

- * REJECT ALL DUMMY INSTITUTIONS AND STOOGES!
- * CAMPAIGN FOR THE RELEASE OF MANDELA AND ALL OTHER POLITICAL PRISONERS AND DETAINEES!
- * FIGHT FOR NON-RACIAL TRADE UNIONS!
- * BUILD UNBREAKABLE LINKS WITH OUR AFRICAN AND COLOURED COMRADES-IN-ARMS!
- * MAKE OUR GHETTOS, WORK PLACES, SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES AREAS OF STRUGGLE AND CONFRONTATION!
- * RALLY ROUND THE BANNER OF THE ANC AND JOIN THE UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT!
- * SAY A RESOUNDING NO TO THE FRAUDULENT THREE-TIER CONSTITUTIONAL PLAN!
- * FIGHT VARACHIA AND OTHER STOOGES IN SPORT!
- * DO NOT JOIN THE REGIMES ARMED FORCES - TO ENLIST IS AN ACT OF BETRAYAL!

**LISTEN
TO
RADIO
FREEDOM**

Voice of the
African National
Congress
and Umkhonto
We Sizwe on:

Radio Tanzania —

External Service (Dar es Salaam)
on 15435 khz 19 metre band on short wave,
9680 khz 31 metre band short wave,
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, at 8.15 p.m.
SA time
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, at 6.15
a.m. SA time
Sundays at 8.45 p.m. SA time.

Luanda Radio —

40 and 30 metre bands on short wave
27.6 metre band on medium wave.
7.30 p.m. SA time

Lusaka —

31 and 49 metre bands on short wave
6.10 p.m. SA time.

increasing use of women in its forces, and, irony upon irony, has turned to the black masses to bolster its military strength. Tragically, economic deprivation and sinister white propaganda have tempted a handful of blacks to enlist in the fascist armed forces. This is an act of betrayal which must be condemned outright and every effort made to prevent it.

Occasionally the regime and the white press are constrained to admit the military effectiveness of MK. Among several recent engagements, one took place at Vivo near Pietersburg, where a widespread police and commando sweep aided by aircraft and helicopters failed to track down the valiant MK fighters.

Successes like this one will multiply as our dedicated fighters gain experience. These fighters are heroes in the front line of our struggle. Let us include them in our thoughts as we commemorate our heroes, both famous and humble, on December 16th.

Heroes Day is a tribute to the valiant leaders and masses in our struggle, from the days of Boer and British colonialism to the present juncture. The selfless devotion of the innumerable heroes and heroines of our revolutionary movement is an example to us and a reminder that we share responsibility in continuing the struggle and fulfilling their aspirations.

Juxtaposed to the heroes of South Africa are the villains who collaborate with the fascist regime through the South African Indian Council and other Apartheid institutions. Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, in a recent letter to our community, has condemned these traitors and urged our people " to participate with greater intensity and militancy in resisting every aspect of Apartheid " and he is convinced that you " will be among the standard-bearers of freedom ".

RESISTANCE 1978.

Our country is in a state of war. The military budget reached a new record high of R1,550-m in 1978/9. This represents about 19% of the budget and is an increase of almost 5,000% since 1961 - the year of the banning of the ANC and our preparation for the armed struggle. Today the building of the military machine has become the regime's major preoccupation. Nearly 60,000 white civilians were called up for military duty in 1977. For the first time Blacks are being fully incorporated into the military machine.

White schools are also being incorporated into the war machinery and there has been a marked increase in the so-called civil defence units. All this has become necessary because of the upsurge of resistance inside SA.

Today, the revolutionary situation has matured. The struggle of our people, under the tried and tested leadership of the ANC, continues to grow, involving ever increasing numbers of people throughout the country. We are making preparations for the final confrontation and the seizure of peoples' power.

In the last 2 years there have been repeated waves of industrial action and strikes by the black working class, the leading force in the South African revolution. It is conservatively estimated that in 1977 there were 90 strikes involving over 14,000 black workers. In 1978, despite intensified repression, this process has continued. The youth and students throughout the country continue to resist the system and thousands continue to boycott racist education. They are finding new methods of organisation and many are joining the ANC.

People in the urban and rural areas are fighting their forced removals and confrontation with the state apparatus is taking place at all levels. The resistance of our people at Crossroads, Unibell, Vendaland etc is a reflection of this.

Significantly the combat capacity of the ANC and it's military wing MK is steadily being consolidated and strengthened. We have reached a situation where we are not only able to withstand the onslaughts of the regime, but are able to hit back politically and militarily. In various parts of the country,

underground units of the ANC have carried out an increasing number of revolutionary activities, the majority of which are not reported. The regime is trying to hide the true situation, but the extent and nature of the confrontations have forced them to make some admissions. The police have admitted publicly that they have been unable to destroy the ANC and that they are "working around the clock" to uncover ANC units that are carrying out attacks against enemy installations and personnel. White South Africans have been warned that they will have to learn to "live with terrorists".

In June 1978, Zietsman (head of the Security Police), announced that an "estimated 4,000 blacks (mostly members of the ANC) are currently undergoing military training", admitting that South Africa is in a "state of war". Reports indicate that the special police units deployed along vast stretches of the borders are "battling to contain a concentrated infiltration by the ANC military wing, MK". He also revealed that several clashes had taken place between the security forces and freedom fighters in the Eastern Transvaal and other border areas, and that a number of trained and equipped ANC cadres were returning to South Africa.

During this year we have witnessed an increasing number of clashes with enemy forces. In February a police patrol was ambushed and 2 policemen gunned down; in August an MK unit

was forced into confrontation with the regime's elite Task Force and counter-insurgency unit assisted by the Bophuthatswana police. This battle took place near Rustenburg, only 75 miles from Pretoria. It lasted for many hours during which the enemy, using airplanes and helicopters, sprayed the area with gunfire, napalm, defoliants and teargas. It is estimated that at least 10 enemy personnel were killed; In October a major clash took place in an area between Vryburg and Mafeking, about 300km from Johannesburg; during November of this year a patrol sent out to investigate the presence of "terrorists" was ambushed in the Mara district of the Northern Transvaal.

There has also been a series of sabotage attacks. According to reports our freedom fighters are showing a " high level of training and sophistication ". A Rand Daily Mail report stated that there have been 20 " known bombing attacks since 1977 ". Among others, the following incidents took place:

- * On November 24 a bomb exploded at the Carlton Centre;
- * In December 1977 2 more bombs exploded at the centre and a third was defused;
- * On November 30 1977 there was an explosion on a train near Pretoria;
- * On December 6 a bomb outside the Germiston police station caused extensive damage;
- * On December 8 a bomb exploded in the Benoni railway station car park;
- * In March 1978 a bomb exploded outside the headquarters of the

of the Bantu Administration Board in Port Elizabeth;

- * Tragically in the same month a great revolutionary and patriot Makwezi Mtulu, a former medical student and SASO leader, was killed while on a mission.

There have been several other incidents, some have been reported, many have not.

The growing capacity of the ANC is also reflected in the action taken against informers and traitors. Abel Mthembu and L Nkosi, both former ANC members who became state witnesses in many trials, were shot dead. A third traitor was seriously wounded at his home near Durban. Two BOSS agents, Lloyd Ndaba and Orphan Hlubi Chapi have been eliminated.

Our underground propaganda units continue to develop and grow, and pamphlets, posters and other literature of the movement are increasingly being distributed.

The intensified resistance of our people at all levels has resulted in many trials. From reports of these it is clear that ANC cadres are carrying out their work the length and breadth of our country.

We are at a decisive stage of our struggle. The Peoples' Regimes of Angola and Mozambique are being consolidated and Swapo and the Patriotic Front are advancing to victory. The ANC has strong and close relations with these revolutionary forces of Southern Africa.

We also have the allround support of the Soviet Union, Cuba, other socialist countries, as well as all other anti-imperialist and progressive forces throughout the world.

The actions mentioned are a reflection of the intensification and development of our people's resistance. We must, however, guard against illusions of quick and easy victories. Revolution is a process and is determined by various objective and subjective factors. We have to realistically face the problems of maintaining an underground organisation under conditions of fascism and permanent martial law and to grapple with a powerful enemy supported by imperialism. However, the masses have seized the initiative. Undoubtedly there will be setbacks and losses, but the inevitability of our victory is assured - our cause is just and we are engaged in a Peoples' War.

The cadres of MK are not "foreign terrorists" but are our sons and daughters who are fighting and sacrificing their lives to establish a new South Africa, free of racism and exploitation.

The struggle takes various forms, armed and non-armed, legal and illegal. Everybody can and must make a contribution to this noble cause. We call on all our people to rally to the liberation movement, headed by the African National Congress.

OUR STRUGGLE IS JUST - IT MUST SUCCEED!

ON SPORT.

Politics transcends every facet of our lives. A country's economy, educational system, health, housing, cultural and sports activities cannot in any way be considered in isolation from the political standpoint of that country. In South Africa this reality is clearly evident. And yet, the apologists of Apartheid, both within the country and abroad, still try to use the age old argument that somehow sport and politics are two totally separate entities, that they exist independently of each other and are in no way related. To believe this, we would have to deny our experiences of life under the Apartheid regime.

The policy of separate development and racial discrimination totally controls the development, administration and the actual playing of sport in our country. Can we ignore the fact that the regime's racist policies have ensured that the Springbok colours will only be worn by whites, or that, by virtue of the colour of our skin, we receive wholly inferior and inadequate sports facilities in relation to the whites? Today, because of its racist policies, South Africa stands isolated and banned from participation in most of the major world competitions - from amateur golf to weight-lifting and the Olympic Games.

In a desperate effort to overcome this growing isolation, the fascist

regime introduced its plans for "multi-national" sport. The "multi-national" concept considers South Africa to be made up of different nations, African, Indian, White and Coloured, with each group administering and practising sport separately. These separate "nations" as it were would only be allowed to compete against each other at "international" level INSIDE the country and only when other non-South Africans participate. Acceptance of this "Bantustan" approach to sport is really only possible if we forfeit our citizenship rights as South Africans.

Does the fascist regime seriously think that we would be willing to swap our birthright for the occasional opportunity of competing against the whites at "international" level? And is multi-national sport multi-national sport? The answer to both these questions is a resounding NO!

The central issue in South African sport today is that non-racial sport must be played at Club, provincial and national level without exception. The non-racial sports struggle is a direct challenge to the policy of Apartheid, and seen within the context of the unfolding revolution in our country, is a struggle to establish our birthright as South Africans. The revolutionary CALL is for " ONE COUNTRY, ONE NATION " where we shall have an association within which the free development of each shall be the condition for the free development of all! The "multi-national" concept is merely an extension of the

regime's policy of separate development.

Not surprisingly, within a year of it's inception, the "multi-nationals" were exposed as mere window dressing of an unchanged racist sports policy in order to gain re-admission to international competitions. The Professional Players Golf Association put the scheme into perspective when they said "...Black golfers were being used as passports for white golfers to participate in overseas competitions without being harassed by demonstrators..."

Abroad, the response was much the same. The Sunday Times (London) commented that "multinational sport was a contribution to institutionalising apartheid". The African countries gave their reply in a magnificent show of strength and solidarity with the struggling people of South Africa by withdrawing from the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games, because of New Zealand's continued policy of PLAYING WITH APARTHEID!

The initial failure to make "multi-nationalism" acceptable did not lead to it being scrapped, but to a change in tactics. The tactic now employed is one of attempting to subvert the non-racial sports bodies from within, and at the same time using Black collaborators to convince the outside world that non-racial sport is being played in South Africa. Cricket was one of the first to fall victim to this plot. In 1976 officials of the

non-racial SA Cricket Board of Control (SACBOC) led by that arch collaborator Rashid Varachia, misled black cricketers into believing that the white cricket administrators were genuinely interested in establishing mixed, or as the newspapers called it, normal cricket. The President of the racist white SA Cricket Association (SACA) went so far as to announce that the Vorster regime supported the move towards "normal cricket".

An amalgamation of the racial SACA and the non-racial SACBOC led to the formation of the SA Cricket Council whose president is none other than Rashid Varrachia. The non-racial provincial bodies of the Transvaal Natal and Griqualand West joined the whites in "normal cricket". But no sooner had the "normal leagues" started and been publicised internationally was white hypocrisy exposed.

This so-called normal cricket was nothing more than an extension of the multi-national concept. The only difference is that these racially segregated teams were allowed to play against each other at club level. Under the Group Areas Act this means that a visiting team of a particular racial composition must get permission to enter and play sport in an area designated for another race. Making these permits more easily available is not important - the fact that we need permits is. The permit system is an affront to the dignity of all the oppressed people in our country.

Moreover, "Black" clubs complained bitterly of discriminatory arrangements as they found the facilities at the

White clubhouses were for "Whites Only". The newspaper headlines of the day read "Nuffield week for Whites only"... "Jeppe Club's NO to black players" and "Indians quit mixed cricket". Many of the black clubs have withdrawn from the "normal league", reaffirming their principles of non-racialism in sport. But Raschid Varrachia refuses to accept the peoples' demand for non-racial sport and travels the world trying to convince the international community that non-racial sport is played in SA. Rashid Varrachia is a collaborator in the very same mode as the stooges in the Indian Council, and like all collaborators he should be hounded as an agent of racism and fascism in our country.

Unfortunately, the lessons learnt in cricket seem not to be heeded in the football arena. The white SA press is hailing some of the black sports administrators as "the sensible men of sport". Not long ago these same men were virulently attacked by the white press. Are these men compromising themselves for an unprincipled motive? Although the position in soccer is complex and confused at the present moment, the fundamental principle here is non-racialism in sport. It is imperative that soccer bodies declare themselves non-racial and ascertain that this principle is put into practice at all levels of participation both on and off the field. The ideals of the struggle in sport is epitomised in a statement by Hassan Howa President of SACOS, who said "We cannot offer sportsmen who are not 'white' in this country facilities they could get if they played multi-national sport. But we can offer them dignity based on non-racialism. Our facilities, equipment, & all other perks are far less attractive, but our fight for our dignity on the principle of non-racialism will benefit our next generation."