

REPORTS RECEIVED

Beginning this month, and following A resolution made at the Works Committee Seminar, production units will be meeting fortnightly instead of weekly. The Works Committee will continue to meet weekly. This arrangement will allow the Works Committee to give adequate time for discussion of general problems, as well as production unit reports.

Due to the fact that September has been a month of switching over to this new system, there has been confusion in some units about the number of reports to be handed in. Therefore, we will not be publishing the usual statistics this month. This feature will resume in our next issue.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT a

Animal Production

Cattle: In the cattle kraal there are 30 cows, 1 bull, and 6 calves. The cattle have had some ear problems, but they are over now. Jomo has been excused from work, because of irresponsibility. Themba Mthembu is now in charge of the cattle.

Goats: The total number of goats is 245. There were 22 born recently, and 3 goats were supplied for Cde Jerry Shange's funeral. Some young goats have been killed by a monitor lizard. We have looked into the matter of goats running around in gardens and the orchard. The production unit emphasized that the head of the goat section, Cde Thanda, should pay more attention to this matter. It has been a long-standing plan to take the goats to the cattle kraal, and this has now been done.

Piggery: The total number is 1 boar, 43 Bows and 23 litter. We have not been slaughtering pigs because of the low stock, caused by a virus disease. This is now over and slaughtering will start again. Cde Sandile has left us for a 1% year course in Holland on piggery management and animal nutrition. His place is taken by Cde Tsholo, who has come back from a 3% year course on general farming in the GDR.

Poultry: Over 300 chickens were slaughtered for the use of the community in September. The number remaining is 1492.

C102 Production

Field: We have finished harvesting beans; maize and sorghum and are going to concentrate on harvesting the sunflower. We expect a good harvest this year. The production unit commends the students for their participation in the sorghum harvest. Soil preparation for the new planting year has started.

Horticulture: Vegetable production is still increasing. The orchard is extending and landscaping is being done in Tabora. We appeal to the community to assist in taking care of the new trees (weeding and watering).

Farm Construction: The oroy store, machine yard and farm office are finished and in use. At the moment, the piggery is under construction. "

(See special article elsewhere in this issue en chickens and eggs. -- Editor)

DRIVERS UNIT

The unit discussed vehicle care and maintenane. It was pointed out that drivers must exercise proper driving methods while at the wheel.

The Transport Officer felt that it would be easier to maintain our vehicles if we could have one driver per car; but this was difficult, mainly because of the indiscipline of some driyers. This has caused the switching around of some drivers. The unit resolved that they should work towards having only two drivers per vehicle, as this would help in caring for the cars.

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The unit also felt that, if possible, classes for drivers should be organised; they should be taught both theoretically and practically about the cars they drive.

ELECTRICAL bEPARTMENT

Work in September included: installation of machines in the Butchery and Garage; placing spotlights in the Children's Centre; placing of permanent bables in the School Complex; completion of work in unit 3 dormitories; work in progress in unit 3 kitchen; repairs of irons, soekets, etc.

(See special article from the Electrical Department, elsewhEre in this.issuegt find out more about what the Department is doing.

-- Editor)" _ , T3

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GARMENT FACTORY

This productiehhihitewas officially formed on Sebtember 9, 1983. Comrade Lorraine was elected Chairperson, and Comrade Neliswa was elected Secretary. k _____ w '.

As one of its first decisions, the Unit resolved to mgkemiegulerwu contributions towards a Fund for Fighting Cadres.

SITE UNIT

At the end of September, the supply of cement resumed, and it is hoped that work will be back to its normal pace soon.

Dormitory Units: Renovatien of Unit 1 continues; Block 2 has now been emptied and work will begin there as soon as possible; landscaping is in progress. Unit 3 dormitories have been completed and handed over to Somafco; work is in progress on the dining hall and kitchen of that unit. In Units 4 and 5, basic construction work continues.

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ecnoo; Complex: Frames are beihg placed in the Teachers! Block. In the laboratories, plastering is once more in progress (after the qrriyal of electrical conduits from Norway); the arrival of basic water and gas supply materials means that work on these installations will soon begin. Work on Blocks 7 and 8 (Social Sciences/ Language Blocks) should begin again soon, now that we have cement. Two days of hard work on the part of the Concrete Team saw the;alab cast in the Library basement. 'i

Children's Centre: The shade hut in.the Nursery Section is nearing completion. Painting in 064 (Creche) continues.

Tabora: Blockwork on the new duplexes continues. Setting out fer 3 more duplexes is under way. Work on the Tabora Community Hall will start again soon, now that the frames are nearly ready.

Other: Work en the hoepital-has been temporarily suspended because of our reduction in the_labour force; it will Begin again when the workers are recalled. Excavation of trenches in the new Primary School is completed.

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Attendance and Attitudetv The unit has been having discussione To- cussing on the irregular attendance of some members. They have been cautioned to improve or face the ponaequences.

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(See special article on WATER elsewhefe in this issue. il- Editor)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT-S

The first meeting othhis new unit wag held on September 21, 1983.

Officebearers were elected: Chairperson - Homaswazi Mohlala; Sec- retary - Molly Marcus.

The unit felt that additional staff would be required to cope with the volume.of work; It was suggested that perhaps students who were doing Commercial subjects in the upper forms could assist in this area a ' i" '

WORKS COMMITTEE REPORTi

Comrades, it has been brought to the attention of the werke Com- mittee by the Production Units that \$ome of their August Reports were not reflected in the last Bulletin. This is due to the changes which were taking place. The Works Committee would like to apol- ogise and in future all the reports shall be reflected.

-- It has come to the notice of the Works Committee, through the Student Workers Committee, that there are some students who dodge School activities under the pretext of working at some pro- duction unit. This wds,discovered to be a wrong cover for running away from responsibility" It is said day and night by the Works Committee that we are b&ilding a New Detachment, so we wouldn't like h our time to be spent in trying to correct such elements who are de- laying our progress in the Year of United Action. tWe are more con- cerned with accomplishing our main political task with this historic

institution (Somafco) by examining achievements, problems and introducing new methods. The Committee appeals to the students concerned to withdraw before actions are taken into consideration.

-- There has been an appeal from the Dakawa Administration through the Works Committee to the Heads of Departments to accept personal items for repair from individuals of Dakawa, unless they are accompanied by a note from the Coordinator of the Dakawa Development Centre. This will facilitate the smooth running of our structures at our two complexes.

-- DAKAWA NEEDS WATER!!! The Works Committee thanks the production units which have already responded so well in contributing to digging the trench for the water pipeline at Dakawa. To them we say, "Long Live the New Detachment!" As part of our political task we also expect a maximum of cooperation from the units which have not yet gone there. "Dakawa needs water" should not be a theoretical slogan -- it must be a practical one. To those individuals who have not heard our campaign on this political aspect, the Works Committee appeals to them to join the ranks in fulfilling this political duty. As long as that pipeline is not complete, we shall not have accomplished our task at Dakawa. The comrades should not be surprised if they are called again to assist; we should always be ready to be called any time. With the accomplishment of this mission, we shall have exposed our strength.

-- Comrades, the Works Committee has now devoted much time and energy to the implementation of some of the resolutions endorsed by the Seminar; One such resolution was to form production units where necessary:

(a) The Cobblery workers have now joined the Treasury in forming one unit. Gde P. Madune is Acting Representative to the Works Committee.

(b) The Works Committee, through the Bulletin, informs all readers that now the Garment Factory has formed a production unit. Its Acting Representative to the Works Committee is Comrade Emily Dennis.

(c) It is known that the Tailoring Department Unit was defunct for almost one year. The Unit has now been revived and is holding meetings. Its representative to the Works Committee is Comrade Mogoai.

(d) The Works Committee also informs the readers that the Administration has formed a production unit and its Acting Representative on the W. C. is Comrade Enos Ngutshane.

It should be noted by readers that the above-mentioned Acting Representatives to the Works Committee are still to be endorsed by the Directorate.

-- In response to one of the resolutions taken by the Seminar, the Works Committee informs all production units that their meetings should be held once every two weeks. The Works Committee is to hold its meetings every week. The purpose of holding meetings every week is to give it enough chance to plan ahead.

-- The Works Committee appeals to the production units to be patient with some resolutions which are still to be implemented. After full discussion, their time will also come. The workers are asked once more to be PATIENT PLEASE!

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SEMINAR SEMINAR SEMINAR SEMINAR SEMINAR SEMINAR SEMINAR SEMINAR SEMINAR

Our programme of information from the Seminar continues;

have two items:

Today, we

The first is a paper presented to the Seminar, and

the second is a contribution from one of our comrades who attended:

QUE WORKFORCE - A NEW DETACHMENT IE THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE!

Comrades,

At this point in time when our struggle has reached a point of no return, when the struggling people of South Africa are seeing the dawn of freedom as a near reality, it is a matter of utmost importance for all of us as the main liberatory force to examine and find out exactly what the present phase of Our struggle demands of us. During this last but one stage of our revolution our movement, the ANC and its military wing, Umkhonto, are poised for the seizure of power. It is therefore essential that we clearly define what role each section, each detachment, has to play during this period. Whilst the combatants of our army (MK) are concentrating all their efforts on the front, we workers in the rear have an equally responsible task. Cadres in the rear, who are actively involved in simple everyday tasks like administration, carpentry, building, catering, transport, etc., form a new detachment in our liberation struggle.

Many people tend to lessen the importance of this new detachment in the process of liberation.

During the stage of seizure of power this detachment is duty bound to contribute on a daily basis to the front. Whilst it engaged in the fierce struggle to raise productivity during this stage, the detachment is also actually training itself to take up its second and extremely important task of imparting these experiences after the seizure of power when we will consolidate this power and build a new society

along the lines of the Freedom Charter.

The endeavour to support the front materially is followed by the second stage in which the new detachment finds itself engaged in a revolution that is "more tangible, more radical and more decisive than the seizure of power," for it is a struggle to overcome one's conservatism, tribalism, indiscipline, petty bourgeois egoism - and this will be a victory over the habits inherited by the workers and pea-

sants from the accursed capital-
ist exploitation of our country.
The new detachment of our work
force in the rear has been as-
signed a mission in the struggle.
To succeed in this mission, we
workers must be armed with a
clear understanding of our role
and tasks in the struggle.
Without this clear understanding
we become merely refugees sur-
viving on charity and pity; with
it we are a force fused with,
and actively supporting, the
front line struggle.
of this dew
is it found
What are the tasks
detachment? Where
and why is it new? Comrades, to
contribute to this phase of our
struggle for power, it is our
task to work and produce tire-
lessly; we must develop our
self-reliance to a level where we
are producing not only for Somafo,
Dakawa and Dar es Salaam but di-
rectly for the front. We should
be able to supply other centres
of the movement with e.g. maize-
meal, beans, etc. Our cobblery
should produce on a large scale
so as to enable it to give some
of its bags to our comrades

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5L3 :re geing insiie the csintry. Comrades, by increasing our production and also by supplying , other centres with some of our I products here, we will be in a great way helping our treasury to focus most of its funds to the front; this will facilitate the process of the seizure of power. In this process we must produce our heroes of work, new cadres who will replenish the ranks at the front. We must build new leaders to replace those who are falling in battle. We must build a new type of worker, selfless and devoted, ready at any time to carry his skills closer to the front into new liberated territories and even right into the battle at home where his skills might be needed in the underground.

The workforce of the new detachment is found in every rear base of the ANC. It is found in Lusaka, London, Angola, Tanzania, etc., and it is no coincidence that its bulk is found at projects like the ANC Development Centre at Dakawa and at Somafo. These projects are born out of struggle and it is the sacrifices of our heroes at home which have given impetus to projects like Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College. The very name signifies the physical link between the front and the rear.

The land of these new projects, pledged to us by the staunch solidarity of Tanzania and other front line states must be treated with the respect we accord to liberated zones. Though not on South African soil, we are here free and duty-bound to our people, to the front line states and to our supporters throughout the world to develop our policies along the lines of the Freedom Charter. In so doing our new detachment is a vanguard in the second phase of our struggle, the struggle to build the new society, the new workers and the new collective style of work. This is a great task and because our detachment is perhaps the only one facing this challenge. We must meet the challenge boldly and fearlessly. Our success is vital to the struggle to seize power. For our people at home and all the heroic combatants of MK will be inspired by our deeds, by our efforts to implement some of the principles of the Freedom Charter. Our

success will inspire them to fight harder than ever, and the support of the progressive peoples of the world will grow as they register these successes and gain increased confidence in our ability to be the future Government of South Africa.

We must and will succeed!

How do we ensure success? In order to fulfill our mission and the tasks outlined above we need above all to develop a new conscious work discipline, a new worker, a new collective work-style. Each worker, whether in Supplies, teaching, catering, agriculture, etc., must be part of a collective and each collective must understand its role in our detachment. To build a conscious disciplined work collective we need new organs like the Works Committee and the Production Units.

In South Africa, the organisation of labour relies on the discipline of hunger, arrest and brute force. In the new South Africa of the Freedom Charter and in our "liberated zones" like Somafo, our organisation of work must rest on the conscious discipline of the revolutionary workforce -- our new detachment. This new conscious discipline is not automatic. It does not come because we snap our fingers. It is not even born out of a clear understanding of the principles of the Freedom Charter. It does not help us to be capable of all sorts of clever political sloganising. It is not
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enough to think that we are lthe-job training and adult educ-
politically clear; because it iation. Our adult education pro-
is our task to ut our olicies gramme must be geared to the
into action and this means that needs of creating all-iound cadres,
we must e able as workers to better able to contribute through
translate our "political clar- their work to the battle facing
ity" into simple practical deeds our detachment and our struggle.
of everyday work! And these We have not yet learned to do all
deeds must be heroic as befits this, but with the increased ef-
our detachment. Our heroism forts of the Works Committee and
at the rear must match, deed Production Units we will do so.
for deed, the heroism of the
comrades at the front.

By drawing the entire workforce
into production units, we will
make great strides in abolishing
the gap between mental and man-
ual labour; we will discover new
initiatives by the man on the
job and we must nurse and encour-
age these as the green shoots of
our new society. In the long but
glorious process of building
this new society, we must never
be afraid to try out new methods,
with great patience.

Building the new conscious
discipline is no easy task. It
requires a clear political un-
derstanding of the man who
joined our movement voluntarily
and understands that the strug-
gle demands sacrifice. We must
overcome laziness, selfishness
and poor attitudes to work in-
herited from the pant, where we
sweated for the profits of the
white man. It is the task of
the Works Committee and Produc-
tion Units to build this new
conscious work disciplined The
organisational and practical
work of these organs must be
directed at a single aim; they
must be determined to tiene-
form our mass of volunteers,
our workers and leaders, into
a smooth running united 00lv
lective -- the new detechment!
We want leaders to emerge from
that detachment -- and they
are already beginning to emerge!
We want to see our heroes of
labour rise up -- and we will
see them!

In fulfilling the task of build-
ing the new work discipline the
Works Committee and Production
Units must make creative use of
the methods and techniques at
their disposal, like emulation,
criticism and self-criticism,
publicity, etc. But in the
process of growth it would be
wrong to imagine that we no long-
er need to enforce discipline.
It is the duty of the revolutionary
worker and the entire detachment
;to take the necessary steps to
aefend our goals and the process

of growth. A revolutionary worker combats with great zeal dissident elements, who steal or misuse property of the organisation, who sell clothes donated to us or who hide their laziness or other weakness behind destructive criticism and rumour-mongering which undermines our leadership. The activities of such elements undermine our capacity for action and is tantamount to treason. We will not be afraid to take strong disciplinary measures to deal with such elements, who consistently hinder the progress of our struggle. In some ways, our task is more difficult than at the front, because our tasks require the heroism of everyday work sustained day after day. We must learn to organise our work more efficiently, to pay more attention to the materials and equipment we are using and to raise the productivity to great levels worthy of a people at war! A
Workers learn to improve our own, Comrades, it is the duty of the individual skills through on-

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revolutionary worker ,o partici-
;V; ll the activl;l.s ;l
established organs of our move-
n-at. We rely on the Youth, W(-
men's Section and the RFC to pass
on the aspirations and traditijns
of our movement, to instil in u:
a clear political understanding
of our struggle and its develop-
icnt on all fronts. We also de-
pend on these organs to assist
the Works Committee and Produc-
tion Units to fulfil the main
mission which has been assigned
to our front, and which we have
dealt with ibuve.

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In conclusion, comrades, allow
me to throw out a challenge to
all of us here. Comrades, I am
sure you will agree with me when
I say that we are catered for
by the movement fcr all our ba-
sic human needs, and 4his ob-
viously does not come to us as
easily as we see it during the
distribution of the articles we
receive. All of us get three
meals a day, are housed comfor-
tably, Vc have no se"ious trans-
port problems, we ar: all clothed
from head to foot and above all
we can still enjoy a few luxur-
ies like attending film shows.
It is therefore necessary for all
cf us to sit down and Seriously
consider this question. How much;
are we givinuw back ,0 Oh: own
l.... ml.
tmov_ement? Many of us will see that
:vc CLiL lct aVl will be zslamed
that we give back very little.
So let usl3ut a stop to this ex-
'ploitation of the movement. Let
tus find ways to double our ef-
forts and let us aim at doing ten
times more than we are doing at
lpresent. Let there be a correct
:balance between this give and take.
Let us be able to reply proudly
to the question Comrade O. R.
Tambo put in his January 8th
address: "Are we organised
enough, strong enough and dedi-
cated enough to meet our obliga-
tions to our people?" Let us be
able to answer --

YES, OUR DETACHMENT IS BLTTLE-READY!

IEVERYTHING FOR THE FRONT!

ILONG LIVE THE SPIRIT OF THE

lSUBOTNIKS!

,LONG LIVE THE UNITED ACTION OF

,LNC WORKERS!

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The second item in our Seminar section was submitted by Comrade Lyndall Shnye.

communications. She attended the ob51rver, and had this to say....

As we firmly stood to sing ourNaJattend it was an honour to me.

tional Anthem to open the ANC Workers Seminar, I wondered how the results of the event would

be. I had Only a very vague idea of what it really was all about because I

from school the previous day.

The Seminar was the iirst of its kind in the history of our strug- gle and the fact that I could

She has recently returned from studies in Tele- Works Committee Seminar as an

From

the moment it was declared open, I had a feeling that it was going to the a great success but I must say

lI never imagined it was going to

,bring out such good results nor

had just returned did I ever think it would play

gsuch an important role in my fu- ture as an ANC cadre-worker.

We listened carefully to all the papers presented and had a thor-

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ough discussion of each paper The analysis and definition 3i using simple language. The quality of the presentations showed biggest lessons but the Seminar how well prepared the Seminar had left behind.

been and logically thought about very fruitful discussions indeed. The questions that needed thorough discussion and analysis were referred to the commissions that would discuss the papers related to them. The work of the commissions was marvelous as reflected in the commission reports I personally attended the discussions of the commission on holidays for our workers and there I learned the importance of several issues that I had always taken for granted like the need to rest.

The Seminar, with the guidance of Comrades T.G. and National Commissar, was a school and a challenge to all of us.

I wouldn't be fair to myself if I'd close without commenting on the poor attendance of mainly the Youth (including the students) at the Seminar. I am of the impression that we are not yet what the ANC wants us to be. We still need a lot of political work because otherwise the Seminar would have been the Seminar of all of us and not of the delegates and a few observers. At the same time songs almost had to be pulled out of the throats of the people. In that respect the atmosphere wasn't the best. I have always been of the belief that where the youth is, its presence must be felt. That wasn't the case in the Seminar and I wondered what was wrong with our Youth here.

Perhaps it would help to make some people understand why this seminar meant so much to me if I explain a few things. First of all, the Seminar took place at a time when I had just finished at school and was now to join the work force. I had never had a bad attitude towards workers; on the contrary, I have always respected and admired them but somehow I had never been impatient to be one. I had loved my student life though sometimes I felt I wasn't doing anything for the struggle. It took me years to be convinced that as a student the books were my battlefield. I have always thought that MK was the only really important section or part of our struggle. What I mean is that I was of the opinion that having fulfilled my mission as a student the only place where I'd do something use-

,ful was in MK. It was the Seminar that made me aware of the importance of our workers, that is the ANC workers. At the Seminar, I became aware that the strength of MK and the success of 1.3 activities depended to a certain extent on the other sections of our movement, such as the work era. 'I learned that the battlefield was everywhere and did not depend on the distance from the borders of South Africa.

All in all with the Seminar a new detachment was born, theONE of the workers. This alone revived the spirit of the workers, especially those who have been working for a long time. To us who have just joined the ANC work force, the birth of our detachment is a new challenge. It is our actions and not only words that will prove whether or not we really are battle-ready.

Amandla!

Viva our Workforce!

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STUDENT WORKERS COMMITTEE

The total number of students who are now involved in the Production Units is fifteen: there are 5 students in the Electrical Department; 2 in Agriculture; 1 in the Technical Department; 3 in the Carpentry; 1 in Welding, 12 in the Engineering Department; 1 in the Plumbing, and 1 in Transport. "f '\$v .

The chairman and Secretary of the Committee were invited to attend the Works Committee Seminar. We thank the Works Committee for this invitation. This was more than just being invited; rather it showed the mutual cooperation between the two committees. We have solved the problem of students who were trying to dodge the Somafo afternoon programme by claiming to be working in production units. 'Though there were students who wanted to participate in the production units during the holidays, the Student Workers Committee could not take these students. 'This was due to the preparations for the Education Seminar. Manpower was badly needed to maintain the school surroundings and other activities as part of the Education Seminar. ' '

We appeal to the heads of the production units through the Works Committee that they should not take students, without consulting so as to avoid confusion!!!'

the Student Workers Committee,

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FRGM THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

CHICKENS CHICKENS: CHICKENS

Members of the Mazimhu community rwene-wv99." 'ttttt"

The Poultry Unit has been called to the fore,

cept, since we find it to be beneficial to have production units and the community needs, functions and tasks.

which we gladly accept

the different problems

we became more aware of each others'

The Poultry Unit is probably

united, since you have an actual

'set your breakfast table.

egg production is never

getting the most attention of all the

various conditions of our functioning

Unlike other agricultural products, loss

replaced by eggs from the market.

.. When looking at the production during the year, it is noticeable with that the peak has been around New Year: 1mS eggs/layer/week. From

then on it went down to less than 5, and then slightly up again.

i , The trend has been down starting from the very end of May in all

pens, particularly in those two which were slaughtered a few

weeks ago, at the age of 10-11 weeks. 11 ' V 3

r. In the fourth week of July a new worker, Sirkka, was introduced,

first to assist Andile who has been in charge of the Unit, and

, then to replace him because the final term at school didn't allow

him to continue in the unit more than now and then. At that time

we made some calculations about feeding based on recommended norms

and found out that some of the chickens were overfed while others

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could have been fed more according to their production. 'Changes were made, but perhaps too rapidly, because the old \$locks didn't adapt well; instead their production started to go dowh as the result of both old age and change in feeding. The old chickens (435 layers) were divided into two groups: layere and non-layera. Non-layers were slaughtered. Some low producers were also slaught-
tered.

Unfortunately, due to the difficulties in getting new chicks, we didn't have enough growers to replace theidld chesg, not until now: there is a small flock (208 layers), just starting to lay.

There are many factors affecting production. Chickens are very sensitive ahivals, reacting easily to changes in light conditions, noise, heat and probably the change in daily management, whatever "i it may be. For example, during August the electricity was off several times due to some fault in our'electrical systems. Also . the working schedule has been changed a little, involving more .entering the'pene. These factcrs have to be checked and improved. The future won't be very much better until after 9 weeks when two more_pens (total of 650 chickens) will start to lay. We hope to be able toibrihg them up to reach the highest pcssible productivity. The Poultry Unit, as other Agricultural Units, is undergoing a constructive change, involving larger ind more mcdern facilities, and larger capacity. We hope to overcome our problems, with the a help of your patience and understanding. ' "

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FROM THE ELECITRlVCAL "lDElgszTMENT

P o w E R .

lEverybody in Mazimbu knows of course that we take care of the el-
ectricity supply. Not twibe a week and by hooting, but 24 hours
a day and 7 days a week continuously. Besides that of course we
repair irons, supply bulbs and complain about energy waste. But
i we are doing more at the moment, and that is what this brticle is
about: to inform you a bit about our present activities.

'Since we are preparing Unit 3 and the Tabora community is growing
,fast, we are in need of a third transformer. All those comrades
'want cooking facilities and lights in the evening (some also dur-
ing the day), And a Unit kitchen with cooking for more than 150
persons alsu swallows energy. Well, we started preparations at
the backside of the school complex. Some overhead lines are al-
ready placed and all ground cables in the school area are in.
One of these days they will start building a substation -- our
second permanent one_y- in front of the school Office. At the
same time we will finish the Unit 5 hall and kitchen. '35 you can
see the dormitories are already in use. Even those cosy lamp-
' shades are supplied by us; -N

Things that are not so obvious are our work in the new Medical
i Centre and the Farm Complex. Both are mainly waiting for equip-

Because there is so much casting work gene is is in, I want to say that much of it be done before the rains come), the Site needs a lot of water. We can't start a casting job and then have to stop half way through because the water runs out. It is impossible to build properly that way. We need the water.

-- it was emphasized in the meeting that the pirudts shugli shew more interest in their children's school work. Parents can make an appointment with their child's class teachers to discuss schoolwork, relations between teachers and child, etc. -- Once we made an appeal to the community to help us with repairing toys, -bicycles, swings, etc. Please, if you are interested in making a happy life for our children, come and consult comrades Farida or Monica.

This month, we present the first in what will be a regular feature series. A member of the Somafo Social Sciences Department has agreed to provide us with some material for history for inclusion in every issue of the Bulletin. We can only understand our future if we understand our past. But we can also enjoy the learning process. We hope you enjoy this new feature.-

'44 Years KEG: September 1, 1939: Nazi Germany invaded Poland. This marked the beginning of World War II.

, 0 Years A o: The Coloured People's Organisation (later renamed 1Sept. 1955 the Coloured People's Congress) was formed in South Africa.

.6 Years Ago: September 12,1977:Steve Biko was murdered by South
hfricnn police.

YUSUF DADOOV

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Yusuf Dadoo was born in Krugersdorp in 1909, the son of a businessman. After completing his primary schooling, he was sent to secondary school in India. He then went to the University of Edinburgh in Scotland where he qualified as a doctor. '

He returned to South Africa in 1936 and immediately became active in the Transvaal Indian Congress as part of the "nationalist bloc" which was attempting to radicalise the Congress which at that time was led by conservative representatives of the merchant class. Within a few years he was the acknowledged leader of progressive Indian opinion in the Transvaal. In 1959 he joined the Communist Party of South Africa and in 1945 was elected President of the Transvaal Indian Congress. Cde Dadoo was a leader of the campaign of non-violent resistance to the "Ghetto Act" of 1946 which restricted property rights of Indians. During 'this campaign' he was jailed twice for defying racist laws. In 1950, he succeeded Dr. G. M. Naicker as President of the South African Indian Congress (SAIC). Dr. Dadoo was a tireless champion of Unity among the oppressed people and in 1947 he signed the XunahDadoo-Naicker "Doctors Pact" which was a pledge to cooperate between the ANC and the Transvaal and Natal Indian Congresses. In 1951, Cde Dadoo served on the Joint Planning Council for the Defiance Campaign. During this campaign he was one of the first to be arrested for defying the banning orders that had been served on him earlier. During this period he developed a close working relationship with such leaders of the ANC as Moses Kotane, J. B. Marks, Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu.

Although he was banned throughout the 1950s he played an active role behind the scenes in most of the mass campaigns that took place. In 1956, at the Congress of the Bople, he was one of three people awarded the highest award of the ANC: Isitwalandwe-Seaparankoe. His banning orders prevented him from receiving the award in person. (The other two recipients were Chief Albert Luthuli and Father Trevor Huidlestone.) During the State of Emergency in 1960, Dr Dadoo was one of the leaders of the Congress Movement sent abroad to organise the external mission and worked tirelessly to fulfill this task. After the Morogoro Conference in 1969 he was appointed Vice-Chairman of the ANCIS Revolutionary Council. In 1972, after the death of Cde J. B. Marks, he became Chairman of the South African Communist Party, a position he held until he passed away in September 1983. W

South Africa has lost a great revolutionary, a giant in the struggle for freedom, a man who was in the forefront of the liberation movement for over 45 years.

HAMBA KAHLE COMRADE DADOO.

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