



MAYIBUYE

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

MAYIBUYE NUMBER 2
1984, YEAR OF THE WOMEN

Journal of the African National Congress

BOYCOTT!

The announcement in mid-February that a deadline for the "elections" to both the "Coloured" and the Indian chambers of the tricameral parliament has been set for August 22, should set in motion the greatest boycott campaign ever launched in our country.

The choice of a boycott as a weapon for the defeat of the racist constitutional schemes is dictated by the advantages it has, both tactically and politically, over the weapon of "rejectionist participation" in the coming "elections". An option for the latter will only lead to the political confusion of the people; reverse organisational achievements we have made so far; decrease the degree of isolation of Indian and "Coloured" puppet leaders because we would then be seen to be now working alongside them. Much more, many opportunistic elements would take the opportunity and mislead the people. They would claim to be waging the struggle from within when they are actually seeking power for their own ends. In this way, we would have lost the main aim of destroying Botha's constitutional schemes, and also, the chance to use the campaign as an organisational, unifying, educational and political weapon.

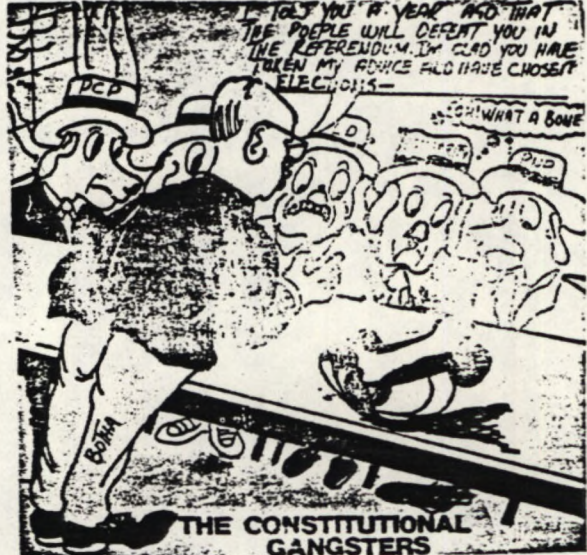
The particular suitability

of the boycott as a weapon at this stage is emphasised by the fact that when looking at the organisation and unity of the people at this stage, it is clear that such a tactic would be able to rally the people in their millions against the enemy's constitutional plan. And, again, in this case it is clear that the boycott, because of its nature, provides a form which is better able to achieve political and organisational unity in the process of the campaign.

BOYCOTT WEAPON VERY POTENT

We should realise that the racists are engulfed in a deep political crisis and are desperate to produce an alternative that would entrench apartheid without seeming to do so. Their hopes hinge on the success of this plan.

On the other hand, we the democratic forces regard the failure of these plans as central. In the struggles of the past few years the boycott weapon has shown itself to be



very potent and sharp. Through a boycott, the South African Indian Council was reduced to a laughable caricature. Others, like the community councils and bantustan administrations, were brought into power by the most negligible fraction of the people.

ORGANISED BODIES FOR STRUGGLE

The destruction of the enemy's constitutional plans will mean that we have taken our struggle further towards the seizure of political power by the people. It will mean that the crisis faced by the fascist rulers will have deepened and will bring further disarray within their ranks. This will bring new challenges to complete the system's destruction — and we have to be prepared for these.

It is in this light that the other advantages of the boycott come to the fore.

As we have stated before, boycotts are a form of organisation. In the past our boycott campaigns resulted in the birth of tens of grassroots organisations. This is the lesson we have learnt in the schools, buses, manufacturers and other boycott struggles that were waged in the past. In areas where no organisations existed, there soon sprouted many small organisations linked to the bigger ones. Thus, for all the leaders, organisers and activists, there is a task to ensure that millions of people of all races unite to reject the Labour Party, Solidarity Party, People's Congress Party and all the other groups of opportunistic and spent individuals who seek to collaborate with apartheid. With these organised masses, we will ensure that our boycott is successful and we have in our hands organised bodies able to pursue the struggle to greater heights.

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EDITORIAL

War and Peace in Southern Africa

Events in Southern Africa over the last two months especially, have confirmed the urgent necessity for us to liberate our country and thus make a decisive contribution to the establishment of a just and stable peace in our region.

The Pretoria regime launched its diplomatic offensive, having calculated that the scale of wanton destruction of human lives and property that it had already caused and the promise of more brigandage were sufficient incentive for the independent states of our region to bow down to its will.

RACISTS' DISAPPOINTMENT

To its disappointment, it finds however, that the Kingdom of Lesotho refuses to enter into a so-called non-aggression pact. The People's Republic of Angola insists that peace on the western flank of our region can only come about as a result of the genuine independence of Namibia and the destruction of the puppet UNITA bandits in Angola.

For its part, the People's Republic of Mozambique reiterates its support for the ANC while the Republic of Zambia affirms that there can be no peace in Southern Africa while the apartheid system holds sway in South Africa.

FIRMLY COMMITTED

The ANC and SWAPO remain firmly committed to the escalation of the struggle by all means, fighting from within their countries, for the liberation of the people's of South Africa and Namibia.

Since the combination of brute force and the deceitful offers of peace by the Pretoria regime have failed to produce results that this region seeks, it follows that its aggression, in whatever form the racists find expedient, will continue.

In the January 8th Statement, Comrade President Tambo pointed out that: "This

THE CENTRAL QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS IS THE SEIZURE OF POWER!!!!!!

war of aggression is being conducted by a regime from our own country..." He went on to say: "In this context, let the oppressed and democrats of our country assume their historic responsibility, recognising that the struggle in South Africa is the hope of the sub-continent."

HISTORIC RESPONSIBILITY

Indeed, the time has come for us to assume our historic responsibility. The peoples of our region and the rest of the world are looking to us, the democratic and liberation forces of South Africa, to launch the uninterrupted offensive that will bring nearer to realisation the dream of peace in the sub-continent.

As President Tambo said, we must "raise our voices in condemnation of aggression... (We must) demand and fight for the immediate withdrawal of all South African troops, mercenaries, Pretoria-backed bandits and special assassination groups from Angola, Namibia and other affected countries of Southern Africa."

Now it is the time to develop a big mass campaign around the demands: No to Aggression! Yes to Liberation and Peace!

At the same time, we must further sharpen and extend our assault on the organs of government of the apartheid regime. To reduce the capacity of the racists to govern our country also means to weaken its capacity to commit aggression against independent Africa.

AGGRESSIVE FORCE

By its nature an aggressive force, the Pretoria regime has stepped up its counter-offensive in our region, at this time, because it feels weak inside our country. It is engaged in a hopeless search for solutions to the general crisis in which it is immersed.

The situation demands that we hit the enemy and hit it hard and continuously in our forward march to people's power and peace.

SACTU'S CALL ON MAY DAY

ORGANISE! MOBILISE! UNITE!

What are we doing to honour May Day, May 1st?

From today let us workers take this issue to our unions. Let us involve all our community organisations like: youth, women, civic, church, sports bodies and so on.

We can organise seminars, workshops, rallies — let us workers march bravely under our banner: AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!

Those of us workers in the mine compounds, on farms, in the bantustans, women workers; those of us living in the appalling conditions at hostels like Mzilikazi, Shakaville, Hambanathi — let us all UNITE IN ACTION on May Day.

Through out the country let us form May Day Committees to plan how we will honour this Labour Day. Let us plan now, let us all do something!

ORGANISE! MOBILISE! UNITE FOR PEOPLE'S POWER!

An injury to one is an injury to all!

South African Congress of Trade Unions

LET US UNITE AND FIGHT FOR:

- * an end to repression against trade unionists, workers and our people
- * an end to migrant labour, passes, bantustans and unemployment
- * an end to poverty wages and the ever-spiralling cost of living
- * an end to the war in Southern Africa, especially in Angola
- * an end to all racist laws

LET US UNITE AND FIGHT FOR:

- * safety and health standards which are entrenched by law, can be monitored by unions and workers, therefore making contravention by the bosses a punishable offence
- * the unity of all workers, including those presently in reactionary unions like TUCSA. Let us ensure their withdrawal! from these puppet unions.



Land to those who work on it



As one approaches the bantustans or the "settlements" of the black workers in the white farms, one common feature is evident in abundance — poverty. Half-naked children with bloated bellies such their thumps wondering where they will get their next meal. Skinny cattle, the few there are, stand in the day barren veld with their ribs protruding from their emaciated bodies. In short, it is glaringly clear that hunger abounds for both people and livestock.

There is no doubt that these masses of our people, condemned to spend their lives in such misery, possess tremendous revolutionary potential for the bitter struggle that lies ahead. And, since the women are in the majority and generally have to bear the full impact of the day to day collisions with these inhuman conditions, it is essential that they be organised into a fighting force which will conduct consistent struggles for people's power.

URBAN AND RURAL ORGANISATION

As has happened with all the successful popular revolutionary struggle in the world, it is essential for us to combine urban and rural organisation and mobilisation. In this way as we advance against the enemy we will be able to suffocate him through our varied stranglehold on him. Presently, we have achieved a relatively advanced level in urban organisation and must do the same with rural masses, especially the women, in this Year of the Women.

We have to look at some of the major causes of the particularly harsh conditions of the rural women such as the migrant labour system, landlessness, low-paying farm work, etc.

One of the major propaganda drives of the racists is to portray the migrant men in the cities as irresponsible drunks who spend their wages on liquor and prostitutes instead of sending the money to their wives in the rural areas. By so saying, they are trying to hide the real reason for the poverty in the countryside. They want us to believe that the men who are working in the cities feel no responsibility for their families in the countryside. But the truth is that the system, by separating and deliberately bringing instability within the African families, is directly responsible for the way many of the workers tend to live when they are in the cities. They are in a position of helplessness and inability to support their families and are forced to form "substitute" families for themselves. These very "substitute" families are themselves people who are forced to live this kind of life because of an absence of any source of livelihood.

The question of migrant labour and influx control must then form one of the core issues around which we organise the rural women. The evils of the Genocide Bill (Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons' Bill) should be explained to

them because they are going to be the most affected. How many of their men, who are today still able to scrape a living in the urban areas, will be dumped in these bantustans to complete the apartheid regime's genocidal dreams? To avert this situation means organising these women against the bantustan administrations who are collaborating in the fascist schemes to make this Bill into a law.

On the question of organising the rural masses around the issue of land, the January 8th Statement of the National Executive Committee of the ANC states: "One of the fundamental elements for the solution of the problems facing our people in the countryside is the resolution of the land question in favour of the tillers. Our immediate task, therefore, is to mobilise the rural masses around the question of land. It is only when the countryside is organised that the rural masses will respond to the call: 'Seize the land!'"

NATIONAL OFFENSIVE

It is again clear that the women, who remain behind in the bantustan, are expected to make a living out of the land. However, only magicians would make a living out of barren pieces of earth. In the white farms, where their cheap labour is extensively used, women and children till the land from morning to sunset without hope of ever freeing themselves from the vicious clutches of the white farmers whose only work is to collect the huge profits.

For the successful revolutionary overthrow of the fascists, we cannot afford to leave this important section of our people unorganised. To understand the resoluteness of our women, we need only to recall their memorable actions in 1913 over the question of land, in Zeerust against passes, their unshakeable stand in the Pondoland Revolt, in Natal and in many other instances where our people have fought against removals and the destruction of squatter camps.

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To achieve the task of bringing the women together into strong, united organisations, we have to select those issues that can bring them together immediately and create the necessary grounds for national unity around such tasks as destroying the bantustan system and the struggle for the transfer of land to the tillers.

Thus as the first step in the organisation of rural women, we must organise them around their immediate problems — removals, living and working conditions in the white farms and in the bantustans, health facilities, etc.

This means that the organised women's movement and other democratic forces should spare no effort in assisting the rural women to form their own grassroot organisations, guiding them and advising them for increased participation in our national offensive.

A broad democratic front like the UDF should also take, as one of its priorities, the involvement of rural women. This would help further to deepen the roots of the democratic movement. Similarly, the trade union movement should also help in organising the agricultural and rural women workers.

The brutality of the apartheid institutions, especially in the rural areas, calls for support of the women in the countryside from all sections of our population. All our people must rally together the rural people around the question of land and freedom.

Women, unite for People's Power!



SEVEN YEARS OF CAPTIVITY

In 1976, journalist David Rabin was imprisoned for preparing and distributing literature of the national liberation movement in South Africa. Last December he was released and deported to Britain. After 7 years, he surveys the political scene in South Africa and finds dramatic changes:

Emerging from a South African political prison after a sentence of 7 years, one is impressed above all by striking transformation of the South African political scene that has occurred in the period that began in Soweto in June 1976.

I was lucky. I was sentenced in September 1976 as the fumes of teargas sucked in by the air conditioners reminded everyone in court that the racist regime was desperately defending itself against a popular uprising. I began my sentence with a strong sense of achievement and purpose.

Now, at the time of my release, the movement for the liberation of South Africa stands stronger than ever, while the enemy camp is divided and uncertain.

Dominating the scene is the emergence of the African National Congress and its sister organisations as the leading force and authentic voice of the oppressed majority. The

deep roots struck by the ANC among the black people of South Africa during long years of struggle proved able to withstand the political drought-years of the late 1960s. As the popular movement re-emerged, the ANC began to grow and flourish.

It was not so easy to see this in the early 1970s, while working in the underground movement inside South Africa. The racist regime seemed almost invincible. The masses appeared subdued. The name of the ANC was banished from public discussions

NEVER DISCOURAGED

But the ANC, whether abroad or deep underground inside the country had never been discouraged.

After Soweto the liberation movement was able to raise both the armed and mass struggles to levels never before attained. Armed units

of Umkhonto we Sizwe have engaged enemy targets and forces in an ever-increasing number of attacks and have shown growing strength, skill and combat efficiency.

The attacks on Sasol petrol-from-coal plants and the Koeberg nuclear power station were among the most spectacular of these operations.

Recently the ANC has announced its determination to raise the armed struggle to a higher level with more attacks aimed at meeting the enemy face to face. Armed propaganda is to be supplemented by guerrilla tactics as a further stage of people's war.

ENORMOUS IMPACT

The development of the armed struggle has had an enormous impact on the political situation in South Africa. Among the masses it has generated a sense of pride and revolutionary enthusiasm essential to the long task of overthrowing the racist regime. For many decades the racists had the monopoly of the use of force in South Africa, and they used it ruthlessly to maintain

their privileges and subjugate the black majority.

Today that monopoly no longer exists. This in itself has transformed the political situation in South Africa.

Alongside and closely connected to the armed struggle there has grown up a mass movement of popular resistance that today has become so strong the apartheid state is powerless to enforce the legal ban on the ANC effectively.

Before I went to prison the ANC was a forbidden topic. People spoke its name in whispers. As a newspaper subeditor I was instructed to delete the organization's name whenever it occurred in news agency reports. Today the ANC receives almost daily mention in the English-language and even Afrikaans press in South Africa. The conspiracy of silence has been broken.

Today no serious discussion of politics can take place in South Africa without taking into account the ANC, its policies and activities.

Mass organisations, such as the United Democratic Front (UDF), have sprung up.

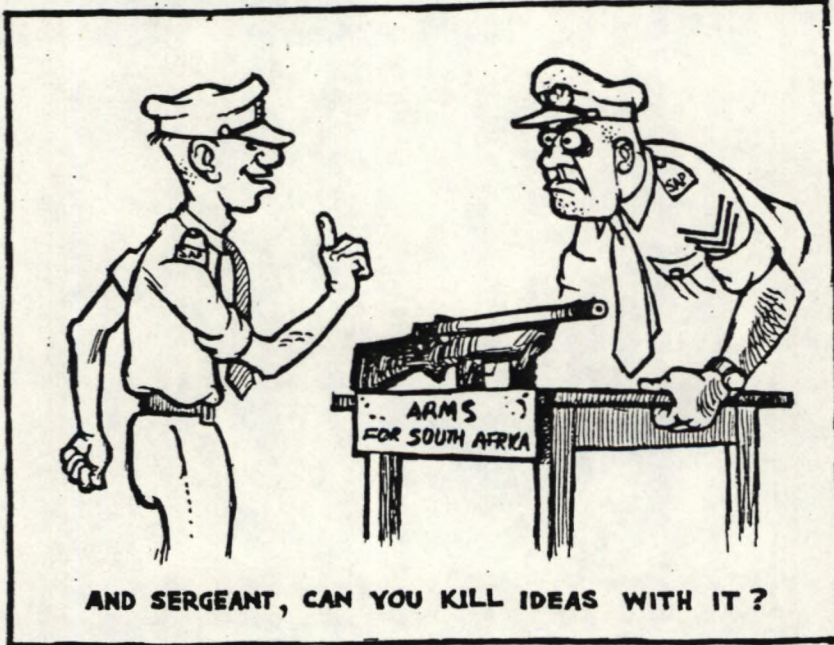
FREEDOM CHARTER

A powerful movement of non-racial trade unions has emerged, fighting for workers' rights and conscious of the inseparable connection between the aspirations of the black workers and the objective of people's power.

The emergence of the Freedom Charter as a central document of the South African liberation struggle is one of the most remarkable developments of the period I spent in prison.

Before 1976 the Charter was rarely mentioned in newspapers or other publications. A whole generation of young black people had grown up without a close understanding of the demands raised by the Charter.

But those demands, which had issued from the hearts of the African masses and been



formulated in the historic Congress of the People, in 1955, were deeply rooted in the black community. When in 1980 the ANC declared the Year of the Charter, the response of the masses was immediate and overwhelming.

Today the freedom Charter acts as a guiding light to the rapidly developing movements of mass resistance. Because the Charter expresses so clearly and so forcefully the deepest aspirations of the oppressed majority, no political questions can be settled or even discussed without referring to the Charter.

Just as the Charter has the effect of uniting the black majority, it serves to divide the whites. More and more white students and youth are coming to realise that their true interests lie in identification with the ideals of the Charter and are deciding that they want to live in the kind of society the Charter describes.

AFRIKANER YOUTH

Even among the Afrikaner youth and intellectuals the Charter has found a response. The chairman of the Afrikaner student ginger-group, Polstu, Francios du Bois, a grandson of Hendrik Verwoerd, has said his organisation supports the 'broad principles' of the Freedom Charter. Afrikaner students, he said, were 'particularly interested in the section offering protection of minority groups.'

In fact, as veteran trade unionist and UDF leader Oscar Mpetha recently pointed out, there is a close connection between the growing unity of the black masses and the increasing fragmentation of the racist bloc.

When I went to prison in 1976 the monolith of Afrikanerdom appeared invulnerable. Whatever doubts and divisions there may have been were closely concealed and discussed only behind the firmly sealed doors of the 'volk'.

Today the Afrikaners are openly divided. Their mighty National Party (NP) has split and a savage internicine struggle is being waged in Afrikaner institutions from



the boy scouts to the Broederbond.

Not only are there irreconcilable antagonisms between the NP and Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party, but there are deep divisions within the NP itself.

P.W. Botha's supporters are divided about how fast and far the sham reform process should proceed in regard to the Indian and so-called Coloured people. They are divided over how the proposed 'confederation' of the Bantustans and the white state should be structured. And they are divided between the militarists and those who fear the consequences to themselves should power pass openly to the techniques of terror.

VOLK, CHURCH & STATE

The Afrikaans churches, among the most powerful social and ideological forces in white South Africa, are also deeply divided. As the Rev Allan Boesak, one of the leaders of the UDF, recently explained: 'There is an intimate relationship between the volk, the church, the state and the organisations created by the state' in South Africa.

Rev Boesak predicted a 'crisis of confidence and confusion within the Afrikaner community' that would inevitably lead to an 'horrific clash'.

But not everything that has happened during the years I spent 'inside' has been favourable to the liberation movement. The racists, growing daily more desperate, have unleashed a savage campaign to destabilise the black states of Southern Africa and punish all those who dare to identify with the aspirations of their oppressed brothers and sisters in South Africa.

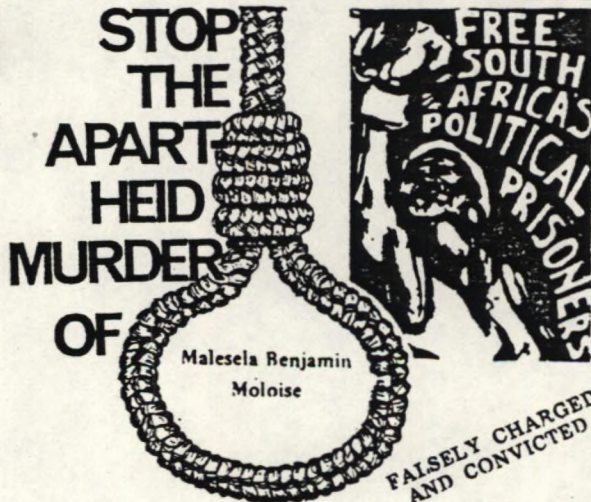
Unable to offer a political alternative or even to create credible puppets, the racists have to content themselves with bombing creches, destroying health centres and blowing up railway and power lines.

I firmly believe that the policy of the present govern-

ment of the United States for 'constructive engagement' with Pretoria is a blank cheque to indulge in these acts of barbarism.

It is a well-known fact that ruling groups who see the balance of forces moving irrevocably against them are tempted to lash out even more recklessly in an attempt to turn the tide of history. It is a sign of weakness. But given the military capacity of Pretoria and its Western friends — it is also a real danger with which the freedom-loving peoples of Southern Africa and the continent as a whole will have to learn to deal.

AMANDLA



Reaction on the increase

"In the Ciskei, as with other so-called independent bantustans, we must take the battle further. In the conflict of will between ourselves and the murderous Sebe regime, our will must prevail. And it will if we transform what began as resistance to bus fare increases into a nationwide offensive against the Pretoria regime's Bantustan system."

The above words were spoken by ANC President Comrade O.R. Tambo on the occasion of January 8 when he declared 1984 the Year of the Women.

As the patriotic revolutionary forces gain the ascendancy in the struggle for political power as has been the case in many revolutionary struggles, the puppets used by the ruling circles find themselves threatened and begin to unleash the most ruthless repression against the popular forces.

Towards the end of last year, the people of South Africa bore witness to the brutality of the bantustan system. Trade unionists and workers were arrested and detained without trial. Some unions, like SAAWU, were banned outright.

Beginning on August 4, the people of Mdantsane in the Ciskei Bantustan boycotted buses after an 11% increase on bus fares. The Ciskei "president", Lennox Sebe, let loose his armed police and vigilantes who shot and killed and maimed the boycotters. About a hundred people lost their lives and hundreds more were injured. A reign of terror followed with people being interned in the makeshift concentration camp of the Sisa Dukashe Stadium where in the dark, Mdantsane residents could hear screams that shattered the silence of the night

COWARDLY ACTS

At the University of Zululand, five students were killed by Gatsha Buthelezi's thugs and 150 were injured. This happened on the weekend of October 29. What these two incidents — which are by no means isolated — show is that we are now being murdered in cold blood by henchmen who execute all these cowardly acts at the

bidding of the Pretoria racist regime. They also prove beyond doubt that the Bantustan quislings are afraid of the revolutionary spirit of the masses they purport to represent.

Some of these have appointed themselves blue-eyed boys of the West. For instance, when he addressed the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Bonn, in June 1983, Gatsha said that "it is clear that the West lacks either the ability to curb the South African Government it is headlong drive towards disaster or it is unwilling to do so. This growing Black sentiment has implications for the future of South Africa. The loss of faith we experience in increasing measure will have as its concomitant an ever increasing tendency to look towards the world's socialist bloc for assistance." He went on to say that "we think it is tragic that we face this kind of possibility."

S.A. SAVIMBI

Many in the Western world see Gatsha as the Savimbi of South Africa, to come between the fight by the people of South Africa, led by the ANC, and the racist regime. In boasting about Inkatha's being the leader of the South Africa Black Alliance (SABA), he offers himself as an alternative to the ANC.

While Inkatha stands "for a western type of democracy," he says, "the ANC is supporting a Soviet type of government for South Africa." He goes on to say that the Soviet Union and its allies "are pouring in aid of every kind into the ANC and some misguided western countries and western organisations are contributing to the ANC under the mistaken belief that the ANC's strategy will succeed

as Frelimo's did in Mozambique and Zanu's in Zimbabwe."

The South African racist regime allows Gatsha to criticise it on foreign podiums for the simple reason that he is in turn one of its main apologists and gives it a measure of respectability. He protects the interests of the West more jealously than any of the so-called homeland leaders in South Africa. He weeps, as it were, louder than the bereaved. One unflinchingly likens him to a smart dog that has been given a rubber bone to play with but has its eye on a real juicy bone of power. The unfortunate aspect of all this is that the man does not care over how many dead bodies he climbs to reach this goal. In his public statements he has begun to sound increasingly like the fascist regime itself.

He has made it extremely difficult for the people of Kwazulu to go about on their normal day to day life. To swell the ranks of Inkatha, teachers and civil servants don't have a ghost of a chance to get jobs unless they take up Inkatha membership. It is this forced membership that he shouts about in foreign countries as he scrapes the barrel for investments to shore up the apartheid system.

We have for a long time resisted the Bantustan system. We have been loud in saying no to Bantustans.

Our attention should now be turned to chasing out the Bantustan hyenas — Sebe, Mangope, Matanzima, Mphahlele, etc. — and destroying the puppet oppressive structures they continue to man.

TACKLE NEW TASKS

The action of the workers of boycotting Sebe's buses until he was forced to forget about the increase in fares is commendable. But we have to build on that victory to tackle new tasks. What we should do is to uproot the whole Bantustan tree, as a step towards the destruction of the system of exploitation,



starvation and murder that apartheid is.

We should stand up together to banish the Bantustan system for ever. Student, women, civic, cultural, peasant, workers and community organisations should make it their number one priority to destroy the bantustans.

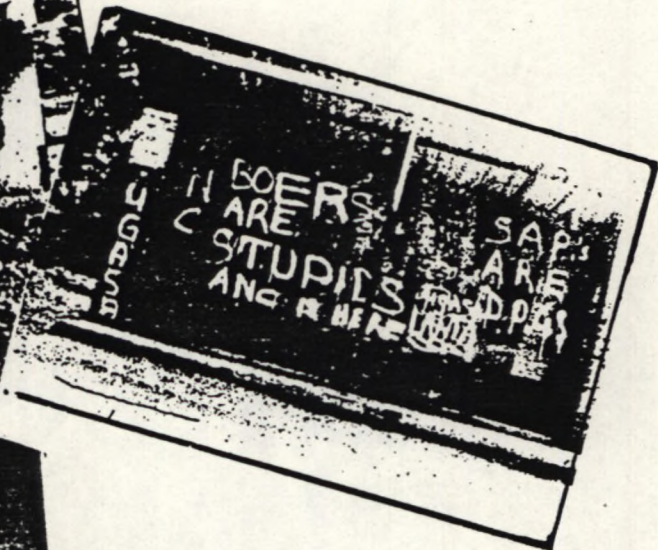
Committees like the Ngoye Crisis Committee should be formed through the length and breadth of the country as part of our broad democratic movement. These committees should inform the people of the evils of the Bantustan system. They should educate the people and give them guidelines about the ways and means of combatting and defeating this system.

We must not, at the same time, lose sight of our primary enemy. We must not allow the racist regime to run away from dealing with us by keeping us busy fighting the Bantustans. We should combine this struggle with, and wage it as part and parcel of, our main goal — the seizure of power.

As President O.R. Tambo said, "The intolerable hardships and sufferings: the persecutions, detentions and murders of patriots and democrats in... Bantustans call for the establishment of fighting organisations to organise and lead the struggle for the destruction of these racist institutions of oppression."

Let us heed the call to form these fighting organisations. Where they already exist, let us support and strengthen them. In this way we will have honed sharper the Spear of the Nation. We shall have come closer to the creation of a People's Government!

Walls must have ANC slogans



**People's
Propaganda
Units**



When the racist regime in Pretoria, working through its stooges, murdered people like Masid "Asinamali" Dube, it had no idea of the unifying effect the slaying of this popular leader had on the people. The homes of the murderers and conspirators were stoned and set on fire in Lamontville; buses, bottle stores, administration offices, vehicles, houses of police and "mpimpis" were set ablaze.

The people of Lamontville and Chesterville have for some time been at the eye of the storm as they waged wars against the racists' institutions such as the administration boards and the "councillors". They have paid hard for this with the murder of their popular leaders.

Gatsha Buthelezi and the Pretoria regime tried to incorporate Lamontville, among other Durban townships, into Kwazulu. The people said no to incorporation. Through all this sections of the community — youth, workers, women — came out and lashed into the sell-outs and mpimpis.

in the January 8 ANC NEC

Statement, Comrade President O.R. Tambo said: "In the course of our struggles against rent increases and other facets of apartheid, such as the proposed incorporation of some townships into the Kwazulu Bantustan, we have gone further to destroy part of the administrative infrastructure of the Pretoria regime."

MK EXAMPLE

Inspired by the glorious example of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the people are transforming themselves into the spear of the nation: they have identified the enemy and worked at elimination of all

those things in the community that harass people and oppress them.

The people have formed themselves into propaganda units that have made the name of the ANC and heroic army of the people, known to all through their writing on the walls. We must sharpen this aspect of our war against the regime. We must leave no public space empty of our political slogans. The enemy will repaint the spots but they cannot delude the oppressed people by whitewashing their sins.

"From these examples, President O.R. Tambo said, it is clear that we have the ability to raise the struggle to greater heights. Having rejected the community councils by boycotting the elections, we should not allow them to be imposed on us. We do not want them. We must ensure that they cease to exist. Where administration boards have taken over their function, then these must be destroyed too."

Forward to the People's Government!

BOYCOTT!

(FROM PAGE 1)

It is clear that in such a struggle we will have to put forward to the people our democratic ideal of a new South Africa as opposed to the oppressive and exploitative alternative of the fascists. We will be able to school the popular masses in the politics of revolutionary change and organise them into the underground of the ANC. In short, we will be able to transform the day to day struggles in the process of the boycott into the struggle for the capture of state power.

Finally, the boycott campaign will provide us with the opportunity to unite in action and act in unity. The goal is one — to ensure that nobody votes the puppets in and the puppets are not allowed to stand. Our action will be the determining factor because the strength of our organisations, our political goals, all derive from our popular united action.

Let us waste no time and move resolutely into country-wide action. Our families, our neighbours and our friends should be the first to be drawn into active participation to halt the sell-out by the puppet parties.

FORWARD TO A SUCCESSFUL BOYCOTT!!!

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

RADIO TANZANIA
External Service, Dar es
Salaam

154 KHz, 19mb shortwave,
9680 KHz, 31mb shortwave,
Mondays, Wednesdays,
Fridays at 8.15am (SA time)

MADAGASCAR
5135 KHz, 49mb shortwave
and 5010 KHz shortwave,
7.30 — 9.30pm daily

ETHIOPIA.
4/5/ KHz, 31mb shortwave;
9.30 — 10.00pm daily

LUSAKA
9580 KHz, 31mb shortwave,
Monday-Friday 7.15 — 8pm,
Wednesday 10.00 — 10.30pm,
Friday 9.30 — 10.00pm,
Saturday & Sunday 7-8pm,
Sunday 8-8.30am, 19mb
17895mb KHz

LUANDA
40 and 30mb, shortwave; 27.6
mb on medium wave 7.30pm
(SA time).

Puppets' houses set on fire

With the farcial community council "election" over and the puppets having been installed by their masters, our greatest effort has to be directed towards making these bodies to crumble as part of our offensive to destroy the enemy's organs of government.

In one of the most significant events in the heightening struggle against these sell-outs, the people of Sobantu in Pietermaritzburg were able to force the community councillors to bow to the will of the people and resign. In the aftermath of this resignation, the Administrative Board (itself a target of Umkhonto we Sizwe and the object of the people's wrath several times in the past) decided to take over the running of the affairs of Sobantu.

This action did not dampen the fighting spirit of the people as it was intended, instead, the people of Sobantu began attacking the Administration Board itself.

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE PEOPLE

In other areas of the country, the people also clearly displayed their anger. The so-called mayor of Diepmeadow, J. Mahuhushi, had his house burnt down while the house of Patrick Gaboutloeloe, a Soweto "town councillor", was petrol bombed. These are but a few actions taken by the people.

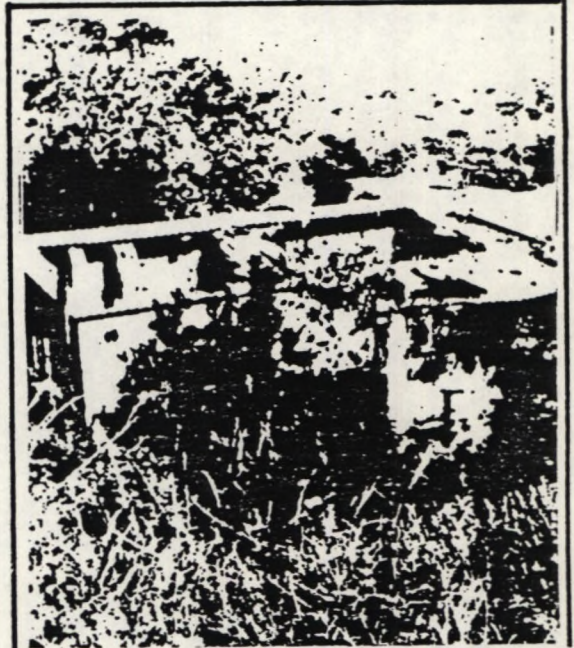
ORGANISE AND DEMONSTRATE!

Any man less committed to the selling out of his people would pause and ask himself why the people have become so angry with him that they decide to burn down his house. He might then apologise to the people and resign from the oppressive community councils or local authorities as the racists want us to call them now. But not these men like Kgame, Mahuhushi, Tshabalala and others. Their commitment goes to deep for them to resign from these bodies.

pawns being attacked by us for sitting in the community council chambers when we have told them clearly through our boycott that we will not allow ourselves to be sold anymore.

We have it within us to force the councillors' resignations. So let us organise and unite behind our organisations and demonstrate that these organisations that have been formed by us are our true voices.

Our demand from these people who feel no pangs of conscience at selling out their people for power and money should be resignation from the community councils and taking a public stand against these evil bodies.



Houses of community councillors and Administrative Board offices have been burnt down!!

HELP SPREAD THE MESSAGE OF THE ANCI
PASS MAYIBUYE ON.

*GIVE IT TO YOUR FRIENDS AND FAMILY

*DROP IT IN A NEARBY POSTBOX OR YARD

*STICK IT ONTO A PUBLIC WALL OR BUS
SHELTER AT NIGHT

*DISCUSS THE ISSUES RAISED WITH THE PEOPLE
YOU MEET AND YOUR FRIENDS.

BE CAREFUL!!!



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