

DIREKTORAAT VAN VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING
DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY LEGISLATION

LÊER NR. 244
FILE NO. 244

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SUBJECT

South African history

LÊER U.D.F. - S
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FILE NO.

DEEL 244/124
PART

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FILE NO.



DIREKTORAAT:
VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING

1989-05-18

DIRECTORATE:
SECURITY LEGISLATION

GEHEIM.
SECRET.

DECLASSIFIED



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

DDV
AD X
Pertrab order
18/05/89

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

Verw./Ref.: [REDACTED]

Navrae/Enq.: [REDACTED] (A2)

TEL.: 3101-317

VEILIGHEIDSTAK
SECURITY BRANCH

HOOFKANTOOR
HEAD OFFICE

PRETORIA
1989-05-17

Die Direkteur van Veiligheidswetgewing
Privaatsak X655
PRETORIA
0001

BEDRYWIGHEDA: FRIENDS OF THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (UDF)

1. Gesprek tussen [REDACTED] en [REDACTED] op 1989-05-17 het betrekking.
2. Bygaande dokumente ten opsigte van die bedrywighede van bogenoemde organisasie ter inligting.

[REDACTED]

n/KOMMISSARIS : SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

[REDACTED]

jme

DECLASSIFIED
GEHEIM.
SECRET

GENEIM
SECRET

DECLASSIFIED MEMORANDUM

1.1 Friends of the UDF (FOU)

1.2 [REDACTED]

1.3 Status

1.4 Geskiedenis

Die "Friends of the UDF" is in die begin van 1987 gestig na die geaffekteerde verklaring van die United Democratic Front (UDF) met die doel om op so wyse fondse namens die UDF in te samel. Sheila WEMBERG is as die koördineerder van die organisasie aangestel bygestaan deur Azar CACHALIA, Mohamed BHAM en Mohamed VALLI. Die organisasie se posadres is FOU, P O Box 32883, Braamfontein. 'n Rekening in die naam van die organisasie is by Milner Park tak van die Eerste Nasionale Bank geopen.

1.5 Omskrywing

FOU is 'n organisasie gestig om fondse namens die United Democratic Front (UDF) en filiale in te samel.

1.6 Konstitusie

Aangeheg

1.7 Doelstellings

Aangeheg.

DECLASSIFIED

GENEIM
SECRET

DECLASSIFIED

GENERAL
SECRET.

CONSTITUTION OF THE
FRIENDS OF UDF

1. Name and Perpetual Succession

By this constitution there shall be established a body corporate to be known as the Friends of U D F, hereunder referred to as the association, which shall be a juristic person with perpetual succession capable of acquiring rights, incurring obligations, entering into legal transactions and of suing or being sued in its own name.

2. Purposes and Powers

The association will be a non-profit making body established for the following purpose:

- (a) to establish and maintain contact between the United Democratic Front ("the UDF"), supporters and members of affiliates of the UDF;
- (b) to render material and other assistance to the UDF and such other bodies and projects as the association may deem fit.

The association shall have the power to do all such things as are in its view desirable or necessary to achieve its purposes.

3. Members

- (a) Membership shall be open to any person who applies for and is admitted to membership.
- (b) Any group, association, organisation or other institution may apply for admission as an institutional member. Institutional members have full membership rights, and the executive committee shall have the right to lay down a special subscription fee for institutional membership.

DECLASSIFIED

SECRET.

- (c) The executive committee shall
 - (i) determine the procedures for applications for admission of members;
 - (ii) have sole discretion to admit, on such terms as it may determine, persons as members or associate members;
 - (iii) have the power to expel any member.
- (d) Every member shall pay a subscription as laid down by the executive committee from time to time. The executive committee shall have the right to lay down a special subscription rate for members who are students, or for any other category of membership which the executive committee may, in its discretion, decide to create. If any member fails to pay the appropriate subscription for 12 months after it has fallen due, the membership shall lapse without prejudice to the member's right to apply for readmission on payment of the appropriate subscription fee.
- (c) Any member may at any time resign in writing.

4. Management

- (a) The executive of the association shall be vested in the executive committee which shall consist of:
 - (i) 12 members elected at an annual general meeting of the association; plus
 - (ii) not more than 8 other members who may be co-opted by the executive committee, provided that if any of the elected members ceases to be a member of the executive committee, then in addition to such co-options the executive committee shall be entitled to co-opt a person or persons in the place of such formerly elected members.
- (b) (i) The subscribers to this constitution shall be the first elected members, and they shall hold office until the first general meeting of the association, which shall be held not later than 31st May 1988.
- (ii) Thereafter the members of the executive committee shall be elected at each annual general meeting of the association and shall hold office for one year;

- (iii) All members of the executive committee, whether elected or co-opted, shall be eligible for re-appointment to the executive committee.
- (c) (i) The executive committee shall meet not less than twice during each succeeding period of 12 months.
 - (ii) The quorum of any meeting of the executive committee shall be five members, represented either in person or by proxy.
 - (iii) Meetings of the executive committee may be summoned by the chairperson and shall be convened if any five members of the executive committee requisition such a meeting in writing.
- (d) The executive committee shall elect from amongst its members a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, a secretary and a treasurer to serve for the period of office of the executive committee. Such persons shall be eligible for re-election if again appointed to the executive committee.
- (e) Without prejudice to the general powers of executive vested in the executive committee by this constitution, the executive committee shall:
 - (i) have the power to employ full-time or part-time staff members;
 - (ii) administer the assets of the association, have the power to incur expenditure in furtherance of the objects of the association and take action in all matters on behalf of the association;
 - (iii) open an account (or accounts) at a registered commercial bank on behalf of the association. Cheques drawn thereon shall be signed by at least two members of the executive committee;
 - (iv) make grants on behalf of the association in furtherance of the association's purposes;
 - (v) report on its activities and the affairs of the association at the general meetings of the association;
 - (vi) have the right to delegate any of its powers to such persons or bodies as it may decide.

DECLASSIFIED

5. Meetings

- (a) A general meeting of the association shall be held annually at a date and place determined by the chairperson of the executive committee in consultation with the members of the executive committee. Members shall be given at least four weeks notice of an annual general meeting.
- (b) Upon requisition signed by not less than twenty members, the chairperson of the executive committee shall direct the secretary to convene a special general meeting by giving members not less than two weeks notice in writing of the meeting and the business to be transacted thereat. The executive committee shall have the power to convene a special general meeting at any time upon the same notice, and on such shorter notice as the executive committee may decide provided that no changes may be made to this constitution at any special general meeting convened on such shorter notice.
- (c) The quorum for an annual general meeting or a special general meeting shall be twenty members present in person or by proxy. If no quorum is available at such a meeting the chairperson may reconvene the meeting upon another date and the reconvened meeting, if it so decides, may proceed to transact business even if the requisite quorum is not present.
- (d) Voting shall take place by show of hands unless any member requests a secret ballot in which case the chairperson shall order a poll by secret ballot. Members may vote either personally or by proxy.

6. Establishment of Regional Branches

- (a) The executive committee may authorise the establishment of a regional branch of the association at any place.
- (b) Regional branches shall act in accordance with general directions framed and adopted by the executive committee and shall report to the executive committee on their activities in accordance with the requirements of the executive committee.

DECLASSIFIED

7. Alteration of constitution

Any part of the constitution may be altered by a resolution passed by an ordinary majority of members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at an annual general meeting or by special general meeting provided that at least two weeks notice of the meeting, specifying the proposed constitutional changes, is given to members. In addition, the executive committee shall be entitled to effect such alterations to the constitution as may be required in order to enable the constitution to comply with any laws or the requirements of any authority, or to enable effect to be given by the executive committee to the intentions of this constitution, provided such alteration be ratified at the next annual general meeting.

8. Dissolution

The association may be dissolved by a resolution of three-quarters of the members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at an annual general meeting or a special general meeting, provided that notice of the proposed resolution is given to members not less than two weeks before the date of such meeting. The secretary shall forthwith upon receipt of such proposed resolution, advise all members of such resolution.

If such a resolution is passed, or if for any reason the association ceases to exist, the assets, after payment of its debts, shall devolve upon the South African Council of Churches or upon such institutions in Southern Africa as have similar aims to those of the association, as the executive committee may decide, should the South African Council of Churches have ceased to exist.

end

CHRISTMAS SERVICE

*Solidarity with detainees
and political prisoners.*



Come and join us for
an evening of carols
by candle light

A Nativity Play, Talks
and Reflection

15 December
Cathedral Place,
Saratoga Avenue

6.30 p.m. till 11 p.m.



United Democratic Front, Khotso House, 52 De Villiers Str, Johannesburg

WESTAD

TOTAL P.02

PO Box 3200
Braamfontein
2107

Dear friend

re: FRIENDS OF UDF

You are cordially invited to become a founder member of Friends of UDF, an organisation not for gain set up to support the United Democratic Front in its struggle for a democratic South Africa and against the repression which it is currently experiencing, in particular its having been declared an "affected organisation".

We propose to form this organisation and to hold a press conference to launch the Friends of UDF in February 1967 and would be most honoured if you would agree to attend, and stand for its first management committee. We attach a copy of the proposed constitution, and would appreciate your comments thereon, and any other suggestions you would like to make with regard to this new venture.

yours in the struggle,

SHEILA WEINBERG
Co-ordinator

SAHA

DRAFT

CONSTITUTION OF THE
FRIENDS OF UDF

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- (b) Any group, association, organisation or other institution may apply for admission as an institutional member. Institutional members have full membership rights, and the management committee shall have the right to lay down a special subscription fee for institutional membership.

(c) The management committee shall

- (i) determine the procedures for applications for admission of members;
- (ii) have sole discretion to admit, on such terms as it may determine, persons as members or associate members;
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(d) Every member shall pay a subscription as laid down by the management committee from time to time. The management committee shall have the right to lay down a special subscription rate for members who are students, or for any other category of membership which the management committee may, in its discretion, decide to create. If any member fails to pay the appropriate subscription for 12 months after it has fallen due, the membership shall lapse without prejudice to the member's right to apply for readmission on payment of the appropriate subscription fee.

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4. Management

(a) The management of the association shall be vested in the management committee which shall consist of:

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- (ii) not more than 8 other members who may be co-opted by the management committee, provided that if any of the elected members ceases to be a member of the management committee, then in addition to such co-options the management committee shall be entitled to co-opt a person or persons in the place of such formerly elected members.

(b) (i) The subscribers to this constitution shall be the first elected members, and they shall hold office until the first general meeting of the association, which shall be held not later than 28th February 1982.

- (ii) Thereafter the members of the management committee shall be elected at each annual general meeting of the association and shall hold office for one year;

- (111) All members of the management committee, whether elected or co-opted, shall be eligible for re-appointment to the management committee.
- (c) (i) The management committee shall meet not less than twice during each succeeding period of 12 months.
- (ii) The quorum of any meeting of the management committee shall be five members, represented either in person or by proxy.
- (iii) Meetings of the management committee may be summoned by the chairperson and shall be convened if any five members of the management committee requisition such a meeting in writing.
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end

DECLASSIFIED
VEILIGHEIDSVERSLAG

VIR V H K GEBRUIK



BEVELVOERENDE OFFISIER
VIR V H K GEBRUIK
Datum van ontvangs
1989-01-11
FORMAATSAK NO. 001
VEILIGHEIDSKANTOOR

Dokumentnommer **89001561**
Op dokumentebasis ingevoer
Datum

Datum van ontvangs
1989-01-11
FORMAATSAK NO. 001
VEILIGHEIDSKANTOOR

Takkantoor
Naam
Verw.
Datum
Ingedien deur
Datum inligting ontvang **SEDERT HANDELING**
Kodendr. van bron
*Waardebepaling van bron **DOKUMENTER**
†Betroubaarheid van inligting
Verspreidingsbeperking (indien enige)

Afdelingshoofkantoor
Naam **WITWATERSRAND**
Verw.
Datum **1989-01-09**
Verspreiding (slegs na V H K)
Eenheid Kopienr. Eenheid Kopienr.
L1 Oorspr.
A2 1

Opskrif
BEFONDSING : "FRIENDS OF UDF"
H K Verw.

Afdelings
A
B
C
D
E

Verslag, kommentaar en uitkenning
1. Bron [redacted], eweknie van u [redacted], rapporteer soos volg:
(1) "FRIENDS OF UDF" beskik oor 'n tjekrekening by EERSTE NASIONALE BANK, Milner Park, Johannesburg - Rekeningnommer [redacted].
(2) Die saldo van die betrokke rekening op 1988-10-31 was R16 519,30.
2. [redacted]

Verwysings
[redacted]

* Waardebepaling van bron:
A Geheel-en-al betroubaar
B Gewoonlik betroubaar
C Redelik betroubaar
D Nie altyd betroubaar nie
E Nie betroubaar nie
F Kan nie beoordeel word nie

has Friends of UDF
Doelwit
189
13

Betroubaarheid van inligting:
1 Bevestig deur ander onafhanklike en betroubare bronne
2 Waarskynlik juis
3 Moontlik juis
4 Twyfelagtig
5 Waarskynlik vals
6 Kan nie beoordeel word nie

AFDELINGSBEVELVOERDER : VEILIGHEIDSTAK
AFDELING : WITWATERSRAND
/DVO

SECRET
SEKERHEIDSKLASSIFIKASIE
GEHEIM
DECLASSIFIED

av/adv\affairs

F

2/4/2-121

J H Hugo

3239302

Mr A Cachalia
Cheadle, Thompson and Haysom
P O Box 30894
BRAAMFONTEIN
2017

Sir

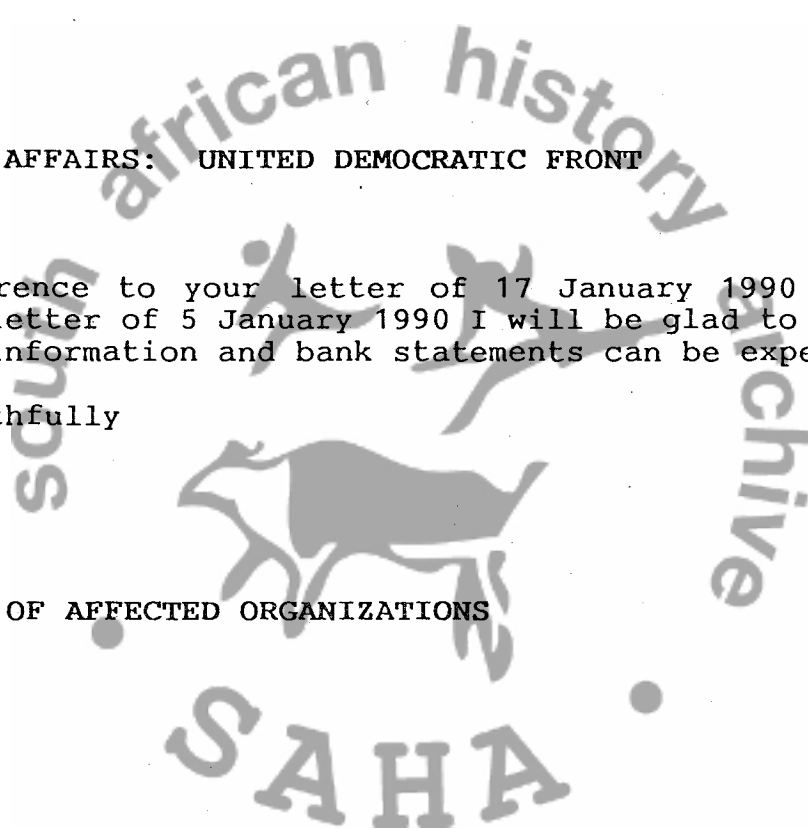
FINANCIAL AFFAIRS: UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

With reference to your letter of 17 January 1990 and my evenly numbered letter of 5 January 1990 I will be glad to learn when the required information and bank statements can be expected.

Yours faithfully

REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS

SAHA



**YUNUS
MAHOMED
& ASSOCIATES**

ATTORNEYS • CONVEYANCERS

Partners: Yunus Ismail Mahomed, Dhayanithie Pillay

209 Dinvir Centre
123 Field Street
Durban 4001

137/3
1989-03-21

P.O. Box 48060
Qualbert 4078

DIRECTORATE
SECURITY LEGISLATION

Telephones
3065786/7

Telegrams: Yunus
Teletex: 650035-SA
DX: 94
Fax: 315233

Our Ref. MR MAHOMED/RG/S 463
Your Ref.

16 MARCH 1989

REGISTERED POST

The Registrar
Affected Organisations
Private Bag X 655
PRETORIA
0001

Dear Sir

re: UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

We refer to your letter dated 7 March 1989 and respond thereto as follows.


1. The writer is merely the Secretary of the UDF for the Natal Region.
2. No financial statements are in my possession concerning the UDF during the period when it was an affected organisation.
3. So far as I am aware, the UDF neither received nor disbursed any money during the period when it was an affected organisation.
4. This letter is answered on the basis that the UDF cannot be regarded as an affected organisation from the date when the Natal Provincial Division set aside the order of the State President on the 8 May 1988, until the date of the Appellate Division judgment on 13 September 1989. In respect of this

period/.....

period I am aware that there had been certain expenditure as well as receipts of money. However, I do not have financial records in respect of this period. Finally, I contend that you are not entitled to any information concerning this period because the UDF cannot be said to have been an Affected Organisation during that time.

We shall be happy to furnish any further information which you may require and thank you for your enquiry.

Yours faithfully


YUNUS MAHOMED & ASSOCIATES



Nasionale Intelligensiediens - National Intelligence Service

DECLASSIFIED



Telegramadres: NASVEIL
Telegraphic Address: NASVEIL

Teleks: 322618
Telex: 322618

Telefoon: 322-8133
Telephone: 322-8133

Bylyn: [redacted]
Ext: [redacted]

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Privaatsak / Private Bag X 8
PRETORIA

Verw/Ref: 5 April 1990

VEN	DIREKTORAAT: VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING
1990-04-09 45/4	
DIRECTORATE: SECURITY LEGISLATION	

ysa/4/90

AANDAG: [redacted]

Die Direkteur
Direktoraat Veiligheidswetgewing
Saambou Nasionalegebou
Kerkplein
PRETORIA

VIR AANDAG: [redacted]

AIC: FONDSE AAN DIE UDF

1. U skrywe [redacted] gedateer 27 Februarie 1990 mbt bg aangeleentheid het betrekking.
2. Benewens informasie wat daarop dui dat AIC-fondse aan die UDF via die trustrekening van Ismail AYOB en Vennote prokureursfirma (Johannesbureg) gekanaliseer word, beskik hierdie Diens oor geen verdere informasie rakende die vermelde trustrekening nie.
3. Vanweë die sensitiewe aard van die informasie word nie aanbeveel dat die UDF daarmee gekonfronteer word nie.

rum/DI [redacted] - GENERAAL
mek/es

DECLASSIFIED

VEILIGHEID
1990-01-27
8010 RAAT
33 LEGISLATION
SECURITEIT

CHEADLE THOMPSON & HAYSOM

8010 RAAT Geldenhuis
33 LEGISLATION
(cnr. De Beer Street)
2001 BRAAMFONTEIN
JOHANNESBURG
Docex: 50

Telephone: (011) 403-2765
Telex: 4-26717
Teletex: 450902
Telefax: 403-1764
P.O. Box 30894
2017 BRAAMFONTEIN

Your Ref: 2/4/2 - 121
Our Ref: AC/U1/90

17 January 1990

The Registrar of Affected
Organisations
Private Bag X655
PRETORIA
0001

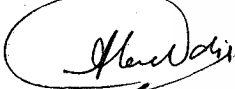
Sir

re: FINANCIAL AFFAIRS: UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

I refer to your letter dated 5 January 1990 and have now proceeded to take steps to furnish you with the information requested in your letter. I have written to attorney Krish Naidoo in this regard and am awaiting a response from him.

I will keep you informed of the progress that I am making in this regard.

Yours faithfully



A CACHALIA

DECLASSIFIED
GEHEIM

2/4/2-121

NOTA: 5 JANUARIE 1990

UDF: FINANSIËLE STATE

Kolonel [REDACTED] ondersoekbeampte in die saak wat deur die Registrateur van Geaffekteerde Organisasies aanhangig gemaak is, is steeds besig met die ondersoek van die saak. Hy deel mee dat die PG van Johannesburg die saak vir verdere ondersoek terug verwys het.

Volgens kolonel [REDACTED] moet hy nog verskeie banke in Port Elizabeth, Ellisras, Pietersburg en Oos-Londen nader om bankstate te bekom. Hy sal mettertyd weer aan my verslag doen oor die vordering in die ondersoek. Hy beoog ook om Yunus Mohamed weer te besoek.

Daar is tans nog geen getuienis dat enige fondse van die buiteland deur die UDF sedert die Appêlhofuitspraak gedurende 1988, ontvang is nie.


ADV**DECLASSIFIED**
GEHEIM

F
Per aangetekende P.O.

cc/122802/adv
2/4/2 - 121

Mnr J H Hugo

Mr A Cachalia
Cheadle, Thompson and Haysom
P O Box 30894
BRAAMFONTEIN
2017

Registrar of Affected
Organizations
Private Bag X655
PRETORIA
0001

1990-01-05

Sir

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS: UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

7-12-88 Your letter AC/88 dated 9 December 1988 refers.

9-12-89 I have been informed that the restrictions imposed on you by the Minister of Law and Order under the emergency regulations have been withdrawn. You should, therefore, now be in the position to assist me in regard to the financial affairs of the United Democratic Front (UDF).

You are hereby in terms of section 3(4) of the Affected Organizations Act, 1974 (Act 31 of 1974), required to furnish me with full particulars of all moneys received and paid out in respect of the UDF, since the organization was declared to be an affected organization on 9 October 1986. It will be appreciated if such particulars can be supplemented by statements of all the banks and other financial institutions at which the UDF has accounts.

5-9-89 According to Mr Krish Naidoo you signed a power of attorney regarding the bank statements of the UDF approximately at the beginning of September 1989. Nothing has as yet been received.

The said particulars and bank statements are now required as a matter of urgency and a prompt reply will be appreciated.

1-6-89
I have in terms of section 3(3) of the said Act fixed the financial year of the UDF to commence on 1 October of every year and to end on 30 September of the following year.

Yours faithfully.

J. H. HUGO

REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS



REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

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As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 256

PRETORIA, 9 OCTOBER 1986
OKTOBER

No. 10486

PROCLAMATION

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 190, 1986

DECLARATION OF AN ORGANIZATION TO BE AN AFFECTED ORGANIZATION

Under the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) of the Affected Organizations Act, 1974 (Act 31 of 1974), I hereby declare the organization known as the UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT to be an affected organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Sixth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-six.

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

L. LE GRANGE,
Minister of the Cabinet.

PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 190, 1986

VERKLARING VAN 'N ORGANISASIE TOT 'N GEAFFEKTEERDE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Geaffekteerde Organisasies, 1974 (Wet 31 van 1974), verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as die UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT tot 'n geaffekteerde organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sesde dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd Ses-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

L. LE GRANGE,
Minister van die Kabinet.



pf/101104/80v REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Verw. Nr./Ref. No. 2/4/2-121

NAVRAE/INQUIRIES:

Tel. No.

KANTOOR VAN DIE-OFFICE OF THE

Mr Krish Naidoo
P O Box 8694
JOHANNESBURG
2000

REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED
ORGANIZATIONS
PRIVATE BAG X655
PRETORIA
0001

Sir

REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (UDF)

In my evenly numbered letters dated 12 May 1989, 16 June 1989 and 7 August 1989 the financial statements of the United Democratic Front have been requested.

During our last telephone conversation on 15 September 1989 you indicated that Mr Azar Cachalia signed a power of attorney approximately 3 weeks before 15 September 1989 and that the bank statements of the UDF would be forwarded soon.

The said statements are now required as a matter of urgency and a prompt reply will be appreciated.

Yours faithfully


REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS



PF/080204 REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

RE

AFRICA

Verw. Nr./Ref. No. 2/4/2/121

NAVRAE/INQUIRIES:

Tel. No.

KANTOOR VAN DIE-OFFICE OF THE

Mr Krish Naidoo
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JOHANNESBURG
2000

REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED
ORGANIZATIONS
PRIVATE BAG X655
PRETORIA
0001

1989 -08-07

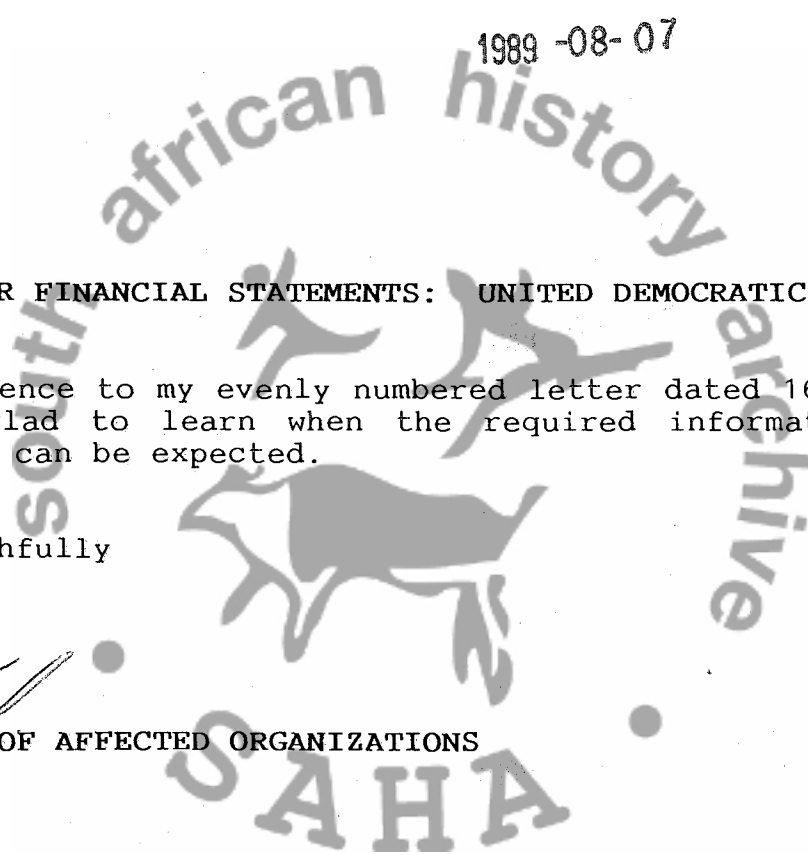
Sir

REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (UDF)

With reference to my evenly numbered letter dated 16 June 1989, I will be glad to learn when the required information and bank statements can be expected.

Yours faithfully


REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS





Verw. Nr./Ref. No. 2/4/2/121

NAVRAE/INQUIRIES:

Tel. No. 211043/4

KANTOOR VAN DIE-OFFICE OF THE

Mr Krish Naidoo
P O Box 8694
JOHANNESBURG
2000

REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED
ORGANIZATIONS
PRIVATE BAG X655
PRETORIA
0001

1989-06-16

Sir

REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

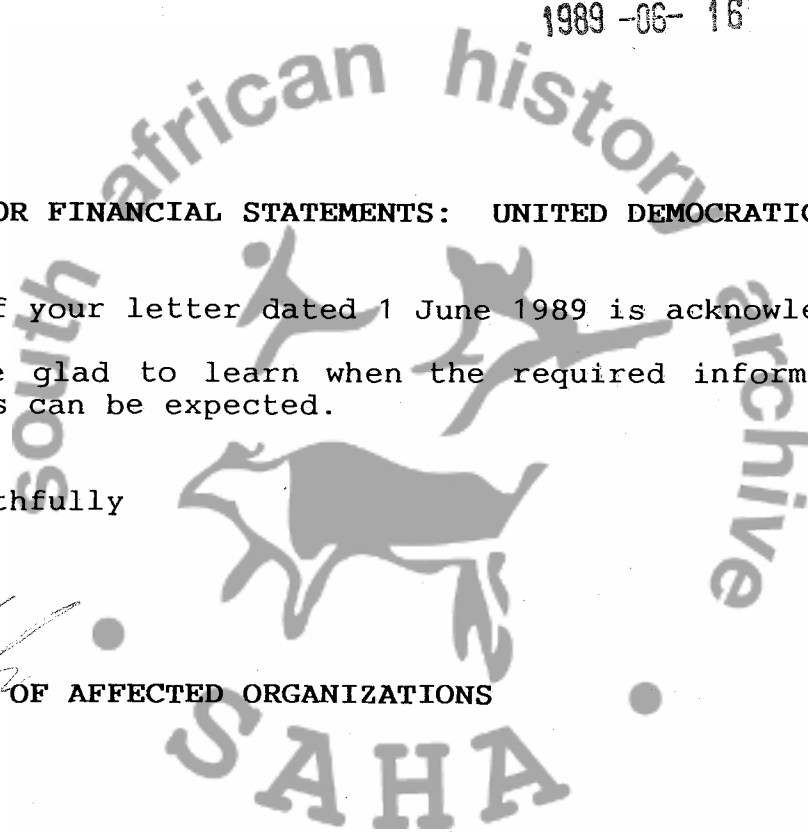
Receipt of your letter dated 1 June 1989 is acknowledged.

I will be glad to learn when the required information and bank statements can be expected.

Yours faithfully


REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS

SAHA



KRISH NAIDOO & Co

Attorneys and Conveyancers

CENTRE
ER STREET
2001

Registrar of Affected Organisations
PRETORIA

ADK
1/6/89

P.O. BOX 8694
JOHANNESBURG 2000

TELEX: 4-82099 SA
FAX: (011) 331-8691

TELEPHONES: 331-6919
331-6910
331-6927/8/9

PER FAX ; (012) 211-922

Your Ref:

Our Ref: KN/dk

Date: 01/06/89

Dear Sir

RE: REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS I UDF

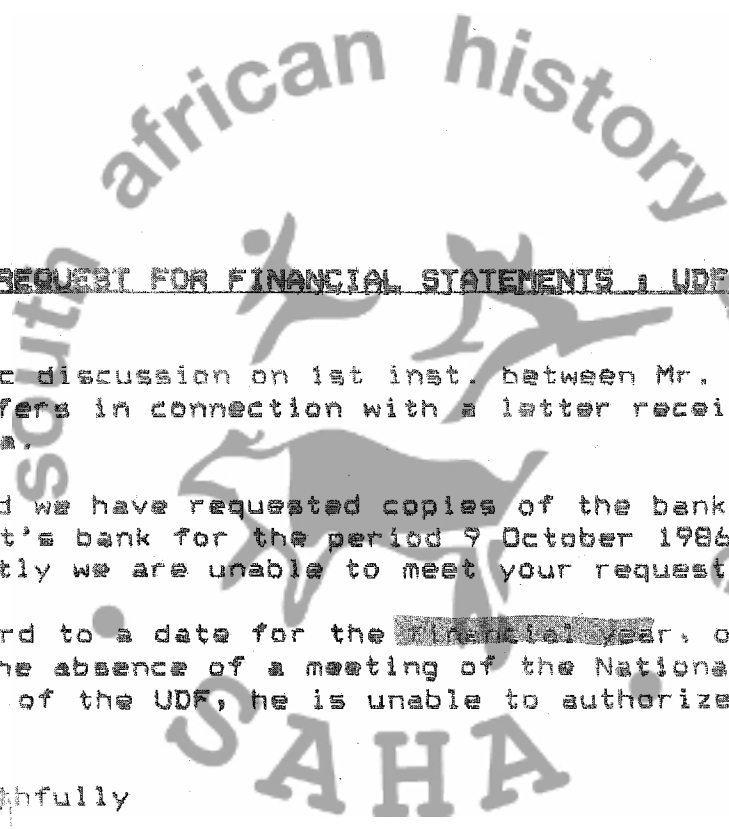
Telephonic discussion on 1st inst. between Mr. Brayl and our Mr. Naidoo refers in connection with a letter received by our client M.V. Moosa.

As advised we have requested copies of the bank statements from our client's bank for the period 9 October 1986 to date. Consequently we are unable to meet your request at present.

With regard to a date for the financial year, our client advised that in the absence of a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the UDF, he is unable to authorize same.

Yours faithfully

KRISH NAIDOO
ATTORNEYS KRISH NAIDOO & COMPANY



KRISH NAIDOO & Co

Attorneys and Conveyancers

23RD FLOOR KINE CENTRE
141 COMMISSIONER STREET
JOHANNESBURG 2000

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TELEX: 4-82099 SA
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TELEPHONES: 331-6919
331-6910
331-6927/8/9

Registrar of Affected Organisations
PRETORIA

PER FAX (012) 311 722

V. No. Ref.

Our Ref. KN/UK

Date: 01/08/89

Dear Sir

RE: REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - UDF

Telephonic discussion on 1st inst. between Mr. Brayl and our Mr. Naidoo refers in connection with a letter received by our client, M.V. Moosa.

As advised we have requested copies of the bank statements from our client's bank for the period 7 October 1988 to date.

With regard to a date for the financial year, our client advised that in the absence of a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the UDF, he is unable to authorise same.

Yours faithfully


KRISH NAIDOO
ATTORNEYS KRISH NAIDOO & COMPANY

211043/4

Mr M V Moosa
c/o Mr Krish Naidoo
Kine Centre
Crn. Kruis & Commissioner Str.
JOHANNESBURG
2001

REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED
ORGANIZATIONS
PRIVATE BAG X655
PRETORIA
0001

1989-05-12

Sir

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (UDF)

I have taken cognisance of the fact that on 8 May 1989 at the office of Mr Cachalia in Johannesburg you informed Messrs Hugo and Nagel, who were acting under my written authority in terms of the Affected Organizations Act, 1974 (Act 31 of 1974), that you were not in possession of any books or statements relating to the financial position of the UDF and that you could not be of assistance in this regard.

In view, however, of the fact that you are the acting General Secretary of the UDF, you are hereby under section 3(4) of the said Act required to furnish me by not later than 2 June 1989 with particulars of moneys received or paid out in respect of the UDF since 9 October 1986, the date on which the UDF was declared an affected organization. It will be appreciated if such particulars can be amplified by statements of all the banks and other financial institutions at which the UDF has accounts.

I intend to determine, in terms of section 3(3) of the said Act, that the financial year of the UDF shall commence on 1 October of every year and end on 30 September of the following year. If you are of the opinion that another financial year should be fixed, it will be appreciated if you will submit suggestions in this regard also by not later than 2 June 1989.

Yours faithfully

J. H. BREYL

REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS

received 15/5/89
M. Moosa

DDV

ek
19/12/88

DIREKTORAAT:
VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING
1987-12-19
Attorneys
88/12
DIREKTORAAT:
SECURITY LEGISLATION

CHEADLE THOMPSON & HAYSOM

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Docex: 50

Telephone: (011) 403-2765
Telex: 4-26717
Teletex: 450902
Telefax: 403-1764
P.O. Box 30894
2017 BRAAMFONTEIN

Your Ref: 2/4/2/1221 (V/C)

Our Ref: AC/88

The Registrar of Affected Organisations
P/Bag X655
PRETORIA
0001

9 December 1988

Att: Mr J H Breyl

Dear Sir,

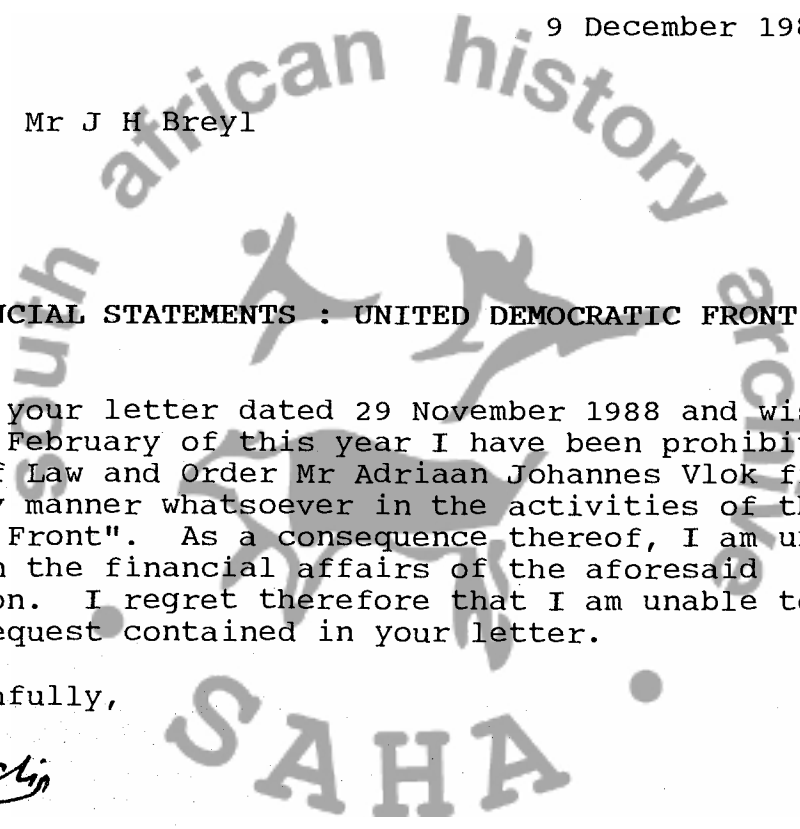
re: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS : UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

I refer to your letter dated 29 November 1988 and wish to advise that since February of this year I have been prohibited by the Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Johannes Vlok from "taking part in any manner whatsoever in the activities of the United Democratic Front". As a consequence thereof, I am unable to be involved in the financial affairs of the aforesaid organisation. I regret therefore that I am unable to assist you with the request contained in your letter.

Yours faithfully,



A CACHALIA



tg-pk-231113/vcl

2/4/2/121 (V/C)

J H Breyl

211043/4

Mr A Cachalia
Treasurer of the
United Democratic Front
P O Box 30894
BRAAMFONTEIN
2017

REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED ORGANISATIONS
PRIVATE BAG X655
PRETORIA
0001

Sir

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

With reference to your letter dated 17 October 1988, your attention is directed to the fact that section 3(4) of the Affected Organizations Act, 1974, provides that the Registrar of Affected Organizations may require of any person attached to an affected organization, particulars of moneys received or paid out in respect of that organization.

In terms of section 3(4) of the said Act you, in your capacity as treasurer of the United Democratic Front, are hereby requested to furnish financial statements containing full particulars of all moneys which have been received and paid out in respect of the United Democratic Front, since the organization was declared to be an affected organization on 9 October 1986. Such financial statements must reach me on or before 15 December 1988.

In order to enable me to fix a financial year in respect of the abovementioned organization, I will also be glad to receive your suggestions in this regard not later than 15 December 1988.

Yours faithfully

J. H. BREYL

REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED ORGANISATIONS

V. 19/12/88-
19/11/88

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'N EVALUASIE VAN DIE EFFEK VAN VEILIGHEIDSOPTREDE
TEEN DIE UDF

INHOUDSOPGAWE

Bladsy

Inleiding

1

Die effek van die opeenvolgende noodtoestande
op die UDF

2

Die effek van optrede teen ampsdraers en ondersteuners
van die UDF

5

Die effek van die sg Delmas-verhoor

7

Besinning

8



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'N EVALUASIE VAN DIE EFFEK VAN VEILIGHEIDSOPTREDE
TEEN DIE UDF

1. INLEIDING

1.1 Die UDF het hom sedert sy stigting op 20 Augustus 1983 gevestig as die belangrikste binneilandse radikale versetbeweging en sowel nasionaal as internasionaal aansienlike status verwerf. Die beweging het tot en met 1985/86, toe versetorganisasies 'n massamobiliseringsfase betree en openbare onrus oor 'n wye front voorgekom het, 'n groei tydperk beleef en bewys gelewer van sy organisatoriese vaardighede, bv 'n nasionale kommunikasie- en strategiese leidinggewende vermoë. Die opeenvolgende noodtoestande sedert 1985 het die UDF egter 'n gevoelige knou toegedien tov sy massamobiliseringsvermoëns, terwyl die aanhouding van 'n groot aantal van sy leiers sy aktiwiteite lamgê het. Die tydperk 1986/87 is gevolglik gekenmerk deur 'n afname in UDF-geïnisieerde owerste massaversetaksies en het 'n revaluasie van sy strategie tot gevolg gehad. Lg was aanvanklik daarop gemik om alternatiewe metodes te vind om te midde van die noodtoestand steeds die massa te beïnvloed, te organiseer en te mobiliseer. Aangesien dit egter nie gerealiseer het nie, was daar sedert die tweede helfte van 1987 'n klemverskuiwing in die UDF se strategie in die aanslag op die Regering, en het dié beweging veral gepoog om vir die interim geselekteerde taikengroepe in die Blanke gemeenskap (onder wie

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parlementariërs op die linkerkant van die politieke spektrum, akademië, geestelikes en die jeug) teen "apartheid" te beïnvloed en hulle mettertyd vir die "demokratiese beweging" te wen.

1.2 Sedert die Februarie 1988-bepenkings op die UDF het die besef in radikale geleedere begin posvat dat die "bevryding" via die gekte strategie van massamobilisering tot openbare onrus op minstens die kort termyn nie verwesenlik sal word nie. Die daarstel van die breedste moontlike front teen die Regering, wat oor ideologiese grense heen sal sny (ook genoem die "breë anti-apartheidfront") asook pogings om die Regering sodanig te isoleer en in 'n onderhandelingsituasie in te dwing, geniet sedertdien voorkeuraandag in radikale geleedere.

1.3 Die noodmaatreëls het die UDF se overte aksies dermate belemmer dat die beweging ook in radikale geleedere nie meer beskou word as die enigste nasionale orgaan vir die propagering en bevordering van radikale ideale en belange nie. Dit het oa geblyk uit die politieke rol en inisiatief van vakbondgroepe (veral COSATU) en kerke asook kerklike organisasies (veral die SARK) wat gedurende 1988 deurlopend op die voorgrond getree het.

2. DIE EFFEK VAN DIE OPEENVOLGENDE NOODTOESTANDE OP DIE UDF

2.1 In 'n evaluasie van die effek van die opeenvolgende nasionale noodtoestande sedert 1986 erken die UDF dat hoewel die

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magsbalans gedurende 1988 in die Regering se guns geswaai het, die Regering die politieke inisiatief verloor het.

2.2 Die noodtoestande het op 'n taktiese en sigbare vlak die volgende sedert 1986 tot gevolg gehad:

- Opeenvolgende leierskorpse van die UDF is op plaaslike, streek- en nasionale vlak in hegtenis geneem. Teen 1988 was daar bv geen sprake van funksionerende UDF-streekbesture in oa Noord-, Suid- en Oos-Kaapland, die Grens en Noord-Transvaal nie, terwyl slegs enkele UDF-bestuurslede in ander streke sodanige streekbesture in stand probeer hou het. Dit het gelei tot 'n gebrek aan kommunikasie en koördinasie tov beplanning en strategie rondom versetaksies op nasionale en streekvlak. Dit kom ook voor of die resente vrylating van UDF-streekbestuurslede in oa Wes- en Oos-Kaapland asook in Noord-Transvaal nie onmiddellik dié probleme sal oplos nie. Vrygelate bestuurslede word enersyds onderwerp aan inperkingsbevele en blyk andersyds versigtig te wees om nie veiligheidsaandag op hulle te vestig nie uit vrees vir hernieude aanhouding.

- Bedrywighede van die UDF en sy filiale is sodanig beperk dat daar sedert 1986 nie sprake van deurlopende massaversetaksies was nie, en die beweging is

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teruggedwing van 'n mobiliserings- na 'n organiseringsfase.

- Die UDF se geaffilleerde lidmaatskap het gestagneer deurdat nuwe organisasies om taktiese redes nie bereid was tot affiliasie by hom nie.

2.2.1 Bg faktore het meegebring dat die UDF sedert 1986 geen amptelike program van aksie suksesvol kon deurvoer nie en ook nie daarin kon slaag om die nodige leiding aan filiaalorganisasies te gee nie. Dit het oa tot gevolg gehad dat nie een van die beplande langtermyn- nasionale versetveidtogte, wo die United Action-, die Unban the ANC- en die Christmas Against the Emergency-veidtog, effektief geloods kon word nie.

2.3 Nieteenstaande die stigting van UDF-georiënteerde en die reaktivering van UDF-geaffilleerde organisasies op kerklike, politieke en gemeenskapsterrein in die aanloop tot die verkiesing van plaaslike owerhede op 26 Oktober 1988, asook oproepe deur oa die UDF tot nasionale versetaksies (soos 'n wegblyaksie asook skole- en verbruikersboikotte), het daar op die verkiesingsdag agv effektiewe Veiligheidsoptrede slegs geïsoleerde voorvalle van aktiewe verset, onrus en intimidasie voorgekom.

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3. DIE EFFEK VAN OPTREDE TEEN AMPSDRAERS EN ONDERSTEUNERS VAN DIE UDF

3.1 Die aanhouding van UDF-ampsdraers en -ondersteuners het veral sedert 1987 'n veriammende uitwerking gehad op UDF-aktiwiteite en -inisiatiewe. Op nasionale asook streekbestuursvlak is onderlinge skakeling/konsultering ernstig aan bande gelê en was die UDF aangewese op sleutelfilliale soos die South African Youth Congress (SAYCO) en die Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (JODAC) vir die beplanning en uitvoering van strategiese en leidinggewende insette tot die "stryd". Die implementering van die "political centre"-konsep gedurende 1988, ingevolge waarvan die verantwoordelikheid mbt politieke inisiatiewe tot op die laagste vlak afgewentel is, is oa 'n poging om leiers vanuit ander sektore (bv die vakbonde, kerke en menseregteorganisasies) te betrek en sodoende die leierskapvakuüm in die UDF te help vul. Die beperkte suksesse wat dié inisiatief behaal het, is aandulend van die gebrek aan ervare leiers op alle vlakke en het die algemeen ontwrigte toestand van radikale organisasies sonder hulle leiers beklemtoon.

3.2 Die UDF kon tot met die eerste afkondiging van die noodtoestand daarin slaag om op Nasionale Uitvoerende Bestuur (NUB)-vlak kontinuïteit te handhaaf maar die inhegtenisname van twee sleutel-NUB-lede, nl Murphy MOROBE (waarnemende Publisiteitsekretaris) en Mohammed VALLI (waarnemende Hoofsekretaris), in Julie 1987 het die UDF se nasionale leierskapvermoë nadelig geraak en feitlik 'n onmiddellike insinking

In nasionaal gekoördineerde beplanning/bedrywighede tot gevolg gehad. Die UDF kon sedertdien nie daarin slaag om die leemte wat dié twee persone gelaat het, te vul nie en was gedurende die res van 1987 en 1988 aangewese op ad hoc-leiding vanaf veral Azhar CACHALIA (Tesourier) en streekleiers soos Dullah OMAR (Voorsitter van die UDF - Wes-Kaap). Die meeste NUB-lede wat nie in aanhouding is nie, is tans onderhewig aan omvattende beperkings ingevolge die noodregulasies, en die oorblywende aktiewe lede, onder wie Curnick NDLOVU (Voorsitter) en Titus MAFOLO (UDF-NUB-lid), is dermate gedwing om 'n lae profiel te handhaaf dat daar beswaarlik sprake is van gekoördineerde en rigtinggewende nasionale leiding.

3.3 Die "vrylating" van MOROBE en VALLI uit die VSA-konsulaat in Oktober 1988 het ook nie gemeelde leierskapprobleme onmiddellik ondervang nie. Albei het sedertdien besoek gebring aan UDF-filiale en -streekstrukture en het in die tweede helfte van Desember 1988 na die buiteland vertrek om internasionale platforms/geleenthede te benut ten einde opnuut erkenning en aansien vir die UDF in die buiteland te bekom. Hulle optrede is veral daarop afgestem om die UDF se oorlewing in die RSA te help verseker en om 'n klimaat te skep vir verskerpte dwangmaatreëls teen die RSA. Hoewel dié persone dus 'n belangrike rol speel in die verhoging van die UDF se binne- en buitelandse statuur, is daar nog geen aanduiding dat hulle vrylating 'n groot organisatoriese herlewing by die UDF tot gevolg gaan hê nie.

3.4 Daar is wel enkele streke waar UDF-streekbesture steeds funksioneer, soos in Wes-Kaapland, Transvaal en Natal. Dié besture

geniet egter nie meer dieselfde gesag oor en toegang tot plaaslike filiale nie en kan eerder as gesprekforums beskou word. Die gebrek aan kommunikasievermoëns en volgehoue verteenwoordiging asook die ontwrigting van plaaslike filiale het ook 'n verlamende uitwerking op bg besture gehad. Die blote feit dat Ig steeds bestaan en funksioneer, demonstreer nietemin die UDF se vermoë om sy aktiwiteite op beperkte en semi-klandestiene wyse voort te sit.

4. DIE EFFEK VAN DIE SG DELMAS-VERHOOR

4.1 Die hofuitspraak in die Staat se saak teen P M BALEKA ea (die sg Delmas-verhoor) het op onderskeidelik nasionale en internasionale vlak wye negatiewe reaksie van aktiviste en politici ontlok en is in radikale kringe vertolk as 'n toneelskikking vir 'n verbod op die UDF.

4.2 Daar is veral deur die alternatiewe media gepoog om die beskuldigdes, onder wie prominente UDF-leiers, as "heldefigure, waardige politici en gerespekteerde gemeenskapleiers" te projekteer. Radikales het die vrylating van langtermyngevangenes, onder wie Govan MBEKI, Harry GWALA en Zeph MOTHOPENG, afgemaak en aangevoer dat die sg Delmas-veroordeeldes eenvoudig die ouer leiers in gevangenskap gaan vervang en die "nuwe simbole van nasionale verset en lyding" sal word. 'n Internasionale veldtog met Ig strekking en gebaseer op die veldtog rondom die ses persone wat skuldig bevind is aan die DLAMINI-moord, word reeds in die vooruitsig gestel.

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4.3 Hoewel die publisiteit wat met die sg Delmas-verhoor en -uitspraak gepaard gegaan het, prominensie verleen het aan veral die UDF se simboliese rol as "mondstuk van die massa", het dit op 'n praktiese en organisatoriese vlak weinig effek op die UDF gehad.

5. BESINNING

5.1 Uit die voorafgaande blyk dit dat Veiligheidsoptrede teen die UDF gelei het tot die belemmering van massamobilisering, die neutralisering van UDF-sleutelleiers asook die effektiewe beperkings op aktiwiteite van individuele UDF-filiale. Dit moet egter in gedagte gehou word dat daar steeds 'n onderliggende rewolusionêre potensiaal bestaan wat radikales by die opheffing van die noodtoestand in staat kan stel om tot massamobilisering oor te gaan. Die UDF beskik ook steeds oor latente vermoëns wat onder gunstiger omstandighede weer na vore kan tree. So bv het die sg UDF-Inkatha-konflik in Natal, wat sedert 1987 met wisselende intensiteit voortduur, aangetoon dat die beweging steeds oor 'n organisering- en versetvermoë te midde van die noodtoestand beskik.

5.2 UDF-georiënteerde aktiviste maak voorts toenemend van informele en alternatiewe kanale (bv "political centres" en individuele filiale) gebruik vir die loodsing van inisiatiewe en is geensins van UDF-strukture afhanklik vir sodanige aksies nie. Die mening bestaan ook in radikale kringe dat die UDF slegs via sy sleutelfiliale op nasionale vlak (bv SAYCO) hoef voort te bestaan. Daarbenewens word die beweging toenemend as slegs een van vele deelnemers aan anti-"apartheid"-inisiatiewe beskou en val die klem

GEHEIM
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toenemend op die totstandkoming van 'n veel wyer front, wat in radikale omgangstaal as die sg mass democratic movement (MDM) bekend staan.

5.3 'n Voortsetting van die status quo kan die huidige onsekerheid in radikale geledere mbt die voortgesette rol en status van die UDF langer laat voortduur, waarskynlik 'n duplisering van UDF-verantwoordelikhede tot gevolg hê, en kan, indien die huidige beperkings nougeset toegepas word, die beweging waarskynlik 'n stādige en minder opvallende dood laat sterf. Strenger optrede teen die UDF kan, benewens die negatiewe nasionale en internasionale reaksie wat daarmee gepaard sal gaan, moontlik ook die proses vir die totstandbrenging van die breedste moontlike front teen die Regering/"apartheid" verhaas en ook internasionale steun aan sodanige front verseker.

5.4 Die UDF sal egter nie op die kort termyn van die politieke toneel verdwyn nie. Die VSA-konsulaatdrama in Johannesburg, die sg Deimas-hoogverraadsaak asook die buitelandse besoeke van VALLI en MOROBE sedert Desember 1988 het die UDF opnuut nasionaal en internasionaal in die kollig geplaas. Deur die persepsie te vestig dat die UDF steeds inherent lewenskragtig is en oor die politieke inisiatief beskik, skep UDF-leiers en -meningsvormers enersyds 'n klimaat vir internasionale druk, sou die Regering verder teen die UDF optree, en probeer hulle sodoende die voortbestaan van die beweging verseker, terwyl hulle andersyds ook hoop om die buitelandse diplomatieke suksesse van die Regering te neutraliseer en te verhoed dat lg weer die politieke inisiatief herwin. Bg

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optrede dui op 'n vrees in radikale kringe dat die Regering munt kan slaan uit die stagnasie mbt binnelandse massaorganisering en -mobilisering en sy strategiese voordeel kan benut om die "demokratiese beweging" tot 'n reaktiewe fase terug te dwing.



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Kopie .!. van 5. kopieë

Nasionale Intelligensiediens - National Intelligence Service



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Telegraphic Address: NASVEIL

Teleks: 322618
Telex: 322618

Telefoon:
Telephone: 322-8133

Bylyn:
Ext: 4018

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DIREKTORAAT:
VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING

1989-05-30/
193/S

DIRECTORATE:
SECURITY LEGISLATION

VAD
30/5/89

Privaatsak / Private Bag X 87
PRETORIA

Verw/Ref: [REDACTED]

29 Mei 1989

Navrae : [REDACTED]

Direkteur-generaal
Departement van Justisie
Kamer 644
Presidiagebou
h/v Paul Kruger- en Pretoriusstraat
PRETORIA

Vir Aandag : [REDACTED]

→ Die Direkteur
Direktoraat Veiligheidswetgewing
Poyntongebou
Oos-vleuel, 7de vloer
Kerkstraat
PRETORIA

Vir Aandag : Inligtingskomponent

MEMORANDUM : DIE HUIDIGE ORGANISATORIESE STAND VAN DIE UDF SE BLANKE POLITIEKE FILIALE

1. Hierby aangeheg is 'n memorandum mbt bogenoemde vir u aandag.

[REDACTED]

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DECLASSIFIED

[REDACTED]

2. U kommentaar mbt die aanwendbaarheid en behoefte van inligting met meegaande strekking, sal op prys gestel word.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
DIREKTEUR-GENERAAL
NATIONALE INTELLIGENSIELENS
[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

DECLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED

DIE HUIDIGE ORGANISATORIESE STAND VAN DIE UDF SE BLANKE POLITIEKE
FILIALE

1. INLEIDING

1.1 Die sg National Co-ordinating Committee (NCC- 'n nasionale komitee van aktiviste verteenwoordigend van die UDF se Blanke politieke filiale te wete Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee - JODAC, die Grahamstown Democratic Action Committee - GRADAC, Durban Democratic Association - DDA, Pietmaritzburg Democratic Association - PDA en die Cape Democrats - CD) het tydens gesamentlike koverte vergaderings gedurende Januarie en Februarie 1989 oa 'n evaluasie van die organisasies se stand in die "aanslag" gemaak. Daar is oorhoofs tot die gevolgtrekking gekom dat die organisasies gedisorganiseerd is, koördinering van hulle bedrywighede op 'n streeks- en nasionale vlak swak is, en hulle nie na wense funksioneer nie. Nietemin is ook tot die gevolgtrekking gekom dat dié organisasies aansienlik beter georganiseerd is as ander Gekleurde UDF-filiale wat ook 'n nasionale- en streeksinslag het.

2. DIE STAND VAN DIE UDF SE ONDERSKEIE BLANKE POLITIEKE FILIALE

2.1 Tydens gemelde NCC-vergaderings is 'n evaluasie gemaak van elk van die UDF se Blanke politieke filiale se lidmaatskap, strukture, bedrywighede, vermoëns en probleme soos dit aan die begin van 1989 daar uitgesien het. Uit die evaluasies het die volgende geblyk:

2.1.1 Die huidige stand van JODAC

DECLASSIFIED

- Volgens JODAC het hy geen aanduiding van sy lidmaatskaptal nie maar beskik hy oor sowat vyftig toegewyde aktiviste. JODAC is struktureel die mees gevorderde van die UDF se Blanke filiale en beskik oor 'n media-, "broad work"-, militariserings-, en werkgroep sowel as 'n kulturele en politieke debatsforum. Die organisasie het ook amptelike verteenwoordigers by/op oa die Five Freedoms Forum (FFF), Black Sash, Action Committee to Stop Evictions (ACTSTOP), die Alternative National Service se loodsingsgroep, COSATU se plaaslike en streeksvergaderings, die UDF se Political Centre en Streeks Uitvoerende Komitee, asook die Mandela Reception Committee (MRC). Terwyl JODAC se bedrywighede gedurende 1988 uitsluitlik gesentreer het rondom die deelname van 'n kerngroep aktiviste aan sy bedrywighede en daar geen pogings tot lidmaatskapwerwing aangewend is nie, gaan daar gedurende 1989 opnuut gepoog word om dié organisasie se lidmaatskap sodanig uit te bou dat hy 'n massakarakter kry.
- JODAC is sedert die aanvang van 1989 aktief by die hongerstaking en anti-dienspligveldtog betrokke. Voorts het die organisasie met sy aanbieding op 19 Maart 1989 van 'n konferensie oor "post-apartheid South Africa" 'n aktiewe hertoetrede tot die openbaar gemaak. Bepanning vir die res van 1989 sentreer ook rondom die bevordering van die ANC se grondwetriglyne; sigbare bevordering van "nie-rassigheid in aksie" rondom die propagering van oa MANDELA as nie-rassige leier, die hongerstaking, Groepsgebiedewet, en die stimulering van debat binne eie geledere oor die implikasies van die onafhanklikwording van SWA, deelname aan Regeringsinstellings en verhoudinge met die Demokratiese Party.

- JODAC se vernaamste probleme gedurende 1988 was volgens hom daarin geleë dat hy sy kontak met die breër Gekleurde UDF-Lede/filiale verloor het en dat sy dominante betrokkenheid by die stimulering van debat oor deelname aan Regeringsinstellings en onderhandeling met die Regering, tot teenkanting/kritiek vanuit die UDF se Swart filiale soos SAYCO aanleiding gegee het. Op 'n ander vlak het sy bedekte betrokkenheid via die FFF by die uitvoering van die UDF se klemverskuiwing in strategie na die Blanke gemeenskap nl om geselekteerde teikengroepe subtiel teen die Regering te beïnvloed, ook sekere negatiewe implikasies vir JODAC ingehou. Die FFF het nl sodanige mediadekking en belangstelling gegenereer en 'n eie bestaansreg geregverdig dat JODAC beheer oor lg tov die aanwendbaarheid daarvan vir die bevordering van UDF-doelstellings verloor het. Gevolglik het JODAC besluit om nieteenstaande moontlike veiligheidsoptrede gedurende 1989 in 'n groter mate overt by die bevordering van UDF-doelstellings betrokke en minder afhanklik van die FFF in die verband te raak.

2.1.2 Die huidige stand van die Cape Democrats (CD)

- Die organisasie het nagenoeg 400 ingeskrewe lede waarvan veertig aktief, toegewyd en deurlopend aan protesbedrywighede deelneem. Die organisasie beskik oor lidmaatskap-, media-, projekte- en onderwyssubgroepe. Die organisasie hou gereeld huisvergaderings en behaal volgens hom ook sukses met openbare vergaderings waarby daar gereeld meer as honderd belangstellendes betrek word.
- Die belangrikste bedrywighede/veldtogte waarby die CD tans betrokke is, is klimaatskepping rondom die vrylating van Nelson MANDELA, navorsing tov die onafhanklikwording van

Suidwes-Afrika - 'n Namibia Information Group is vir die doel gestig - en die beplande loodsing van 'n "Open city"-veldtog. Aanvanklik is beplan dat lg veldtog gedurende Maart/April 1989 geloods moet word, maar sedertdien is besluit dat dit deel moet vorm van 'n breër, nasionale anti-Groepsgebiede inisiatief/veldtog wat ter inleiding van streeksveldtogte, in die openbaar geloods moet word.

- Die CD ervaar veral probleme met die bekendstelling van nuwe lede aan "strydgenote" in die Swart woongebiede. Opmerking: Die probleem vorm deel van 'n nasionale tendens en daar heers ernstige kommer in gemelde Blanke organisasies se geledere dat die verwydering tussen die UDF se Gekleurde en Blanke filiale die nie-rassige aard van die "stryd" ernstige skade kan berokken.
- Die CD se verhoudinge met die FFF wat beperkte steun in die Wes-Kaap geniet en in wese net 'n dinkskrum is, is veral geleë in die FFF se nut as 'n skakelpunt (nodale punt) met binneparlementêre groeperinge.

2.1.3 Die huidige stand van die Durban Democratic Association (DDA)

- Die organisasie het vyf-en-dertig lede met 'n kerngroep van vyftien toegewyde aktiviste. Die lede word geakkommodeer in 'n veldtogte-, nuwe inisiatiewe- en onderwysgroep. Die daarstelling van 'n militariseringswerkgroep word ook vir 1989 in die vooruitsig gestel.
- Die DDA beplan om vir die korttermyn veral prominensie aan 'n veldtog in die Blanke gemeenskap rondom die hongerstaking te gee. Die organisasie is ook reeds deel van 'n sg Peace Movement Campaign wat nav die UDF/COSATU 'en Inkatha-konflik

geloofs is en oa meningsopnames in Natal wil doen oor houdings/standpunte oor die konflik. Die DDA sal die verantwoordelikheid vir dié opname in Blanke woongebiede hê. Die DDA beplan ook om 'n Blanke Durban Youth Congress te stig en 'n Groepsgebiedeveldtog soortgelyk aan die van die CD te loods.

- Die DDA se vernaamste probleme gedurende 1988 het gesentreer rondom sy klein ledetal en gebrek aan ondersteuning wat die uitvoering van aksies bemoeilik het. Die kerngroep van vyftien aktiviste waaroor die organisasie tans beskik is egter 'n nuwe verwikkeling en die organisasie verwag dat dit momentum aan die werwing van nuwe lede sal verskaf.
- Anders as die CD of JODAC het die DDA nie konstante skakeling of standhoudende werksverhoudinge met die FFF in Durban nie. Daar is ook 'n gevoel dat kontak/skakeling met Swart aktiviste en die "demonstrasie van nie-rassigheid in aksie" belangriker en strategies voordeliger is as verhoudinge met die FFF.

2.1.4 Die huidige stand van die Pietermaritzburg Democratic Association

- Die PDA het veertig lede waarvan tien toegewyde aktiviste is. Die organisasie is struktureel swak en het weinig aksies gedurende 1988 uitgevoer. Teen die einde van 1988 is daar egter 'n komitee daargestel wat reeds aandag skenk aan 'n jaar- en onderwysprogram. Hoewel op 'n relatief lae vlak is die organisasie tans betrokke by die konflikbeslegtings pogings in Natal (Pietermaritzburg), die hongerstaking en die bedrywighede van die FFF in Pietermaritzburg. Die PDA se benadering tot en werksverhouding met die FFF is egter tans nog onduidelik vir die organisasie.

2.1.5 Die stand van ander Blanke politieke filiale

- Die Grahamstown Democratic Action Committee (GRADAC) bestaan tans slegs in naam en lede van die organisasie raak betrokke by en lewer insette tot die bedrywighede van organisasies soos die FFF. In Port Elizabeth bestaan daar tans geen Blanke politieke filiaal vir die UDF nie.
- Naas genoemde organisasies word ook die nie-rassige Johannesburg Youth Congress (JOYCO) en Gardens Youth Congress (GAYCO) wat oorwegend 'n Blanke lidmaatskap het, as politieke verlengstukke van onderskeidelik JODAC en die CD gereken. Die organisasies het dieselfde werkswyse en doelstellings as hulle politieke moederliggame maar is ook by SAYCO geaffilieer. Gevolglik lê hulle ooreenkomstig SAYCO-leidinggewing ook aansienlike klem op sport en kulture bedrywighede.

3. Besinning

3.1 Lidmaatskaptalle van gemelde organisasies is nie 'n barometer van die organisasies se invloed, vermoëns, en vaardighede om 'n aktiewe bydrae tot die sg "stryd" te lewer nie. Terwyl JODAC nie 'n vergelykbare lidmaatskap met die CD (400 lede) het nie, lewer die organisasie strategiese en funksionele insette op 'n vlak wat weinig ander UDF-filiale (ook Gekleurdes) hom kan nadoen. 'n Groter bepalende faktor tov die kwalitatiewe invloed van die organisasies is eerder die mate van toegewydheid, vaardighede en invloed van 'n kerngroep aktiviste in die betrokke organisasies te wees.

3.2 JODAC het hom dmv sy kerngroep aktiviste reeds voldoende as "strydgenoot" bewys en nieteenstaande verskille met van die UDF se Gekleurde filiale oor strategie en benadering tot die "stryd" die vertroue van verskeie Gekleurde organisasies wo SAYCO en COSATU

gewen. JODAC geniet ook verteenwoordiging by filiale van die organisasies se vergaderings. Dit blyk dat die waarde van 'n kerngroep aktiviste ook tot die ander streke deurgedring het en kan verwag word dat diegene in die komende maande hulle organisasies tov alle fasette (struktureel en uitvoerend) op die model van JODAC gaan skoei.

3.3 Gemelde NCC-evaluasiesessies manifesteer sedert 1988 en etlike sodanige sessies word vir 1989 in die vooruitsig gestel. Die belang daarvan is veral geleë in die mate van nasionale beplanning en voortspruitende koördinerings wat tov die "aanslag" in die Blanke gemeenskap daartydens gedoen word. So is die probleem van verwydering tussen Swart en Blanke UDF-filiale reeds as 'n nasionale aangeleentheid wat regstellingsaksies op 'n nasionale vlak vereis, geïdentifiseer. Voorts is ook reeds besluit dat die beplande Groepsgebiedeveldtog van die CD eerder as 'n nasionale veldtog wat dan deur elk van die streke opgeneem kan word, geloods moet word.

3.4 Hoewel elk van die UDF se onderskeie Blanke politieke filiale nie in dieselfde mate op 'n streeksvlak uitvoering sal kan gee aan veldtogte/aksies wat nasionaal beplan en gekoördineer word nie, sal 'n blote propagandapoging met so 'n strekking bydra om 'n "positiewe" beeld van die UDF in die Blanke gemeenskap te projekteer. Oa JODAC beskik oor genoegsame toegang tot die konvensionele en alternatiewe media om die nodige mediadekking vir die doeleindes te bekom.

Waarheidsgradering: 2

DB: NIECS

BEPERK

DIREKTORAAT
VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING

1988-01-25
8/1

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SECURITEIT

25/1/1988

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

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DDV V 3 weeks
SAP 148
13/5/88
3/6/88

Verw./Ref.: [REDACTED]

Navrae/Enq.: [REDACTED]

TEL: 3101911 x 2224

VEILIGHEIDSTAK
SECURITY BRANCH
HOOFKANTOOR
HEAD OFFICE
PRETORIA
1988-01-19

Handwritten notes:
Naspeaking was met
2/9/88 3/8/88

V. 12/11/88

Direkteur van Veiligheidswetgewing
Privaatsak X655
PRETORIA
0001

INLIGTING MET BETREKKING TOT BEHEER OOR SEKERE FONDSE AANGAANDE DIE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (UDF)

1. U skrywe [REDACTED] gedateer 4 Januarie 1988 het betrekking.
2. Azhar Cachalia (UDF tesourier en prokureur) is aan die spits van die geaffekteerde UDF se Fondsinsamelings veldtog.
 - Cachalia het op 1988-01-06 dringend R50 000 vanaf Dr BOESSAK gesoek, wat egter oorsee was en die geld is deur Dr Beyers NAUDE verskaf.
 - Dit is duidelik dat die UDF toenemend van die "FOUNDATION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE" se bankrekening by; Eerste Nasionale Bank, Kuilsrivier, Rek.nr. [REDACTED] gebruik maak. [REDACTED]
3. Daar word toenemend van Trustrekenings van Prokureursfirmas gebruik gemaak:
 - Krish Naidoo ontvang vanaf 1986-11-03 tot 1987-01-05 'n bedrag van R196 815. Volgens [REDACTED] inligting word sodanige fondse in trust vir die UDF gehou. [REDACTED]
 - Bashir Hoosain van die Firma Naidoo en Brereton (PE) ontvang R85 000 en plaas dit in Trust. [REDACTED]
 - Azhar Cachalia plaas R50 000 in die Trust rekening van Naidoo en Brereton. Ismail Ayob het opgetree as middelman. [REDACTED]

/2...

**GEHEIM
SECRET**

Nasionale Intelligensiediens - National Intelligence Service

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Telegramadres: NASVEIL
Telegraphic Address: NASVEIL

Teleks: 322618
Telex: 322618

Telefoon: 322-8133
Telephone: 322-8133

Bylyn: 4018
Ext: 4018

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-APR
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFR

Privaatsak / Private Bag X 87

PRETORIA

Verw/Ref: NI/022/13/2/6/25

DIREKTORAAT:
VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING
1989-05-23
1415
DIRECTORATE:
SECURITY LEGISLATION

Ter inligting asb:

32/5/89
HIV
HDX
DRX
DRV
24/5
25/5
26/5/89
DDV
ADT
24/5/89

16 Mei 1989

Navrae : [REDACTED]

Die Direkteur
Direktoraat Veiligheidswetgewing
Poyntongebou
Oos-vleuel, 7de vloer
Kerkstraat
PRETORIA

VIR AANDAG [REDACTED]

DIE HUIDIGE ORGANISATORIESE STAND VAN DIE UDF SE BLANKE POLITIEKE FILIALE

Hierby aangeheg is 'n kopie van bogenoemde memorandum, vir u aandag.

nms [REDACTED]
UR-GENERAAL
NASIONALE INTELLIGENSIEDIENS

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DIE HUIDIGE ORGANISATORIESE STAND VAN DIE UDF SE BLANKE POLITIEKE
FILIALE

1. INLEIDING

1.1 Die sg National Co-ordinating Committee (NCC- 'n nasionale komitee van aktiviste verteenwoordigend van die UDF se Blanke politieke filiale te wete Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee - JODAC, die Grahamstown Democratic Action Committee - GRADAC, Durban Democratic Association - DDA, Pietmaritzburg Democratic Association - PDA en die Cape Democrats - CD) het tydens gesamentlike kovertre vergaderings gedurende Januarie en Februarie 1989 oa 'n evaluasie van die organisasies se stand in die "aanslag" gemaak. Daar is oorhoofs tot die gevolgtrekking gekom dat die organisasies gedisorganiseerd is, koördinering van hulle bedrywighede op 'n streeks- en nasionale vlak swak is, en hulle nie na wense funksioneer nie. Nietemin is ook tot die gevolgtrekking gekom dat dié organisasies aansienlik beter georganiseerd is as ander Gekleurde UDF-filiale wat ook 'n nasionale- en streeksinslag het.

2. DIE STAND VAN DIE UDF SE ONDERSKEIE BLANKE POLTIEKE FILIALE

2.1 Tydens gemelde NCC-vergaderings is 'n evaluasie gemaak van elk van die UDF se Blanke politieke filiale se lidmaatskap, strukture, bedrywighede, vermoëns en probleme soos dit aan die begin van 1989 daar uitgesien het. Uit die evaluasies het die volgende geblyk:

2.1.1 Die huidige stand van JODAC

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- Volgens JODAC het hy geen aanduiding van sy lidmaatskaptal nie maar beskik hy oor sowat vyftig toegewyde aktiviste. JODAC is struktureel die mees gevorderde van die UDF se Blanke filiale en beskik oor 'n media-, "broad work"-, militariserings-, en arbeidsgroep sowel as 'n kulturele en politieke debatsforum. Die organisasie het ook amptelike verteenwoordigers by/op oa die Five Freedoms Forum (FFF), Black Sash, Action Committee to Stop Evictions (ACTSTOP), die Alternative National Service se loodsingsgroep, COSATU se plaaslike en streeksvergaderings, die UDF se Political Centre en Streeks Uitvoerende Komitee, asook die Mandela Reception Committee (MRC). Terwyl JODAC se bedrywighede gedurende 1988 uitsluitlik rondom afhanklik waarvan aktiewe deelname van aktiviste en daar geen pogings tot lidmaatskapwerwing aangewend is nie, gaan daar gedurende 1989 opnuut gepoog word om dié organisasie se lidmaatskap sodanig uit te bou dat hy 'n massakarakter kry.

- JODAC is sedert die aanvang van 1989 aktief by die hongerstaking en anti-dienspligveldtog betrokke. Voorts het die organisasie met sy aanbieding op 19 Maart 1989 van 'n konferensie oor "post-apartheid South Africa" 'n aktiewe hertoetrede tot die openbaar gemaak. Beplanning vir die res van 1989 sentreer ook rondom die bevordering van die ANC se grondwetriglyne; sigbare bevordering van "nie-rassigheid in aksie" rondom die propagering van oa MANDELA as nie-rassige leier, die hongerstaking, Groepsgebiedewet, en die stimulering van debat binne eie geledere oor die implikasies van die onafhanklikwording van SWA, deelname aan Regeringsinstellings en verhoudinge met die Demokratiese Party.

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- JODAC se vernaamste probleme gedurende 1988 was volgens hom daarin geleë dat hy sy kontak met die breër Gekleurde UDF-Lede/filiale verloor het en dat sy dominante betrokkenheid by die stimulering van debat oor deelname aan Regeringsinstellings en onderhandeling met die Regering, tot teenkanting/kritiek vanuit die UDF se Swart filiale soos SAYCO aanleiding gegee het. Op 'n ander vlak het sy bedekte betrokkenheid via die FFF by die uitvoering van die UDF se klemverskuiwing in strategie na die Blanke gemeenskap nl om geselekteerde teikengroepe subtiel teen die Regering te beïnvloed, ook sekere negatiewe implikasies vir JODAC ingehou. Die FFF het nl sodanige mediadekking en belangstelling gegenereer en 'n eie bestaansreg geregverdig dat JODAC beheer oor lg tov die aanwendbaarheid daarvan vir die bevordering van UDF-doelstellings verloor het. Gevolglik het JODAC besluit om nieteenstaande moontlike veiligheidsopptrede gedurende 1989 in 'n groter mate overt by die bevordering van UDF-doelstellings betrokke en minder afhanklik van die FFF in die verband te raak.

2.1.2 Die huidige stand van die Cape Democrats (CD)

- Die organisasie het nagenoeg 400 ingeskrewe lede waarvan veertig aktief, toegewyd en deurlopend aan protesbedrywighede deelneem. Die organisasie beskik oor lidmaatskap-, media-, projekte- en onderwyssubgroepe. Die organisasie hou gereeld huisvergaderings en behaal volgens hom ook sukses met openbare vergaderings waarby daar gereeld meer as honderd belangstellendes betrek word.
- Die belangrikste bedrywighede/veldtogte waarby die CD tans betrokke is, is klimaatskepping rondom die vrylating van Nelson MANDELA, navorsing tov die onafhanklikwording van

Suidwes-Afrika - 'n Namibia Information Group is vir die doel gestig - en die beplande loodsing van 'n "Open city"-veldtog. Aanvanklik is beplan dat lg veldtog gedurende Maart/April 1989 geloods moet word, maar sedertdien is besluit dat dit deel moet vorm van 'n breër, nasionale anti-Groepsgebiede inisiatief/veldtog wat ter inleiding van streeksveldtogte, in die openbaar geloods moet word.

- Die CD ervaar veral probleme met die bekendstelling van nuwe lede aan "strydgenote" in die Swart woongebiede. Opmerking: Die probleem vorm deel van 'n nasionale tendens en daar heers ernstige kommer in gemelde Blanke organisasies se geledere dat die verwydering tussen die UDF se Gekleurde en Blanke filiale die nie-rassige aard van die "stryd" ernstige skade kan berokken.
- Die CD se verhoudinge met die FFF wat beperkte steun in die Wes-Kaap geniet en in wese net 'n dinkskrum is, is veral geleë in die FFF se nut as 'n skakelpunt (nodale punt) met binneparlementêre groeperinge.

2.1.3 Die huidige stand van die Durban Democratic Association (DDA)

- Die organisasie het vyf-en-dertig lede met 'n kerngroep van vyftien toegewyde aktiviste. Die lede word geakkommodeer in 'n veldtogte-, nuwe inisiatiewe- en onderwysgroep. Die daarstelling van 'n militariseringswerkgroep word ook vir 1989 in die vooruitsig gestel.
- Die DDA beplan om vir die korttermyn veral prominensie aan 'n veldtog in die Blanke gemeenskap rondom die hongerstaking te gee. Die organisasie is ook reeds deel van 'n sg Peace Movement Campaign wat nav die UDF/COSATU 'en Inkatha-konflik

geloods is en oa meningsopnames in Natal wil doen oor houdings/standpunte oor die konflik. Die DDA sal die verantwoordelikheid vir dié opname in Blanke woongebiede hê. Die DDA beplan ook om 'n Blanke Durban Youth Congress te stig en 'n Groepsgebiedeveldtog soortgelyk aan die van die CD te loods.

- Die DDA se vernaamste probleme gedurende 1988 het gesentreer rondom sy klein ledetal en gebrek aan ondersteuning wat die uitvoering van aksies bemoeilik het. Die kerngroep van vyftien aktiviste waaroor die organisasie tans beskik is egter 'n nuwe verwikkeling en die organisasie verwag dat dit momentum aan die werwing van nuwe lede sal verskaf.
- Anders as die CD of JODAC het die DDA nie konstante skakeling of standhoudende werksverhoudinge met die FFF in Durban nie. Daar is ook 'n gevoel dat kontak/skakeling met Swart aktiviste en die "demonstrasie van nie-rassigheid in aksie" belangriker en strategies voordeliger is as verhoudinge met die FFF.

2.1.4 Die huidige stand van die Pietermaritzburg Democratic Association

- Die PDA het veertig lede waarvan tien toegewyde aktiviste is. Die organisasie is struktureel swak en het weinig aksies gedurende 1988 uitgevoer. Teen die einde van 1988 is daar egter 'n komitee daargestel wat reeds aandag skenk aan 'n jaar- en onderwysprogram. Hoewel op 'n relatief lae vlak is die organisasie tans betrokke by die konflikbeslegtings pogings in Natal (Pietermaritzburg), die hongerstaking en die bedrywighede van die FFF in Pietermaritzburg. Die PDA se benadering tot en werksverhouding met die FFF is egter tans nog onduidelik vir die organisasie.

2.1.5 Die stand van ander Blanke politieke filiale

- Die Grahamstown Democratic Action Committee (GRADAC) bestaan tans slegs in naam en lede van die organisasie raak betrokke by en lewer insette tot die bedrywighede van organisasies soos die FFF. In Port Elizabeth bestaan daar tans geen Blanke politieke filiaal vir die UDF nie.
- Naas genoemde organisasies word ook die nie-rassige Johannesburg Youth Congress (JOYCO) en Gardens Youth Congress (GAYCO) wat oorwegend 'n Blanke lidmaatskap het, as politieke verlengstukke van onderskeidelik JODAC en die CD gereken. Die organisasies het dieselfde werkswyse en doelstellings as hulle politieke moederliggame maar is ook by SAYCO geaffilieer. Gevolglik lê hulle ooreenkomstig SAYCO-leidinggewing ook aansienlike klem op sport en kulture bedrywighede.

3. Besinning

3.1 Lidmaatskaptalle van gemelde organisasies is nie 'n barometer van die organisasies se invloed, vermoëns, en vaardighede om 'n aktiewe bydrae tot die sg "stryd" te lewer nie. Terwyl JODAC nie 'n vergelykbare lidmaatskap met die CD (400 lede) het nie, lewer die organisasie strategiese en funksionele insette op 'n vlak wat weinig ander UDF-filiale (ook Gekleurdes) hom kan nadoen. 'n Groter bepalende faktor tov die kwalitatiewe invloed van die organisasies is eerder die mate van toegewydheid, vaardighede en invloed van 'n kerngroep aktiviste in die betrokke organisasies te wees.

3.2 JODAC het hom dmv sy kerngroep aktiviste reeds voldoende as "strydgenoot" bewys en niëteenstaande verskille met van die UDF se Gekleurde filiale oor strategie en benadering tot die "stryd" die vertroue van verskeie Gekleurde organisasies wo SAYCO en COSATU

gewen. JODAC geniet ook verteenwoordiging by filiale van die organisasies se vergaderings. Dit blyk dat die waarde van 'n kerngroep aktiviste ook tot die ander streke deurgedring het en kan verwag word dat diegene in die komende maande hulle organisasies tov alle fasette (struktureel en uitvoerend) op die model van JODAC gaan skoei.

3.3 Gemelde NCC-evaluasiesessies manifesteer sedert 1988 en etlike sodanige sessies word vir 1989 in die vooruitsig gestel. Die belang daarvan is veral geleë in die mate van nasionale beplanning en voortspruitende koördinerings wat tov die "aanslag" in die Blanke gemeenskap daartydens gedoen word. So is die probleem van verwydering tussen Swart en Blanke UDF-filiale reeds as 'n nasionale aangeleentheid wat regstellingsaksies op 'n nasionale vlak vereis, geïdentifiseer. Voorts is ook reeds besluit dat die beplande Groepsgebiedeveldtog van die CD eerder as 'n nasionale veldtog wat dan deur elk van die streke opgeneem kan word, geloods moet word.

3.4 Hoewel elk van die UDF se onderskeie Blanke politieke filiale nie in dieselfde mate op 'n streeksvlak uitvoering sal kan gee aan veldtogte/aksies wat nasionaal beplan en gekoördineer word nie, sal 'n blote propagandapoging met so 'n strekking bydra om 'n "positiewe" beeld van die UDF in die Blanke gemeenskap te projekteer. Oa JODAC beskik oor genoegsame toegang tot die konvensionele en alternatiewe media om die nodige mediadekking vir die doeleindes te bekom.

Waarheidsgradering: 2

DB: NIECS

BEPERK

GEHEIM
DECLASSIFIED

2/4/2/121

J H BREYL

211043/4

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

1989 -02-28

DIE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (UDF)

1. Soos u weet, is die UDF op 9 Oktober 1986 tot 'n geaffekteerde organisasie verklaar.
2. Verskeie pogings om die finansiële boeke van die UDF op te spoor ten einde te bepaal of enige fondse deur dié organisasie vanuit die buiteland ontvang is, was tot dusver vrugteloos. Daar kon ook nie vasgestel word wie tans die boekhouding van die organisasie hanteer nie en of die boeke deur 'n gekwalifiseerde ouditeur nagegaan word nie.

3.

dit blyk dat die UDF wel, nadat dit tot 'n geaffekteerde organisasie verklaar is, geld vanuit die buiteland ontvang het. Die besonderhede is soos volg:

<u>DATUM</u>	<u>BEDRAG</u>	<u>OORSPRONG</u>
26 Junie 1987	R100 000	Stockholm, Swede
29 Oktober 1987	R150 000	Stockholm, Swede
11 Februarie 1988	R250 000	Stockholm, Swede
28 Maart 1988	R200 000	Stockholm, Swede
28 Junie 1988	R200 000	Stockholm, Swede
26 Augustus 1988	R200 000	Stockholm, Swede

4. Ingevolge artikel 5(1), gelees met artikel 2(2) van die Wet op Geaffekteerde Organisasies, 1974 (Wet 31 van 1974) is dit 'n misdryf om geld van buite die Republiek vir of namens 'n geaffekteerde organisasie in ontvangs te neem. In die lig van die feit dat bewyse bestaan dat die UDF wel geld vanuit die buiteland ontvang het, sal dit waardeer word indien ondersoek na die aangeleentheid ingestel word met die oog op moontlike strafregtelike vervolging teen die UDF. 'n Beëdigde verklaring in die verband is aangeheg.

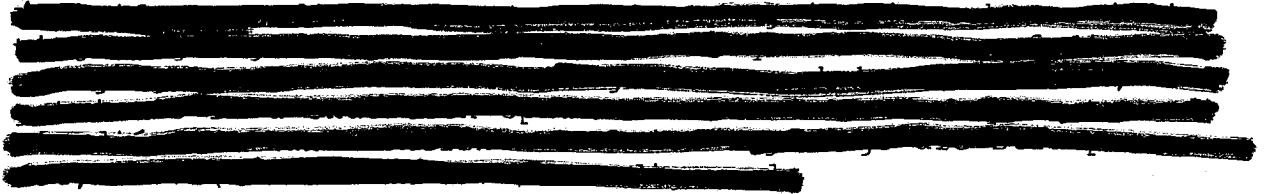
GEHEIM
DECLASSIFIED

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GEHEIM

2.

5.



6. Dit sal ook waardeer word indien daar intussen verdere ondersoek gedoen kan word om te probeer bepaal waar die UDF se finansiële boeke gehou word en deur wie dit hanteer word.

J. H. BREYL

REGISTRATEUR VAN GEAFFEKTEERDE ORGANISASIES



DECLASSIFIED

GEHEIM



First National Bank

First National Bank of Southern Africa Limited
Registered Bank
Reg No 71/09635/06
120 Queen Street
Durban 4001
Telephone 306-0186

81/172892

2063979

tg-jh-230104/adx1

George Turney
Manager

Queen Street Branch

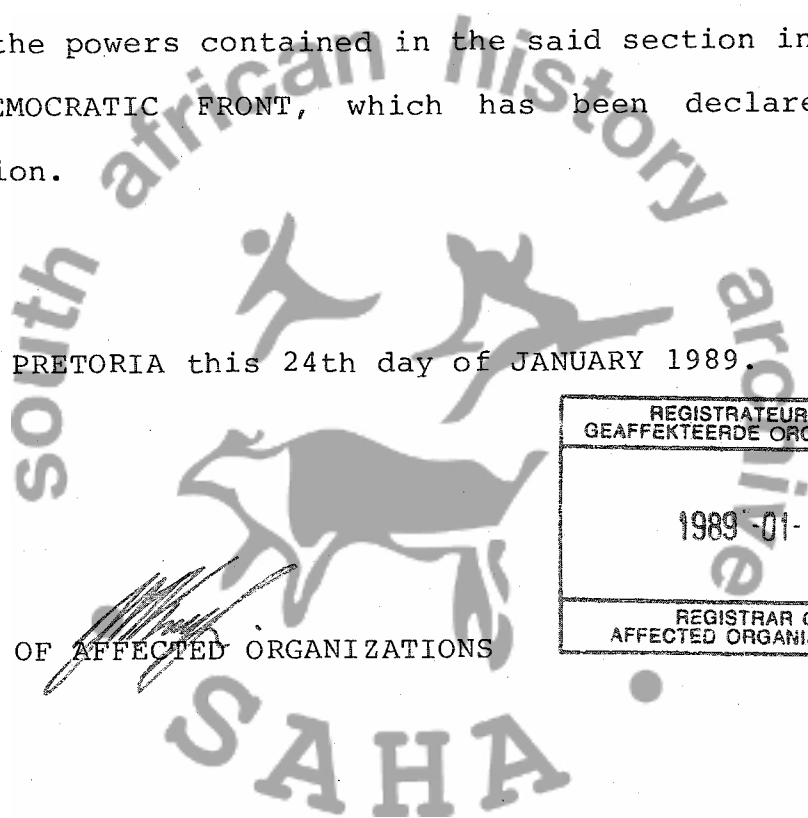
AUTHORIZATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 3(2) OF THE AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT 31 OF 1974)

Under the powers vested in me by section 3(2) of the Affected Organizations Act, 1974, I hereby authorize JAN HENDRIK HUGO to exercise the powers contained in the said section in respect of the UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT, which has been declared an affected organization.

Signed at PRETORIA this 24th day of JANUARY 1989.

J H BREYL
REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS

REGISTRATEUR VAN GEAFFEKTEERDE ORGANISASIES
1989-01-24
REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED ORGANISATIONS





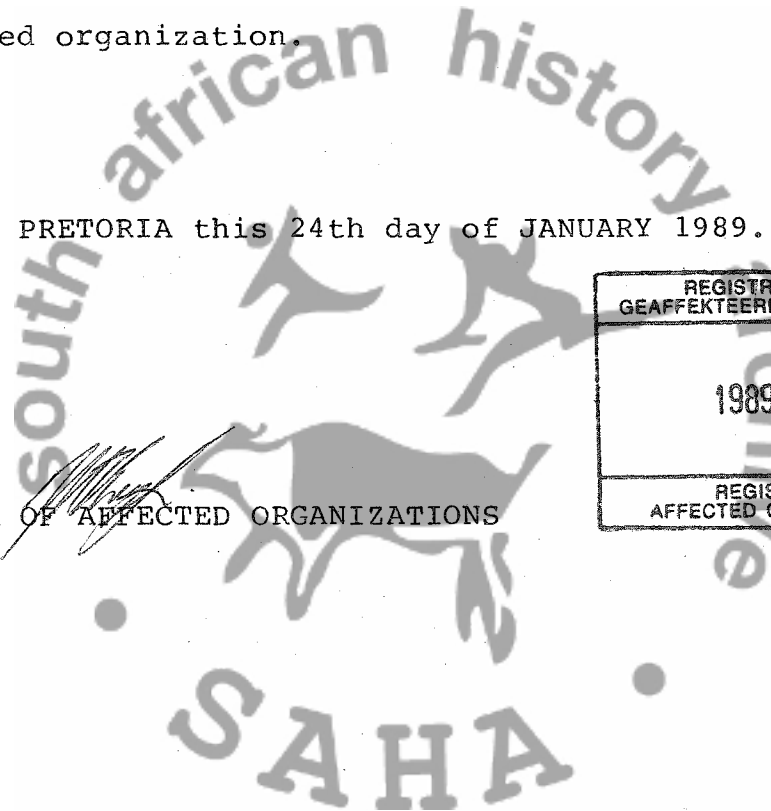
AUTHORIZATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 3(2) OF THE AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT 31 OF 1974)

Under the powers vested in me by section 3(2) of the Affected Organizations Act, 1974, I hereby authorize JAN HENDRIK HUGO to exercise the powers contained in the said section in respect of the NATIONAL UNION OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS, which has been declared an affected organization.

Signed at PRETORIA this 24th day of JANUARY 1989.

J H BREYL
REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS

REGISTRATEUR VAN GEAFFEKTEERDE ORGANISASIES
1989-01-24
REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED ORGANISATIONS



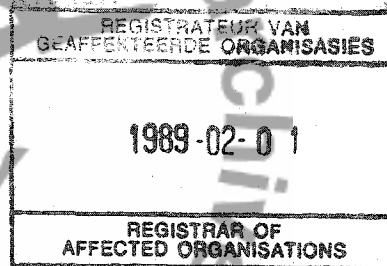


AUTHORIZATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 3(2) OF THE AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT 31 OF 1974)

Under the powers vested in me by section 3(2) of the Affected Organizations Act, 1974, I hereby authorize RAYNIER JOHANNES NAGEL to exercise the powers contained in the said section in respect of the UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT, which has been declared an affected organization.

Signed at PRETORIA this 1st day of FEBRUARY 1989.

J H BREYL
REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS



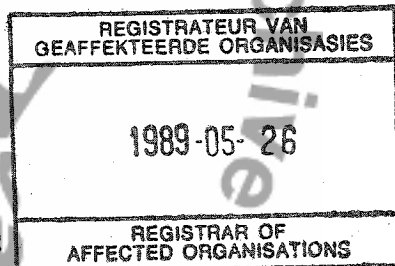


AUTHORIZATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 3(2) OF THE AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT 31 OF 1974)

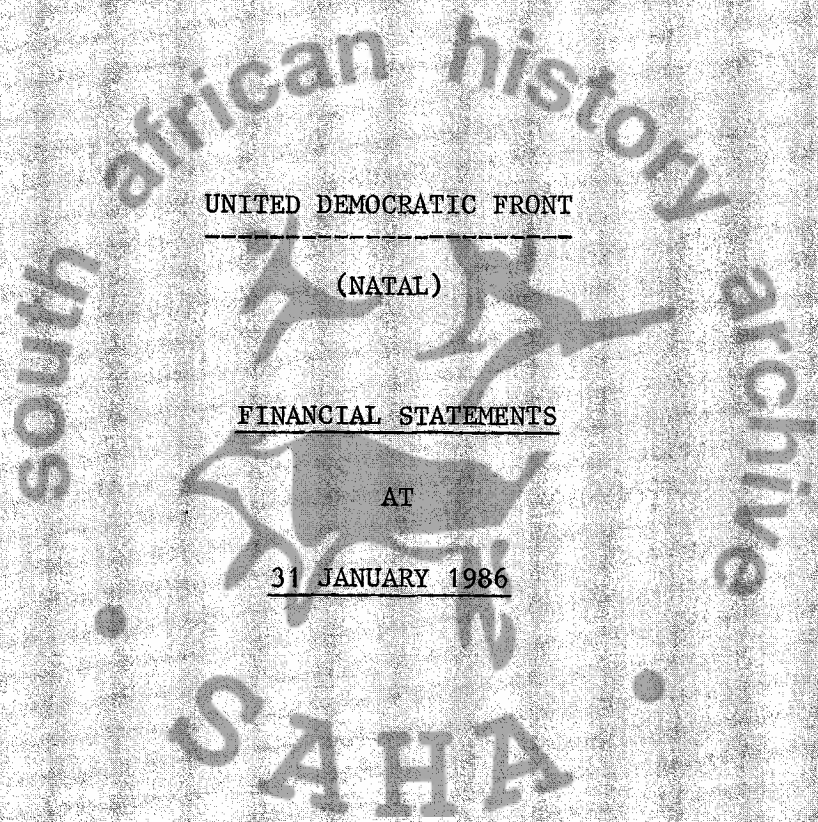
Under the powers vested in me by section 3(2) of the Affected Organizations Act, 1974, I hereby authorize RAYNIER JOHANNES NAGEL to exercise the powers contained in the said section in respect of the NATIONAL UNION OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS, which has been declared an affected organization.

Signed at PRETORIA this 26th day of MAY 1989.

J H BREYL
REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS



SAHA



UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

(NATAL)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AT

31 JANUARY 1986

Logie Govender & Co.

chartered accountants (SA)
registered accountants & auditors

691 Umgeni Rd.
Durban 4001
P.O. Box 47682
Greyville
Durban 4023
Phone: 237521/237607

Logie Govender & Co.

Chartered accountants (S.A.)
registered accountants & auditors

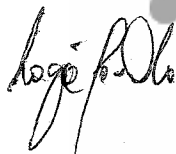
691 Umgeni Rd.
Durban 4001
P.O. Box 47682
Greyville
Durban 4023
Phone: 237521/237607

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (NATAL)

We have examined the financial statements set out on pages One to Two. Except as explained in the following paragraph, our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

We were unable to agree the entries in the accounting records to supporting documentation. We have been informed by the members that the documents are unavailable for reasons beyond their control.

Because of the significance of the matter referred to in the preceding paragraph, the scope of our work was not sufficient to enable us to express, and we do not express an opinion on the financial statements referred to above.



CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SOUTH AFRICA)
AUDITORS

Durban
1 April 1987

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (NATAL)BALANCE SHEET AT 31 JANUARY 1986

	<u>R</u>																
ACCUMULATED FUND																	
Balance	6539,63																
Less : Excess Expenditure over Income	4721,97																
	<u>1817,66</u>																
LONG TERM LIABILITY	7291,00																
	<u>9108,66</u>																
REPRESENTED BY																	
MOTOR VEHICLE - at cost	10634,15																
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">Current Assets</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loans</td> <td style="text-align: right;">750,00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2842,56</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>3592,56</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Current Liabilities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Payable</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3636,73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bank Overdraft</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1481,32</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>5118,05</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Current Assets		Loans	750,00	Accounts Receivable	2842,56		<u>3592,56</u>	Current Liabilities		Accounts Payable	3636,73	Bank Overdraft	1481,32		<u>5118,05</u>
Current Assets																	
Loans	750,00																
Accounts Receivable	2842,56																
	<u>3592,56</u>																
Current Liabilities																	
Accounts Payable	3636,73																
Bank Overdraft	1481,32																
	<u>5118,05</u>																
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES	(1525,49)																
	<u>9108,66</u>																

CERTIFIED CORRECT :



PRESIDENT




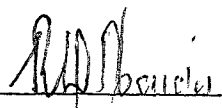
TREASURER

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (NATAL)INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE THIRTEEN MONTHS ENDED 31 JANUARY 1986

	<u>R</u>
INCOME	
Allocations and Donations	75227,09
Interest Received	1211,52
	<hr/>
	76438,61
EXPENSES	
Advertising	4813,76
Annual General Meeting	150,00
Air Fares and Transport	23249,54
Audit Fees	250,00
Bank Charges	69,41
Bookkeeping Fees	250,00
Hiring Charges	3674,47
Meeting	2513,79
Motor Vehicle	2696,60
Miscellaneous	125,22
NEC	900,00
Printing and Stationery	21050,62
Rally	2999,05
Rents and Administrative Services	2523,07
Salaries and Wages	13310,00
Telephone and Postages	2267,77
Workshop	200,00
Unaccounted for expenditure	117,28
	<hr/>
EXCESS EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME	
TRANSFERRED TO ACCUMULATED FUND	4721,97
	<hr/> <hr/>

CERTIFIED CORRECT :


 _____ PRESIDENT


 _____ TREASURER

2/4/2

P H KRUGER

211043/4

Die Direkteur-generaal:
Nasionale Intelligensiediens
Concilliumgebou
Skinnerstraat
PRETORIA
0001

1988-12-15

EVALUERING VAN DIE EFFEK VAN DIE NOODREGULASIES TEN OPSIGTE VAN DIE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (UDF)

Met die oog op moontlike optrede in die toekoms teen die UDF sal dit waardeer word indien u hierdie kantoor kan voorsien van 'n evaluasie sowel as enige inligting met betrekking tot:

- (1) Die effek wat optrede kragtens die noodregulasies het op die UDF.
- (2) Die effek van optrede teen lede en ampsdraers van die UDF.
- (3) Die effek van die hofuitspraak in die saak Staat teen P M Baleka en Andere (Delmas verhoor).

P. H. KRUGER

DIREKTEUR VAN VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING

Netsuun tot 29.12.88
Urusuun tot 17.1.89 *ADK*

EK dink nie dat dit op 13/1/89 vraeg kon word.
[Signature]

New Nation

THIS edition is the last of 1988, and although we can look back at the past 11 months with pride, there is little cause for us to celebrate.

We are sure that this view is shared by the voteless majority in the mass democratic movement.

Under different conditions, we should have celebrated a number of gains.

These include our survival from a three-month suspension by the government, reversal of bannings on our four editions, and the release of our editor Zwelakhe Sisulu from emergency detention without charge after almost 800 days.

Sisulu and the newspaper also won seven awards, including a family prize won during his detention.

We have chosen to note all these events in the annals of history, and not celebrate. For how can we celebrate when Zwelakhe is still heavily restricted and many other detainees are still being held without trial — some after long spells in detention?

The arbitrary restrictions placed on Zwelakhe make it impossible for him to return to his journalistic work.

It appears that he was released grudgingly to ease growing international protest against his detention.

We believe that one of the reasons for the restrictions was to deny him the chance to respond to unsubstantiated allegations made against him by the government while he was in detention. These include allegations that he was "threat to public order", that he was not detained for his journalistic work and that he was an "active member" of the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC).

It seems that after almost 800 days, the government has woken to the reality that its agents — the security police — had been misinformed about Zwelakhe.

But instead of correcting this embarrassing blunder by freeing Zwelakhe conditionally, the government chose to protect those responsible.

Considering that there are thousands of detainees still held for reasons similar to those stated in Zwelakhe's case, are concerned that they may also be held for no valid reasons.

Among those is Eastern Cape free press journalist Brian Sokuu, and another, Veliswa Mhlawuli.

In the absence of any charges after a lengthy period of detention, we submit the government is trying to censor writings of these journalists.

The same method has been used to silence journalists of a community newspaper, Saamsaans. Lengthy periods in detention, like Oliphant, Derrick Jackson and Grootboom were restricted by the government claimed it was for activities outside journalism.

We state that the attempt to pull over our eyes has dismally failed in this instance.

I want to believe that the mass democratic forces in the country and international community will continue to support our struggle for the free press and the defence of freedom of opinion. These are our weapons in an attempt to create and justice in this country.

It must consistently challenge every apartheid's attempts to undermine our struggle for a free society in an open, equal, economically and socially-just city in our country.

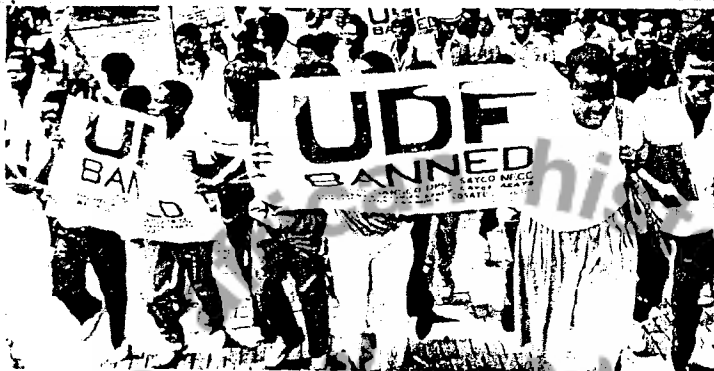
Hope you will all have a safe session until we meet again in January 1989.

UPDATE

recent banning of Mitchell's students' Congress and Western students' Council, both affiliates of UDF, has brought to 58 the number of banned anti-apartheid organisations in South Africa since 1960.

1988

What it meant for the democratic movement



THE Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) has in the last 12 months been confronted with unique strategic and tactical challenges as conditions for the fundamental transformation of society showed signs of maturing.

While it made significant advances organisationally, it was unable to fully exploit these conditions along with weaknesses in apartheid rule, and turn broad mass support into deeply rooted democratic organisation.

This was a direct result of a repressive strategy aimed at smashing the central political authority of the MDM — the UDF and to some extent Cosatu.

Unlike the previous two years under the state of emergency, repression took on a new character.

It was aimed at dissipating the national political centre and pre-empting resistance against reforms.

To this end, the government banned 25 organisations, restricted key leaders in the MDM and continued to detain about 1 200 activists, some of whom have been in detention for more than two years.

There are indications that the government has in the last 12 months concentrated on detaining and restricting key leadership rather than going for mass detentions on a random basis.

According to the Centre for Applied Legal Studies (Cals) at the University of the Witwaters-

rand, a total of 6 000 people were detained under various security legislation between June 12 1987 and June this year. This is 20 000 less than the previous 12 months. Most of the 1 200 still being held are key activists who have been in detention for longer than two years.

The need to cripple the political centre and render it leaderless was seen as necessary in paving the way for the implementation of a series of reformist measures which the government hoped would allow it to regain the initiative it had lost in 1984.

Unlike the previous two years under the emergency, repression took on a new character.

Pre-emptive action, it seems, will continue to feature in the state's repressive strategy for the next year. In fact, after the February crackdown, the list of banned organisations and leaders has continued to grow.

The government wasted no time in banning the human rights organisation, Defence of Democracy, formed after the UDF was restricted.

It has also continued to move against organisations in the youth and student sectors. At least four were banned in recent weeks and the government has warned that more restrictions will follow.

That repression has taken its toll is not disputed by the democratic movement. Analysis by leaders in the MDM indicates that while organisations may have weakened structurally, the high level of political awareness that grew out of the mass resistance during the period 1983 to 1986, continues to characterise conditions on the ground.

And there were numerous indicators of this, of which the most important was the mass

boycott of the October municipal elections.

Other indicators were the three days of national protest in June, the mass stayaways on March 21, May Day and June 16.

Cosatu recently cited these actions as evidence that the democratic movement had survived the repression, although it had been forced to adjust its strategies and tactics to suit the existing conditions.

The June 6, 7 and 8 stayaway reflected more than just the ability of the MDM to mobilise national action under extremely repressive conditions. It also reflected a general political transformation which had been taking place since 1984, and most clearly manifested itself during the last 12 months.

Local mass-based struggles which characterised the anti-apartheid resistance in 1984 and 1986 paved the way for the emergence of these national political structures.

The high level of participation by organised workers, who provided an active core around which the stayaway was organised, reflected the rapid development of worker militancy and politicisation which had been achieved through the previous years of struggle.

The existence of a high level of national political consciousness was also reflected during the Sharpeville Day protest when workers stayed away in large numbers without any clear call for a stayaway being made by the MDM.

One of the most important indicators of the state of the MDM, referred to by representatives of mass organisations, is the boycott of the municipal elections.

The municipal elections are not only being viewed as a barometer of the level of political consciousness within the democratic movement, but also as a



measure of the impact of the February bannings and subsequent restrictions which were geared to ensure success at the polls on October 26.

One of the restrictions placed on Cosatu, for example, specifically prohibited the organisation from calling for a boycott of the elections.

But percentage polls registered throughout the country showed that the bannings and restrictions had not succeeded.

Of the potential 4.5-million voters in the black communities, only nine percent cast their votes.

While this reflected the failure of the state to regain the initiative in townships, it also lends support to the claim that political support has not shifted from the democratic movement in spite of the disruption of national co-ordination.

"There was no UDF, there was no single voice linking all sectors of the MDM in various parts of the country," one analyst commented.

Local mass-based struggles which characterised anti-apartheid resistance in 1984 and 1986 paved the way for the emergence of national political structures.

Although the state embarked on a campaign to criminalise virtually all forms of democratic opposition and expression, it failed to win any significant measure of black support or stabilise apartheid structures, which were severely damaged as a result of popular dissatisfaction.

The tricameral system which faltered at birth, began to show signs of decay amid allegations of corruption and dissension within the ranks of participants.

And the mass boycott of the October elections robbed the government of the opportunity

Analysts of the movement

Mohammed Valli Moosa

MDM. still strong despite Delmas

WHEN the longest treason trial in SA came to an end last week after 446 days, three prominent United Democratic Front (UDF) leaders began serving lengthy prison sentences.

The organisation's publicity secretary Terror Lekota was sentenced to 12 years in prison while its national secretary Popo Molefe was jailed for 10 years.

Moss Chikane, the organisation's former Transvaal secretary, was also sentenced to 10 years in jail.

The fourth activist convicted of treason, Tom Manthata of the SA Council of Churches, was jailed for six years.

The judgement and conviction of the leaders has wide-ranging implications for the mass democratic movement (MDM) and for the millions that are committed to peaceful resistance against apartheid.

THE NEW NATION spoke to Mohammed Valli, a well known activist working in the MDM and one of the Kine Three, about the Delmas Trial.

NEW NATION: What implications, in organisational terms, does the jailing of some of the most senior leadership of the UDF have for the MDM?

MOHAMMED VALLI: Before looking at the implications of the judgement, we must note that the repressive campaign against the MDM started in 1985. The Delmas judgement is merely a part of that process of repression.

Particularly since the banning of [organisations] in February this year, the level of co-ordination within the democratic movement has been affected. I won't say that the impact has been devastating but the level of co-ordination has been affected.

This does not mean that the situation is going to be permanent. You will remember that when the state acted against [national leaders of the MDM] in August 1984, co-ordination at a national level was destabilised - but only for a very brief period.

Soon after that [co-ordination was re-established ... for example, the UDF was able to have a] successful national conference in April 1985 - just nine months later.

Soon after the conference, there was another clampdown - this time in May 1985 when [people] like Terror, Popo, Moss and others were detained.

And once again co-ordination was destabilised and again it was re-established.

Then came the first state of emergency in June 1985... But by the end of 1985 we had regrouped and were able to convene the inaugural conference of the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC)... So we can say that we have had numerous occasions when the democratic movement was attacked at both regional and national level and on each occasion we recovered.

I would say that in February this year when the state clamped down on [various] organisations, they once again destabilised us at national level and we have not yet fully recovered.

But we take heart from the fact that we have gone through that experience and we have been able to recover. This time it is going to be more difficult to recover be-



Mohammed Valli: The Delmas judgement is part of the process of repression.

cause the UDF, Detainee Parents' Support Committee, NECC and many other organisations are banned and restricted. So the manner in which the democratic movement is going to be co-ordinated may take a different form. Hence it is taking longer than it has in the past.

But that we will recover is certain.

NN: What is this confidence, that the MDM will regroup and recover, based on?

Valli: The reason why I have confidence that we will recover is that on the ground, the democratic movement is well and alive. There are a whole range of indications of that.

There was the three day stayaway in June which everyone has been using as an indicator. But there were also the October 26 elections. It must be remembered that the February bannings were directly linked to the October 26 elections. The state could not afford not to emerge victorious. They put their ... machinery into operation to make the election a success. But the fact of the matter is that it was not a success.

There was no UDF, there was no single voice linking all sectors of the MDM in all parts of the country. But in spite of that, the elections were a failure.

And the reason why they were a failure is because there was a tremendous amount of local activity going on.

But even where there was no campaigning going on, the struggle ... is so deeply rooted that the people ... needed little exhortation to heed the call not to vote.

So there is a very clear indication that the MDM is not only strong but is also growing.

Another indication of the strength of the MDM is the role that the churches are playing... [Initially, in the mid-1980s,] the churches were reluctant to take an open political stand against the government. And where they did take a stand, they were unwilling to get involved in campaigns. Particularly this year, the churches have come out into the forefront.

These are indications that the MDM has survived and this is where we draw our confidence from.

NN: There is a view that the state has used the Delmas trial to prepare the ground for further action against the MDM and its leadership. Is there a basis for these fears?

Valli: They would certainly take further action against the MDM. But it must not be forgotten that since the state of emergency, they have detained tens of thousands of activists. They have placed numerous restrictions.

[The UDF] was declared an affected organisation in 1986. And this year the UDF, along with a host of other organisations, was effectively banned. Therefore the formal banning of [these organisations] in terms of the Internal Security Act would be more of an administrative step now, which is not going to make much difference to the MDM now.

Some have even said that they will use the judgement to lash out at the remaining leadership of the MDM. They may even restrict the hundreds of co-conspirators in terms of the state of emergency. But from my point of view they have been extremely vicious in their attitude against the MDM for a number of years already and this judgement is not going to make much difference.

NN: Do you think they will go for more trials, especially against the hundreds of co-conspirators named in the Delmas Trial?

Valli: I think that would be a political decision on their part.

When they conceptualised this idea of coming up with a whole number of treason trials and proving that [organisations within the MDM were] involved in a conspiratorial plot with the African National Congress and SA Communist Party, the thinking was that they would be able to use it to clamp down on the [MDM].

But it did not really work out that way. Events moved too fast for them and they clamped down on [activists and the MDM] long before the trial was over. This trial does not justify that action - in fact it does not win them any sympathy.

They would also have to consider whether they would want to have more and more people serving long prison sentences for non-violent political activity.

Where will that leave them when at the same time they are agonising over how to release Nelson Mandela and the other Rivonia Trialists?

From a political perspective, the release of the Rivonia Trialists will not take them any closer to breaking the political impasse if the Delmas Trialists are still in jail.

And this is the contradictory situation that they now find themselves in.

NN: What would the political implications be for the state if they tried the 900 co-conspirators?

Valli: It is not only the 900 co-conspirators but thousands of other activists that are engaged in the same kind of activity that the Delmas Trialists were involved in [for example activists within] the churches and trade unions.

But whether they try them or not will be a political decision. My expectation is that the outcry against the judgement of the Delmas Trialists, both among the masses inside the country and internationally, is going to be so great that the state is going to have to back-track.

I think they are already receiving signals that politically this judgement was not good for them.

On the other hand, if there is no campaign, if there is no outcry, it would imply that people have accepted the judgement. And this would give the state courage to act against more people. But I don't think that is going to happen. I think that there is going to be an outcry far beyond their expectations.

Have a fantastic 4 course meal on Christmas Day at:
THE LITTLE MERMAID RESTAURANT
PARK STATION

Tel 23-8663 for bookings

We wish all our clients
A Merry Christmas & A Happy New Year

DETAINEES AID MOVEMENT

Invites you to a

TEA PARTY

on Saturday December 17
at 1.00 pm

Venue:
Ipelegeng Community Centre
White City
Soweto

Families and friends of detainees
and ex-detainees are welcome.
Child care facilities are available.

DIREKTORAAT: VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING
47/11 1986-11-27
DIRECTORATE: SECURITY LEGISLATION

DDV
Ismail Ayob
and Associates

Attorneys, Notaries Public, Conveyancers.

Our Ref. AZC/MC/U8/hb
Your Ref. 2/4/2/121/(V/Be)
Date 3rd November 1986

Twelfth Floor
Southern Life Centre
45 Commissioner Street
Johannesburg 2001

P.O. Box 728
Johannesburg 2000
South Africa

DX 55

Tel. (011) 834-8661
Telex: 4-89337 SA
Telegrams "Habeascorpus"

The Registrar of
Affected Organisations
Private Bag X655
PRETORIA
0001

ATTENTION: MR J H BREYL

Dear Sir

FINANCIAL YEAR: UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

I refer to your letter dated 9th October, 1986 and wish to advise you that my client does not concede the validity of Proclamation No. 190 of 1986 in terms of which the State President purported to declare it an affected organisation in terms of the Affected Organisations Act No. 31 of 1974.

It follows therefore that the validity of your purported appointment as Registrar in terms of Section 3(3) of the Act is not conceded.

Papers have already been served in this matter which is due to be heard in the Supreme Court of South Africa (Durban and Coast Local Division). My client will therefore contact you after the matter is finalised in the Supreme Court, should this be necessary.

Yours faithfully
ISMAIL AYOB & ASSOCIATES

per I M AYOB

Ismail Mahomed Ayob LL.B (London) Barrister at Law
Tayob Hassim Kamdar B.A. (UDW) LL.B. (Unisa)
Akbar Ali Ayob B.Proc. (Unisa)
Prakash Diar B.Proc. (Unisa)
Amichand Soman B.A. (UDW) B.Proc. (Unisa)
Office Manager: Ramesh Jajivan

2/4/2/121 (DDV/e)
Breyl

211043/4

Die Direkteur-generaal:
Departement van Buitelandse Sake
Privaatsak X152
PRETORIA
0001

1986 -09- 24

DIE GEVOLGE VAN OPTREDE TEEN 'N ORGANISASIE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 2 VAN
DIE WET OP GEAFFEKTEERDE ORGANISASIES, 1974 (WET 31 VAN 1974)

1. Die Wet op Geaffekteerde Organisasies, 1974 magtig die Staatspresident om 'n organisasie tot 'n geaffekteerde organisasie te verklaar indien hy daarvan oortuig is dat politiek deur of deur middel van daardie organisasie bedryf word met behulp van of in samewerking met of in oorleg met of onder die invloed van 'n organisasie of persoon in die buiteland. Die Staatspresident kan alleen tot so 'n stap oorgaan nadat die Minister van Wet en Orde 'n verslag oorweeg het wat deur 'n feitekomitee bestaande uit drie landdroste, van wie minstens een 'n hooflanddros of 'n streeklanddros moet wees, opgestel is.

2. Hierdie wetgewing gee uitdrukking aan 'n algemeen aanvaarde reël dat daar nie met die binnelandse politiek van 'n ander land ingemeng word nie. Die gevolg van so 'n verklaring is dat verhoed word dat daardie organisasie geld vanuit die buiteland ontvang. So 'n verklaring verbied nie die organisasie om sy bedrywighede voort te sit nie. Al wat gebeur is dat sy buitelandse fondse afgesny word in 'n poging om sodoende die invloed wat buitelandse instansies, in die nastrewing van hulle eie politieke oogmerke, deur middel van die geaffekteerde organisasie op die Suid-Afrikaanse binnelandse politieke toneel uitoefen, teë te werk. Die beginsel wat hier ten opsigte van organisasies ter sprake is, geld ook, deur die werking van 'n ander wetsbepaling, vir private persone en vir politieke partye. Artikel 3 van die Wet op die Verbod op Buitelandse Finansiering van Politieke Partye, 1968 (Wet 51 van 1968) bepaal naamlik soos volg:

"-(1) Geen politieke party of lid van so 'n party en geen ander persoon mag geld wat op grond van 'n skenking of op enige ander grond bestem is om gebruik te word, of na goeë dunske van daardie politieke party, lid of ander persoon gebruik kan word, om die belange van 'n politieke party of die kandidatuur van homself of 'n ander persoon wat tot kandidaat vir 'n verkiesing ingevolge die Kieswet, 1979 (Wet No. 45 van 1979), of 'n ander wet waarop die Staatspresident die bepalings van hierdie artikel by proklamasie in die Staatskoerant van toepassing gemaak het, genomineer is of genomineer kan word,

te bevorder, of om die een of ander doelstelling of beginsel van 'n politieke party te bekamp, van buite die Republiek in die Republiek ontvang of inbring of laat inbring nie.

(2) By die toepassing van hierdie artikel beteken 'geld' ook enigiets wat gewissel of in geld omgesit kan word".

3. 'n Afskrif van die Wet op Geaffekteerde Organisasies, 1974 is aangeheg. (Die bevoegdhede, pligte en werksaamhede wat ingevolge die Wet aan die Minister van Justisie toevertrou is, is by Proklamasie R.30, 1984 van 9 Maart 1984 aan die Minister van Wet en Orde oorgedra).

J. H. BREYER

DIREKTEUR VAN VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING



Gene arch.
2/9/86

DDU

Mispb

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

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

DECLASSIFIED

Verw./Ref.:	[REDACTED]
Navrae/Eng.:	[REDACTED]
TEL.:	214511 X 2222

DIRECTORATE
SECURITY LEGISLATION
1986-10-16
DIREKTORAAT
VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING

VEILIGHEIDSTAK
SECURITY BRANCH

HOOFKANTOOR
HEAD OFFICE

PRETORIA

0001
1986-10-15

Die Direkteur
Direktoraat van Veiligheidswetgewing
Privaatsak X655
PRETORIA

VERKLARING TOT GEAFFEKTEERDE ORGANISASIE : UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT
(UDF)

- Volgens kaptein [REDACTED] van hierdie kantoor het hy reeds die aspekte wat in u skrywe geopper word, regstreeks met [REDACTED] bevorder en afgehandel.
- Vir sover dit moontlike hulp deur lede van die Handelstak betref, is die Speurhoof bereid om sodanige hulp te verleen. Vanweë die feit dat lede van die Handelstak nie altyd beskikbaar is nie en daar ook nie op alle sentra h Handelstak bestaan nie, sal die nodige koördinering deur [REDACTED] gedoen word.
- Dit sal waardeer word as dit enigsins moontlik is, as versoeke om hulp deur die Handelstak vroegtydig gedoen kan word sodat die nodige reëlins getref kan word om die werksaamhede van die Handelstak so min as moontlik te ontwrig.

[REDACTED]
BEVELVOERENDE OFFISIER : VEILIGHEIDSTAK
HOOFKANTOOR

/129

U4
Verreken
U4 DDU
DECLASSIFIED
2010-86
3-11-86

2/4/2/121 (V/Be)
J H Breyl

211043/4

BY HAND

The National Secretary
United Democratic Front
Khotso House
P O Box 10366
JOHANNESBURG
2000

REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED
ORGANIZATIONS
PRIVATE BAG X655
PRETORIA
0001

1986 -10- -9

Sir

FINANCIAL YEAR: UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT

A copy of Proclamation No. 190, 1986 dated 9 October 1986 by which the United Democratic Front (UDF) has been declared to be an affected organization, is attached for your information.

In terms of section 3(3) of the Affected Organizations Act, 1974 (Act 31 of 1974) a financial year must be fixed in respect of an affected organization.

In order to enable me to fix a financial year in respect of the abovementioned organization, I will be glad to receive suggestions in this regard not later than 10 November 1986.

Yours faithfully

J. H. BREYL

REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS

V. 7/4/87

V. 10 Nov. 1986

19/10/86

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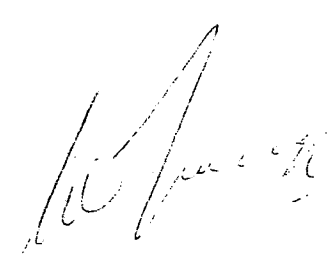
VERKLARING DEUR DIE MINISTER VAN WET EN ORDE, MNR L LE GRANGE,
OP 9 OKTOBER 1986

Embargo : 09h00

Die Staatspresident het vanoggend in die Staatskoerant die United Democratic Front kragtens die Wet op Geaffekteerde Organisasies tot 'n geaffekteerde organisasie verklaar.

Die Wet magtig die Staatspresident om 'n organisasie tot 'n geaffekteerde organisasie te verklaar indien hy daarvan oortuig is dat politiek deur of deur middel van daardie organisasie bedryf word met behulp van of in samewerking met of in oorleg met of onder die invloed van 'n organisasie of persoon in die buiteland.

Die gevolg van so 'n verklaring is dat daardie organisasie verbied is om geld vanuit die buiteland te ontvang. So 'n verklaring verbied nie die organisasie om sy bedrywighede voort te sit nie.



DECLASSIFIED

NOORD-TRANSVAAL

PLEK	BANK	NOMMER	ORGANISASIE	PERSOONLIK
1	Pretoria Standardbank	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)	
2	Pretoriusstr Allied Bou- vereniging	[REDACTED]	National General Workers Union	
3	VD Waltstr Perm	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Retail and Allied Workers Union	
4	VD Waltstr Standardbank Allied Bouver- eniging	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	General Workers Union of SA	
5	VD Waltstr Perm	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]		KHUMALO Tonsie George
6	Kerkplein Kerkplein Kerkplein	Standardbank Standardbank Standardbank	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	SA Katolieke Bis- kopsraad SAKBR Bursary Fund for High Education.



VERRE NOORD-TRANSVAAL

	<u>PLEK</u>	<u>BANK</u>	<u>NOMMER</u>	<u>ORGANISASIE</u>	<u>PERSOONLIK</u>
1	Pietersburg	Standardbank	██████████	United Democratic Front (UDF)	— ✓



WITWATERSRAND

PLEK	BANK	NOMMERS	ORGANISASIE	PERSOONLIK
1. Rissikstraat Noord-tak	Allied Bou- genootskap	[REDACTED]	Alexandra Youth Congress	
2. Diepkloof-tak JOHANNESBURG	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	RMC	Aubrey MOKOEF
3. Johannesburg-tak	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	National Forum Committee	
4. Aiken haus-tak JOHANNESBURG	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	AZAPO	
5. Dube-tak	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]		Aubrey MOKOEN
6. Jorrisonstr.	Nedbank	[REDACTED]	Institute for Contextual Theo- logy	
7. Rosebank	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	Black Sash	
8. Commissionerstr	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	Learn and Teach	
9. Presidentstr	Nedbank	[REDACTED]	SACHED	
10. Jorrisonstr	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]		Beyers Naude
11. Leiskhause Braamfontein	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]		Desmond Tutu
12. Leiskhause Braamfontein	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	SA Raad van Kerke	
13. Pichardstr JOHANNESBURG	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]		Emma MASHININI
14. Diamand Exchange JOHANNESBURG	Nedbank	[REDACTED]		Moses MAYEKISC

	PLEK	BANK	NOMMERS	ORGANISASIE	PERSOON
15.	Presidentstr JOHANNESBURG	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	Municipal Workers Union of SA	
16.	Aikenhouse JOHANNESBURG	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	Food and Canning Workers Union	
17.	Jeppestr JOHANNESBURG	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	Media Workers Association of SA	
18.	Jabulani Soweto	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	Black health and Allied Workers Union	
19.	Braamfontein	Nedbank	[REDACTED]		Bernie FANAROFF
	Diamond Exchange Jhb	Nedbank	[REDACTED]		
20.	Fordsburg	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	Youth Christian Students	
21.	Hillbrow	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	End Conscription Campaign	
	Milnerpark	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]		
22.	Milnerpark	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	Detainees Parents Support Committee	
23.	Orange Grove	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	Human Awareness programme	
24.	Wits Universiteit	Nedbank	[REDACTED]	SA Student Press Union	
25.	Braamfontein	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	Speak	
26.	Johannesburg	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	UDF	✓

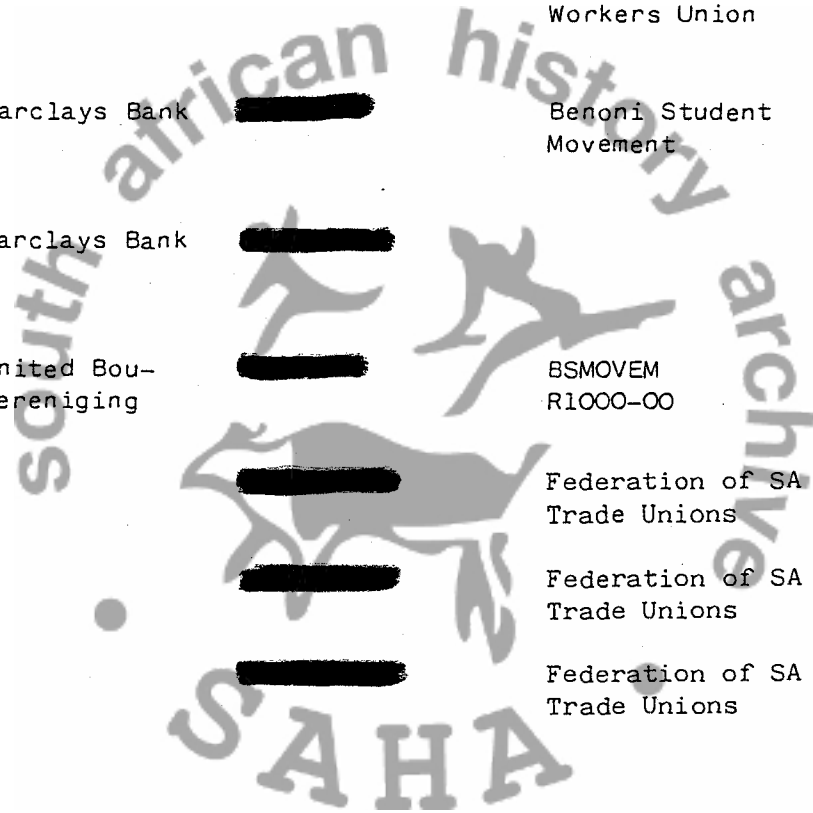
PLEK	BANK	NOMMERS	ORGANISASIE	PERSOONLIK
27. Breestr-Oos JOHANNESBURG	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	National Union of Mine Workers	
28. Breestr-Oos JOHANNESBURG	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	Council of Unions of SA	
29. Breestr-Oos JOHANNESBURG	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	Commercial, Cate- ring and Allied Workers Union of SA	
30. Presidentstr-Wes JOHANNESBURG	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	Urban Training Pro- ject	
31. Johannesburg	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	Steel Engineering and Allied Workers Union of SA	
32. Sage Johannesburg	Nedbank	[REDACTED]	Metal and Allied Workers Union	
33. Rissikstr Jhb	Nedbank	[REDACTED]	Transport and General workers Union	
34. Braamfontein	Nedbank	[REDACTED]	SA Labour Bulletin	
35. Breestr-Oos Jhb Aikenhouse Jhb Marshalltown	Barclays Bank Barclays Bank Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	General and Allied Workers Union	
36. Smallstr Jhb Life Centre Jhb	Standard Bank Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	SA Allied Workers Union	
37. Johannesburg	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	Azanian Students Organisation (AZASO)	
1985-08-16 (R10 700/250 000 Belgiese Frank) via Entraide Et Fraternelle				
38.	AZASO en Black Student Society (BSS) ontvang gedurende tweede helfte van 1985 'n bedrag van R25 000 vanaf 'n Suid-Amerikaanse land (vermoede- lik Brasilië)			
39.	1985-04-22	£50,000	Miller & Co in London vir verdedigingskoste	Priscilla JANA
	1985-09-03	500 Krone	"	"
	1985-11-20	£50,000	"	"
	1986-02-03	£40,00	"	"
	1986-05-15	£30,00	"	"

PLEK	BANK	NOMMERS	ORGANISASIE	PERSOONI
40	Johannesburg Standard Bank Barclaysbank	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	UDF → UDF →	✓ ✓
41	Leiskhause Barclaysbank	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	SARK Asingeni Relief Fund SARK Dependant's Confrence SARK	



OOS-RAND

PLEK	BANK	NOMMERS	ORGANISASIE	PERSONLIK
. Springs	Standard Bank	██████████		Biskop J S Nkoar
. Springs	Nedbank	██████████	Movement of Youth Christian Workers	
. Johannesburg	Nedbank	██████████	Metal and Allied Workers Union	
. Kempton Park	Barclays Bank	██████████	Food and Canning Workers Union	
. Benoni	Barclays Bank	██████████	Benoni Student Movement	
. Benoni	Barclays Bank	██████████		Abdoos Sitar Saley
Johannesburg	United Bou- vereniging	██████████	BSMOVEM R1000-00	
1. Germiston (Rosettenville)		██████████	Federation of SA Trade Unions	
1. Germiston (Rosettenville)		██████████	Federation of SA Trade Unions	
0. Benoni		██████████	Federation of SA Trade Unions	



WES-RAND

PLEK	BANK	NOMMERS	ORGANISASIE	PERSONLIK
1. Vereniging	Standard Bank	██████████	Sharpville Civic Association	
2. Vereniging	Barclays Bank	██████████	Vaal Relief Trust Fund	
3. Vereniging	Nedbank	██████████	Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union of SA	
Van der Bijlpark	Standard Bank	██████████	Baipatong Civic Association	
Roodepoort	Barclays Bank	██████████	Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre	



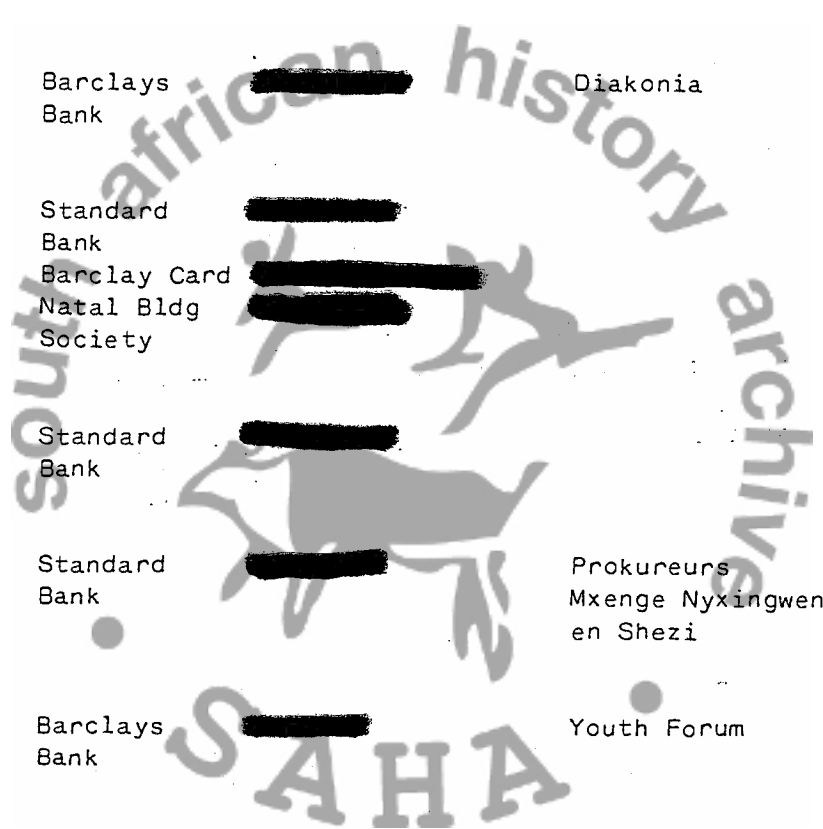
NOORD VRYSTAAT

PLEK	BANK	NOMMER	ORGANISASIE	PERSOONLIK
1 Welkom Horshoetak	Barclaysbank	██████████ ██████████	United Democratic Front (UDF)	1. Patricia DLUNGWANA 2. Thabo MASOLENG 3. JEFFEREY Samuel



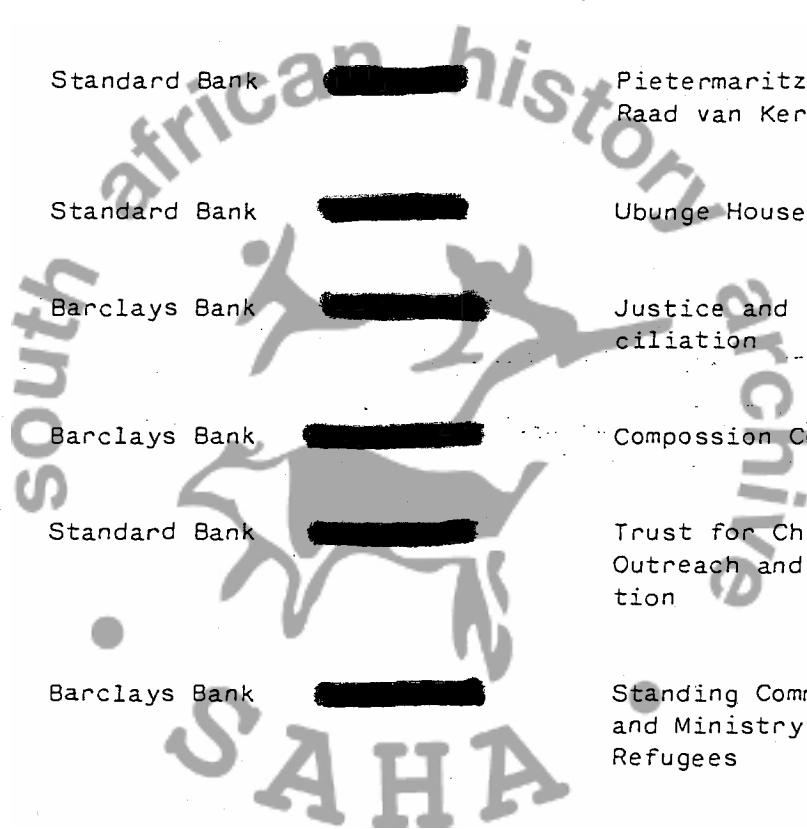
PORT NATAL

PLEK	BANK	NOMMERS	ORGANISASIE	PERSOONLIK
Queenstraat Durban	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	UDF	✓
Briardene	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	Phoenix Working Committee	
Greystraat Durban	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	South African Allied Workers Union	
West End Durban	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	Diakonia	
Smithstr Durban	Standard Bank Barclay Card Natal Bldg Society	[REDACTED]		Anita Kromberg
Verulam	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]		Ella RAMGOBIN
Greystr Durban	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	Prokureurs Mxenge Nyxingweni en Shezi	
West End Durban	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	Youth Forum	
Sage-tak Jhb	Nedbank	[REDACTED]	Legal Resources Centre/Trust	Fondsinsamelings n 011000240000
Smith West str Durban	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	Women for Peaceful Change Now	
Galestr Durban	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	Black Sash	
Pinetown		[REDACTED]	Federations of SA Trades Unions	
Gxalestr (Durban)		[REDACTED]	Federation of SA Trade Unions	
Gxalestr (Durban)		[REDACTED]	Federation of SA Trade Unions	
Gxalestr (Durban)		[REDACTED]	Federation of SA Trade Unions	



NATAL

PLEK	BANK	NOMMERS	ORGANISASIE	PERSOONLIK
1. Hooftak Pietermaritzburg	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	Pietermaritzburg Urban Ministry Project	
2. Hooftak Pietermaritzburg	Barclays Bank United Bou- vereniging	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian Social Awareness	
3. Hooftak Pmb	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	End Conscription Campaign	
4. Hooftak Pmb	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	Pietermaritzburg Raad van Kerke	
5. Hooftak Pmb	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	Ubunge House	
Hooftak Pmb	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	Justice and Reconciliation	
Hooftak Pmb	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	Compassion Committee	
Hooftak Pmb	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	Trust for Christian Outreach and education	
Hooftak Pmb	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	Standing Committee and Ministry for Refugees	
Hooftak Pmb	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	National Education Union of South Africa (NEUSA)	C O Gardner M J Hart
Hooftak Pmb	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]		
Sub-tak Pmb		[REDACTED]		
Hooftak Pmb	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]		J C Gultic
Howick	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	Metal and Allied Workers Union and Sarmcol Workers Co-operative	





PLEK	BANK	NOMMERS	ORGANISASIE	PERSOONLIK
14. Ladysmith	Barclays Bank Volkskas Bank	[REDACTED]		Dr A H Sader
	Trust Bank	[REDACTED]		
15. Ladysmith	Volkskas Bank	[REDACTED]		Dr P Pillay
16. Pietermaritzburg	Trust Bank	[REDACTED]		Surendra Sing



GRENS

PLEK	BANK	NOMMERS	ORGANISASIE	PERSOONLIK
Oos-Londen	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]		Andrew HENDRIK
Oos-Londen	Standard Bank	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	South African Allied Workers Union	
Oos-Londen	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	UDF	
King Williamstown	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	Prokureurs te Bankstr "MDLALANA AND ASSOCIATES" TEMPLETON MDLALANA	
King Williamstown	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	Prokureurs te Smithstr 2, "Smith, Tabata and Van Heerden"	1 John SMITH 2 Dudley VAN HEERDEN 3 Dumesani TABATA
Queenstown	Boland Bank	[REDACTED]	Affairs Pty Ltd t/a Magnum & Protea Provisions, West End Durban	MCHAMMED Rafik ESSOP
Queenstown	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]	N S Pillay	1 PILLAY S S 2 PILLAY S G 3 PILLAY N S 4 PILLAY G S 5 PILLAY V 6 PILLAY V S 7 PILLAY C D
Queenstown	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]		PILLAY SUBRAMANION
Queenstown	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]		PILLAY SUBRAMANION
Queenstown	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]		PILLAY CHITRA DEVI
Queenstown	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]		MAYAT SALEMAN@SOLLY
Queenstown	Barclays Bank	[REDACTED]		KLAAS MEVICOR QUAQOMBILE



PLEK	BANK	NOMMERS	ORGANISASIE	PERSONLIK
13. Queenstown	Standard Bank		Magqabi & Partners	Klaas MEVICAR Quaqanbile he alleen teken
4. Queenstown	Standard Bank		Dependants Conference	



OOSTELIKE PROVINSIE

PLEK	BANK	NOMMER	ORGANISASIE	PERSOONLIK
1	Port Elizabeth Barclaysbank Standardbank	[REDACTED]	East Cape Council of Churches	
2	Port Elizabeth Standardbank	[REDACTED]	Eastern Cape Adult Learning Project	
3	Port Elizabeth Nedbank	[REDACTED]	UDF Oos Kaap	
4	Port Elizabeth Natal Building Society	[REDACTED]	AZAPO	
5	Port Elizabeth Barclaysbank	[REDACTED]	P E Black Sash Advice Office	
6	Port Elizabeth Standardbank	[REDACTED]	Asingeni Relief Fund	
7	Port Elizabeth Natal Building Society	[REDACTED]	General Workers Union of SA	
8	Port Elizabeth Standardbank	[REDACTED]	General Workers Union	
9	Port Elizabeth Barclaysbank Nedbank	[REDACTED]	Masakane Self- Help Community Project	
10	Port Elizabeth Natal Building Society	[REDACTED]		Dennis NEER
11	Port Elizabeth Standardbank	[REDACTED]		Dumile MAKANDA
12	Port Elizabeth Barclaysbank	[REDACTED]	Domestic Workers Association of SA	
13	Port Elizabeth Nedbank	[REDACTED]	Metal and Allied Workers Union	
14	Grahamstad Barclaysbank	[REDACTED]	Grahamstown Rural Committee	
15	Craddock Barclaysbank	[REDACTED]	Residents Committee	
16	Craddock Standardbank	[REDACTED]	Craddock Residents Association	
17	Craddock Standardbank	[REDACTED]	Craddock Advice Office	
18	Port Elizabeth - Allied Bou- vereniging	[REDACTED]	End Conscription Campaign	

SUID WESTELIKE DISTRIKTE

PLEK	BANK	NOMMER	ORGANISASIE	PERSOONLIK
1	Oudtshoorn	Standardbank	[REDACTED]	Oudtshoorn Resource and Advice Centre
2	Oudtshoorn	Standardbank	[REDACTED]	United Democratic Front (Saamstaan) ✓
3	Middelburg (Kaap)	Barclaysbank	[REDACTED]	Middelburges Raad van Kerke
4	Middelburg (Kaap)	Barclaysbank	[REDACTED]	Middelburg Development Project World Vision
5	Middelburg (Kaap)	Barclaysbank	[REDACTED]	Administration and Salary Account
6	Middelburg (Kaap)	Barclaysbank	[REDACTED]	Inter Church Aid
7	Middelburg (Kaap)	Barclaysbank	[REDACTED]	Hunger Relief Fund
8	Oudtshoorn	Standard Bank	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	UDF UDF ✓



NOORD KAAP

PLEK	BANK	NOMMERS	ORGANISASIE	PERSOONLIK
1. Kimberley	Perm	[REDACTED]	NUM-Lid	Amsley Dipil
2. Upington	Perm	[REDACTED]	a. Pabellelo Parents Committee	a. A Q Gubul b. K W Xaben
			b. Upington Youth Congress	c. L T Vumazi
1. Vryburg	Standard Bank	[REDACTED]	United Democratic Front	1. William La veld 2. Khotso Cru



BOLAND

<u>PLEK</u>	<u>BANK</u>	<u>NOMMERS</u>	<u>ORGANISASIE</u>	<u>PERSOONLIK</u>
1. Paarl	Barclays Bank	██████████	Food and Canning Workers Union	
2. Wellington	Barclays Bank	██████████	Paarl Advice Office	
3. Worcester	Nedbank	██████████	Worcester Advice Office	
4. Montagu	Volkskas Bank	██████████ ██████████ ██████████	Montagu and Ashton Gemeenskapsdienste	
Vredendal	Barclays Bank	██████████	Weskus Raad van Kerke	



WESTELIKE PROVINSIE

	PLEK	BANK	NOMMER	ORGANISASIE	PERSOONLIK
1.	Athlone	Standard Bank	██████████	United Women Organisation	
2.	Distriksbank Beperk	Boland Bank	██████████ ██████████ ██████████	World Alliance of Reformed Churches	
3.	Parow	Boland Bank	██████████ ██████████ ██████████		Dr Allan Au BOESAK
4.	Wynberg Kaap	Barclaysbank	██████████	Western Cape Development and Leadership Project	
5.	Mowbray	Standardbank	██████████	End Conscription Committee	
6.	Observatory	Barclaysbank	██████████	National Union of SA Students	
7.	Athlone	Standardbank	██████████	UDF	✓
8.	Caledonstr Kaapstad	Standardbank	██████████	WP Raad van Kerke	
9.	Buitekantstr Kaapstad	Nedbank	██████████	Churches Urban Planning Commission	
10.	Kasselsvlei Bellville	Nedfinbank	██████████	Foundation For Peace and Justice	
	Parow	Barclaysbank	██████████		
11.	Rondebosch	Standardbank	██████████	The Ecumenical Action Movement	
12.	Grassroots Publications - R117 000 - ontvang vanaf die Interkerkelyke Coördinatie Commissie Ontwikkelingsprojekte (ICCO - Nederland)				
13.	Bellville (Kasselsvlei)		██████████	Federation of SA Trade Unions	
14.	Bellville		██████████	Federation of SA Trade Unions	
15.	Bellville		██████████	Federation of SA Trade Unions	

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5/4/86



BURO VIR INLIGTING

Privaatsak X745 Pretoria 0001 Telefoon (012) 325-5326 Internasionaal 2712 3255326 Teleks 323022

GEHEIM

8 Oktober 1986

Mnr K Breyl
7de Vloer
Poyntonsgebou
Kerkstraat
PRETORIA

Geagte mnr Breyl

Ek heg hierby aan 'n afskrif van 'n konsep persverklaring, soos telefonies met u bespreek, vir u Minister se goedkeuring.

Met vriendelike groete

Christofides

J CHRISTOFIDES
PERS SEKRETARIS:
ADJUNK-MINISTER VAN INLIGTING

GEHEIM

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*besprek
sewaes met
mnr K Breyl
L. Nel.
9/10*

DECLASSIFIED

VERKLARING DEUR DIE MINISTER VAN WET EN ORDE,
MNR L LE GRANGE, OP 9 OKTOBER 1986

Embargo: 09h00

Die Staatspresident het vanoggend in die Staatskoerant die United Democratic Fund as 'n geaffekteerde organisasie verklaar ingevolge die Wet op Geaffekteerde Organisasies.

Die Wet magtig die Staatspresident om 'n organisasie tot 'n geaffekteerde organisasie te verklaar indien hy daarvan oortuig is dat politiek deur of deur middel van daardie organisasie bedryf word met behulp van of in samewerking met of in oorleg met of onder die invloed van 'n organisasie of persoon in die buiteland.

Die gevolg van so 'n verklaring is dat daar verhoed word dat daardie organisasie geld vanuit die buiteland ontvang. So 'n verklaring verbied nie die organisasie om sy bedrwyghede voort te sit nie. Al wat gebeur is dat sy buitelandse fondse afgesny word.

DECLASSIFIED

2/4/2/121 (DDV/e)
Breyl

211043/4

*Minister
Te welyngs
soos bespreekte
UDF
[Handwritten signature]*

1986-C9-24

Die Direkteur-generaal:
Departement van Buitelandse Sake
Privaatsak X152
PRETORIA
0001

DIE GEVOLGE VAN OPTREDE TEEN 'N ORGANISASIE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 2 VAN
DIE WET OP GEAFFEKTEERDE ORGANISASIES, 1974 (WET 31 VAN 1974)

1. Die Wet op Geaffekteerde Organisasies, 1974 magtig die Staatspresident om 'n organisasie tot 'n geaffekteerde organisasie te verklaar indien hy daarvan oortuig is dat politiek deur of deur middel van daardie organisasie bedryf word met behulp van of in samewerking met of in oorleg met of onder die invloed van 'n organisasie of persoon in die buiteland. Die Staatspresident kan alleen tot so 'n stap oorgaan nadat die Minister van Wet en Orde 'n verslag oorweeg het wat deur 'n feitekomitee bestaande uit drie landdrcste, van wie minstens een 'n hooflanddros of 'n streeklanddros moet wees, opgestel is.

2. Hierdie wetgewing gee uitdrukking aan 'n algemeen aanvaarde reël dat daar nie met die binnelandse politiek van 'n ander land ingemeng word nie. Die gevolg van so 'n verklaring is dat verhoed word dat daardie organisasie geld vanuit die buiteland ontvang. So 'n verklaring verbied nie die organisasie om sy bedrywighede voort te sit nie. Al wat gebeur is dat sy buitelandse fondse afgesny word in 'n poging om sodoende die invloed wat buitelandse instansies, in die nastrewing van hulle eie politieke oogmerke, deur middel van die geaffekteerde organisasie op die Suid-Afrikaanse binnelandse politieke toneel uitoefen, teë te werk. Die beginsel wat hier ten opsigte van organisasies ter sprake is, geld ook, deur die werking van 'n ander wetsbepaling, vir private persone en vir politieke partye. Artikel 3 van die Wet op die Verbod op Buitelandse Finansiering van Politieke Partye, 1968 (Wet 51 van 1968) bepaal naamlik soos volg:

"-(1) Geen politieke party of lid van so 'n party en geen ander persoon mag geld wat op grond van 'n skenking of op enige ander grond bestem is om gebruik te word, of na goeëdukke van daardie politieke party, lid of ander persoon gebruik kan word, om die belange van 'n politieke party of die kandidatuur van homself of 'n ander persoon wat tot kandidaat vir 'n verkiesing ingevolge die Kieswet, 1979 (Wet No. 45 van 1979), of 'n ander wet waarop die Staatspresident die bepalings van hierdie artikel by proklamasie in die Staatskoerant van toepassing gemaak het, genomineer is of genomineer kan word,

te bevorder, of om die een of ander doelstelling of beginsel van 'n politieke party te bekamp, van buite die Republiek in die Republiek ontvang of inbring of laat inbring nie.

(2) By die toepassing van hierdie artikel beteken 'geld' ook enigiets wat gewissel of in geld omgesit kan word".

3. 'n Afskrif van die Wet op Geaffekteerde Organisasies, 1974 is aangeheg. (Die bevoegdhede, pligte en werksaamhede wat ingevolge die Wet aan die Minister van Justisie toevertrou is, is by Proklamasie R.30, 1984 van 9 Maart 1984 aan die Minister van Wet en Orde oorgedra).

J. H. BREYL

DIREKTEUR VAN VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING



Gene arch.
22/9/86

MEMORANDUM

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**BURO VIR INLIGTING
BUREAU FOR INFORMATION**

Onderwerp/Subject

21

verw./ref.

dat.

24/9/86

Dringend

*Binny
ander*

*my
aandag*

*LN 1
27/9*

GEHEIM

ADJUNK-MINISTER

UDF

Soos deur u versoek het ek bogenoemde
aangeleentheid met mnr [redacted] bespreek wat my
die aangehegte memorandum laat bekom het.

Mnr [redacted] het my daarop attent gemaak dat die
Hoofdirekteur: Skakel nog nie kommentaar op die
aangehegte memorandum gelewer het nie.

W VLOK DELPORT

GEHEIM

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MEMORANDUM UNCLASSIFIED

BURO VIR INLIGTING
BUREAU FOR INFORMATION

Onderwerp/Subject

verw./ref.

dat.23 September 1

GEHEIM

AAN : HOOFDIREKTEUR: SKAKEL

VAN : DIREKTEUR : BINNELANDSE MEDIASKAKEL

Na aanleiding van die be-oogde geaffekteerd-verklaring van die UDF wil ek graag u inlig oor die mediaplan.

1. Daar is besluit dat die afkondiging van bogenoemde op Vrydag 3 Oktober sal plaasvind in 'n persverklaring deur die Minister van Wet en Orde.
2. Die verklaring sal uitgereik word op die oggend van 3 Oktober om betyds die middagkoerante te haal.
3. Daar is egter reeds heelwat dokumentasie bekom wat as agtergrond materiaal gebruik kan word om die Regering se optrede te sterk en te regverdig.
4. Die gedagte is dat die agtergrond materiaal in 'n nuusberig saamgestel sal word en op 'n "off the record" basis aan [redacted] van [redacted] gegee sal word wat dit aan die

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Minister se nuusvrystelling sal koppel maar die oorsprong daarvan nie aan die Regering sal koppel nie.

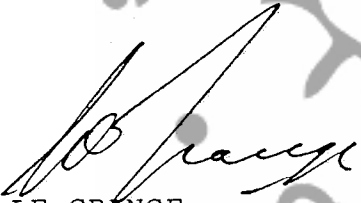
5. [REDACTED] se berig sal na al die middagkoerante en heelwaarskynlik aan SAPA versprei word.
6. Agtergrond materiaal sal terselfdertyd ook aan die [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED] en [REDACTED] ook gegee word op 'n vertroulike basis.
7. Alhoewel daar verwag kan word dat kommentaar verkry sal word van sekere UDF simpatiseerders en andere sal die eerste boodskap wat die wêreld ingestuur word, die oorheersende boodskap wees.
8. Ek het reeds baie vertroulik met [REDACTED] gepraat en hy het my sy steun belowe. (Ons is goeie vriende en ek het die volste vertroue in hom.) Ek sal self die aksie saam met hom en die ander media persoonlikhede hanteer.
9. Wat die Buitelandse Missies betref sal daar voor Vrydag 26/9/86 genoegsame materiaal aan Mnr [REDACTED] verskaf word om hulle op hoogte te hou. Ook hierdie aspek is reeds gereël.



WET OP GEAFFEKTEERDE ORGANISASIES, 1974 (WET 31 VAN 1974):
REGISTRATEUR VAN GEAFFEKTEERDE ORGANISASIES: MNR JACOBUS
HUSLY BREYL

Ek sertifiseer hierby dat JACOBUS HUSLY BREYL op 12 Mei 1984
kragtens artikel 3(1) van die Wet op Geaffekteerde
Organisasies, 1974 as Registrateur van Geaffekteerde
Organisasies aangestel is. Hy hou steeds dié aanstelling.

Geteken te Pretoria op hede die 7^{de} dag van
Oktober 1986.


L. LE GRANGE
MINISTER VAN WET EN ORDE



AUTHORIZATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 3(2) OF THE AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT 31 OF 1974)

Under the powers vested in me by section 3(2) of the Affected Organizations Act, 1974, I hereby authorize SALVIN HIRSCHFIELD to enter upon any premises there to inspect and extract information from and make copies of any document relating to the finances of the organization known as NATIONAL UNION OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS, which was by Proclamation No R.173 of 13 September 1974 under section 2(1) of the Affected Organization Act, 1974 declared to be an affected organization.

Signed at

PRETORIA

this 16th day of

February, 1987.


J H BBEYL
REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS


REGISTRATEUR VAN GEAFFEKTEERDE ORGANISASIES
1987-02-16
REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED ORGANISATIONS



AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS ACT, 1974 (ACT 31 OF 1974):
REGISTRAR OF AFFECTED ORGANIZATIONS: MR JACOBUS HUSLY BREYL

I, hereby, certify that JACOBUS HUSLY BREYL was appointed as Registrar of Affected Organizations under section 3(1) of the Affected Organizations Act, 1974, on 12 May 1984. He still holds this appointment.

Signed at Pretoria this *7th* day of *October* 1986.


L LE GRANGE
MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER



UDF

Kingman

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

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Vol. 256

PRETORIA, 9 OCTOBER 1986
OKTOBER 1986

No. 10486

PROCLAMATION

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 190, 1986

DECLARATION OF AN ORGANIZATION TO BE AN AFFECTED ORGANIZATION

Under the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) of the Affected Organizations Act, 1974 (Act 31 of 1974), I hereby declare the organization known as the UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT to be an affected organization.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Sixth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-six.

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

L. LE GRANGE,
Minister of the Cabinet.

PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 190, 1986

VERKLARING VAN 'N ORGANISASIE TOT 'N GEAFFEKTEERDE ORGANISASIE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Geaffekteerde Organisasies, 1974 (Wet 31 van 1974), verklaar ek hierby die organisasie bekend as die UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT tot 'n geaffekteerde organisasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sesde dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd Ses-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

L. LE GRANGE,
Minister van die Kabinet.

DECLASSIFIEER

Navrae: [REDACTED]

Tel. 214511 x 2317

1986-09-25

VERSLAG RAKENDE DIE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (UDF) SE POLITIEKE
BEDRYWICHEDE EN DIE AANWENDING VAN BUITELANDSE FONDSE DAARVOOR

1. Tydens die nasionale loodsing van die UDF op 20 Augustus 1983 was die reeds bestaande area- en streekkomitees verantwoordelik vir die delging van die kostes wat bykans R65 000,00 beloop het en waarvan die Wes-Kaap streek + R23 000 betaal het.
2. Na die loodsing is 'n bedrag van R100,00 per filiaal wat dit kan betaal, as affiliasiegelde gehef, ten einde die kostes aangegaan en in die vooruitsig gestel te kan delg. Hierdie affiliasiegelde is slegs eenmalig gehef wat op die huidige 'n maksimum batige saldo van + R75 000,00 tot stand sou bring.
3. Die UDF het sedert sy ontstaan egter verskeie veldtogte geloods en in hofgedinge betrokke geraak wat nie uit plaaslike gegenerende fondse moontlik sou wees nie. Die betrokke veldtogte sluit o.m. in anti-verkiesings-, miljoen handtekening- en anti-dienspligveldtogte, skole-, huur- en verbruikersboikotte, disinvesterings, vrylating van sg "politieke" gevangenes en vele ander wat deur die UDF of ten behoeve van die UDF gevoer is.

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4. In 'n UDF-dokument getiteld Protest to Challenge word die UDF se strategie as volg uitgespel:

"Challenging the state means far more than responding to the measures of the state in a sporadic way. It means engaging the state on as many fronts as possible, fragmenting and dispersing its forces at the same time as strengthening and broadening our forces. It means frustrating the state's efforts, preventing its advances, forcing it to retreat, and if possible cutting off its lines of retreat.

In challenging the state, we have to combine two objectives making state programmes and institutions unworkable and isolating the state from all support."

Voormelde aksies het tot gevolg gehad dat die UDF steun vir die aksies asook finansiële hulp vanuit die buiteland moes bekom, anders sou hulle totaal misluk het. 'n Verdere verwickeling was ook die aanstelling van gesalarieerde werkers tot op streekvlak waarvan daar tans 15 bekend is, wat 'n maandelikse salarisrekening van ± R7 500,00 meebring en wat 'n verdere finansiële las op beskikbare fondse plaas.

5. Hoewel dit a.g.v. die veelvoud organisasies en bestuurslede wat ten behoeve van die UDF fondse beide binnelands en buitelands ontvang, moeilik is om te bepaal wat die oorsprong en aanwending van

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fondse is, word die begroting vir 1985 in geheel aangehaal ter illustrasie van voorafgaande.

Van die totale begroting is R900 000,00 deur die Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) en R190 000,00 deur die staatsgesteunde Netherlands Organisation for International Development Co-Operation (NOVIB) geskenk.

Die UDF se begroting in die 1985 boekjaar beloop R1 130 000. Dit is soos volg saamgestel:

Head office

Salaries and running costs R150 000

National functions

National General Council R 71 000

National Executive Committee R 28 000

National Secretariat R 13 260

National Air Travel R 20 000

Nationally sponsored rallies R 52 000

International relations R 24 000

National media R120 000

Education and training R 30 000

International Youth Year R 50 000

Special Campaigns R120 000

Relief work R 40 000

Incidental R 11 740

R580 000

DECLASSIFIED

Regions and development

Transvaal	R 70 000
Western Cape	R 70 000
Natal	R 56 000
Eastern Cape	R 40 000
Border	R 40 000
Northern Cape	R 30 000
South Cape	R 20 000
Orange Free State	R 20 000
Development fund	<u>R 54 000</u>
	R400 000
 Total budget	 <u>R1 130 000</u>

6. In die lig van voorafgaande is dit duidelik dat die UDF en sy veelvoudige filiale van buitelandse fondse afhanklik is vir die uitvoer van aksies en veldtogte en dit noodsaaklik is dat hulle hierdie bron van inkomste ontsê moet word d.m.v. wetgewing en hulle tot 'n geaffekteerde organisasie of organisasies te verklaar.

~~_____~~
KOMMISSARIS

~~_____~~
86.07.15
~~_____~~
BRIGADIER

/128

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→ UDF / ce



Sekretariaat van die Staatsveiligheidsraad
Secretariate of the State Security Council

Bylae 2

VERWYSING:
REFERENCE:

NAVRAE:
ENQUIRIES:

TELEFOON:
TELEPHONE:

HENDRIK VERWOERDGEBOU/BUILDING 94
PARLEMENTSTRAAT/PARLIAMENT STREET
KAAPSTAD/CAPE TOWN 800

4 September 1986

Aan al die lede van die Staatsveiligheidsraad

OORWEGING OM DIE "UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT" (UDF) EN DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE RAAD VAN KERKE (SARK) TOT GEAFFEKTEERDE ORGANISASIES TE VERKLAAR

1. 'n Feitekomitee het bevind dat die bogenoemde organisasies politiek bedryf met behulp van en in samewerking met organisasies en persone in die buiteland. Volgens dié bevindings voldoen die organisasies dus aan die vereistes om tot geaffekteerde organisasies verklaar te word. Sodanige optrede sal tot gevolg hê dat die organisasies nie enige fondse vanuit die buiteland mag ontvang nie.

MOONTLIKE IMPLIKASIES VAN SODANIGE OPTREDE

2.1 Hewige kritiek kan verwag word.

2.2 Die feit dat die Eloff-kommissie gedurende 1983 pertinent aanbeveel het dat die SARK nie tot geaffekteerde organisasie verklaar word nie, en die redes daarvoor, sal moontlik deur kritici te berde gebring word.

2.3 Filiale van die UDF en lidkerke van SARK sal moontlik steeds namens die organisasies geld vanuit die buiteland ontvang.

3.1 Optrede teen die SARK sal meebring dat dié deel van die fondse uit die buiteland wat die SARK tot dusver vir suiwer godsdienstige en maatskaplike aangeleenthede aangewend het, ook afgesny sal word. Onskuldige persone, soos hulpbehoewendes, sal dus moontlik ook indirek deur optrede teen die SARK geraak word.

3.2 Volgens inligting blyk dit egter dat die geld wat deur die SARK bestee is om behoeftiges te help as gering beskou kan word in vergelyking met die geld wat vir politieke doeleindes aangewend word. Sien in die verband asseblief Aanhangsel 'A' ten opsigte van die SARK en Aanhangsel 'B' ten opsigte van die UDF.

*More work required
on UDF
SARK re
11/23/86*

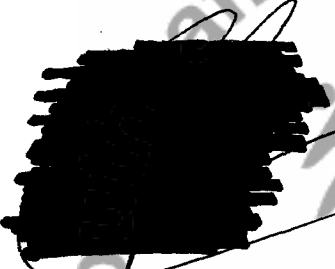
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*1/2 - Beré
23/9/86*

3.3 Een van die SARK se politieke doelstellings waarvoor die fondse aangewend word, is om die Republiek op ekonomiese gebied geïsoleer te probeer kry. Die vraag ontstaan dus of daar nie uiteindelik groter nadeel aan hulpbehoewendes, ens veroorsaak sal word indien die SARK toegelaat word om onbelemmerd met sy politieke bedrywighede voort te gaan, as wat die posisie sou wees indien sy fondse uit die buiteland algeheel afgesny word nie.

4. Die Werkkomitee het die aangeleentheid oorweeg en beveel aan dat beide die "United Democratic Front" en die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke tot geaffekteerde organisasies verklaar word om die vloei van fondse vanuit die buiteland aan die organisasies stop te sit.

5. Die Werkkomitee beveel verder aan dat voordat die verklaring van die organisasies as geaffekteerde organisasies geskied, 'n mediaplan opgestel en in werking gestel word om die klimaat vir sodanige optrede te skep.


SEKRETARIS VAN DIE STAATSVEILIGHEIDSRAAD

INKOMSTEBRONNE EN BESTEDING VAN DIE SARK

Die inkomste van die SARK vir die 1985 boekjaar het R10 082 739 beloop. Hiervan is R9 750 295 buitelandse skenkings en R30 000 binnelandse ledegeld. Die grootste donateurs tot die fonds van die SARK is:

Die Church of Norway	R2 245 620
Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland	R1 856 051
ICCO (Nederland)	R1 217 210
Church of Sweden	R 628 244
DIAKONIA (Swede)	R 345 853
National Council of Churches for Christ in the VSA	R 406 423
United Church of Canada	R 341 014

Die belangrikste uitgawes is soos volg:

General Secretariat Discretionary Fund	R 53 254
Asingeni Relief Fund	R1 169 385
National Emergency Fund	R 710 825
Skenkings en donansies (projekte)	R2 400 649
Dependants Conference	R1 594 373
African Bursary Fund	R1 043 481

(Opmerking : Daar is 'n toename van bykans 'n 100% in die fondse van die SARK teenoor 1984).

Die ASINGENI RELIEF FUND en die GENERAL SECRETARIAT DISCRETIONARY FUND is fondse wat met die diskresie van die algemene sekretaris aangewend word en waaroor geen verslagdoening gelewer word nie.

Die NATIONAL EMERGENCY FUND is gedurende 1985, nadat die noodtoestand afgekondig is, gestig. Dit is in wese net 'n verlengstuk van die ASINGENI RELIEF FUND en word ook nie geouditeer nie. Alhoewel net R710 828 van hierdie fonds in die boekjaar bestree is, het die donateurs se skenkings daarvoor R2 121 173 beloop. Gedurende Junie 1986 het dr Beyers NAUDÉ 'n verdere beroep op buitelandse donateurs gedoen om nog R1 miljoen te skenk vir aanwending deur die ASINGENI RELIEF FUND en NATIONAL EMERGENCY FUND.

Die DEPENDANTS CONFERENCE se fondse word in die algemeen aangewend vir regs-koste en die versorging van families waar die broodwinner weens politieke bedrywighede aangekla, aangehou of reeds gevonniss is.

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AANHANGSEL B

KONTANTBATES VAN DIE UDF

TRANSVAAL	R34 649-94	Nr 001804502	Barclaysbank
OOS-KAAP	R 9 168-23	Nr 22124434383	Nedbank
SUID-KAAP	R 54-64	Nr 072790180	Standard Bank
NOORD-KAAP	R 17-90	Nr 040447057	Standard Bank
GRENS	R 267-43	Nr 7248458	Barclaysbank

Bostaande is die jongste gegewens waaroor die SAP(VT) beskik. Die Nasionale Intelligensiediens was ook genader maar beskik oor geen verdere inligting nie.

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