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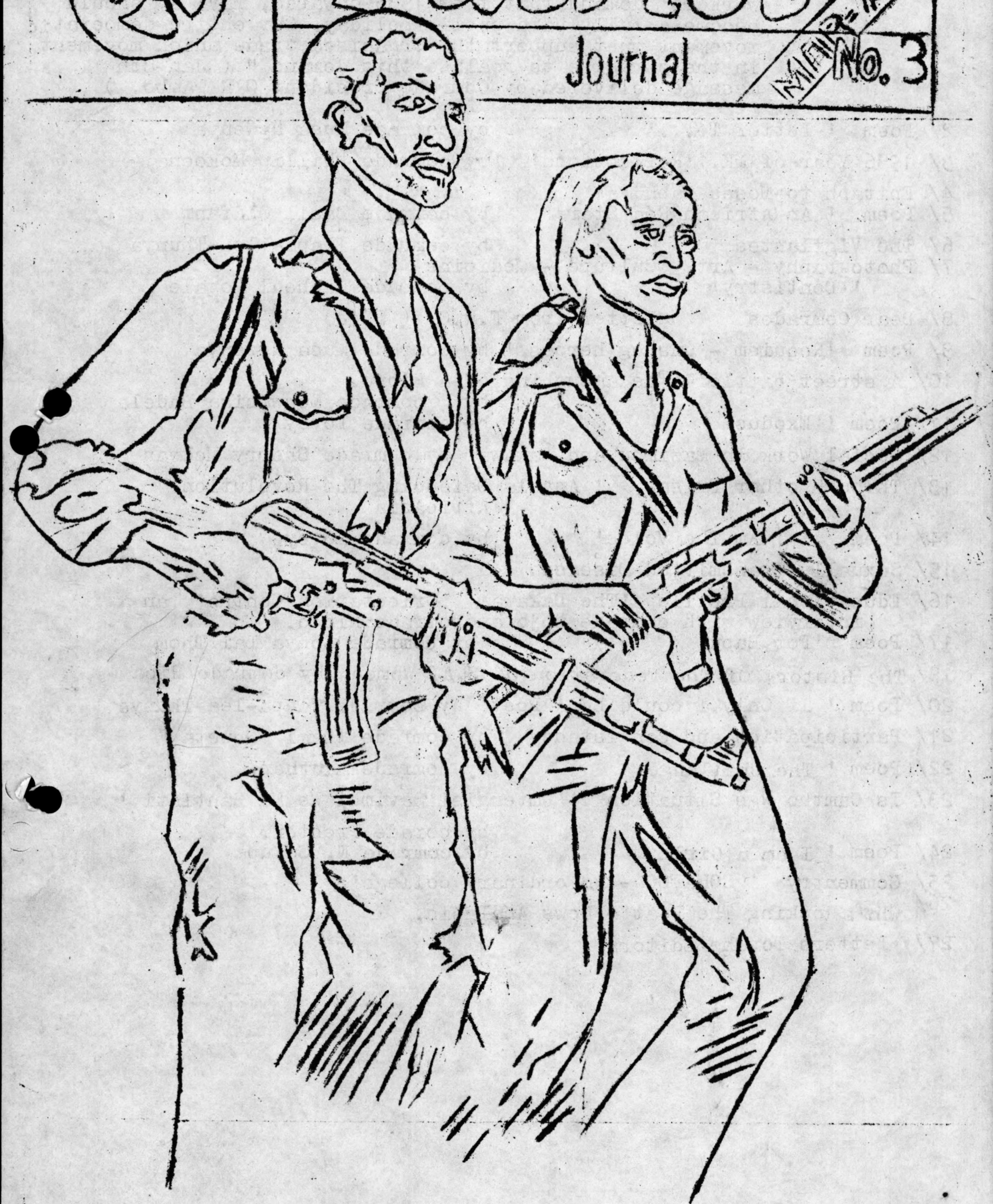


The Mazimbu - Dakawa

Patriot

Journal

MIAPR - AVPR
No. 3



1986 - The Year of MK

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----- EDITORIAL -----

----- EDITORIAL -----

Karibu to this the third issue of the Mazimbu/Dakawa journal. The editorial board would like to thank and further encourage the comrades who responded with articles and letters for this issue. One of the main objectives of the Patriot is to provide a forum for creative writing, political development - poems and comments. We regret not being able to publish everything we receive. As an editorial board of mainly young and inexperienced comrades we are keen to learn and are grateful to everyone who has taken time to write and talk to us in order to criticize and correct.

Through your contributions and the general content the Patriot is intended to help develop the consciousness of the community as regards the liberation struggle our college SOMAFCO and the Dakawa Development centre.

SOMAFCO and the Dakawa Development Centre are a challenge, to develop and perfect ourselves to become new South Africans for the new South Africa. On April 6th we commemorated the Murder of Solomon Kalushi Mahlangu after whom SOMAFCO is named. He died a proud combatant, defying the enemy even as he stood in the gallows. He told the world that his blood would nourish the tree that would bear the fruits of freedom. We are all branches of that tree.

We take pride and gain inspiration from the pace and advance of the struggle inside the country. We pay tribute to the historic alliance that leads us. The 31st anniversary of SACTU was celebrated in Mazimbu with a powerful speech from cde George Monare. He clearly outlined the importance of the growing international division between the rich and poor, highlighting the reasons for imperialist manoeuvres in Africa and South Africa in particular. He emphasized the urgent responsibility of every worker to participate in the destruction of colonialism and racism of every type. In this respect he stressed the importance of COSATU in the liberation struggle.

As we draw closer to the end of the struggle - with the enemy receiving blows on all fronts and the gallant young lions fighting pitch battles with the enemy in the streets of our colonised country let us close ranks-united in all we do. Let us produce as workers of a free South Africa.

Unity in Action
Victory is certain.

The editors of the Patriot are comrades Basetsane Thokoane, Marius Schoon, Basil Olifant, David Brown and Preston. We would like to thank all the comrades who contributed to this edition.

**NO
APARTHEID
EXECUTIONS**

ANDREW ZONDO SENTENCED TO DEATH

----- LETTER TO -----

You
straddled across the bonnet
fiddling with the twisted
metal of the Land Rover
briefed by the roadside
while I from the South
waited pensively for driver-commander
to end the torturesome
long trip to the North
my mouth dry with gnawing thirst
of sunbaked Neto's Angola
little did I know
a calm pillar of arrogant strength
you were
neither did I know
the strafing mosquito bites at dusk
are hotter than the midday sun.

Remember our last chat on them
you said
'Ek moet haar nooit los'
but like a calabash
from hand to hand

The nurtured rose flicked
past my life
its petals gradually reddening
the future we are fighting for

Playing target shooting together -for real

the mangoes felled by M-24's
followed by succulent afternoon
strolls by the riverside
a knot was tightened

Broer- only you'n I
know the therapy of these lines
think of our lasting comradeship

together we were destined for the
walk the dark - drizzly
months of the fronts night
Peterson on hand

Nkomati serpent-like
still hisses
maar jy moet kom
front

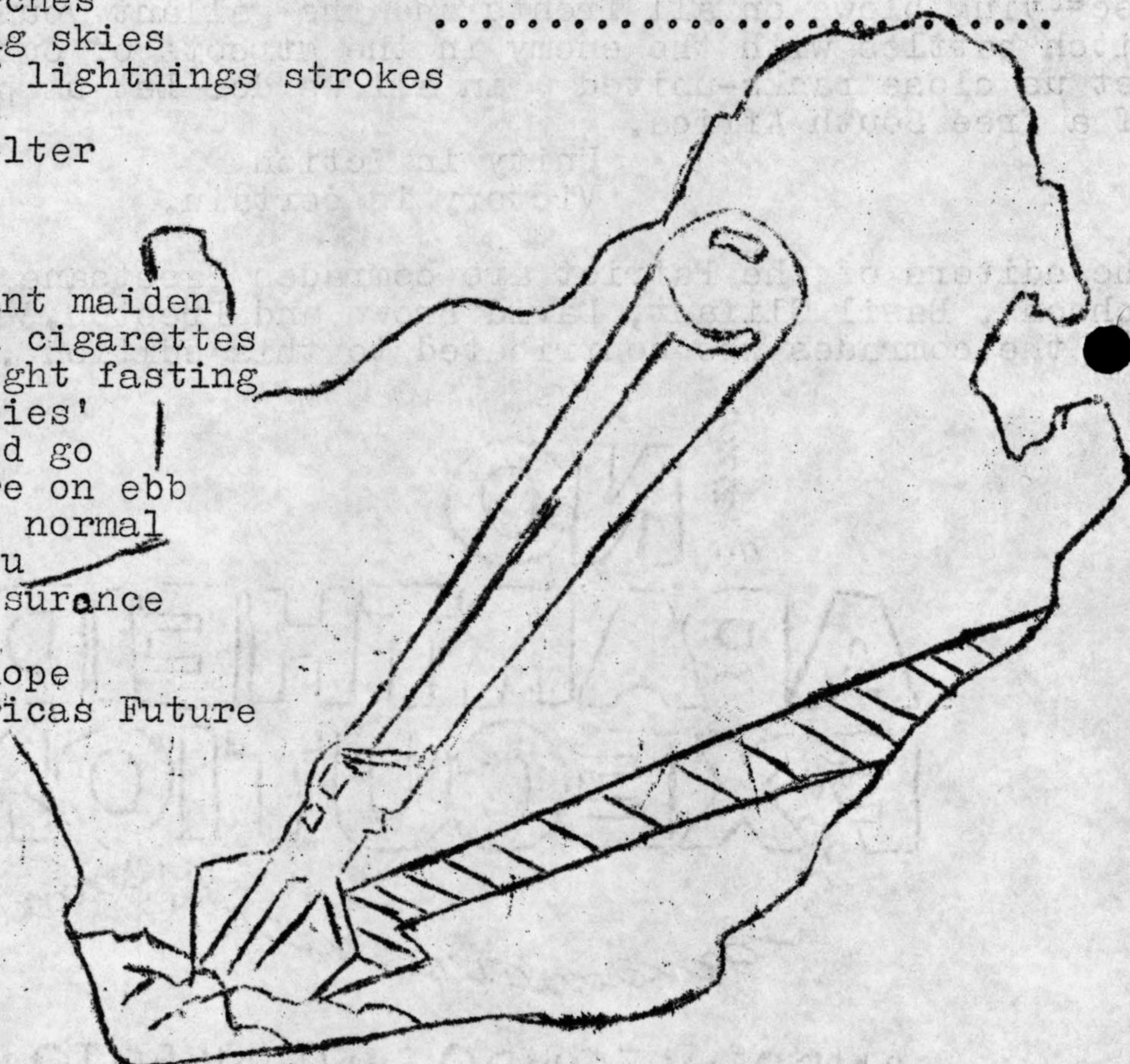
together prowling and piercing paths
for comrades journey to the bowls
of the enemy encampments
the long-energetic marches
taken amidst thundering skies
broken by the magic of lightnings strokes
as rain showered on us
by the comfortable shelter
of a mountainside tree

Na 'front ons moet weer gaan.

by

comrade Musa Ngwenya

The full bloomed peasant maiden
done sold us bread and cigarettes
to end our pangs of night fasting
and rain soaked 'stompies'
to you and only you I'd go
wherever my spirits are on ebb
to spiral then back to normal
Broer ! I'm missing you
missing that calm reassurance
of your little body
generating the quite hope
of simmering South Africa's Future



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1986- The Year Of Umkhonto We Sizwe - 'Reflections'

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The year of MK marks eight years since the NEC declared 1979 'The Year Of The Spear'. That was a year when we celebrated the centenary of Isandlwana. 1979 also saw MK striking impressive blows culminating in the Silverton Seige. On April 6th 1979 we mourned the death of one of the heroes of our revolution-Solomon Mahlangu.

1980 was dedicated to the Freedom Charter and in that year the Charter was spread the length and breath of our country. Discussion was popular and extensive. Side by side with political mobilisation MK surprised the world with impressive and heroic attacks on Sasol oil refinery. 1981 was declared the year of the youth, which also coincided with the 5th anniversary of June 16 of 1976. It was also the year of Anti SA IC campaigns which saw the unity of the people stretching far across the colour bar. Mk was not quiet but instead tore open Voortrekker hoogte in a daring attack using 'Grad P' rockets. Subsequently the enemy tried to pretend about the casualty but eventually published a list of officers killed in the 'operational area'.

MK continued through that year with bombs wrecking powerstations and other enemy instalations in Durban. 1981 also saw the resilience of the Transvaal Indian Congress as it stepped forward to assume its rightful role. When the enemy enticed the people to celebrate 20 years of racist rule instead they celebrated its visible destruction. 1982 was declared The Year Of Unity In Action, a tribute to the founding fathers of our organisation who had made this heroic clarion call to the South African people 70 years earlier.

During 1982 the gains made in the anti SA IC campaign and release Mandela campaign were consolidated. The call for unity was carried into 1983 when it was declared the year of United Action. The declaration was amply expressed that year by the formation in August of the United Democratic Front. The Rev Alan Boesak called for our freedom, all of it here and now! Mk stepped up the military offensive with a series of well planned attacks through the year.

1984 was declared the year of Woman, who were urged to take their rightful place in the battlefront. 1984 also saw a futher escalation in Mk attacks preparing the background for 1985 as the year of the Cadre. The message was clear -Nkomati accord or no Nkomati accord - forward to war. 1985 The Year Of The Cadre.

The mass action and rebellion in the streets and townships of our country were tribute to the succesful outcome of the political and military activities of the previous years. The correctness of the ANC strategy and tactics was clearly being demonstrated. The people unbanned the ANC. 1985 was also the heroic occassion of the 2nd ANC National Consultative Conference held under tight security in Zambia. The four pillars of our struggle iterated by our comrade President in his January 1986 speech were analysed, dismantled and built up to construct a concrete positive and formidable policy for the movement. 1986 was declared The Year Of Umkhonto We Sizwe as a tribute to the armys heroism over the previous years and as a committment to futher consolidating the fruits of the successful political mobilization of the masses with practical armed struggle. As a year in which we also celebrate the 10th anniversary of June 16 and the 100th year of May Day 1986 has a special significance for our revolution. 1986 also marks the entering into the second half of the decade of struggle.

ATTACK,

ADVANCE

GIVE THE ENEMY

NO QUARTER!

It is a year in which our cadres are charged with the tasks laid down at the National Consultative Conference. Our strategic goal is the seizure of power, our tactics are political and military. We talk of peoples war.

In our preparations to celebrate June 16 this year, we should all make it a point to direct our activities towards a thorough understanding of the Freedom Charter and the ANC policy of strategy and tactics. Let us concentrate on developing Mazimbu and Dakawa physically and politically. Let us all contribute to ideas on how the most advanced among us can teach the less developed. There is a duty on each and every one of us to seek higher and higher education in all the fields the movement has deployed us.

'Attack

Advance

Give the enemy no quarter

By comrade Phillip Mokoena

EPITAPH TO COMRADE MOSES MABHIDA

Secretary General of the South African Communist Party
Member of the National Executive of the African National Congress
Vice President of the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

Moses Mbheki Mncane Mabida was born on October 14th 1923 at Thornville in the district of Pietermaritzburg Natal. It was through schoolteacher Harry Gwala presently serving a life sentence on Robben Island that Moses Mabida and his fellow pupils first come into contact with the Guardian newspaper the main voice of the liberation movement and the cause of the working class as well as pamphlets produced by the Communist Party Of South Africa. He was also inevitably drawn into the activities of the African National Congress. After passing standard 7 he had to leave school and start working.

It was the great Defiance Campaign of 1952 which proved a watershed in Moses Mabidas life. He started working full time with the Howick Rubber Worker's Union and the Chemical Workers in Pietermaritzburg.

His contacts became more extensive during the preparation for the Congress of the People in 1955 when he toured many areas in Natal organising meetings and collecting demands for inclusion in the Freedom Charter which was eventually adopted at Kliptown. 1955 was also the year of the foundation of the South African Congre-

ss of Trade Unions (SACTU). As an active trade unionist Moses Mabida was invited to participate in SACTU's first Congress in Johannesburg in March and was elected one of the four vice presidents.

Under his guidance as chairman of the local committee of SACTU the railway workers were built into a powerful union and the Durban stevedores were led through a series of militant strike actions to the point where the daily paid (tot) system with all its uncertainties was abolished and the workers were for the time placed on a weekly paid basis with a guaranteed minimum wage. Mabida also took over the Dairy Workers Union formerly organised by Natal Indian Congress leader Kay Moonsamy and helped with the baking workers and other workers in the food industry. He helped launch the General Worker's Union in Durban which organised workers in all industries and undertakings were invited to join as a first step on the road to trade unionism especially suited to the conditions of migrant labour.

With Dorothy Nyembe who recently completed a 15 year sentence for (harbouring terrorists) Moses Mbida participated in the mass movement of the Natal African women which erupted in 1959.

A LIFE OF DEDICATION TO FREEDOM

It was during these years that Mabida was thrown increasingly into contact with the ANC President General Chief Albert Lutuli and the relationship between them grew so close that in Mabida's own words (at every conference where Chief was I had to be)

Matters came to a head after the massacres at Sharpville and Langa on March 21st 1960 when 73 Africans were shot dead by the racist police for peacefully protesting against the pass laws. Following the decision of the African National Congress to stage a one day protest on the following Monday marked by the mass burning of passes Moses Mabida by decision of their comrades was the first in Durban to put his hated book into the flames

Before the police could lay hands on him Moses Mabida was ordered by SACTU National Executive to leave the country and put the workers case to the International Labour Organisation and generally organise solidarity actions abroad.

In 1962 Moses Mabida was one of the delegates at the secret ANC conference held in Gaberone and attended by prominent ANC leaders from inside and outside the country at which the programme of action against the racist regime was discussed.

Seven years later he was also one of the leading participants at the historic Morogoro conference.

In 1963 while attached to WFTU headquarters Moses Mabida was instructed by ANC President Oliver Tambo to leave the solidarity field and devote himself full time to the work of Umkhonto We Sizwe the military wing of the liberation movement. With the approval of the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party he undertook this task.

In 1980 the Central Committee of the Communist Party elected him as its General Secretary.

He continued to serve on the National Executive of the ANC and as Vice President of SACTU until the time of his death. He is survived by his wife four daughters one son and grandchildren.

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** An African Red Star **

Let me tell you of a star
an African star
a red freedom star
kindled in Pietermaritzburg ghetto
that lies asleep

Let me tell you
of a peoples star
that shone for 63 years
brightening with meaning
workers lives in struggle
a confident African star
so dear to our struggling people

Let me tell you
of this workers star
which filled steadily
with wisdom and kindness
fought raging battles
for unity of purpose
and international mobilisation
our brave red African star
that now lies asleep

I will tell you of this star
South Africa's own red star
graying in every hair
that led an army in battle
that now
glows in memories
urging the young
inspiring the people
transforming others
into worker's leaders
shining new stars

A mighty star
that now shines with other stars
memorable precious red African stars
which glow throughout this planet

He was a comrade leader
 cobatant and father
 a teacher of freedom
 as our mighty
 uncle JB
 consistent Kotane
 and beloved Dadoo

He rests
 in the cradle of history
 we will sing happy songs
 in their towering memories
 for great battles won
 fought for unity
 our motherland
 bread to eat
 far from home
 walking this freedom road

Our red star
 which shone bright
 from the depth of humble beginnings
 shook earth and sky
 at our oppressors feet
 striking fear
 in their wretched minds

Our freedom star
 is there
 for all to see
 in our Freedom Charter
 in the pride that glows
 in the hearts of our people
 in the smiles of our children
 our unflinching desire for freedom
 the high ideals of equality
 for a democratic
 new South Africa

Where racism and fascism
 will be things of the past
 exploitation and hatred
 will never be
 for this African star
 has given for all
 the lessons
 of truth and justice
 enshrined in the red star.

by Comrade Basil Olifant

The Vigilantes

.....

It is not a new tactic that is used by the boers today inside our country. It is a strategy that was used, and is still being used, by the colonial powers the world over: that of divide and rule. One tends to believe that it is somehow scientific that an oppressor power will at all times use this tactic whenever its position is threatened. To confirm this let us look at the situation of Vietnam, Korea etc. when the imperialist power realised that its rule was coming to an end it tried all means to break the unity of the oppressed people. We today have South and North Yemen, South and North Korea and many other such countries which are of course victims of the imperialist strategy of divide and rule.

But this strategy has failed in many other progressive countries where today we have secessionist movements, in Angola This is what is happening in South Africa. Firstly our people were divided into Bantustans as a tactic of keeping them divided and encouraging tribal factions among them so that they must never be united against the enemy. This of course failed due to the work done within the masses by the progressive forces. When looking at Soweto for instance we had Makgotla which was an instrument of coercion used by the community councillors. This bunch of hooligans were supported and sometimes helped by the police in order to keep the people under check.

The situation is today somehow worse than in the past because now the use of this tactic is wide spread. At the township of Tumahole and in the Orange Free State groups of vigilantes have been formed to try and throttle the up and coming militancy in the areas. In the urban areas we see migrant workers being used for this dirty work.

Who are these Vigilantes

Vigilantes appear in different forms, in different localities and regions though they are in essence one and the same thing. Makgotla in Soweto and the vigilantes in the Free State. These are ignorant people organised by the community councillors under a wide variety of pretexts to harass our people and even to the extent of killing them. This type of vigilantes usually arm themselves with spears and axes manufactured in the government or Township administration workshops. They are sometimes provided with fire-arms. Khonco of Ciskei and Inyanza of KwaNgwane. These groups in the Bantustans are organised on tribal basis and pumped with tribal prejudices against other tribes. As most of the Bantustan puppets are chiefs these people owe allegiance to them as their chiefs and execute any order given by these puppets.

We have organisations such as Azapo and AZASM, which also, to some extent, act as vigilantes. When analysing the cause of this type of behaviour within these Black Consciousness organisations we can clearly see that this is caused by frustration in the political arena. Since their formation, these organisations have not succeeded in increasing their membership. For instance Azapo is talking about a Socialist Azania, which should have led to greater support from the working class of our country. But instead it remains in essence a student organisation. Organisations under the UDF have just recently been formed but they are growing in leaps and bounds frustrating Azapo's efforts. In trying to compete with these newly formed organisations Azapo was forced into political banditry.

It resorted to violence against our people sometimes killing and maiming them. This therefore makes Azapo and its Black Consciousness allies qualify as vigilantes as they are also doing the work of Pretoria. They are trying to block our advance to freedom.

Since the popular mass up-risings started in 1984, this type of group has increased considerably in all the affected areas. There have been bitter clashes between the progressive forces and these groups. Azapo, mostly in the Eastern Cape, Inkata in the Natal other various vigilante groups in the townships, especially Leandra Tumahole and Thabong. The mushrooming of this reactionary group clearly shows the frustration of the regime and the level our struggle has reached at this stage. The only solution to this problem is political mobilisation within these groups because we know that the cause of this kind of behaviour is lack of political understanding which is manipulated by the enemy.

by Tlapa-lea-Thunya

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"Sementies is an Africaner's strong suit, but words take their own revenge revealing what you try most to conceal. Even as Botha pretended to be abjuring apartheid his language contained not a hint of regret or disavowal. In his speech to the parliament on 31st January he said "We have outgrown the outdated colonial system of paternalism as well as the outdated concept of apartheid". Now how do you "outgrow" a curse and how does a crime against humanity become "outdated"?

Whoever suggested that colonialism has its roots in paternalism except those who took the mythology about the white man's burden seriously? Colonialism was based on conquest and its sole purpose was domination and economic exploitation. Apartheid has the same purpose except that its methods are more hideous and its designs utterly inhuman. To say

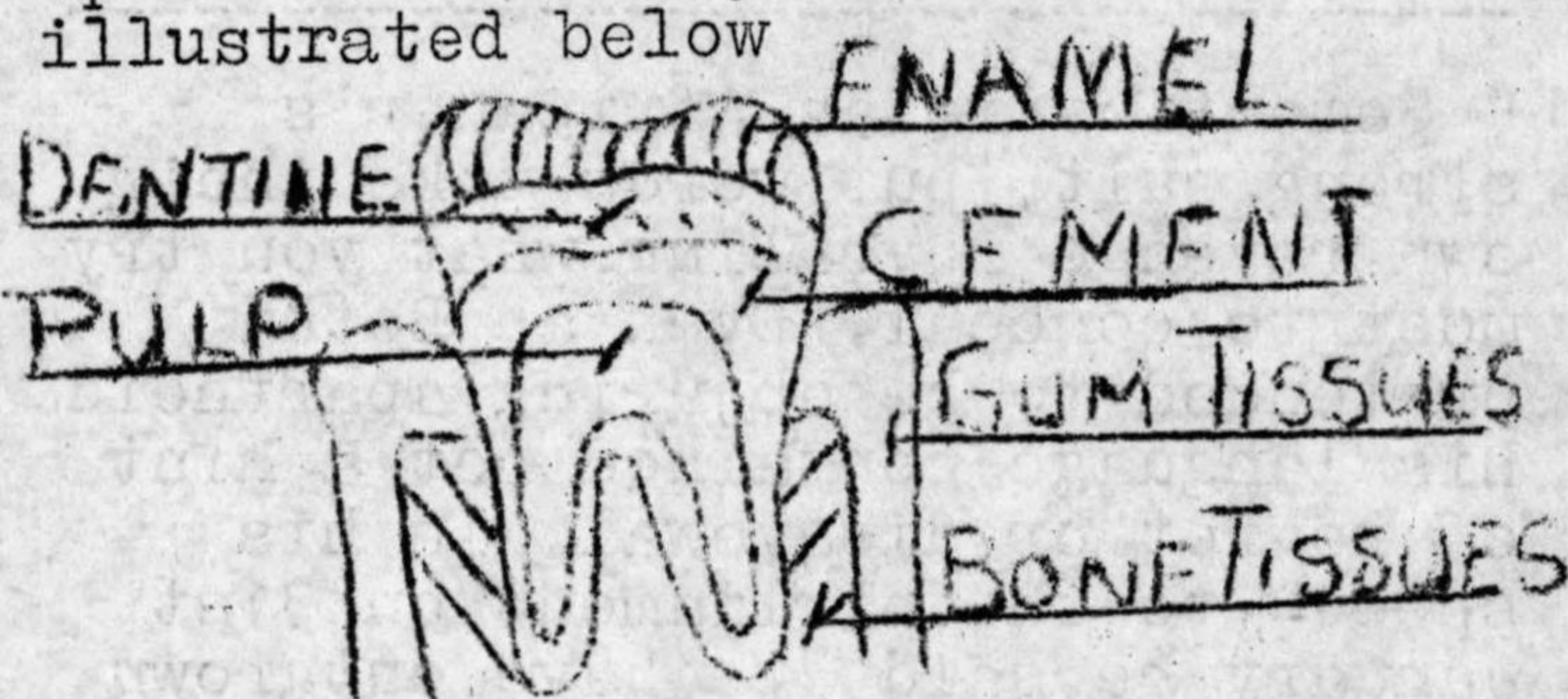
the concept of apartheid is "outdated" is to assert that the system was valid and acceptable up to a point in time. Botha does not question the morality of apartheid, only its continuation in its present form. "We have outgrown the... outdated concept of apartheid means that apartheid has become too restrictive an arrangement for the expanding purpose of Pretoria. Yet the western press treated the statement as an indication of the regimes intention to reform the system in some fundamental sense. All Botha was saying was that apartheid had served its purpose and needed to be refashioned to suit the changing needs of the white South African community"

extract from 'SOUTH' The Third World Magazine. March 1986

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Dentistry

Our topic is the structure of a tooth and the function of various teeth. The tooth is made up of several layers which are illustrated below



The enamel is the part of the tooth that we all see. It is the most resistant. It protects the Dentine, Cement and Pulp, which is very sensitive. The pulp is sensitive because it is made up of nerves and blood vessels.

The tooth is divided into three parts, namely the crown, the neck and roots. The crown is the part visible to us when a person is either talking or laughing. The neck is the part of a tooth on the level with the gum, lastly the roots are normally embedded in the bone structure of the jaw, so that the tooth is firmly held in place.

Even milk teeth have clearly defined parts. The roots in milk teeth eventually get re-absorbed into the bone structure of the jaw which leaves the tooth mobile or loose.

The first little tooth that appears about the age of six months was formed in the infants gum long before birth. It started as early as six or eight weeks after conception, about seven months before the baby is born. The whole future of the tooth depends on its proper formation as teeth have no natural powers of repair.

Primary teeth help the child in chewing food, they contribute to facial development and expression. These teeth also preserve the space for incoming permanent teeth and help better speech habits. Many mothers - parents - are reluctant to have their children's primary teeth tampered with because of a fear that the still unerupted permanent teeth may be damaged. A child with faulty primary teeth will not necessarily have faulty permanent teeth.

Irregular or malformed permanent teeth can be a hindrance to brushing which may lead to formation of Tartar (hard crust around the base of the tooth) on the teeth, thus tooth decay and gum disease. Malformed teeth also interfere with chewing, speech and appearance. Orthodontic treatment (braces) is available for malfunctioning teeth.

A proper dental formula for permanent teeth is as follows - central incisors - lateral incisors - cuspids - bicuspids or pre-molars and - molars. All in all there are thirty-two permanent teeth. In some cases one or more of these teeth may be absent or there may be one or more extra - supernumerary teeth.

by comrade Rachel Mogale

/ In the next issue we will have illustrated pictures of the mouth and some of the common 'deformities in teeth and gums/ Editors.

Feature.....

A letter to the comrades in Dakawa and Mazimbu who worked With the SDAJ

Dear Comrades

I greet you in the name of the SDAJ and our struggle for peace and freedom.

Half a year ago the Brigade called 12 Worlfestival left the development centre in Dakawa. For all members of the Brigade it was not easy to say good bye to you all. All of us will always remember the short time we stayed together.

For us and our organisation it was a honour to stay and work in Dakawa. After a short time we had become a part of the ANC- community at Dakawa. Together with you we built up the house at plot 16 (Lilian Ngoyi residence), that is now used as a Kindergarten. But this was only one part of our work. The main part was the political information we got from all of you and the political discussions we had. We learned a lot about your struggle for national liberation.

Your struggle is of great importance internationally. It is an imperative contribution for the total emancipation of humanity , peace and progress. The implementation of your demands would not only have the aspect of changing the social economic scene in Africa but it would also represent a great loss to the forces of world reaction. Especially for the reactionary forces in the Federal Republic of Germany . The monopolists and business concerns will lose a major possibility to make high profits out of black labour and by exploiting the national resources of your country. It will also mean that their plans to achieve regional domination as junior partner to United States imperialism will be stopped in its tracks. Consequently the contradictions within your country will increase and the class struggle will be sharpened.

The realisation of your aims will also be an important support in our struggle for an anti-monopolist democracy on our way forward to a socialist society , so it will be a very important part of international solidarity for us when your struggle triumphs. Since we are back in our country we have started to organise solidarity work in the SDAJ and the anti-imperialis movement. Every one of our Brigades is struggling to get support for the ANC and to give the anti-imperialist movement more strenght so that all progressive people will force the reactionary government and the big business concerns to withdraw their capital in South Africa.

We promise you we will continue with the solidarity work of the SDAJ till South Africa is free

Long live international solidarity

Beate shilling

.....

POETRY (1)

REQUIEM : UNSUNG HEROES

When in Goch Street
scorpions venom spat
creeping stings of patriotic fire
were a feature of South Africa to become

(2)

A South Africa racist enough
to set loose angels of terror
and imprison soldiers of patriotism
to hang them at dawn

.....

(3)

The dawn that illumined the spirit of
Mamelodi's noble son, Kalushi
whose life like Hector's but
was strung on a noose

(4)

Tell our people that
my blood would
nourish the tree
of liberty

(5)

Grow struggle's child grow
toyi-toyi Angolan bushes
for a new man
Mk would you build
when 'Zindile' in Silverton
refrained from civilians killing
to be butchered in a stormy
stupor of drugged death

(6)

'Karl' presented death to Moroka
to avenge Orlando
and bazooka Booysen
to be martyred Motaung

(7)

African lions no longer the savanna stalk
they boldly down birds of prey
imperialism's eagles fear to
(dis)grace the blue of the sky

(8)

Which to MK's Catengue
hails of bombs brought
to flatten brick to earth
invincible MK remained intact
like true prides of revolution
the myth of mirage they riddled
to smoke tailed plunge
songs of silence to 'unsung hero' we'll sing

(9)

Expressionless Mange's dear life
on thread hung
nooses aren't for falcons made
they snap shut gaols bars for 20 years

(10)

What is poetic justice
if not radio switches
to Pretoria butcherbirds
the Phoenix does to earth sprawl die

Mogoerane's immortal spirit
was on that day from Pretoria freed
to seed embattled South Africa
we shall harvest
a country revolutionary

(12)

When Neruda his life penned
of his childhood only
pouring rain he remembered
rain, window-pane, streamlets, rain

(13)

Looking at Moloise's mother
appealing to save her returned son
she was in mourning already
that mourn she, them, they, are really

(14)

Only revolutionaries who
with verse, words and gun
wars of liberation wage
feel the truth of Moloise's words

(15)

With you the gallows walk we sang
'Uph 'uTambo'
UTambo usehlatini bafana
wenzani, usaqeqesha amajoni

(16)

Urged by the truth
of your parting words
'Tell the world
we shall overcome'

by comrade Musa Ngwenya

.....



Short Story

A Street Battle : The Ambushing of a Hippo

On the 28th of February last year , there was a stay-away from work and from school. I was supposed to be at school but because there was a planned demonstration against the rent increases we all stayed at home.

At about ten oclock we moved in two's telling people about the resolution taken at a meeting on the 26th. People understood easily because this directly affected their day to day life. It was something they had been promised by the municipality for the last 20 years, from 1965 to 1985 . The people had been promised electricity, tarred roads and a sewerage system. Every time the rent increased the community would be told that it was for the purpose of doing those things. In as much as that the rent price had gone up from R5.20 in 1965 to R22.75 when we left the country.

That day, the 28th of February on a friday, we were to take the toilet buckets and carry them to the administration offices and pour them there. A crowd of about 1000 gathered and the buckets were carried revolutionary songs were sung and we made a long procession towards the offices.

Municipality police were the first to see the crowd but they all ran away. One of them came back carrying an RI rifle, he shot at the crowd but the crowd kept on advancing. He then ran away, but a girl was slightly injured. The toilet buckets were poured in the offices, windows were broken and a fire started.

We then heard some of our comrades shout 'hippo-hippo' and we saw three hippos approaching and also a Land Rover with a sneeze machine. We knew this was going to happen and therefore planned an ambush for the hippos. People ran towards the direction of the ambush as planned

This was how we had planned to ambush this police Hippo. We had not slept the whole night digging a very big hole in the middle of a side road. The planks we put on the top could take the weight of people but could not take the weight of a Hippo. Other comrades were on top of the two houses which were near the hole. When the people were running away the police started to shoot. A Hippo took the direction of the big hole. This Hippo then fell inside the hole and those on top of the roof sent a hail of petrol bombs.

The six policemen, two blacks and four whites who were in the Hippo were killed. The people took their RI R5 rifles

Late in the evening the army was sent in. By then we had already dispersed. A door to door search was conducted and every young man was taken into police custody. Only one dead was reported that day and many were injured.

by comrade Monwabisa Badela

::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

POETRY

EXODUS

All the townships
state of emergency
imposed
shall never be governable

All Priests
apartheid is inhuman
bibles
shall never know fire

All leaders
in prison
release us unconditionally
shall never be forgotten

/.....

All the exiled
return home
doors are open
you shall never be haunted

All patriots declare
victory is certain
implement Freedom Charter
shall never perish

All the combatants
confidently march forward
for the destruction of injustice
they shall never fall

by comrade Lovey

.....

Social Corner

Social Work In Mazimbu and Dakawa

I would like to begin by explaining what social work is. Social work is not only to do with just visiting the elderly or organizing activities in communities. It is still a relatively new profession, however, being formalised with training and recognition in the early 1950's and has now developed to encompass many fields.

Basically, social work is to do with enabling people to help themselves and not just solving problems for people. As well as doing individual and group work, social workers are also involved in setting up and linking people with support services. These cover a range of community needs, such as hostels for battered women and the homeless, fostering and adoption for children, work with people and their families with mentally handicapped people and on rehabilitation and counselling services for prisoners, drug addicts, alcoholics, psychiatric patients etc.

In developing such services, social workers have to work constantly with other professionals and structures such as health teams, legal structures and government departments to press for change in social policy and to lobby for the necessary funding to set up and maintain these services. As we know, the ideology of ruling political party in any country, determines the quality of life for its inhabitants, so that in a Capitalist system of government, those who are considered to be 'dependents' on the state (the unemployed - children - disabled people etc) are the first to be hit by cutbacks in education, housing and health services. Further-more, these policies are derived from the attitude that these people are basically lazy or have been dependent on the state for too long and should now do something for themselves. Changes in political, economic and social structures determine the need and implications for social work with people who are directly affected by the lack of social services.

Frustration and anger often builds up within families when there is not enough food, heat or space and this frustration is often projected on to women and children creating a breakdown in family life. In the cases of child abuse or neglect, social workers may have to remove children from their homes temporarily. This can be traumatic for the child, the family and the social worker involved, who in these

cases has to ensure the safety and the rights of the child. Although the main thrust of the liberation struggle is to do with mobilisation education and strengthening all the forces, we also need to consider the social implications of the struggle. I am sure that we have all at some time or other discussed social problems in our community. For example, problems in relationships, teenage pregnancies, the liberation of woman, drug and alcohol abuse and the sense of loneliness and isolation many of us feel.

Almost every exiled person and child living in Mazimbu and Dakawa has been separated from their children and families, from close friends, from their home country and from their culture. This naturally causes feelings of isolation, loneliness and frustration. These feelings can affect children's behaviour, either by being very aggressive towards other children or constantly looking for attention from teachers or other adults. As we grow into our teens and adulthood these same feelings can affect concentration in school withdrawing from others and can also cause depression. Social workers can help in offering time for people to talk about how they are feeling, helping that person to understand what is troubling them and to listen. It often helps to have someone to talk things out with as carrying worries can make us feel more depressed and cut off from other people. Social workers can also bring people together in a group to talk about anger, loneliness, friendships, school and relationships using games and exercises. This can be a good way to help people feel less alone and can also be a lot of fun.

Social workers can, as well as working with individual comrades, be part of discussion and planning on these issues with the relevant sections of the community. For example, being part of discussion groups on women's issues such as equality, violence in the home, child rearing etc. They also have a part to play in the policy formation regarding children in our care. As we know, we have a very high percentage of children under 16 living here without their parents or families. Social workers can be involved in supporting and encouraging comrades in the community to be involved more in the recreational needs of the children.

I would like to briefly touch on the future liberated South Africa and the part social work will play. The effects of the racist regime have made their marks on the oppressed people in so many ways and there will be much work to do in planning new social services and in caring for those who have suffered psychologically, physically, economically and socially. Trained and experienced social workers will be needed to carry out this work. It is not too early for us to start addressing ourselves to these issues and to begin planning and getting training and experience for those who are interested in this work.

Social work courses usually take place at third level institutions and students need to have reached a certain level of education and it is helpful also to have had some social work related experience. For example child care, work with the sick or elderly or being part of planning community activities. This is important for two reasons, firstly one can find out if one is suited to the work and secondly because one can relate theory to one's own experiences.

I hope that this article has gone some way in explaining what social work is about and if any readers want to discuss a personal problem or are interested in getting involved in social work please contact the Social Welfare Department in Room No 6 in the ANC- Holland Solidarity Hospital.

In the Year Of Umkhonto We Sizwe

by comrade Sherry McLean (Social Worker)

' up to March this year over 2.016 children under the age of 16 have been detained without trail since the emergency was imposed in parts of the country last July'

.....

THROUGH OTHER PRISMS

Angola defending the revolution

The majority of African nations began to win their independence from colonial rule 25 years ago. In 1960, when the General Assembly of the United Nations declared itself in favour of self-determination for the colonized peoples, a new page in the history of the African continent was turned - a history which had witnessed the most barbaric form of exploitation the slave trade. However, on the new maps which featured the free African nations, there were still sombre patches indicating the anachronistic obstinacy of a few of the colonial powers among whom the continent had been carved up. These dark areas included the 'Portuguese overseas territories'

In December 1956, Angolan nationalists formed the Peoples Movement For the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and called for independence. On June 13th 1960 they addressed a statement to the Portuguese government expressing their desire to find a peaceful solution to the colonial problem. Lisbon's only response was to reinforce its military presence in Angola and make arrests among the nationalists. The president of MPLA, Agostinho Neto, was deported to Portugal. The inhabitants of Kaxihane, the village of his birth organised a peaceful demonstration calling for his release. The colonial army's response was spelt out in machine-gun bullets. The massacre started a fire which was not to be put out for another 14 years, and then only provisionally.

The MPLA announced the beginning of the armed struggle in a statement from London on December 6th 1960, and began

clandestine preparations to launch the unequal fight against colonial domination. Events were precipitated by the escalation of repressive measures. In Malange province peasants calling for an increase in cotton prices were bombed with napalm and thousands were killed and wounded. On February 4th, 1961 a group of MPLA nationalists armed with machetes attacked the radio station, police posts and prisons in Luanda. They wanted to free their imprisoned comrades and proclaim the beginning of the fight for independence. Such bold action, however, could only end in failure. The following day, the enraged colonial authorities took 'reprisals' and more than 3,000 people died.

This was the beginning of the popular insurrection. In 1963 the MPLA, operating out of the Congo, opened the Cabinda front and in 1966, launched the struggle on the eastern front. To the North of Luanda, in the coffee-producing Piri district, MPLA militants, with the help of the local population, organised stiff resistance to the colonial troops encircling them. Dozens of cadres and hundreds of combatants lost their lives trying to establish a permanent link between this guerrilla stronghold and the MPLA base in the Congo. They only partially succeeded, but in Cabinda and, above all, in the east, the armed struggle continued and the liberated zones grew in size.

Under pressure from the guerrilla movement led by Agostinho Neto, from the Mozambique liberation Front (Frelimo) and from the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) the Portuguese colonial army collapsed altogether on April 25, 1974. For the MPLA, however, the fighting was still not over. Another war began immediately, this time with South Africa, whose forces invaded Angola to try to prevent the liberation of the country by Neto and his comrades. Independence was declared on November 11th 1975, when the troops of the racist regime supported by

Washington, still occupied a large part of Angolan territory. With aid from their Cuban allies, the MPLA eventually forced the invaders back into Namibia. On March 27, 1976, the last South African soldier left Angola.



The respite was brief. Since 1978, there have been continuing incursions, armed attacks and bombing raids. Pretoria's army has occupied large areas in Southern Angola on several occasions. The apartheid regime has also been making use of the puppet group it has prepared to destabilize Angola—the traitors of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). This war, waged on several fronts has caused enormous damage to Angola, evaluated at 10 billion dollars. According to a United Nations commission working on the spot, the attacks of September and October 1985 alone led to damage of 36 million dollars.

Why such determination to destroy? There is no doubt that the real target is the kind of society the MPLA is endeavouring to create. In the last quarter of a century, the considerable experience acquired under fire by the Angolan revolutionaries has taught them that, in resisting the enemy and meeting its challenge, they have one irreplaceable weapon: popular mobilization.

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DOWN WITH RACIST AND USA

IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION

LONG LIVE THE ANGOLAN REVOLUTION !!

POEM

I Am The Voice

I am the voice
echoing
not far from the suffering
I am the voice
that voice of peace
singing the songs of freedom
in more than
threehundred years of Isandlwana
still
I am the voice
that talks about freedom

by comrade Lovey

FOCUS

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED

DISEASE

A sexual disease is one which affects the sex organs and is almost always passed from one person to another during sexual intercourse. You may hear these diseases referred to by two phrases which mean the same thing.
i) Venereal Disease or VD
ii) Sexually Transmitted disease or STD.

Many people are too embarrassed to talk about STD's. They may feel shame if they catch one and afraid to talk to their friends or family. They may even be afraid to see the doctor and suffer 'alone'. Sometimes people try to cure themselves which is not advisable nor possible or they try a traditional medicine or herbs which will not work or they buy drugs from the market which can be dangerous. In this way STD's cause great unhappiness worry, pain and danger.

There are over three hundred million new cases in the world each year! In fact STD's are the most common contagious disease in the world. Contagious means by contact: that is from one person who is infected to another when their bodies come into contact. No-one is immune to VD (unable to be infected) and you cannot be protected by immunisation.

(injections or vaccination) or for that matter by germicide (a liquid that kills germs)

Almost all of these diseases can be cured, but a cure will not stop you catching another STD or the same one again. There are several types of STD, perhaps you know some of their names like gonorrhoea, syphilis, thrush, herpes. They are all unpleasant because the sex organ is delicate and easy to hurt. Sexual diseases are very dangerous in the long term. If they are not totally cured you may be unable to have babies or your babies may be born with the disease. You can become permanently crippled and even die.

As soon as you have sex with a person with VD you are sure to catch the disease. The only way to avoid this is Fidelity between you and your partner. This means having sex only with one partner who is having sex only with you. STD's spread by Promiscuity, that means having sex with more than one partner.

REMEMBER

Sex diseases are BAD trouble for you and your partner. NEVER ignore them, and NEVER help spread them. You can be cured, but only with modern drugs. If you are infected (or even if you only think you may be infected) ask yourself : Who infected ME ? Have I infected ANYONE ELSE ?

STOP all sex immediately and go to the ANC-Holland Solidarity hospital as soon as you can and SEE A DOCTOR. Try to persuade your partner to go with you because he/she may be infected to. NEVER take risks. Good hygiene, good sense and constant care are the best protection against catching or spreading sex diseases

(These are extracts from a medical journal . The issue of STD's or VD will continue to appear in this journal in the next issue. Editors)

EDUCATIONAL PROFILE

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Interview :

This is an interview with comrade Mojo the vice co-ordinator and comrade Nico a science teacher and political instructor at the ORIENTATION CENTRE AT RUTH FIRST RESIDENCE in Dakawa

Introduction

Dakawa is one of our most recently settled areas in East Africa. According to the plan of the place it is among other things supposed to have facilities for a Vocational Training Centre(which has already taken shape and is partially in use. It is also to have various advanced agricultural and animal husbandry net works and residences for the administration and workers

Of special interest in this interview is our orientation centre. This is a small school setting which cater's for the growing influx of young dedicated cadres from our colonised country. Like their counter-parts who left the country in 1976 they also would like to actively participate in the destruction of the apartheid monster that occupies our country.

The Dakawa orientation centre is the first stage of cadre development . This interview with comrade Mojo and comrade Nico is intended to give us an idea as to how the place is run and how and what problems they face

Q : Comrade Mojo what are the specific tasks you are faced with in this our first school in Dakawa.

Mojo : We normally have between 100-200 various aged comrades from home. One of our main or specific tasks is to make them understand what SOMAFCO is and what is expected of those who will be going there. As a means of helping them attain these expected standards we upgrade them in certain subjects such as English Integrated Science and Mathematics We also create conditions for them to understand that SOMAFCO is a very important part of the struggle We also teach the history of the struggle to give them the basic and specific aspects of the history of South Africa and especially

that of the ANC. In this our aim is to create revolutionaries who will understand the ANC and be able to contribute in the future by using their skills for the benefit of the South African people.

Q : How well has the centre been performing so far in its endeavours to give the new arrivals a strong political and educational background.

Nicco : We are pleased with the educational and political response we have received from the students here and they have shown the same creativity and high sense of moral in SOMAFCO and elsewhere.

However the political education is an ongoing process and therefore we cannot say how well we have done but, none the less we have done our best given the available means, capabilities and time these comrades spend here.

When comrades arrive here they have various problems one of the most serious in our instance is, for the school, is the negative attitude towards school and teachers which borders on the rebellious. They come to realise that this orientation centre and SOMAFCO are different from the system of Bantu Education they received at home. One other thing which has shown a marked difference from when they arrive is their idea of the ANC. They come to terms with the Organisation practically and their appreciation of the realities of exile and the struggle develop considerably.

Therefore by the time they are ready for the assessment test to determine which standard or form they will enter in SOMAFCO they have picked up necessary study-skill which are sorely lacking when they arrive. Also they learn the importance and use of the library and thus that school work is in reality hard work and necessary work. Also one thing worthy of mention is that in their daily work their punctuality and subordination to revolutionary authority has improved, though they will be further improved by the other areas.

THE DOORS OF LEARNING AND CULTURE
SHALL BE OPENED

Q : Due to the nature of the system at home you are certain to be faced with some form of group and individual problems. Here things like delinquency and how you treat such cases.

Nicco : Before I discuss indiscipline, theft, absenteeism, insubordination and individualism which are the normal problems we are faced with, one should say a word about Tribalism. Interestingly enough, the situation at home today is such that the intensity of mass participation, it has broken most of these problems especially in comrades from urban areas. However there are some tendencies towards tribalism which are dispelled promptly by political education and common participation in every day activity.

Secondly, to some there is a problem of theft, which seems to rise when due to concentration on school work or other issues at school, political activity is reduced or slows down. There are other more personal problems involved in theft, some of which comrades here possess due to a 'delinquent past' at home and there are those who due to acquired habits of smoking and drinking steal to sustain these.

Basically we follow up every case immediately. Thus if a student is not in class he would be immediately confronted by either students or teachers, as to the problem, and we persuade the comrade to return to class. We use PERSUASION as a primary method of dealing with absent students. In extreme cases of such indiscipline, for instance should a student refuse to come to class, they are finally suspended from class for a certain period in which time they have to participate in political education classes.

We also have a problem of individualism. Most times we realise that it is not practised with the intention to be disruptive. For instance when an

ON THE WOMANS STRUGGLEPart OneThe History Of The Federation
Of South African Woman

individual wants to participate not as part of the community but rather as an individual. There are those who due to social and economic backgrounds at home have this sentiment. We deal with these cases by involving all students in similar daily activities from the time they wake up, where they eat and school, all these conditions are not only similar for all but any other activity is accessible to them jointly and individually in a similar manner. No comrade is given particular treatment. Therefore we have all work being done communally regardless of ones other capabilities.

Q : Finally,

Sum up all this work you just mentioned

Nicco : By involving every student as much as possible in the preparations and presentation of political activities from the research of papers to be presented on a particular occasion, to the broad issues such as debates, news reading and analysis, we impart a sense of responsibility and accomplishment.

In all this, one of our major concerns is the issue of teacher participation. Teachers always participate in the above not only to ensure compliance and the smooth running of activities but also as an example of dedication and comradeship.

(This interview was conducted by comrade Basil Olifant in Dakawa - March 86)

POEMFor Babu
(1)

To a person who has
conquered weakness
to a person who has
delayed old age
to a person who has
educated the young

(2)

The flowers of life
you have left behind
the buds of your efforts
will bloom in your absence.
ensure that you
core of the fruit
shall pick the results
in all its fullness

by comrade Sonya lai Thom

Prior to 1953, Port Elizabeth was one of the few large cities where the entry of Africans was not restricted to influx control measures and where the local Gov't concentrated on family houses for migrant workers, resulting in more stability and balance amongst the black population, where women enjoyed security of residence and freedom of movement making it easier to organise politically.

Trade Union organisation here amongst women was strong and they participated in large numbers in the Defiance Campaign. Florence Matomela, Provisional President ANCWL was amongst those who launched this campaign in June 1952. This campaign indicated the strength of the ANC in the Eastern Cape, centred on PE. In October 1952, a one day general strike called by the ANC had 90 percent success in this area.

Early in 1953, PE municipality for the first time announced the introduction of influx control bringing a storm of protest culminating in January with a 20,000 strong meeting called by the ANC. This Act affected women more than men and pushed female leaders into action. Women began to realise the need to organise nationally if they were to get maximum support and make an impression on the regime. Port Elizabeth set the process in motion.

Ray Alexander, Secretary of the Canning Workers Union was in PE in April 1953 attending a Trade Union conference and was asked by local women leaders to address a womans meeting focussing on their role in the National

-----PTO

Liberation Struggle . Word was passed around during the day and the meeting took place that night. Mostly African women attended but there were a few whites and one Indian present. First and foremost, Ray Alexander is a communist and at this meeting she talks as one, stressing the international problems of woman and their oppression worldwide. She told them about WIDF and the struggles of other women for freedom and equality.

Discussion then took place on local problems, influx control, passes for women, which was again looming up, rising food and transport costs. The women became convinced of the need for a National Organisation already mooted by the Communist Party of South Africa in the 30's and entrusted comrade Ray to get a conference under way.

When she returned to Cape Town she contacted Hilda Watts in JHB suggesting the idea and these two areas then became the bases for organisation. Ray had wide contacts through the country amongst Trade Union and CPSA women. Hilda too, had a long history of political activity in the party and in woman's emancipation campaigns in the 40's. They drew in ANC Women's League members, SAIC, COD, TVL, All Women's Union, and Trade unionists and former party members in the planning stages for a united women's movement. The first Conference began to get underway. By mid-1953 Durban also became an active centre with leading black and Indian women taking part.

At the beginning of 1954, Ray was nominated as a parliamentary candidate in a bye-election for Native Representative in the Western Cape. Brian Bunting had been expelled from his seat under the Suppression of Communism Act. She went on an extensive election campaign from where she could promote the forthcoming Conference. She went to Durban, Beaufort West and as well as most W.Cape areas and following her general political meetings with women's meetings where she discussed and published the conference and made arrangements for delegates to attend. She won the election by an overwhelming majority but was never allowed to enter Parliament having been violently stopped by a large contingent of police. But her campaign was far from wasted, forcing as it did, into the limelight, workers and women's rights, votes for all, at the same time exposing the sham of the so-called 'Native Representation'. And it served as a great mobilising factor for the first women's conference.

In March 1954 invitations were sent to women's organisations throughout South Africa asking them to send representatives. The 63 women who signed the invitation were all prominently associated with the Congress Movement. The invitation stated the following 'We women, like men, want to be free to move about the land of our birth, to live where we like, buy land freely. We want an end to the migrant labour system... We claim for ourselves and our daughters, as well as for men the right to education and employment in all occupations and professions. While our main struggle is with men against racialism and the colour bar, to make our national struggle more effective we ask that men support us in our fight for equality'. It is clear from these words that it was the intention to establish a political body involved in the general National Liberation Struggle. COD was the only white organisation to respond. The ANC helped to publicise the conference and comrade Walter Sisulu was particularly active in encouraging the women as he saw their action as politically important to the overall struggle. This cannot be said for all ANC leaders at that time.

Early 1954 saw the dream become a reality and in fact the conference was held on the 17th April 1954 at the Johannesburg Trades Hall, exactly a year after the PE meeting. Here, a national organisation was formed and a women's Charter adopted. Ray and Hilda as communists, brought to the conference ideas which up to then did not exist generally among the mass of women.

End of part one.

by comrade Rica Hodgeson

(,Next part will be on the conference itself)

(1)

I would tell my people
about the great October revolution.
I would tell them about how
the workingclass took over from the exploiters
I would tell them of a society of peace and progress
if only I could be a poet

(2)

I would go as far as Vietnam
and tell my people of the heroic people of Vietnam
I would tell them of how
the greatest imperialist power was defeated
I would surely tell them about the great Ho Chi Min
if only I could be a poet

(3)

I would tell my people **about** Hgia Hende
I would tell them of the second war of liberation in Angola
how socialism at birth was defended
how the firm trench of revolution in Africa was established
if only I could be a poet

(4)

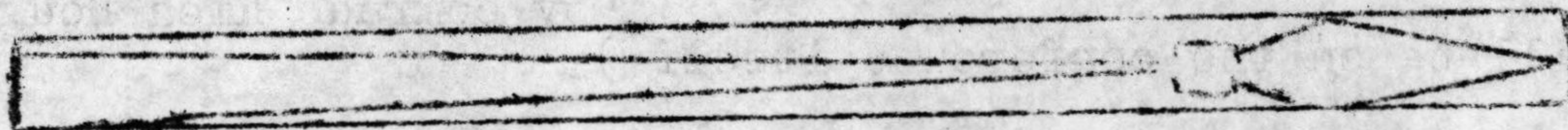
I would put it down in black and white
I would explain to them the Cuban crisis
how imperialist America
the young state it was trying to strangle
how proletarian internationalism triumphed
I would surely not forget the greatest guerrilla Che
if only I could be a poet.

I would mould it in the most poetical form
for every one to understand
I would with poetical articulacy
explain for them the spectre
the spectre that is haunting the whole world today
if only I could be a poet

I would stand on the highest mountain
of our beautiful land South Africa
and preach the Freedom Charter to my people
the scientific theory of the working class
if only I could be a poet

Oh! I would tell them of socialism and communism
I would tell them about the greatest philosophers
the greatest philosophers of the workers
Marx, Engels and Lenin
if only I could be a poet

by comrade Tlapa-lea-thunya



Participation, Discipline and Consistency

The first question to ask when discussing this question is Participation, Discipline and Consistency to achieve what? This might sound vague, yet it is very important because all these qualities can only come about through enthusiasm and determination to realise and achieve a known goal. The strategy and tactics document adopted at the National Conference of Morogoro(1969) put it this way

'Guerrilla struggle is certainly no exception to the rule that the depth of understanding and knowledge of realities both favourable and unfavourable, make for more lasting commitment and more illuminating leadership'

The question therefore is how to achieve this in Mazimbu and Dakawa. President OR Tambo has addressed us several times on this. At the opening of SOMAFCO in August 1985 - he said

From Mazimbu and Dakawa must emerge citizens of our country dedicated to the truth, enlightenment, justice and the enhancement of the welfare of our people. From it must graduate workers by brain and hand who should strive after excellence, knowing that when they are excellent...in their field of training, they will best be able to help our people build a full and happy life for themselves'

Earlier in February 1985 he said

The NEC decided to ensure the strengthening expansion and consolidation of our organisation, the ANC, as a movement of disciplined revolutionary cadres to whom no task is too daunting, no obstacle insurmountable, and no sacrifice too great, in the noble struggle for National Liberation'.

In the context of our tasks here this means that we should 'all see ourselves, prepare and behave, each and everyone of us, as builders of a new society. In the process of construction we must recreate ourselves as new men and women'. It is imperative for all of us in this region to realise therefore that in our various activities we are all part of a collective fulfilling the same goal. All of us and all our departments are interdependent on one another. If for example a comrade at supplies does not do his work, he makes the electrical workers hungry and disillusioned.

Le Duan put it this way;

'Whether each cadre fulfills his responsibility or not naturally influences the common activities of the whole organisation. If he does his work well the effectiveness and strength of the whole organisation increases accordingly. Conversely should he work badly the effectiveness and strength of the whole organisation will suffer'...In the collective sense each cadre must have a profound sense of being the collective master, a high sense of responsibility to the common cause and place their interests first. While putting all his mind and energies in the service of the common success of the collective organisation and clearly realising his function and role in the common cause. Each cadre must accomplish

his personal responsibility as assigned by the organisation with his greatest efforts and with self imposed discipline... At the same time each must closely cooperate with others in the working collective. An organisation, by definition is a collective, a working collective in which every member needs the other with the aim of achieving a result which is above the capabilities of each individual'.

One cannot express the need for the above to take place in our region even if quoting from the outside source so extensively has lost originality to my article. We should take note of what other revolutionaries have said and be encouraged by the fact that we are not lost and isolated in our endeavours.



Finally, there is hardly anything in Mazimbu and Dakawa that does not hinge on and have collective action as a basic principle. For as Le Duan says:

'Everybody in the collective should be **animated** by mutual affection, without which there can be no co-operation and joint efforts in the struggle for the triumph of the common cause. We must rejoice at the success of our comrades as of our own, and concern ourselves with the difficulties of comrades as with our own. We must rejoice at the progress of our friends and comrades as of our own and we should never be motivated by personal ambition and calculations of rivalry and jealousy. These are decisive factors for building a real intimate and united collective. With these decisive factors for building a really intimate and united collective. With such a strength, no task is unrealistic and no difficulty insurmountable. Struggle and mutual love are the *raison d'être* of man and, in the first place of revolutionary cadres'

Other comrades, I'm sure can make further contributions on this topic because I have not given enough examples to relate the quotations I have chosen to life in this region. We could discuss for example how ambition is abused and how to cope with this. The relationship too, between ambition for personal gain and the gain of the movement. Should one always be subordinate to the other or should we leave room for compromise?

POETRY

The Challenge

by comrade Thami Gqweta

From the atmosphere
of the troubled 'crossroads'
I smell
the air of resistance

/.....

In the clamorous streets
of the ghetto
I hear the
vibrant music of revolution
every note of this music
is engendered by blood
blood of the revolting people

To us, fellow comrades
this challenge is
the challenge of
the South African Revolution

by comrade Arthur

Is Camtho Nge Situation

● UMTHENGISI SAVIMBI WE MA

● BANTINTI

Much has already been said and written nga lomdlwembe, onga-bhayisi ipovo yakhe kuphela, kodwa nezwe lakhe, but also the liberation of ipovo yase hlahleni and i southern Africa in general South Africa's tactics, die aim van sharperning iconfrontation ngaphakathi kuma neibouring countries with artificially fostered conflicts, uku distabiliza lemibuso yakulamazwe and ukucinisa ama ant government forces. Die strategy sicanda concrete form in die intim-at link between le bantinti -die so called chairman ye UNITA nama gcagca ase hlahleni.

Die racists van daar e khaya ba promota i internal struggle, transforming them ukuba imidlembe ye civil-war, batheshisa trained units abayi mobilise along ethnic lines.

Soos lescamtho se-independence ya daar e-Namibia sidwadla its final phase, amagcagca have ecelerated e-intergration ye UNITA in die force yema terrorist ase-Pitoli. Die soont van units now being used om Angola te destabilize, are also intended to 'police' a future independent Namibia.

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Izicupha zemidlwembe e-UNITA neva ubatole daar e bushini yase Angola bale- binnekant in Pretoria. Soos 'n opportunist die spy ou Savis kan nie be compared to other ba labatengisi lapha emzabalazweni Yena, after deserting u bra wakhe u- Holden Robertoo- ironically accusing GRoberto kuthi uyi tribal-ist- ha -ha -ha. Kukulumubani ke pho. Hy is self de grootse een. Hayi lomhlwembe une arrogance yesilima, het hy geprobeer om die MPLA te join under the then leadership of the late Dr Neto, angiti yena wa-demanda !! uku participata in die leadership as an ethnic leader e-representa the largest ethnic group in Angola. MPLA of course yaskela uku accepta dy-ding Le bantinti lihlohlwa ngama-bhunu wa shona ehlatini nema bantinti akhe. It is now a well known fact that after the April coup de' etat yase Portugal eyawisa u-Celaza, izicupa ezintsha zase Portugal looked for iswengu whom they could rely on in a future independent Angola, since they were fiercely apposed to e MPLA.

Ha ! in fact since 1968-the Portuguese armys Special Services and Portuguese Military Information Police (DGS/PIM) had maintained 'ubuhlelwana obuspecial blind ne UNITA. In 1974 "Operation Madeira" the rehabilitation yalama bantinti began.

The US administration has been boosting lomhlwembe nge support yezingwagwa, ismeka na ngezinja zemphi, okhu bizwa phecelezi mercareries, kudalo. The so-called 'Clark Amendment' wat makeer such aid ban nge vaar, neva yase yase-benza, because uSavimbi has all along been recievir covert aid via i CIA.

Soos ons nwaza u Savimbi, like his bed-fellow u Gatsha is in die payroll van die CIA. Die spy Savis has been accumulating e-nyuku privately. After the trashing amabantini akhe got from FAPLA amagcagca angena ayomsiza. I administration yalesi iwaga u-Reagan of late has been pumping millions om die spy te rescue. Savimbi soos al die traitors uzogwagiswa ngama revolutionary forces. Soos e-bra yakhe uGatsha

by comrade Preston.

POETRYI Am A Girl

I am a girl
so bright and clear

I learn
how to fight
to heal
to unite
to mobilise
my people
to let them fight
apartheid

For I am a girl
so bright and clear
I am

by comrade

Nomacabi Sokupa,

.....(12 years old)...

COMMENTARYCOMMENTARYSOMAFCO -NO Ordinary School

'This is no ordinary college a statement that has been heard time and time again said by our leaders. In the most recent past by the Commissar of our Army comrade Chris Hani.

SOMAFCO was established by the ANC for the purpose of not only satisfying the educational needs of the young and old oppressed people of South Africa who fled the country because of racist persecution.

Somafco was established to mould a certain calibre of revolutionary cadres, steeled by the policy of the movement and driven by the determination to execute their roles in the struggle for a just democratic and non-racial South Africa. To be able to contribute consistently and consciously to building of a new sense of being prepared at all times to sacrifice for the society envisaged in the Freedom Charter.

An institution established as a substitute to the Bantu Education system which prepared blacks for the humiliating 'use' in the kitchen, gardens factories and streets of our country. This institution is known inside and outside the borders of South Africa-the world over. It is what it is today, because of the efforts of the ANC the people of Tanzania and progressive mankind the world over

It is today a pride of the African National Congress. Where all South Africans are exposed to a great challenge to learn, produce, invent and lead.

As we prepare to celebrate South African Youth Day which our leaders have honoured us with, we should all look back and ask ourselves, have we contributed sufficiently-enthusiastically and honestly to the growth of

this great towering monument of our revolution. Are we putting enough effort to make this monument grow and blossom with the aspirations of future South Africans.

This institution here, together with all its features has to be transferred to the future free and democratic South Africa as a model of the type of school we the people of South Africa wish to have at home.

This is no ordinary college has a special meaning for the students in SOMAFCO. What does it mean in terms of the grades which are expected of students at school. What does it mean in terms of student participation in the political, cultural and general socio-political activity. If all the above means that they must strive for the highest grades and that they must fully and consciously participate as revolutionary cadres, it also means they must practise the morality of the movement, of caring for each other and being daring in dealing with problems.

The respect, responsibility and dedication learnt in the classroom, the halls of residence at conferences and meetings will live on with us until we have achieved freedom. Students, therefore, have that special role of learning not only how to be dedicated revolutionaries but they are also charged with the responsibility of learning the necessary administrative technical and theoretical skills for a better present and especially as a youth who have blossomed through the trials of revolution and earned themselves a place in a free South Africa.

by comrade Thandi Ramokgopa

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 MOBILISE - FIGHT - PRODUCE

LEARN -

For some of us the greatest news of the month was Daka-wa beating Mazimhu at football. Definitely there is a footballs craze currently,

and with matches in town there's an excuse of an outing for the not so football crazy too. Enthusiasm for sport is often a pointer to general morale and from the success of the May 1st programme this seems to have been proved.

Meanwhile at home Mayday saw a stayaway which drew the support of over 1.5 million workers and was the largest general strike in S. African history. COSATU and the UDF are significant factors indicating a wider and greater level of resistance as compared to 1976. Popular resistance and trade union action has increased side by side with a massive intensification of MK attacks. The S. African economy is in danger of total collapse and the call for economic sanctions has never been stronger. A growing number of whites are leaving the country. The white opposition party is in disorder and the right wing antagonism to the Botha regime is becoming fierce.

Encouraged by Reagan's attack on Libya, the SADF attacked ANC residences in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In Tanzania we must remain as resilient to enemy manouvres as our people at home. Vigilance demands discipline and understanding. Restrictions on our movements and activities will have to be made. Our revolutionary spirit will not bow down!

RACIST MENACE - WATCH OUT -
 ANC IS ALIVE AND WELL SOUTH
 AFRICA IS OURS!!!.

TOIN MK!

