Ea 1. 14.5. 2 ANC. (general)

ON THE STRUGGLE AGAINST PASSES!

11. Is this a new strugglo?

The struggle against passes has gone on, sometimes fiercer, sometimes quieter for many years. The new round of struggle which is opening as a result of the threat to extend the passes to African women, does not mark the beginning of the struggle but only a new phase. It opens up the possibility of widening and making changes in the whole struggle against passes and of rousing great sections of the people for the struggle.

2. Can victory be won in a single battle?

3. Is the present struggle item of any importance?

The present structe against passes for women can well prove to be the decisive turning point of the whole long-drawn out war. There is no aspect of the pass system which will cause such bitter opposition as this; and the present situation therefore enables us to bring thousands of new militant fighters into the struggle, to rouse those who have become accustomed to and tolerant of the pass laws for a new effort and to awaken

the conscience and the resistance of those sections of the people maximum and white, coloured, Indian who do not themselves directly suffer under these laws.

4. Is this a struggle of the women alone?

Clearly the women are in the front rank of the battles now opening. They are the victims the government has singled out for its latest attack. Dut the struggle is not one for women alone. It is one in which women and men must join together, each helping, assisting and encouraging the other as the circumstance demands. By themselves, the women can perhaps resist the latest attacks. But their resistance would be stronger and lead more surely to victory if the men-folk fight with them. But even a temporary victorious resistance of the women to the present attack will not end the struggle the pass laws. Alone, it will only postpone the day of the attack till the government can muster greater force. It will only be a breathing space before a new attack in a new direction. This must be a joint campaign of men and women, whose aim is to end the pass system and the government which upholds it.

5. Is the slogan 'Women shall not carry passes!' correct?

It is argued by some, that the present battles will be decided, won or lost on the question of whether the women folk take the new passes. Therefore, it is argued, the political line of the campaign must be encourage women under no circumstances to accept the passes. From this line of policy, it is clear, developes the concept that the pass-laws can be fought and beaten only by acts of passive resistance - individual or collective - by acts of steadfest refusal on the part of the women to accept the new passes. No one can deny that such acts would be of tremendous significance, advancing the of the people and giving new moral and enthusiasm to the whole campaign. Bothing should therefore be said or done which would encourage such acts of defiance, passive resistance.

But this is not the only way to fight, nor even the last way. Evenwidespread acts of passive resistance alone cannot, in the long run, deter the government from its course, if it is determined to use all its force, wountentix and power to enforce This was one of the lessons taught us by rhw Western its will. not forcet. We Areas Removal Campaign, in which we we must not let our enthusiasm blind us to the prospects of everwhelming government force - mass deportations, seckings from jobs, evictions from houses etc - which can be unb ashed against passive resisters, to break their resistance. Passive resistance is good, effective, valuable at the right time, in the right circumstances. But is is not the only way. And those who hold it out and despair, and to their loss of confidence in our movement.

6. What other slogans can be advanced?

each of which wat have its place. Pass laws can be fought by demonstrations and strikes, by petitions and meetings, by boycott and resistance and disobedience, by active struggle as well as passive. Which of these ways is last? This can only be concieved in the precise circumstances in which we find ourselves in each area at any one time. Sometimes one and sometimes another, we must learn from the errors of the Bantu Education and Western Areas Campaign not to be rigid, formal tied by pre-concieved ideas about the only possible way to forms of action which do not fit the circumstances. We must be ready to use any and every means of struggle which are appropriate and possible at any time and which advance us to our goal.

The campaign against the new passes for women must not therefore be allowed to stand or fall by the success or failure of passive resistance by the women. The campaign must be conducted - as befits a long-drawn out war - with flexibility and skill, now using one weapon, now another, now passive, now active. The blogan to be instilled into the minds of the

masses is not therefore x 'the wemen shall not carry passes' but rather 'We shall struggle every inch of the way, against the passes', ' down with pass laws'.

7. How do we decide what precise action to take?

We must rely on the good sense, responsibility and flexibility of our leaders both national and provincial, but more especialty local leaders, they must wiegh up at every stage of the campaign what the state of organisation and preparedness is. What are the people ready to do? What sactic will meet withthe united support of the people and carry forward the There must be no reckless, 'militant sounding' calls struggle. to action which are not attuned to the maxistancreactions and state of militancy of the people. We mist beware of calls to action which do not lead all the people into action but serve only to cut the militant vanguard off from the masses. we must be active, organising, explaining, agitating the people, preparing them for struggle. And we must be bold, when the time for action comes. Mass work, mass agitation, leading to struggle this is the A.B.C. of Congress policy of the ker pass laws.

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TREASON TRIAL, 1956 1961

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