION

Messrs. Molefe, Lekota, Mohammed and Rev Chikane

16.2 AFRICAN FOOD AND CANNING WORKERS UNION

It was agreed that NEC must make a follow-up on a meeting between the UDF National Secretariat and the above union held in Cape Town on Thursday August 18 1983 at the union offices.

The Western Cape regional secretaries were requested to find out which days the AF&CWU NEC was going to meet so that a meeting with the union could be set up.

17. PATRONAGE

It was decided that Popo Molefe must approach Bishop Tutu and ask him to be one of the UDF patrons. It was further decided that the decision of the NEC be discussed by the regional councils in various provinces.

18. REMOVALS

Removals and resettlement were identified by the NEC as areas that the UDF must address itself to. It was felt that the possibility of creating a commission in that respect needed consideration. However no definite decision was taken on the matter.

It was decided that a newsletter on removals produced by the Surplus Peoples Project be acquired for study as the NEC did not have experience on removals and resettlement.

Other decisions were:

- *request the Surplus peoples project to distribute UDF News in rural areas.
- *request to Surplus peoples project to provide literature on removals and resettlement
- *Regions of the UDF should identify and work with resistance groups in areas affected by removals
- *each region look into the possibility of creating a portfolio on removals and resettlement.
- *regions of UDF should organise seminars on removals and resettlement.

19. LAMONTVILLE AND HAMBANATHI

It was reported by Natal that the SA government had decided to make Lamontville and Hambanathi part of Kwa-Zulu. A campaign was unfolding and the UDF was invited to address protest meetings. Mewa Ramgobin had been invited to speak at protest meetings against the inclusion into Kwa-Zulu.

20. LESOTHO

The NEC did not think UDF was best placed to comment on the removal of refugees in Lesotho. It was instead decided that RMC and other organisations should be asked to comment thereon.

Date: 6 & 7 November 1983.

21. EDUCATION

Following increasing crises in schools the NEC decided to ask regions to create a commission on education.

It was further agreed that the Publicity Secretary must issue a statement in consultation with the Transvaal region on education. It was suggested that Curtis Nkondo be approached to head the education commission.

22. CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

It was felt that as the campaign by conscientious objectors unfolded and many objectors were being charged, the UDF had to play a definite role. The UDF role was identified as a supportive one, manifesting itself in speeches, press statements and publications on conscientious objectors.

It was decided that all regions of the UDF should identify conscientious objector support groups in their respective regions and to consult them for information on conscientious objection.

23. CULTURAL BOYCOTT

A message supporting Paul Newman, Arthur Ashe and company for their courageous decision to campaign against shows by foreign artists at SunCity was read by the Publicity Secretary.

24. PROGRAMME OF ACTION

After lengthy deliberations guidelines to a programme of action were adopted by the NEC.

These included:

- *door to door campaigns
- *church services and vigils
- *local meetings

These would build up into a people's weekend by October 30 1983 and stretch on to challenge the Local Authorities elections on November 25 1983.

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND PUBLICITY SECRETARY

It was recommended that regions should add more flesh to the guidelines as they required flexibility based on material conditions in each region/area.

Another suggestion that a UDF calender with pictures and declaration be produced each year was passed by the NEC.

25. NEXT NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The next meeting of the NEC will held:

Venue: Jiswa (Johannesburg)

Time: 10.00am

Date: 6&7 November 1983.

1.2 PUBLICITY SECRETARY:

to promote all the national media, publications and publicity of the UDF.

to act as a channel through which all press releases shall be issued.

to act as a PRO of the UDF

to promote the image of the UDF

to monitor and in conjunction with the Regional Press Liaison officers project the image of the UDF.

1. FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND PUBLICITY SECRETARY

1.1 Secretary General:

to co ordinate and convene the National Secretariat
to convene the N.E.C. and the N.G.C. in consultation with the N.E.C.
to be responsible for maintaining and safe keeping of all but financial records of the UDF.
to promote the growth and development of the UDF nationally and internationally in conjunction and in consultation with the National Secretariat and N.E.C.
to be responsible for all National UDF correspondence

1.2 PUBLICITY SECRETARY:

to promote all the national media, publications and publicity of the UDF.
to act as a channel through which all press releases shall be issued.
to act as a PRO of the UDF
to promote the image of the UDF
to monitor and in conjunction with the Regional Press Liaison officers project the image of the UDF.

THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT REPORT ON THE UDF NATIONAL LAUNCHING CONFERENCE
AND THE PEOPLES RALLY

27
Bew "T1"

1. INTRODUCTION: Seven months of hard work by the Western Cape, Natal and Transvaal regions of the United Democratic Front reached fruition on 20th August 1983 when the UDF was nationally launched at Rocklands Civic Centre Mitchell's Plain Cape Town.

People's Rally organized by the UDF was held in the evening of the same day at 6.00pm.

2. CONFERENCE: The conference started at 10.00am . The opening address was delivered by Rev. Frank Chikane, one of the five vice presidents of the UDF Transvaal region. (His paper explained the broadness of the UDF as a Front and also answered the question why we needed a front. Presiding at the conference was Trevor Manual one of the two regional secretaries of the UDF Western Cape region. He was helped by Virgil Bonhamme the vice chairperson of the UDF Natal region who chaired the last session of the conference. The conference was attended by one thousand delegates and about 500 observers..

3. ADOPTION OF DOCUMENTS:

The following documents were adopted by about a thousand delegates:-

3.1 UDF Declaration

3.2 Broad guidelines on programme of Action

3.3 Working principles with one addition on clause three. (see clause 3.4 of the working principles)

3.4 Resolutions on various aspects (see list of resolutions)

4. JOINT EXCO MEETING:

4.1 EVALUATION OF CONFERENCE AND RALLY:

On Sunday 21st August 1983 members of the committee of the three structured UDF regions met together with the P.E. UDF steering committee to evaluate both the conference and the Rally. Very constructive criticisms and comments on various aspects were brought forward.

4.1.1 RESOLUTION:

Resolutions not explicit enough on what the
2/..... UDF was going to do.

was going to do. Some resolutions were too long.

4.1.2 DECLARATION: Is a very important document and more time should have been allocated for a discussion on it. It was proposed that in future important documents be discussed at regional level before the conference as that would help avoid contradictions.

4.1.3 WORKING PRINCIPLES:

P.E. felt that they had very little time to acquaint themselves with the W/P. They point out that they very little consultations took place between themselves and the National Secretariat of the UDF. P.E. requested that they be given time to develop their own critique of the W/P and to forward their recommendations.

4.1.4 PROGRAMME OF ACTION:

(a) CRITICISMS:

More time should have been spent on the POA. Everybody should have left C.T. knowing exactly what was going to be done.

(b) SUGGESTIONS:

- (i) Emphasis on report back on POA.
- (ii) Regions must forward suggestion on POA.
- (iii) A national seminar be organized to look into all resolutions.

4.2 GENERAL DISCUSSIONS

It was felt that the discussions were very abstract. They did not take into account concrete issues affecting the people.

There was no clear understanding on the concept of a front and the thrust of politics. It was accordingly recommended that the NEC prepare a document explaining a front and that this document must be circulated amongst all the UDF affiliates for discussion.

4.3 RALLY

4.3.1 CRITICISMS:

We (UDF) were too ambitious to have wanted to hold a rally and conference on one day. Secondly that the venue was very small for the crowd. It was recommended that the UDF try to channel the interest, excitement and enthusiasm displayed in Cape Town in organization.

4.4 CROWDS

Whereas our marshalls effectively controlled the crowds at both the conference and the rally it was felt that:

4.4.1 that UDF needs to learn a lot in terms of how to control crowds more crowds are to be expected and UDF must provide the necessary guidance.

4.4.2 to know how to respond to harassment by the police. (announcement that the police were coming to the rally could have caused panic.

4.5 PUBLICITY SECRETARIAT

The nature of the campaign was that the UDF is taking up and the very broadness of the UDF is going to rely on the media for its propaganda and furtherance of its policies. To realise this task the publicity Secretariat must be considered by the NEC.

It was strongly recommended that the UDF defines in clear terms the role of the National UDF News and spell out the relationship of the National Publicity Secretary to the UDF News.

Y Mohammed

J Phahla

A Mokone

M Xundu

A Soraine

M Lesia

G Sempersadh

M Lakota

M Rangobin

M Valli

Derek

D Neer

P. Mokoena

3. Apologies

Mrs A Sisulu

Mr Oscar Mpethe

Dr Ram Salojee

Mrs C Carolus

Prof J couvadia

3. Correspondence

Invitation from Mr Clive Menell of Anglovaal sent on behalf of the "Synthesis" was rejected by the NEC. The Secretary General was asked to write him a letter of regret.

REPORTS

Minutes of the UDF held on 10 and 11 September 1983 at

Phoenix Settlement in Durban

by the National Secretary was adopted.

4.1.1 PORT ELIZABETH:

1. Present

A Gumede

G du Plessis

H Hlaletswa

C Tinto

J Marks

V Bonhomme

P Molefe

C Salojee

T Manual

Y Mohammed

J Phahla

A Mokoena

M Xundu

A Boraine

M Lesia

G Sewpersadh

M Lekota

M Ramgobin

M Valli

Derek

D Neer

P. Molefe

2. Apologies

Mrs A Sisulu

Mr Oscar Mpetha

Dr Ram Salojee

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Prof J coovadia

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