

Ymo'Mvmtomhu-r

oice

Jound of th- ANC Women's Mon

Number 2 and 3, 1987

SE VENTY-PIVE YEARS OF STR UGGLE

vTHIS year our vanguard movement is 75 years. This has been 75 years of united struggle against apartheid e0-lonialism in our country, which chr sed the period of uncoordinated re-sistanee t0 apartheid which began as soon as the white settlers came to our country.

As wunien we IILH'C been palt 111 this struggle 1111111 118 inceptinn and enntinue IntittSttUP1(11116111056111. In thrx Iclenticss struggle we .xenreti 'inater x'ictuues which brought 11111 cheix'heti 3:11:11 wt hheratinn cine xei.;lnt1 we 111505111.1.C1'Ct1.ininCkS, We need 111 Inuit at 11111 gains and 11111111 en them In intenbit) the strug- gle lint the xcl/llICUiipthCli110111111x) white nnnntit) regime.

1N STRUGGLE 1913-1987

h 1111 back as 1913 the wtinien 111 um ennnh) sitttitl tip tn nppnse laclxt 11111th enntrel laws which munitexteti themselves in the term 111' petiiih which they have In carr) tn shuw their status in an urban area 1.1tel in 1918 they established the "Bantu" Wnnienis league whieh channelled anti etgordinatetl their ae-tivities. During the 19:05:19305uml 1904s nut wenien termed ditTeient committees throughout the country addressing themselvesto the 3 world war& shortage of 111ml. iniiux eentrol and many other issues which directly affected them. Since they were not carrying passes by then and were ilassified as employees they participated in the growing trade union movement in 11111 country which became a tmiiimi school for them. By 1948 they saw the need of establishing a Wenien's League affi-liated to ANC. Many women joined the ANC and its WemenVs League and participated actively in the de-fiance campaign against unjust apar-theid laws. It was during this period that our women saw the need of es-tubiishing a national womenis move-ment and thus they founded the Fe-deration of South African Women in 1954, with the ANC Womenis Lea-gue as the major affiliate body. The federation brought together women lmm thtTelent racial groups. ditTer-ent ttiganisatimn anti tliiiitfix'iii haiku \_ t\_iiiiiiic.

It was 1th Federatinn 011 5011111 Atrieran Women whieh etganised the historie August 9111 niareh to Pre-tmia in 1950

With the banning M the ANC' in 19(10i ihe Wnnten's league was sub-sequenth' hanneltl. The Itedetatinn was not banned but most M its lea-

ders were detained. imprisoned. ban-  
netl. bannishetl anti iitil'CCLi into exile.

The 19603 witnessed new terms  
tit organisation. 0111' women 100.  
went tindergrntintl to meet the new  
gtHldiIiOllS oti "illegality" of their  
organisations and state terror. New  
organisations were foiiaied as from  
the late 19605 which spearheaded  
the struggles of that time which led  
to the national students uprising of  
1976 which started in Soweto. As  
from that time our women get to-  
gether in small groups to address  
themselves to the revival 111 the Fe-  
deration 111 South Atriean Women.  
But with the past experiences they  
resorted to organising from grass-  
root level with different names re-  
lating to their locality. For example  
in the Western Cape the. United  
Womenis organisation and the Wo-  
rnenis Front ( Federation) were fore  
med. These have since united to form  
the United Womenis Congress. In the  
Eastern Cape Gompe Womenk Cong-  
ress has been established. While in  
the Transvaal branches of the Feder-  
ation of Transvaal Women (Fedtraw).  
IN Natal the Durban Womenis organ-  
isation was founded. IN the Orange  
Tiree State the Orange Free State  
Womenk Organisation has been for-  
med.

The 19705 and 198015 have wit-  
nessed a greater participation of wo-  
men in the struggle against apartheid  
laws e.g, tierced removals, risingl costs  
of living. detentions and imprisonA  
inent. bantustans. bad working  
conditions and general state terror. It  
was because of this recognition that  
the ANC declared 1984 as the year  
01 South African Women.

#### LESSONS

What lessons can we draw from  
the past 75 years of the existence 0t  
111,3 ANC which we have been a part  
0lw?

The first one is that of well co-  
ordinate orgahisation. We have learnt  
that organisation is a weapon to vic-  
tory and thus without it we will not  
reach our cherished goal-Iiberation.  
This thus calls on us to look whether  
at present our organisations meet the  
demanding situation. We have aehi-  
eved a lot in this aspect but much  
still remains to be done. We still have  
'10 make our organisations viable. We  
have to see how we can maintain the  
momentum of our present resistance.  
We need tQ address ourselves to the  
problem 01 gettlng women to be ac-  
TO PAGE 10

El'! 1

IN an effort to stamp out the people's resistance against mass indiscriminate detentions without trial the regime has introduced a new regulation banning any action encouraging criticism of this brutality. We must defeat this regulation, which seeks to take-away one of the basic rights we still had. Diminishing peaceful means to fight against detention without trial. The new regulation comes at a time when an estimated number of 50 000 people are in detention without trial and of these 15 000 of them are children. It comes at a time when a number of anti-apartheid forces have joined hands here at home and abroad to fight against mass detentions in our country especially those of children.

In the recent past a lot of atrocities and brutalities carried by the fascist police and SADF have been revealed ranging from gruesome torture, sexual abuse, unprovoked shootings, gross maltreatment in detention and disappointments. In most cases those responsible have never been brought before justice. Those who have appeared in court were given very light sentences - to commend them for their brutalities.

The regime seeks now to silence all of us who have been calling for the release of detainees and were able to publicise the brutalities and torture suffered by them. Despite the clamp down on the press. The new regulation makes it illegal to initiate or encourage anyone to support a call for the release of detainees. This includes making a statement, written or oral or by telegram.

i': To encourage others to sign or support a petition in which a "government" member is called on to free detainees.

:3 To fill in coupons to be used in support of a call on the government to release detainees. '

To attend or advertise a gathering which would honour detainees or protest their detention.

To perform any act as a symbolic token of solidarity with or in honour of detainees. Newspaper may not publish reports or advertisements inviting people to attend meetings for detainees.

This means all stickers, posters and T-Shirts which we have produced calling for the release of our children are banned. According to the new regulations we can only strive or campaign for the release of detainees on an individual basis. How can we do this when there are thousands of our people 'detained without trial. It has never been our tradition to consider only an individual. Today it is my neighbour's child who is detained and tomorrow it is my own two children, and the regime expects me to call for the release of these children on an individual basis.

Again the regime is addressing the wrong question by crushing people's resistance to detentions. The real problem in our country is apartheid colonialism which must be eradicated. The regime instead seeks to entrench this evil system and to force it down our throats.

Already this new regulation is being challenged by a number of democratic forces in our country. We as women who know the horrors of detention without trial must be in the forefront of this resistance. Let us use all forums we have in the church, community and workplaces to speak against this new regulation and to continue to call for the release of all detainees, especially those of our children. We cannot be silenced by the very regime which is keeping hundreds of our children in jails when their place is in the home.

Let us strengthen and join those organisations calling for the release of the children against whom this new regulation is directed. The racist regime must release all the detainees to avoid any campaigns or protests and not make regulations banning campaigns and protests.

FORWARD WITH THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE RELEASE  
OF ALL DETAINEES.

FREE OUR CHILDREN!

SAVE THE LIFE OF TERESA

RAMASHAMOLA AND OTHER

PATRIOTS.

Twenty-three patriots are presently awaiting to be judicialinmurdered by the racist regime. Among them is a 24 year old woman a Teresa Ramashamola.

SHE WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH TOGETHER WITH FIVE PATRIOTS.

Mojalefa Sefatsa;

Oupa Diniso;

Malebo Mokoena;

Duma Khumalo; and

Manetsa Mokhesi.

The other patriots are:

Solomon Maowasha (30)

Alez Matsepane (23)

Elile Webushe

Patrick Manginda (23)

Desmond Majola (27)

Dickson Madikane (26)

Josiah Tswane 129)

DanieI Maleke (19)

Mlami Mielies

Mnyanda Tantie

Paul Tefo"(22)

Similo Lennox Wonci (22)

Mziwoxmo Makeleni (22)

Nduniso Silo Siphunuka (26)

Makhezwana Menze (43) and

Robert McBride. (23)

VOW P593 3

MOBILISE BAN TUSTANS

WW WW W

IT is not an exaggeration to say that i the poorest of the poor people of out I country are women found in the bantustans. They constitute the most oppressed and exploited segment of the entire society. Their suffering is a combination of apartheid laws of influx control, deprivation of political, economic, and social rights, the structural exploitation and under development of the bantustans and the subservient status of women within the sg\_called tribal system. This calls on us to reach out to these women who know no other life except that of suffering.

Due to the absence of men.

through migrant labour in the bantustans. women have to assume a multiplicity of functions. They undertake

domestic chores and agricultural activities and also raise families single P135953 They iilCC broken families. or a total 1

ack 051163101 facilities, fin-

handed in these barren uninhabitable loneliness. shortage of water, poor uncitti shortage s and starvation which

has led to the many graves found in these areas especially those of children.

Very few of them receive any money from their husbands and sons who are working in towns. Moreover they have 10-hour with humiliation of their husbands who take additional wives or girlfriends in the urban areas and either divide their wages between the two households. or abandon their bantustan families entirely. As a result most of the women in these areas are breadwinners but the law still regards them as minors. on all matters of importance to the household. They cannot inherit or buy land. This is one of the major problems they face

As women they are excluded from the law or decision making process right from their village. and thus have no say in the whole Bantustan system while they are in the majority in these areas. Such Bantustan development policies or programmes ignore the problems and disadvantages faced by women. Many of the plans for these areas which are implemented are based on.

the belief that men are still the major producers in the rural areas

There is a great shortage of educational facilities in these areas as a result many rural boys and girls do not attend school or leave very early to be employed in the white farms - or migrate to towns in search of work.

In towns where there is better employment women from the bantustans are classified as illegals and they find difficulties in acquiring

ing formal work contracts, housing

WRura/ women working on land they do not own:

41- . - . . . CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

Drinking water remains one major problem facmg rural women.

VOWPagul

A Call to the People

COMPATRIO'IS,

The period we are going through is characterised by a sharpening confrontation between our people and the racist regime. Pretoria has unleashed a desperate onslaught to break the people's resistance and block the path of our further advance towards the seizure of power. At this moment the enemy is trying to recapture the strategic initiative seized by the democratic movement of the masses.

The Botha regime has been compelled, for the third time in three years, to impose a state of emergency; indicating that it can no longer control events except through the State of martial law.

On May 6th, the fascist regime staged another show of arrogance. Through the racist elections the regime sought once again to demonstrate that power resides only in the hands of an insignificant minority and will remain there for the foreseeable future. To achieve this, the racists relied on the State of emergency, an unparalleled show of force brutal suppression of external aggression. Both the bourgeoisie and the ruling class saw this exercise as a means of consolidating their hold on power and shifting the spotlight of South African politics from the basic issues confronting our country.

Events during the first half of this year have disproved this illusion:

The first four months of 1987 have witnessed a rising militancy and resolve among the black workers unprecedented in the history of our struggle. There have been more workers' strikes during these 4 months than the whole of last year. More and more workers have begun to combine various forms of struggle in pursuit of their demands and are embracing the principles of the liberation movement. In a series of impressive general strikes we have demonstrated the united strength of our entire people, raised the issue of people's power and reduced Botha's election to a sideshow.

The giant democratic trade union federation, COSATU, has grown and is making strides in many industries.

The attempts of the regime to break the rent boycott have not borne any significant results. Instead, the people are devising ever better methods of collective self defence.

The two successive States of Emergency have failed to destroy the movement for people's power.

Despite the innumerable difficulties we have encountered, the re-

workshop Elizabeth women's organisation members singing at the June 76 march is fundamental aim of re-establishing its control is being vigorously challenged at all levels.

The actions Of Umkhonto we Si-  
LWC and popular self-del'enee units  
and eumbat groups have increased  
both in number llnd effectiveness.  
And a greater number of indivi-  
duals 2lnd gmups are participating  
in organised actions of peoples  
war.

Growing eontigents Of the oppres-  
sed people are mastering the me-  
tods of underground struggle and  
erlSlunCC.

The youth have moved decisively  
to occupy their\_post as the shock  
troops lb the national democratic  
struggle. They have made an in-  
valuable contribution to the sue-  
eess scored in the current revolt:  
in defiance of state terror they  
have launched SAYCO, the lat-  
gest democratic youth organisa-  
tion ever seen in our etitmtry.  
Virtually all sectors of the mass  
democratic movement are re-  
covering from the initial effects of  
the emergency as demonstrated  
by the launch at national level of  
a broad Spectrum of new organis-  
ations. Most significant is the  
growing unity of our heroic wo-  
men.

The futility Ofthe White elections  
has created the potential for more  
til our White eonrputriuts tn loin  
the extru-purliamentury struggle.  
it Despite ButhuS ill-gotten electoral  
success the tension and divisinns  
within the racist eztmp have not  
been resolved.

We enter the second half til 1987  
with an untlugging determinutimt 10  
hold en tn the strategic initiative and  
to advance further to peoplek power.  
The regime is engaged in u eurnp-  
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SATU und other delnnerutie HI"  
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the region.

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heid structures;

ix reverse the tide 0'. isolation that  
has enveloped its miserable lLlugCI'.

We ImVe it in our power to defeat  
these schemes and utlvunee inure ru-  
' pidly to the goal of peoples power:  
tBothu and his clique have been wear-  
kened but they have yet to be defeat  
ted.

WE CALL on all democratic llnd  
patriotic South Africans to ensure  
that the month of June witnesses 11  
massive revolt in all fronts:  
it Let us act in unity to challenge  
the State of Emergency 2lnd 1111  
nets of repression.



FROMPAGE 6

Working women must lead  
been carrying under the white  
minority system of apartheid coloni-  
alism. From the Xhosa we suffer tri-  
ple oppression. and exploitation - as  
a nation of the oppressed. as workers  
and as women by backward  
traditions.. These manifest themsel-  
ves in the denial to govern our coun-  
try. lack of land. discrimination at  
work. lowest paid. unemployment  
poverty. sexual harassment 'J.I. work.  
confinement to bantustans. exclusion  
from labour while r'gurdag :13 mi-  
nors or labour appendages by racist  
laws. The reality of apartheid coloni-  
alism is that it robs: working women  
and men of their x'cr) means exist-  
ence. There are too few jobs. there  
is no money for the U.D. there are no  
houses, Working class households LH'C  
characterised by 1) lack of struggle  
against hunger. poverty 'dHLL pic-  
ture dCLLH. The high unemployment cum-  
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#### RESIST OPPRESSION

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fend themselves against this offens-  
ive. Thus we cannot talk about  
oppression and exploitation without  
talking about resistance to oppres-  
sion and exploitation. As working  
women we have been been unintcp  
gal! and dynamising part of the strug-  
gles waged by our people. We played  
'J significant role in many trade union  
campaigns Lind to the formation of  
(OSJXTU).

#### ORGANISE MORE

This coming party xAc :rrc cul  
led upon to act more concretely in  
the Dust. As domestic workers we  
have formed SADWU (South African  
Domicestic Workers Union) we-  
need to organise more women into  
all turn both the rural and urban  
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Of the. turn tanniniigrx hitrrghni h)  
democratic trade unions, civic and  
political organisations, women and  
youth organisations for example .  
the struggle for a 40 hour working  
week. jobs for all, a living wage un-  
employment benefit. maternity and  
paternal leave, childcare facilities  
against sexual harassment. education  
for our children. against rent increa-

sex and cvictiuns. end Of thc state of  
cmrcgncncy, campaign to free uur'  
children. Cultipuigii (01' thc I'clcusc of  
Nelson Mandela illld hli political pri-  
SONers, thc unbunning of the ANC.  
and the return of till lhc cxiicd pu-  
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nrcn must jnin lhc ranks uf thc AN(''  
and Umkhuntn Wc Si/wc. Wc wlin  
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rural or Buntuslun Action Commit:

1005 must be formed, to organise  
tiicsc areas. Mast 01' these urczm hum  
Ll rich history of resistance and we  
have witnessed recently how mun)  
have stood their ground On the ques-  
tion of forced rcrriuuvsli Wc must  
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thcni UH u daily basis tag. drinkingI  
water, employment school for their  
children. migrant labour 5) 5lcm illlkl  
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IllSILUIb urc purl of our country  
Smith Africa whose unity is what we  
must all tight for.  
Hitsc

MOBILISE BANgrUSTANS

'tAsinamalill' (We have no i money)

Why canlt we pay bus fares?

We ha-ve no money!

Why are our families hungry?

We have no money?

Why are our children dying?

We have no money!

This cry against the increasing cost of living lzttmehed by SACTU during the popular bus-boyeott in our eotmtry still rings thrtitigh mtir major townships. It portrays the tin-goingy political and eennornie strut.-gle that hers gripped our cotltttr) ever uinee. As women who Lllc the first hit by the risini:x eost OfliVlllg We lime been in the tore-ttont of this struggle.

Today the resistunee nrmententi the protest campaign and the liberti-tion struggle has continued and has become stronger than before. More than ever before our victory is insight. But this does not mean we must relax. Rather we should intensity our resistance on ull-trents to liberate our ektllijV.

We the oppressed. have SPCHI Hll our liVCS turning the wheels of the 'white bosses machines. in the pluntutinnst mines and their homes as "kitchen girls and garden boys". Our reward has been low wages. rent increuses. transport-fares inereases. starvation. forced rentovuh until evier (ions. Throughout tie lost the right to exist and apartheid eoloniulisnt has meant a heavy priece Ull our llVCS. lihe raeist rulem in uur euuntry like all other colonial masters in the euntinent hate Lllttu)h best preferred and enetitrruged at all e051) the the Of the migrant labour system to amass great quantities till wealth from our human. mineral and agricultural resources. The direct perpetuation ell this erttel labour sytem until the itn-plcrnentation of the apartheid puliees are responsible for the bnrdening ol' our lives txith sueh injustiees such as high rent) Lind evietinns. Tlltlt is wh) Llll our etlurts shrilitltl be dii'eeetel tnward: the total dUhlI'UCIlUIl of this :yucm.

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Despite the hints gm'einitig the LlCe YClUplthlll ul' our the iihite btmses have net'er ptet- ) hate a stable tirbttu Vk'()l'lxil.:, t M sident in permanent Ltt'liii t i. . CU tlltllllh.

they believe is a tlv w:n' profits. seettrity 2lnd . eir niuin etmeem i5 superptm la xttia ble urban Working class will denmnd social securities such :15 better housing and working conditions, and they txill ferin eettnotnie. political and wetnl organisations to tight tut these rights: it is not in the interest nlthe

capitalist boss to stientl purl Olinlllsu  
profits On the betterment ml the life  
of lnumun luboui'ing tools. The Inig-  
ttmt lubour'sysent can ensure thttt  
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But that is only ;t'.wish. Due to the  
development of industry in our enun-  
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the bosses and government In com-  
truet urban dwelling places tor the  
work lbree.

Thg houses themselves. are intitle-  
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.ennditions Ull the workers. The rents  
are made, deliberately high 50 us to be  
turned ustsuares ullpml'it let them-  
selves. And the rent will entitinntsl)  
rise during the crisis inherent in the  
eupitzilist system so that the lite nli 21H  
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dened while the gtit'ernntent Lllld big  
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Blacks iil'C eulletl in onee again In  
empty nut pockets t0 lillllilllCC these  
big transport business hutises. Llll til  
whom ure white. The regime is not  
interested in using the public l'ttntls  
tt) subsidise the transport lures. Thus  
time and again like rents and timid-  
stttlTs the lures will rise leaving us  
without any penny.

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From the lllSUS tie euttltl hear the  
trntl er) ul' Ahlllullllllll tint'  
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10ml Hi 54 bluek ttmnship nr inure  
(mugstn Ulllllll) txere engaged in the  
rent bu) eutt.  
Seieml blzreL lCLlLlCIXX in Utll' emin-  
have demanded the regime to  
the rent  
rather than Ll local issue The regime  
tun .ttlxl'ieetl time and again to lUle  
into the llt'lltg standards of our pen-  
ple. their housing eontlititms etc; but  
these ildt'lee'5 huve tullen en tleut'eam.  
this left llx with no ehniee except to  
5Ittglllt  
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ennsitler lshuc ll.x nulinnul  
take up these mutter: inn) nnr min  
hand: and determine ttllt tNH tics-  
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According ti) eulnrutle Albertina  
Sisulu targeted l'm evietinn by the  
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box litttttses they give its. tt'hme mn-  
ditions tire unhealthy We rel'nse tn  
be evicted"  
l:Vl("liI()N SPRlzl:  
The evietium M. the Ali'ieun Pett-  
ple in nur entintryg their Ietnnvul Lintl  
re-ullttteutinn lt) various ttnlln'utnnblt-  
settlements has been and is nu nn-  
gtiing l'ezttttre at life tinder :iptntheitl.  
Wt' lune been littliCille etttegtirixetl  
iHUt groups nznnetl pinthietive Lllltl  
ntm-prntluetive. We ure foreetl lU  
"(levelnpw ulmig meial and tribal  
-lines set out by the regime. Aecortli  
ing to the pnlitieatl prngrzinnne nl the  
CONTINUED ON PAGli ll

IN September this year. the ANC Women's Section will be holding its second National Conference in the external mission. The theme of this conference is "For all-round organisation and greater women's unity for the seizure of power".

'The first conference of the African National Congress (ANC) was held in South Africa in 1945. The conference was held in the town of Johannesburg. The conference was held in the town of Johannesburg. The conference was held in the town of Johannesburg.

'The conference will bring together African women from all over South Africa. The conference will bring together African women from all over South Africa. The conference will bring together African women from all over South Africa. The conference will bring together African women from all over South Africa. The conference will bring together African women from all over South Africa.

All delegates to the conference will include the stalwarts, the young lions, women students, women in our Army, women in our police, women in our labour unions, women in our churches, women in our schools, women in our homes, women in our communities, women in our country.

The second National Women's Conference will focus on the present situation in our country. The conference will focus on the present situation in our country. The conference will focus on the present situation in our country. The conference will focus on the present situation in our country. The conference will focus on the present situation in our country.

'Comrade H/amas Nkomo - Treasurer-General of the ANC having a chat over a snack with some of the delegates at the Luanda Conference. The conference will centre around the theme and sub-themes which include:

1. An understanding of South African women in society and their role in the struggle.

Women in the workplace.  
Women in the trade unions.  
Women's organisation at home and abroad.  
Women and health in South Africa.

(a. The situation of children in South Africa.

8. Our place and role within the internal women's movement.

home

4.5!)

'The conference will continue with discussion over tea-break at the last conference. Prior to the conference ANC Women's Section units will hold regional conferences to discuss the above and come up with other issues to be discussed. The conference will also discuss the structure of the Women's Section.

Section and elect the leadership of:  
our women's section for the next five  
years.

- Despite the fact that we the  
women from instdeM'ill-not be atten-  
ding. we must have an input to this  
conference. Let us discuss the theme  
and the sub-themes of the conference  
and make our' own contributions. It  
is our conference too.



## Working Women Must Lead

IN his annual address this year over Radio Freedom, comrade President Oliver Tambo called on the working class of our country to contribute more than in the past to the common struggle of liberation from apartheid, oppression and exploitation. This was a call to all working people, including us the women. Today, in our country We cannot talk about the problem the black working class women tiucc under the criminal apartheid system without talking about the war which is touching every personis life throughout the length and breadth at the country.

Since September 19254. the lives xiii ull sectimis of the oppressed have hccn transformed by the war which is engulfing our country. Tlmusunds 0t mir tlcure mics have died at the hundls ut the racist scqrrity forces. while scores of thousziiids huvc passed through the tlctcnlimr centres uHLi prisons in the course wt thc .xtzitic mi mncrgcrrcy where the) huxc hccn mhlwtul 10 the extrema mt physical llliLi E15) uhnlogicit i tnrrrrrc. ()tir Itmrr- 5lllpx arid scitmix have been trum- tnrireti iirtu htrttlcurtrimtlx xxhcrc'mr- L-mit) threes LlliLi their purmrttihrur) tlkiIULLCih lhc Kilbixtnhi'tmisx. "rigi- lurriex." ( ht xxhutcxcr rrtrmci and gum- mzmrlm try it) impmc xthite pthI' hchintl u ci'itrd tit tcursmnke. :1 sturm tit hullctn und a blanket ur repressive l;:sz to hide their harhartius deeds.

## NO SLEEP

Millions oli Utll pcopic hum hecn torccd into clandestine existence Lil their places at work. in the wirmiunities and even in their own homes. They do not know :1 moment ut pence As workers our nights are rude!) broken by hippus Lind search lights and raids. while tmr tluys are shattered by anxiety about the tizitc uti our tiutiitiiics especially our children whom we leave behind us we mil in the homes. offices and fuc- v V

tnries of the parents and reiutixcs 01' those (recuming nur 'tlHK'lhiiiDS. We Icmtiin Lil xwrk uncertain xxhcthr 0v (llll' return our children xxiil he ihcrc or not.

## IMMEDIATE FRONTLINE

Indeed. the very posmon we ue- ctipty :15 black women in the labour market places many of US 7 those in domestic serxicc in the immediate tmntline of this confi'nnttition. Not only have incidences of physical assault on domestic workers dramatic- LIHV increased since the emergencies begun. as employers vent their hatred and anger against the oppressed mujm'ity in their immediate vicinity. the women who work for them iWork/na women \_ in COSA TU. Farmworkers produce the nation's food 6 \_ I in their homes. The domestic xmrker i5 also duil)

writironted xxith crimeb being carried  
out in the tmxnshipt a: she xxashn  
thc bloodatained uniforms of her  
white employers husband. suns. or  
brothers. Ot course many Ol' us' can-  
not take this passively. as when M:  
wish the blood stains we know that  
e that blood belongs to a black per-  
son and sometimes to our own child-  
ren.

#### NEW CONDITION

This "new" condition e the war  
m adds on top of the "Old" burden  
we as black working women have  
CONTINUED ON PAGE 7  
they Often go hungry

e of South Africa.

aeration he/d in New Brighton.

3k Let us ttbserve June 16th. South Africa Youth Dalzlu a manner- that befits the heroism of those who made this day the landmark that it is. This day should see a must massive demonstration of our resolve to be free through general strikes and heightened mass and armed actions. A special role in this period is to be played by the youth.

June 16th brings into sharper 11% eus the struggle for peoples edue- alien. Through our actions in this perititl and beyond. we should remove the regimes lbrees of oeeu- patient from the school gmunds: create and strengthen democra- tie structures of students: par- ents and teachers in every school. college and university. and 111081 ahead to implement our demand fur peopleis education.

t't Let us mark June 16th in the tra- dition of the democratic resistan- ce it has come to symbolise.

WE CALL on all sectors of the de- moet'atie movement to come to the defence of COSATU. Let us defeat the machinations of the fascist aimed at immobilising this noble creation of 'the South African working class. Let us strengthen COSATU and net in unity in all regions and localities and at national level to ensure that it grows in width and depth. Let all factories, mines, farms and other env terprises become the bases of the de- mocratic trade union movement.

WE CALL on all communities -- urban and rural to establish and strengthen pcopleis committees.

Where enemy , weakened them, let us rebuild and defend the organs of peoples power like the apple of our eye. In the place of leaders detained or killed, let a thousand organisers take their places. liaeh and every resident should en- nlll'C that the street and village eom- mittees emitititte to operate. lzaeh and every demoeratie organisation should strengthen the peoples eum- mittees.

Wlt (All (m all the penple. in partiettlar the youth. tt) farm and en- gage m self-tlelienee units and C(Hllbdl groups in action against the fascist army. police and death squads the Vlgllullltir Let Us Use all the means at HUr disposal lt) render the regimes threes less and less effective. As units nti L'mkhonto We Si/we merge with popular t'ighttng uetaehments. they shall impart to them the skills of peoples wart Such a joint offensive against the fascist murderers shall further reinforce the peoples revolt, which will progressively reduce the

regime's capacity to defend itself.  
WE CALL on workers. youth. stu-  
Jents. women. the religious commun-  
ity and their organisations to act de-  
cisively against the regimes struc-  
'tut'es of repression. in particular the  
so-called Joint Management Commit-  
tees. We CALL on the businessmen  
to desist from participating in the  
financing the Joint  
Committees and other  
structures of the regime.

repressive

ti Let the regimes death squads e  
the Vigilante hordes , be made inr  
operative in all localities. It is the  
repression .. has

Management l

-\_x

task of the democratic movement  
to deny the regime the social base  
from which it recruits these for-  
ces. The extent of our work  
among the unemployed and the  
rural communities will determine  
the extent to which the regime  
can use our brothers against us.  
t't Let us identify and isolate the in-'  
corrigible and professional hire-  
lings and let them feel the wrath of  
the people.

# Let us defeat the regimes attem-  
pts to revive the network of the  
spies and informerywhich we had  
immobilised during the height 01  
the eurrent revtilt-. Through action  
we must ensure that none within  
tut: midst beetimes a tool of the  
racist oppressors'and murderers.  
WI: ('ALL On the peuple through-  
out the eutmtr) to refuse to pay  
rents and improve UUF means of col-  
lctive selti-detiettee so that thbse al  
read; engaged in the rent boycotti  
ehall not be isolated and defeated.

WE (ALL ON (TOSATU and all  
trade unionist to resist any attempt  
by the regime and employers to  
crush the rent boycott by deducting  
rent arrears from the workers mea-  
gre wage packets.

WE CALL on all sectors of the de-  
mocratic movement and all our peo-  
ple in their organised formations to  
support the COSATU campaign for a  
living wage.

WE CALL on our people in the  
bantustans to rise against the-Qyn-  
nieal puppet administrations. More  
especially, we call on the people of  
Kwa Ndebele to nip in the bud the  
"independence" scheme as they 99  
heroically did last year. Our cam-  
paign against this scheme should aim  
at destroying the bantustan machi-  
nery once and for all. All our people

CONTINUED ON PAGE t1

'Some of the children \_ the yoUngest aged eight, Who were  
detainedand charged with public violence in March 7986.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

tive participants of our organisations or groups at all times and not only during major campaigns and from there they go back to their kitchens. We have said our place is in the battlefield of struggle and not just in the kitchen. We thus need to address ourselves to an existence of a political programme which will draw and keep women into our organisations and groups. The programme must be continuous and address itself to the burning issues affecting our women in different areas. urban and rural. This will enable us to attract more women even during this difficult period under the State of Emergency.

#### POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

This brings us to the question of political development of our women. We know that as women we suffer a lot of disabilities under the apartheid system. Political consciousness does not come on its own but must be brought from outside. Thus we need to address ourselves to this. We need to reach out to our women in the townships, our white sisters, "coloureds" and Indians the youth, students especially domestic and farm workers, and the nurses, teachers, health workers and professionals.

We need to develop new working methods under the present state of terror which seems to have come to stay. This entails looking at how our women at lower leadership level can play a more active role rather than 75 Years of struggle only those at national level. We must protect our leaders, cadres and organisations. We must continue to break fear instilled by the enemy amongst our women and build in them confidence and determination to fight on against all odds.

The question of unity is the challenge we must address in this 75 years of our vanguard movement. The ANC was founded to unite all the people of South Africa. History thus calls on us at the moment to again as we did in 1954 bring together the different women's organisations and groups in existence into one women's movement. This will enable us to coordinate and spearhead out campaigns against the regime. We must not leave out any women's groups or organisations from this. We must also not be hindered by the question of the name. Let this be decided democratically by all women concerned and relate to the existing reality in our country. While establishing this united women's Federation we must ensure

tinue to strengthen our different  
grassroots. regional or local groups 01'  
organisations. as this is where our  
strength lies.  
The situation in southern Africa is  
ripe with promise nfliberution. The  
'One industry, one union, one country, one federation.

LISTEN TO

RADIO FREEDOM

Voice of the African  
National Congress and  
Umkhonto We Sizwe,  
The People's Army

RADIO LUSAKA

Shortwave 31 mb; 9605 KHZ  
Shortwave 25 mb. 11880 KHz

RADIO LUANDA

7.00 pm. Daily,  
10.15-10.45 plr'n. Wed.  
53.30-10.00 p.m. Thurs  
10-15-1045 pm. Fri  
800845 am, Sun  
7.30 pm. MoneSat

Shortwave 31 mb. 9535 KHz 8.30 pm. Sun  
E and 25 mb

E a RADIO MADAGASCAR 7.00-9.00 p.m. Men.Sat

RADIO ETHIOPIA

Shortwave 49 mb. 6135 KHz  
7.W8.m p.m. Sun

9.3071011) pm. Daily

Shortwave 31 mh 9595 KHZ

people of the world have put St;  
much hope on us. we Cullllltll tltil  
them. They too are actively UbSCI'V-  
ing the 75lh anniversary of our  
movement. We therefore Lite expec-  
ted to mtrrk this jubilee in ll real ex-  
tru-ordinary way. We must take it us  
a mpment of decision and follow the  
steps of our predecessors Our enun-  
try, regitm and world 011% 101' HCC-  
dom and peace. Let us together bring  
this cry to an end.

HELP SPREAD THE MESSAGE 0

THE ANC WOMEN'S SECTION

PASS VOW ON!

' GIVE IT TO.YOUR FRIENDS AND  
AND FAMILY.

' DROP IT IN A NEARBY POSTBOX  
OR YARD.

' STICK IT ONTO A PUBLIC WALL  
OR BUS SHELTER AT NIGHT.

'DISCUSS THE ISSUES RAISED  
WITH THE PEOPLE YOU MEET  
AND YOUR FRUENDS.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

VUW Page 1 7

Call to the Nation (continuation)  
in every corner of South Africa, must  
join in the campaign to prevent the'  
Kwu Ndebele sell-out.

WE (ALL on all democratic and  
anti-apartheid forces to intensify the  
campaign for the unconditional re-  
lease of all political prisoners and (le  
tuinees. On August 5th, our leader  
Nelson Mandela will have spent 25  
years in prison. Let us wage a massive  
'etmrddiii.ttetl vztmptuign to; their re-  
Cztse. uniting till groups and indivi-  
duals genuinely interested in the re-  
sulutitm ot' the crisis alllreting Slouth  
Africa.

Wli (f'ALL on the (foluured and  
Indian Communities to intensify the  
struggle in their localities and act in  
unity with the rest of the democratic  
forces. Let us build and strengthen  
grassroots organisations, engage in ac-  
tion to make the system unworkable  
and move ahead to establish organs  
of peoples power. The ghetto coun-  
cils and parliament stooges should  
not be allowed to operate in our  
midst.

Wli (:ALL Oh those of our white  
compatriots who oppose the system  
of racist domination to redouble  
their efforts for the creation of a  
democratic South Africa. Let us ad-  
vance from the recent campaign  
against the racist elections as a more  
formidable broad front uniting all  
democratic, patriotic and anti-apar-  
theid forces. The future lies with the  
forces of peace and democracy. The  
time to isolate the fascists is now.  
Only through action shall we mini-  
mise the bloodletting and destruction  
You have no reason to defend White previ/edge--resrgn  
into which Botha and his generals are  
ihcreasingly drawing our country.

WE CALL on those serving in the  
regimes institutionis and armed ma-  
ehineries to withdraw from their evil  
deeds. and join the overwhelming  
majority in the struggle for a better  
South Africa. You have no reason to  
lefeed white privilege.

, WE CALL on those whom the re-  
gime intends to appoint to its Natio-  
nal Statutory Council to refuse to be  
drawn into this sinister scheme desig-  
ned to perpetuate the apartheid sys-  
tem. The demand of the moment is  
for a non-racial, united and demoo  
ratio South Africa.

WE CALL on all South Afri-  
cans who genuinely want to see  
democracy. peace and prosper-  
ity for our country to unite in ac-  
tion for a speedy end to racist rule.i

'FE D TRAW members at the graveside of Hector Peterson -  
the first Victim of the June 76 Uprising - from left to right,-  
Pauline Malaise, June Ml angeni, Albertina Sisulu and Dudu  
Chili.

This is the moment to build the broadest front possible against the die-hard racists and war mongers. This is the time to end racist oppression, destruction and war against the peoples of South Africa and Southern Africa.

There can be no retreat! Many lives have been lost; many have been tortured physically and psychologically, many more have been driven from their homes and live the life of fugitives. But their blood, their courage and their suffering have spurred us to fight on until final victory. At this hour of decision, the ANC salutes all of you: heroes of indomitable will and determination. Fighters true to the traditions of our brave forebears.

ADVANCE TO PEOPLE'S POWER

VICTORY IS CERTAIN!

M

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

National Party v there are among others the following plans to ensure complete segregation and separate development between the black and white people:

1. To clear all smaller African residential areas within the white areas and the consolidating of African populations into the bantustans.

The reduction of the numbers of Africans living in the urban white areas".

Of course the major targets in implementing these policies have been us the women, who are regarded as superfluous labour appendages and thus have no right to be in the urban areas. We have never accepted these crimes and have stood up to organise ourselves to meet the regimes violence which have been a feature in forcing us to move or in evictions. We must continue to resist. Let us be: part and parcel of the defence committees formed in our townships against state violence.

Ix.)



Make Vigilantes Inoperative

THE failure by the racists to deal with the African situation politically has manifested itself in the intensification of violence on the activists and leaders of the democratic organisations and trade union. Extending their strategy of divide and rule. they have drafted blacks to carry out acts of violence - hence the Vigilantes."

#### OWX CHARACTERISTICS

Whilst the creation of Vigilantes has been a countrywide phenomenon. the pattern of Natal is characteristic. Firstly Xutul is the first pattern in the .cuunt') to have "vigilante" groups. Stunts); its shrill groups kntmrt us luqntttlu. in the curl) sixties. the 5plCJtl 4nd sttcngthcttcd otguntszt-tiottull). At :1 later stttgc. thq begun to lie tttcd h) certain political lviglllcs ttotulth from ltllxdlll'd. Rcccztll) tltc) haw hc crt kll';HHL tlllkl tttctgmtml mthttt thc stttctttrttts ttf llllillltl ntttl m-umttcttt tigtttcs xttthtt tltts tttlxtl org.tmtttutt haw mm and lWCCll :tgutn .hMNLJlCLl xrtth xtgtluntc attacks Scwtttlly nf ttll thc prmttrgcs in South Mttttt tho xigiluntcs in Natal hr the must utguntsccl. Nut tmh that httt also the must Hcltttts. This ls hm t\_tttsc Hf th-sit thxtlildlltlll Mltt lulu-:htt hid the tttgt thttt l lllt xxhcrc thlltc .llttl lls lelel LC Its lll llth pm-ttmti til the tttgtst mt tlt: rtgt-Hl VG l.tt.t:s :sthmt ttsihlc. 'Iltcsc gtt ttp K hcctt utttret xtttst RI tti'ics ulgttl'. ls ttttlttlt tttct ht thc tuctst putty: Jllkl thq ll.lw hush ttpcttl) lltL'x 9.1!:

gum; tn pttllgc stuttutts tw gut tllttl': uutlllutllllttt. Furthut tlttlc thctc,ls Ll ltttttmt gusc xtttmc utr-c i'tlgtlulllcu runs ut'wstcd b) the pntcc and ;t KWLl-lttltt 'Xll) xtcttt to LClllullLl hrs rc-lcnsc su) ittg thut this man xtus llL:ULlCtll m ftttthcr LlllthleN Ull l DF :tcttxists. llkc in thc rest Hf thc wtttttr) thc Httists hmc urtttc tn tclt hcuxth on the xtgluttws. Thu t'cttsun fur this is nut hard to fitttl. The XigiluttCs stay ttt thc tuxmships and kntm tts vcr) xtcllt It is thercfut'c custer fur them tu fmtl tts nut. Atmthcr rcusmt is that tl tutltws thc wst of deploying pt)-licc ln the tmxtiships bcguusc ler rar-ttsls ktttm they ll'thc their surmgutcsn curt) thcit'idirty xfot'kas Lt rcsttlt. ln mum of nut townships :tgtttitists Ht) longer can do their unllx in pcztcc. They mm have In hlllC frmrr huth thc racists Lllld thc

'r'igilutttcsr Such has been the cube in  
plttccs like l'tttlu/t. lmhztl. l.gtmnt-  
xtllc zttttl many other townships in  
Ntttztl.  
Tl lli PliOPHTS RliSPONSlz  
The pcmlpc have begun to urv  
guttisc the vigiluntcs. They have set  
up structures to deal with the vigi-  
lante menace. Already in places like  
Lumonu'illc (ha: vigilutttcs ltthC hccn  
cngugcd and given the taste of their  
medicine. The newly fornica South  
African Youth Congress (SAYCO)  
has culled fm thci fntmution of dc-  
fcnc units to dcfzintl the people Lllltl  
their lenders against Vigilantesf  
However. xxc need to discuss the  
prupcr response to tltis problem. WC  
need to find ;l wt) to deal tttlt the  
issue politically. like Llll)' pttlltlnl  
issttc thztt has confronted the pcopl  
at one time or the other.  
The first thing to take lttltt CUIlSlv  
'dcrutiott is the fttut that the crctm)  
ths Used the xctt sutttc mlr'ctsc  
ltlulCtllLll mtttlittotts that it hutl gmt-  
totl. SCCHllLllXt our cffurts to pohtr-  
wile the oppressed mttmttttit) has  
not touched ouch utttl CVCI')ttttC zttttl  
the crtcttty tttclf hs crtthurked tlt tr so-  
I,"  
rtmts propaganda (Lllllplllgll against  
the l'cl't)lLlllt)Huf) fm'ccs utttl this htts  
'had some measure of sltccss uniting  
sonic of our pcopl especially those  
why ut'i- .l politically ttttitiutcd.  
This therefore tttcuns that the ri-  
gilzmtc problem is first and lunc-  
ttrost at political pruhlcm uttd HCCLls :l  
political snlutium. In this CLISC xx'c  
llltVC to step up nut politlci/ution  
guttlpulgtt ztttd Cdtcalc our people as  
to the t'cgitttcis trtunouvres on the  
people. We huvc to teach our people  
how the enemy tric'ks us into divid-  
ing us and tttuking us fight one Lill-  
uthcra TltC'I'Czll enemy of the ricopl  
is the system that keeps us and our  
children starving. We also hitvc tu  
expose thusc wtthitt the oppressed  
community who have sold their suttl  
to the enemy :irtd ztrc rcc'rtriting Ulll'  
unsuspecting hmthct's to the  
work of the enemy.

(10

't

f

h

HARD CORP. TRAITORS

Tho uhovc approach will enable us  
to differcntiut from those who have  
bccn llOt)LlWlllde ztnd hurtl-core trui-  
tors. For the hard core traitors we  
need ti) show no mctcy. They must  
know that if thcy choose to do the  
tmrk Ofthc enemy. then the pcnplck  
it't'uth will be theirs tu lllSlC. It is  
against thcttt and the racist rcgitttc  
that m: should m'gutriscc our tlcfcnc  
ttttits.

me'cvcr. wc have to hc curcful

that the r'tgilttttto prohlcrtt thlCS not  
detract tts ft'nttt the mum issttc. The  
muift issue still I'Cltttllts ttutttcly to  
scl/c ptmcr illltl tt'uttfer it fmrtr the  
racist Illttttlll) to tho oppt'usscd mu-  
lm'it). ltt tlculing with the Vigilante  
melxlrtr xxc h;tt'c to ho full\_x aware  
that it ls putt of the huttl't's that we  
must xxrtt tmxmtls xxtttttittg the war  
nflihcmitt.

:kSister Bernard Ncuhe President of  
FEDTRAW held under the racist  
emergency laws. Fighting for her re-  
lease and those of all the emergency  
detainees.