

N 1â\200\2309

[4,6]â\200\234 7

18.The structural changes of MK and the reasons for these changes will throw light on how MK adapted to the different changes to the political environment.

19.The structural changes of MK and the reasons for these changes will throw light on how MK adapted to the different changes to the political environment.

MK HERITAGE

20.Wherever MK had camps it made contributions to the countries who were hosts, camps like Novo Katenga, Hojiya Henda, Funda, Cahito we left structures which if we could agree with the host country could be preserved as a heritage.

21.111 Luanda we had Vianna and the Plot, these could be Visited and certain parts be preserved.

22.Kongwa should be Visited and those aspects that need preservation be preserved. Photos could also be taken. There area also houses that were used by MK in Dar Es Salaam. ,.

23.We could also preserve them by the photos that were taken there and from exhibitions, which we could place in the military history museum.

24.We have graves of MK cadres in various countries we need to discuss with the military history museum about how we could keep those graves in good shape. These are a heritage of i-\20liture generations.

25.In 1978 some works of art that were produced by MK cadres in the camps was sent to the Youth Festival in Cuba. That collection needs to be traced and bought back and kept somewhere.

26.There are many photos that have been in various camps. We need to collect them from various individuals and make a collection, which we could exhibit.

27 .There are also a number of Videocassettes that were shot in various camps depicting an (1 different activities. These are part of MK heritage. We have to collect them and make a collection for exhibition.

28. Another heritage of MK is the posters and banners that were used in various camps during celebrations. If we could find some of them they could form another collections.

29. The collection of revolutionary songs that were sung in the camps, and songs composed by MK cadres and sung by the camp choirs also need to be sought and found. Radio Freedom had tapes of some of the songs we need to collect them.

30. The programmes of radio Freedom are also part of the MK heritage. We need to find them and preserve them.

31 .Amandla Cultural ensembles is a heritage of MK because its members were MK members and it was formed by MK. We need to find the various cassettes made in the various countries, they performed and preserve them. We also need the photos they took in various countries.

32. We also need to get samples of some weapons we used so that they could be exhibited in the military history museum. I am sure that the countries we donated some weapons would be willing to give us samples

CONCLUSION .

33. In the foreword of "Old Africa Rediscovered" we find the statement "If you want to oppress a people you should make sure that you convince them that they don't have a history". A history of MK and the preservation of its heritage will go a long way to develop respect for MK. It could also add to respect for those cadres of MK who are in the SANDF.

8. We need to document the activities of MK from its inception inside the country and its formation.

9. The trials of MK members and their activities need to be recorded and their lives in prisons.

10. The training and areas of training of the various detachments and the activities of the various camps of MK in various countries

11. We need to record the oral history of MK from a representative group of cadres.

12. Those who operated inside the country and those who were in exile.

Those who were in the leadership and ordinary members. Those who were in different detachments and different genders; those who operated in the different regions and mechinaries. Those who trained in various countries.

13. The social life in the camps and the operations in defence of the rear need to be documented.

14. The role of MK in the development of political structures and trade union structures within the country.

STRUCTURE OF HISTORY OF MK

15. History can be written as a chronicle of events and in MK we could therefore chronicle the combat activities. This is but one way of trackling the history MK.

16. An important part of the history is to race the evaluation of strategy and tactics of MK.

17 .The development of the methods of operation of another topic of interest.

MK HISTORY AND HERITAGE

Introduction

1.

I am sure that I am not required to write the history of MK in this paper, nor am I required to write a catalogue of the heritage of MK.

. The full history of MK has not been written. What has been written are snippets of this history in biographies of a number of leaders.

The tendency in the writing of the history of organisations has been to write the role of those who have led the organisations and forget the role of the ordinary members. We need to correct this attitude.

. The White Paper on Arts, Culture, Science and Technology deĩ-\\20lnes

heritage as a sum total of wildlife and scenic parks, sites of scientiĩ-\\20lc and historical importance, national monuments, historical buildings, works of art, literature and music, oral traditions and museum collections and their documentation which provides the basis for a shared culture and creativity in the arts. This deĩ-\\20lnition with surface to guide us in he discussion of MK heritage.

. In this paper we shall examine the structure and guidelines that need to be taken into account in the writing of the history of MK as a heritage to the sons and daughters of those who took part in the activities of MK and future generations of the country.

In dealing wih MK heritage we need to indicate those things that need to be preserved and those things that were creations of MK Cadres like music, ark collections and literature.

GUIDELINES IN THE WRITING OF MK HISTORY

7. The history of MK need to be written in such a way that it is only the history of the role of the leaders but it should include the role of the ordinary members.