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- 1 All the articles written in this first issue are the hard  
work of the comrades in Dakawa and Mazimbu, who tirelessly  
worked on this first edition and made it a success. We hope  
we have paved the way for others to fill the pages of the  
next issue with inspiring articles, humor and information.  
We would also like to thank the relevant authorities in both  
Zones, the Director and the Coordinator's Office for the per-  
mission to begin publication. Thank you to comrade Kerensa  
for typing, design advice and enthusiasm.  
We\_wish you all good reading!
- '1 The Editpriial Board

# .Introductory Remarks

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT

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The Department of Information and Propaganda ( J. P. ) in Mazimbu and Dakawa would like to. introduce our new political journal, .- THE PATRIOT, to the community. It will be produced every month starting with this issue. After discussions with the political organs of the region and some members of the community the D.I.P. came to the conclusion that at this point in time a need is greatly felt by all to have a platform to discuss vital political and social issues of our time. This is more so because of the heightened nature of the level of our ' struggle ' inside the country and that of the :. general anti-imperialist struggle on our planet.

:The decision to begin producing a political journal was reached after consideration of the fact that our stay here in Mazimbu and Dakawa (and elsewhere) is due to political reasons and we therefore need a platform such as this one to express our views, sharing ideas (debates) amongst ourselves with the aim of building a common outlook to events happening in our world which in one way or the other play a great deal in shaping our lives.

We would like to dedicate this our first issue to the 40th anniversary of the defeat Of Hitlerite Fascism by progressive mankind, thanks to the outstanding bravery and sacrifice of the Soviet people, who shouldered the main brunt of the war. It is precisely because we are faced with the task of burying on form of Nazism - One Apartheid System, which for the past three decades has ruthlessly oppressed and exploited the peoples of the sub-continent and when faced by increasing opposition has wrought havoc and destruction to peoples lives and property. We believe it is therefore appropriate to pay tribute to the heroes and martyrs who victoriously charted this way before us in the fight against the most backward forms of oppression and exploitation, i. e. FASCISM. -

The other aim of this journal is to encourage literary writing among; the comrades. Today we have just finished marking the opening of our College at Mazimbu and the effective functioning of the Pre-orientation Centre in Dakawa. These are the lodestars of our educational work here in exile. We are all aware of the role that is played by literature in our lives and we therefore have a firm belief that comrades must use this chance to improve their skills in this greater-sourceful art - treasure. of mankind's civilisation. With this aim ;.in mind, we decided to have space in the PATRIOT for poetry and short stories including cartoons and humour. There is also a column on the role of woman in the struggle, seeing the need to further mobilise our womanfolk to actively engage in this work and the need to further educate the community about the necessity of woman's liberation and the great role this is to play in our National Democratic Revolution. 'sThis is the tribute we would like to pay -to our heroic mothers and .sisters who have laid down their lives for our cause, like Lilian c"Ngoyi, Victoria Mxenge and countless others, some of whom are at this very moment locked in a life and death struggle with the terrorist Botha regime.

There was to be a column on the level of development in Dakawa, what has been done and what is still to be done. However, due to some reasons it will not be there in this first -issue but is sure to be covered in all following editions.

Lastly it is with firm confidence and trust that we have in the community that we have decided to launch this journal. This, your journal is very important, keep it alive and strong by contributing to its success, for without your contribution of article 5, the success of the journal will only be a pipe-dream. We would also like to invite constructive criticism from the community and all who will :J' I. 9903

regg this Journal, as to the design and layout, the contents and other views; 'to help produce what will surely-be in the interest of the community we serve. Starting with the next edition we will be featuring the letters to the editor column, mainly for the above mentioned. '

The tresent editorial board of the journal, which will appear monthly, are; from Mazimbu, odes Basetsana, Boy Masuku, Triza and David Brown, from Dakawa, odes Zama, Basil Olifant, Nomsa.and Atlantic. Contributions, advice and any other material for the journal should be given to any of the above Or to D.I.P. members. 3

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AMABHUNU AYADELELA

N0 RESPECT

Respect ?

What ? ,

435 resolution passed by U.N. ?

free Namibia NOW ?

stop plundering wealth ?

They dont respect

yesterday they were in Matola

ONS 500K A.N.C.

innocent people were killed

today Lesotho

now Botswana

They are Mad

Sasolt... didn't you tell them ?

We at home ' :

Voortrekkershoogte are you in Angola ?

They want the A.N.C.

is Robben Island in Washington

or London

Polamoor in exile ?

They dont respect

Put sanctions on them

boycott Apartheid in sports

a threat to world peace

They dont respect

by comrade Lovey

.. INSIDE.SOUTH AFRICA .. INSIDE SOUTH AFRICA .. INSIDE SOUTH AFRICA ..

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Ene' Manoeuvres are Bound to Fail

When the raciSt president P.W; Botha and the clique of generals

(who new form the so-called National Security Council - the fascist junta presently ruling the apartheid state) ascended to the apartheid

'throne in the late 70's; we began to hear of the so-called "Total

Onslaught by the Communist-baoked and inspired ANC" concept. This

concept was accompanied at the same time by a massive programme of

militafisation of the white population for the defence of the last

bastion of colonialism on the African continent. '

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Subsequently plans were drawn up for the defence of the apartheid state-amongst which was the five year plan to push the ANC as far as possible out of Southern Africa (i.e. to ward off the military threat to the existence of the regime)'by applying pressure on the neighbouring states not to allow ANC presence in their countries. This process as we all-know, culminated in the signing of the infamous 'Swazi Accord of 1982' and the much-publicised Inkomati Accord of 1984. These so-called accords, especially the Inkomati Accord, were hailed by the regime and its puppets as a major breakthrough to the stability of apartheid tyranny and its bullying of the whole Southern African region.

Through these accords the fascist junta assumed that it had finally succeeded to bring about the solutions to prolong its colonial existence. But the fascist generals had ignored one vital factor to the solution of the whole problem - i. e. the will of the colonially oppressed Black masses to bring an end to colonial rule and the fitting answer to these enemy manoeuvres by rising up against apartheid 'vsu' fascism and making the country ungovernable.

#### The Masses Reply to the Enemy Manoeuvres

When the whole public fanfare called the Inkomati Accord was taking place (and even before it occurred), the realisation had dawned on the masses that liberation will come out of their own making and nobody was going to come to liberate them. Inspired by the heroic feats of valour of their own army - Umkhonto We Sikwe A like the car bomb at the Intelligence Headquarters of the S. A. D. F. in May 1983; and by victories gained through their united actions (at the cost of sacrifice), the masses have resolved to make the Nazi system of apartheid unworkable. The battle lines for the war of liberation of South Africa have been sharply drawn as the antagonisms between the state on the one hand and the governed on the other have become more acute. As the fascists have themselves said, today in South Africa we are witnessing the beginning of the civil war - the class war of the exploited and have-nots on one hand and the exploiters and the owners on the other.

#### Capitalist Manoeuvres to Defend Their Interests

Of late, the ruling capitalist class in South Africa has intensified manoeuvres to avert the coming disaster to their interests. Having accrued enormous profits from the super exploitation of the Black masses through the inhuman apartheid system; the capitalists are, today trying hard to distance themselves from the apartheid government which is under siege. The capitalists can see that if they do not distance themselves from the regime, they face the same doom as the fascist junta. Recently the capitalists sent a delegation to the ANC to discuss the political future of South Africa. We are told that Botha strongly advised against this meeting, but nevertheless the capitalists went ahead and held the meeting. Out of all this manoeuvring, the capitalists want to put pressure on the regime to implement reforms and to do this quickly.

However, the Botha regime prefers to implement reforms piecemeal and the generals would like to be given time to do this. By declaring the state of emergency, Botha and his generals want to have enough time to suppress the genuine people's demands and their organisational formations e. g. the recent banning of COSAS, during which time they hope to build up false leadership of the masses through such opportunists as Gatsha to whom they hope to hand over the mess they have created all these years. Of late we can hear the regime's spokesmen constantly referring to Gatsha as the leader of the largest black constituency in the country. One thing is now clear to both the imperialists and the apartheid leaders - that the white man can no longer continue to rule over the colonised Black masses, hence the need to substitute the white rulers with Black ones who will have some form of acceptability to the masses.

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Amidst all this manoeuvring, fascist terror and brutality is ever present and on the increase to suppress the masses who have clearly stated that they will stop at nothing until power is transferred to them. South Africa is today witnessing the spread of Latin American style death squads and other armed puppet groupings (e.g. Inkatha's impis) whose purpose is the physical elimination of activists of the broad movement opposed to the regime, like the murder of our comrade and sister Comrade Victoria Mxenge. At the same time the regimes tools of death - the S.A.D.F. - is going all out to destabilise and bring death and suffering to the people of the neighbouring countries thereby hoping to boost the fledgeling morale of the regime's white electorate, its social base. .

Fascist terror and brutality have failed to quell the resistance of the masses but instead it has produced its direct opposite - the revolutionary terror of the masses against all those who work for the defence of the system. More and more sell-outs are burnt alive by the people almost daily. Despite the massacres, the masses are determined more than ever before to win their goals - the establishment of a democratic and non-racial unitary state in South Africa.

There is no alternative road to the liberation of South Africa - we have to go through fire to see the achievement of our goal. Our future cannot be decided around conference tables - sacrifices have to be made.

The will of our people to be free must triumph 3!!!!

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; j hhh by comrade Zama

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SOMAFCO, monument against/Apartheid' xf" / ( f

In the face of the oppressive educational system in South Africa the people have not been silent. Immediately after the introduction of Bantu education in 1953, the A.N.C. called upon the people to boycott the programme. As an alternative the A.N.C. organised schools run by our people. The government proclaimed these schools illegal, but our people continued. Eventually the racists succeeded in breaking them. However, the people's resistance had not come to an end.

On the 26th of June 1955 our people came together, they came from all corners of South Africa, representatives from every town and village. They came to draw up a document known ever since as the

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Freedom Charter. -This is a ten clause document containing the perspectives of the vast majority of the people of South Africa; a blueprint for a free and democratic South Africa. The eighth clause states that " The doors of learning and Culture shall be opened, that the government shall discover, develop and encourage national talent for the enhancement of our cultural life...", following this the Charter was adopted -as a program of action. As the struggle escalated, resistance against apartheid and its backward educational programs culminated in the uprising of 16th June, in 1976; where scores of youth, students in their thousands rose in then peaceful demonstrations against the introduction of one of the symbols of the oppressor and Afrikanerdom, Afrikaans, which was to be used as a medium of instruction in all schools.

This was the turning point in our history when the fascists turned it into a blood-bath opening fire on the demonstrators killing and maiming hundreds. Many more were arrested, tortured and detained for long periods of time. Between 1976 - 1977 over 800 students left home, most to join the A.N.C. Due to the need to educate these students the A.N.C. was given a piece of land by the Tanzanian government, on which to build a school, where these students could receive proper education based on the Principles of the Charter. SOMAFCO was built, a prototype for schools to be built in a free, Democratic South Africa. A school free from all the hated manifestations of colonialism and oppression. Where all the vestiges of tribalism, regionalism and all Racism would be done away with forever. SOMAFCO is where the youth are taught to love their people, to understand and build their culture, a school and a window to a free South Africa.

In 1978 the education policy of the A.N.C. was drafted. To break down the artificial barriers between mental and physical labour, between social and natural science. It guarantees the full democratic participation of the students and declares that education shall be freely available to all. A dynamic education changing with the advances of all the sciences. The school has grown, a great and historical achievement in the struggle. It is due to the enormous amounts of international assistance that the plan became a reality. It is also due to the supreme efforts and dedication of the cadres here in Tanzania that the aid became the buildings in which the educational programmes were implemented.

Recently the school was officially opened by our President, it was declared a Monument Against Apartheid. This was a great occasion, for the A.N.C. and all the people of South Africa. The event took place at a time when discussions on Peace, Education and Disarmament are going on internationally. When the A.N.C. has just reviewed its strategy and added new tactics against a background of unrest and savage killings by the racist police and army.

The opening of this school which was marked with the presence of people like Colonel Moses Naunye, member of the Tanzanian peoples political party C. C. M., Comrade Kaihula from the Prime Ministers Office, O. A. U. officials and diplomatic staff was a great success. On the 22nd of August our President cut the symbolic ribbon at the entrance of the Secondary School declaring this school open. The Tanzanian government representative Comrade Naunye outlined his country's stand in relation to the struggle and especially the attitude of the "notorious" Reagan Administration's policy of Constructive Engagement which he rightly called a "destructive engagement". He called apartheid "a cancer that has to be rooted out and that is feasible only with the moral and material support of the international community". In his conclusion he once more reiterated the full support of the Tanzanian people and government to the South African struggle. Comrade Tikly correctly pointed out later, it is indeed "with the help of the government, party and people of Tanzania,

(that) we have been able to use our enforced exile ... to great advantage ". Comrade Tikly further said "We have been able to establish a viable educational system ... SOMAFCO binds ... the historical ties between the people of Tanzania and the oppressed people of South Africa ... (and) long after we have departed, ...(it) will remain a monument to our friendship ... (it) has created in our minds a clearer vision of ...unity... (and) our rich African heritage. (It) has brought the A.N.C. closer together with governments, institutions and ordinary people ...SOMAFCO epitomises the deep hatred of (international) governments and people against racism and social injustice." Our President also gave us an inspiring speech, a background to the formation of SOMAFCO, he said "The real pioneers of this establishment were the leaders of the 1976 students uprising". The school "was -named after Solomon Kalushi Mahlangu who was also of this generation. The college is THE SOLOMON MAHLANGU FREEDOM COLLEGE". The President further said, "we cannot destroy the regime by condemnations and calling it names and least of all by begging it. We can only destroy it by dismantling it physically, thus laying the basis for the establishment of a peoples government." The President declared apartheid "an" evil (which) cannot be reformed. '

Certificates for dedication and commitment were then issued to many comrades. The evenings were marked by cultural activities. The final day was marked with the important unveiling of the statue in front of the hospital built by Dutch solidarity for a future of health and peace.

by comrade Basetsana Thokoane

"t a THE A.NTE;:15I'TDEEIALIST FORUM

Ronnie Rea an Star Wars Cowbo

Part one: ible from the period 1800 - 1985 for

unleashing two major world wars and

numerous regional and zonal confron-

One of the most pressing problems tations, testing and perfecting on facing mankind today is the re- human beings deadly weapon systems newed attempts by the capitalist in the name of colonial conquest and system to use threats to impose for the "halting of Soviet Expantion- Introduction

its hegemony on the peoples of ism". Today we have seen the USA this world. The history of man assume rhe responsiblity of being shows that at no time has man a- global terrorists in an erroneous massed such varying systems of duty to make decisions for the rest destruction, weapons of mass ani- of the world. We also have seen the hilation to be used in the pro- results of this "protectionism" of tection of private property and the "free or democratic" world in the continued exploitation of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The results working class, while systematic- have never failed to shock the peoples ally draining the "underdeveloped'of this world. With thousands of world, as seen in this, the last much more destructive weapons today' decades of the capitalist system. in existence, it is no wonder that The Capitalist system is respons- the people on this planet would not 00.8



like to continue living with the growing threat of a nuclear catastrophe. In many ways people have tried to show their disapproval of nuclear weapons and their further development. However, the USA administration led by mad man Showgun Reagan has begun a new and much greater development of new weapons of mass destruction in outer space. Outer space. Outer space is a place known for its wonders, it is a scientists 'paradise' due to the absence of many of the forces which disturb the examination of scientific matter on this planet liketgravity.

Outer Space is not for War  
We condemn the USA administration and all its imperialist collaborators for the militarisation of outer space. This is a wanton act of disconcern and acute selfishness. It is indeed the duty of one and all to contribute to the attainment of prospects for lasting peace on the only 'living' planet, Earth.

Part two:

Outer Space and U.S. Hegemony

On March 23, 1983, a comprehensive programme for the development of space based weapon defence systems was announced by U.S, president Ronald Reagan, called the Strategic Defence Initiative. This is a programme set merely to destabilise and carelessly destroy our beautiful planet. What is this S.D.I. all about? One would need much room to put it all down, briefly however it encompasses a) the emitting of 'pencils' of compact light (heat) rays of such intensity that they can dissolve or vaporise moving targets hundreds of kilometers away. b) Emitting lethal laser beams from earth based 'stations' to be aimed at outer space based refectors at targets either on earth or in space. 0) The firing of an anti satellite missile from a land-based fighter plane.

5.4;i.2.1.....A Fatal Moment

Those who love peace are sometimes called prophets of doom, when the facts are there for all to see.

No corner of the world will remain immune from the consequences of such massive series of tremendously powerful nuclear explosions, which will occur should any of these systems be 'accidentally' or intentionally triggered off. The present 'world' would practically vanish as radiation, heat, dust and gas consume the globe.

Should there be any 'survivors'  
they will be thrown back into pre-  
historic times.

Who is suffering?

(amongst many there are the)

AMERICAN POOR

(what have they gained?)

While all this is going on, as  
large sums of raw material and  
labour are wasted and yearly 'ear  
marked' at the expense of cutting  
'social spending' the USA admini-  
stration continues to consolidate  
and strenghten' the star wars pro-  
gramme. Today it is known that  
allthis military adventurism is  
carried out at the dear expense  
of the USA working class. These  
workers far from the glamour por-  
trayed of American 'first world'  
life, face conditions which range.  
from outright neglect in basic  
medical needs to lack of education  
in the 'ghetto' to down right po- "  
verty amongst the used, suppressed  
and super exploited 'minority'  
ethnic populations, mainly Blacks  
and Hispanics. There is rampant  
unemployment and economic dis-  
parities.

While the imperialists are conti-  
nuing with their attempts at illu-  
sions of 'superior advancement',  
the USSR has consistantly waged a  
relentless war against poverty andy  
the nuclear holocaust. The USSR  
which Washington always tries to  
portray as a violent 'backward'  
society, has effectively uplifted  
the lot of its own people and  
many others in progressive coun-  
tries. May we pause to say in  
most instances, as in the case of  
Nicaragua, it is the imperialist  
war lords which are responsible  
for subversion which causes areas  
of 'global conflict' the Middle  
East, Central Asia etc. etc.

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Part three:

Mutual Reduction

The policy of 'mutual reduction' as it was christened by the USA administration, has dismally failed, as its sole nature and purpose is to undermine and ridicule the security of the USSR and its allies, thus giving head-way to claims of a 'breakdown' of talks, meaning in fact that the USSR must 'bow' to Western demands. Should the Soviet Union refuse to be 'disarmed' this is used as a green light for the further development of new and more destructive weapon systems, and a red light for man's doom. Washington constantly tries to undermine and ridicule Soviet proposals, making the false impression that it is the 'stubborn' Soviet negotiators who cause the failure to reach the most elementary resolutions. The Soviet Union has assured the people of our planet that they will never fire the first nuclear warhead. The Reagan administration has failed to make the same promise. Why? The USA administration is under the unfortunate misunderstanding that it will 'out-do' the 'backward Russians', a feat we are at pains to point out that they have never at important historical times succeeded to prove in practice; For instance the production and deployment of Cruise and Pershing missiles did not achieve the goal of undermining the defence capabilities of the USSR in Europe, instead one found the discussions centering around the SS 20 missiles. Today the path of challenge is in outer space, tomorrow we will see more ridiculous demands made of the USSR.

Part four:

Peaceful coexistence and Mutual Respect..No to Confrontation and Militarism

To ensure peaceful coexistence, progress and a future for tomorrow progressive mankind has made many compromises. There have been numerous conferences for peace, 'peace talks' and United Nations decisions. 'The U.N. alone at Security Council sittings has, much to the annoyance of the USA who VETO's all 'hostile' resolutions, stressed the importance of halting the 'arms race' and the gradual reduction and dismantling of all nuclear systems. This is a stand the Soviet Union is known to be consistent with, demanding that the USA agree that this is one of the first ways of reaching concrete

and practical solutions. Ignorantly and arrogantly the US failed to agree on these preliminaries at the recent S.A.L.T. talks, pointing instead an accusing finger of 'trouble maker' at the Soviet delegation, yet all facts point at the 'Space Cowboys' the US sent to disrupt the talks.

The future all'round strengthening and consolidation of the Warsaw Alliance is imperative, for as long as the most militant forces of imperialism is the bourgeois capitals continue to pursue their adventurist militarist policies of confrontation and arms build up, there will constantly be the pressing need for collaboration and understanding between the peace loving people of this planet, especially on the policy of Detente associated with the late Soviet President L.Breznev. Imperialism's nuclear deterrents scheme is one for destruction only detente is for lasting peace, and the ultimate dismantling of all nuclear systems. Let us all oppose the military establishments of the bourgeois world who are the only ones who gain from this horror. For the children of tomorrow let us prepare a brighter future, free of all nuclear threats. Long Live World Peace!  
by comrade Msomali  
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FRUIT OF CHANGE  
Burnt in time  
burnt in stone  
memories rebound  
simmering '  
smoke in depth  
red for run  
red did patriots blood  
flow  
Did stars glow and fade  
capital  
and shrink sounds in two  
out of flow  
Rivers in motion  
sea in depth  
shame fled  
crystals of tomorrow  
demand  
Truth  
weapon in fact  
tempered in  
times fire; 9  
tested to mend  
to change  
and  
life sparkled  
Flow deep memory  
shade sound  
flow into  
crush  
blue and red  
stars and stripes  
evil's pride  
Fearless in destiny  
born in  
womb of life  
history  
no fear of  
capitals tomb of pain  
Fear swept  
as the child  
octobers birth  
1917 in year  
in pre-empt  
see  
a branch of olive  
peace beckoned  
A motto  
no to  
toil and sweat  
hunger and humiliation  
the hammer to  
make or break  
the sickly  
in rhyme  
or rhythm  
Capitals shake  
no vain fear  
to flourish in  
histories hold  
forever  
Run capital  
die in flight  
to the stars  
or beyond  
heaven beckones  
Do hear the sounds  
one thousand feet  
yesterday  
sword wounds bled  
now

In blood given  
eelflessly  
tomorrows life  
where they lay  
20 million or more  
gave  
that mans freedom  
forever stays  
here yes  
yesterday our  
tomorrowst"  
were  
built and bornt  
by  
Basil Olifant  
scorched in burning powder  
lead tangerines  
Love lost  
broken hearts  
crude on her  
him and them  
capital's slaves  
its past  
now alien  
Take space to hide  
or threaten  
no fear  
remember 1945  
the Victor  
change shone  
motion in motion  
no cover  
no shade \_  
dig in time  
remember  
Ceasar failed  
since  
'many sold  
wait  
not peoples power  
sad pains love  
death in by'  
duty in all  
Move on racist  
fascist nature  
heroes put you down  
four years it took  
Move on  
no?  
then see  
soft in silk  
hard in task  
walk in wind  
shielded y :un  
washed in  
papitale, stain  
thundering spring

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g:- 3.:- , mum "a e. "Mains. - : um--  
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\_gPARTHEID : FEELING THE HEAT  
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(Below we reproduce an article on South Africa from the fraternal Cuban internationalist magazine 'PRISMA'.)  
There seem to be no historical precedents for what is happening in South Africa at the moment, where a man in prison is determining the nature of parliamentary debate and obliging a head of state to discuss with him publically the terms of his release.

Because the political reality is that negotiations between Nelson Mandela and P.W.Botha have already begun. They are not formal negotiations sitting around a table, but they are real. And rarely is dialogue as public as the exchange taking place between the prison and a parliament. The background to this is last year's clear failure of the ruling National Party's reform programme, and the regime's inability to win acceptance for its new constitution.

By the end of 1984 internal and external pressure was piling up on Pretoria to find an alternative to Botha's reform programme which had now run completely out of steam. New factors could be noted on the complex South African chessboard. As always the overwhelming majority were opposed to the regime, but other sectors began to distance themselves sharply from the regime and demanded reform that would be real, effective and speedy. This was accompanied by warnings that the regime's most faithful allies might begin to take marginally coercive measures.

Obviously talk about freedom can be just a rhetorical smoke screen hiding quite other fears. What is at stake for such sectors is to hold back the process of radicalisation with reforms that will prevent revolution. The message is; liberalise and quickly Pretoria would however rather proceed slowly. The regime's key concern seems to be to gain time to find an alternative that would lift the pressure without leading to fundamental changes.

Towards the end of January the new tricameral parliament opened amidst hopes that something new would emerge. But in fact P.W. Botha chose merely to sketch some cautious and ambiguous lines of reform. Changes were indicated but without the government committing itself to specifics. Reference was made to the 'problem' of urban blacks and their citizenship. There was talk of an 'internal' forum to improve communications between the government and the black communities of reviewing the policy of forced removals and of eliminating negative aspects of influx control.

But this does not constitute a new project, an alternative to the policies left in ruins by the events of 1984. However on one thing Botha's speech was neither hesitant nor ambiguous. He made it clear that his reform programme does not envisage equal political rights for all the people of South Africa. While some say so openly, others for the time being don't, there are few who do not know that the only viable alternative involves negotiations with the ANC.- The government knows this. When it explicitly states that it will not talk with the ANC while the ANC refuses to abandon violence, that is actually an implicit recognition that the need to negotiate with the ANC cannot be ruled out.

Although it is outlawed, its leaders imprisoned or in exile, its political activity prohibited and its members systematically persecuted, the ANC is the political organisation without which no solution is possible. Indeed for Pretoria we can even say the real question is not whether to negotiate, it is how and when. The regime wants to enter talks from a position of strength with an organisation that has been weakened on the other side of the table.

There are indications that in 1977 following the Soweto Uprising Justice Minister Jimmy Kruger offered Mandela his freedom. At the beginning of 1983 the chief of the Transkei bantustan Kaizer Matanzima tried to persuade Mandela to accept release on condition he lived permanently in the Transkei. The same offer was repeated in late 1984. Mandela refused all three proposals. In April 1984 he made his position known through his lawyer; if the AEC was legalised and able to participate in South Africa politics there would be no need for violence. But it was the causes of violence lying within the system of apartheid itself that would have to be eliminated;

At the end of January Mandela restated his position: "the armed struggle was forced on us by the government," he said, "and if they want us to give it up, the ball is in their court. They must legalise us, treat us like a political party and negotiate with us. Until they do we still have to live with the armed struggle. It is useless to simply carry on talking. The government has tightened the screw too far. Of course if there were to be talks along those lines, we in the ANC would declare a truce."

Later in parliament Botha made one concession but insisted on a condition that is unacceptable to Mandela. The concession is that once freed, Nelson Mandela would no longer have to stay in the bantustan. The condition is that he should unconditionally reject violence as a political weapon. In other words distance himself from the ANC and its struggle. On the one hand the regime is suggesting that it might be possible to negotiate with Mandela. On the other it has imposed a condition which asks Mandela to renounce his whole past history of struggle.

UL)

Nor would it ever be forgotten that in Pollsmoor prison is a man who after 22 years in jail increasingly symbolises the moral strength that apartheid is unable to destroy and which will eventually destroy apartheid.

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PHOTOGRAPHY - FILMING - ARTS - CULTURE - MUSIC

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' Thomgyeyhxz-EvryihlahdzaReality

The photograph is often thought to represent reality and truth so that it should have a special place in the media, a special role. But is this really the case? I believe that as a photographer one can only photograph what you are ready to see. Photography is like a system of visual editing, the photographer the editor. He or she puts a frame around just one portion of their total vision and like a game of chess or writing it is a matter of choosing from among given possibilities. In the case of photography the possibilities are almost infinite, in fact it has been said that the only thing two photographers can have in common is a camera. Even at this stage of making a photograph the photographer is presenting an edited view of 'reality'.

As the viewer of a photograph you will interpret it through your own expectations and sense of reality. The way the photograph is printed 'how it looks', the captions that may be printed with it also affect your interpretation of the photograph, and therefore the way that truth is reflected. We all have to interpret the world every day. We fit what we see into the bank of knowledge and experience that we already have. Often people say "use your common sense". This is not something you are born with. It is a sense of the world that you build by interpreting situations. Much of your interpretation of the world is not wholly original to you but is common to many people, 'common sense'. The media through T.V., newspapers, photographs, films and magazines has a powerful role in creating societies 'common sense'. The media through the individuals and institutions associated with it interprets and presents the world to us.

Begin with the photographer at the scene of an historic moment. He decides how to capture a period of time in a few motionless two dimensional, often black and white images, 'Photographs'. Once the photographer develops his role of film he decides which best represent the event. The photos then pass through a series of picture editors who may interpret the product in several different ways, eg. "will people want to see that photo?" "does it say the right things".."? "is it technically good".."? "should it be captioned", do they choose the picture of the cop hitting the demonstrator or the demonstrator hitting the cop. Should it be on the front page or the third page? By the time the photograph is printed and presented to the viewer, can we really say that it is a true reflection of 'life'? How many photographs are never printed? how many are never seen? Of over 100 strikes between 1980 and 1983 in South Africa, how many were photographed? how many were printed? One should therefore appreciate the limited extent to which a photograph and the media in general is able to represent a complete picture of reality. Through the media i.e. newspapers, T.V. etc. etc. our view of life is modelled or created. The relation of the policeman to the striking worker, of man and woman, of good to bad moral and immoral, of freedom and equality. Capitalist societies pride themselves on the freedom of the press. This illusory freedom as constrained in the above manner is more obviously controlled by the processes of 'state intervention'. In South Africa we are all familiar with banning orders and the forced closure of papers, the Guardian, New Age, Spark, and recently the Rand Daily Mail for so-called economic reasons. The importance and manipulation of the press, the threats and

subversion it undergoes is evident in the question by the racist Prime Minister P.W. Botha at the Natal Nationalist Party Congress how is it that these journalists are always present at the right time to photograph these demonstrations and riot? are there no revolutionary elements in the press? But how many of us are aware for instance that in Britain, which professes to have a free press, a member of the British Secret Service has for many years been vetting job applications to the B.B.C. Based on their previous political background journalists could and could not be employed. That's not all, there are virtual banning orders on some documentaries on Ireland and the Nuclear threat, its not just the journalists and their respective editors who decide what we can and cannot see, there are also government enforced restrictions. This is in the attempt to frustrate progressive journalists and 'hide' the truth, thus maintaining the status quo. Again let us look at major events, war, the world press was shocked to learn that only 15 "carefully picked British journalists" were allowed to report on the Falklands war. Direct journalist reports and photographs only appeared 23 days after the war had begun? Compare this to the first reports of the Crimean war which reached the Times newspapers in London carried by hand and horse in just 21 days. This freedom of the press then would really amount to freedom to say 'some' things as long as they don't threaten the state.

Journalists and photographers are duty bound to break out of this mould. Social documentation and journalism is far from neutral. By conforming to 'accepted' standards and norms of what people want to see or what the picture editor wants, and finally getting it through state censorship one becomes part of the system, contributing to its ideological apparatus which in countries like South Africa and its 'allies' pervades schools, churches, the media and other institutions. The revolutionary photographer must seek to use his camera as a method not just to record events as if he is impartial. He must show the reality of struggle to hit back at the distorted common sense of the status quo, to contradict all those commonly held beliefs that change can only come through 'reform' etc. etc. Our photographs must display the power of collective action against the brutality of the apartheid regime. Using 'contrasting' pictures the photographer shows the relationship between class and colour, of apartheid with capitalism, striving to communicate his concept of the world to affect real change by stimulating action on the part of the oppressed, and to expose the oppressor class. South Africa is a country in struggle, Whites and blacks are deciding which side they belong. Photographers have no observer status. They are faced with the same choice every South African is faced with, SIT BACK OR FIGHT BACK.

& \$1: & Q?. ; i 'xhy; ..... David Brown

## ON THE WOMEN'S STRUGGLE

Coming To Terms With Equality'

' Introduction, .. 1 . ' . Article - Cde Musa

The woman's struggle, one of the key features of our fight for national independence, is also a key feature of our intended future South Africa.

It is therefore important that we all contribute to the elimination of all signs of male backwardness, commonly called Chauvinism, if this will soon become a reality.

Backward trends prevalent at stages during the war for a national independence, only serve to delay the emancipation of woman and truly retard the revolutionary process. It has now been over 80 years that we have seen the woman of this world, determined and bold, taking their place amidst the leaders of our planet, in the highest academies of science, and in the most advanced, fundamental and crucial stages of social transformations. They are known to stand their ground besides their male folk, on the battlefields, on the production lines and in the warmth of the home. The woman of our planet still however face highly humiliating experiences at the hands of some unprogressive chauvinists worldwide. We note here that women are generally considered as being of greater 'evil' character than man, culminating in the mythology about Witches and sorcery. It is also 'common' that when our women folk commit a 'wrong', it is magnified 100 fold, some even use it as an excuse to be violent (i.e. to beat up) with their wives, children and fiancées. That women again are the constant objects of sexual mis-use and scandal is no myth.

As be the case, we will ask comrades to unroll their ideas on the causes of these disparities between man and woman so that they will come to terms with the necessity to reduce their participation, from phrase mongering, contradictory apologetics, and general 'fear' of equality with woman. That they too may note with concern that the differences between males and females do not give rise to nor allow that these be the basis of and for the determination of any variant of inferiority. I think some of us will agree that there are but few if any (of importance) practical things which women today are incapable of accomplishing on their own. Indeed it does appear that man has had to come to consider woman as an intellectual equal, not by compromise but rather by reason.

The women of our world have consistently struggled through the most backward and cruel forms of suppression and oppression. They have begun to emerge VICTORIOUS from their past as victims of unknown cruelty and sinister tales, to become one of the most consistent and reliable forces against imperialism. It is the duty of us all to contribute to the protection of

their hard earned gains. Today as we look back on the progress of the South African woman's struggle, we see how at moments of great political axis the woman of our country have shown the necessary outstanding courage, and selflessness meeting the demands of the revolution and challenging the enemy at all levels. indeed we salute them and call on all the young heroins of our strgggle to take up their spears and fight. Remember the conference call, FROM THE VENUE OF CONFERENCE TO FREEDOM, ONE DAY ONE COP.

# THE ROLE OF WOMEN IF THE LIBERATION STRUGGIE

## PART ONE

The question of woman's emancipation is one of the most crucial issues which needs to be understood correctly by our leadership as well as rank and file in our liberation movement. Ours is a revolutionary movement and thus we have a corresponding revolutionary outlook to all issues affecting us. However, a clear understanding of the woman's struggle alone is not enough. What is needed is correct implementation of this theory and its evident consistency in practice.

In most of the capitalist countries the question has been misunderstood and misused, as a result women's organisations have tended to become feminist in approach. How then can we treat this complex yet crucial aspect of our struggle SOUTH AFRICA WCHAN

We should first of all move from the indisputable premise that in our colonised society (SOUTH AFRICA) our women suffer manifold forms of oppression in the urban areas, where they are ; paid less than their underpaid male counterparts, to the rural where they face feudal forms of backwardness, thus like their menfolk, black women are oppressed as part of the coloured nation, on the other hand they are oppressed by their menfolk who regard them as perpetual minors. This ingrained prejudice and chauvenism which finds its roots in traditional protocol, that a woman is a tool of labour and reproduction of the man, has been used by the imperialist system in our country to underpay women thus in fact super exploiting them. Do these trends manifest themselves within our midst? Certainly, due to the variety of people who make up the democratic forces of a national liberation army. The manifestations are the topic which will consistently be discussed. All forms of chauvenism are backward and a hinderance in our march. keep in line with modern standards of human development and learn to respect our women and treat them always as equals as in today's most advanced societies in the socialist countries.

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Never the less the question of woman's emancipation will remain in the realm of wishful thinking as long as the woman are not united and consistent, in fighting all reflections of male dominance. Also as long as the racist government is in control of our land we will not be able to consolidate and secure the rights of the oppressed women of South Africa. Therefore the women must take their place on all the battle fields, from each position to carefully measure and help influence change.

30 YEARS OF CTR DES AND LEAPS

PART TWO

Few of us were there when the Federation of South African Women was formed, but few can claim not to feel the effects of its growth. Was it not but last month when there was a conference on the woman's struggle? Do not be fooled to think it came about on its own or that the wife of U.S president Nancy Reagan was there by mistake. The women's struggle is going to flatten one of the most important imperialist forms of oppression, by the composed and united action of the woman on our globe. Many women are going to be released from the bonds of capitalism, now being exposed, and as in the case of the South African woman and all the women in the colonial and neocolonial areas of the world, it is only their united action which can speed up the realisation of their freedom.

There are great historical moments we can recall presently, times when the women's struggle moved in leaps and bounds, in the anti pass and against all the racist's tricks they were there, organising in the locations and the townships becoming a vital part of the liberation process. That they were successful is evident as we page through some of the bitter pages of the past. We see outstanding women, thrown up into the heat of the battle, and when the dust settles after each hard won battle is won there stand out names as dear to us as the liberation of our country.

be plagued by internal and external reaction, in most cases emerging from petty bourgeois elements internally and imperialist tactics and pressure externally. Here we are concerned with the forms of external reaction the imperialist impose on the struggle and the Nkomati in our not too distant past symbolises this, another plot to divide the peoples of Southern Africa and divert them from the real causes of exploitation and poverty.. There are however, those

who shamelessly collaborate with the imperialist monster making some of its dreams a reality. The countries which are most in question here are Mozambique and Swaziland. Did these countries intend to compromise the revolution? if so was it as traitors or as cowards? The South African revolution is not the first to meet with difficulties created and supervised by imperialism nor the last. However since we intend never to be 'caught' in the same 'muddle' again we shall reflect on this educative yet better epoch in our history.

#### PREVIEW TO NKOMATI

The South African revolution is the stumbling block the world capitalist system faces, not only in the South of Africa but it would have a non-ending influence on this whole continent spreading as it natures. The struggle of the African people for real freedom and economic power has never confronted the capitalist world as in the mouth of this our enslaved continent. Enslaved and humiliated by the most backward forms and methods. We are the constant victims of poverty, hunger so severe it sickens the world., not even the Atomic Bombs dropped over Japan killed so many people as does hunger in Africa. The wars we fight for national liberation are mercilessly used to test weapon systems and for horrifying acts of genocide. Finally When we have the stage to deal effective blows against the enemy the courageous revolutionaries of our continent in their respective countries find themselves faced with some of the cruelest most savage forms of "internal" and "external" reaction. Bandits begin to roam the country side, taking advantage of the post independence weaknesses of the new governments while at the same time the most destructive forms of economic blackmail go into operation. Black marketeering and 'will full' damage or mis use of state production equipment. All this is backed by intense propaganda on the so called "failure" of socialism in Africa, that it does not fit etc. etc. It is however shocking that they never mention that capitalism in that case is suffering the greater defeats as more countries find the only road to real independence necessarily demands the removal of all forms of exploitation. ts

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These, the mothers, wives and daughters of the oppressed  
3 South African people are the shining examples of What is  
f expected of our women, to achieve emancipation. The names  
/ Of Lilian Ngoyi, Dorothy Nyembe, Albertina Sisulu, Winnie  
it Mandela and many other brave and courageouSewomen, who like  
' the recently murdered Victoria Myenge gave no ground to the  
facist Pretoria regime, \_have mortgaged their lives for this  
freedom we all fight for. Today as we see the strides our  
women are taking in the Trade Union movement, Civic and  
democratic movements we see signs of the future free South  
Africa. As our leadership saw in 1984-the manifestations  
of years of sacrificiee and dedication proclaiming it the  
year of the womeh let this and all else give the young  
and old a clear view of the stregnth of unity ahd a will to  
.,continue the struggle.

\_Let this decate also be the women(s decade and let every day  
have clear signs of victory. Unity of purpose, unity in  
action, forward to women's emancipation, JJown forever With  
all forms Of g\_ e backwardness, rise against male violence  
With politialegggucation, and forward to freedom.

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AFRICA REVIEW: NKOMATI WHO ARE THE

(TRAITORS OR COWARDS/

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The current stage of the South African revolution demands  
that we all ggrticipate in analysihg and implementing the.  
conference strategy for freedom. This task to which all  
true revolutionaries and dedicated patriots should be an  
integral part positively demands that We equip ourselves  
with the analytical tools which will not only enable us to  
detemine the pace of the revolutionary process but also '  
to acurately prepare for every advance and the 'expected d  
delays. Due to the.nature of our revolution we are bound to..  
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# The Patent Effects Of Inkomati

In this situation one of the best ways to balance the Nkomati accord would be if we carefully compare the reactions of the two important 30th 95th 'Drama' as it turned out to be (with the Swag/government threatening to deport cadres) - - /%tdf3 /,Et -

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Some of Mozambique's reaction' 11 PART Tw

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Those days leading to the signing of the accord were necessarily filled with anxiety; some hope; that it would not be so bad, in some deep resentment and bitterness naturally took the place of concrete analysis, Machel demanded that we leave, houses were raided, weapons were confiscated etc, The situation became clouded with uncertainties. What was to be done? Weemoyed and werewmaggpd

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Some of Swaziland's reaction's 3):f ,5) PRELUDE

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It would indeed defeat the discussion if one did not take a glimpse at the regime there and the accord signed or 'reported to have been signed two years ago. There seemed to have been some question about the legitimacy of the new government which overthrew or couped the former Dzeliwe and mabandal administration? Indeed we remember how there erupted a power struggle, there was some deep resentment within the general-Swazi community, students demonstrated in the streets of the capital and the other centre (Manzini) Government arrested civil servants and over 40 students. Sedition laws were cooked and passed, sentences ranging from the absurd E 20.000 fine to 20 years imprisonment. While all this raged in 1983 carrying into 1984/3 the Boer Foreign minister. Pik Botha arrived and "soothed" the now unpopular government with 'presents' and a brotherly concern that all was well, recommending that the 'house' be put in order, so that support may start coming in. We all know that it would indeed be very difficult for an anti boer admin to have taken over. ' - ' - ?T-' ) 1-,

A BRIEF HISTORY OF INDEPENDENT MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique has one of the most brilliant revolutionary histories on our continent. After a protracted war for independence which effectively brought the country economically many years behind and made it one of the most backward countries in the world, combined with the form of colonialism the Portuguese practiced, found a country without the necessary manpower to enthusiastically and (honestly) manage the country's infant economy. However, above all this the revolutionary spirit (at the time) allowed for the painful sacrifice which saw a free Zimbabwe in 1980, just five years after independence. The South African revolution was also at the same time took courage and setbacks behind these great leaders and true patriots (so they were).

Economic sabotage and Bandits' expropriation

The following are now common knowledge to most, smuggling of the wealth of the Mozambican people doubled and tripled from 1979 to the all high of 1983/4, Bandit activity became more pronounced, people starved, people died. In Southern Africa the fascist enemy was constantly being faced by a more advanced and highly dedicated army. The so-called "pre-emptive strikes which resulted in the murder of many only served to harden the resolve of our leaders and educated the revolutionary cadre. The nature and weakness of the enemy was soon to lose his 'superiority' on the battle field.

On the Political front? In the history of our beloved motherland, we have seen the most wonderful display of mass resistance, the enemy has never recovered from our political attack! Every other day clearly gives testimony to this.

Fascism Tries A Desperate move to Prolong its Doom

The enemy began its plots to threaten the southern African people and their leaders to become "friendly" to Pretoria or face the consequences which by now was being given as evidence in the struggling Mozambican economy. From one country to the other there are the visible reflections of the attempts by the regime to put into operation the distraction or fatal crippling of the South African revolution. -The Mozambican leaders decided on that fateful day to sign an accord with the enemy. It was reported that the Swaziland government had confessed to have two years earlier entered into a similar agreement. That leaves us with the Majority of the Southern African states in full resistance to this policy of the enemy and thus creating the background from which inevitable failure of the plan was signaled. Botswana replied with an emphatic No together with Lesotho and Zimbabwe and others:" 2 -

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the previous admin what was wrong with it? Who are these new rulers, are they new in Swazi politics? Shortly we can say, the present Swazi administration was imposed on the Swazi people to play their willing robe in the destruction of the revolution. These men are known in that country to be the most reactionary elements of the "right" petty bourgeoisie expelled by the late-feudal monarch for their affinity to corruption, ritual murder and fraud. They had no interest in our revolution instead it was a future threat. At this point we may for emphasis take note with great concern that there was an out-pour of Mozambican refugees into Swaziland. fleeing murdering bandits. This an obvious attraction as a recruitment ground and camouflage for social presence for M.N.R. became pronounced as it was announced that there was a direct flight being opened to Zionist Israel. Why a direct flight? was it for commodity trade? Was it for tourism? Why Israel? Those on their way home were soon to find out. '

Confrontation and collaboration

'SURRENDER. . . GIVE YOUR 531 is UP. . . REPORT ALL UNKNOWN .  
PEOPLE! Eon .- 0'0. h '

What the revolutionary cadre is a political man used to be taught and reflected in many revolutions. In the situation which we are concerned with, the ANC cadre showed the whole world who the real enemy is and that they were not going to lose their heads because of the open aggression of the Swazi authorities. Between calling the ANC common criminals, 'the number one enemy' etc. a job was in operation.

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. outraged Canadian public stood up  
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into this country and order what tn%  
may be conducted with Nicaragua ?  
Canada has gone through this insul  
-ting process before. Last time...  
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sell locomotives to CUBAEIJ...an  
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ements it may or may not make.  
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Paul Robinson has a habit of stick.  
-ing his nose and distabilising  
methods into Canadian affairs. He  
tells Canada 'we are not going to  
have another Cuba in this hemisphere  
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may be the end, but Canadians are a  
not likely to jump to his commands.-%  
A campaign for his rapid remoyal %  
from Canada is long overdue. We don'%  
don't need US imperialisms Provoca %  
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Canadian Tribune Sep-85 :  
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that we shall fulfill the assignment?  
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... after the shia in Lebanon estab%i%  
mlished glorious record's in their '%  
struggle against the Zionist invad '  
-ers and their supporters, these  
Lebanese Shia have turned their  
guns against the Palestinians in  
order that they might gain a fragh  
ment of the divided Lebanon. Those  
who have massacred the helpless womah  
woman and children in refugee camps-%  
and wounded in hospital cannot be %  
true Shia or genuine moslems, any %

more than their counterpasts amongst  
the Phalangists in Lebanon or those %  
in Ulster or in Istreal can claim %  
to be true Christian: or jews.They %  
are committed to their selfishness %  
and greed, and they are fighting fox%  
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As

hfollow their movements ... resu

h-lted in 500 US residents in M0 '

%-scow being summoned to the US

%embassy. Imagine the surprise 0

%of the Ebbassy staff when most

'1: :I. .1 r AH. 1: 'I. v I: u -'L

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,//// Amandla /////

'The Amandla cultural enemble .

resieved the first standing

ova 'on of the season at the

Edi' rough festival of art and

culture in Scotland. The festi

-val of music and dance features

over 200 events a day for I4

das. Amandla proceeded to london

where they performed at all the

top theaters to tremendous

applause and accail(long live)-

//////// Guardian. .Oct-85////////

H-h .  
mbrkers Notebook  
British miners who refused to  
strike duering the confrontation  
between the HUM and the coal  
board are emigrating to South  
Africa in droves. SACTU says  
the SA mining corporations are  
'importing' these deserters  
(...SCAB...) instead of training  
black miners for skilled jobs.  
Goldfields SA has interviewed  
200-300 British miners and Genor  
have recruited 250. Cyril Ramaph  
rose, S,G. of the National Union  
of Mine Wbrkers SA commented...  
' we have pledged our solidarity  
with our British counter parts  
and it will be difficult that we  
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'... a special chemical dust  
alleged to have been hut on-US  
diplomats by the KGB(!!!) to  
xxxxxxxxxxxxx  
%refused to turn up saying that  
96the Kremlin was probably right  
hin dismissin: the charge as an  
%ABSURD INVENTION, designed to  
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have an impact on political man  
-ouivering befor the US/USSR  
november summit !(dust ?? ha ha..)  
//Cencored....now Prohibited ////

txxxxxxx

The Botha regime has made it a .  
serious offence for T.V.journalists  
and all journalists earring cameras  
to be in unrest areas. If unrest bag  
begins while they are in the area 3"  
they must report for police p'protev  
tion'. They have been accused of  
paying youth to cause unrest so they  
can film it. (imaginative nonsense, f  
. down with FACISM, forward with /  
press freedom) /

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%%Is'CAMTso HGE SITUATION %ss

7 'ABB K003 BARIKA U NTSHEBE:

Die"psa%'dae wbrdugbbeur evhnts which must ultimately show  
ukut i who is who- Sometime last month Botha-hulle agreed  
to the fact that Koos is by wie Rename support; so Wat?  
Nou umumo uyakhomba ukuthi ubani umoriki, ubani orikwayo.  
The discovery of war material (from South Africa by the wyi  
kuma base we Rename says fuckaall vir Kbos-hulle minstens  
one thing: Wat sal Htshebe mask? Vandag bra's van Boere still  
askj Why nizikhanda so? Seemingly i-Accord was like: Rename  
ithola i-green light yokusifazera. Wis 881 wat se?  
Ever since our exih, it became crystal clear vir onse bra  
(on Ntshebe) that sender reingoroamento, daar work geen  
progress in die h is ding. RS \_ so it says- released\_  
something togthe effect that i povo ebalekaleMozdmbique to  
SA, mustn't be regarded as refugees, Kit Wil ss if they get  
caught (povo), either Koos launches 'em back to laaputd'  
(in the form of RENAKO) - or hulle (die povo) Sweats U  
Koos usa-backsa in Ronsmo militarily and otherwise; .Die  
kwasie nou is: Sho's fooling who in Suidelike Afrika?,  
, . Just recently a bus was ambushed amanbandits ashaya  
u;ingwagwa'a Aisappear angena e SA. 'his thing becomes hou  
oop-oog ukuthi ayitheshi. You canit just glimlag met  
iemand'who\_you clearly realise is giving you crooodile  
smiles,'or?  
Time a and - a- hwo kunokuba.nama reports that this his  
been sabotaged, so many dead/br so many injured. Die seer  
ding with the Whole this is that abo-Koos self, hanokusenza  
ole-span so sabotage ngokwabo. But as some put it, It's a  
:, ,matter of wait and see. -  
v..Kune saying ethi: H3 who knows not'that he Knows not, Will  
wake up 24 hours laie in serious mahters, is dit nie?o



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A Manthly'Analysis for Mid SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER

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SOUTH AFRICA and the COMMONWEALTH

..

. community of countries which  
fbrm the commonwealth, are but the  
very variety of countries which  
have been under British colonial  
rule and in most cases are still  
under British neo-colonial domina-  
tion. The countries which form this  
commonwealth meet at certain interv  
eals to access their programs and  
pledge suppert for each other. In  
the latest meetin there were two  
major issues on their agenda.

a) The invasion of Granada by the  
imperial forces of US intervention.

b) The application of mandatory  
sanctions against our enemy , the  
facist Pretoria regime.

The countries of the cartBbean  
states voiced theirshock and dismay  
that the British government did not  
even utter a word.

On the application of economic  
sanctions against Pretoria the  
British government refused to allow  
any form of sanctions which were  
without its blessing. The issue of  
etc ping all trade with the Botha  
re me rought to the for-front  
the Contradicrory stand of the  
British , THatcher administration  
on the free&om of our enslaved peop-  
le. This was not the first time the  
Thatcherite gavernment had stogped  
measures being taken against tve  
enemy. The EEE, UN and meetings of  
european foreign ministers faced  
the very same 'we do not believe  
sanctions will benefit the black  
majority in that country. The best  
method is to creat more job oppou-  
tunities for young blacks. 'backed  
the absurd US claim that' the  
South Africa government allows its  
people a better standard of democ-  
racy and individual rights than ,2  
some of the countries present in "  
the UN, it is not a totalitarian  
society! Why are these two country's  
taking this stand? i) Britain and  
the United are the gigest trading  
partners of the regime. For instance  
over 250,000 workers in Britain  
would lose their jobs if trade with  
the boer republic stops. The British  
government , which as our president.  
said, arrogantly blocked moves to  
impose sanctions on the regime and  
humiliated the other leaders by stat-  
eing that the changes which were made  
did not infect change the British  
stand, were using the very wealth  
' the Phillipians  
of the South African people to fu  
fund its defence budget , and

importing new weapons to be used  
to murder the people in the town  
-ships. Some of this wealth also  
goes into the very economic muscle  
the Thatcher; admin goes to bully  
the commonwealth countries.

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AMERI CAN SPONSERED OR .

The case of the Italian ocean  
liner.

....and the TREAT of invasion on  
The major western media praised..-  
the US president Ronald Reagan for  
the 'capture' of the four palista  
ianians who are alleged to have  
killed a US citizen on the Italian  
ship; by using the fighter plan. .  
of the HS navy in the Meditaranian  
to force a Egyptian 737 Jumbo jet!  
to a Sycilian air base. This -  
form of US air piracy , which  
caused the Italian goverment to  
resign, and a increase of tentinn  
in the Miale - east is a general  
characteristic of the Terrorism of  
the present US admin, which has be  
backed terrorists in, Mozambique,  
Angola, Nicaragua, Afganistan and  
other countirs.

....in the Phillipines, where the  
US has two very large base's, mhe  
Reagan admrShae threatend to  
intervean in that country unless  
the communists were suppressed. It  
said the Marcos regime, a brutal  
neo facist government , will not  
be able to halt the threat by the  
'new Peoples Army 'This is anoth  
-er ploy by the USA to impose it's  
puppets, like it did in Chile and  
grenade on the Phillipino people.

## SOUTH AFRICA

Radio Freedom, broadcasting from South Africa made a call to all black servants to steal arms from their white employers for use in an intensified armed struggle against apartheid. The broadcast represents a further escalation in militancy since the ANC conference in Zambia. The ANC has also urged blacks; in the racist army and police prisons to earn their place in the new non-racial South Africa by turning their guns against their masters. The regime is heavily dependent on black police for the maintenance of so-called law and order. Of 47,000 police more than half are black, coloured and Indian. Radio Freedom has also called for an extension of the war into white residential areas. The regime's police and soldiers who massacre our people in the Townships which they regard as foreign countries, only to return to the calm of their own residential areas. This myth must be shattered. President Mandela has said that from now on the possibilities of civilian casualties will not prohibit ANC operations. "We are not going to kill children, that is the enemy: morality, but consideration of civilian; 0 deaths in the past has not saved our people's lives". V

White South Africans have been sheltered from the realities of the current situation, believing that the fascist state apparatus will protect them. Obviously, of course there are many progressive whites. But over two thirds of the white population according to recent polls think that the black majority rule will never happen. The ANC continually depicted as violent marxists directing the revolution from safe ground in exile with 'Russians' behind the scenes. Meanwhile Buthelezi is lauded as the moderate non-violent alternative. Nothing could be further from the truth. The people are fighting back and responding to the call of the ANC in every manner open to them, ANC activists are clearly inside the country and operating undercover most effectively. In addition MK actions have been well placed and equally effective. On October 6th 3 Durban supermarkets were simultaneously rocked by explosions and a fourth device defused. As Chris Hani, Army commissar recently stated in an address to our community 'now is the time for MK to be seen.' Our soldiers well armed and trained in exile must return into the country and seize this historic moment. Times such as these are not spontaneous but the result of careful planning, underground organisation and politicization. The fruits of our labour as the vanguard of the revolution are now ripening. Similarly, never before have economic sanctions been more imperative. International solidarity, grassroots political work, people's struggle combined with the power of our people's army will ensure

victory. South African big business 3. may be talking to the ANC, but this is no sign that they are prepared to support us against the regime. What they know is that the hearts and minds of the ANC leadership in exile are one and the same as the fighting masses at home. They ask 'would we nationalise' of course we would. How could we not when the ANC knows that its priority after seizure of power would have to be health, education, work and housing, our ideals in the freedom charter. Big business could never accept this at the 2-irvexpenche. Their answer in the words, iof Gavin Relly, leader of .the business delegation talking to the ANC delegat- ionis to'alleniate un.ridled populat- ion growth a: the real inhibitor of an increase in the standard of living of the black majority. In other words, control the blacks birth rate, satisfy enough of them with some crumbs\_from the capitalists table and the problem gis\_solved. This is why the big bussiness men are pressing for reforms and adopt a so called liberal stanca ' ' we should all be very clear that over -population in itself is not a cause of poverty. Take a country like holland with I,II7 oeonle per square mile compar t-l-r'ed to BdIivia with just I2. The Dutch a are well fed, the golivians starve,The rich worlds population growth only Slow '-ed after an increase in the standard of living, and this at the expence of the working class and the exploited masses 'in the colonies. It is easy to draw the parralel between exploited black and priviledged white in SA. In the South Africa of tomorrow the country will bel -ong to all who live in it, black and white. The land will belong to all who work it. There shall be housing and education .. .TI-IE PEOPLE SHALL GOVERNI This is the future that Gavin Relly and his big business associates could never accept. His only hope, as he is now doing is to publicly support Botha while pressing for more 'reforms' to keep the situation off boiling point. P.W.Botha accordingly makes statements offering constitutional reforms such as the admit -tance of blacks into the Presidents - 'council'. He said 'all groups and commu . -nities within the geographical area of this state (exoluding the 4 black homela -nds),must obtain representation to the highest level without domi tion of one over the other. ya-rsTTNy x I / '1 M/ J

The inclusion of a few 'token' blacks into the presidents council will not fool the black majority. Like the 'liberal' businessman the Botha regime is frightened that black majority rule would leave no 'protection' for the white minority. They believe that the whites as a minority are entitled to live where and how they chose. Botha said at a recent congress of the national party in Port Elizabeth, 'while I support equal educational opportunities for all, I say that the white child is entitled to have his education in his own cultural surroundings.. In the USA, President Ronald Reagan who has much to say in his mispronouncing way about apartheid, is shoving Indians into reservations and entrusting all the affairs affecting their lives to a single bureau. we will follow the road of justice but not to the point of suicide and the sooner we tell them the better' He got a standing ovation for that ! The argument that the US can't tell the Pretoria regime what to do because they perform similar crimes is exactly the contradiction we should analyse. we shouldn't be surprised. Reagan only criticizes South Africa, but, he does little to help affect real Change. The indigenous native populations of America, so called RED INDIANS, have virtually been exterminated. Even white 'ethnic' groups like the so called 'Hill-Billies' of western Virginia a US state have had their land taken by big business and their culture destroyed. In 1921 10,000 west Virginian coal miners turned their guns against the US regime. The administration responded brutally, a US army division, war planes and poison gas were used against them. Minor reforms in housing and wages have kept them in their place, but today this community of white working class miners are making the connection between their own plight and exploitation with that of black mine-workers in South Africa. During the miners strike in 'fair-free' Britain more than 10,000 striking miners were arrested (compare this with the official regimes figure of 6000 arrests of anti-apartheid activists since the declaration of the state of emergency in SA)

The British government also used every propaganda technique in the year long strike to manipulate the media and control public opinion against the miners. In the current unrest in Britain with towns like Birmingham, Bristol and London facing large scale riots, the British government is trying to make people believe that the causes of the unrest, are criminal elements and political agitators and not unemployment poverty and racialism. WE WILL NOT BEG FOR CRUMBS. Peoples power must prevail, at home and abroad. Exile - No Excuse to Relax. The struggle against colonialism; racism and exploitation has reached new heights. Exile is no excuse to relax. In fact it

is the opposite. SOMAFCO is an education  
-al battlefield too. We must fight the en-  
-emy amongst us in its efforts to under-  
-mine and frustrate us. Never underestim-  
-ate this. As exiles here we face many  
difficulties. Indeed seizure of power at  
home will see many more. we have to find  
ways to push forward. Develop our skills  
to work cooperatively. Refine our struct-  
-ures so that they serve us all, and all  
are involved. Build our curriculum and  
build new people. The racist capitalist  
regime in SA has polluted our minds with  
so many negative values, to build a new  
person is a difficult task but we must  
fight to attain it. To allow oneself to  
view the world in new ways is not simple  
but necessary. we must always be positive  
this means perseverance, cooperation and  
a positive approach to every new day.  
The difficulties we face today are a frac-  
-tion of those we will have to deal with  
in a free South Africa.

The enemy knows that SOMAFUO &  
Dakawa are training grounds for students  
workers, politicians administrators and  
future statesmen and leaders. Where our  
youth can work, learn and politicize each  
other. It is a place from where we can  
plan our future together. r -  
forward to freedom.

aluta continua.  
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injustice especially in the form of policf s %e%# THE END OF THE FIRST ISSUE  
-ce harassment. The so called threat of  
'political agitators' and 'communists'  
looms again. Exactly the same arguments i  
used by the Botha regime. The exploited  
will not suffer forever, nor confused by  
the powerful media and state apparatus.  
They are saying , today, 1 NO MOREe- 1L  
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oduced on the 4th November 1985. In the  
t/  
, 1 year of the CADRE. In the international  
year of the youth.  
On the 6th we celebrate the great October  
revolution.

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