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AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
(SOUTH AFRICA)

P.O. Box 680,
MOROGORO
TANZANIA



**South Africa's
Women's Day
August 9th**

Remember all our women in the jails
remember all our women in campaigns
remember all our women over many fighting years
remember all our women for their triumphs
and for their tears

EDITORIAL

Our people, progressive mankind and all democratic women's organisations have observed the 22nd anniversary of South Africa's Women's Day, 9th August.

On this day, 20,000 women of all races defying all racist laws; knocked on Strijdom's door in 1956, and vowed that never shall they bow down to this obnoxious, accursed, "verdomde pass" system.

Our women had seen their menfolk leave home in the mornings not sure that they would come back in the evenings; humiliated in street corners with pockets turned inside out by an Afrikaner 18 year-old policeman with gun in hand and a pair of handcuffs.

Throughout the history of the liberation struggle, our women have played a notable role. They have participated in the struggle together with men, not only to liberate themselves but all the people of South Africa, for the seizure of political power.

In 1913, 600 women in Bloemfontein marched to the municipal offices in protest against passes. They deposited a bag full of passes and told him they would have nothing to do with them.

Similar demonstrations spread throughout the country in subsequent years. They participated in the May 1st Stay-Away Strike organised by the workers in 1950 and 1958 where many of them were arrested and injured. They have continued to struggle to date.

Imprisonment, detention, deportation and banning orders are the price for political struggle for all opponents of the regime including women in racist South Africa.

The women of South Africa have never stopped their gallant fight along side their menfolk as they displayed their courage during the horrors of the 1976 uprisings. They did not only mourn their dead children but were a great source of inspiration and encouragement.

The role played by African women in the nursing profession will go down in history as they demonstrated the true image of the Florence Nightingales of our country, whose objective was to save human life. They saved many lives of our children.

We are confident that our women will continue their struggle side by side with the men until final victory is achieved. We like the women of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola and Vietnam who fought Hitler's fascism in Europe; we too will be victorious and take our rightful places in a new democratic society free from race and national oppression and class exploitation.

Long Live August 9th!

Forward with the struggle!

Forward to victory and freedom!

Amandla! Matla! All Power to The People!!!

Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement Supports SA Women's Day

To mark August 9th, South African's Women's day, incorporated within the framework of Anti-Apartheid Year, the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement in Dublin established a sponsoring committee consisting of 39 members with personality status including five office bearers and issued a letter calling for signatories on a unique declaration in support of the oppressed women of South Africa.

We here-under publish excerpts of the letter to which was attached 95 signatures on the declaration which was issued on the midnight of August 8th:

The United Nations has declared 21st March 1978 to the 20th March 1979 to be International Anti-Apartheid Year. During this period, it was intended that throughout the world there will be campaigns to focus attention on the worst form of evil that the world has known since the overthrow of Nazism, the special variety of racism known in South Africa as apartheid.

The women of South Africa have always been in the forefront of the struggle against racial discrimination and oppression in their country.

African women have been always made strangers in their own land by law. Thousands have been removed from their homes under legislation made by a white parliament, forced to live apart from their husbands who work in the cities, and sometimes separated from their children too. Ground under by appalling poverty in a land of plenty they have yet shown an extraordinary resilience. From the 20,000 protesting in 1956 at the hated extension of the pass laws to women, to heroic figures like Winnie Mandela who has been constantly banned, harassed, detained or house arrested for the past fifteen years, the list of women leading the fight against apartheid is endless. It extends to young girls like 16-year-old Virginia Ngubeni, now detained without charge or trial for over a year, to white women like 73 year old anti-Apartheid democrat Helen Joseph; to the founder of the Black Women's Federation (an organisation which itself was banned last year), like Fatima Meer.

On the 9th of August the press carried a declaration which read:

In International Anti-Apartheid Year we pay tribute to the women of all races in South Africa who have contributed so heroically to the struggle against apartheid. They have never been subdued by an evil racist system which condemns African women to suffer a double discrimination, both as blacks and as women; Winnie Mandela and others like her continue to oppose apartheid in the face of constant bans, terms of detention, and persecution. We therefore declare our solidarity with them on South Africa's Women's Day, 9th August.

ANC Statement

The following statement was issued on the 11th of August, 1978 by the National Executive of ANC (South Africa) on the Rustenburg battle.

At 14 hours August 1, 1978, a small detachment unit of the gallant sons and daughters of South Africa, Umkhonto We Sizwe — the military wing of the African National Congress was forced into combat engagement with large contingents of the South African Defence Forces in the Rustenburg area, Western Transvaal.

The battle which lasted for over four hours till dusk demonstrated the absolute superiority of our forces in tactical skill, valour, marksmanship, morale, discipline and political maturity.

Umkhonto We Sizwe wiped out ten racist soldiers and injured many. One MK cadre was captured.

The sudden mowing down of the ten, scattered the rest of the boers into panic till large re-inforcements including Bophuthatswana Homeland National Guard Forces in French Super Frelon Helicopters were sent in. Special quick evacuation ambulances were also rushed in to remove the dead and injured enemy bodies.

The enemy then initiated an intensive terrorist campaign against the ANC guerrillas and the local population:

a) Ceaseless and aimless gunfire from low-flying heli-

copters ploughed the area. They sprayed the battlefield with chemicals, napalm, defoliants and teargas from canisters.

b) Loudspeakers from helicopters all along the area spread enemy propaganda that the gallant sons and daughters of Umkhonto We Sizwe they were engaged in battle were in fact no fighters for the liberation of the people in South Africa but ritual murderers to be hunted out and destroyed.

In these moving battles against the forces of the enemy of the people in our country, the MK militants restraintfully spared the lives of the Bophuthatswana National Guard Forces who were obviously used as a Kalashnikov or scorpion fodder by the racist enemy.

According to our sources inside the country it is reported that at dusk our heroic fighters broke off from enemy encirclement and engagement.

The days of the Vorster regime are numbered.

Avenge the fallen heroes of Soweto Gugulethu, New Brighton and in other battlefields!

Amandla Ngawethu!

Maatla Ke a Rona!

Power to the People!

SOUTH AFRICA'S WOMEN'S DAY August 9, 1978

August 9th, SA Women's Day was observed by all our units in Toronto, Dar-es-Salaam, Angola, London, Moscow, Lusaka and Maputo. In New York it was commemorated at the Dag Hammarskjold Auditorium of the UN headed by the honourable Gladys M. Mutukwa of the Zambian mission to the UN.

In racist South Africa, mothers and grandmother around fires told their children and grandchildren about this great day in their lives, — the August 9th, 1956 march to the Union Buildings. Whilst many are observing it behind closed doors

in confinement of banning orders and in four walls of cells in prisons.

In Lusaka the ANC Women's Section held a very successful meeting on 13th August attended by more than 400 supporters of our movement. The Honourable Mrs Chibesa Kankasa, Member of the Central Committee and head of the Zambian Women's Brigade delivered a message of solidarity to the women of South Africa and assured them of her country's continued support.

The main speaker was comrade Mako Njobe on behalf of the ANC women in Lusaka. In her fiery

continued on page 5



WIDF holds meetings

The WIDF held its bureau and council meetings in Moscow from the 13th to the 19th May concurrently this year.

Our organisation was represented by comrade Kate Molale, our former representative in the WIDF Secretariat and Florence Maleka, the Chairperson of our Lusaka Women's Section.

To mark anti-apartheid Year, the council meeting dedicated the 18th May to the struggling people of Southern Africa by holding a solidarity plenary meeting which was attended by representatives of 127 national, regional and international non-government organisation from 118 countries.

We publish hereunder excerpts of the statement on apartheid unanimously adopted by the council meeting:

"Apartheid is a unique form of colonialism whose real foundation lies in the national oppression and exploitation of the black majority of the population of that country. It is institutionalised racism and racial discrimination, and is enshrined in the spirit and letter of the constitution of the white regime of South Africa.

Considering the great suffering caused to the people by this odious system, the violent repression against women and children, and the denial of the most elementary rights to the greatest majority of the population,

and in support of the just liberation struggle the UN proclaimed 1974 to 1983 a decade of struggle against apartheid. In the fifth year of the decade it proclaimed 1978 the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

The WIDF council notes with alarm that the policy of South Africa has created an explosive situation throughout southern Africa. The apartheid regime is strengthening its army and intensifying its acts of aggression against the neighbouring independent states, especially the People's Republic of Angola. Its enormous military arsenal is intended to suppress the national liberation movements and to intimidate the independent states that give them solidarity and support.

Thus South African regime constitutes a menace to peace and security in Africa and the world.

The WIDF Council condemns the support given the apartheid regime by some NATO countries which provide vast sums of money and military resources to maintain it in power, in defiance of the explicit wish of the international community and the UN resolutions which call for an arms embargo against the South African racist regime.

South Africa is extending its influence to the South Atlantic and is a vital ally for the NATO countries. It is significant that the USA and other western countries are not among the 99 states that have signed

the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.

The WIDF Council:

vigorously condemns the massacres by the racist regime and all the forms of oppression, persecution and discrimination designed to perpetuate white supremacy over the black majority;

strongly condemns the massacres by the racist regime of South Africa and Rhodesia against the people of Namibia and Zimbabwe as well as aggression against the people of the frontline states, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia, violating their national sovereignty and territorial integrity;

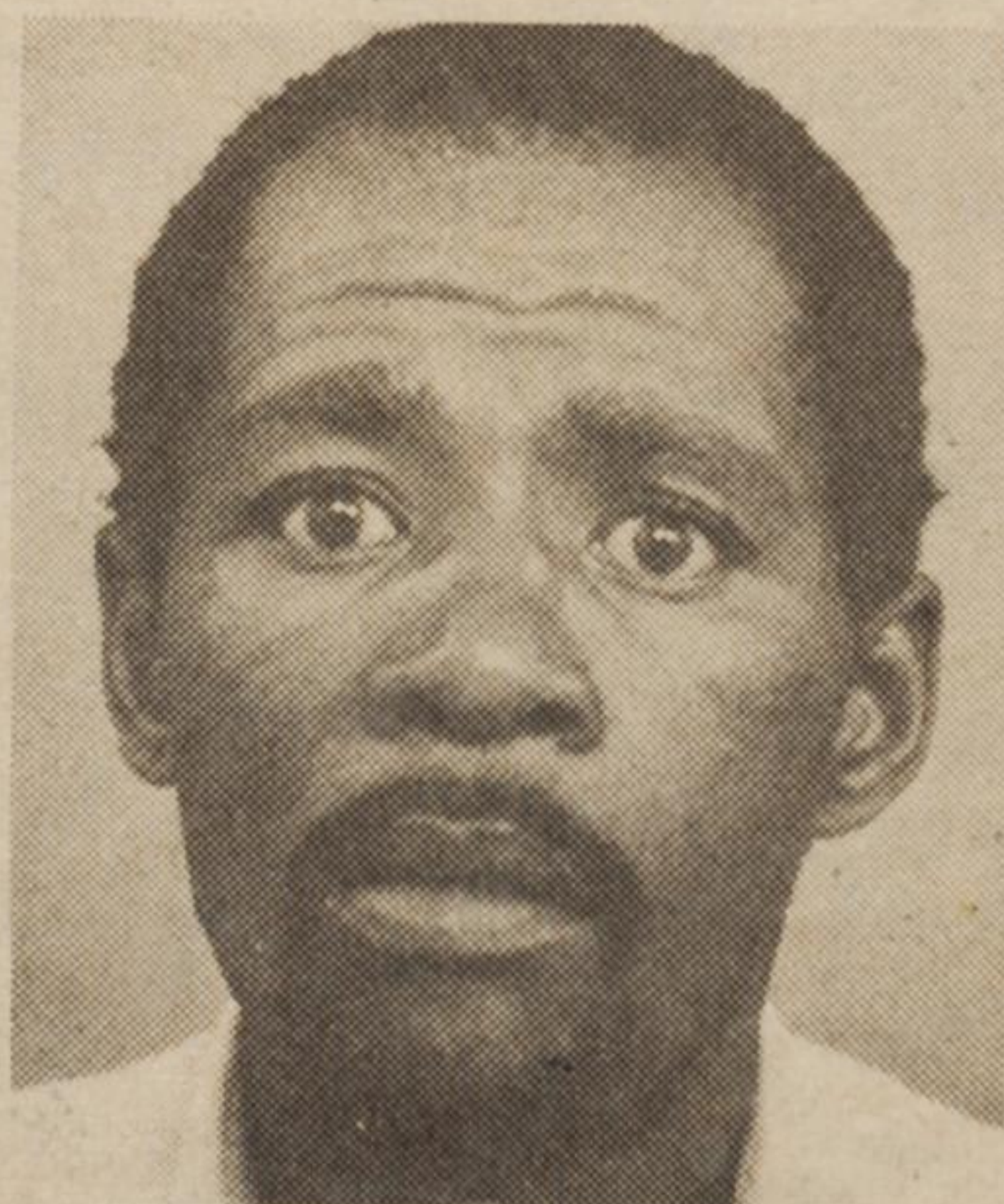
reaffirms its support for the heroic struggle of women and people of southern Africa and their national liberation movements, ANC (South Africa), SWAPO and Patriotic front of Zimbabwe, to achieve their national independence, democracy peace and social progress by any means they consider suitable to achieve their national goals:

appeals: to all the women of the world to take militant action to ensure that all governments without exception apply the UN resolutions on South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe and every form of financial, political, military and moral support for the apartheid regime is withdrawn.

Obituary

EDWIN JEZILE MKWANAZI

Edwin Jezile Mkwana-azi, popularly known as 'Fumes' died on Monday 3rd July, 1978, of asthma that had kept him in torment for several months prior to his death. The best medical treatment failed to arrest the passing of a hero.



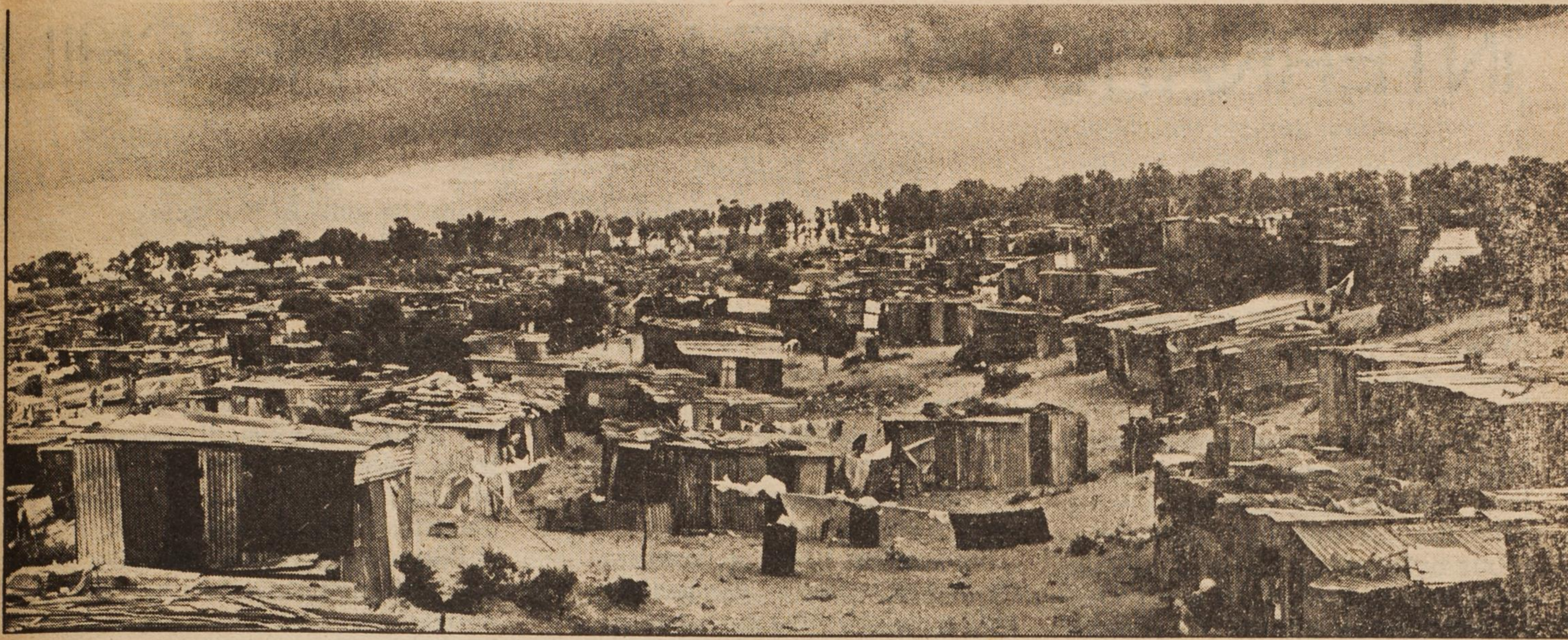
Umkhonto We Sizwe was hardly a year old when the youthful, energetic, the simply irrepressible Fumes, joined its ranks.

Fumes produced many a hero who distinguished themselves in battle in Wankie, Sipolilo and in the very fascist citadel itself.

A brave man, Fumes commanded the respect of the weak and the strong alike. He was that type of person you always felt proud to know and be associated with. He inspired confidence.

A great man has passed away. To him we say: "Rest in peace, you have played your role from where we shall continue the fierce struggle until victory is achieved."

Our sincere condolence to his next of kin.
Hamba kahle Fumes.



CROSSROADS

Crossroads is another of the squatter camps that African families have built up and lived in outside South Africa's legislative capital city of Cape Town. It differs from the official African townships of Langa, Nyanga and Gugulethu in that it is doomed to destruction like the similar squatter communities of Modderdam, Wekgenot and Unibell wiped out by the apartheid regime in 1977 and early this year.

Twenty-thousand men, women and children live in Crossroads in shacks they have erected on their own. They began to move into the site in February 1975 because men working in Cape Town and surrounding industrial areas wanted to have their families with them.

In June 1976, Crossroads was recognised as a "emergency camp". Water lines leading to communal taps were installed, a clinic set up and basic refuse removal begun.

Crossroads will have to be demolished, said F.H. Botha, chief Black Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape. Crossroads has its own elected committee and is crime free. The settlement has two schools, literacy classes, craft groups, sports clubs and co-operative self-help projects.

Small shops provide food and large variety of household goods.

These 20,000 persons are crammed into 3000 shacks an average of seven per dwelling. The vast majority of Crossroads' residents moved there after being evicted from other squatter areas around Cape Town.

Surveys ascertained that in November 1977, 73 per cent of the men at Crossroads and 25 per cent of the women were formally employed. Informal employment added 11 per cent of the men and 20 per cent of the women. Crossroads' citizen if the word can be stretched — are gainfully at work and contribute to South Africa's might and to the good life of their rulers.

Crossroads is a striking instance of the determination of people, however repressed by a maddening web of perverted legislation, to build, to work for a living, to stay together as families, to create a community under conditions unimaginable to most people.

Religious and progressive leaders have condemned the Crossroads evictions. The people are resisting and defending their homes.

South Africa's Women's Day, 9th August from page 3

speech, she recaptured that wonderful day 22 years ago and stated that when next women converge on the Union Buildings, they won't be singing freedom songs but sounds from the barrel of the gun will be heard, under the leadership of the the African National Congress of South Africa.

Diplomats and Zambian-based liberation movements, SWAPO and ZAPU-ZANU Patriotic Front delivered messages of support, in the common anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle.

Women of the diplomatic corps of the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union, Sweden and Cuba delivered messages of support. Messages from women's organisations abroad, Yugoslavia, the GDR, Mozambique, Cuba, Japan, CUSO, were read by comrade Bridgette Mabandla. Comrade Gilbert Mpanza, stalwart of the ANC spoke

of the magnificent contribution of women in the struggle, as mothers who gave birth to the founders of the ANC.

Towards the end of the meeting, comrade Neo Mnumzana read a communique on the combat operations of Umkhonto we Sizwe on behalf of the ANC Information Department. (see page 3).

The ANC Youth sang a special song and one of them read a poem dedicated to August 9th. Children of four to seven years entertained the audience with the workers' gumboot dance.

The cultural performance by our youth proved a powerful instrument for giving voice to popular cultural and workers traditional dances.

The memorable commemoration came to an end with the singing of the National Anthem.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

by Baleka Kgositsile

As women of the world prepare for 1979, International Year of the Child, we of the ANC (SA) Women's Section are looking forward to the success of this great event.

We are tormented and haunted by the knowledge that many of our children may not even see the dawn of the year. They die long before they understand that they are victims of the genocide that is the daily lot of the Vorster regime.

Many will grow up to understand and join the ranks of our noble comrades in the struggle but many others will have joined the long list of young martyrs of our revolution.

Thoughts and memories flood our minds like slides on a screen; 24 September 1974, Curries Fountain stadium, Durban; Pro-Frelimo Rally that was banned by Jimmy Krugger. People ran in all directions as white racist police charged the crowd with dogs no less vicious than the police themselves or the system that has created the need for them.

An incredible pain as the big ugly police boot lands inches away from Nonkululeko's head, who was to born two months later. Even now I can hear my mother's voice, greeting me with: "And where do you think you were going? Do you want to abort?" Our mother's lives have been nothing but nerve-wrecking anxiety and fear in a land they cannot help but love; it is their birth-right; they have already paid so much for it.

After this rally the Vorster regime comes like missiles on its outspoken opponents. A baby of three months is made parentless for almost a year as both parents are interrogated and tortured by the boers, for loving freedom. Many other children have been victims of the same deprivation.

1974 and 75: Two very long and difficult years for me as a teacher under the deplorable

Bantu Education. The torture as from day to day I stand in front of those beaming innocent faces, torn between giving them the poison to enable them to pass at the end of the year — which is the dream of every parent — and actually analysing our plight with them. Trying to do both is most difficult and frustrating, but it must be done.

November 1975: A young mother is found by the security police insist on taking her into custody there and then. The mother insisted on taking the sick child to the doctor which the police ultimately did. They drove her back home to dump the child and drove her all the way from Durban to Johannesburg; they locked her up in a stinking cell. They couldn't be bothered with the sick child or the throbbing breasts of the mother which makes her scream for her baby to breastfeed it.

This is how our children are nurtured from birth in fascist racist South Africa.

April 1976: One of the most difficult decisions of my life. I am faced with three very clear alternatives. Sell out, forget about the struggle and bring my children up "in peace", be miserably immobilised in some jail or prison; or leave my four-year-old baby unceremoniously and continue the struggle outside the country.

I do not regret that I have opted for the last alternative. I hope my son will grow up to understand that it was because of a love I cannot begin to explain that he had to be motherless at that tender age.

We think of our children as the mounting unemployment, hunger and disease soar to unprecedented heights; bringing untold misery in the country we love so much. How many thousands have already died in dumping grounds like Limehill, Sada, Dimbaza and others in our country?

Our children, our life, our future, mowed down by bullets

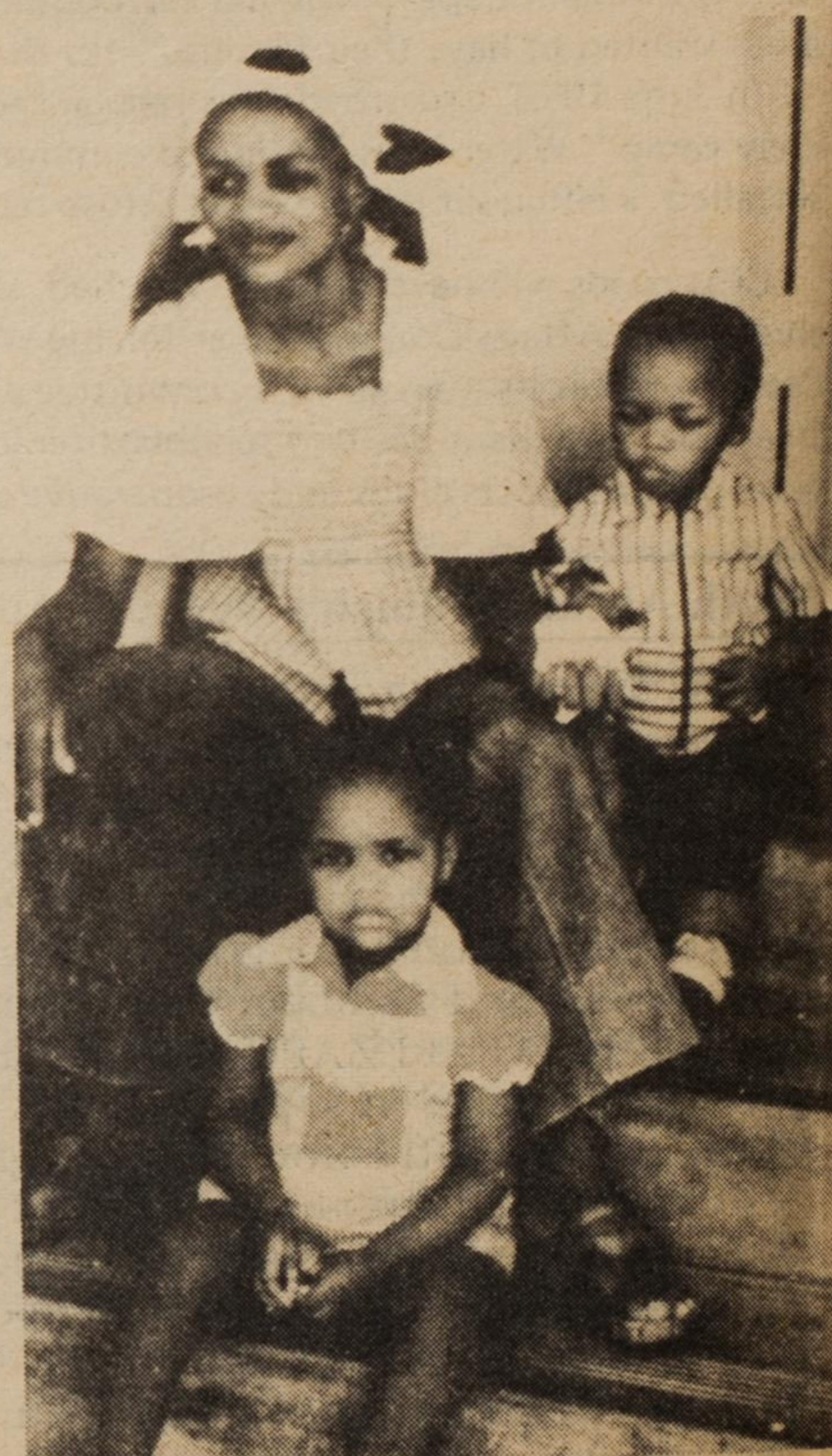
from the guns of the callous boers. The first victim in Soweto was a child of 13, Hector Peterson. There are others: Solomon Salane, 13, killed on 14 December 1977 in a demonstration. Mbulelo Ricky James, 17, dead after allegedly escaping from police custody. Dumisani Mbatha, 16, dead two days after detention. Many, many more children are savagely killed by the barbaric South African police.

Hundreds of children have been forced to flee South Africa. That is one of the prices a nation has to pay for its liberation. Even as they grow in exile, our children will understand this. Their brutal deaths shall not be in vain.

Long live our children! They are our future!

Amandla! Matla! Power to the people!

Baleka with Nonkululeko and Lwelethu in 1977. Nkuli and Lweli are motherless in South Africa now.





CHILDREN FLEE FROM TERROR

by Thandi Dlamini

What can be more cruel than having to see a child deprived of its laughter and health?

Children belonging to families that have fled from Zimbabwe and cannot be absorbed in the cities, being therefore forced to settle on the borders to territories occupied by Smith's forces, they are deprived of not only their health, laughter and normal life but live in constant fear.

Two of the largest camps in Mozambique (Tronga and Deoroi) comprise mainly of children and youth. Most of the children come from Nhazonia where the notorious attack took place on the morning the 9th August 1976 when 800 people were killed by Smith's army.

Most of the children and juveniles, who had been separated from their families, had fled Zimbabwe to avoid being transported from their homes to police-guarded areas, the so-called "protected villages". The forces of the Smith regime were simply bundling people into trucks from homes, the only possessions being whatever they could carry, to areas which they had under control. In these areas the fascists were and are to this day meting out the worst sort of treatment to the villagers. One such treatment is that everybody has to be indoors by 17.00 hours. Mothers with babies on their backs have been killed for breaking this law. They broke the law simply because they did not know the correct time.

When Nhazonia had been closed and evacuated and the people mostly children, had been brought to Deoroi, another problem arose, having resulted from the bombings in Nhazonia. For many months after the day of the bombings the children

could not be moved to do anything. They were helpless. The shock further caused peculiar sickness such as paralysis of the legs in the case of the girls and chronic hiccups. There is no results of psychic shock which was experienced at the time of the bombings. These effects are to remain with the affected ones for a long, long time, and in many cases for their entire lives.

Another mark left was a very complicated form of depression. It was most difficult to deal in any way with these children as they simply withdrew. It took many months before the situation could be brought under control. For the newly independent People's Republic of Mozambique, which has its own serious social problems, the tasks of coping with these problems was indeed a monstrous one. Two months after the bombings there were over 8,000 people from Zimbabwe in Deoroi, today, over 16,000. This increase in numbers also means an increase in problems.

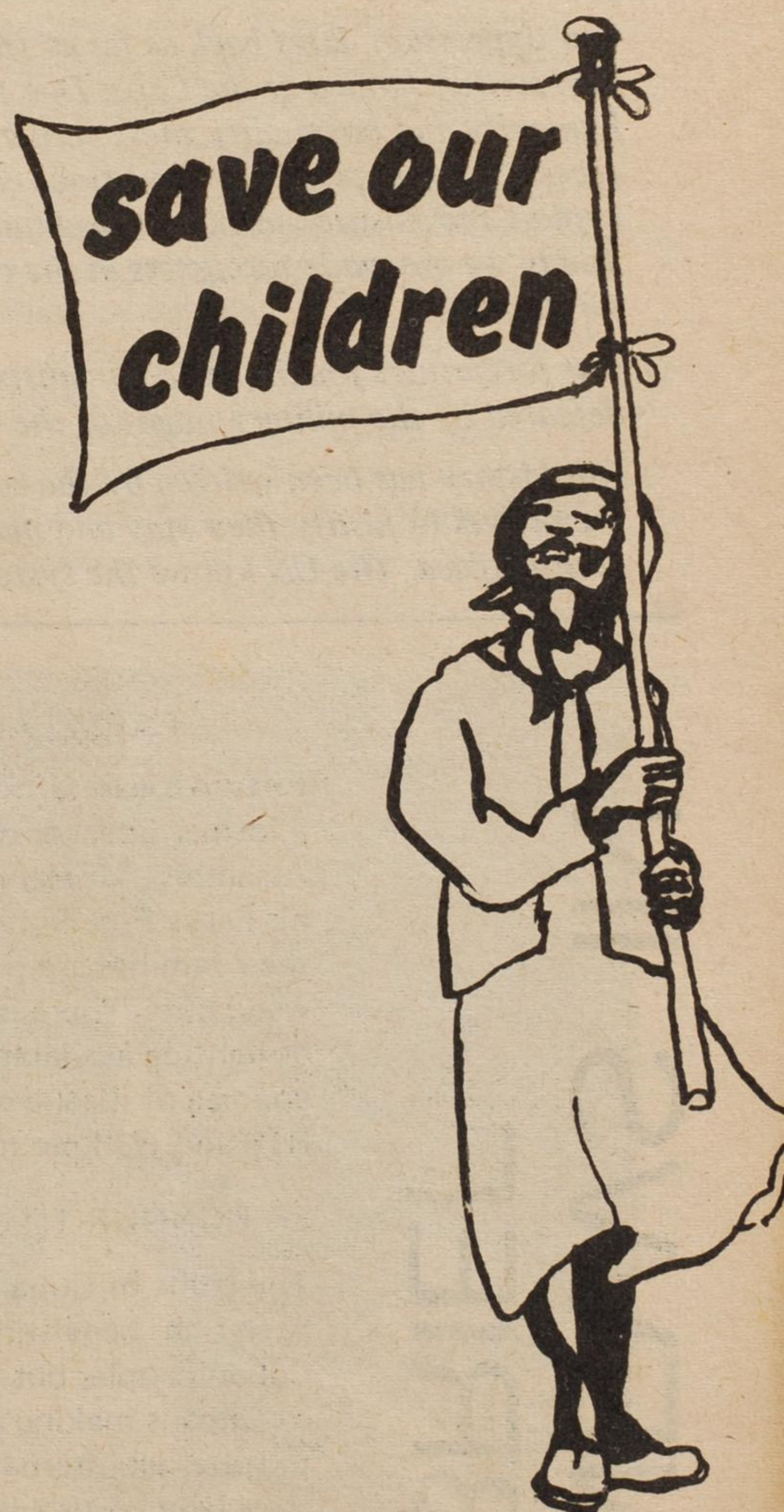
For many months after their arrival the children had no clothes blankets and shoes. This led to sickness. The lack of hygienic and medical facilities and treatment added to the worsening of the situation. What was most cruel to see were little children who were forced to go barefooted in unsuitable areas and contacting painful local diseases. One such example was a type of worm called the jigger flea which crept into the skin and caused a terrible illness.

The majority of the people in Deoroi and Tronga are between the ages of seven and eighteen. They needed to be at school. Older scholars who were good at certain subjects took over the role of teachers. They taught the young children. But

they themselves needed to be at school. Lack of school books remain the biggest problem for many months. These children who had already had an inferior education under racist Smith regime and many of whom had started school late because of inadequate facilities, faced many problems.

The camps in Deoroi and Tronga have been mentioned only because they constitute the majority of the children. But many other camps have children too, where they have similar problems of being deprived of a happy and normal life in their childhood.

We are confident that Zimbabwe will soon be free. The children will be back home soon. For these who have left their parents behind, there will soon be a reunion in a free Zimbabwe.



UN decade for women meeting

The ANC Women's Section was represented on observer status by comrade Suzan Lamu at the UN Preparatory Committee meeting for the World Conference of the UN Decade for Women; held in Vienna from the 19th to 30th June.

Suzan told VOW that the majority of delegates voiced their critical opinion on the oppressive racist system of apartheid in Southern Africa. They pointed out that the system is an obstacle in the implementation of the World Plan of Action adopted by the UN at the Mexico Conference in 1975. Delegates said the regimes of Ian Smith and John Vorster are actively supported by the imperialist countries of the West led by the USA which have defied all UN resolutions calling for the total isolation of all racist regimes, particularly South Africa, the bulwark of racism that illegally occupies Namibia.

During intervals of the meeting, comrade Suzan, accompanied by comrade Ruth Mompoti, our representative at the WIDF; had discussion and gave interviews to various delegates and circulated a statement on the status of women in racist South Africa. Excerpts are published here under:

The disabilities of African women are too numerous to put before this meeting as the UN body is informed on the system which has caused untold misery and hardships to the lawful owners of our land.

Our oppression dates back as far as 1652 when the first settlers landed at the Cape. Due to our people's humanity and hospitality these settlers were accepted as people. They have since colonised us to exploit and misuse our human and mineral resources. Today we are made foreigners in the country of our forefathers.

Our forefathers fought the colonialists but were defeated by the military might of the west.

Our history has been written by the colonialists themselves to justify their stay and malpractices in South Africa. The UN knows the system of apartheid;

there is no need to start relating the story of apartheid again.

The events of June 16, 1976 to date have shown that the Boer Vorster racist regime is now pure Nazi. The white racist police force and army torture and murder our people and are indemnified by law. The worst sufferers under this system are our women and helpless children in fascist South Africa.

We have exhausted all peaceful means of struggle and are now intensifying armed struggle. We shall fight with determination until final victory. Every day we read about mass removals and eviction of people from residential areas with brute force. In Rooigrond outside Bophuthatswana; people have lived in tents since 1972. This is but one of the areas mostly populated by women, children and old people who cannot be gainfully employed.

During the uprisings in Soweto and elsewhere, young girls of 16 and under, were arrested and while in prison they were subjected to all sorts of maltreatment including being criminally assaulted by the police. Some of them came out of jail expecting babies whose fathers they could not point out. An old woman was slapped across the face by a police constable when she offered the demonstrating youths some water.

Mothers have been looking for their children who may have joined the long list of those murdered or might still be in Vorster's jails.

The Great Day - Aug. 9th

Your Mother, My Mother
Our Mothers,
Marching . . .
They had heard the call
They came together and shared ideas
They all had one aim in mind
To show the regime,
They were not what the regime thought they were
robots.

One husband might have reprimanded the wife,
"What do you people think you are up to?"
And the wife might have answered bravely,
"We know our aims and objectives
We mean to carry them out"
Your Mother and My Mother.

The Day dawned.
Staunch . . .
They marched.
"To the Union Buildings"
They had heard the commanding tone
And indeed they went
Gallant heroes of the time
Courageous they were
Women from all walks of life.
Your Mother, My Mother
Our Mothers.

By Jumaimah Motaung

FARM LABOURERS PLIGHT

Fifty African farm workers work for a former Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Henning Kloppe on his Parys Free State farm. They and their families are housed in ramshackle weed huts. There is no running water or lighting available. They are paid one bag of mealie meal and between R16 and R30 per month.

HONOUR TO CUBA'S JULY 26th

The fruits of Cuba's revolution have been rich, benefiting not only the Cuban people; but the world. Socialist Cuba is making a great contribution to fraternal international solidarity, especially by its support for the African liberation struggle.

NEWS IN
BRIEF

our struggle continues

Appearing before a South African racist court, Mr Mlamli Dlanjwa, 23, said that he was told that he would end up like Steve Biko if he did not co-operate with the security police who questioned him in connection with alleged terrorist activities. He was arrested in Queenstown in March and brought to Port Elizabeth by the police. He was later beaten by two black policemen.

Phillip Ngwenya and Harry Afrika are standing trial for allegedly instigating terrorist activities in the Kroonstad regional court. They are alleged to have conducted these activities in June and July and between October and December last year.

There were at least 169 scholars — ranging in age from 13 to 25 in detention since July, according to statistics released by the SA Institute for Race Relations. The statistics on the detention of minors and school pupils show that at least 31 of these were under 18, and some as young as 13 and 14. The figures relate to the period up to 26 August this year, and do not include those under 18 who spent nearly two years in detention without trial, 14 have been held for 18 and 10 have been in detention for one year.

There are twelve 14 and 15-year-old serving five years on Robben Island for sabotage.

The institute's document also states that at least 40 students over the age of 18 have been in detention for nearly two years, while 16 have been held for 18 months. Some 306 people were known to be in detention under various security laws by June 28 this year. At least 1,354 people have been banned in the last 18 years, says the SA Institute of Race Relations.

Barbara Waite, a nurse, 42, wife of former Springbok cricketer John

Waite, who was jailed for refusing to give evidence against Winnie Mandela, was found guilty of improper conduct by the South African nursing council inquiry on the 17th August. Willen van der Merwe, appearing for the council at the hearing, said her refusal to give evidence was regarded as a threat to the safety of the state. In a communique read to the court, Mrs Waite said she visited Mrs Mandela in May 1977, out of a sense of Christian duty.

Children's Day in Dar-es-Salaam

The ANC Women's Section in Dar-es-Salaam organised a party for our children on the 4th of June. The children are 6 years upwards and live in Morogoro and Dar-es-Salaam.

Two vehicles brought children from Morogoro, where most of them live on our farm, Masimbo, which the Tanzanian government so generously gave our movement.

Comrade Kate Molele presided and comrade Mittah Seperepere addressed the children urging them to play their role in the liberation struggle by working diligently at their studies as they owe it to the children at home — who have been brutally murdered by the police and all those who do not enjoy the love and care specified by the United Nations as being the right

of children everywhere, when 1st June was declared International Children's Day. Our children in South Africa do not even know of the Declaration of Children's Rights.

The scholars danced and presented a song. These items were interspersed by an excellent four-piece band of young men and reading of poems by South Africans; by member the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Comrade President Augustino Neto of Angola.

After lunch the children were taken to the beautiful palm fringed Oyster Bay Beach. Many of the children had not seen the beach before and all of them found it an exhilarating treat.



Children in Dar-es-Salaam celebrate Children's Day, June, 1978.

Comrade Nelson is 60

On the 18th of July 1978, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela turned 60 years old on Robben Island. The struggling people of South Africa led by the ANC, progressive mankind the world over observed the day with a gesture that gave the most eloquent testimony to the fighting spirit of the man. The gesture was also marked by the South African people's rededication to the intensification and speeding up of the overthrow of apartheid and for a free, non-racial and democratic South Africa. It was also marked by the reaffirmation of popular and global solidarity with the struggling people of South Africa.

Nelson Mandela is an outstanding

representative of the generation of 1943 which formed the African National Congress Youth League.

The President of the ANC, friend and comrade-in-arms of Nelson Mandela and co-founder of the Youth League, Comrade Oliver Tambo had this to say about this generation of 1943:

"Of all that group of young men, Mandela and his close friend and co-leader, Walter Sisulu were perhaps the fastest to get to grips with the harsh realities of the African struggle against the most powerful adversary in Africa: a highly industrialised, well-armed state manned by a fanatical group

of white men determined to defend their privilege and prejudice, and by the complicity of the American, British, West German and Japanese investment in the most profitable system of oppression on the continent. Nelson was a key figure in thinking, planning and devising new tactics."

On the occasion of the 60th Birthday of Nelson Mandela we renew our call to the international community to intensify the struggle for his release and all political prisoners from the dungeons of fascist South Africa.

The struggle continues!

In Nigeria

Apartheid exhibition

An exhibition depicting the butality of apartheid was held in Nigeria to commemorate UN Day on behalf of the all Nigeria United Nations Students Association (ANUNSA). Dr Ermina Davis of the Polytechnic at the University of Ife, made the following statement on opening the exhibition:

"This shameful and degrading system of white racist supremacy and oppression of our black brothers and sisters in South Africa, a terrible plight on our continent — has lasted over three and a half centuries. During this time, a small minority of white racist have managed with the active support of the forces of imperialism in Europe and America, to systematically plunder the land of our brothers and sisters, the indigenous black people of Southern Africa; to rape, dehumanise and commit genocide on these people for their their own selfish and greedy ends.

The United Nations has declared 1978 the International Year of Action Against Apartheid."

Dr Davis thanked in parti-



Dr Davis

cular our comrades Thandi and Philip Rankoe, members of the ANC of SA who are based in Nigeria, Ibadan and Hintza Chume manning the ANC mission in Nigeria who supplied most of the material and Segun Osobe and members of the Committee of Solidarity with the people of Southern Africa, Rodney Burton and Erleen Wilson of University of Ife and Dembie Osajone and all members of ANUNSA Polytechnic. In conclusion the speaker expressed hope that the exhibition will have a positive and lasting impression on those who viewed it, and spur them on to support the fight against apartheid in Southern Africa, imperialist domination in all its forms and oppression.

Long live the unity and solidarity of all patriotic African people everywhere in their fight for peace, justice and freedom!

Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners in South Africa will be sacrifice their lives in vain!

The struggle continues.
Victory is certain.

For One Independent Namibia



The complete independence of Namibia is long overdue. The German occupation came at an end as a result of defeat in the First World War.

South Africa took German's place as a colonial power under a mandate granted by the League of Nations which pledged the Smuts government to treat the mandated territory as a 'sacred trust of civilisation'.

The Boers had no intention of observing the mandate in the spirit of the latter. Before long, South African pilots dropped bombs on the men, women and children of the Nama who had launched the first war of resistance in Nama under Pretoria's rule.

After the Second World War, South Africa alone among all the mandatory powers refused to grant independence or place its mandated territory under UN trusteeship. When the UN's General Assembly rejected South Africa's demand for the right to annexe South West Africa, the Pretoria regime refused to recognise the Assembly's right to supervise its administration.

The defiance of international authority and world opinion escalated in succeeding years. South Africa refused to accept the 1950's ruling of the International Court of Justice that she could not unilaterally change the mandate status without the UN's approval.

Instead of granting independence the Boers extended the whole range of discriminatory laws including the pass system, contract labour and in later years, the oppressive measures known as the Suppression of Communism Act and Terrorism Act.

The UN, which acknowledged its responsibility for the mandated territory, adopted resolution 2145 on the 27th of October, 1966, whereby it revoked South Africa's mandate and resolved to take over the administration pending independence. A few months later, the UN Assembly established a Council of South West Africa to act on its behalf. In 1968 it changed the name of the territory to Namibia.

In 1971, the International Court of Justice decided that South Africa was legally obliged to withdraw immediately from Namibia and that all members of the UN should repudiate South Africa's presence in the territory, refrain from any action that would imply legitimacy and withhold support and assistance to South Africa's illegal administration.

The Boers, who had consistently shown their contempt for international opinion in matters of racial discrimination retaliated by virtually integrating Namibia into South Africa's political administrative, legal and financial system; and secondly imposed a Bantustan system on the territory in accordance with the Odendaal plan of 1964.

The imposition of Bantustans left SWAPO, the liberation movement in Namibia, with no other course but to embark on armed struggle against the illegal Boer administration and to fight for united free Namibia.

The beginning of the armed struggle on 26th August 1966 is recognised by Namibian patriots as their National Day.

The Boers hit back by enacting the notorious Terrorism Act with retrospective effect to 1962. Thousands of Namibians have been detained under Section 6 of the Act while

many of their selected leaders have been tried and imprisoned. Herman Toivo Ja Toivo and others are held on Robben Island under life sentence together with our own heroes — Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki, Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada and many others.

The liberation of Mozambique and Angola inevitably materially changed the balance of forces in favour of SWAPO. To counter the threat of an expanding civil war, the Boers in 1975 promised to repeal the pass laws and do away with discrimination in public places. Such promises, as in the past, proved to be false, but Vorster adopted another manoeuvre, by calling in September 1975 a constitutional conference that came to be known as the Turnhalle (the German name for the gymnasium in Windhoek where the Conference was held). This was rejected by SWAPO with all the contempt it deserved.

For this reason and because of its imperialist ambition, South African troops invaded Angola in August 1975, made common cause with Angola's traitors — Unita and FNLA — against the Angolan government, which thereupon called for assistance from the socialist world. The South African forces, FNLA and Unita were defeated.

Although the USA Congress prohibits its government from intervening, recent disclosures of the CIA's assistance both to UNITA and FNLA, reveal that South Africa's aggression had the full backing of American imperialists.

In January 1976 the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 366 which ordered South Africa to start its withdrawal from Namibia by the end of August, 1976.

Defeated on the battle field, rejected in the UN, the Pretoria regime attempted to speed up the discussion by the Turnhalle Committee, while planning to maintain its control white domination even after the so-called independence.

With the assistance of the Western powers and collaborators such as the unlamented Chief Kapuo, the Boers are determined to retain control of Namibia's vast mineral and human resources.

Refusing to accept defeat, unable to contain SWAPO's guerrillas and rejected by the UN, the Pretoria regime resorted to the desperate experiment of invading Angola for a second time on 9th May 1978 and attacked a camp which housed 3,000 Namibian refugees, many of them women and children. They left over 600 Namibians dead and 264 wounded. This brutal act of aggression was political, because Pretoria wished to wreck any prospect of an agreement which would lead to the total liberation of Namibia and a democratic government under the leadership of SWAPO.

We share the grief with our SWAPO compatriots. We mourn their losses at the hands of our bitter enemy — the Pretoria fascist regime. The lives of these Namibians must be avenged.

We call upon all progressive forces the world over to intensify their support to the genuine liberation movements in Southern Africa. On the complete and total destruction of colonialism in the sub-continent will ensure peace in Africa and the entire world.

Hands off Namibia!
One SWAPO, One Namibia!

Our Struggle Continues



VIOLENCE, MURDER, AND ATTEMPTED MURDER

The Boer regime does not respect life. This is the state of affairs in our country. Its fascist police trample and destroy life. At the beginning of this year, the Johannesburg Sunday Express newspaper estimated that 1,600 crimes of violence had been committed against critics of the racist regime it listed included murder and attempted murder, the destruction of cars, and anonymous death threats.

On midnight of the 8th of January Dr Ric Turner, a banned university lecturer, was shot and killed in front of his two daughters at his home.

Lungile Tabalaza, 20, was being interrogated in the police headquarters Sanlam Building in Port Elizabeth the same headquarter where Steve Biko was interrogated. He "plunged" to his death from the 5th floor of the building, a thinly disguised as so-called suicide. His family has instituted court action and forced an inquest in the high security at Robben Island jail. Johannes Matsobane died after having served eight years.

Swaziland's civil servant Mr S. Shabangu taken in Ficksburgs police custody-arrest for violating traffic rules - unexpectedly fell ill and suddenly died. Relatives and friends testified that he left Swaziland in the best of health. "Political observers are unanimous that the Swazi official shared the plight of hundreds of prisoners and was subsequently tortured to death by the racist police". Times of Zambia of 17/8/78.

Mr Paulos Cane, 22, died in hospital. A post mortem on Mr Cane showed he died of kidney failure caused by assaults. The family instituted court action against three South African policemen, two white and one African. They will appear in Durban Supreme Court on October 16th charged with murdering Mr Cane. Nobody is safe in the hands of the fascist police.

In December 1977 a shotgun attack was made on the home of Dr Fatima Meer a leader of the Indian committee in Durban, a founder member of the South African Federation of Women and president of the Black Women's Federation. A

friend of Mrs Meer was wounded in the attack.

Petrol bombs were thrown at the car of Dr Beyersi Naude, former director of the banned Christian Institute, as it was parked in the driveway of his home shortly after midnight. Dr Naude is a "banned person".

In the same night of August 15th - half an hour later a shot gun blast shattered windows and damaged a door at the home of Helen Joseph, former Secretary Federation of SA Women. Helen Joseph said she said she was awakened by a shot just before 1 a.m. Almost immediately she heard a car pulling away. When she went downstairs she found eight panes of glass had been smashed and the door opposite the window was peppered with shots. Helen Joseph, 73, has been jailed in April for two weeks for refusing to give evidence in the Winnie Mandela case. She has been receiving death threats over the phone. One caller told her "The next time you'll get it between the eyeballs".

In the first week of August a gunman shot at, but missed Margaret Strachan, wife of art teacher Harold Strachan at her Durban home. Harold Strachan jailed in 1965 for planting bombs exposed South Africa's prison conditions and after release he was twice given five year banning orders.

Dr Kenneth Huges, chairman of the Civil Rights League of South Africa, said "the act of banning by singling out certain people as serious opponents of the racist government focuses on the pathological hatred of right wing fanatics banning by its very nature, restricted the movements of its victims and made sitting targets for terrorist attacks".

The Boers Vorster regime is committing violence, murder and attempted murder against freedom and apartheid fighters.

The Boer Vorster regime must be destroyed to save life!!

VOW VOICE OF WOMEN

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