

DIREKTORAAT VAN VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING
DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY LEGISLATION

LÉER NR.
FILE NO. 2/

LÉER NR. 8/43/101
FILE NO.

HOOFD
MAIN SUBJECT

officiële landbouworganisatie

ONDERWERP
SUBJECT

Coöperatieve Front Unie

LÉER
FILE

Coöperatieve Front Unie

LÉER GEOPEN
FILE OPENED

LÉER
FILE

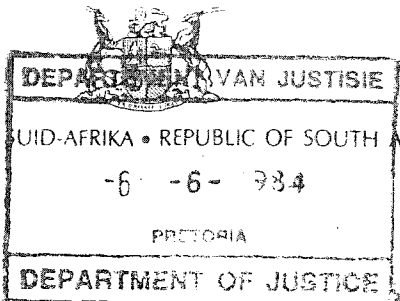
10-1-84

BESKRIJ
DISP

SKRIFTE
IONS

OF GEVAL
OR CASE

AN Ref: 5481/83/B1
U Vers: 9/13/3 (U D F)
Your Ref:



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA • REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Tel. 21-5690
Telegram: GOVAT
17de Verdieping/17th Floor
Sanlam Goue Akker
Sanlam Golden Acre
Adderleystraat/Street
KAAPSTAD
CAPE TOWN

DIE STAATSPROKUREUR
THE STATE ATTORNEY
Privaatsak X9001
Private Bag X9001
KAAPSTAD
CAPE TOWN
8000

30 Mei 1984

Die Direkteur-Generaal
Departement van Justisie
Privaatsak X81
PRETORIA
0001

W P THERON TEEN UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT
(WES-KAAP AREA)

Ek verwys na die bogemeelde geval en die verskeie telefoniese oproepe in verband daarmee tussen u en hierdie kantoor op 25 en 28 Mei 1984.

Soos u reeds van bewus is, is die Applikant se aansoek om verlof tot appèl geweier. Uitsluitend 'n petisie aan die Hoofregter is daar geen verdere remedie vir die Applikant beskikbaar nie. Dit is ook hoogs twyfelagtig of sodanige petisie gerig sal word.

Ek gaan voort met die opstel en takseer van my kosterekening in verband met hierdie saak waarna dit as afgehandel beskou mag word.

F C ELS
nms STAATSPROKUREUR
/zdt

*Henry 2 maande
6/5/84 ✓*
[Signature]
6/5/84

which had brought the application granted by Rose-Innes J, that body was, by consent between the parties, substituted as first respondent.

At the commencement of the hearing before us Mr Van Schalkwyk, who appeared on behalf of applicant, informed the Court that applicant was not proceeding with the application against second and third respondents, and that applicant tendered to pay their costs. These two respondents were not parties to the proceedings before Rose-Innes J and there was no need for applicant to have joined them in the first place.

The said public meeting was scheduled to take place at 8 p.m. on 24 October 1983 as one of a series of meetings organised by first respondent in order to declare its opposition to the proposed constitutional changes, and to persuade the public to vote against such changes in the referendum which was to take place the following month.

The said order granted by applicant prohibiting the said meeting was served on respondents at 12,45 p.m. on 24 October 1983. At 2,45 p.m. second respondent consulted first respondent's attorney, one Ebrahim Mohamed, and instructed him to apply to Court for an order setting aside the prohibition order. Second respondent and Mohamed thereafter consulted counsel in connection with the proposed application. At about 4,10 p.m. Mohamed informed

the applicant by telephone that an urgent application to the Supreme Court to set aside the prohibition order

"was being considered". Further telephonic discussions between applicant and Mohamed followed, the last one taking place at approximately 6,12 p.m.

At 6,30 p.m. the application to set aside the prohibition order was heard in chambers by Rose-Innes J. This was done in the absence of the present applicant. No papers of any kind were filed, nor had any been served on the present applicant. After hearing oral evidence the learned Judge granted the application at 7,40 p.m., intimating that his reasons would be handed down later.

From the judgment it is quite ^(a) clear that the learned Judge acted on the assumption that the present applicant had been given sufficient notice of the application, not only for him to have been personally present at the hearing, but also for him to have obtained legal advice by consulting the Deputy State Attorney. It is equally clear from the judgment that the ^(b) learned Judge furthermore acted on the assumption that the present applicant had deliberately decided not to consult the Deputy State Attorney nor to appear to give his reasons for issuing the prohibition order. In this regard I refer to the following passage

which appears at p 20 of the judgment:

"In the present case respondent had notice of the application. The notice was short due to the extreme urgency of the case, but that was due to the short notice given to applicant that its meeting had been prohibited. Be that as it may, respondent had opportunity to place before the Court his reasons for apprehending that the meeting would seriously endanger the public peace, but elected not to do so. Respondent had opportunity to consult the office of the Deputy State Attorney in regard to opposing the application, but elected not to appear at the hearing of the application".

There are also other passages to the same effect in the judgment.

(c) On the assumption that applicant was deliberately absent from the hearing the learned Judge proceeded to draw an inference that no or insufficient ground existed for the granting of the order. In view of the fact that he considered that a prima facie case had been established the learned Judge also held that the onus of proving that he acted within the limits of sec. 46(1) of Act 74 of 1982 rested upon applicant and that by failing to appear he failed to discharge this onus.

On Mohamed's own affidavit, filed in opposition to the present application, it is difficult to see how the learned Judge could have made the assumption which he did.

Mohamed states that when he first spoke to applicant at 4,10 p.m. he told applicant no more than that an application

"was being considered". Mohamed does not state at what time a firm decision was taken to go ahead with the application. He refers in his affidavit to a telephone call which he received from applicant between 4,30 p.m. and 5,00 p.m. to the effect that the latter had been unable to get in touch with the office of the Deputy State Attorney, and that he was going home. Mohamed then goes on to state in his affidavit that "having decided to make the application, we attempted to reach the applicant and the learned judge". He consequently twice telephoned the applicant at his home without success. At 5,50 p.m. the applicant returned his call and he then told the applicant that an application would be made and that he was trying to contact Rose-Innes J. who was the duty Judge, to arrange a hearing. Applicant then told him that he had still not succeeded in contacting the Deputy State Attorney.

According to Mohamed it was only at 6,10 p.m. that he succeeded in contacting Rose-Innes J at his home. The Judge told him that the application would be heard in chambers at 6,30 p.m. He immediately thereafter, at about 6,12 p.m., telephoned the applicant and informed him accordingly.

From the foregoing it is clear that applicant was
for the first time informed at 5,50 p.m. that an application

would in fact be made. It is also clear that until he established contact with Rose-Innes J at 6,10 p.m., Mohamed was not able to give applicant notice of the time the application would be heard. It could certainly not have been required of applicant to come to the Supreme Court after Mohamed's telephone call which he received at 5,50 p.m., and to wait there in anticipation of a possible application that evening. By 6,12 p.m. it was clearly too late for applicant, who lives in Durbanville, to have come to the Supreme Court in time for the hearing at 6,30 p.m.

With regard to what was said between applicant and Mohamed during their telephonic discussion at 6,12 p.m., the latter states in his affidavit that in the course of his oral evidence he told Rose-Innes J that applicant had informed him that he would not be present at the hearing but that he was available on the telephone if required. Mohamed also states in his affidavit that applicant told him that there was insufficient time for him to reach the Supreme Court. It appears from his affidavit that Mohamed did not convey this to the learned Judge.

Mohamed states further in his affidavit that he gained the impression during this final telephone discussion that applicant's attitude towards the application for the setting aside of the prohibition order was one of indifference.

Mohamed goes on to give his reasons for this statement, namely that applicant, when told of the application at 6,30 p.m., expressed no surprise at the fact that no papers had been served on him, and that applicant said that he would not be able to attend the hearing, but would be available on the telephone if required.

It is probable that the impression of indifference now deposed to by Mohamed was also conveyed to Rose-Innes J, and that this also contributed to the learned Judge's assumptions that applicant had deliberately elected not to consult the Deputy State Attorney nor to be present at the hearing.

In my view Mohamed's inference that applicant was indifferent to the application was not justified. The essential fact is that when applicant was informed at 6,12 p.m. that the application would be heard at 6,30 p.m. it was quite impossible for him to be in court at that time and, in fact, at any time until 7 p.m. This is applicant's estimate of how long it would have taken him to reach the Supreme Court from his home at Durbanville. In view of this it is difficult to see what more the applicant could have been expected to do but to make it clear that he was available at home if required. The meeting was due to take place at 8 p.m. and it is quite understandable that applicant did not think of suggesting a postponement of the

hearing, as has been suggested by Mr Marais on behalf of the respondents. I furthermore find it hard to understand how the fact that applicant did not express surprise at the absence of any papers could have led Mohamed to think that applicant's attitude was one of indifference.

In my view the facts attested to by Mohamed are not such that they could possibly have justified the inference that applicant had sufficient time to put his case in Court but deliberately elected not to do so.

With regard to the assumption by Rose-Innes J that applicant had deliberately elected not to consult the Deputy State Attorney, I have already referred to Mohamed's affidavit to the effect that he was informed by applicant at 5,50 p.m. that he had not yet succeeded in contacting the Deputy State Attorney. Although John Robert Whitehead, who appeared for first respondent at the hearing before Rose-Innes J, states in his affidavit that he informed the learned Judge that applicant had been advised to contact the Deputy State Attorney, neither he nor Mohamed suggests that they informed the learned Judge that applicant had told Mohamed at 5,50 p.m. that he had tried to contact the Deputy State Attorney but had been unable to do so. The learned Judge was thus clearly left under a mistaken impression in this regard.

In his affidavit applicant sets out his unsuccessful attempts to get in touch with the office of the Deputy State Attorney. The affidavits of William Croome, who is the Control Magistrate of Wynberg, Edward Carroll, the Deputy Sheriff of Wynberg, Charles Francois Wapenaar van Zyl, the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Peter Ludwig May, a civil Magistrate of Cape Town, all corroborate the applicant's statements in this regard.

Applicant states that it came as a complete surprise to him when Mohamed informed him at 6,15 p.m. that the application would be heard at 6,30 p.m. He told Mohamed that it was impossible for him to reach the Supreme Court in time and added that Mohamed knew his telephone number and that he would leave immediately for the Court if required.

Under the circumstances it seems to me that the order was erroneously granted in the absence of applicant because of the mistaken assumptions by the learned Judge that applicant had deliberately decided not to consult the Deputy State Attorney nor to appear at the hearing to put his side of the matter.

It was submitted by Mr Marais

that neither party had any further legal interest in the matter and that the application should be refused as the issue was no longer alive and was now academic in view

of the fact that the prohibition had in any event lapsed.

In my view the issue is not, as Mr Marais has suggested, applicant's good name. The issue is whether the order granted by Rose-Innes J was wrongly granted and whether sufficient grounds exist for its rescission.

Rule 42(1) entitles any party affected by a judgment or order erroneously sought or granted in his absence, to apply to have it rescinded. It is a procedural step designed to correct an irregularity and to restore the parties to the position they were in before the order was granted. The Court's concern at this stage is with the existence of an order or judgment granted in error in the applicant's absence, and in my view it certainly cannot be said that the question whether such an order should be allowed to stand is of academic interest only. In any event, it is "very doubtful" whether it is necessary to establish that a reversal would confer a benefit upon applicant. See Featherstonehaugh v Suttie 1913 T.P.D. 171 at 178.

The Court has a discretion whether or not to grant an application for rescission under rule 42(1). In my view the Court will normally exercise that discretion in favour of an applicant where, as in the present case, he was, through no fault of his own, not afforded an opportunity to oppose the order granted against him, and when, on ascertaining that an order has been granted in his absence, he

takes expeditious steps to have the position rectified.

Mr Marais submitted that in the short time available there was nothing further which respondents could have done. But the learned Judge did not purport to grant the order because he considered that the circumstances were such that an order should be granted without applicant being given an opportunity to put his side of the matter. He granted the order because he understood that applicant had had such an opportunity but elected not to avail himself thereof.

Having regard to the above considerations and generally to the circumstances of the present case, I am satisfied that it is just and equitable that the relief sought should be granted in terms of rule 42(1). It is therefore not necessary to consider whether in terms of the common law applicant would also have a remedy.

With regard to first respondent's application for certain passages in applicant's replying affidavits to be struck out, I am not satisfied that any prejudice was caused by the passages in question.

The following order is accordingly made:

1. The application is granted and the order made by Rose-Innes J on 24 October 1983 in case No.10648/1983 is set aside.
2. First respondent is ordered to pay applicant's

costs, including the costs of the application

to strike out. Such costs to include the costs

consequent upon the employment of two counsel.

3. Applicant is ordered to pay the costs of second and third respondents and any wasted costs occasioned by the citation of the United Democratic Front.

.....
SCHOCK, J: I concur.



UDF. Here. 10/1/84

PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE HON. LOUIS LE GRANGE, MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

In a statement issued by the communist controlled African National Congress (ANC) in Lusaka they inter alia call upon the White population to go to the polls on 2 November and vote "no" in the referendum as an act of rejection of the apartheid system.

They also state that they are against White privilege and are asking the White electorate to vote against it by voting no.

They urge the White electorate that by voting "no" they will be joining the overwhelming majority of their people, Black and White, in their various organisations, trade unions, women, youth, teachers and UDF and numerous such organisations who reject the division of their country and people. They repeatedly call upon the White electorate to vote "no".

I am also in possession of reliable information that the ANC intends during the next few days to disrupt the referendum campaign by violent means.

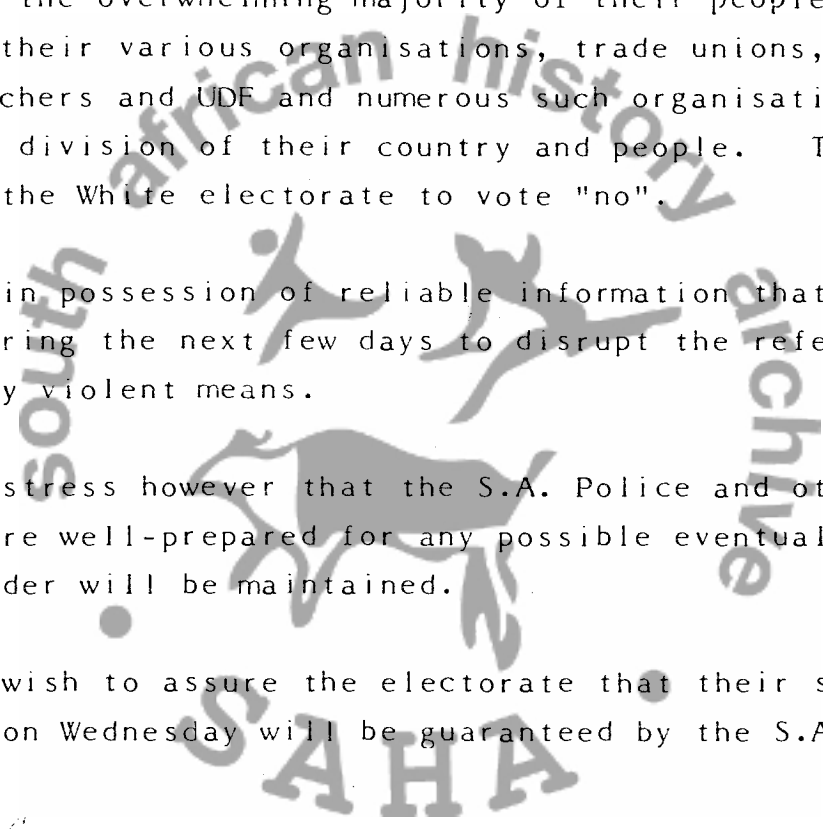
I want to stress however that the S.A. Police and other security services are well-prepared for any possible eventuality and law and order will be maintained.

I further wish to assure the electorate that their safety at the polls on Wednesday will be guaranteed by the S.A. Police.

LOUIS LE GRANGE
31 OCTOBER 1983
PRETORIA

ADU. BOSCH

V4 - Bere of UDF 10/1/84
F. P. 10/1/84



121

2/4/2/121

2/4/2/1 (DRVo)

J D du Bruyn

263527

DIREKTEUR VAN VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING
PRIVAATSAK X655
PRETORIA
0001

1983-10-08

Die Kommissaris van die
Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie
Privaatsak X302
PRETORIA
0001

OPE BRIEF GERIG AAN EERSTE MINISTER DEUR UDF: U S.7/18/12/1 VAN
28 OKTOBER 1983

Die inhoud en trant van die konsepanwoord wat u bogemelde
diensbrief vergesel het, is uiters riskant, tensy daar oor
daadwerklike getuienis beskik word rakende die UDF se ver-
bintennisse met die ANC en kommunisme. Dadoo se sterfbed-
verklaring en Thabo Mbeki se uitlatings kan kwalik as stawende
getuienis in die betrokke verband aangewend word.

Daar word aan die hand gedoen dat die UDF se brief geïgnoreer
word en dat selfs geen ontvangserkenning gestuur word nie.

DIREKTEUR VAN VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING

Bere op UDF leer

2/4/2/121

2/4/2/1 (DRVo)

J D du Bruyn

263527

DIREKTEUR VAN VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING
PRIVAATSAK X655
PRETORIA
0001

1983 -10- 28

Die Kommissaris van die
Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie
Privaatsak X302
PRETORIA
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Mr. A. BOSCH

DIREKTEUR VAN VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING

Bosch/83

*Beve op UDF se lede
Bosch/83.*

V-Prins
27.10.83



P/sak-P/Bag X302 Tel. adr.-add. "KOMPOL"

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Navrae/Enq.:	[REDACTED]
TEL.:	214511 x 232

VEILIGHEIDSTAK
SECURITY BRANCH
HOOFKANTOOR
HEAD OFFICE
PRETORIA
0001

1983-10-28

- A. Die Direkteur-generaal
Departement van Justisie
Privaatsak X81
PRETORIA
0001
- B. Die Direkteur van Veiligheidswetgewing
Privaatsak X81
PRETORIA
0001

OPE BRIEF GERIG AAN EERSTE MINISTER DEUR U D F

A.& B.1. 'n Afdruk van UDF se brief tesame met 'n konsep-antwoord word u per hand toegestuur, vir dringende kommentaar en aanbeveling t.o.v. wenslikheid of 'n antwoord verstrek moet word al dan nie. Indien u sou voorstel dat 'n antwoord verstrek behoort te word, sal u aanbeveling t.o.v. die inhoud daarvan, waardeer word.

[REDACTED]
n/ KOMMISSARIS : SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE
[REDACTED]



UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

P. O. Box 25063
FERREIRASTOWN
2048

25th October 1983

The Honourable Prime Minister
The Prime Minister's Office
Union Buildings
Pretoria
0001

Skie SVR

Konsep antwoord arb.
Dit hoef nie tank te wees
nie. Mistien wil u raad-
pleeg met samewerking en
ontwikkeling sowel as wet + orde

Rob Sotie
26.10.8.

Sir,

The United Democratic Front (UDF) wishes to draw your attention to a series of arbitrary bannings of a wide range of its public meetings to discuss your Government's new proposals on the constitution and the "Koornhof Bills".

The Front is an alliance of community, church, political, worker, professional, student, women and youth organisations of democratic and non-racial outlook. A little more than four hundred organisations launched this Front on August 20, 1983 at Mitchell's Plain - Cape Town. Today there are over five hundred and thirty organisations affiliated to it and the number of its affiliates continues to grow by the week. Its importance may be gauged from the fact that on August 20, independent observers estimated the number of people represented by the UDF at 1,5 million. We can safely assert that there are close to two million people now represented in it. This is a significant section of our country's population.

The UDF was launched for the purpose of mobilising and expressing opposition to the implementation of the recently enacted Constitution Act as well as the Black Local Authorities Act, the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill and the Black Community Development Bill. The so called "new deal" is being imposed without any consultation with the people most intimately involved in its implementation and is opposed also because it entrenches apartheid. Under it the unity of our people will be undermined, the workers of our country will continue to be divided along racial lines, students will continue to suffer under unequal educational opportunities, the religious and cultural life of our people will remain crippled, the oppression and exploitation of women will continue and family life will further deteriorate. In addition recreation and non-racial sport will suffer.

Pf. Mo

And, at a time/...

And; at a time when important debates on the future of our country are being conducted both at home and around the world, we believe that it is a great error on the part of your Government to refuse to heed the voice of all these people who comprise the United Democratic Front. Since the national launch of the UDF in August ⁽³⁾ your Government has banned practically every meeting of the Front as well as those of its affiliates or of other organisations of the people who are opposed to your Apartheid policies.

Your Government has gone to the extent of banning a meeting of the Secretariat of the UDF in Johannesburg. It is pertinent to indicate that this meeting was concerned with purely administrative matters of the UDF. To suggest, as your prohibition order claimed, that "public peace would be seriously endangered" if it went ahead, is as devoid of truth as it is far-fetched.

It is clear therefore that the banning of these meetings is inspired by motives other than the professed maintenance of law and order. And, in the context of growing opposition to your Government's proposals, it is impossible to escape the obvious conclusion that these banning are calculated to create a false impression both externally and internally - an illusion of acquiescence in and support for apartheid as enshrined in the Constitution Act and related legislation.

We condemn this undemocratic style of government and must remind you that the escalating racial and violent conflict in our country and on its borders with our neighbours is a result of the deeds and misdeeds of successive white governments since the Union Act of 1910. Indeed, this new set of proposals, if implemented, will only exacerbate rather than ameliorate human and race relations in this country.

We appeal to you and your Government to desist from what is clearly a dangerous path of confrontation and conflict upon which you are presently intent. The authoritarian methods of deciding the future of our country such as the whites-only referendum, the banning of public meetings held for discussing it and the suppression of any meaningful opposition to your apartheid grand designs can only land our country and its people in disaster.

We sincerely believe that a speedy and harmonious solution to the country's problems can be found. To this end we call upon your Government not to implement the Constitution Act and not to enact the Koornhof Bills ⁽³⁾. We urge you to release all political prisoners unconditionally, ⁽⁴⁾ to lift the bans on those who are silenced and restricted and to recall those who have been forced into exile by the inhuman and racist policies of successive White minority Governments. The ⁽³⁾ chosen leaders of all our country's people can then sit together in an atmosphere free of fear and suspicion to work out a constitution based on the will of the people - a constitution acceptable to all.


As a first step/...

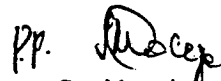
P.P.

As a first step in this democratic direction we suggest that you refrain from banning public meetings convened by the UDF, its affiliates and other organisations opposed to apartheid. As mature and responsible citizens we have an obligation to participate in the process of shaping the future of our country. It would be irresponsible of us to sit back complacently and entrust such a grave responsibility to one racial group - whether that group be Black or White.

Your Government must heed this voice of reason, respond to the urgency of this moment in our country's history, and abandon its present disastrous course.

Yours faithfully


A. Gumede
PRESIDENT


P.P. Mphahlele
PRESIDENT



KONSEPBRIEF

The Presidents
United Democratic Front
P O Box 25063
FERREIRASTOWN
2048

Gentlemen, (Alternatiewelik - Dear Mr Gumede and Mr Mpetha)

The Prime Minister has asked me to reply on his behalf to your letter of 25 October 1983.

Your description of the Front as an alliance of community, church, political, worker, professional, student, women and youth organisations of democratic and non-racial outlook may be accurate in itself but it conceals the fact of the UDF's links with a banned organisation, namely the SA ANC and through that organisation, with the South African Communist Party and therefore international communism.

You will undoubtedly be aware of the Government's attitude to communism and you will therefore understand that the Government must take note and react accordingly to such statements as the one made by the late Mr Yusuf Dadoo on his death-bed, namely "The years of painstaking work by the Party (SA Communist Party) and the ANC are showing results. There is the continued tremendous growth of internal, organised opposition exemplified by, among other events, the momentous gathering in Cape Town during last month which launched the United Democratic Front. ... The mass of our people are united as never before to engage in an all-out

battle for the overthrow of the apartheid regime. It is our task and our revolutionary duty to ensure that our proud history of struggle bears fruit; that guidance and direction is clearly given; that the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism are correctly understood in the context of our struggle".

It would be difficult to find a clearer indication that your so-called democratic and non-racial organisation is to be used by the disciples of Marxism-Leninism to further their own aim of spreading international communism by revolutionary means.

Similarly Mr Thabo Mbeki stated recently in a radio-interview in Zambia, in reply to a question "... the first thing that we should say, is that indeed your assessment of the importance of the United Democratic Front, the ANC leadership agrees with. We think it's a very important development". Here again is an unquestionable link with a banned organisation which has repeatedly stated its intention of overthrowing the South African Government by violent means. If further evidence of the UDF's links with the ANC are required, your choice of Nelson Mandela as a patron provides it.

There is little doubt that the seeds of revolution and of violence are inherently present in the United Democratic Front and it is the belief of the Government that it is completely justified in its conviction that meetings and gatherings of the UDF have the potential to lead to a breakdown of law and order.

Yours faithfully

Private Secretary
to the Prime Minister



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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 231

PRETORIA, 28 SEPTEMBER 1984

No. 9442

PARLEMENT VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

RAAD VAN VERTEENWOORDIGERS

VAKATURE IN DIE KIESAFDELING STEINKOPF

Ooreenkomstig artikel 189 van die Kieswet, 1979, verklaar ek hiermee dat daar weens die oorlye van mnr. George Andrew Links op 21 September 1984 'n vakature ontstaan het in die verteenwoordiging in die Raad van Verteenwoordigers van die kiesafdeling Steinkopf.

J. J. H. VICTOR, Sekretaris van die Parlement.

Parlementshuis, Kaapstad.

25 September 1984.

PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VACANCY IN THE ELECTORAL DIVISION OF STEINKOPF

Pursuant to section 189 of the Electoral Act, 1979, I hereby declare that on account of the death of Mr George Andrew Links on 21 September 1984, a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the House of Representatives of the Electoral Division of Steinkopf.

J. J. H. VICTOR, Secretary to Parliament.

Houses of Parliament, Cape Town.

25 September 1984.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2198

28 September 1984

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LYS/LIST P84/91

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

No. 2198

28 September 1984

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P84/9/40	<i>Student Struggle News Bulletin</i> —Vol 1, No 3, Sept/Oct 1984	Students Publications Project, Crawford	(e)
P84/9/41	<i>No Peace without Justice!</i> (Kleefseël/Sticker)	Qibla, Claremont	(e)
P84/9/61	<i>Say no to Apartheid—Don't do your elective in South Africa!</i>	Anti-Apartheid Health Committee, London	(e)
P84/9/62	<i>Anti-Apartheid Health Committee for liberation in Southern Africa</i>	Anti-Apartheid Health Committee, London	(e)
P84/9/63	<i>Which Way WPA?</i> (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)
P84/9/64	<i>Eric Binga says no to the Racist Army in Namibia!</i> (Voubiljet/Leaflet)	Printed by Community Press, London	(e)
P84/9/66	<i>Apartheid Terror</i> —Guess who pays for it? (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)
P84/9/67	<i>Satis—Action urgent action against political repression in Southern Africa</i>	SATIS, London	(e)
P84/9/68	<i>Barclays out of Namibia!</i> (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)
P84/9/73	<i>U-Botha Uyadeiela</i> (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	UDF Township Area Committee, Salt River	(e)
P84/9/74	<i>UDF News</i> —Apartheid puts on new clothes (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	UDF, Salt River	(e)
P84/9/75	<i>UDF Nuus</i> —Apartheid trek nou nuwe klerre aan (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	UDF, Salt River	(e)

UDF NEWS

Newsletter of the United Democratic Front



APARTHEID PUTS ON NEW CLOTHES

Botha's new government is about to open. The opening of the apartheid parliaments is being greeted with jets, bands, flags and lots of fanfare. Apartheid is about to put on new clothes and lipstick. But the people will not be celebrating - no matter how pretty it looks, we know the heart of apartheid remains cold and cruel.

Why pay to entertain the govt.

On the Grand Parade, a whole circus has been set up. The government is spending thousands of rands to enjoy themselves. Thousands of rands to build a stage, to fly jets past, to sing and dance. Thousands of rands for fine banquets with plenty of expensive food and wine. Thousands of rands from the taxes that we pay.

We have shown where we stand:

This government will be celebrating without the people. We have shown where we stand. We refused to vote in the Coloured and Indian elections. The African people have no say at all. Botha, Hendrikse and Rajbansi can rejoice and celebrate, but they must remember that no-one supports them. They must know that we will never accept them. We think they have no right to be there and should get out.

This is no time for a circus! Our wages are low; we have to cut back on food and clothes. Taxes get heavier and heavier. Why should we pay to keep the government entertained.

Our leaders are in jail

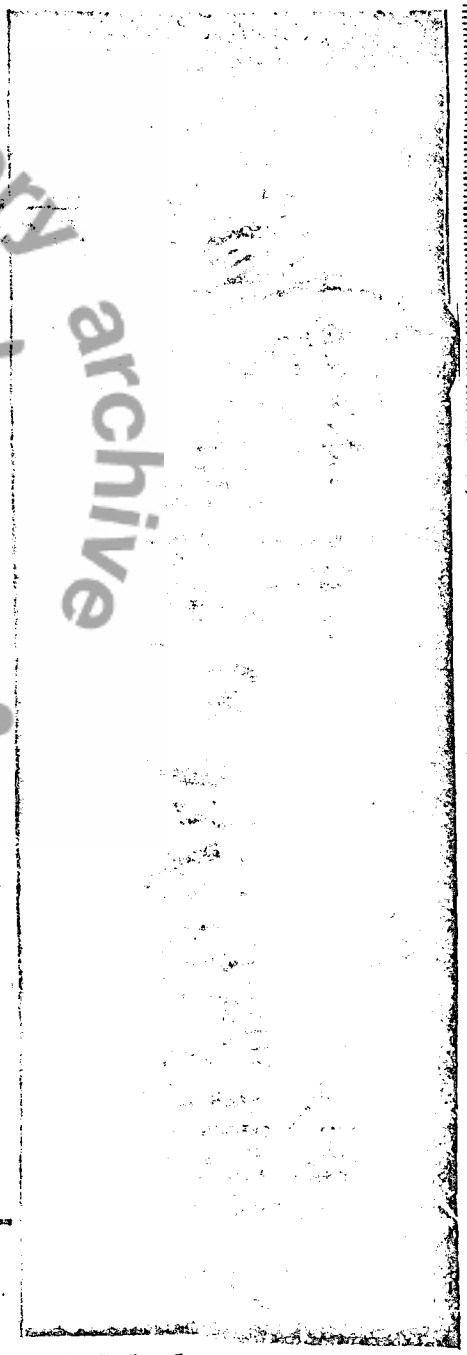
This government of Botha, Hendrikse and Rajbansi insults us with its celebrations. It wastes our hard earned money. Worst of all, it refuses to hear our voice. It uses violence to try and crush us. It locks up our leaders.

The minister of so-called Law and Order is hunting high and low for our President, Archie Gumede and our other leaders after the courts had released them. In the Transvaal, our Publicity Secretary and many others are locked up in jail. The people that we elect are hunted like criminals, while the government we reject parades around like kings.

We have had enough!

We want to say that we have had enough! Our patience is wearing thin. We are not going to sit around quietly and watch while the government plays with our lives.

The UDF calls on the people: Let us resist this new deal. Let us call for the release of our leaders. Let us take the future into our own hands. Let us go forward in the way we want. Let us go forward to freedom.



**THIS IS NO TIME FOR A CIRCUS
WE WILL NEVER ACCEPT THEM!**

Violence on the Vaal - UDF says to Botha:

THIS IS YOUR WORK!

Near Johannesburg, there is an area called the Vaal Triangle. The people of these townships - Sharpville, Sebokeng, Evaton - have always suffered the same problems as people elsewhere in South Africa. Wages and rents that force people to go hungry. Gutter education, Pass laws.

But three weeks ago, the people in these townships said: This is enough. We cannot suffer more. While Botha and his puppets parade their new deal parliaments our rents are going up. We are hungry. Our children are desperate. We are tired of dummy councils and puppet leaders. We will not live with our heads bowed anymore. We are human beings. We want to stand tall and proud in this our country.

So the people stood up and said NO to apartheid. They said NO to Botha, Hendrikse and their own puppet leaders. They said NO to all the insults that get heaped on them daily.

And then it was the same old story. The story of 1976; the story of 1980. The police came in. There were sjamboks and tear-gas. There were freedom songs and stones. And there were bullets and death.

Every day they picked up dead bodies. Dead children. Dead mothers and fathers. Dead puppet leaders. Day and night for three bitter weeks, the people of the Vaal Triangle have been under siege. Violence and bloodshed rule Sharpville, Sebokeng and Evaton.

We want to say to Mr Botha Mr Hendrikse and Mr Rajbansi. This is your work. You are responsible for every drop of blood that stains the streets of the Vaal Triangle. You are responsible for the beaten and broken bodies of our children. You are responsible for every stone that has been thrown. Every puppet leader who has been jailed.

There will never be peace in our land while three quarters of our people have no rights. There will be violence as long as we are insulted with low wages and gutter education. Your constitution can only bring violence and sorrow to our land.

But we also want to say to our brothers and sisters in the

Vaal Triangle: We stand with you. Your anger is our anger. Your pain is our pain. But just as we share this anger and this pain, so too we will one day share our freedom. We will work and build this freedom, together, so that one day this land will again be called our own.

UDF MEETINGS

NO TO APARTHEID PARLIAMENT

Hanover Park Civic Centre

MONDAY 17 SEPT. 7.30pm

RELEASE OUR LEADERS

Claremont Civic Centre

WED. 19 SEPT. 8pm

STOP PRESS

Six UDF leaders were still in the British Consulate in Durban on Friday. They are in hiding from the police after a court released them from detention last week. In a statement, they said: "We are firmly dedicated to the realisation of a free and democratic society for all South Africans. The threatened redetention of us will not deter us from the course we have set".

Meanwhile the British Labour Party called on the British government to assist the detainees "whose only crime is to seek basic freedoms for their people".

UDF NUUS



APARTHEID TREK NOU NUWE KLERE AAN

Botha se nuwe parlement gaan nou open. Die apartheid parlement word geopen met jets, flaggies, orkeste en 'n hele sirkus. Apartheid trek nou nuwe klere en lipstiffie aan. Maar die mense sal dit nie vier nie ongeag hoe mooi dit lyk, ons weet dat die hart van apartheid nog steeds koud en wreed bly.

Ons het gewys waar ons staan

Hierdie goewerment gaan sonder die mense fees vier. Ons het geweer om in die kleurling en indier verkiesing te stem. Die africans het glad nie 'n se nie

Botha, Hendrickse en Rajbansi kan maar rond dans en partytjie hou maar hulle moet onthou dat niemand hulle ondersteun nie. Hulle moet weet dat ons hulle nooit sal aanvaar nie. Ons dink dat hulle g'n reg het om daar te wees nie en hulle moet daaruit!

Hoekom moet ons vir die goewerment se plesier betaal?

Om die parade is daar 'n hele sirkus. Dit verkwis geld waarvoor ons moet hard werk. Duisende rande vir die verbou van 'n verhoog, om jets oor te vlug, om te sing en te dans.

Duisende rande vir etes met duur kos en duur wyn. Duisende rande van die belastings wat ons betaal.

Ons leiers is opgesluit

Die goewerment van Botha, Hendrickse en Rajbansi beledig ons met hul feesviering. Hulle verkwis ons geld. Die ergste is dat hulle weier om ons stem te hoor. Hulle gebruik geweld om ons te breek. Die Minister van sogenoemde Wet en Orde soek oral vir ons President, Archie Gumede en ons ander leiers nadat die Supreme Hof hulle vry gelaat het.

In die Transvaal, is ons Publisiteits Sekretaris en baie anders in die tronk opgesluit. Die mense wat ons kies word soos diere gejaag terwyl die goewerment wat ons verwerp soos konings rondloop.

Dis nou genoeg

Ons wil se dat ons nou genoeg gehad het! Ons geduld is op. Ons gaan nie agteruit sit en kyk hoe die goewerment met ons lewens speel nie. Die UDF maak 'n beroep op ons mense: laat ons die nuwe bedeling teenstaan. Ons eis die uitlating van ons leiers. Laat ons die toekoms in ons eie hande neem. Voorwaarts op 'n wyse wat ons kies. Voorwaarts na vryheid.

**ONS HET GEEN TYD VIR DIE
SIRKUS!**

**ONS SAL HULLE NOOIT AANVAAR
NIE!**

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UDF

4 unions say no to UDF

South African 31-8-83

FOUR leading trade union groupings have decided at this stage not to join the United Democratic Front (UDF) or any other groups campaigning against the new constitution and the "Koornhof Bills."

However, the groupings — the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), the General Workers' Union (GWU), the African Food, and Food and Canning Workers' Unions (AFCWU and FCWU), and the Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association (CTMWU) — have reiterated their support for all "progressive" organisations opposed to the new constitution and other apartheid laws.

Mr Johnson Mpu-kumba, national presi-

dent of the GWU, said the GWU was still busy with the formation of a new trade union federation, which was their top priority at the moment.

"This is not to say we reject the UDF, which we would consider joining if we had a mandate from our members," he said. "We wholeheartedly support any organisation which is progressive and democratic and we are prepared to assist in their campaign."

Mr Joe Foster, general secretary of Fosatu, said their unions had members who supported a large number of political organisations. To side with just one organisation would divide Fosatu's membership.

"While we are encouraging our members to take part in progressive community organi-

sations, we are not as an organisation prepared to affiliate to the UDF at this stage — though our executive will consider their approaches," he said.

Mr Foster said the big tasks ahead for Fosatu were trade union unity and the development of working-class leadership.

The AFCWU and FCWU said in a statement on Monday that they supported the UDF's stand and encouraged their members to take part in campaigns against the new constitution and other apartheid laws.

"However, our first responsibility as a union

is to the workers, and their foremost need is a federation which can unite workers' organisations and organise unorganised workers. Till this is done, it won't be possible for the working class to take the lead in the struggle for one united, democratic South Africa."

Mr John Erendzen, general secretary of the CTMWA, said that to retain their unity, and in view of the impending federation, the workers had decided not to join the UDF or any other body opposing the constitution, though individual members were encouraged to play an active role. — Sapa.

HA

The Star

U D F: what room for compromise?

FOR nearly a quarter of a century South African politics has carried on as if a cohesive internal black opposition did not exist. Since the banning of the ANC and PAC in 1960, black dissent has surfaced only in forms which were illegal, fragmented or easy to ignore. Yet the undercurrents were always there. They have now surfaced, planting themselves openly on the political map through the launching of the United Democratic Front. Representing some 400 national and community organisations across the land with perhaps 1 million followers, the successful inaugural meeting in the Cape at the weekend injects a new factor which cannot be ignored.

The UDF has the support of some key names and movements in current extra-parliamentary dissent and links them directly with some of the most potent figureheads from the Fifties — Nelson Mandela, Helen Joseph, Mrs Albertina Sisulu and others. Its manifesto pledges itself to a "single, non-racial and unfragmented South Africa."

No one can quarrel with that statement as a broad and long-term ideal, but as shorthand for a unitary state in which a mass vote gives black nationalism instant and total power, the manifesto loses much of its professed moderation, or at least its potential for unity and

some broad consensus. There ought to be room for compromise. Yet no thinking South African can argue about some of the specific targets mentioned: the divisive new constitution, Group Areas, racial fragmentation, migratory labour, the "Koornhof Bills." The problems are likely to arise with how uncompromisingly the new movement interprets its one-man, one-vote ideals.

Will it reject the support of Inkatha and Chief Buthelezi (conspicuous among the non-invited) because they choose to work from within the present system? Will it spurn white moderates, such as the PFP, who see a solution in terms of a federally structured South Africa? Will it ignore hundreds of thousands of truly moderate coloured and Indian citizens? If the UDF does not leave itself room for compromise it will cut off support from several areas. Moderate whites are likely to be scared away from supporting it (and perhaps driven to support Mr P W Botha's plans as a "lesser evil") and moderate blacks may be pushed into conflict with it. Instead of fostering its ideals of unity and non-racialism, the new movement might end up driving the country towards even greater division and polarisation. Its next move ought to be a far-reaching assessment of immediate objectives.

South Africa cannot afford to ignore this

major new force.

THE formation of the United Democratic Front as a national organisation campaigning against the government's constitution plan is an event in danger of being overlooked in the white electorate's consciousness.

The white political parties have been so involved in formulating their own attitudes and trying to keep or gain a body of white support, that the opinions of those the government is not consulting have been largely ignored.

But what has been happening in the more radical quarters of the political spectrum may prove every bit as important to South Africa's future politics as the government's own policy directions, and white acceptance or rejection of those directions.

Instead a string of separate political organisations such as the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress, the Congress of Democrats and others, and repeated police action against radical leadership, it has been some years since any unified political action has emerged from those quarters.

Instead, a string of separate student, religious, cultural and



trade union movements sprang up, while provocative leaders such as Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev Allan Boesak and Dr Nthato Motlana took the headlines.

Earlier this year a crystallisation process began.

To the political pole of Azapo, were attracted the black consciousness extremists who see South Africa as being divided into a ruling white class and an oppressed class of all the other races they collectively call "black." They reject co-operation with white radicals and believe in total non-co-operation with any political institutions created by the white-controlled State.

At a congress at Hammanskraal in June, a National Forum adopted a "Manifesto of the Azanian People," a rallying creed that set them up in opposition to the Charterists who back the non-racial ANC

"Freedom Charter" of 1955.

The United Democratic Front flows from the Charterist nucleus, bringing together 400 organisations of various kinds into a non-racial, radical movement of some considerable potential clout.

How the National Forum and the UDF proceed to give expression to their commitment will determine both their effectiveness and their chances of surviving in the face of the government's repressive inclinations and machinery.

First target of the UDF appears to be the coloured and Indian communities (now being wooed by the government with the aim of gaining their co-operation and participation in the new constitution deal).

Clearly the UDF aims to unite those groups into a solid phalanx of resistance capable of undermining the viability of the proposed political system and destroying the credibility of those coloured and Indian leaders willing to take part in the envisaged system.

Both the NF and the UDF have strong anti-capitalist leanings and a commitment to a majority rule unitary South Africa, their differ-

ences essentially springing from disagreement on non-racialism and black consciousness.

Efforts have been made to bridge those differences for the present as being of lesser importance in their present struggle. It was Bishop Tutu who tried to pour oil on troubled waters by asking at the NF Hammanskraal congress: "What does it really matter whether you say you are an exponent of black consciousness and somebody else is an upholder of the Freedom Charter?"

In the circumstances of the fight over the introduction of the new constitution, it may well happen that the simmering personality and ideological differences of those two political schools will be obscured for a time. The thrust of their political effort is first to win maximum rejection of the government plan.

The rivalries cannot long remain in suspense, because the fate of the constitution plan will probably be decided in the course of the coming few months.

Then it will be necessary for the NF and the UDF to spell out more clearly their policies — what

they stand for quite as much as what they oppose.

Certainly the UDF manifesto adopted in Cape Town this week is very woolly on constructive policy, though full of unspecific political idealism.

Before they ever get to policy detail, however, the method of their resistance is vital to their survival. From a position of powerlessness, they seek impact. Yet anything they do which disrupts the existing order (the very purpose of their political activities) will bring the government down on their heads.

Success in their campaign could quickly turn to catastrophe.

But then the government by now should also know that repression of radical movements does not end the problem. Resistance just emerges in a different form each time.

That is why a more intelligent political reaction to these movements of growing strength should be to meet black political aspirations rather than suppress them.

The cut and thrust between the government and these organisations deserves the full attention of everyone concerned with politics.

Am. The Stars 23/8/83

Three words form basis for liberation

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Three "little words" expressed the seriousness of the struggle behind the formation of the United Democratic Front: "all", "here" and "now".

They were coined by Dr Alan Boesak, the main speaker at Saturday's national launch of the UDF at Mitchell's Plain.

"We want all of our rights, we want them here and we want them now," he said.

"We have been waiting so long, we have been struggling so long. We have pleaded, cried, petitioned too long now. We have been jailed, exiled, killed for too long. Now is the time," Dr Boesak said.

The applause which greeted the words summed up the mood of the 12 000 strong crowd.

"We are here to say that there are rights that are neither conferred by nor derived from the State.

"You have to go back beyond the dim mist of eternity to understand their origin. They are God-given. We are here not to beg for those rights, we are here to claim them," he said.

Although regarded as the inspiration behind the UDF, Dr Boesak sought no official position but was elected as a patron.

The list of patrons reads like a "Who's Who" of the liberation struggle. It includes jailed ANC leaders, Mr Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Govan Mbeki and Mr Dennis Goldberg.

It also includes the first person to be put under house arrest in South Africa, Mrs Helen Joseph, described at the meeting as the "mother of the liberation struggle".

Messages of support and solidarity from all

over the world poured into the meeting.

Local and international Christian, labour and anti-apartheid groups lent their voices to the campaign against the Government's proposed constitution.

They also gave wholehearted support to the broad-based non-racial alliance which makes up the UDF.

Speakers like UDF Transvaal executive member Mr Aubrey Mokwena fired the crowd with words such as: "Do not pray like missionaries who close their eyes when they pray, but rather like revolutionaries who pray with their eyes open."

A more mellow note was sounded by Congress-Alliance veteran Mr Archie Gumede, who was elected one of three UDF national presidents.

"Slogans are not enough. Sweat and labour, careful thought and careful actions are needed," he said.

The system had many ways of provoking people and rash action played into the hands of the Government.

Impulsive action would have ill effects on the movement as would people who acted in isolation.

"We must avoid adventures and we must act consciously and with determination until we overcome," he said.

The other presidents elected were Mrs Albertina Sisulu — Walter Sisulu's wife — and Mr Oscar Mpetha, veteran trade unionist and community leader.

The recently unbanned Mrs Sisulu was unable to attend as she had been remanded in custody to face charges under the Internal Security Act while Mr Mpetha was ill in hospital.

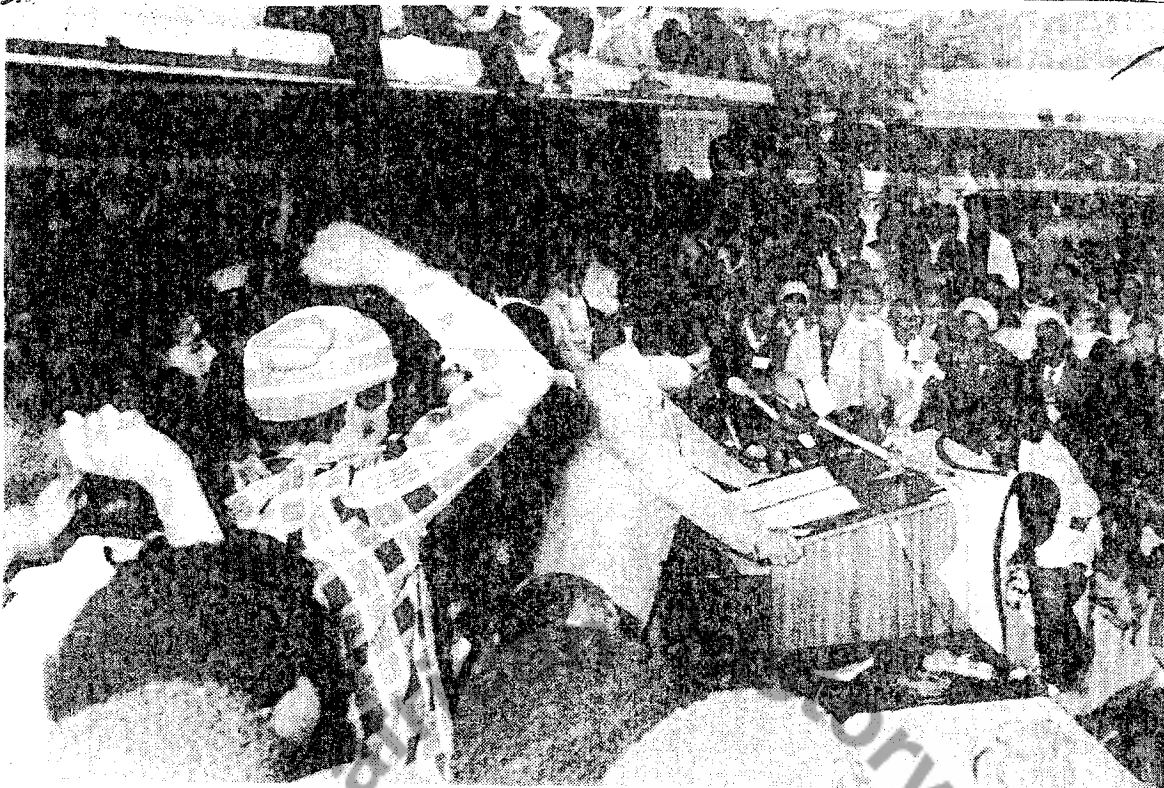
While Mr Gumede is

the only active UDF president, the new party has no predominant personalities due to its decentralised structure, which includes about 400 groups.

At the launch, the emphasis was on non-racialism. White people were urged to "join the struggle for justice and peace".

Dr Boesak said: "It is not true that apartheid has the support of all white people. We must not allow our anger against apartheid to become the basis for a blind hatred of all white people."

archive



UDF patron Dr Alan Boesak addresses the exuberant 12 000-strong crowd.

Full text of the UDF declaration

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Delegates to the United Democratic Front congress in Cape Town at the weekend adopted a declaration which pledged to fight the Government's constitutional proposals and Bills of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The declaration reads: "Freedom-loving people of South Africa say with one voice to the whole world that we cherish the vision of a united democratic South Africa based on the will of the people, and will strive for the unity of all our people through united action against the evils of apartheid and economic and all other forms of exploitation, and in our march to a free and just South Africa we are guided by these noble ideals:

"We stand for the creation of a true democracy in which all South Africans will participate in the government of our country.

"We stand for a single, non-racial, unfragmented South Africa, a South Africa free of Bantustans and Group Areas.

"We say all forms of oppression and exploitation must end.

"In accordance with these noble ideals we join hands as community women's, students', religious, sporting and other organisations and trade unions to say no to apartheid.

"We say no to the Republic of South Africa Constitution Bill — a Bill which will create yet another undemocratic constitution in the country of our birth.

"We say no to the Koornhof Bills which will deprive more and more African people of their birthright.

"We say yes to the birth of the Unit-

ed Democratic Front on this historic day.

"We know that this Government is determined to break the unity of our people, that our people will face greater hardships, that our people living in racially segregated and relocated areas will be cut off from the wealth they produce in the cities, that rents and other basic charges will increase and that our living standards will fall, that working people will be divided race from race, urban from rural, employed from unemployed, men from women.

"Low wages, poor working conditions, attacks on our trade unions will continue, students will continue to suffer under unequal education created to supply a reservoir of cheap labour.

"Ethnic control and unequal facilities will remain, apartheid will still be felt in our classrooms.

"The religious and cultural life of our people will be harmed.

"The sins of apartheid will continue to be stamped on the culture and religions of our people. The oppression and exploitation of women will continue.

"Women will suffer greater hardships under the new pass laws, women will be divided from their children and families.

"Poverty and malnutrition will continue to disrupt family life.

"The brunt of apartheid will still be carried by our families, non-racial sport will suffer, there will be less money for the building of sports facilities, and forced separation will deal non-racial sport a further blow.

"We know that apartheid will continue, that white domination and exploitation will continue, that forced removals,

the Group Areas and the Bantustans will remain.

"We know that there will not be an end to the unequal distribution of land, wealth and resources of the country, that the migratory labour system will live on to destroy family life.

"We know that the Government will always use false leaders to become its junior partners and to control us.

"Our lives will still be filled with fears of harassment, bannings, detentions and death.

"Mindful of the fact that the new constitutional proposals and Koornhof measures will further entrench apartheid and white domination, we commit ourselves to uniting all our people wherever they may be in the cities and countryside, the factories and mines, schools, colleges and universities, houses and sports fields, churches, mosques and temples, to fight for our freedom.

"We therefore resolve to stand shoulder to shoulder in our common struggle and commit ourselves to work together to organise and mobilise all community workers, student, women's, religious and other organisations under the banner of the United Democratic Front, consult our people regularly and honestly, and bravely strive to represent their views and aspirations, educate all about the coming dangers and the need for unity, build and strengthen all organisations of the people, and be united in action against these Bills and other day-to-day problems affecting our people.

"And now therefore we pledge to come together in this United Democratic Front, and fight side by side against the Government's constitutional proposals and the Koornhof Bills."

COMMENT

Unwise to restrict growth of UDF

Sowetan
22/8/83

THE NUMBER of people who attended the United Democratic Front (UDF), apart from being impressive was over and above all comfortably representative. The choice of officials, from the patrons right down to the most junior officer, seems splendid and studded with extraordinary personalities.

It seems evident that anybody who stands in the way of the UDF at this juncture will only be courting derision. We are perhaps glad to see that Azapo has been supportive of this rally.

For whatever your views about the movement it must be admitted that they have put together the kind of professional job that can only be impeded by direct Government action. And that is the kind of action we would like to advise the Government not to contemplate.

It is necessary for organisers of such conferences to mount the kind of constructive occasion that would make even their enemies appear silly and politically naive.

While we are about that, we believe it is about time that our politicians on the opposition become as wily as the biblical snake and as careful as the dove. There is just no need for breast-beating and giving your constituents the misguided idea that victory is around the corner.

There is a lot of spade-work to do and governmental opposition that might try to destabilise this move. The bogus pamphlets distributed before the Cape Town rally are an indication of this. There is no doubt that the more aggressive the UDF seems to be the more radical attacks against it are going to be.

We believe all the people of South Africa should be made aware that organisations formed to oppose the government are not necessarily disruptive of progress in the country. It is obvious that the UDF has a responsible agenda that does not look at violence, for instance, as a tactic for political persuasion. If this kind of confidence is instilled in the minds of the people, particularly if it is stressed that the movement is working towards peace and stability for all, then it will grow.

This we believe, will also make things somewhat difficult for those who are so desirous of physically disrupt the movement.

Among the resolutions passed at the conference that are very interesting is the one that rejects the sale of state-owned houses in the townships. It was resolved too that opposition against forced removals should be recognised and become part of the agenda.

The conference called on the government to repeal the Group Areas Act and urged communities faced with removal to organise opposition.

Sowetan 22/8/83

Huge crowd at UDF launch

THE FORMATION of the United Democratic Front (UDF) highlights the crisis that apartheid and its supporters have created for themselves, Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches told the UDF rally in Cape Town this weekend.

The launching, held at the Rocklands Civic Centre in Mitchell's Plain, Cape Town, was attended by more than 12 000 people, making it one of the biggest political rallies since the Congress of the People held in Kliptown in 1955.

Although the organisers had expected the rally to be a success, the massive turnout from throughout the country was beyond their expectations.

The crowd swelled steadily from 9 am and when the emotional rally ended in a frenzied mood of speeches and songs, more than 12 000 people were jampacked into the main hall and adjoining tents with a massive television screen.

Dr Boesak said people had reached a stage where they did not beg for their rights but claimed them.

After the repressive measures of the 1960's the Government had expected the people to be immobilised by fear. "Instead they find a rising tide of political and human consciousness that swept away complacency and shook South Africa to its very foundation," Dr Boesak said.

Dr Boesak said blacks should not allow their anger at apartheid to become the basis for a blind hatred of all white people. "Let us not build our struggle upon hatred and hopes for simple revenge. The nature and quality of our struggle for liberation cannot be determined by the colour of one's skin but rather by the quality of one's commitment to justice, peace and human liberation," he said to a tumultuous

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

roar from the crowd.

Three presidents were elected: Mr Oscar, Mrs Albertina Sisulu and Mr Archie Gumede. Mr Popo Molefe was elected national secretary and Mr Mosioa "Terror" Lekota publicity secretary.

The organisation's patrons include: Nelson Mandela, Mrs Martha Mahlangu, mother of Solomon Mahlangu, Hassan Howa and all prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment under the security laws.

Messages of support were received, including those from Swapo, Bishop Desmond Tutu and various international organisations.

The speakers at the rally included Mr Aubrey Mokoena of the Release Mandela Committee, Helen Joseph, Mr Samson Ndou of the General and Allied Workers Union (Gawu), Mrs Francis Baard and Sheik Gamiet Gadier, chairman of the Muslim Judicial Council.

Mr Ndou said the unrest of 1976 marked a point of no return and had left a memory in the minds of freedom-loving people which could never be erased.

The organisation condemned the support that the United States and Britain gave to South Africa. "We demand the immediate end to the United States and British Government's support for the South African Government and we reject the policy of constructive engagement."

The UDF said it did not purport to be a substitute movement to accredited people's liberation movements.

A declaration outlining the organisation's objectives was adopted and this read in part: "We pledge to come together in this UDF and fight side by side against the Government's constitutional proposals and the Koornhof Bills."

Various resolutions on the Group Areas Act, housing, cost of living, and education were passed.

archive



'n DEEL van die gehoor by Saterdag se stigtingsvergadering van die United Democratic Front in die Rocklands-gemeenskapsentrum in Mitchell's Plain.

UDF wil oor plan inlig

'n NUWE buite-parlementêre beweging, die United Democratic Front, wat Saterdag in Mitchell's Plain in Kaapstad gestig is, het gister 'n strategie begin uitwerk teen die Ontwerp-Grondwet en die sogenaamde Koornhof-wetgewing. Die swart-oorheersde hoofbestuur van die UDF, wat geen leier het nie, maar drie voorsitters, het toe vir die eerste keer vergader.

Op 'n perskonferensie ná Saterdag se stigtingsvergadering het hoofbestuurslede gesê hul eerste taak sal wees om die mense in te lig oor die wetgewing en die implikasies daarvan. Verdere optrede sal deur die hoofbestuur in oorleg met die mense bepaal word.

Alle geld vir die UDF is tot dusver bygedra deur lid-organisasies, het een van die mede-tesouriers, mnr. Robbie Bugwaneen van Natal, gesê. Die UDF maak daarop aanspraak dat hy sowat vierhonderd organisasies van oor die hele land verteenwoordig.

BOESAK

Saterdag se stigtingsvergadering in die Rocklands-gemeenskapsentrum, wat deur sowat agtduisend mense bygewoon is, het ordelik verloop. Die grootste gros was jong mense - wit, bruin, Indiër en swart. Sover vasgestel kon word, het geen vooraanstaande lid van die Progressiewe Federale Party, in wie se gelede buite-parlementêre optrede al sterk bepleit is, die byeenkoms bygewoon nie.

Hoewel berig ontvang is dat die onlustepolisie in die

omgewing was en hoewel drie polsiemotors op 'n afstand opgemerk is, het die polisie nooit opgetree nie, het mnr. Zac Yacoob, tussentydse skakelbeampte van die UDF, gesê.

Die hoogtepunt van die vergadering was die toespraak van dr. Allan Boesak, voorsitter van die Wêreldbond van Gereformeerde Kerke, wat vroeër die dag as een van die beskermhare van die UDF aangewys is. Hy is kort-kort toegejuig.

Dr. Boesak sal blykbaar nie 'n toonaangewende rol in die nuwe beweging speel nie, aangesien hy vooraf gesê het dat hy sy taak op die kerklike eerder as die politieke terrein sien.

Sestien beskermhare en

'n bestuur van onder andere drie voorsitters is aangewys deur sowat seshonderd afgevaardigdes, wat die oggend en die middag vergader het. Hulle het ook 'n beleidsverklaring opgestel en 'n aantal beskrywingspunte aangeneem.

MPETHA

Onder die beskermhare is Nelson Mandela en Walter Sisulu, wat tronkstraf uitdien, die gelyste Helen Joseph, die ingeperkte dr. Beyers Naudé en Johnny Issel, die krieketbaas en oud-Sacos-voorsitter mnr. Hassan Howa en die voorsitter van die Muslim Judicial Council, sjeg Nazzeem Mohammed.

Die drie voorsitters is die 73-jarige Kaapse gemeenskapsleier Oscar Mpetha, wat op R1 borgtog vrygelaat is hangende 'n appél teen sy skuldigbevinding aan terrorisme; mev. Albertina Sisulu van Transvaal, vrou van Walter Sisulu; en mnr. Archie Gumede, prokureur van Natal en voorsitter van die Bevry-Mandela-komitee.

Die twee Wes-Kaaplandse ondervoorsitters is mnr. Christmas Tinto, gemeenskapsleier van Guguletu, wat in 1965 en in 1978 suksesvol geappelleer het teen tronkstraf op Robbeneiland; en mnr. Joseph Marks, pendelaar van Steenberg en bestuurslid van die Cape Areas Housing Action Committee.

The Star 20/8/83

Massive backing for UDF rally

Bogus pamphlet campaign unable to prevent anti-Nat forces gathering

By David Braun

Grassroots support for what could be the largest anti-Government coalition in recent years, the United Democratic Front, swelled on the eve of today's mass rally in Cape Town.

In spite of a countrywide bogus pamphlet campaign which sought to sow confusion about the event, more than 5 000 people from all parts of the country were expected to converge on Mitchell's Plain near Cape Town for the launching of the UDF, an all-embracing front of organisations from every race group and with divergent philosophies, but united in their opposition to apartheid.

Four giant television screens have been installed in a marquee to accommodate the overflow of people expected at the Rockland's Civic Centre.

At least five video teams and an international film company were expected to join the large Press corps covering the meeting.

Preliminary meetings in the Cape Peninsula on Thursday attracted more than 1 000 people, including one meeting in Observatory addressed by Mr Mosiwa "Terror" Lekota, a senior Natal member of the UDF, which was attended mainly by whites.

Mr Lekota told his audience: "It is significant for any black to be invited by white opponents of apartheid. Generations of whites will be grateful to you. The bitterness felt in the country will be mitigated by your participation."

The organisers were hoping that the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Perez de Cuellar, expected in South Africa on Monday for talks on the Namibian question, would attend the rally.

A UDF spokesman said a telegram had been sent to Dr Perez inviting him to "honour the rally with his presence" and to meet the executive committee.

Meanwhile, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), which is not sending delegates to the rally because it has not yet negotiated common ground with the front, has denied responsibility for pamphlets which smeared the UDF as "the old white-dominated SA Communist Party/ANC alliance dressed up in a new guise".

Mr Muntu Mweza, the secretary general of Azapo, dismissed the pamphlets, which purported to have been published by Azapo, Sacos and the National Forum Committee, as mischievous and irresponsible.

He said the pamphlets obviously emanated from people who were short-sighted and who sought to perpetuate what they regarded as irreconcilable differences in the approach to liberation.

Mr Frank van der Horst, chairman of Sacos, also denied that the pamphlets had been issued by his organisation.

More pamphlets, purporting to be issued by the UDF, were distributed in Cape Town yesterday, stating that today's rally had been postponed to October because of "expected state repression, including strong indications of mass arrests at the rally".

It is uncertain what the Government's response will be to the rally.

One of the candidates for the leadership of the group, Albertina Sisulu, was detained by security police earlier this month shortly after a Press conference about the group's aims.

The UDF's immediate purpose is to oppose proposed Government constitutional reforms which would grant limited power sharing to coloureds and Indians for the first time, but which would continue to exclude blacks from the political process.

The Star 19/8/83

Thousands expected at Cape launch of UDF

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Internal liberation politics are expected to reach a high-tide mark this weekend with the Cape Town launch of the nationally organised United Democratic Front.

As busloads of supporters from four provinces head for the Rockland Civic Centre, organisers are readying themselves for a crowd of 5 000 at tomorrow's public rally to launch the UDF into national politics.

The event is a culmination of resurgent political interest expressed through scattered township residents' organisations and labour bodies over the last four or five years.

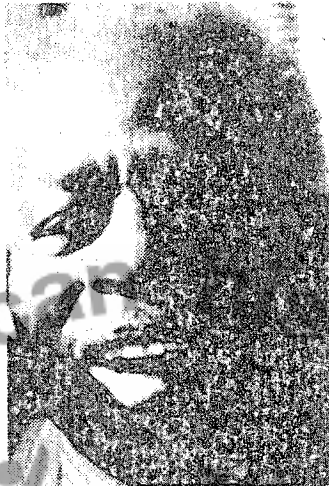
UDF, the creature born of this process, is quite unlike other radical opponents of apartheid — past or present.

In contrast to the Congress Alliance of the 1950s, which was a close grouping of well-established national organisations, and the Black Consciousness bodies, which operated as individual units, the UDF is a loose association of over a hundred organisations, large and small.

Affiliates range from localised tenants' groups to large labour bodies — such as the Council of Unions of South Africa and the General and Allied Workers' Union — and from provincially-based political bodies, like the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congresses, to student organisations, such as the Azanian Students' Organisation and the Congress of South African Students.

What binds them together, according to a statement of principle to which all affiliates subscribe, is the belief in a future "non-racial, unitary state in South Africa, undiluted by racial or ethnic considerations as formulated in the bantustan policy" and in a united struggle of "all democrats regardless of race, religion or colour" to achieve this vision.

Although UDF leaders have repeatedly stressed that the organisation is a front — a coming together of independent or-



Oscar Mpetha ... serious candidate for presidency despite facing a prison term.



Mrs Albertina Sisulu ... UDF is determined to maintain links with resistance tradition.

organisations in a specific line of action — and that members retain autonomy, the success of UDF will lie in holding the active allegiance of its many and varied members.

Commenting on this on the eve of the national launch, a spokesman for the national secretariat said he believed strong UDF regional organisations, established in the seven months since the organisation, were believed to be the key to cementing the front.

He said provincial bodies had been set up after months of consultation with members and prospective members in the Western Cape, Transvaal and Natal. Interim committees existed in the Eastern Cape and Free State, he added.

The tasks of the weekend's gathering will be to adopt a national constitution, to elect a national leadership, to revise the declaration of principles and to draw up guidelines for a programme of action.

The constitution is expected to be based on existing regional structures. It is understood to allow for a symbolic leadership — by way of patrons — as well as practical leadership. In a recent Transvaal UDF council meeting it was suggested that patronage would be reserved for those who were barred by practical considerations from participating — exiles, the

banned and imprisoned.

Three frontrunners seem to have emerged for presidency of the front — veteran Cape trade unionist Oscar Mpetha, Natal lawyer Mr Archie Gumede and Transvaal women's leader Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of jailed African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu.

The fact that Oscar Mpetha is a serious contender despite facing a prison term for a Terrorism Act conviction, and Mrs Sisulu, despite being in custody and facing charges under the Internal Security Act, is a measure of UDF's determination to retain links with the resistance tradition that dominated the pre-Sharpeville era.

Yet the UDF has been careful to point out that it does not view itself as a simple successor to the Congress tradition, nor is it bound by the Freedom Charter, which the Congress Alliance formulated.

The cornerstones of the UDF are non-racial, democratic beliefs. "Although the declaration of principles will be revised at the national meeting, its essence will not change," the spokesman asserted. The programme of action is also expected to retain central features of the guidelines set out in January when UDF was first mooted. Prime among these was resolute opposition to the Constitution Bill.

UDF-pamflette' deur 'wanhopiges' versprei

DIE verspreiding van geheimsinnige pamflette in die Kaap is die werk van mense wat desperaat is om vandag se stigtingsvergadering in Mitchell's Plain van

'n landwye United Democratic Front in die wiele te ry, het een van die organiseerders gesê.

Mej. Cheryl Carolus, sekretaris van die Wes-Kaaplandse UDF, het gesê drie verskillende pamflette met vals inligting is gister in Mitchell's Plain en Elsievier en omgewing en op die kampusse van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland en van Kaapstad versprei.

In die een pamflet kondig die UDF aan dat vandag se vergadering tot 8 Oktober in Sharpeville uitgestel is omdat inhegtenisnemings op groot skaal vandag ver wag word. Die UDF ontken dat hy dié plakkaat versprei het, en die vergadering gaan voort volgens beplanning, het mej. Carolus gesê.

Sy weet nie of polisie-optrede beplan word teen mense wat die vergadering gaan bywoon nie, maar as dit sou gebeur, sal dit wys dat die staat nie bereid is om 'n demokratiese proses toe te laat nie.

Die ander twee plakkaate gee voor om deur die Cape Youth Congress en deur Sacos, Azapo en die National Forum uitgereik te wees. Sacos het ontken dat hy iets daarmee te doen het, en die byeenkoms van die Cape Youth Congress, wat volgens die ander plakkaat vandag gehou word, is reeds verby, het mej. Carolus gesê.

Sy meen dat die plakkaate nie vandag se vergadering in die wiele sal ry nie, maar eerder die teenoorgestelde uitwerking sal hê.

Sowetan 19/8/83

Hoax pamphlets slammed as bid to sabotage UDF rally

MYSTERIOUS pamphlets purporting to have been issued by the **United Democratic Front (UDF)** announcing the postponement of the UDF rally in Cape Town tomorrow are a hoax.

The national secretariat of the UDF has described the pamphlets as a hoax meant to confuse

By **ZWELAKHE SISULU**

the people and sabotage the rally.

The pamphlets were distributed in the Newclare-Bosmont area in Johannesburg. The pamphlets were flung from a speeding car and in other areas posters

announcing the postponement of the rally were displayed.

The pamphlet read: "The interim national executive of the UDF has decided, with much regret, to postpone the national rally which was

to have been held at Cape Town on August 20, 1983."

The rally, the pamphlet said, was being postponed because of "expected State action".

The secretariat of the UDF said in a statement: "This is the action of those who fear

the growing unity of our people under the banner of the UDF.

"These malicious manoeuvres by those who seek to divide our people are sure to fail as has happened in the past. Nothing, but nothing, will stop this great march towards unity and freedom."

