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WOMEN'S CHARTER

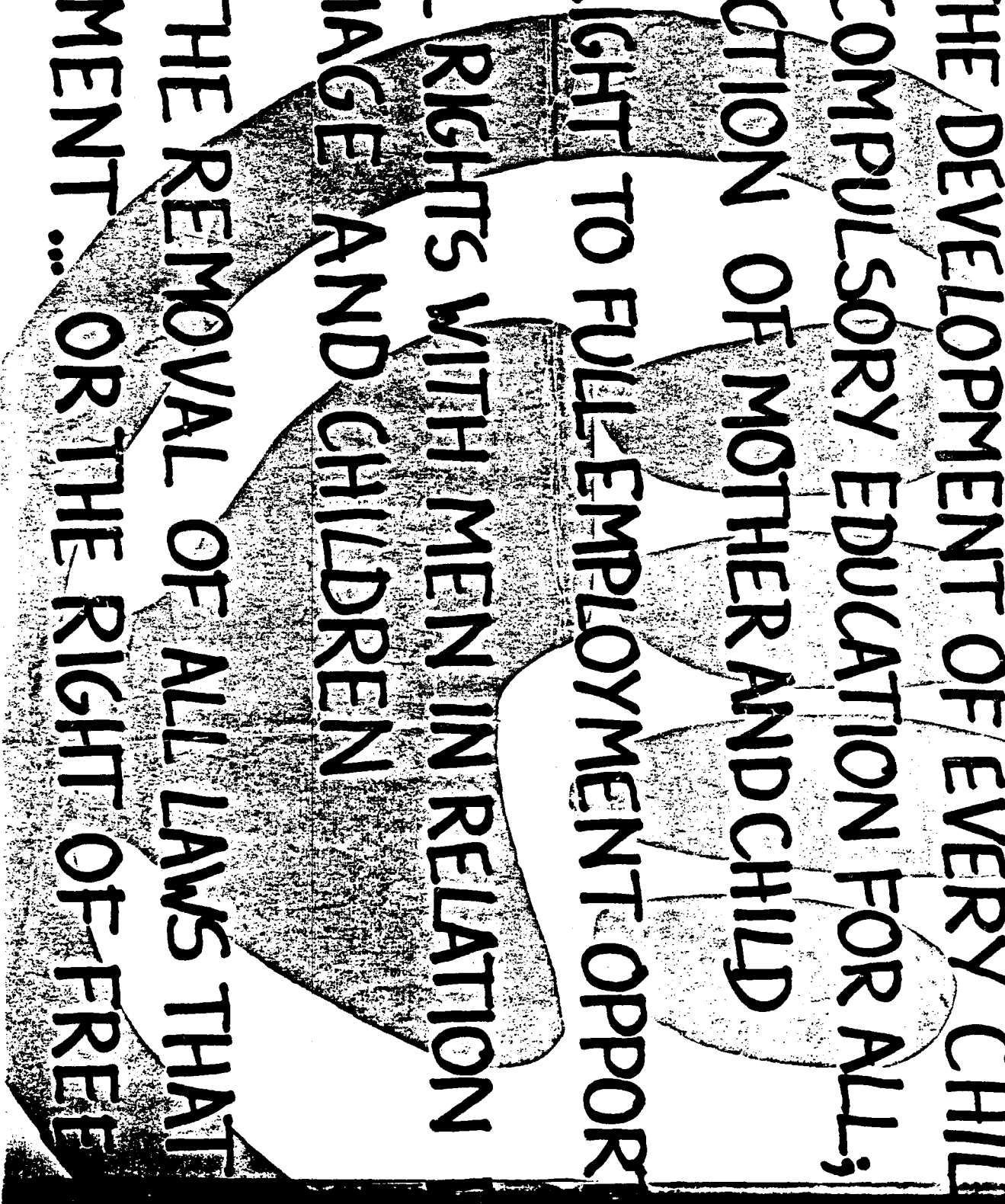
THIS ORGANISATION IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF UNITING WOMEN IN COMMON ACTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL POLITICAL, LEGAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISABILITIES. WE SHALL STRIVE FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

- THE RIGHT TO VOTE WITHOUT RESTRICTION OR DISCRIMINATION

WOMEN'S CHARTER

AN ORGANISATION IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF
ADVANCING THE INTERESTS OF WOMEN IN COMMON ACTION FOR THE REMOVAL
OF ALL FORMS OF POLITICAL, LEGAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
DISCRIMINATION. WE SHALL STRIVE FOR THE FOLLOWING:

TO VOTE
WITHOUT RESTRICTION OR DISCRIMINATION

- 
- FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVERY CHILD
 - FREE COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR ALL;
 - PROTECTION OF MOTHER AND CHILD
 - THE RIGHT TO FULL EMPLOYMENT OPPOR
 - EQUAL RIGHTS WITH MEN IN RELATION
MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN
 - FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL LAWS THAT
MOVEMENT ... OR THE RIGHT OF FREE



VELOPMENT OF EVERY CHILD THROUGH
UNIVERSORY EDUCATION FOR ALL; FOR THE
OF MOTHER AND CHILD
TO FULL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
ITS WITH MEN IN RELATION TO PROPERTY,
AND CHILDREN
REMOVAL OF ALL LAWS THAT RESTRICT FREE
...OR THE RIGHT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

- TO BUILD AND STRENGTHEN WOMEN'S
THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEME
- TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALL OTHER
ORGANISATIONS THAT HAVE
SIMILAR AIMS IN SOUTH AFRICA
- TO STRIVE FOR PERMANENT PEACE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

AND STRENGTHEN WOMEN'S SECTIONS IN
 NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT
 RATE WITH ALL OTHER
 TIONS THAT HAVE
 IMS IN SOUTH AFRICA
 FOR PERMANENT PEACE
 OUT THE WORLD



FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN WOMEN

women unite against
 Dotha's new deal





**The struggle
for freedom & justice
in our country
is not an act of treason**

Defence Budget: 3535 000 000

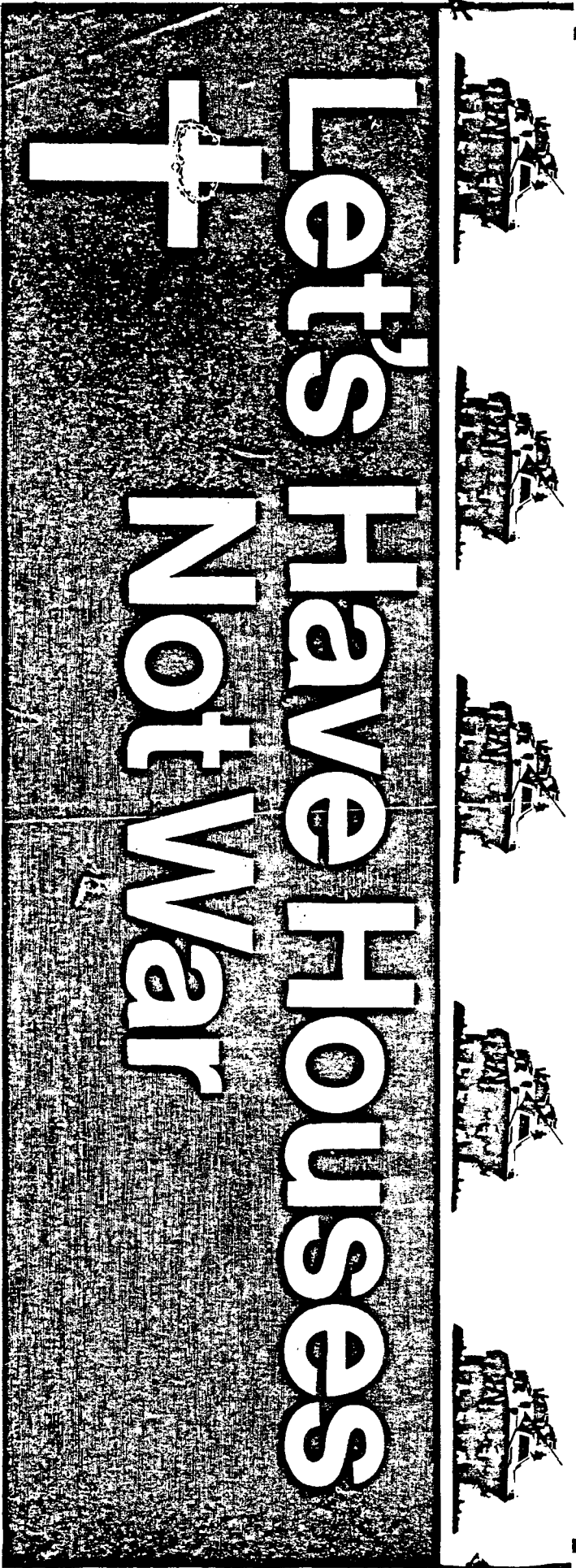
T. R. R. R. R. R.

Housing Budget: 162 000 000





WE ARE BORN AND BRED
IN CAPE TOWN WE ARE NOT
FIGHTING FOR HOUSES,
HOUSES, HOUSES, HOUSES
IN OUR FRIGID CLIMATE



Let's Have Houses + Not War

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SAVE THE FAMILY

①

W. J. J. J. J.
T. J. J. J. J.

ABOLISH

INFLEX CONTROL: MIGRANT LABOUR

"FACZ"

+



THE ROAD AHEAD

"AACS"

*T. Motswagole
P. Mphahlele*

OVER the past few years, we have struggled in our organisations around the matters that affect our daily lives.

Now the UDF has brought together these struggles; it has united our organisations. It has shown our capabilities and strength when we unite and act together.

Above all the UDF has captured the imagination of thousands of South Africans. It has opened up the possibility of creating a new South Africa.

Challenge

The challenge that faces us now is to turn that possibility into a reality. In the words of one of our presidents, Archie Gumede: "Slogans are not enough. Sweat and labour, careful thought and careful actions are needed. We must avoid adventures, and we must act cautiously and with determination until we overcome."

We must build on our experience of struggle. Our strength and power lies firstly in our organisations. Our cities and our trade unions, our youth, women and student organisations have brought us this far. Through the UDF we must extend and deepen these organisations.

Our organisations have always started from the problems people face in their daily lives. Now UDF poses a new task. The issues that we take up, our everyday experience of oppression must be linked to the government's new plans.

Our organisations must now see further than their own immediate concerns. They must set up area committees, regional committees that will reach into every corner of

our townships. Every organisation and individual who desires freedom will have to be reached, to be drawn in and given a place.

There will be a need to guide, to give firm direction and clear leadership that can show people the way forward.

But UDF is bigger than each area committee, each fighting organisation. It joins them on a national scale, so that every local action is part of a campaign being fought in every corner of the country.

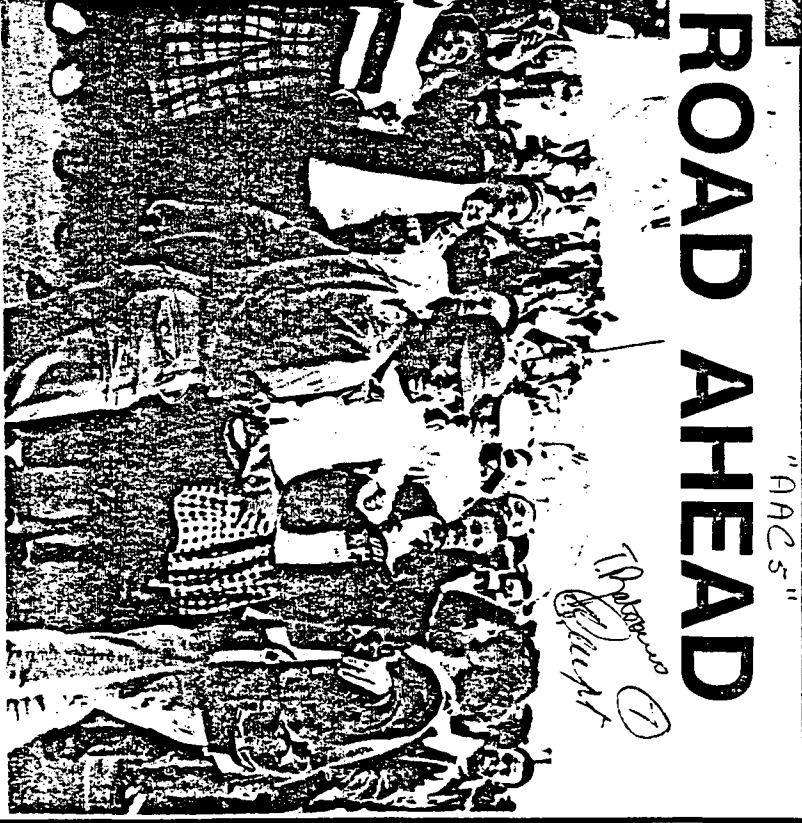
We must feel the pulse of activity not only in the surrounding areas, but also those that are far distant. Our call for a united South Africa will be proven by our willingness to unite with the needs of all the struggling people of our land.

As we go along we will be making our own future. UDF shows us the power that lies in our hands. As we use that power our confidence will grow. We will learn things we never dreamed were possible. We will discover new abilities and perform tasks that we never imagined.

Declaration

At all stages, we need to assess our forces, to understand our situation and to find a way out, with our feet firmly on the ground, with our minds clear, we will go forward.

In this our Declaration and working principles will guide and teach us. They will be the firm rock on which we anchor ourselves. They point to the tasks ahead. They inspire us to go forward and to claim the future that is ours.



If our struggle our goal is freedom. On the way, however, there are many obstacles and tasks. We must face them now or we will never get to where we are going.

Already on the horizon obstacles that we cannot ignore. In September, the government plans to hold management committee elections throughout the country.

For years now, these puppet bodies have been party to our oppression. They have been party to our removal under the Group to the dust and wind of the Cape Flats, to the high rents and poor living conditions under which we are forced to live.

They will be the backbone of Heunis' new scheme to form local councils along Group Areas

lines. He wishes to convince us that these bodies will put power in our hands and give us a say in our own affairs.

They will demand money from us to pay for the services and maintenance that our areas need. In return for our sweat and labour we are asked to accept these messy offerings. We are asked to join in our own oppression by supporting these junior partners of apartheid.

In the next few weeks then, we must say loudly and clearly, NOI to these plans. We demand a full say over every part of our lives.

We must also say NOI to Koomhof's plans and schemes. He plans to smarten the dress of the community councils, to

give them a new name and increase their powers. But it is power to demand higher rents from us, police us, to send us off to Khayalisha. These plans are also meant to divide us, to separate us in Guguletu from those in Mitchells Palm.

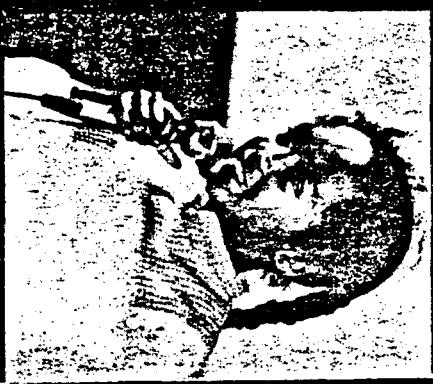
Yet we will all face the same toothless and brainless bodies. For us, community councils and management committees are but obstacles in our path. Our goal is in the distance and yet we see it clearly.

Our demand is clear and nothing less will do. We want a direct say in the affairs that govern our lives. In the face of the plans of Heunis and Koomhof, we say again: "South Africa belongs to all who live in it. We the people must govern."

And, men, hinc, d on, new, s to, tion, l the, f the, N us, rch, HE CITIES ERSITIES FOR OUR, koms, 'SIDE BY ORNHOF



A group of women of concentration from OFS delegates at policy is discussed



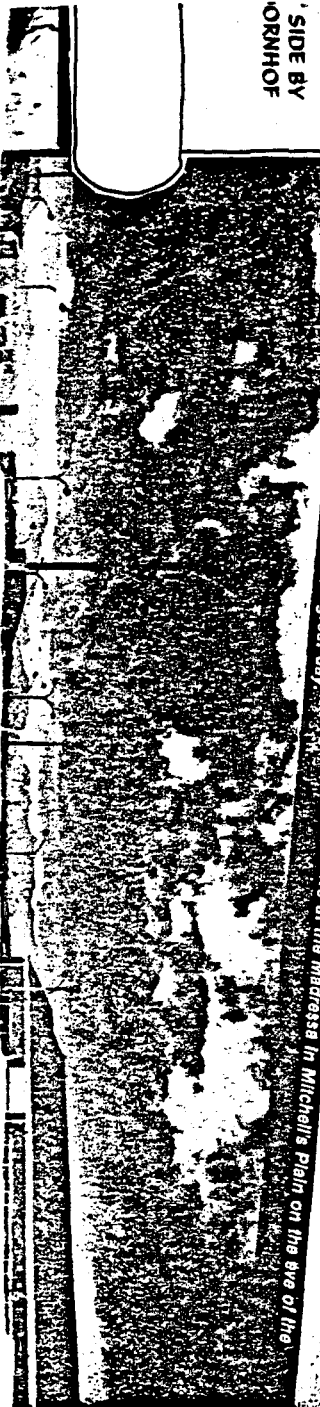
Ten year old Letia Issel brought a message from her banned father, Johnny, national patron. "He supports the UDF," she said, "and hopes for freedom in our lifeline."



Just feeding the many who had come from far proved a huge task.



Many but excited delegates arrive at the Madressa in Mitchell's Plain on the eve of the great day.



'SIDE BY ORNHOF

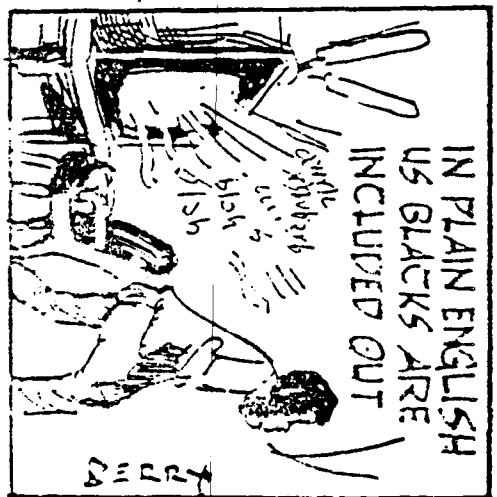
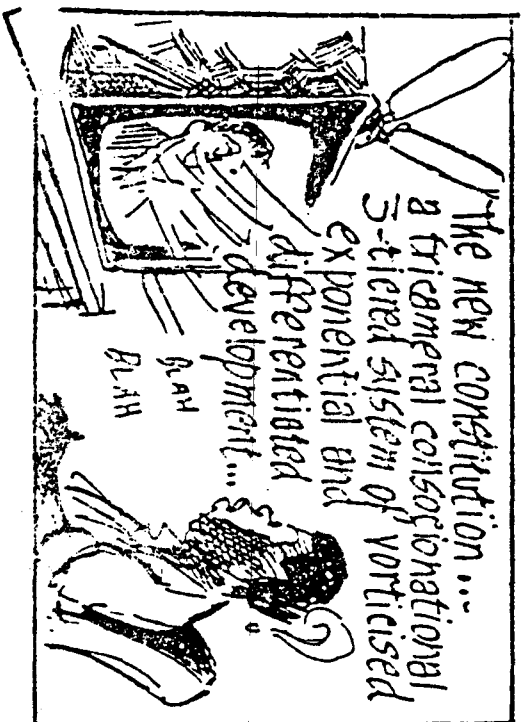
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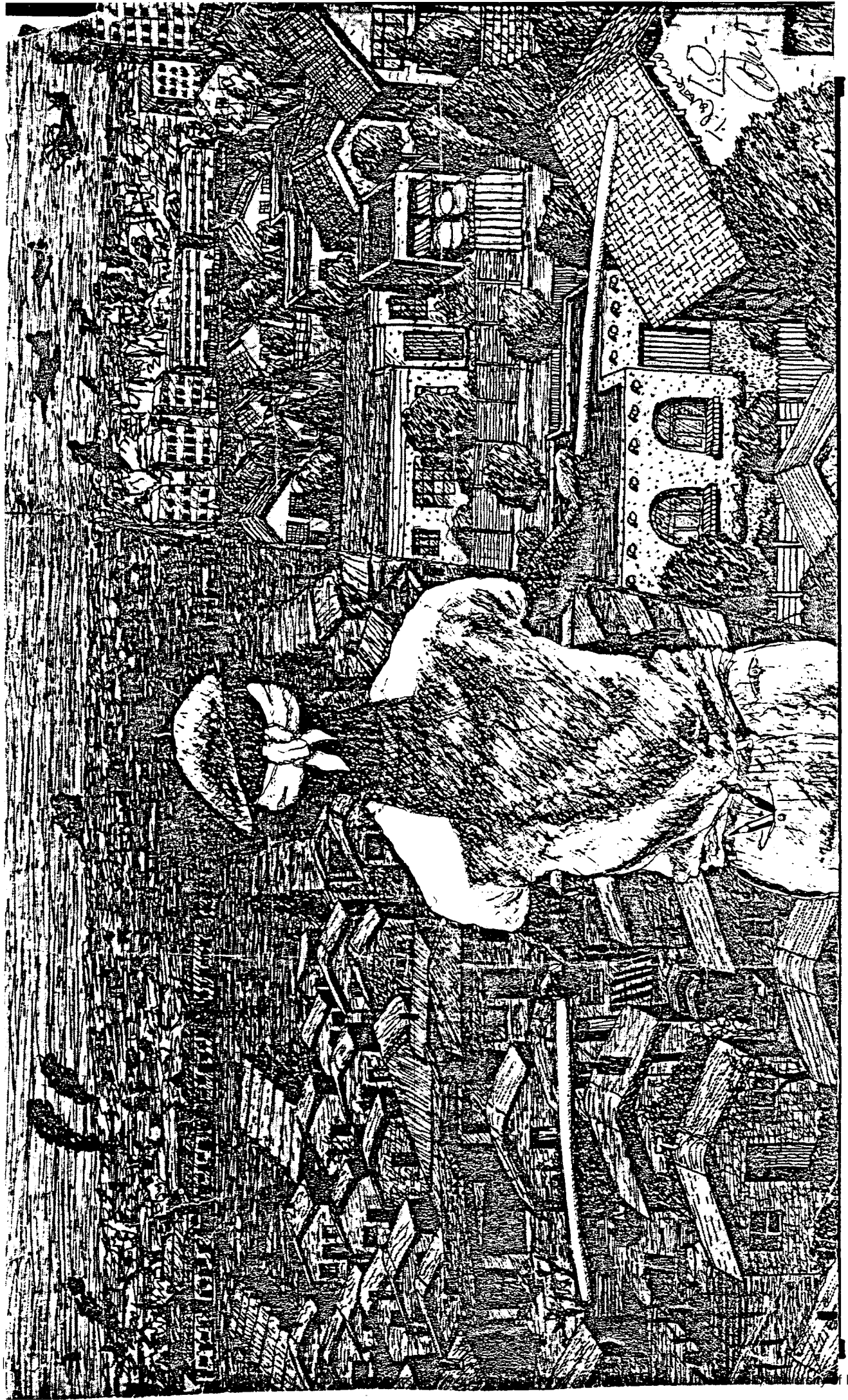
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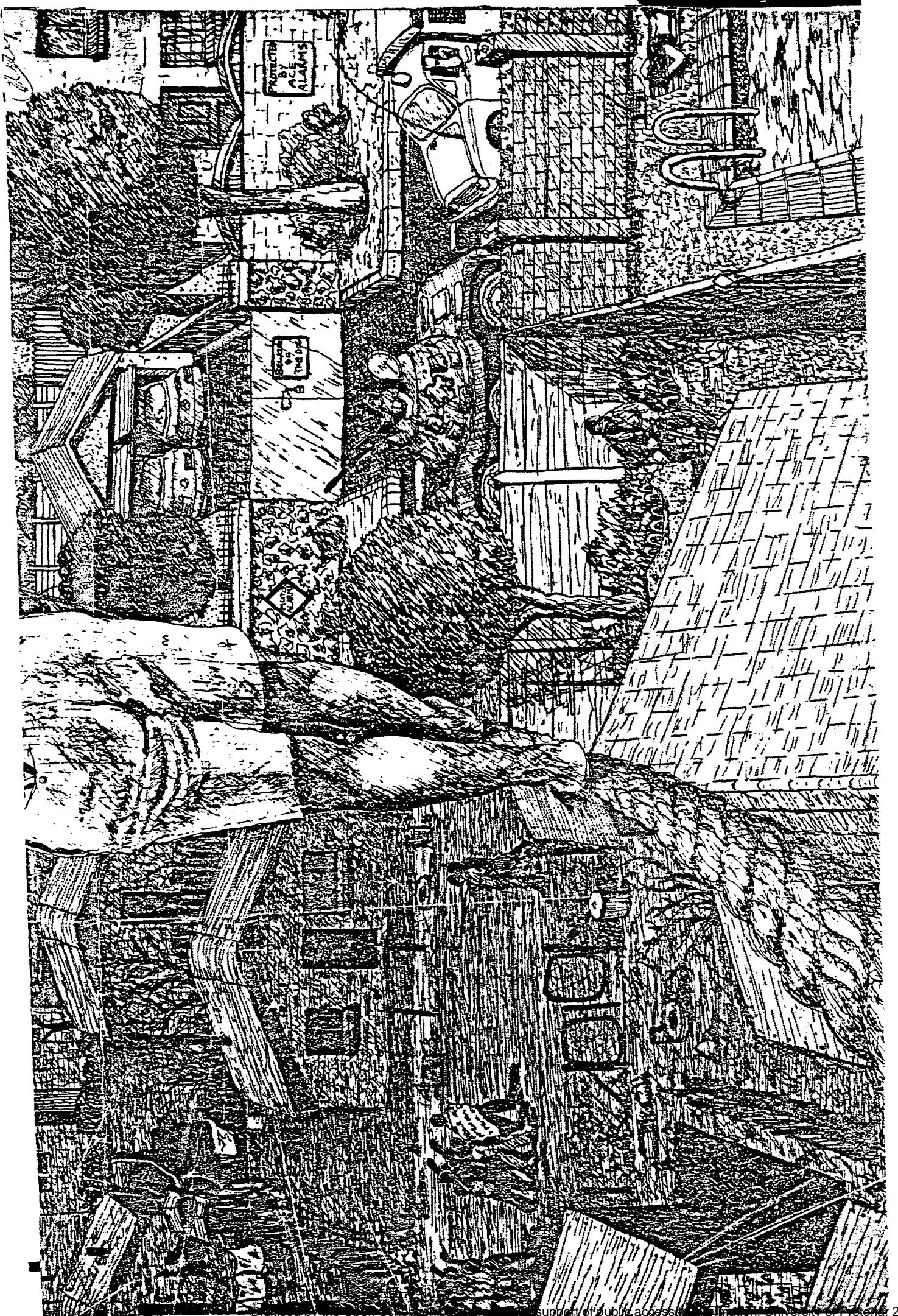
SABC-TV SELLING THE CONSTITUTION ISSUE
PACKED IN A FANCY PACKET OF
VERBOSITY. CAN PROPAGANDA BE TRUTHY? DOES IT REALLY WORK?
OF COURSE, IT MALES US ASPIRE FOR THE GREEN PASTURES THAT
WE SEE ON TV. NAME THEM, ...

ONLY BY DAY

by Abe Be -y







facts the constitution can't change

SOUTH AFRICA is a grim place. And the new constitution won't change that.

The statistics of South Africa speak for themselves. The situation will not change under the new constitution. It might get worse.

The average African wage, according to official statistics, is R204 a month. The official statistics also tell us that the average income needed to survive is R280, which means that the average African does not earn enough to survive.

On the other hand, the average white wage is R1 380 a month, with Indians earning R819 and coloureds R548 a month.

As if that is not bad enough, three out of every ten people who could work are unemployed. That is, three million people.

But in 1983, only 119 000 got unemployment benefits. And they only got R36 a month.

It is no surprise, therefore, that over three million South Africans under the age of 15 suffer from malnutrition. Or that, of every 1 000 African children born, 80 die of malnutrition before they are one year old while 62 coloured children and 20 Indian children out of every 1 000 also die before the age of one. In Ciskei, a staggering 240 out of 1 000 die, or four every hour.

There has always been a housing shortage - 390 000 houses are needed for Africans. But spending on housing has steadily declined until, last year, it was announced that houses would be built only for the very poor and the very old. In five years the government built only 31 000 houses.

Officially, the government tore down over 27 000 shacks in the matter of a few years. It still wants to pull down another 20 000. 3.5 million people have been removed since 1960, or 400 a day. As

if this is not enough, Koornhof still wants to move another 1.5 million.

Well over 200 000 Africans were arrested last year under the pass laws. Another 100 000 were arrested under the Trespass Act. That means three people are arrested every five minutes under these laws.

325 000 workers are injured at work every year. Most of them are Africans. In terms of the working day, 162 workers are injured each hour.

With all these pressures on wage earners - their children facing death from lack of food, themselves facing arrest for pass offences or endorsement out of the urban areas to join the ranks of the jobless, the risk of being disabled because of dangerous working conditions, the threat of losing a house and never getting another one, of being moved from one place to another - more and more workers are taking strike action.

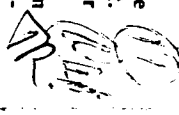
In the past two years, 200 000 workers went on strike, more than half related to wage disputes.

And they do not live with the hope that their children will have a brighter future.

The schools make sure of this. There are 43 students to every teacher in African schools, 26 in coloured schools, 23 in Indian schools and 18 students to a teacher in white schools. Of those teachers in African schools, a mere 23 percent have Standard Ten. 59 percent of teachers in coloured schools and 17 per cent in Indian schools are underqualified.

So it should come as no surprise that the majority of South Africans reject the government's reforms.

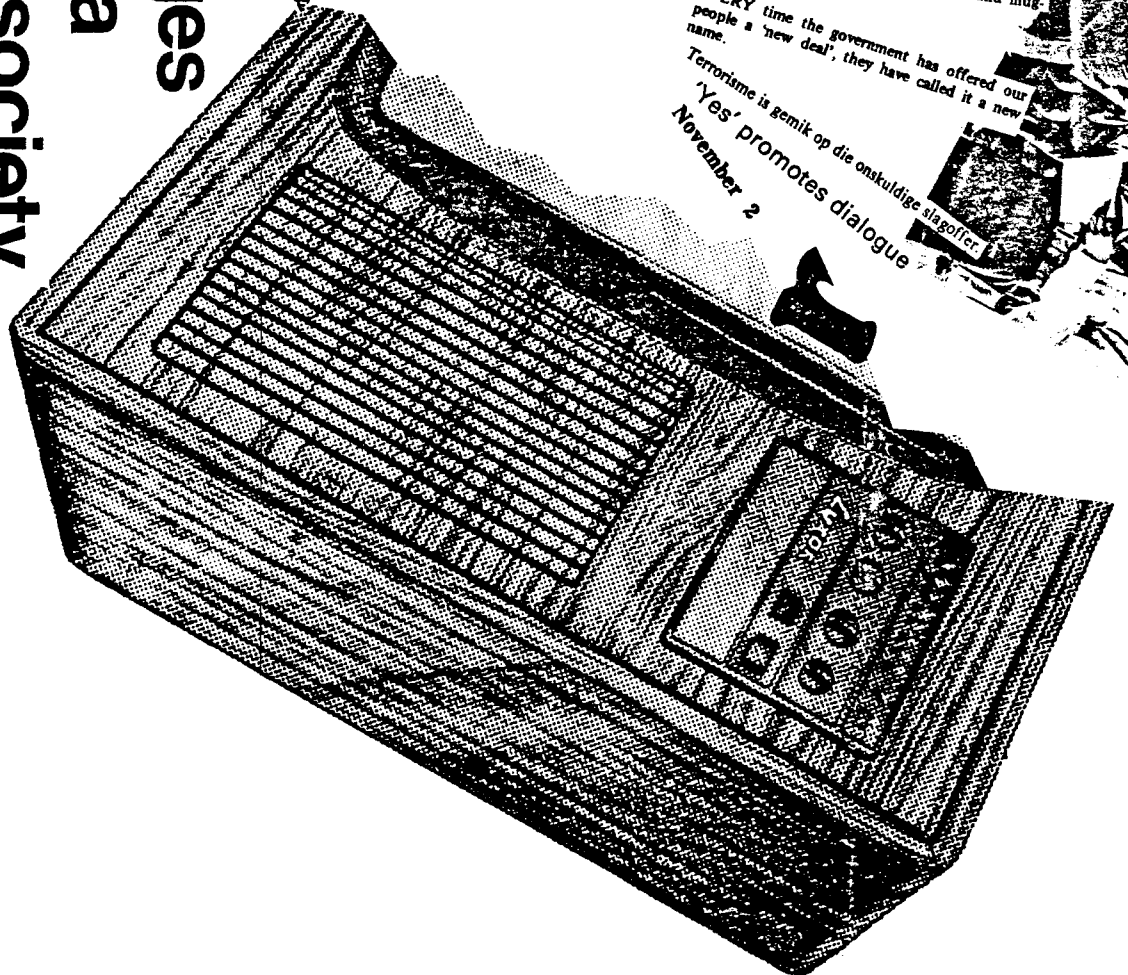
Statistics from SAIRR Handbook, 1983



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When JUSTICE rules, then will PEACE reign.

images of a violent society



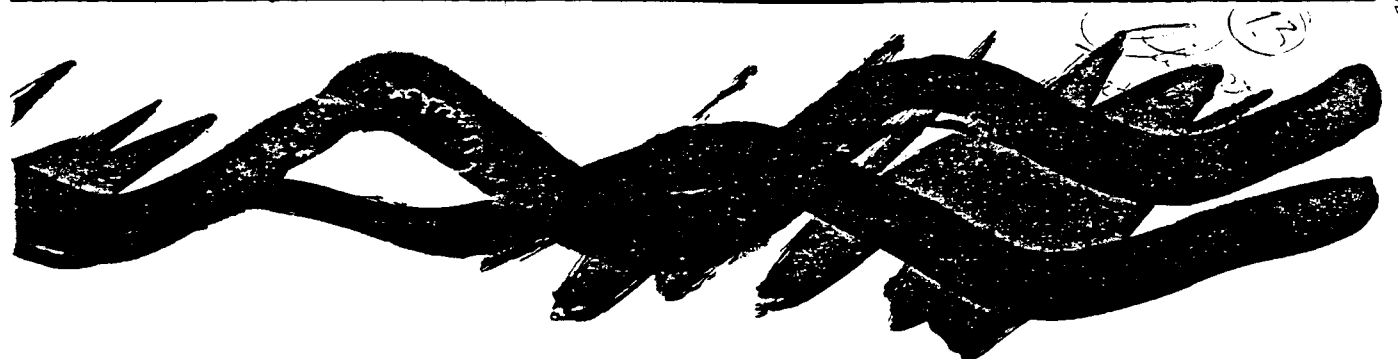
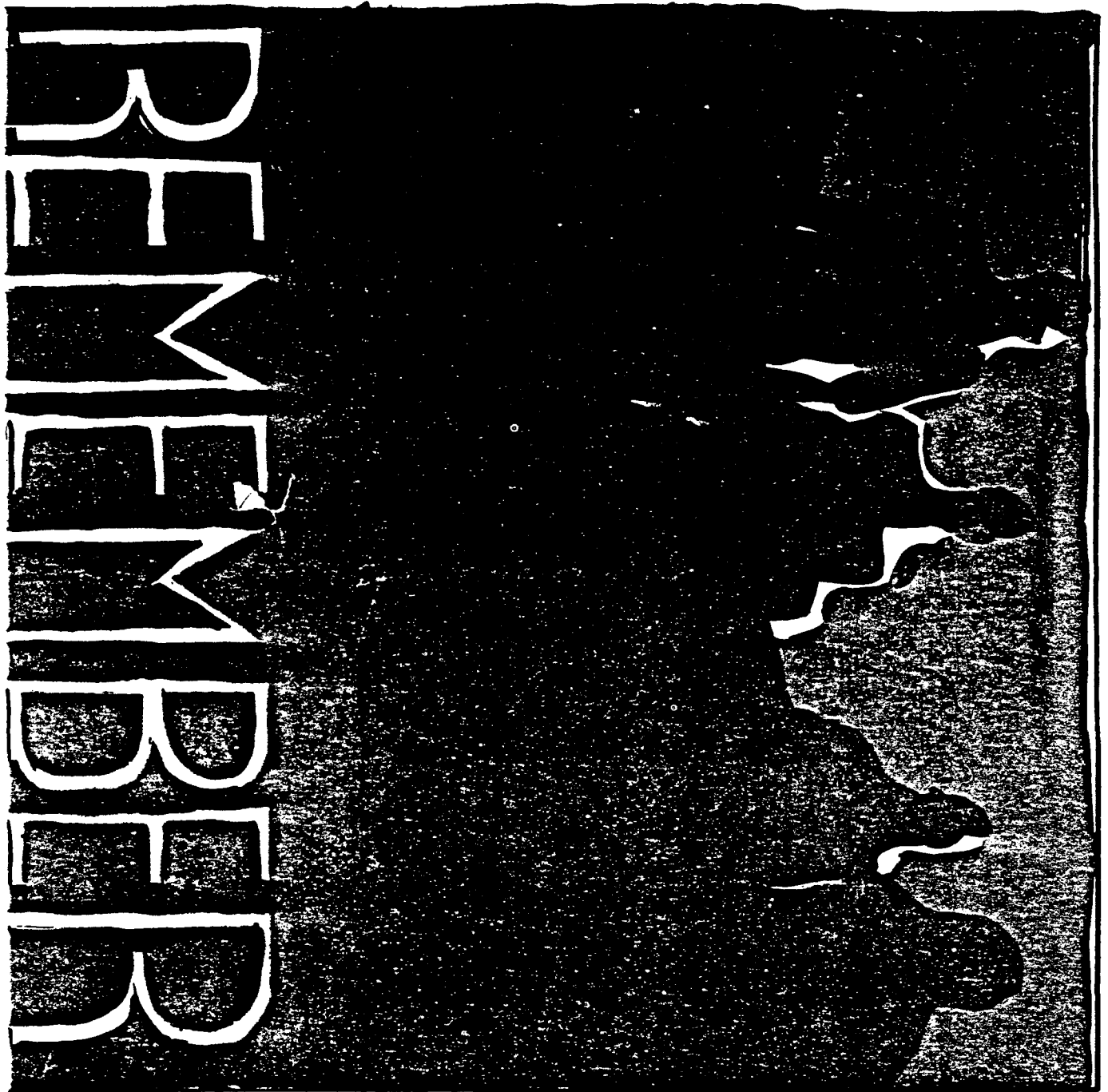
SA sport 'betrayed'
The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha
P.W. Botha se heldere boodskap is met entoesame ontvang.
Die blankes van Suid-Afrika het 'n taak

SELF-DEFENCE for women — against dangers ranging from terrorist bombs to rapists and mug-

EVERY time the government has offered our people a 'new deal', they have called it a new name.
Terrorisme is gemik op die onskuldige slagoffer.
'Yes' promotes dialogue
November 2

War Zone

Western



BEM. HHC 10.

By 100



VICTIMS OF APARTHEID



REMEMBER



REV. W. "BILL" WILSON

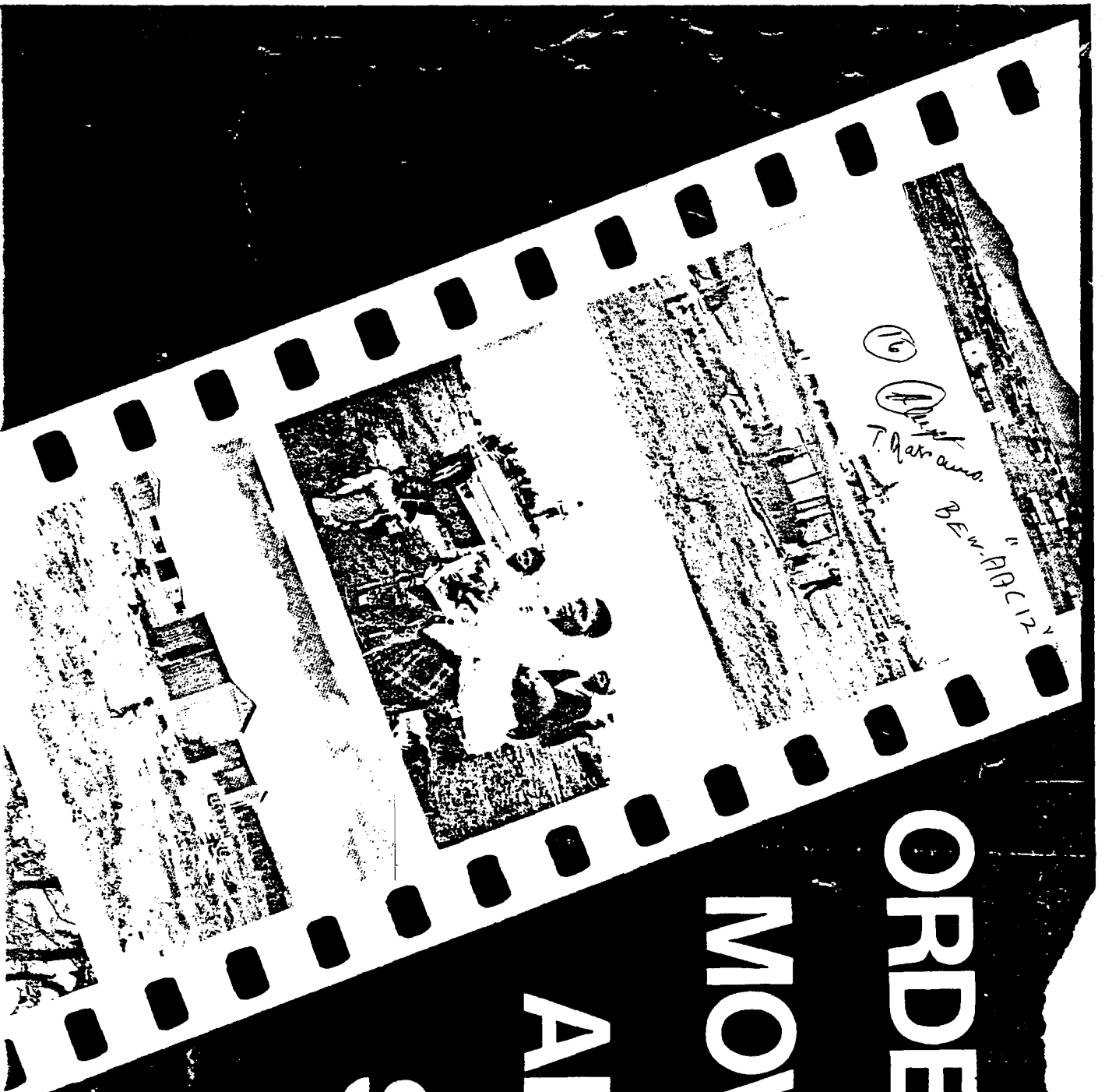
Rev. W. "Bill" Wilson

People in Pain

How long will you and I be
silent?



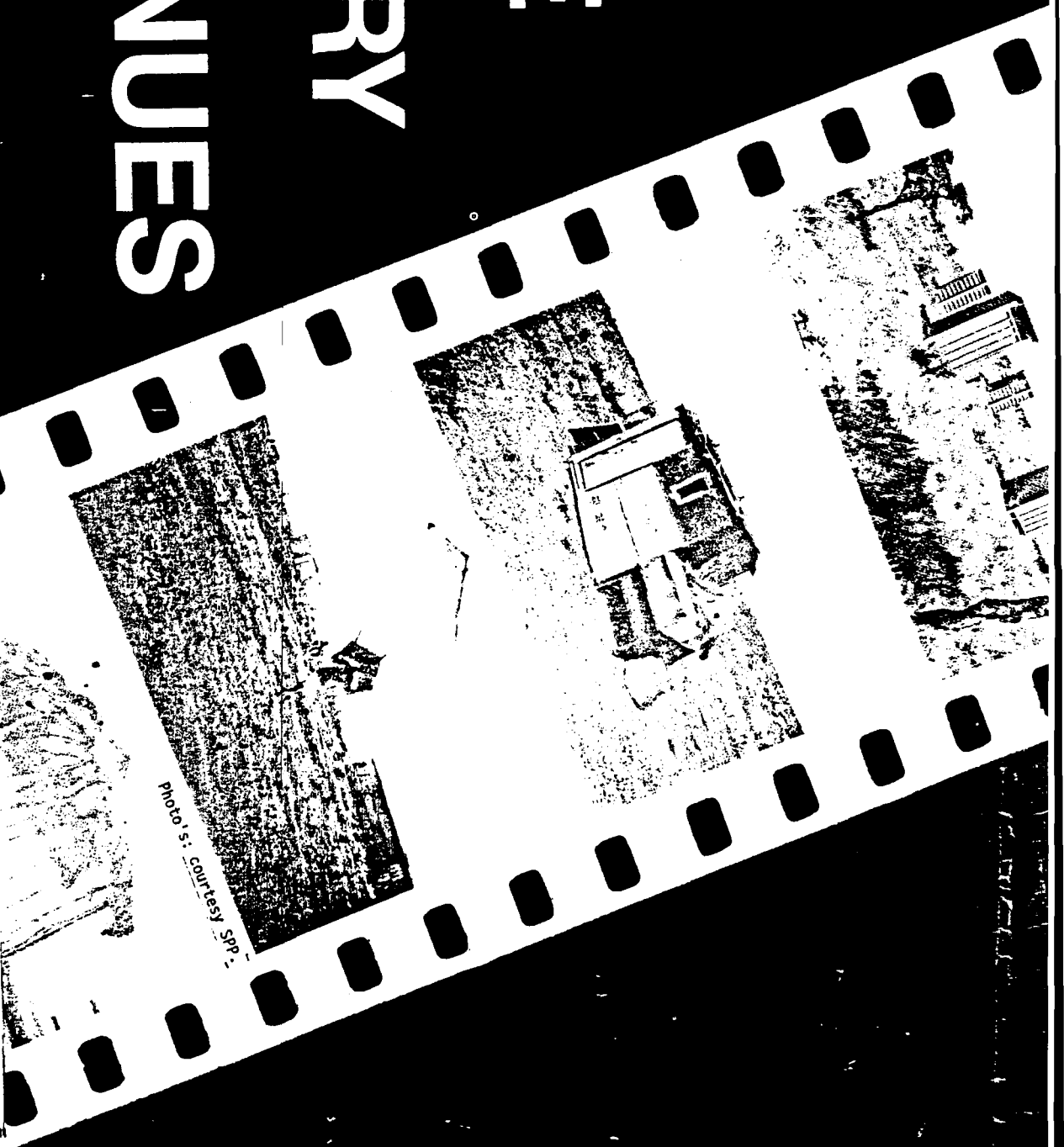




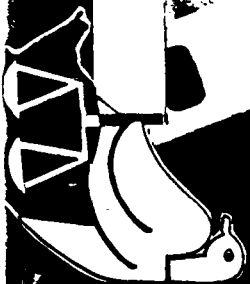
ORDERLY MOVEMENT AND SETTLE- MENT

THE MISERY CONTINUES

When **JUSTICE** rules, then will **PEACE** reign.



Photo's: courtesy Spp.



RELEASE MANDELA CAMPAIGN REMEMBERS RIVONIA TRIAL

سام HHC 15

(17)

T. Robinson

Dogs out at trial



Postal workers lean out of the windows of the Post office overlooking Church Square to get a view of the trial.

Traffic officers, plain-clothes men, policemen and police dog, more than 1,000 people gathered outside the Palace of Justice for the Rivonia trial sentences on 12th November yesterday. The crowd continually moved into the court, and police were forced to close back to allow traffic to pass.

RIVONIA ACCUSED GET LIFE Judge says it was treason



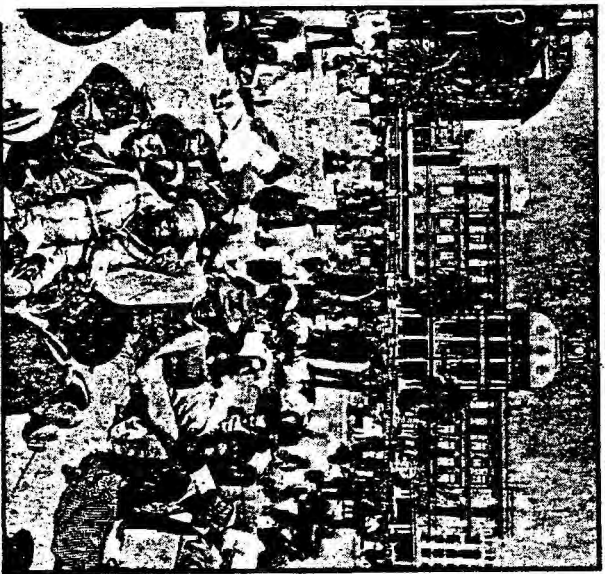
Mr. Saville Shapiro, the Johannesburg dog fancier, discusses training methods with a pack of the 40 uniformed Police who guarded the front of the Palace of Justice yesterday.

In terms of international legal practice, a life sentence is generally considered to be 20 years imprisonment....

the crowd waiting for the sentences in the trial. forced to order them back to allow traffic to pass.



Below: Groups of people, with a line of African police in the background, surround the Police of Justice with a Press photographer. Above: Two policemen remove an unidentified man from the crowd outside the Police of Justice with a Press photographer.



was treason

By DICK RICHARDS

The offences of which the Rivonia trial accused were essentially treasonous, but the State had not charged them with treason and he would not impose the death penalty, the Judge-President, Mr. Justice De W. said yesterday when he sentenced the remaining accused to life imprisonment.

Those sentenced to life imprisonment were: Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Denis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mhlaba, Elias Mkhondo and Andrew Mkhonto. The other accused were: Raymond Mkhonto, Luthuli, Rabin and Khama. The Judge-President said that the offences of which the accused were charged were the same as those which had been charged against the accused in the Rivonia trial.

Sincerity

He had no doubt of their sincerity to their people, regretted that they had not been charged with treason and he would not impose the death penalty. He said that the offences of which the accused were charged were the same as those which had been charged against the accused in the Rivonia trial. He said that the offences of which the accused were charged were the same as those which had been charged against the accused in the Rivonia trial.

Apprehensions

He said he had a good deal of apprehension as to the future of the country. He said that the offences of which the accused were charged were the same as those which had been charged against the accused in the Rivonia trial. He said that the offences of which the accused were charged were the same as those which had been charged against the accused in the Rivonia trial.

Frankliness

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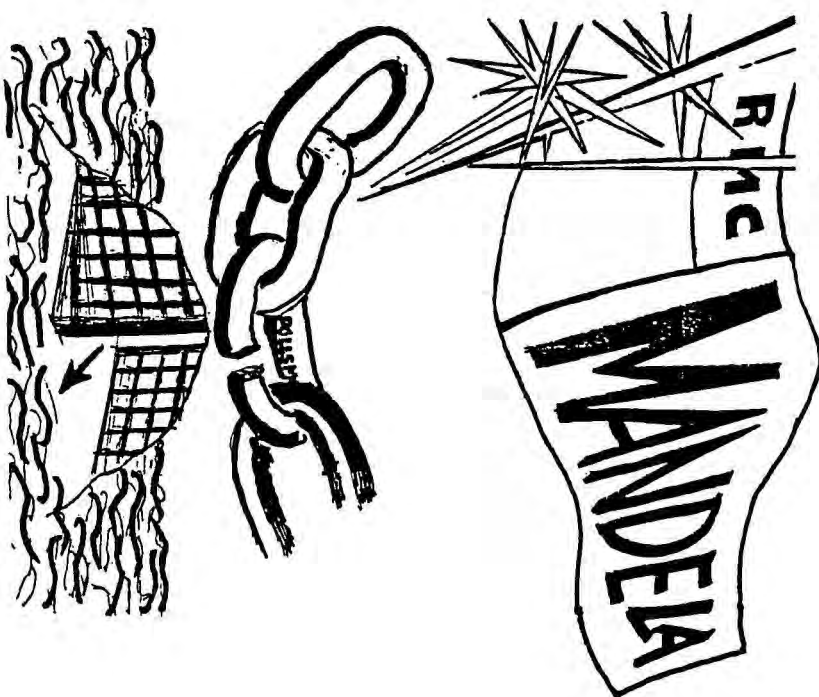
Too close

He said that the offences of which the accused were charged were the same as those which had been charged against the accused in the Rivonia trial. He said that the offences of which the accused were charged were the same as those which had been charged against the accused in the Rivonia trial.

Colonel jailed for spying

Mr. H. A. Harrison, Q.C., who was the prosecutor in the Rivonia trial, said that the offences of which the accused were charged were the same as those which had been charged against the accused in the Rivonia trial. He said that the offences of which the accused were charged were the same as those which had been charged against the accused in the Rivonia trial.

Hence the Release Mandela Committee calls for the unconditional release of all other political prisoners NOW!!!

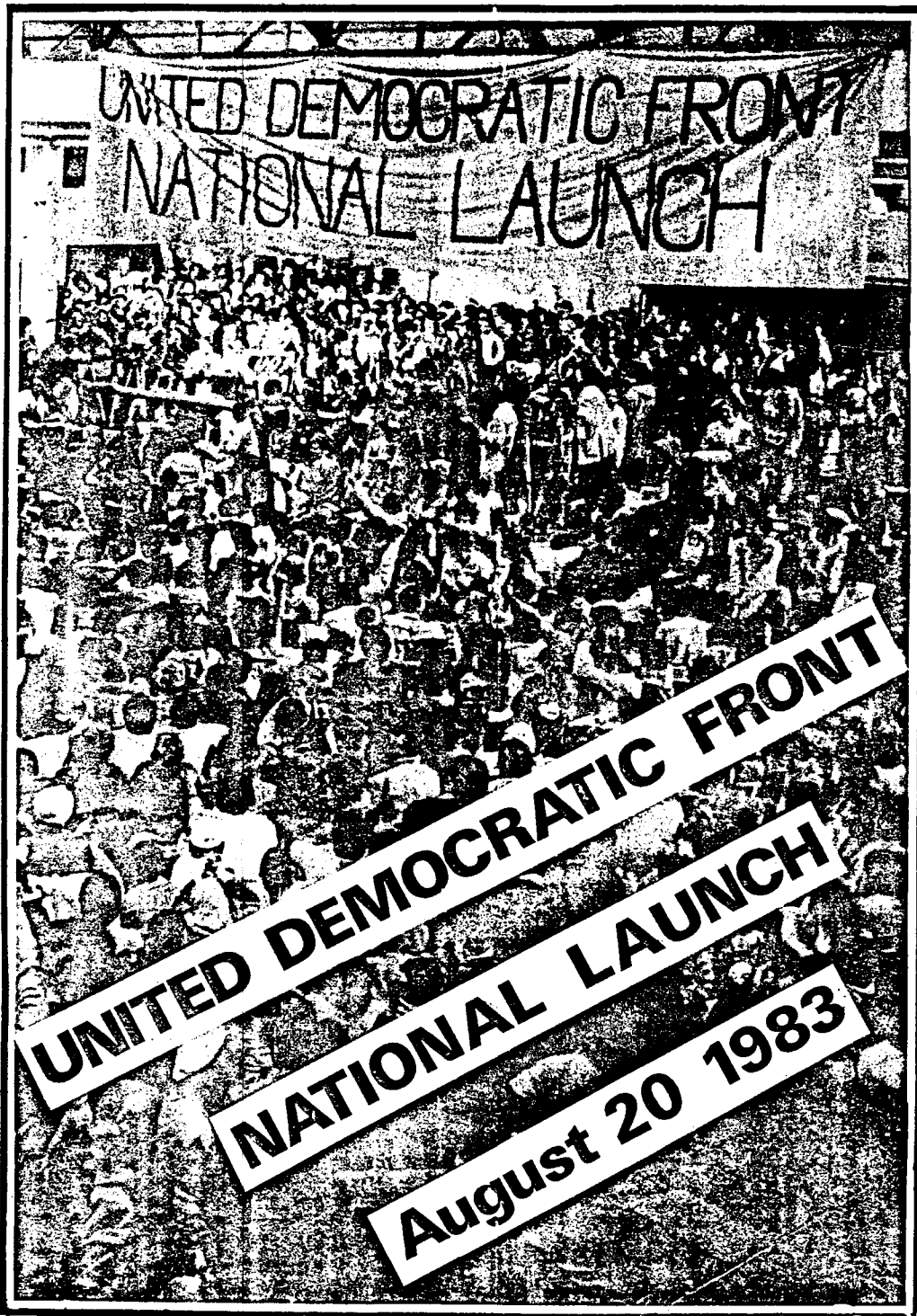


ISSUED BY THE
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PRINTED BY SHAM'S PRINTERS, BENONI



Bes AAC19

1984
J. Robinson



you and the police

BEW "AAC 22"



JOCK

T. Rakomo.

Most people, when confronted by the police, are afraid and confused. This is because they do not know what the police are and are not allowed to do. The most important thing to remember when the police confront you is that they are not above the law. They have to act within the strict letter of the law. If they do not, they are sometimes committing an offence and you can charge them.

This pamphlet gives you a guide to the rights which you have when confronted by the police.

Identification

- A police officer must identify him/herself if asked to. You have a right to ask anyone who says they are a police officer to show you his/her identity card. On the police officer's card you will find his/her name, photograph and rank.
- A police officer in uniform can also be identified by his/her number which must be worn on their uniform.
- If there is no number (the police officer may be in plain clothes or the number may not be visible) and if the police officer refuses to show you his/her identity card, make sure you are able to identify them later by taking a good look at their features.
- You can report a police officer for refusing to show you his/her identity card and for not wearing his/her number if they are in uniform.

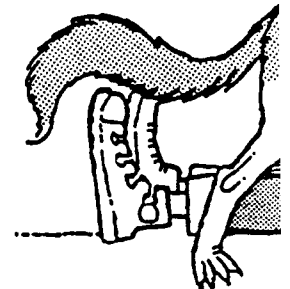
Questioning

- You are not obliged to give a police officer any information apart from your name and address. This is so even if you are arrested or detained. You cannot be charged for refusing to give a police officer any other information.
- If you refuse to give your name and address or if the police officer thinks you have given a false name or address, he/she can arrest you without a warrant for 12 hours or until he/she has checked that you have given the correct name and address.
- The only time you are obliged to answer questions is in front of a magistrate, after you have been summonsed by him/her to appear before him/her. You may still refuse to answer questions before a magistrate if you have a just excuse. In law a just excuse includes the fact that:
 - (a) You are mentally or physically incapable of answering the questions;
 - (b) The questions are about your husband or wife;
 - (c) The answers to the questions may incriminate you.

If you refuse to answer the questions because the answers may incriminate you, the magistrate may tell you that if you answer the questions honestly and frankly you will not be prosecuted for that offence. If he/she does this and you still refuse to answer, he/she can sentence you to a jail term not longer than two years (if the offence is a criminal one) or not longer than five years (if it is a political offence). If the answers to the questions are still needed after this time and you still refuse to answer, you can be jailed again.

Search

- A police officer may only search your person, premises or motor car:
 - (a) If he/she has a search warrant.
 - (i) This is a piece of paper signed and stamped by a magistrate or a Justice of the Peace.
 - (ii) The warrant must name the person, premises, place or vehicle to be searched.
 - (iii) The articles to be searched for must be described accurately in the warrant. The police officer may only take those articles named in the warrant.
 - (iv) A warrant allowing a general search for unspecified articles is unlawful and ineffective.
 - (v) A police officer with a search warrant must search you or your premises during the day unless the warrant specifically allows him/her to conduct the search at night.
 - (vi) The police officer must hand you a copy of the search warrant if you ask for it.
 - (b) If you have been arrested, then the police officer can search your person without a warrant and take any articles found on you.
 - (c) If you consent to the search, then you may be searched without a warrant.
 - (d) If the police officer believes that a search warrant would be issued to him/her and that the delay in obtaining the warrant would defeat the object of the search, then he/she may search you without a warrant. In order for the search, in these circumstances, to be lawful, the police officer must suspect that there are articles in your possession which have been used to commit an offence, or which can be used in evidence in a court case related to an offence which has been committed or which could be used to commit an offence.
 - (e) At a roadblock. The police do not have to have a reason or a search warrant to stop and search you at a roadblock.
- Any search must be conducted in a decent and orderly way
- A woman may only be searched by a woman police officer
- A police officer must give you a receipt for any articles taken away.



JOCK

Entry onto Premises

• A police officer may only enter premises:

- (a) If he/she has a search warrant.
- (b) If you consent to the search.
- (c) If the police officer reasonably believes that a search warrant would be issued to him/her and the delay in obtaining the warrant would defeat the object of the search. Again, in order for the entry to be lawful in these circumstances, he/she must suspect that the articles referred to under SEARCH (d) are on the premises.
- (d) A police officer may enter premises without a warrant if he/she suspects that a person who can give him/her information connected with an offence, is on the premises. In these circumstances, the police officer is not entitled to take any articles but may only question the person and take a statement. **REMEMBER, THOUGH, YOU ARE NOT OBLIGED TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS AND MAKE A STATEMENT.** If the premises are a private dwelling (a flat or a house), then the police officer may only enter with the permission of the occupier of the premises.

• Before a police officer enters a premises, whether he has a warrant or not, he/she must demand permission to enter in a voice loud enough for you to hear and must tell you why he/she wishes to enter. **If, AFTER HE/SHE HAS DONE THIS, you refuse to allow him/her to enter, the police officer may then use force to gain entry.**



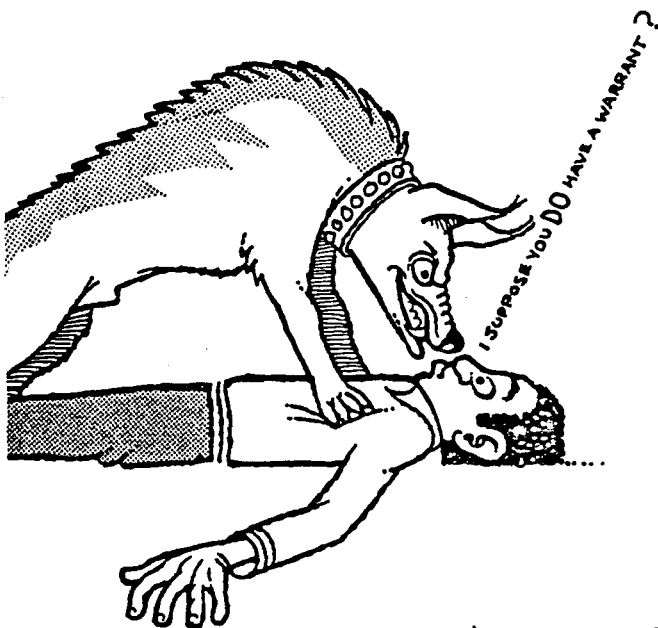
A police officer may only take those articles mentioned in the warrant...

Use of Force

• The police officer can only use force to arrest you if you resist arrest - if you try to run away or fight back. But he/she can only use as much force as is needed to arrest you. If he/she uses any more than necessary for an arrest, then you can charge the police officer for assault and you can also sue him/her for any damage done to you.

• A police officer can only kill you if:

- (a) He/she has good reason to believe that you are guilty of a serious offence AND
- (b) He/she has tried to arrest you by other means and has failed. So, if, for example, you are running away from the police officer, he/she must first ask you to stop, warn you that he/she is going to shoot, fire a shot in the air. These actions on the part of the police officer indicate that he/she tried other means first to arrest you. Only then would he/she be allowed to shoot you. If the police officer did not try other means to arrest you first, then your family can charge the police officer with murder and sue the police officer as well.



Issued by Durban Descom PO Box 1844 DALBRIDGE 4014

Arrest and Detention

WITH A WARRANT

- *A police officer can arrest you if he/she has a warrant issued by a judge, magistrate or police officer above the rank of warrant-officer.
- *A police officer can arrest you if he/she has a warrant issued by the attorney-general. In this case, the warrant is issued because the attorney-general believes you are likely to give evidence for the State in criminal proceedings.
- *A police officer can arrest you if he/she has a warrant signed by the Minister of Law and Order. In this case, the warrant is issued because the Minister believes you take part in activities which are a danger to the security of the State or because he thinks you are a "terrorist". The law does not say exactly what you have to do to be a "terrorist". It could mean anything.
- *When you are arrested ask the police officer if you are being arrested under a warrant and ask for a copy of the warrant. This will help you to find out why you are being arrested and whether, in fact, you are the correct person named in the warrant.

WITHOUT A WARRANT

- *A police officer may arrest you if he/she actually sees you committing an offence. It is not enough if he/she is told by someone else that you have committed an offence.
- *If the police officer reasonably suspects (in other words he/she must have good reason for the suspicion) that you have committed a serious crime (like murder, robbery, rape, theft or sabotage), then he/she may arrest you without a warrant. In these circumstances the police officer must tell you why he/she is arresting you.
- *If a police officer thinks you are contributing towards unrest or a disturbance, he/she can arrest you without a warrant.

Under Arrest

- *While you are under arrest or in detention the police may not assault you. If they do, you can charge them after you are released.
- *Unless you have been charged or arrested for committing an offence, the police may not take your fingerprints, palmprints or footprints.
- *Unless you are under arrest, the police may not:
 - (a) Force you to have a blood test. If you are under arrest, only a doctor, and not the police, can take a blood sample from you.
 - (b) Take your photograph.
 - (c) Examine your body. If you are under arrest and are a woman, only another woman may examine your body.
- *If you are arrested or detained under a Section which allows you to see a lawyer, you must ask the police at once to let you see a lawyer. If you cannot afford a lawyer, you must ask the police to contact the Legal Aid Board who will get a lawyer for you. If the police do not allow you to see a lawyer, they are breaking the law. If you appear in court and still do not have a lawyer, ask the magistrate for one. **THE POLICE AND THE MAGISTRATE WILL NOT AUTOMATICALLY GIVE YOU A LAWYER - YOU MUST ASK FOR ONE.**

LENGTH OF ARREST OR DETENTION

- *It is very important to find out from the police officer arresting you under which Act you are being arrested. This will determine your rights after you have been arrested - the time you will have to spend in jail and whether you are allowed to see a lawyer and your family.
- *If the police officer says you are being arrested in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act for an offence, then
 - (a) You are allowed to see a lawyer.
 - (b) You must be brought before a magistrate within 48 hours of your arrest. If the 48 hours expires on a weekend or on a public holiday, then you must be taken to court the next day.
- *If the police officer says you are detained in terms of the Internal Security Act, then it is important to find out under which Section of that Act you are being held. The police can hold you under four different sections:
 - Section 31: Reason for Detention: The police think you could be a state witness
Access to a Lawyer: No
Length of time you can be held: Six months unless someone is charged and you are the state witness. In this case you must be released at the end of the case.
 - Section 50: Reason for Detention: The police think you are causing a riot or public disturbance
Access to Lawyer: Yes
Length of time you can be held: 48 hours unless the police have the signed permission of a magistrate. If they have this signed permission, then you must be released after 14 days. In order to detain you further, they must do so under a different section.
 - Section 29: Reason for Detention: A lieutenant-colonel or a police officer of a higher rank can detain you if he/she thinks you are involved in any activity concerned with "terrorism".
Access to a lawyer: No. But you can write to the Minister of Law and Order every day to ask for your release and every month the police must tell the Minister why you are being held and the Minister must give his permission for you to be kept in detention.
Length of time you can be held: The police can detain you for as long as they like.
 - Section 28: Reason for Detention: The police think you are a danger to the security of the country.
Access to a Lawyer: Yes, but only to help you prepare a statement to the Board of Review to ask it to consider letting you go free.
Length of time you can be held: For as long as the police like.

"AAC 24"

14/4/25

30

Thompson
T. R. R. R.

~~SAAWU~~

SAAWU Meeting

① BSM, NUCAS, COSAS, GPP, GRAVCO, CIM.

② Training = Skills with workers.

Students and workers under the same administration.

iii. Forging of links between students and workers

iv. Ensure co-operation between students and workers

③ Finer details of co-operation to be discussed.

ii.

④ SAAWU contacted Rhodes Administration. A letter of acknowledgement was received from management.

ii. Problems: Division among staff, members senior and junior staff.

iii. Racial division: Coloureds not seeing themselves as part of the (black) workers.

iv. SAAWU asked for co-operation from BSM, NUCAS and CIM in trying to solve the situation of difficulty in organising.

v. It was decided that the organisations represented here should meet again to discuss the same.

Next Meeting: 20/3/25.

1984 was a year of turbulence in education in South Africa. Over 250 000 students took part in a country-wide boycott in demand for democratically elected S.A.C.C.'s. The harsh response of police and educational authorities led to increasing support for the students from parents, workers and community organisations. This, combined with growing anger around rent hikes and wages, led to a series of mass stay-away's involving many thousands of people across the country. Although in many areas students are now back at school, the issues remain unresolved, and we face once again this year that the crisis situation has not abated.

NUSAS EDUCATION ACTION GROUP exists because Nusas believes that education is a central issue in South Africa today. In the different education systems we see the essence and affects of Apartheid clearly exposed. Furthermore, as students in a university system that, for all its liberal aspirations, remains firmly in the tradition of South African education we cannot afford to ignore developments in the broader community outside the University. EDACT' aimed at bringing to campus speakers who can provide a first-hand and in-depth account of events of equal importance in the sphere of education. For the first meeting of the year, we will be focusing on recent developments in the P.O. Uitenhage area, as outlined elsewhere in this pamphlet. Look out for posters.

Issued by Nusas Eduact

"AAR 25" Y. Johnson

FOCUS ON EDUCATION

? WHAT HAPPENED

? WHERE

? WHY

SCHOOLS BOYCOTT

PE AND UITENHAGE

NUSAS EDUCATION ACTION GROUP

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS: PORT ELIZABETH-UITENHAGE

SCHOOLS CRISIS

- 25/2 "Uitenhage High and John Walton were closed last Monday following week-long boycotts sparked by differences over politics and sport" -E.P. Herald
- 21/1 Principal of John Walton High school in Uitenhage refuses permission for SACOS (South African Council of Sport) to use sports fields which they had previously been using
Students go on two-day boycott
- 4/2 Boycotts commence around issues including sports issue as well as dissatisfaction with staff.
- 7/2 Police move in, pupils assaulted
- 10/2 Uitenhage parents elect a committee to approach principal about student grievances
- 17/2 Uitenhage meeting of John Walton parents called by PTA. Meeting called off by principal but reconvened by students.
- 20/2 Uitenhage High and John Walton High elect a parent/student/ teacher committee to co-ordinate events.
- 26/2 UNISCO (United Students Congress) launches at mass meeting.
- 1/3 Three teachers, Mr. Stephen Radcliffe, Mr. Yusuf Nardien and Mr. Ebrahim Wicomb were issued with transfer notices from the Dept. of Education and Culture to Windhoek, Pietersburg and Posmasburg respectively.
Teachers go out on strike in support of transferred teachers.
- 6/3 Pupils from several P.E. High Schools are forcibly prevented by principals and staff from marching to Dower Training.../

College for a mass meeting.
Unisco made a number of demands, only a few of which have so far been met. The three teachers have been unconditionally reinstated, schools have been re-opened and pupils unconditionally re-admitted. Also, the principal of John Walton has taken sick leave and has been replaced by Mr. Nardien

8/3 "The United Students Congress of South Africa however, said it did not regard Mr. Hendrickse's concessions as a victory, as other demands had not been met. 'The struggle continues and the boycott continues', Mr Andrew Zakay said." E.P. Herald

NUSAS EDUCATION ACTION GROUP BRINGS TO RHODES SPEAKERS ON THE CURRENT SITUATION IN P.E. AND UITENHAGE, AS WELL AS THE NATIONAL CONTEXT. COME AND FIND OUT WHAT IS HAPPENING:

VENUE: ARTS MAJOR
TIME: 7.30
DATE: THURSDAY 14 MARCH

SPEAKERS: DEREK SWARTZ
P.E. School - Teacher and U.D.F. Executive Member.
NUSAS NATIONAL SPEAKER

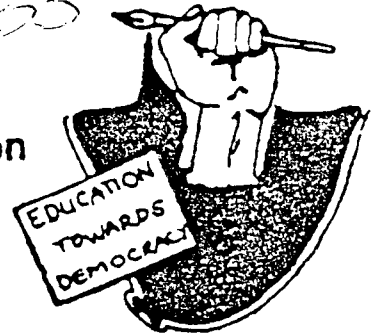
"AAC 27"

AZASO

Azanian Students Organisation

T. Rautava

33



DEAR Comrades, Friends + Fellow Students

The Azanian Students' Organisation (AZASO), which represents students at 35 tertiary institutions throughout South Africa, together with the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) wishes to inform you that 1985 has been declared the year in which the Education Charter campaign is to reach its peak. This falls in line with the AZASO theme for 1985: "ORGANISING FOR A PEOPLES EDUCATION".

The Education Charter Campaign, which has been on our agenda for the past year has been launched for four major reasons:-

- 1) To formulate the demands of students and parents in both recent and past education struggles into a cohesive document which can be used as a rallying point.
- 2) To reach institutions, i.e. Universities, Colleges and Schools throughout South Africa together with the rest of our society in order to make this a democratic and acceptable charter.
- 3) To actively involve parents, workers and the community in the education of its youth.
- 4) To formulate our impression of a future, better and more relevant system of education for all.

The Education Charter Campaign will be a mammoth task and undoubtedly a tedious one. AZASO and COSAS call upon your organisation to open discussion amongst its members and popularise the campaign among your constituency. This is essential due to the fact that there will be a continuous need for direction and encouragement from all organisations viz. Community, Trade Unions, professional educational institutes, Youth, Womens and Political bodies.

The immediate programme that has been set out includes pamphleteering in our communities, universities and schools, meeting with various organisations, developing structures in institutions where they do not exist and other ground work. This will culminate in regional festivals in all regions in the country where Education Charter Regional Committees will be formed to co-ordinate the campaign in their regions. The formation of these committees will spark the actual process of collecting demands from every corner of the country and the process of drafting, amending, ratifying and adopting the charter.

FORWARD TO THE EDUCATION CHARTER.

AAC 29"

Thabane

BLACK STUDENTS MOVEMENT
MEMBERSHIP FORM

We, the oppressed students at Rhodes University, believing that we are members of oppressed communities before we are students, and realising that the education system under which we study trains us to be exploiters and oppressors rather than preparing us to organise for a united non-racial democratic South Africa, hereby resolve to organise all oppressed students on this campus to participate in the broad democratic student movement that exists today, and to forge links with progressive democratic organisations (independent trade unions, community, civic, womens' and youth organisations) and so contribute to the struggle for genuine democracy in South Africa. We therefore resolve to form a democratic students' organisation.

Having noted the above, and further noting that:

1. The name of the organisation shall be the Black Students Movement, hereafter referred to as the B.S.M.
2. Membership is not automatic.
3. The aims and objectives of B.S.M. include:
 - (a) to represent the needs and interests of all Black students of Rhodes and to organise them around such needs and interests.
 - (b) to define a more meaningful and relevant role for Black students on this campus, as well as in the wider social and community fields.
 - (c) to encourage the participation of students in the activities of this organisation and create the channels by which they can fulfil this role.

I,
 NAME OF
 ADDRESS PHONE
 DEGREE AND YEAR

HEREBY DECLARE THAT I UNDERSTAND AND AGREE TO ABIDE BY THE TERMS OF
 MEMBERSHIP AS Laid DOWN BY THE BLACK STUDENTS MOVEMENT (B.S.M.)
 DATE SIGNED

in black institutions of learning and regards this with the contempt it deserves, as we view this as an attempt to subjugate and intimidate black students into inaction so as to render them impotent in the struggle for democracy.

3. AZASO believes that students have the right to organise themselves and demand a relevant education but always realising that the goal of a just education system can only be achieved in a democratic society and that the education struggle will contribute to the establishment of a democratic society.

SPORT

AZASO rejects multi racial sport as we view this as being meant to exploit the presence of black players in these multi racial sporting organisations in order to gain international recognition. We endorse the call by several organisations which has also been taken up by the United Nations Committee against Apartheid to have racist South Africa isolated from international sporting, cultural and economic activity. We urge all international sportsmen, artists, musicians and other personalities to avoid being used as mercenaries of apartheid. We also call upon all peace-loving South Africans to stop supporting all sporting and cultural activities which involve international artists for this can only perpetuate our oppression by giving credibility to these mercenaries of apartheid.

DIALOGUE, NATIONAL

AZASO believes in discussing points of mutual interest, establishing and maintaining working relations with organisations inside the country, whose principles and policies are not in conflict with those of AZASO.

INTERNATIONAL

AZASO fully recognises the need for dialogue with genuinely progressive organisations on the international front, as long as such dialogue shall be based on the principle of mutual respect.

GOVERNMENT-CREATED INSTITUTIONS

AZASO views with scepticism all government-created bodies and believes in principle that the oppressor cannot voluntarily relinquish his privileged position and therefore insists that no government-created institution will ever be instrumental in ushering in total liberation.

AZASO regards all government-created institutions as the apartheid system's strategy to delay our struggle for a democratic society.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

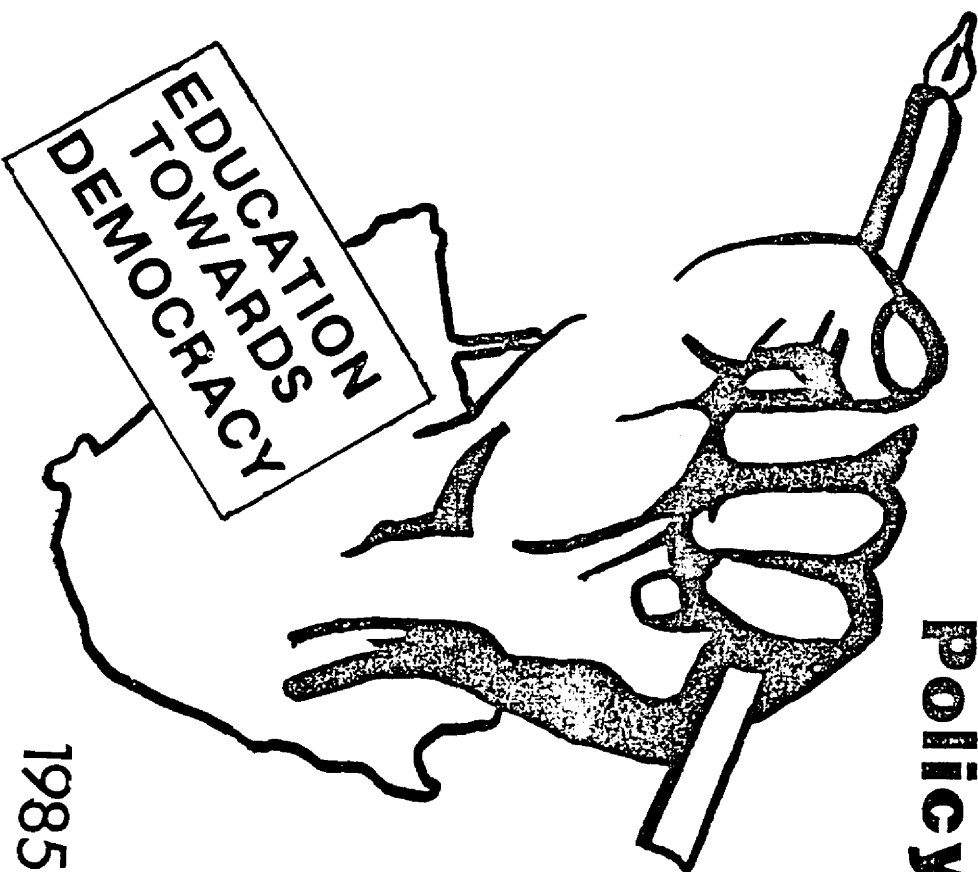
AZASO rejects the practice of foreign investment in South Africa and views this as operative in sustaining the apartheid exploitation system of South Africa and in furthering the super-exploitation of black workers. If progressive organisations are offered facilities by these multinational companies they should only be accepted if there are no strings attached.

AZASO

Azanian Students Organisation

FOR STUDENT UNITY

Constitution and Policy



THE AZANIAN STUDENTS' ORGANISATION (AZASO)

PREAMBLE

Whereas we the Black students of South Africa, realising that we are members of an oppressed community before we are students, and committing ourselves to a non-racial democratic society free of exploitation and national oppression, in which harmony among people will prevail, find it necessary to articulate the aspirations of the oppressed people in a united and organised manner are therefore determined:

- 1 To organise students so that they could take up their demands for a relevant role in society.
- 2 To also organise students so that they could play a more meaningful role in the community in general.

We therefore resolve to found a national students' organisation.

SECTION 1.

Name

The name of the organisation shall be the Azanian Student's Organisation, hereinafter referred to as AZASO.

SECTION 2.

Membership

Membership shall be open to all students in all institutions of higher learning and training and as decided by the GSC. Associate membership conferred to organisations by GSC.

SECTION 3.

Aims and Objectives

1. To unite students of South Africa.
2. To take up demands of students in South Africa.

3. To be the national and international voice of the student community in South Africa.

4. To forge links with all relevant organisations concerned with the liberation of oppressed and exploited people in South Africa.

5. To identify with the liberation of the black worker and strive towards the eradication of their exploitation in the labour field.

6. To strive for the eradication of exploitation of women and sexist attitudes in our society.

7. To strive for a relevant and non-racial education.

SECTION 4.

Annual Congress.

The Annual Congress hereinafter referred to as the AC, shall be the supreme policy-making organ of AZASO. Each branch shall send 3 delegates to the AC.

SECTION 5.

General Students Council (GSC)

The General Students' Council hereinafter referred to as the GSC, shall consist of members of the National Executive Committee and 3 delegates from each branch.

SECTION 6.

The National Executive Committee (NEC).

The National Executive Committee hereinafter referred to as NEC, shall be the President, the Vice-President, the Secretariate consisting of the National Secretary, the Correspondence Secretary and the Minute Secretary, the National Co-ordinator, the Treasurer, Projects Officer and the Women's Organiser.

POLICY

AAC 33

The main guide to AZASO policy is a resolution which was drawn from discussion at the 1st AZASO conference in July, 1981. The resolution reads as follows:

We at the AZASO conference, learning from the struggles of oppressed people in the world against oppression, pertinently in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and realising that they have fought against the system and not against individual Portuguese colonialists or white Rhodesians and noting Samora Machel's statement on racism and capitalist exploitation, "We always say that we are struggling against the exploitation of man by man of which Portuguese colonialism is today the principal expression in our country There are nationalists - some naively, because they do not have a developed class consciousness and others because they are involved in exploitation - who think that the purpose of our struggle should be to establish black power instead of white power, and to elect or appoint blacks to various political, administrative, economic and other posts which are now held by whites. Their ultimate aim is to 'Africanise' exploitation. For them our struggle should be a struggle between black power and white power, whereas for us the struggle is between the power of exploiters and people's power. A black state of rich and powerful men in which the minority decides and imposes its will would be the continuation in a new form of the situation against which we are struggling".

We wish to dispel the myth that all blacks are workers, whilst we confirm that black workers in South Africa are the most exploited and therefore the vanguard in the national struggle for democracy.

We therefore resolve that:

1. AZASO urges the oppressed community to take cognisance of the above and support those who have already taken this position to confirm that we are struggling against the system and not individual whites.
2. We must seek a working policy relating directly to the struggle of the workers as conducted by the progressive trade union movement.
3. Since the success of our struggle depends upon effective mobilisation of all people committed to democracy, we call for genuine unity of the oppressed against the oppressive system.

EDUCATION

1. AZASO regards the present form of education as a kind of education that prepares black people to be tools of the system and obedient followers, and a kind of education that aims at dividing black people firstly into racial and ethnic units and secondly into classes which seek to make us ineffective as a force against the present system.

2. AZASO condemns the presence of uniformed gun-toting servicemen