

Farewell Dear Comrade!

On the evening of Friday, 31st July, hirelings in the pay of the South African racist regime cold-bloodedly murdered Comrade Joe Gqabi, a member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC at his residence outside Salisbury, Zimbabwe. This criminal act of terrorism reflects the desperation of the enemy who can no longer contain or suppress the upsurge of the revolutionary forces that are gaining ground by the day inside the country, under the leadership of the African National Congress.

Comrade Joe Gqabi, a son and a product of the liberation struggle, symbolises these indomitable forces of resistance to oppression and exploitation. His was a life of struggle and sacrifice. He dedicated the whole of his life to the cause

of liberation. He served a twelve-year sentence on Robben Island together with some of the top leaders of our movement - Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki, Kathrada and others.

During all these trying moments of his life, the enemy could not break his will and commitment. On his release from Robben Island, he continued with the struggle under dangerous conditions of illegality and police persecution. This led to his arrest on charges under the so-called Terrorism Act, in the well-known Pretoria 12 Trial of 1977. Ultimately he was forced into the External Mission of the ANC where he continued with his leadership role undeterred.

The tragic and untimely departure from the scene of struggle of this gallant son of our country is

a great loss to our Movement and the oppressed people. We dip our revolutionary banner in memory of our fallen leader and hero. We pledge to advance the struggle, for which Comrade Joe lived and sacrificed his life, to new and higher levels.

THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES!

Comrade Joe Gqabi was given a State funeral by the Zimbabwean government. He was laid to rest at the Warren Hills cemetery, Salisbury, 9th August. See MAYIBUYE Supplement for a coverage of the funeral.



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On the 13th of August, a unit of the People's Army shelled the Pretoria base of the fascist Army, Voortrekkerhoogte with rockets from a 122mm launcher destroying, among other targets, the officers' mess and an admir-

al's residence. The 122mm "DKZ-B" rocket-launcher is, according to the enemy, the heaviest and has the longest range of all known single-shot missile launchers. A few days before this valiant attack, units of MK

destroyed power-stations near Pretoria, Ermelo (photo: bottom left) and Middleburg and many other enemy installations in other areas of the country. The attack on Voortrekkerhoogte attests to the growing strength of MK and forms part of the heightened offensive by the people, on all fronts - a harbinger of the era ahead.

In the next issue of MAYIBUYE we shall discuss the significance of the escalation of the armed struggle and the role each one of us can play in this offensive.



Turn to Page 2 for the first article in a series on the debate currently taking place in the country about the Freedom Charter and the role of white democrats in the struggle.



'A seasoned political leader'

— COMRADE PRESIDENT, O. R. TAMBO

Comrade Prime Minister,
Honourable Ministers,
Members of the Diplomatic Corps,
Esteemed Zimbabweans,

The people of this country are not strangers to the graveside. They have even known mass graves. In their march from colonial domination to independence they have had to stop by the side of many a grave.

We are all at this graveside here today because the march from Africa's colonial past to her social liberation continues. But we stand on these solemn grounds here today at the instance of Joe Gqabi who has been struck down, as so many Zimbabweans, as peoples in Africa and elsewhere have been struck down by their enemies.

In this he has contrived to underscore the indivisibility of the struggle in which we are all involved - the fact of the oneness of the enemy we face; because, just as one of the heroes of this country, the late Comrade Herbert Chitepo, was struck down outside his house, so was Joe Gqabi, in Chitepo's Zimbabwe.

Heroes' Week

This day is the beginning of Heroes' Week in Zimbabwe, in the course of which the nation is expecting to receive the body of Herbert Chitepo. This is more than a coincidence. The struggle of the people of Zimbabwe has always inevitably been the struggle of the people of South Africa and of Southern Africa; the struggle of Africa and of mankind. It

is not surprising that from time to time we should converge across borders to say farewell to those who have laid down their lives in pursuit of the cause we seek to achieve.

This day has its own significance for the people of South Africa. It is our Women's Day. And today, particularly in South Africa, we celebrate the 25th anniversary of the march of our women to Union Buildings in Pretoria - our women, the most oppressed of that society, the most exploited, the ones who carry most grief when death comes.

Women in this country, in South Africa and Namibia are the biggest sufferers from the crimes of racist and colonial domination. That is why Joe Gqabi's murder and his funeral will be passed round to the many women's meetings around the globe which will be held to commemorate this day.

That fact heightens the significance of the character of this funeral - because Joe Gqabi is being buried by the Zimbabwean State, the government and the people of this country, who have assumed responsibility for this service and this occasion. In doing so, Zimbabwe

is transmitting to the people of South Africa, the people of this region and the world a most powerful and well-timed message - to the enemy as well as to our friends and supporters. And the message is that Zimbabwe will not be frightened off from the struggle for liberation, but on the contrary, the more the enemy strikes even at Zimbabwe, the greater will be the determination with which Zimbabwe responds.

That happens to be the message which the countries of Southern Africa have sent forth, whenever there was aggression, perpetrated on the pretext that these countries are harbouring so-called

terrorists. The people of this region, correctly reflecting the positions of the African continent, have stood firm in defence of their commitment to the total liberation of our continent. The fact is, the more the racists have stepped up their aggression, the more united have been the people of the entire region, the greater the support that has come from the international community.

In a way, therefore, while we mourn the departure of Comrade Joe, because it occurs in the context of an ongoing struggle, it has been the occasion for the further



Cde. Mugabe lays a wreath on the deceased's coffin. Standing behind him is Cde. President Tambo.

The central Objective

All power to the people!

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA, DECLARE FOR ALL OUR COUNTRY AND THE WORLD TO KNOW:

that South Africa belongs to all who live in it - black and white, and that no government can justify their authority unless it is based on the will of all the people.

that our people have been robbed of their birthright to land, liberty and peace by a form of government founded on injustice and inequality.

that our country will never be prepared to live until all our people live in brotherhood, enjoying equal rights and opportunities.

that only a democratic state, based on the will of all the people, can secure to all their birthrights without distinction of colour, race or sex.

And therefore, we the people of South Africa - black and white together - youth, countrymen and Strangers - adopt this Freedom Charter. And we pledge ourselves to strive together, sparing neither strength nor courage until the fundamental changes set out here have been won.

THE PEOPLE SHALL GOVERN!

Every man and woman shall have the right to vote for and to stand as a candidate for all bodies which make laws.

All people shall be entitled to take part in the administration of the country.

The rights of the people shall be the same, regardless of race, colour or sex.

All bodies of advisory nature, councils and commissions shall be replaced by democratic organs of self-government.

ALL NATIONAL GROUPS SHALL HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS!

There shall be equal status in the bodies of state, in the courts and in the schools for all national groups and races.

All people shall have equal rights to use their own languages, and to develop their own folk culture and customs.

All national groups shall be guaranteed by law no more or less than the rights and national pride.

The prevailing and practice of national, racial or colour discrimination and contempt shall be a punishable crime.

All apartheid laws and practices shall be set aside.

THE PEOPLE SHALL SHARE IN THE COUNTRY'S WEALTH!

The national wealth of our country, the heritage of all South Africans, shall be reserved to the people.

The national wealth beneath the soil, the banks and minerals industry shall be transferred to the ownership of the people as a whole.

All other industries and trade shall be controlled to assure the well-being of the people.

All people shall have equal rights to trade where they please, in manufacture and to enter all trades, crafts and professions.

THE FREEDOM CHARTER



Adopted at the Congress of the People, Kliptown, South Africa, on 26 June 1955

THE LAND SHALL BE SHARED AMONG THOSE WHO WORK IT!

Reservations of land ownership on a racial basis shall be ended, and all the land subdivided among those who work it, to benefit farming and land hunger.

The state shall help the peasants with implements, seed, tractors and plows to save the soil and assist the tillers.

Freedom of movement shall be guaranteed to all who work on the land.

All shall have the right to occupy land wherever they please.

People shall not be robbed of their cattle, and fenced in, and farm prices shall be established.

ALL SHALL BE EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW!

No one shall be imprisoned, deported or restricted without a fair trial.

No one shall be condemned by the order of any Government official.

The courts shall be representative of all the people.

Imprisonment shall be only for crimes against the people, and shall end in re-education, not vengeance.

The police force and army shall be open to all on an equal basis and shall be the helpers and protectors of the people.

All laws which discriminate on grounds of race, colour or belief shall be repealed.

ALL SHALL ENJOY EQUAL HUMAN RIGHTS!

The law shall guarantee to all their right to speak, to assemble to meet together, to publish, to preach, to worship and to educate their children.

The privacy of the house from police raids shall be protected by law.

All shall be free to travel without restriction from country side to town, from province to province and from South Africa abroad.

Pass Laws, permits, and all other laws restricting these freedoms shall be abolished.

THERE SHALL BE WORK AND SECURITY!

All who work shall be free to form trade unions, to elect their officers and to make wage agreements with their employers.

The state shall recognise the right and duty of all to work, and to draw full unemployment benefits.

Men and women of all races shall receive equal pay for equal work.

There shall be a forty-hour working week, a national minimum wage paid annual leave and sick leave for all workers, and maternity leave on full pay for all working mothers.

Flowers, domestic workers, farm workers, and coal miners shall have the same rights as all others who work.

Child labour, compulsory labour, the tax system and conscript labour shall be abolished.

THE DOORS OF LEARNING AND CULTURE SHALL BE OPENED!

The government shall discover, develop and encourage no talent for the enhancement of our cultural life.

All the cultural treasures of mankind shall be open to all, by free exchange of books, ideas and contact with other lands.

The aim of education shall be to teach the child to love their people and their culture, to honour human brotherhood, liberty and peace.

Education shall be free, compulsory, universal and equal for all children.

Higher education and technical training shall be opened to all by means of state scholarships and bursaries awarded on the basis of merit.

Adult literacy shall be ended by a mass state education plan.

Teachers shall have all the rights of other citizens.

The colour bar in cultural life, in sport and in education shall be abolished.

THERE SHALL BE HOUSES, SECURITY AND COMFORT!

All people shall have the right to live where they choose, to be decently housed, and to bring up their families in comfort and security.

Unused housing space to be made available to the people. Rent and prices shall be lowest, food plentiful and no one shall go hungry.

A preventive health scheme shall be run by the state.

Free medical care and hospitalisation shall be provided for all, with special care for mothers and young children.

Stums shall be demolished, and new suburbs built where all have transport, roads, lighting, playing fields, creches and social centres.

The aged, the orphans, the disabled and the sick shall be cared for by the state.

Rest, leisure and recreation shall be the right of all. Fenced locations and ghettos shall be abolished and laws which break up families shall be repealed.

THERE SHALL BE PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP!

South Africa shall be a fully independent state, which is secure in the rights and sovereignty of nations.

South Africa shall strive to maintain world peace and the settlement of all international disputes by negotiation - not war.

Peaceful friendship amongst all our people shall be secured by upholding the equal rights, opportunities and status of all.

The people of the protestants - Reformed (Dutch), Methodist (Dutch) and Anglican - shall be free to decide for themselves their own future.

The rights of all the peoples of Africa to independence and self-government shall be recognised, and shall be the basis of close co-operation.

Let all who love their people and their country rise up, as we say here.

"These freedoms we will fight for, side by side, throughout our lives until we have won our liberty."

rejected by the masses of our people exactly because these masses reject racism whatever its origin.

Over many decades, the ANC has put forward the view that our liberation as black people and the institution of democratic rule in our country are in the interest also of the overwhelming majority of the white population, whether the white population realises this or not.

Freedom Charter

The implementation of the provisions contained in the Freedom Charter would free the white population from the shackles which apartheid inevitably imposes even on this population and create the situation in which the white population would for the first time feel at home in South Africa and in Africa.

At this stage of our struggle, the best we can say is that only a small minority among the white people has realised that our liberation is the only condition which would guarantee the white

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The nature of our struggle, as indeed any other political struggle, is defined by its objectives, the social forces that share an interest in the realisation of these objectives and therefore fight for them, and the correlation among these social forces.

The African National Congress defines its task as that of leading our people in a struggle for national liberation. The central objective that we pursue in this context is reflected in the masthead of this paper - All Power to the People!

In other words, to achieve our national liberation we must ensure that power in the decisive spheres of any modern state, in politics, in the economy and in the military sphere is in the hands of the people.

Central Objective

This being our central objective, what social forces share an interest in its accomplishment? In our situation this question is relatively easy to answer. The social forces that objectively would benefit from its accomplishment are those who are excluded from power, namely the black people.

But then, is it true that only the black people are interested in the transfer of power to the hands of the people? Does the objective social position in which the apartheid system of capitalism, colonialism, racism and fascism has placed the white people mean that all these white people have no inter-

est in the victory of the national liberation struggle?

To answer the question in the affirmative we would have to argue that two other theses are true. We would have to argue that all the white people share more or less equally the benefits that accrue from the oppressive and exploitative system of apartheid. This would mean that the white population as a whole stands to lose equally when power transfers to the hands of the people and would therefore band together to defend its common and similar interests.

The other thesis we would have to argue is that the black people visualise the exercise of power in a liberated South Africa as being a prerogative that would be confined exclusively to themselves - in other words that the black people are fighting for a direct reversal of the situation that obtains today.

But are these two theses correct? Obviously they are not. Even the most superficial look at South African reality shows for instance that the wealth of the country is concentrated in the hands of a small minority of even the white population such as the Oppenheims and the Ruperts.

Secondly, as we have

said, we fight for national liberation and not national domination, for national emancipation and national equality. At various times tendencies have emerged from within the South African national liberation movement which, in one form or another, have put forward the slogan "drive the white man into the sea!" But each time it has emerged, this tendency has been



Racist Army recruits: Conscripted to die in defence of the property of the Oppenheims and the Ruperts.

'We are brothers!'



Comrade Tambo, President of the ANC of South Africa,
Mama Gqabi and the family,
Comrades Ministers,
Members of the Diplomatic Corps,
Comrades and friends,

We are gathered here in tears and great grief to bid farewell to comrade Joe Gqabi who was brutally assassinated by the agents of the Pretoria regime in its desperate defence of the evil system of apartheid.

This is the first such callous murder committed on the soil of independent Zimbabwe; and committed so the bloody trail and record of apartheid would be sustained as much on our territory as it has been in all neighbouring territories.

Insane Philosophy

It is obvious that those who adopt an insane philosophy cannot themselves be sane. Indeed the old saying is proving itself more true than ever before that, those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad.

Apartheid has now overreached itself and it is bound to be consumed by the very forces it has stirred

into action. What indeed, I might ask, does the Pretoria regime hope to achieve by this inhuman and senseless act? Does the regime truly believe that the murder of comrade Gqabi will stem the revolutionary tide in South Africa? Does the evil regime also sincerely reckon that the people of Zimbabwe will be intimidated into withdrawing from their Africanist duty of lending political and material support to the people of South Africa?

Africa is pledged to ensuring that South Africa and Namibia are decolonised, and the prevailing system of racist oppression in those countries replaced by a democratic system deriving its legitimacy from the will of

Cde. Prime Minister Mugabe

the majority of the people. We are part of the African continent; we are part of the OAU; we are part of the African population in southern Africa; we are brothers of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia. We cannot will otherwise because we have no choice in the matter. As brothers therefore, we cannot allow ourselves to be deterred either by the heinous murders committed against South African freedom fighters on our territory or by naked acts of aggression or acts of economic sabotage directed against us.

Immense Sacrifices

The history of any liberation struggle as you stated comrade President, is a history of immense sacrifices. Death is always the supreme sacrifice exacted by the war of liberation. The ANC has paid this sacrifice in other circumstances than our own. It has now again paid it on our free Zimbabwean soil. Indeed it will continue to pay this sacrifice as long as the struggle remains to be won. What is important however, is that, as the supreme sacrifice is paid, the struggle escalates in intensity as progressively it becomes inspired by the heroic acts of those like Joe Gqabi who fall in its furtherance.

Whatever the capacity of the Pretoria regime to unleash suffering and evil, the undeniable reality is that apartheid together with its apostles is fast being encircled and driven more and more into the laager for final annihilation. The masses of South Africa have risen against it and are maintaining the countdown for the inevitable doomsday!

Let us hope the new momentum that exists in the country continues to be maintained. The momentum can only be sustained if there are many more Joe Gqabi's in the population of South Africa; men, that

is, who are prepared to be jailed and tortured and to risk assassination for their conviction.

Revolutions do not generate themselves. They are made, and made by men of given political consciousness, commitment, courage and determination; men who clearly see and define their goals as well as adopt effective means for their attainment; relating all the time broadly to the enemy situation as they evaluate it. Revolutions are therefore the work of revolutionaries and of no one else - and Joe Gqabi was a revolutionary.

To the leadership of the ANC I say, fight on and do not allow the tragedy that has beset you here or in Matola in Mozambique or in Swaziland or in Zambia or in Botswana to weigh your courage down. Let the death of comrade Joe inspire you to greater strides in the unfolding struggle against the Botha regime now running berserk. The people of South Africa are up in arms and desire your courageous leadership. Please do not fail them.

Mama Gqabi

To Mama Gqabi and the family I say, the people of Zimbabwe offer you their deepest sympathy and condolences and are full of regret that the cruel death of your husband occurred on their soil. They presently appeal to you to accept the event with courage and understanding which recognises the situation in which we live. We are all with you in this, your hour of grief.

To the people of Zimbabwe my message is that, the death on our hands is a bitter testimony to all those who might have had doubts that the enemy is fully in our midst. There are those amongst us who think the struggle came to an end on the 18th of April 1980 when we attained our independence. Let this event

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Defend the Charter - From Page 2

population of South Africa security, peace and genuine liberty.

That we can only talk of a minority does not surprise us because it is inevitable that the majority will continue to see as far as the end of their noses. What this majority sees is that regardless of the fact that it does not in fact own the wealth of our country, it nevertheless benefits from

question as during 1975 -76 when young white conscripts were sacrificed by P. W. Botha, Magnus Malan and other militarists and colonisers in a hopeless adventure which sought to turn Angola into a colony of apartheid South Africa. As they die in increasing numbers in another hopeless adventure, that of trying to keep Namibia a colony, once more young whites and their families are



apartheid. Furthermore it has been brought up and nurtured on racist ideology and practice.

Yet, as the struggle intensifies, more whites will pose the question - is it worth dying in defence of apartheid! Already many whites have been confronted with this

asking the question - what in the first place do we want here!

As the struggle in South Africa intensifies and as more whites are fed by Botha and Malan as fodder for the AK's and Scorpions of the People's Army, Umkhonto we Sizwe so will larg-



LISTEN TO

RADIO FREEDOM

VOICE OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND UMKHONTO WE SIZWE, THE PEOPLE'S ARMY

Radio Tanzania

External service, Dar es Salaam, on:
15435 KHz, 19 mb shortwave; 9680 KHz, 31mb shortwave
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays at 8.15pm (S.A. time)
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays at 6.15am (S.A. time)
Sundays at 8.45 pm (S.A. time)

Madagascar

6135 KHz, 49Mb and 5010 KHz, 60 Mb shortwave,
7.30 - 9.30 pm daily.

Lusaka

9580 KHz, 31 mb shortwave, Monday-Friday 7.15-8pm,
Wednesday 10.00-10.30 pm, Friday 9.30-10.00pm,
Saturday and Sunday 7-8pm
Sunday: 8 - 8.30 am, 19 Mb (17895 KHz)

Luanda

40 and 30 mb, shortwave; 27.6 mb on medium wave
7.30 pm (S.A. time)

Masilwe ukungcatsha kuka Sebe!

Ungcothoza ongu Lennox Sebe ugqibe kwelokwamkela uzimele-geqe ongafunwayo ngabantu base Ciskei nathi sonke thina boMhlab'uhlangene.

Longcothoza, ngenxa yamafutha awafumana ePitoli ubone okokuba abantu bakuthi kweli lase Ciskei, mababengamaveza-ndlebe kwilizwe labo lokuzalwa.

Longcothoza, ndawonye neNhywagi apha engumninawa wake u Charles bemi ekuvaleleni, batshutshise, bengcikiva inkokheli zabantu baseCiskei. Oku bakwenza endaweni yokumamela ilizwi labantu elithi "Sifuna uMzantsi Afrika, omnye nokhululekileyo!"

Longcothoza ukwenza konke oku ngenjongo zokuncedisa utshaba ekusicinezeleni nasekumfifitheni igazi lethu. Konke oku kumenza abengumqobo kwindlela yethu esinga enkululekweni.

ULennox no Charles Sebe ZINTSHABA ZABANTU, NGO NGCOTHOZA ABASEBENZELA AMABHULU!

THINA SESIBABONISILE UKUNGAKWAMKELI KWETHU UZIMELE-GEQE!

MAWETHU, IDABI LETHU LELENKULULEKO! AMANDLA NGAWETHU!

Lifikile ixesha lokusebenzisa amandla omanyano silwe sibhangise ukungcatshwa ngoSEBE!

er sections of the white population begin to ask the questions - why must we die in defence of the property of the Oppenheims and the Ruperts!: why must we die so that a Botha, a Malan, a Koornhof or a Treurnicht can call himself Prime Minister!: why must we die because some General or Brigadier needs to justify his stripes and prove his military genius!

We are therefore saying that when the choice is posed practically to the white population at large, in the field of battle, to die in defence of apartheid or to live and work as a free person in a liberated and democratic South Africa many more whites will begin to ask themselves the question - what stake do I have in the perpetuation of the apartheid system in any case so important that I have to lay down my life in its defence!

Genuine Transfer

The genuine transfer of power to the hands of the people is in the objective interest of the overwhelming majority of the white population. This does not mean that this majority will realise this immediately and therefore fight for the realisation of this objective. Neither does it mean however that we must characterise our struggle as racial in nature

and directed at wiping out the white people because they are white and therefore by definition, our enemies as white people.

What it means is that we must both intensify the struggle and patiently educate the white population to realise that the racist and fascist tyrants that illegally rule our country are enemies of all the people of South Africa, both black and white.

It is the immediate and permanent task of all members and supporters of the ANC particularly those inside the country, to defend and advance the objectives of the democratic revolution as defined in the Freedom Charter and to mobilise into action the social forces that share an objective interest in the realisation of these objectives, including democratic-minded whites.

We should do this while at the same time seeking to unite all forces that are opposed to the apartheid system, without seeking to impose our views on them. We can and must unite and cooperate and have done so in common struggle against the common enemy. At the same time it must be understood clearly that none of the component parts of such a united front are obliged, as a condition for cooperation, to abandon or modify their fundamental positions or principles. (TO BE CONTINUED)

Cde. President's message — CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

consolidation of the unity that binds the people of Zimbabwe and the people of South Africa.

And we, in South Africa, inspired by this act, are grateful for what Zimbabwe does today. For, if it was ever necessary for Zimbabwe to demonstrate her commitment to our struggle, no better method could have been found than to take this single militant of our struggle and give him a State funeral.

I should like to thank you Comrade Prime Minister, the Ministers, Party and government of the country for this act of participation in our struggle.

Joe Gqabi entered the struggle in his early youth. He was 20 years old when the Nationalist Party came into power in South Africa. It was the beginning of a new phase in the struggle for liberation in South Africa - the phase of fierce opposition to the racist regime whose apartheid policy was an offensive in its own right.

In 1949 the ANC committed itself to a Programme of militant struggle involving civil disobedience and strikes... non-collaboration. The response of our entire people was to rise and challenge this new expression of colonial domination.

In 1950 Joe Gqabi found himself a member of the ANC and the Youth League of the ANC. He entered political life, therefore, at a time when the African giant was

awakening, making ready to tear assunder the bonds of colonialism which still bound it. He has matured in that struggle.

During these past 30 years which have seen great transformations in Africa and elsewhere; which have seen the decolonisation of the continent up to the point where we have only 2 countries to be liberated: Namibia and South Africa, aside from the problem of Western Sahara - in that time, Joe Gqabi has been no onlooker. He was not standing on the touchline.

He moved among the youth - an organiser of the Youth League. He moved among the workers. He was himself a building worker and he started and established a building workers' union. That trade union subsequently joined SACTU when SACTU was formed. He has continued throughout to maintain the closest relations with the trade union movement.

Then Joe Gqabi entered the ranks of the intelligentsia as a journalist and throughout the hectic 50's which all of us will remember, he was reporting for New Age.

That decade of the 50's saw the intensification of the apartheid system. The brutalities of that system began to unfold. They spread themselves from urban cities to the countryside. And Joe Gqabi was there, telling the truth about what was happening. In the process he was educating the

masses on their tasks in that situation and helping to unite them in struggle. He loved his job, which took him to those places where people were suffering most, to the things that were unknown.

Peasants' Revolt

Joe Gqabi took himself to the life of the peasants. In 1960 the resistance to the bantustan system resulted in an uprising, a revolt among peasants in the Transkei. It is generally known as the Pondo Revolt. Joe Gqabi was sent to that area and worked with the peasants in their struggle - and it was an armed struggle of its own kind. He remained there until the enemy had completely crushed the resistance, understandably.

But all this was giving him an insight into the nature of the South African situation and building him up as a leader and activist of the revolution.

By virtue of his calibre as a militant, Comrade Joe Gqabi was selected as one of the first four of our cadres to be sent abroad for military training. He was the youngest of them. These 4 went to China and on their return to South Africa in 1962, Joe immediately resumed political activity, now as a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe. He carried out several sabotage operations.

In 1963 he was arrested in what was then Southern Rhodesia with

the group of 28 who were going out for military training. Deported to South Africa he was sentenced and ultimately had to serve 12 years on Robben Island.

This brought him up to 1975 when he completed his sentence. Back in Soweto he was again involved in underground organisation and with the struggle. There was never a fault in his activities. He was in Soweto when the massacres occurred, followed by the Soweto Uprisings, and because of his involvement, in December 1976 he was arrested and was one of the 12 ANC cadres who stood trial in Pretoria during 1977, charged under the Terrorism Act. Because Joe was skilful in his underground operations the regime could prove no offence against him and he was discharged. Subsequently, he escaped into Botswana and from there continued organisation inside South Africa.

Across Barriers

Joe Gqabi was capable of making friends across political and ideological barriers, across colour lines. He communicated with ease and effortlessly with generations: young and old. That is why in the Pretoria trial one of the accused was 67 years old, another 20. That is why he was the most effective organiser of the youth - understood them and they understood him.

Joe leaves a record in our struggle which will be surpassed by few. He was certainly

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MESSAGE BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FAMILY:—

Mziwakowethu Prime Minister,

Bantwana base Zimbabwe, Ndimi kule ndawo ndizokubona umtwana wam, nani ndinibulela into eniyenzileyo, ndithi nangamso, ze ningasilahli. Nathi saku-nikhumbula.

Andizukulibala, bantwana abahle bendlu yase Afrika. Inkulu le nto nisenzele yona. Asoze siyilibale nasezimbini zethu. Ngoko ke, nangamso, nathi xa sibuyela emakhaya sakufika sibalise ukuba simfihlile umntwana. Ndiyabulela Mz' o ntsundu wase Afrika.

ENKOSI!



'Guided by the principles of justice!'

IN AN INTERVIEW WITH RADIO FREEDOM RECENTLY, PRESIDENT O. R. TAMBO WAS ASKED TO COMMENT ON THE NOISE CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI WAS MAKING ABOUT HIS NEPHEW WHO IS ALLEGEDLY BEING HELD BY THE ANC; WHETHER THIS WAS NOT AN ATTEMPT TO DAMAGE THE IMAGE OF THE MOVEMENT....

"It is a lot of noise but I do not know if it is damaging to the African National Congress because it is noise about nothing. We have thousands of members in the ANC.

When any of them offend we do something about it, and we do not allow them to play tricks. But we do justice, full justice.

"I think Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is rather unfortunate in so often appearing on the side of the enemy. This noise should be made by the fascist regime which is killing and destroying our people but will not destroy the ANC - nor will anybody else.

"There are many of our people whom the enemy tries to use in various ways. Some are infiltrated into the African National Congress and are part of

a network which is being used to frustrate our struggle - but they cannot succeed. Even so, we must ask them to explain their conduct when it offends against the interests of our oppressed and exploited people. It does not matter whose relations they are.

"In doing this against actual or possible enemy agents we enjoy the full support of all our people in South Africa. And that is all there is in it.

"In dealing with any individual in our organisation we are guided by the principles of justice. But we expect the South African regime or its agents and its allies to pick on anything it can and seek to use it against the struggle of our suffering people.



"The South African regime will never stop that struggle no matter who its

allies are; nor will it avoid defeat - again, no matter who is on its side!"

Stand by your union leaders!

As black workers intensify and deepen the struggles for the improvement of their lot as well as for the radical overhauling of the oppressive and exploitative system, so do the fascist rulers devise 'new' and harsher methods of defending the hated system.

These methods, now sugar-coated and now openly brutal, all lead to one objective: that of seeking to destroy the democratic trade union movement and have in its place tame, collaborationist unions and a submissive working class that permits the bosses to get away with their greed for profit.

Wiehahn Commission

Since the release of the first Wiehahn Commission report in 1979, the



The 1956 - 60 'Treason' Trial experience.

regime and the exploiters have been gripped by alarm at the dismal failure of their miserable carrot in the form of the so-called "new labour dispensation". The heightened struggles of black workers on the factory floor, in the mines and so on have shown beyond any shadow of doubt that it is impossible to delude the democratic trade union movement and the millions of black workers into accepting the shackles of Pretoria's anti-workers legislation. Even its yellow unions such as those organised into the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA), however aided and abetted, could not succeed in their treachery of attempting to mislead black workers out of the path of struggle.

It was in open admission of this failure that fascist Magnus Malan said last May that "the labour field will increasingly become an operational area where people will have

to withstand an onslaught as severe as that on our borders". Addressing the Employers' Union in Cape Town, he further added that the regime could not, under the present circumstances, wage the 'struggle' against the workers overtly.

Growing Strength

The oppressors' fear of the democratic trade union movement and their frustration at being unable to curb the growing strength and popularity of these unions has led them to detain, ban and harass trade union leaders and members, evoking anger amongst the struggling people. Since the beginning of June, scores of trade unionists - leaders of the Black Municipal Workers' Union, the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union, the South African Allied Workers' Union, the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers in Uitenhage

Continued on Page 7

PRESIDENT TAMBO'S MESSAGE - From Page 3

a seasoned political leader of outstanding ability. To say that the enemy has struck us a blow is to tell the truth. He is a positive loss because he was the type of leader who knew how to follow. He was the type of operative who yielded results. He was a leader who in his sector produced results. And it is a test of leadership to be able to produce intended results. Joe Gqabi passed this test with great distinction.

His assassination, however, is not an isolated act. It is, as the enemy himself says, part of a total offensive against the leaders of the ANC, against the ANC itself, against the liberation movement in all its contingents in South Africa...a bid to destroy all! It is part of a campaign of terrorisation in this whole region; a refusal to acknowledge the independence of African countries; an attempt to defeat that independence. It is part of a struggle for the survival of racism and colonialism in Africa. It is part of an imperialist offensive. Therefore, there will be more Joe Gqabi's to bury. There will be more Chimoio's, more Kassinga's, more Soweto's.

Immediate Future

There is nothing bright about the immediate future, because the enemy is not yet about to collapse. But that does not mean anything to Africa. We have not reached this stage of Africa's struggle in a mere 20 or 30 years. We have been fighting in one way or another from the very beginning of colonial domination, for hundreds of years. We have reached this point: we are near the end - we know it! Therefore come massacres, come Nyazois, come Soweto's, come Ashdowns, the struggle for the total liberation of Africa continues. We of course in this process have been constant victims of violence. We die in our thousands. In the end we win the war. In South Africa we have died in thousands. The enemy can hardly complain that he has lost thousands.

Indeed, our courageous youth have been blasting



CDE. GQABI IN HIS FAMILY CIRCLE AFTER HIS RELEASE FROM THE ISLAND

The whole of democratic mankind has reacted with anger at the murder of this son-of-the-soil. Messages of condolence have been received from: President dos Santos of Angola, President Kaunda of Zambia, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa (ICSA), the Arab People's Congress and many other statesmen, international personalities and organisations. *The struggle continues!!*

the innocent pylons, silent power stations. In return they are dragged to the steps leading up to the gallows. In return you have Matola. But it cannot be like that always. Today, over the heroic corpse of Joe Gqabi, I want to declare on behalf of the ANC that it was Matola yesterday, it is Ashdown in Salisbury today, but tomorrow it will be Pretoria.

We would therefore appeal to the people assembled here, to the people of this country, to the countries represented here, to the world community to be prepared for a situation in which the enemy will be crossing the borders to try to exact surrender and submission from independent Africa.

We stand here, Comrade Prime Minister, while a parliament is meeting in Cape Town, a parliament of a few; while its army is sitting in Angola, occupying African territory after perpetrating untold atrocities. We are here while the people of Namibia are bleeding their way to their independence. This in a way is only the beginning and will be with us for some time, unless the international community, and Africa in particular, refuse to sit side by side with racist

troops on African independent soil.

The future is bright. The end is glorious; it's peaceful. But the intervening period is dark, bitter and finds its

glory in the act of struggle. Joe Gqabi is part of this glory because his life has been exclusively one of struggle for his people, for Africa, for mankind!

CDE. MUGABE'S MESSAGE - Continued from Page 2

shake them into a new awakening and consciousness of the need for greater vigilance, the need for all of us to stay ready because the enemy daily is preparing for war against us. Our independence must not be destabilised by our lack of will or military preparedness to defend it against invaders or saboteurs.

The death of comrade Joe Gqabi should be viewed as an event that fits into the pattern of South Africa's hostile strategy for this region, with particular reference to Zimbabwe. We should constantly remember that there are in this country

still hundreds if not thousands of people who continue to be sympathisers or supporters of South Africa and have not yet repented. In these circumstances, my call for maximum vigilance should not go unheeded.

May I end by saying that just as the sad death of comrade Joe is uniting us at this funeral so shall it continue to unite the peop-

le of Zimbabwe and the people of South Africa in their common just cause for, Joe's cause was not his alone but ours together until final victory.

Have no fear therefore, comrade President Tambo that this act might deter the people of Zimbabwe from their noble duty of giving assistance to the people of South Africa. We are a committed people. We have fought an enemy here before and we can still continue to fight against another enemy. We are together in this struggle. We shall perish together and certainly at the very end of that bitter process there is going to be victory for the people of South Africa.

May Joe rest in peace assured that the struggle which he died will be continued; assured that the people of Zimbabwe on the soil he has died will not let him down. We are with you to the end, Comrade Joe. Rest in peace.

SECURITY GUARDS:

Defend your real interests!

In our struggle for the destruction of the system of racist oppression in our country, many sacrifices have already been made by thousands of people.

These patriots have clearly recognised that for the success of our revolution a great many sacrifices will have to be made. They have also recognised that these sacrifices will not necessarily bring a quick conclusion of our revolution, but will be part of many sacrifices in a long and bitter war that will inevitably result in the people's victory.

Apart from these patriots who have died fighting for their people are those black people who have died or were maimed whilst defending the fascist regime. They have sacrificed their lives for a regime that continues to oppress, murder and keep our people in jails.

Oil-from-Coal

In June 1980 when the heroic combatants of Umkhonto we Sizwe blew the SASOL oil-from-coal plant, a security guard tried to intercept the guerillas. The result was that he was shot in the shoulder. It is necessary to note that this security guard admitted that the guerillas had told him who they were. However he continued in his attempts to stop them.

In their coverage of the SASOL attack, the white papers hardly bothered about him. They were more concerned with the loss the racist regime had suffered. The life of a black security guard was not important to them.

In another incident in May this year, a black railway guard was killed when he tried to arrest a freedom fighter near Cottendale in the Eastern Trans-

This man, like many before and after will be quickly forgiven by the racists for a he had been misguided to give his life.

Comrade President Ollenkos, defining the role of the people in

1968 said, "The structure of the apartheid state with its elaborate mechanism of security laws, depends in the final analysis on the army and security forces for its continued existence. Supporting these armed forces is an administrative machine of civil servants and officials who carry out the numerous attacks on our freedom in the pass offices, law courts, public and private jails in town, country and farm.

Our armed struggle will be directed clearly and specifically at all

conditions of work for security guards was recently revealed by FOSATU and the Sunday Express. It was shown that security guards employed under tender by the Department of Public Works worked from 4.15 p.m to 6.45 a.m (14½ hours) and are expected to patrol these buildings for the whole night.

Domestic Facilities

They have no domestic facilities at their place of work and they also have to stay in hostels in the locations adding extra hours of travelling.

Many of them work for 109 hours a week, including 60-hour stretches

struggle.

Security guards have no stake in protecting the property of their exploiters with their very lives. Their interests lie with the liberation movement. Their conditions can only be improved through struggle, struggle for the destruction of the apartheid system and the establishment of a People's Republic.

By not interfering with freedom fighters on their liberation missions security guards would be making their humble but important contribution to the liberation struggle. No man can be accused of not standing up to our armed combatants when the very heavily armed racist soldiers take to their heels at every encounter with Umkhonto we Sizwe.

After SASOL, some paid employees of the

Security Guards**Germiston**

Andrews Cartage in Elandsfontein (Germiston) has a number of vacancies for men with previous experience in the police, military or industrial security. Duties will include perimeter patrols and access control, and applicants must be prepared to do Shift Work.

Applicants must be should be able to speak English.

Please write giving career details to: M Box 8113, Elandsfontein

Invitation to defend the oppressors' and the exploiters' property

those who support, work with, and co-operate with the fascists in the oppression of our people. This includes all those business interests that help the apartheid armies and police by producing weapons and materials of war. All the enemies of the people will not escape punishment."

Electricity Stations

From this analysis it is obvious that plants like SASOL and the Durban, Ermelo and other electricity stations help the fascists by providing them with the necessary energy to keep their oppressive machinery going. The watchmen who interfere with our people's combatants therefore make themselves part of that machinery.

The extremely poor

on week-ends and are paid about R60 a month with no records of payment as proof. They are illegally charged for uniforms, and are dismissed without redundancy or notice pay. Those that are disabled are dismissed without compensation. This work breaks the health of the workers, breaks up their families and even alienates them from the community.

The working conditions of security guards and the misguided loyalty of some of them to their exploiters is largely due to the fact that they are not organised into a union. It is therefore an urgent task of the Trade Union movement to organise them into a conscious force that will not only fight for better working conditions but will also recognise their role in the liberation

racists called for the formation of armed vigilantes who would guard buildings and shoot on sight at anybody found tampering with enemy installations. This was clearly a call to the oppressed people not only to defend their enemy because of the need to earn a wage but also to volunteer as if they had an interest in the perpetuation of their own oppression. The failure of this call has clearly shown the determination of the people not to fall into this treacherous death trap.

The real interests of the security guards and the whole oppressed people lie in unity and co-operation with the People's Army, Umkhonto we Sizwe. Turn a blind eye and advance the liberation struggle. Don't defend your oppressors and exploiters!!



New Zealand's day of shame

The battle-lines in the struggle to completely isolate the racists in all spheres have been drawn sharper by the Springbok tour of New Zealand.

Whilst the racists and their traditional friends did all in their power to make the tour acceptable to New Zealanders, the overwhelming rejection of the entourage by the people of that country, and the response of the New Zealand government to the protest movement have laid bare the claims of the government of Prime Minister Muldoon to be opposed to apartheid.

New Zealand has actively and voluntarily participated in the drafting of agreements pertaining to cultural and sports contacts with racist South Africa. It has further given pledges to the international community on several occasions regarding the termination of these contacts.

Cultural Contacts

Whilst proclaiming opposition to sports and cultural contacts with the racists in keeping with the resolutions of the UN, the OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement and in particular the Commonwealth Gleneagles Agreement, Mr. Muldoon has seen fit not only to grant visas to the racist team but even to budget over R2-million and train special anti-riot squads in army camps for the protection of the racists - money taken from tax-payers who, in their majority have expressed opposition to the

tour.

The arguments of the New Zealand government in this particular case are that it would be infringing on individual rights if it denied the racists visas and that it cannot countenance 'pressure from outside amounting to blackmail'. (This, in response to international opposition to the tour that has been voiced in no uncertain terms by such countries as Guyana and Nigeria, by the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the Commonwealth. The latter organisation has already taken concrete measures against New Zealand, such as the shifting of the venue of its Finance Ministers' meeting and the call by the majority of its members for New Zealand's exclusion from the 1982 Commonwealth games.)

Meanwhile, that same government closed its eyes and ears to the refusal by the racists to grant a visa to one of the most prominent citizens of that country, the President of the Labour Party, Mr. Jim Anderton; and accepted attempted bribery by the racists through Die Transvaaler newspaper of another prominent citizen and sportsman, the All Blacks captain, Graham Mourie.

The South African community through its genuine spokesmen at home and abroad has demanded that New Zealand stop the tour and cut its ties with the racists as part of the overall effort to isolate racism, in support of the democratic forces of South Africa.

Demonstrations

Within New Zealand itself tens of thousands of citizens have not only voiced opposition to the tour but have actively demonstrated against it. The people of New Zealand who deserve special praise for their resolute actions against the tour and in solidarity with the struggling masses of South Africa, are meanwhile continuing to score definite victories. Whilst none of the matches went without protest, a number of them had to be stopped during play or cancelled altogether.

The attempt by the New Zealand government to suppress the mass protests organised by HART (Halt All Racist Tours) and other anti-tour organisations such as MOST (Mobilisation to Stop the Tour) in Auckland, CAT (Coalition Against the Tour) in Christchurch, CAST (Coalition Against the Springbok Tour) in Dunedin and many others, predictably failed to stem the tide of protest. So did the attempt to delude the anti-tour mo-

vement to compromise its principles at the so-called meeting of reconciliation.

What the Muldoon government has achieved out of this tour is to strain social relations to a point where it has had to arrest over seven hundred citizens for protesting against the tour. At the same time it has seriously damaged New Zealand's relations with the international community, including her neighbours - Australia and Fiji - who have taken the necessary steps of denying transit facilities to the racists.

Indeed, the refusal of the New Zealand government to act against the tour and its eagerness to ensure its success must be seen in the light of the overall closeness of relations between the Muldoon government and the racists of South Africa underlined by the historically false assertion expressed by Muldoon that the racists were his country's war-time allies against Nazism - an assertion that has become quite popular with South Africa's closest allies such as the Reagan administration!

Misadventure

For our oppressors, the attempt to get a publicity 'scoop' from this exercise has turned out to be an ill-concieved adventure. Their unequivocal rejection in New Zealand only attests to the revulsion of the majority of mankind against the system of apartheid colonialism in our country as well as those who represent it. It should serve as a practical lesson to Pretoria's supporters that, until they mend their ways which can only mean complete identification with the struggle for democracy, mankind shall always despise them and fight for their complete isolation.

The anti-tour movement has shown that the struggle against apartheid racism enjoys widespread international support. It has however also shown the need for greater mobilisation within South Africa to prevent the apartheid regime from arranging and staging such public relations exercises within or outside South Africa.



Anti-tour demonstrators clash with police in Gisborne

Defend your unions - from Page 4

and many more have been hurled into the regime's prisons under the draconian fascist laws which 'allow' for their indefinite detention. Notably, this wave of detentions comes after the anti-white Republican Campaign in which the trade union movement played an important role.

The unity that has been shown by the entire democratic trade union movement in response to this development is a clear indication that, far from intimidating the black workers into inaction, this wave of repression has infused the workers with greater determination to fight against the oppressor. "Our members and the community at large are angered by the recurrent disappearance of their leaders", says a statement released by a number of trade unions. Added to this, are welcome initiatives by some unions to engage the workers and the community at large in action to secure the release of their leaders. In Port Elizabeth MACWUSA and GWUSA launched a boycott of certain white businesses on July the 1st and the SAAWU has announced that it is planning for a procession of workers and their families to march to the jails where their members are being held.

Strengthen Unity

We must strengthen this unity of the democratic trade union movement, jointly search for and find ways of defending our unions and leaders because the regime has pitted all its forces into this "operational area" to destroy our unions. The 'confidential' government circular published in a recent issue of 'Work in Progress' shows quite clearly that the regime has meticulously prepared for 'urgent action' to "break the power of SAAWU and unregistered unions". In addition to such measures as perfecting the system of strike-breaking, and in this regard

encouraging "TUCSA to show more interest and to be more active" - measures which we have fought and continue to fight against with some measure of success - the document which was drafted by the Department of 'Manpower Utilisation', the Dept. of 'Cooperation and Development' and the racist police also proposes that legislation should be introduced to ban general workers' unions such as SAAWU, GWUSA and others. Need-

less to say, the current spate of detentions of union leaders is one such measure aimed at "bleeding" the democratic trade union movement "to death".

The regime wants to destroy the genuine workers' unions because it knows that they represent the true interests of the workers. It fears truly democratic unions because such unions are popular with the workers for, their

strength exists not in the union offices but on the factory-floor. Unions which do not base their strength and direction on the aspirations of their members and supporters shall never face the wrath of the exploiters and oppressors. Above all, the enemy fears organised workers who are prepared to rise in action to back up their demands; organised workers who know and assert in action their vital role in the struggle for freedom. It fears them because it knows that its privileges, its ready-to-hand material resources and ultimately its very existence repose in our hands - that we can bring the exploitative economy to a standstill if we are sufficiently organised.

Effective Response

Therefore, the challenge facing the democratic trade union movement and the rest of freedom-loving South Africans is that we must respond effectively to this onslaught, use our immense strength in defence of our unions and leaders:

† Cement the unity of the democratic trade union movement and work out concrete programmes of action to secure the release of your leaders!

† Assist families of the detainees!

† Strengthen the power of your democratic union by organising more workers into its fold!

† Ensure that your union continues to function in spite of the arrests and devise methods of work which will make it more and more difficult for the enemy to arrest your leaders!

† Organise mass meetings encompassing the entire community and agree on actions to be taken to demand the release of all detainees and political prisoners!

STAND BY THE WORKERS' AND PEOPLE'S LEADERS!!!

Unity in action

After ten weeks of resolute action, black workers at the British Leyland subsidiary in the Western Cape and indeed the entire democratic forces of our country moved closer than ever to victory when the Leyland bosses finally gave in to the workers' demand for reinstatement. This victory will always stand out prominently in the history of workers' struggles against the exploiters for, it is a victory achieved in resolute action.

The Leyland strike started in May when the workers - the lowest paid in the motor industry - downed tools demanding a 25c per hour increase in their wages. In response to this action, the Leyland bosses dismissed the 1 900 workforce and refused to negotiate. Instead, they desparately tried to woo some of the striking workers back to work by promising them extra pay. The limited success the bosses had scored in this exercise crumbled when the misled scabs withdrew and apologised to their comrades for having allowed themselves to fall into the exploiters' trap.

In a gesture of workers' and community solidarity, more than 60 organisations, including workers', youth and sports organisations joined hands with the striking workers, and at the end of June launched a Leyland Workers' Support Week during which funds were collected to assist the workers.

"The determination of the workers...is a source of inspiration to the community",

declared the statement released by the organisations.

"We the community have declared that WE WILL NOT LET THE WORKERS STARVE!"

Democratic South Africa also hails the British Leyland workers and the Trade Union Council for their actions in solidarity with their victimised South African colleagues. Their support helped a great deal in strengthening the voice of the striking workers for victory over the Leyland bosses. This experience once more confirmed in practical struggle that unity of workers even beyond the confines of their individual countries is one of the strongest weapons of the working class.

The message of the armed action by the People's Army, MK at the Leyland dispatch section in Durban is clear: The victory at Leyland is one in a protracted process that should result in the total withdrawal of all foreign multinationals from our country and in the seizure of power by the working people. In this process, in which we have to combine all forms of struggle, no patriotic South African can and should stand idly by.

In the words of the Secretary of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers, NUMARWO-SA to which the workers belong, 'Leyland is not doing anything for workers in this country'. And it must leave!

UNITED WE STAND!

WE ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE!

The "treason trial" involving three courageous sons of the oppressed people of South Africa, David Moise, Johannes Shabangu and Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe has ended. All three have been sentenced to death by the fascist court in Pretoria.

The overwhelming majority of the people of South Africa totally reject this verdict. This was amply demonstrated outside the courtroom when judgement of guilt was handed down as hundreds of spectators in unison shouted their rejecti-

on of the court's findings.

The bar of world public opinion long ago declared the aggressive apartheid system, espoused and defended by the South African ruling class, as a crime against humanity. This declaration has charged humanity with the special and inescapable responsibility of defending those who are involved in the life and death struggle against this barbarously oppressive system, for freedom, human dignity and social progress.

The apartheid regime must be forced to observe

the Geneva Conventions on treatment of Freedom Fighters captured in combat...

The African National Congress and the fighting masses fully accept this latest challenge, of condemning to death yet again members of our revolutionary movement. It is clear that the apartheid regime is motivated to carry out these acts of barbarism by desperation and fear as it sees its inevitable doom approaching.

This latest crime presents yet another springboard for raising to still higher le-

EXTRACTS FROM
NEC STATEMENT
vels the national liberation struggle that is currently consuming the entire territory of South Africa. The mass political upsurge will intensify and the armed struggle will be raised to new higher levels.

That is the inexorable verdict passed by the African National Congress and the entire people against the apartheid regime of terror.

FORWARD TO VICTORY!



OBITUARY **Eli Weinberg**

The death of comrade Eli Weinberg on July 18th, 1981 has robbed the struggling people of South Africa and democratic mankind of one of the most outstanding revolutionaries.

Comrade Eli Weinberg was born on the 28th of August, 1908 in Liban-Latvia - now one of the Soviet Socialist Republics - where he grew up before coming to South Africa in 1929. In South Africa he stayed in Natal between 1930 and 1931. He left the area for Johannesburg where he joined the Communist Party and other progressive organisations.

In 1933 he went to live in Cape Town where, together with other Party militants, he engaged in organising the workers. An outstanding trade unionist, he became leader of the Cape Town Garment Workers' Union and was also active in many other unions. Having returned to Johannesburg after working in Port Elizabeth for two years he assisted in organising the African Mineworkers' Union and he was also elected Secretary of the Travellers' Union.

Because of his selfless revolutionary activity, comrade Weinberg was ever a target of enemy reprisals. In 1953 he was banned from Trade Union work and refused the right to work.

Eli however did not despair, but continued with political work underground. He also took up photography - an art he learnt whilst assisting in a photography studio back in Latvia - to earn a living.

Throughout his trade union work he had maintained

his interest in photography, exhibiting his photographs quite often and assisting in such newspapers as The Guardian and New Age. His photographs have been compiled into a book under the appropriate title, 'Portrait of a People' which was published just before his death.

Comrade Eli was amongst those detained during the State of Emergency and in 1964 he was arrested together with Bram Fischer and sentenced to 5 year imprisonment. After his release from prison he was banned, house-arrested and constantly harrassed by the Special Branch.

In 1976 he was instructed by the Liberation Movement to join the External Mission where he worked full-time for the South African Congress of Trade Unions until his death. He was appointed SACTU Administrative Secretary in 1977.

He is survived by his wife Violet, his daughter Sheila, and grandson Mark. Both Violet and Sheila have been banned, detained and imprisoned at various times.

Comrade Eli Weinberg's untimely departure has left the entire democratic forces of our country in profound grief. Yet we feel inspired by the fact that his shining example will always guide us in the struggle for the attainment of the ideals for which he lived and died.

HAMBA KAHLE ELI!

FASCISM IN ACTION!



A woman is left sitting in an 'open area' after her shack was demolished by the fascist police at the Nyanga township in Cape Town. All the squatters in the area - about 2 000 of them were arrested and have since been "repatriated to their Transkei homeland". **UNITE IN ACTION TO DEFEND THEM!**

Hands off Angola!

SOUTH AFRICA has again launched a large-scale invasion of the People's Republic of Angola!

MOBILISE against Pretoria's aggressive policies and practices and **HELP STOP THIS AGGRESSION!**

HOLD MEETINGS and organise demonstrations in support of our brother peoples of Angola, Namibia and the rest of Southern Africa!

INTENSIFY the offensive on all fronts to rid Africa of this bastion of racism, reaction and war!