

# 'THEY'LL STARVE US TO DEATH'

Bread price rise



OUR plates are emptier.

## MISSING



PEBCO president Godolozzi at a CAHAC rents meeting in Mitchells Plain in January 1982.

### What happened to Godolozzi, Hashe, Galela?

MYSTERY surrounds the disappearance of three Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation leaders who went missing on Wednesday May 8.

The missing men are PEBCO president Qaqawuli Godolozzi, Secretary Siphon Hashe and organiser Champion Dalela. They were last seen just before going off to fetch a passenger at Port Elizabeth Airport.

Families and friends of the Pebco leaders are worried. They say the disappearance reminds them of Siphwe Mtimkhulu who also went missing in April 1982 after being released from detention. Mtimkhulu has not been seen again.

Mr Godolozzi's mother has in the meantime received an anonymous telephone call. The caller said she would never see her son again as he had been burnt alive.

The UDF (Pebco is an affiliate), is also troubled.

Says Henry Fazi, UDF Eastern Cape Vice-President:

"We cannot accept that people can just vanish without trace. We are concerned about the fate of the three Pebco leaders.

Eastern Cape police say the three men are not in detention.

A spokesperson said: "We do not know where they are."



THE Freedom Charter, adopted at Kliptown 30 years ago, is again being popularised, through pamphlets, T-shirts and banners like this one.

## CAMPAIGN TO MARK 30TH YEAR OF FREEDOM CHARTER

PREPARATIONS are under way nationally for a massive celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Freedom Charter.

Organisations supporting the Freedom Charter are coming together to discuss how the Charter can be taken into every home in the country.

30 years ago on 26 June 1955, the Freedom Charter was adopted as the people's document for a free South Africa. 3 000 delegates - workers, residents, students and youth - representing people's organisations in the urban and rural areas attended the Congress of the People in Kliptown where the

Freedom Charter was adopted.

The demands which the Freedom Charter contain came from the oppressed people themselves. Thousands of demands were collected by volunteers. Other demands were sent to the offices of the organisations involved in the campaign.

In the Transvaal a Freedom Charter committee made up of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Release Mandela committee, Anti-PC and JODAC has been formed. Also included are representatives from student, youth and women's organisations. Already 100 000 pamphlets have

been distributed to popularise the Freedom Charter. On 1 May, Workers Day, 50 000 pamphlets were handed out. The pamphlets showed the link between workers' demands and the demands in the Freedom Charter. T-shirts and beautiful Freedom Charter posters have also been produced. A big rally is planned for 26 June.

The Natal Freedom Charter Committee has also launched its campaign with pamphlets. Many other activities are planned to lead up to 26 June (Freedom Day), the anniversary of the Freedom Charter.

"THE government is trying to starve us to death."

This is the response to the announcement that the bread price may rise by as much as 50 percent.

This increase would be because the government is not going to increase the subsidy on bread.

This means that white bread could go up to 90 cents (from 60 cents) and brown bread to 60 cents (from 40 cents).

### STAPLE FOOD

Community and union organisers point out that bread is the staple food of many workers.

"The government and the farmers will once again be taking the food out of the mouths of our children," said one organiser.

The rise in the cost of bread will push up the inflation and cost of living rate. Workers will be able to buy less with their little wages.

The bread price has gone up more than most other things. About ten years ago, a loaf of white bread cost 15 cents while a loaf of brown bread cost 13 cents.

### MORE RISES

Food prices are rising daily and more rises are expected.

Apart from the bread price increase, the price of milk is expected to rise. Maize is expected to go up by about 10 percent.

"While the government has lots of money to spend on guns and tanks, they say they have no money for the real economic problems of the people, like unemployment, low wages and the high cost of living," said one organiser.



## INSIDE GRASSROOTS

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# NOT SO (FAN)TASTIC

SOME brands of rice which presently sell for R1,59 per 2 kg may soon sky-rocket in price.

This follows moves by Tastic Rice (South Africa's largest company) to get the Government to increase the import duty on rice by about 20 cents.

Marketing of rice is largely controlled by S Weinstein and Co., an American-owned company. This company sells Tastic and Aunt Caroline brands of rice.

However, in the last 15 years, the popularity of Tastic rice, which is imported from America, has been strongly challenged by rice imported from Thailand. The Thai rice which is marked under brand names such as Sampan, sells for R1,59 per 2 kg. Tastic sells for between R2,99 and R3,69 per 2kg.

The move by Tastic to have huge export duties imposed on the Thai rice has greatly angered the Western Cape Traders Association and local importers of Thai rice.

At a press conference held last week, the WCTA told Grassroots;

"This is an attempt to create a monopoly on rice. Once competition in the rice trade has been done away with, nothing will stop Tastic from pushing the price of rice higher and higher."

At present Black workers especially are suffering under controlled price increases. The bread price may increase soon by up to 30c. A huge price increase in rice is only bound to increase the hardship of workers.

## Traders plan action on rice price rise

A local trader said; "Tastic only seems to be concerned about their profits. They don't seem to care about the burden that a rice price increase will place on the poor."

Grassroots also spoke to a local importer of rice, Mr M Ghiwala.

According to him, "all rice is rice". It has the same vitamins. We refuse to handle American rice because the Thai rice is so much cheaper and of the same quality."

Mr Ghiwala says there are two reasons for Tastic's call for higher import duties . . . "to squeeze out the small rice operator and create a monopoly in rice."

### Advice

THE Advice office of the Atlantis Civic Association, will open on June 1.

The Advice Office will be at the Methodist Church, in Athens Avenue, Section C, Atlantis (near Checkers and Edinburg Place).

The office will be open between 8 am and 1 pm every Saturday morning.

## Labour Party civic rejected in 'Plain

THE new Mitchells Plain Ratepayers' Association is just the Labour Party in disguise.

This was said at a meeting of the Rocklands Ratepayers' Association, which is affiliated to the Mitchells Plain Co-ordinating Committee (MPCC) and the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (CAHAC).

The MPRA, which has admitted having many Labour Party members, was formed at a secret meeting last month. They released a press statement after the meeting to announce their executive.

They were immediately attacked as the Labour Party trying to get in by the back door.

The people of Mitchells Plain overwhelmingly rejected the Labour Party and the new "coloured" parliament in the elections last year. Only one percent of those who could vote, went to the polls.

On the executive of the MPRA are known Labour Party supporters, including Sylvia Landers whose husband is the "MP" for the area. Mr Landers spoke at the launching meeting of the MPRA.

The democratic organisations in Mitchells Plain see the MPRA as an attempt by the government to force their puppets on the people, by forming a

management committee or a local authority for the area.

For many years now the democratic organisations, like the MPCC have been leading the people of Mitchells Plain.

At the Rocklands Ratepayers meeting on Sunday May 18, it was decided to reject the new MPRA.

The meeting called on the City Council to have no dealings with this body.

The meeting also called on the people of Mitchells Plain to con-

tinue supporting the democratic organisations like the MPCC and its affiliates, which includes the Rocklands Ratepayers' Association.

The meeting was addressed by members of the Rocklands Ratepayers' Association, the Rocklands branch of the Cape Youth Congress, a local Anglican priest and a member of the Clothing Workers' Union.

Problems raised at the meeting include the lack of community facilities, the unemployment problem and evictions.



## Protest at Treason Trial

HUNDREDS demonstrated outside the Maritzburg Supreme Court on Monday May 20 when 16 United Democratic Front and Natal Indian Congress leaders appeared on charges of treason.

The demonstrators sang freedom songs at the entrance of the court, which was heavily guarded by the police. Nine people were arrested.

The treason trial was adjourned until July 11.

Those appearing are Mr Mawalan Ramgobin, 52, Mr Chanderdo Sewpershad, 43, Mr Moorogih Jayahajapathy Naidoo, 53, Dr Essop Essak Jassat, 52, Dr Dundubela Aubrey Mokoena, 52, Mr Ephraim Curtis Mkondo, 56, Mr Archibald Joseph Gumede, 70, Mr Devadas Paul David, 40 Mrs Albertina Sisulu, 66, the Rev Frank Chikane, 34, Mr Cassiem Saloojee, 49, Professor Ismail Mohammed, 54, and four

members of the South African Allied Worker's Union, Mr Sisa Njikaleni, 29, Mr Sam Kikine, 36, Mr Isaac Ngcobo, 36, and national chairman, Mr Thozamile Gqweta.

Our picture shows Albertina Sisulu, a national president of the UDF and one of the accused, with her granddaughter.

## 'HANDS OFF MALINDI'

THE United Democratic Front has demanded that the police stay away from the UDF's Western Cape president Mr Zollie Malindi.

Security police raided the UDF's office recently. It is believed they were looking for documents in connection with Mr Malindi's election to the UDF's executive.

Mr Malindi is a listed person and may not be quoted. Some listed people cannot belong to organisations or hold office in organisations.

In a statement, the UDF said Mr Malindi, 61, is a dedicated leader who is highly respected by young and old in the community.

Mr Malindi started getting involved in organisations and political activity in 1946. He was a worker at a hairdresser at the time.

He joined a trade union called the National Union of Distributive Workers. Joe Moroleng was the secretary of this union.

This union had to split in racial groups because of apartheid. The African group was called African Commercial and Distributive Workers' Union.

When a vigilante group was formed in Athlone, Zollie Malindi was elected secretary.

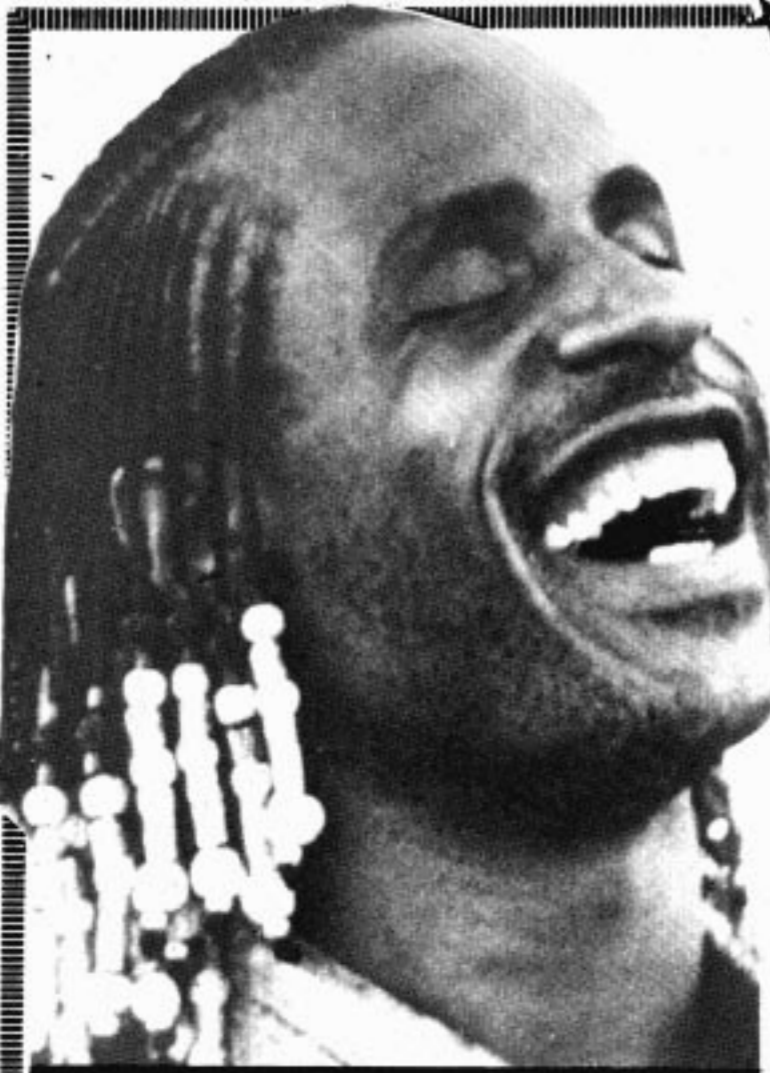
He later joined the African National Congress. He became the Athlone branch secretary and a member of the regional committee.

He was then elected as regional president.

Mr Malindi was banned in 1962. Before this banning order expired, he was given a five year banning which expired in 1968. He was listed in 1967.

His last banning order expired in 1973.

Mr Malindi was elected as Western Cape president of the UDF earlier this year. He was also elected onto the national executive of the UDF.



Stevie Wonder sings at UN

## 'Don't ban my songs, BAN APARTHEID'

STEVIE WONDER has done it again - this time at the United Nations.

The blind singer paid a tribute to Nelson Mandela when he addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations recently.

Wonder was honoured on his 35th birthday by the UN Committee Against Apartheid.

He sang a few songs at the UN, including the very popular I Just Called To Say I Love You, which he sang with Roberta Flack. They added the words "Nelson Mandela, we just called to say we love you" to the song.

Stevie Wonder's music has been banned by the SABC but he is still very popular in South Africa.

He told the UN that he dedicated his Oscar to Nelson Mandela because "it was just love from one person to another".

He said South Africa should not ban his songs, but they should ban apartheid.

"Wait until they hear the song on my next album called 'Apartheid Is Wrong, Wrong, Wrong.'"

"The solution is not banning the music, but banning the reason," he said.

# Fired, but determined

"I DON'T feel sorry," says Isaac Phoko, the Atlantis man who lost his job because he wore a UDF badge to work.

Isaac, 22, lost his job at ADE on Friday May 3 after he refused to

take off a UDF badge when told to do so by his bosses.

His problems started on Tuesday April 30 when he first wore his badge to work.

"I was called in by

the immediate superior, Mr Moodey, and warned that I was abusing and misusing company property by wearing the badge on my over-all.

"They later agreed that I could wear the badge on my own clothes when I pointed out that there were no laws prohibiting the wearing of badges at work," says Isaac.

Eventually I had to decide whether I would

allow them to dictate to me. I felt I wanted to wear the badge, that there was nothing wrong with wearing the badge, and that I had my convictions."

Isaac was given a final warning on the Thursday. On the Friday he decided to wear it again. He was called into the office and fired.

Isaac has now sought legal advice on the matter.

## Children's Festival

A BIG Children's Festival is to be held on June 2. That day is the International Children's Day.

The Festival is organised by Molo Songo-

lolo and Upbeat magazine. It will be held at the Hanover Park Civic Centre.

If you want to know more, you can phone 45-6083 or 66-8615.

# 'LET THERE BE JUSTICE'

"ANDRIES RADITSELA lived in the worker struggle. He died in circumstances shrouded in secrecy. We demand that those responsible for his death be brought to justice."

This was said by the Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU) after the death of Mr Raditsela, a few hours after being questioned by police. Mr Raditsela was on the Central Committee of Fosatu.

He is one of at least three people known to have died recently after being held by police.

The others are SIPHO MUTSI, 20, a branch organiser of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS); and BHEKI MVULANE, 18, who allegedly died after being assaulted.

A Fosatu pamphlet said that Mr Raditsela died of head injuries on Monday May 6 at Baragwanath Hospital, Soweto. From Saturday May 4 to shortly before his death, he had been in police custody. He was in perfect health before being taken into custody.

"Twenty-nine-year-old Andries Raditsela leaves his wife, a seven-month-old baby, parents and a brother who were all dependant on his wages.

"Andries was a senior shop steward at Dunlop in Benoni and was an active worker leader. He sat on both the Transvaal Branch Executive Committee and the National Executive Committee of the Chemical Workers Industrial Union. He was also active in FOSATU. In 1984 he was the Transvaal Regional Chairman and this year was elected Vice-Chairman. He also sat on the FOSATU Executive and Central Committee. For Andries, the wider unity of the working class was crucial and he was active in trying to bring this about.

"Andries was taken into police custody while visiting a friend's house near where he lives in Tsakane. According to reports, a police hippo drew up outside the house on Saturday morning.

## How did Mutsi, Mvulane, Raditsela die?

Police in riot gear got out. They seemed to think that Andries had stolen the car he was using. In fact, FOSATU had hired the car for him.

"At about 9 a.m., the police put him into a hippo and took him away. At lunchtime, Andries' parents tracked him down to the Administration Board Offices in Tsakane. He could not stand or talk properly.

"Police said Andries was being detained, not for car theft, but under section 50 of the Internal Security Act. While in police custody, he was admitted to hospital with serious head injuries. On Monday, shortly before he died, the police withdrew the detention order, the FOSATU pamphlet said.

Mr Siphon Mutsi died in police custody on Saturday May 4. According to police Mr Mutsi was taken into custody in Odendaalsrus for questioning. He died in Bloemfontein's Pelonomi Hospital "after going into convulsions while sitting in a chair". Police said his convulsions started while he was "having his particulars taken".

A COSAS statement said the government was using violence to suppress the voice of the majority". They called on police to leave the townships.

Since then the Attorney-General of the Free State, has decided *no-one* will be charged for Mutsi's death.



A BOARD official fills in the 18-month permit for a resident who moved to Site C.



WCAB chief Timo Bezuidenhout in full cry on the first day of the removals to Khayelitsha Site C.



ONE of the tents put up at Site C Khayelitsha.

## Site C - disguised forced removals

SITE C at Khayelitsha is another tactic by the government to implement influx control.

This was said by Zoe Kota, Western Cape publicity secretary of United Democratic Front.

Ms Kota said that Site C would be used by the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) and the government as a screening area.

"All the people considered by them to be

illegals would be in one area, making it easier for them to control people and deport them to different bantustans.

"The government says the people will be given permits for 18 months. If they get jobs within that period, their permits will be extended. That is an utter lie.

"In the Western Cape with its high unemployment rate, some people have been looking for work for

years. Also, the government have been warning employers not to employ without rights. One can see that they are really tightening up the screws in terms of job opportunities."

Ms Kota also questioned the government's commitment to giving people decent housing.

"There are many empty spaces in the townships where they could have built proper brick houses.

"The UDF demands that people should be given the right to stay and work in places of their choice. Site C is far from places of work. People have to pay high transport costs.

"Site C is not a solution to the housing problem.

"Although the government says that the people are moving voluntarily, we see it as forced removals in disguise.

"They are cheating people by saying they are giving people rights. But we know what they are up to. They are trying to divide our people into legal and illegals. All our people were born and bred in South Africa. None of them are illegal," she said.

# ABAFUDUKI KUBA BETHANDA

URULUMENTE uqalile ukufudusela abantu kwindawo ekuthiwa ngu Site C eKhayelitsha. Lonto ayithethu kuthi abantu bayakholwa yi Khayelitsha kwaye bonke bazakuya khona. U Grassroots uqwalasela eminye yemibuzo urulumente angayiphenduliyo.

Ingaba okukufuduswa abantu bayazifunele? Sikholelwa ukuba abantu benziwe kukungabinceda.

(a) Inyaniso yona yeyokuba kulungiswe amakhulu amathathu eziza kusenzelwa abahlali base Crossroads endala.

(b) Yona ipemti leenyanga eziyi 18 ilungiselelwa abantu baka Site C kuphela.

(c) Uninzi lwamalungu ankokheli zivumileyo ukufuduka khange zibazise abantu bazo.

(d) Kwaye kukho ukuraneleka kokunyaba nobuqhetseba kuyo

yonke lento.

Kutheni abanye abantu bevumile ukufuduka?

Ngenxa yeemeko nokungabinandawo nolwazi lwezinto abantu abaziqibeli. Abanye beva kusithiwe e Magopa abantu bazifudukela abazi ukuba kukhomiqathango nazinyanzalo ezazivela ngaphandle zisiza kurulumente ukuba aququke.

Yintoni Yona lepemti yenyanga eziyi 18? Ezizikhu tshwa phantsi komthetho u Section 10 (1) (d) wommandla wedolophu ongoka Site C kuphela. Zinakukhushwa okanye ziroxiswe ngokweminqweno yomphathiswa.

Ezipemti zakha zaphumela i Crossroads nog 1979 yengokuba ngoku zikhutshelwa abahlali bezindawo Nyanga Extension, Nyanga Bush, ne Cathedral group. Ezizipe-meti ayingomalungelo. Umz: - i

New Cross yona ayiwi phantsi kwen-tengondlu le bathi yi 99 year lease.

Yintoni ezakwenzeka emva kwalepemeti yenyanga ezilushumi elinesibhozo elinesibhozo. Mhlawumbi uDr Viljoen uzakubangathi uya-zitsala intambo. Amalungelo akux-homekeka kwizindlu nakwimisebenzi. Emva kwezinyanga zilishumi elinesibhozo abahlali bakwa Site C basenokwamnekeleka okanye bakhutshelwe ngaphandle kommandla wedolophu.

Ingaba yena losite akazukuzala nyengezinye indawo?

Izindlu zangase ezisetyenziswa zintsapho ngentsapho ingaba zingqulelo ezo? Ingaba lento ikukuzabalazo nokunyamezela siyitolika njani?

Kuba ngoku ababanyamezeleyo bangafuniyo ukufuduka babizwa ngamagama-ngamagama abantu abathintela urulumente ekulungisemi

# Workers put off work daily

# DO YOU KNOW YOUR RIGHTS?

WHILE hundreds of workers are being put off almost daily, many workers still do not know their rights when they are retrenched.

An organiser for the Clothing Workers' Union said that in the clothing industry, many bosses put off workers without notice or explanation and also tried to confuse workers by making them feel sorry for them (the bosses).

### NO MONEY

"The bosses say they must put off workers because they don't have money or they haven't made the profits they expected. What about the workers who have to survive and support families on next to nothing" she said.

The organiser said Clowu received calls almost daily from workers who were retrenched and needed help

"Recently, we had the situation in Atlantis where 270 workers were put off at Lawrence Fashions. The workers came to work that Friday morning to find the gates were locked. They were told by the manager that they had to go back at two o'clock for their wages.

### ELECTED COMMITTEE

"The workers were left sitting outside for almost the whole day. There was no explanation.

"We at Clowu were called in to help. We spoke to the people and they decided to elect a committee to negotiate on their behalf.

"The committee had to speak to the bosses

and get them to pay the workers the money they were owed.

"The workers also organised a public meeting on May 1 where they could inform other workers of their situation.

"Another example of how the bosses are just retrenching people left, right and centre is what happened at Rex Trueform in Wynberg.

### FACTORY CLOSED

"About 150 workers were put off on Tuesday May 14. The factory was also closed. No explanation was given to the workers. There were also manager and supervisors among the retrenched.

"Some of the workers were quite upset at what happened. They could not control themselves. They were all left congregating outside. Tempers rose and some workers started stoning the bosses' office.

"The police were called in to disperse the workers.

### SERIOUS PROBLEM

"This again shows how serious the problem is. And while this is happening, we find that the Garment Workers' Union is also trying to confuse the workers. They are trying to get the workers to sympathise with the bosses. But who sympathises with the workers and their families?

"Clowu is asking all workers who are retrenched or who suspect that retrenchments will take place at their factory, to contact us at our office. The workers can phone 46-8084 or 46-8085. Then we can together work out what to do about it."

## Workers to go on strike

About 2 000 workers at the Corobrik plants may go on strike if their wage demands are not met.

This would be a legal strike because the workers and their union, the General Workers' Union had gone through all the official procedures with the bosses.

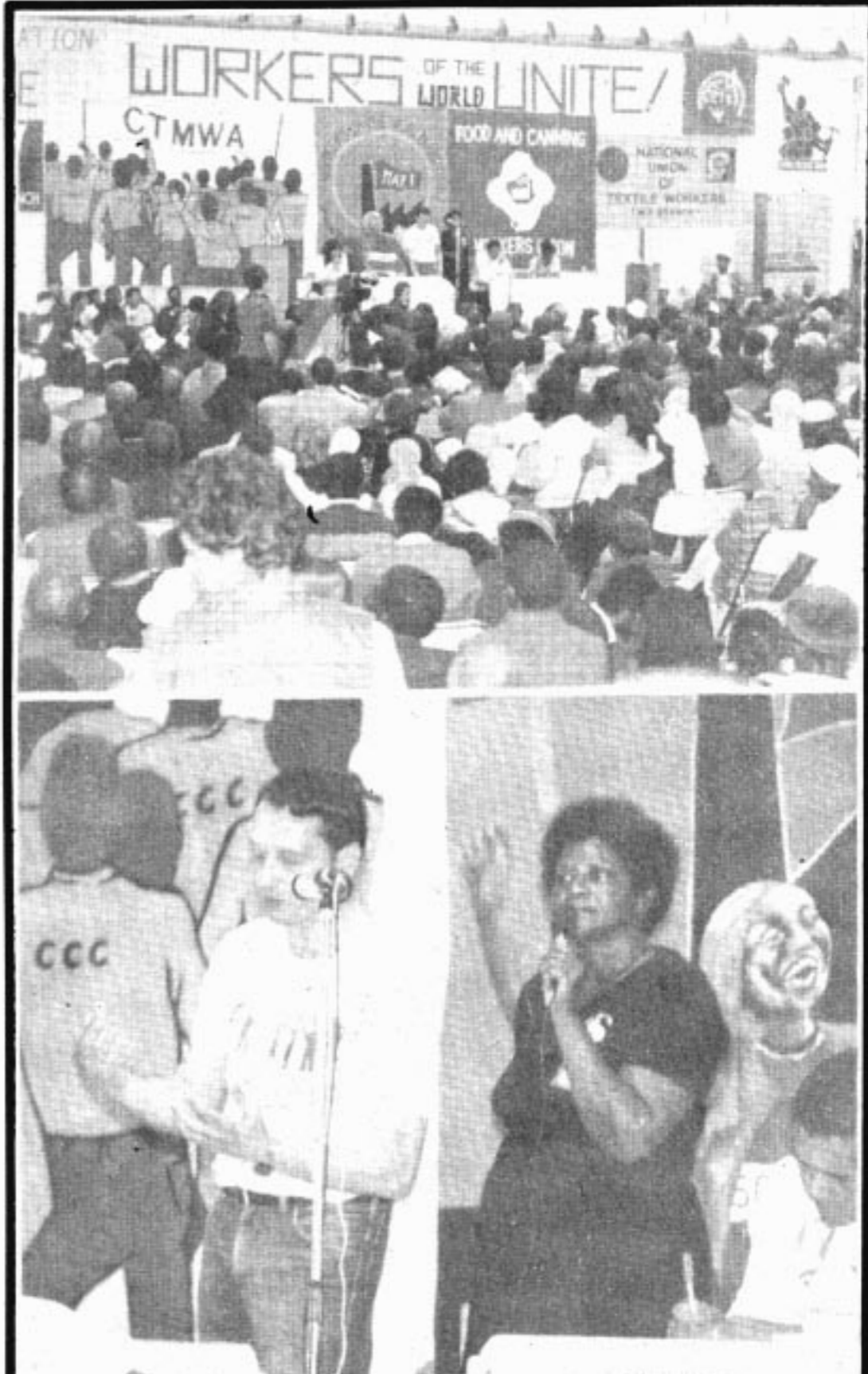
The union is holding strike ballots at Corobrik's four plants in the Western Cape and one in Maritzburg.

The workers are demanding an increase of

about 40 percent on their present minimum wage. Corobrik is only offering 14 - 17% increases.

At another brick-making company, Crammix Ltd., the General Workers' Union reached a wage agreement on behalf of about 250 workers.

The workers at Crammix would receive increases of 25 percent on the minimum wage for each grade. The minimum increase is 30 cents an hour.



JOHN ERNTSZEN of the CTMWA speaks at the May Day meeting organised by the unions who are to form part of the new federation of unions.

## May 1: the worker's day

ALL workers should get a public holiday on May 1 next year, the hundredth anniversary of May Day (International Workers' Day).

This was said at a May Day rally held in Rocklands Civic Centre on May 1. The meeting was organised by the seven unions in the Western Cape who are part of the planned new union federation.

The unions are the Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association; Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa; the Food and Canning Workers' Union; General Workers' Union; the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union; the National Union of Textile Workers and the Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union.

"May Day is our day," said Mr John Ernstzen of the 11400-strong CTMWA. "We have come together to show our solidarity, to show that we can stand together. We have come to say that we are fighting for our rights," he said.

Mr Ernstzen said he was proud to be involved in the workers' struggle.

"Not because it is nice to be a worker, but

because workers have decided in their thousands: We have waited too long. We are going to do something about our problems.

"But May Day is not like other holidays when we are expected just to celebrate. On May Day we must remember. We will never be able to forget the workers of Uitenhage, Tembisa, Crossroads, Cradock, Kwazulu and all those other places. May Day is a day when we say Aluta Continua - the struggle continues.

"On May Day we say to the workers in Uitenhage and elsewhere - we are with you. We are involved in one struggle. To the government we say - when you killed children in Langa and in Crossroads, you killed OUR children.

Mr Ernstzen said workers should join unions and the unions should form a federation to fight together for workers' rights.

"The federation should not only be an ornament. It must be like a vehicle that we can use to transport us to victory."

He said May Day was a day to remember martyrs in the struggle, like Neil Aggett who

died in detention. It is also a day for workers to dedicate themselves to further struggle.

He called on all to celebrate and congratulate SACTU (th SA Congress of Trade Unions) on its 30th anniversary this year.

"We are proud of the fact that we are Sactu's children. Sactu taught us many lessons ever since 1955 when it was born. Sactu taught us that May Day must be rooted in struggle. It cannot be separated from struggle."

Mr Ernstzen said Sactu had fought for a living wage since it was formed. Workers were still fighting for a living wage today.

"Workers were also demanding decent housing and proper education. Workers had many problems. They cannot afford to send their children to school. They cannot afford the high cost of transport. Cost of living is high. Something must be done about this."

Mr Ernstzen said that workers in South Africa did not have a holiday to call their own. He said one of the tasks of the unions would be to fight for May 1 to be declared a holiday.

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Overcrowding, Unemployment worsens in Hout Bay

# WHY MUST WE LIVE LIKE THIS?

ACROSS the bay from Chapmans Peak lies the township of Hout Bay. The 10 000 people who make up the harbour community were moved there many years ago from places where they lived in relative comfort.

Looking across from Chapmans Peak, the harbour area appears peaceful and scenic. But a Grassroots visit to the area revealed a totally different picture.

Poverty is on the increase in Hout Bay. Unemployment is rising while overcrowding has become unbearable.

More than 500 families are looking for homes. In many houses, there are two or three families.

In one of the houses which has two bedrooms, lives 27 people.

People are finding it difficult to afford the high rents and the houses are in a bad state.

The lack of decent homes for the squatters of Disa River, Kadotsloot and Dawids Kraal, is one of the problems to which the Divisional Council has given no attention.

On this page, the people of Hout Bay speak about their problems.



Toestande in Houtbaai is baie sleg, soos ons hier kan sien.



Deel van die Anthony gesin by Disa River

## 'Ons bly net hier in Disa River'

"ONS gaan nie Phillipi toe nie. Hulle moet my liefers doodmaak, maar ons en ons kinders bly net hier in Disa River."

Ouma Lillian Anthony, 66, is ernstig as sy praat. Sy en haar man, Oupa Frazer, woon al jare in Disa River met hulle kinders, kleinkinders en agter kleinkinders.

"As hulle ons ordentlike huise gee, sal ons trek. Maar ons trek nie van een hok na 'n ander hok nie," sê Ouma Lillian.

Ouma Lillian het vir haar hele lewe in Houtbaai gewoon. Haar ouers was ook in Houtbaai begrawe.

Die afgelope paar jaar was baie swaar vir die squatters van Disa River. Polisie en Afdelings Raad werkers het op verskeie geleenthede probeer om die



Fraser Anthony woon met sy hele gesin in Disa River

squatters te forseer om na Phillipi te trek. Daar was 'n tyd toe hulle huise heeltemal plat gegooi was.

Maar die mense van Disa River staan vas. Hulle weier om rondgestoot te word.

Soos Ouma Lillian sê: "Hier gaan ons bly indien ons goeie huise kry. Al wat ons verlang is ordentlike huise waar ons in rus en vrede ons kinders kan grootmaak."



Mrs. Evelyn Thomas (far right), lives with 26 other people in a 2 bed roomed house in Q block.

## PEOPLE SPEAK OF LIFE IN HOUT BAY

WHEN everyone's at home at Mr Karools David's place in Borkum Plek, Hout Bay, there is no place to move.

68 year-old pensioner Mr Davids has 14 men, women and children living in his two-bedroomed house. Mr Davids says; "Ons sukkel. Van ons slaap op die grond, anders op die 'sofa' en 'wall-bed'. Ons moet oor mekaar klim."

Mr Davids' daughter and three children are also living with him. She has been looking for a house for more than seven years.

"Die Council veroorsaak hierdie probleme Ek kan nie glo dat hulle nie genoeg geld het nie. Waar gaan al onse rent?"

"Maar hulle moet ons gelos het waar ons eers gewoon het. Ons mense het hulle eie huise gehad. Ons het groot grond gehad. Ons kon huise vir ons families op die grond gebou het. Jy kon hoenders en ander

diere aangehou het." Avril Thomas lived in a house with 27 other people. The house in Q block was always full. People slept 'like sardines'. Avril told Grassroots that there were always arguments because many people wanted to iron, cook and wash at the same time.

In another house in U Block, there are 17 people. A woman who lives here called Millie says that there are 11 people in one room; she, her husband and three children sleep on the floor. They have been living like this for years. They have no privacy.

Mr Patrick Presence of the Hout Bay Action Committee said the following about the housing problems in Hout Bay:

"Dis uiters ongesond vir mense om so te bly - veral vir mense wat in huise bly waar daar nie badkamers is nie."



Mnr. Karools Davids buite sy huis op die vierde verdieping.



Patrick Presence - lid van die Houtbaai Aksie komitee

## Inwoners neem aksie

ONS will huise, sekuriteit en gerief hé. Dit is die eise van die Houtbaai Aksiekomitee.

In Houtbaai is daar 'n ernstige tekort aan huise. Daar is definitief geen sekuriteit en gerief nie.

Die Aksiekomitee was in 1982 deur die Inwoners in die lewe geroep om te veg vir 'n beter lewe vir die hawe gemeenskap.

Die Aksiekomitee het sterk ondersteuning uit die gemeenskap gekry. Die lede het besluit om onmiddellik 'n veldtog te loods waarin hulle eis dat die Afdelings Raad hulle stukkende huise moet regmaak.

Sedert daardie tyd het die Aksiekomitee

baie ander probleme in die area aangepak. Die Aksiekomitee is ook 'n lid van die Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (Cahac) wat 'n affiliaat is van die United Democratic Front (UDF).

Weens die ernstige behuisings probleme in Houtbaai, is die aksiekomitee druk besig met die veldtog vir huise, sekuriteit en gerief.

Die behuisings situasie veroorsaak geweldige lyding vir die hawe gemeenskap asook die squatters van Disa River en Kadotsloot.

"Die sukses van die veldtog hang af van die mense," sê 'n lid van die Aksiekomitee. "Die komitee kan net aksie neem as die besluite van die gemeenskap kom."

**'We want houses now'**

"THE people of Hout Bay realise that we cannot wait for the Council to one day decide to build houses. We have to put pressure on them."

These are the words of a member of the Hout Bay Action Committee. He said:

More than 500 families need homes. Now Council wants to build 101 maisonnettes. They say they want to build in five years time. But how many families will be on the waiting-list then . . . 800 to 1 000 maybe. Council will then say they cannot cope with the situation.

So we must put pressure on them now. We want money for houses to be set aside by the next financial year.



**Comment**

# No time for disunity

LATELY there have been many reports of violent clashes between supporters of the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation.

We have heard of open fighting, pamphlets being brought out purportedly from one organisation attacking the other, and houses belonging to members of these organisations being attacked. Some reports we have heard tell of people being abducted and beaten up by members of other organisations.

Our immediate response is: "How true are these reports? How much are these reports distorted by the commercial media, especially the SABC? And how big a role is being played by agents and allies of the State in fuelling differences between organisations fighting for the freedom of the oppressed and exploited people of this country?"

But whatever role the SABC or agents of the state are playing in this, some of the reports are true. And that is cause for concern.

Surely, at this stage in our struggle, when the apartheid government is in its biggest crisis, the unity of all the forces against apartheid is of utmost importance.

It is accepted that there are differences between organisations, in how they see change coming about in South Africa and possibly differences in how they define the nature of the problem in South Africa.

But should we allow these differences to become so destructive and to sow such disunity?

Should we play into the hands of the State by fighting amongst ourselves while the apartheid government continues oppressing and exploiting the masses of our people?

We have seen in the past how different organisations can work together. This happened during the anti-election campaign of last year. Only recently, different organisations in Durban, including UDF and AZAPO came together to campaign against the All Blacks tour.

We say to all progressive organisations: Let us turn our attention to the system and enemy that oppresses and exploits us; Let us work towards an honest unity so that the shameful and unfortunate events of the past few weeks will not be repeated again.

## What happened to peace and justice?

THE Government talks about reform. But we can all see their reform means more repression.

In the last few months:

- Police and army have maintained a presence in the townships, provoking and killing our people.
- Steve Tshwete, Border president of the UDF, has been banished to Ciskei. He is now unable to work in South Africa.
- Thousands have been arrested in connection with the protests in the townships.
- Community leader Johnny Issel has been arrested a number of times for breaking his banning order. There have also been two attacks on his home.
- Central leaders of the UDF have been detained. Many people are facing charges of treason.
- Three UDF leaders mysteriously disappeared from an airport in Port Elizabeth.
- At least three people died after being detained and questioned by police.
- The offices of Saamstaan, a community paper in Oudtshoorn, were set on fire.

The government has promised that their reforms would bring peace and justice.

What justice is there when people still die after being questioned by police?

What peace is there when the police and army continue to invade the townships, when the houses of respected leaders are attacked and when legitimate demands are met with violence?

# APARTHEID IS A CRIME

Dear Grassroots

I have been in the privileged position to have made contact with representative samples of virtually all the races of South Africa, live side by side with them and study their ways of thinking, self-image and self-identity.

I have come to conclusion that Apartheid is a heresy - a crime against God and a crime against the people of South Africa both Black and White.

Besides the terrible physical torture which Apartheid has inflicted on the majority of South Africans, it has also inflicted mental

and psychological and intellectual damage on all South Africans. The magnitude of this damage is such that it will take decades of and many generations of re-education and rehabilitation to repair it. Attitude and characters will have to be changed. I fear that we are fast running short of time.

When I speak of psychological and intellectual damage, I refer to the neuroses, psychosis, phobias and inferiority and superiority feelings which are active in all levels of the South African society. Not only between white and non-white, but also between coloured and black and

even between members of the same "race" group.

These feelings are the direct fruitage of the evils of Apartheid. I contend that white South Africa is in the grips of a massive national psychosis. This mental state is the result of many years of Apartheid education, indoctrination and mind-bending.

### TORTURE

Because the white has always been in the position to inflict his so-called superiority on the black by sheer physical and psychological violence, the only identity the black has ever known is one of

subservience and thus "inferiority" to the white. In other words Apartheid has robbed the blacks of South Africa of their dignity.

This is where conflict arises. It is the innate need of all people to feel that they compare favourably with others. If people are deprived of this feeling and indeed confronted with a contrary philosophy like Apartheid, they will fight. They will fight for their dignity and be prepared to lose their lives fighting, as has already been proved by history. And the people will not stop fighting until their dignity has been restored.

This brings us to the picture of South Africa today. A land which has been blessed with diversity by its Creator - a diversity of fauna and flora, of mineral riches and also a wonderful and beautiful diversity of people. Alas, it is also a land which is violently being raped by the Apartheid heresy. A land of cold white fear and hot black anger. A land where neither of its peoples call themselves truly free - of conscience and of being. It is a land which seems surely doomed to self-destruction.

### HERESY

But this can be prevented. Both white and black shall have to work together to save their country from the hand of the Apartheid heretics. It is vital that Apartheid legislation be scrapped. No true Christian can support or even stand indifferent to these heresies such as MIXED MARRIAGES ACT and GROUP AREAS ACT. It is these laws which enable the Apartheid proponents to keep the people of South Africa in conflict. They make criminals of people for loving each other and living side by side as God has commanded.

### IDENTITY

South Africans have to be taught that they are a single nation. That they share a common identity in their nationality and in the fact they all have one common Father - God. This is the only identity worth having and preserving. All other forms of identity are man-made and have, without exception, led to a great deal of suffering in the midst of mankind.

### SUPERIOR

Yes, until the philosophy which holds one race superior and another inferior is finally and permanently discredited and abandoned; until Apartheid is eradicated for the heresy it is; this country shall by no means know peace. This fact is evidenced in the history of nations and indeed human nature itself.

Trevor Oliphant

## Wie moet vir wie aankla vir moord?

Liewe Grassroots

Nie net haat ek Apartheid nie, maar ook die mense wat dit geskep het en nog steeds aan die lewe hou.

As S.A. se regering swartes haat, hoekom sou hulle hierdie regering vra om te deel aan ander swartmense se probleme buite S.A.? Vir wie wil die S. Afrikaanse regering (Pik Botha) om die bos lei deur ook kamstig skyn om te gee vir swartes buite S.A. Hier in S.A. word swartmense se lewens daagliks bedreig.

In Crossroads en Uitenhage was mense onverdedigend soos vlieë doodgeskiet deur dieselfde regering. Dit is hoe S.A. se regering van swartes hou. En hiermee kom hulle weg in die ganse wêreld.

Lank strewende hierdie regering van S.A. om die swartman te regeer en te wys dat wit hul baas is. Nogtans met hierdie constitution probeer P.W. Botha voorstelle maak dat ander organisasies moet vreedsaam wees voordat hulle met hom kan onderhandel.

En dat Mandela, wie onnodig 20 jaar van sy lewe verloor het, moet teken vir vreedsaamheid. Ek wonder hoe sou die wêreld - Amerika en Britanje, - reageer het as dit 'n witman was? Bowendien, hoe sou dinge bespreek word as die regering die army en polisie gebruik om sy principles op ons af te pers.

Dit bewys dat onderhandeling alleenlik kan plaasvind as ons ook deur 'n army of polisiemag beskerm word, om te verseker dat besprekings en veranderinge wel op 'n vreedsame manier geskiet word, weereens. Weereens bewys dit ook dat die regering nie aan vreedsame ontwikkelings glo nie.

Selfs as jy na 'n begrafplaas gaan, skiet die soldate en polisie jou dood. Selfs dit het geensins beskerming van die buite wêreld uitgelok nie.

Die nie-onderhandeling proses met S.A. sal die ryk man net so goed as die arm man affekteer. Eerstens sal die boer genoodsaak wees om sy goedere in S.A. te verkoop. En as mense werkloos is of min verdien is die boer verplig om goedere volgens mense se sakke te verkoop.

Indien nie, is die boer verplig om die boerdery op te gee of sy oes gaan vrot raak. En die geval, beteken geld of rykdom niks nie. Of die boer moet die land verlaat of die regering



moet die boer se pryse na die mense se sak verlaag.

Werkloosheid veroorsaak misdaad. Want wie sal sien dat hy en sy kinders doodgaan, terwyl daar voedsel is om te eet. As jy nie kan koop nie gaan jy steel. En dit kan jy nie steel noem nie, maar selfverdediging. En as mense begin steel het is dit swaar om dit uit hulle te kry. En die gevolgtrekking sal wees:

1. Om weg te doen met Apartheid in 'n tydstep waar die ekonomie waardeloos en kritiek is;
2. Waar mense nie net van vooraf met die ekonomie moet begin nie, maar ook weer mense moet opvoed;
3. Nuwe onderhandelings met die wêreld moet aangaan ens.

So dit is nie net die minder bevoorregtes wat daardeur getref sal word nie, maar meestal die bevoorregtes. Die gat wat jy vir iemand anders gawe, val jy self in.

Ismael  
Lid van CAHAC.

Ofskoon die bohaai wat die wêreld maak gaan die regering nog steeds voort met violence. Die stappe wat die wêreld wil neem, neem lank en dus dink die Botha's dat hulle net weereens op 'n maklike manier deur leuens, die wêreld kan oortuig en oorwin.

Wie sê die polisie gaan regtig tronk toe en wase versekering het 'n mens daarvan? Nog 'n vreedsame bewys is Johnny Issel en Andries Raditsela. Die saak van laasgenoemde moet nie nog ondersoek word nie, want dit is die polisie wat die moordenaars is en moet gestraf word.

Wie moet nou vir wie aankla vir hoogverraad en moord? Ek wonder?

## Cape College students boycott

Dear Grassroots

The Cape College of Education is a Teacher Training College in Fort Beaufort, training more than 500 teachers preparing them for the positions of educators in the trouble torn Eastern Cape and other neighbouring towns.

This college went on a class boycott after two SRC members were unfairly suspended from the college on 12 February 1985. Then

70 more students were deleted from the college register and when parents met with the rector, Dr H J van Deventer, on 6 March 1985, the rector could not explain why. On 7 March the whole college continued the boycott except 90 students who refused to join the boycott.

We, as the students, were never bothered about the dissenters (90 students) because we

knew nothing can stand in the way of truth and we were confident of the victory of good over evil. This was proved when three dissenters decided to leave the campus and went home.

They confessed that: "The actual number of students present on the campus is 30 and the students cannot withstand the abnormal situation there, and please forgive us for what we

have done."

The parents committee had negotiated with the rector, the regional director of D.E.T. and the minister of D.E.T., Dr G. Viljoen; and all these meetings were fruitless. The parents and students have taken resolutions that further steps be taken.

The students have shown determination and preparedness to move forward more than ever before, and

we believe that with UNITY, DISCIPLINE and TRUST we shall survive this phase in our struggle at Cape College. All these Freedoms we shall fight for side by side until we are back at the campus.

LONG LIVE THE STUDENTS UNITY!  
VICTORY IS IN SIGHT!  
VIVA CAPE COLLEGE!  
Student  
Cape College



The Student Paper  
No. 2 April 1985

**IZWE COLUTSHA**  
**YOUTH EXPRESS**  
**WINTER SCHOOL**

Come to our winter school! See page 2

## Stayaway must be a sacrifice, not a holiday

"Only through education can our goals and demands be achieved."

DEAR GRASSROOTS

The education I am referring to here is not the type that you receive at the various educational institutions. No, it is the education of the mass.

We are fighting against oppression and dictatorship. It is everybody's right to have constructive knowledge and facts, to discuss it and decide how to utilize this knowledge.

I suggest that any pamphlet or educational information be distributed amongst scholars primarily. This can be achieved by organising regular meeting between SRC's of all the schools and different organisations, the information can then be transferred and reported back to the masses at schools.

One of the advantages of this is that when school boycotts are called, more people will know why and what they are boycotting for. An additional advantage is that with this knowledge they can explain and help parents, friends and others to understand, thus spreading the reasons for the struggle further.

This would not only encourage participation, but it would also encourage a better and stronger unity in the struggle. Through lack of this education, many pupils do not know the truth about what is happening in the Eastern Cape trauma.

Do they believe what is being said on TV, or what they understand from hearsay? Nobody I have spoken to has constructive reasons for the uprising, only snatches of which, how much is true?

I would like to offer my services

in any capacity to any organisation and I urge other scholars to do likewise. I believe that only through active participation and interest can one understand the struggle better.

On the subject of May Day, I would like to congratulate the organisers on their success. I would like also all the students who participated to sit down and think about why they did it.

Did they absent themselves because they thought of it as a day away from school, a day off? Or is it because they knew all the facts and believed that their absence would contribute towards the struggle.

If they were faced with the choice of 1) coming to school on Saturday or staying at school for an additional two hours to make up for the school work lost and stayaway in support of May Day or 2) come to school on May Day, which would they choose?

The answer could be;

1. They are knowledgeable enough and sufficiently believing to sacrifice towards the struggle.
2. Or they do not have enough facts or reasons to justify their actions.

To the people who say, when the subject is brought up that they are not interested or some other excuse, the only thing that I can say to them is "**The struggle will be stronger and easier with you, but the struggle will still continue without you.**"

Educate and Liberate  
Thank You

D Dodgen  
Fairways



## REMEMBER JUNE 16

TEN THOUSAND students walked through Soweto, making their way to Orlando Stadium. Many of them held banners and placards saying, "End Bantu Education", "Away with Afrikaans" and "This is a peaceful protest". The singing of freedom songs and shouts of "amandla" filled the Soweto sky.

Then the pupils came across a roadblock. The police told them to disperse. The pupils insisted it was a peaceful protest. A few minutes later the police opened fire. 13-year-old Hector Petersen was the first to be gunned down.

This happened on June 16, 1976 - 9 years

ago. A peaceful protest against Bantu Education was violently dealt with by the police.

This violence led to a nation-wide uprising in which university students, workers and unemployed youth were also involved.

From June 1976 to early 1977, students in most parts of the country boycotted schools. Symbols of apartheid oppression - beerhalls, post offices and police stations - were attacked.

This action was accompanied by big worker stayaways.

During the 1976 uprising, over 500 people were killed, thousands injured and thousands more detained.

## STUDENT NEWS IN BRIEF



### Killed in Detention

STUDENT organiser Siphso Mutsi who died in police detention earlier this month was laid to rest in Odendaalsrus on May 19.

Seven thousand people attended the funeral.

Mutsi was organiser for the Congress of South African Students (COSAS).

On the same day, the Tsakane, who died following a petrol-bomb attack on her home, was also buried.



### Many on trial in Oudshoorn

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES have landed many people of Oudshoorn in court in the last few months. A total of 122 people, many of them high school pupils and some students at the Teachers training college, are to appear in court soon in separate trials.

On June 7, 24 people will be appearing in the

Oudtshoorn Magistrate's Court charged with attending an illegal gathering. They were arrested in December last year after they had allegedly sung freedom songs in the streets of Bridgton during December.

On June 4, 82 pupils from the Fezikele Junior Secondary School in Bhongolethu will

appear in court on charges of public violence and attending an illegal gathering.

Seven people are on trial for putting up posters without permission. They are also being charged with malicious damage to property.

Nine people, including 3 brothers, are appearing in a separate case of public violence.

### Students remember Cassinga killings

ON MAY 4, 1978, 650 refugees died at the Cassinga Camp in Southern Angola. The SADF attack on the Camp on that day was described earlier this month at a meeting held at the University of Cape Town.

Two Namibians, Limis Nahole and Achilles Angula, who witnessed the raid, were invited by the Namibian National Students Organisation (NANSO). The meeting was held to mark the 7th anniversary of the massacre.

Mr Nahole and Mr Angula were released last October after spending more than six years in detention-without-trial.

Mr Angula said the South African forces had used Mirage and Buccaneer aircraft, Puma Helicopters and armoured cars and had dropped napalm bombs. "People were taken up in the helicopters and pushed out. I witnessed this myself", he said.

He said that Cassinga was a refugee camp housing women, old men and children with a few SWAPO fighters posted to protect them from Unita forces.

A DRUM. A DRUM MACBETH DOTH COME! Part 3

# ANALYSING CHARACTERS

IN exams, students are often asked to analyze a particular character or to compare one character with another. Often a quote is given and students are asked to discuss the particular character(s) in terms of that quote.

In this article, we have chosen a quote about Macbeth and Lady Macbeth in order to give readers a method or way of approaching the question of characterisation. We have in no way tried to answer the essay topic below, but only given a method.

We suggest that as an assignment, students answer the essay topic. Send your essays in to Learning Roots stating your name and address. The essays will be marked and returned to you in the post.

TOPIC

Malcolm, at the end of the play describes Macbeth and his wife as "this dead butcher and his fiend-like queen." How far is this an adequate description of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth?

Firstly, remember there is no single right or wrong interpretation. If critics and actors have interpreted Macbeth and his wife differently, then students certainly will also have different ideas about them.

But, what you must do in an essay, is to substantiate your interpretation. You must back it up with suitable quotes from the play.

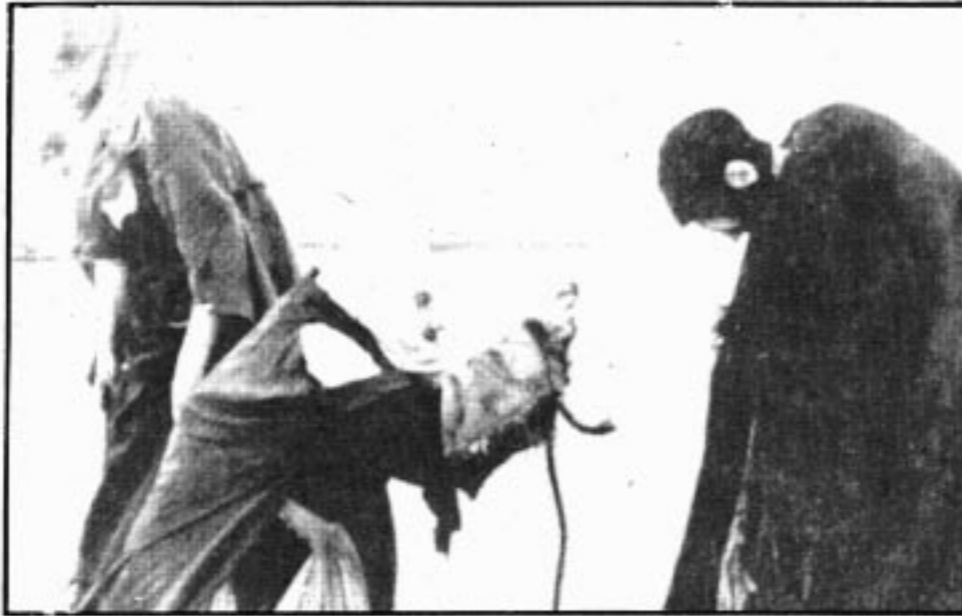
In analysing and drawing conclusions about particular characters we need to examine them in terms of:

1. What they say and how they say it (their tone) as well as what they don't say.
2. Their actions — that is what they do and fail to do.
3. What other characters say about them and the tone of these comments.
4. How they compare with other characters.

And this is what we need to do in order to answer the question about Macbeth and Lady Macbeth.

Although it is arduous, one of the best ways is to work page by page through the play, jotting down points with reference to the 4 listed criteria listed above.

You will then be able to use these quotes in your final essay and will be sure of substantiating your argument.



Also, you will see that characters may change during the play as a result of the action of the play. This is certainly true of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth in our interpretation of their characters.

Having done this you will be able to reach a conclusion of what your interpretation of these characters is. An exciting way to see that people feel differently about characters is to arrange a "mock court case" in class.

Put Macbeth and Lady Macbeth on trial for the murder of Duncan. Ask different students to speak for the prosecution and the defence; Then judge and sentence them to a punishment. Jot down the main ideas people have about Macbeth and his wife, and the arguments they use to defend or prosecute them. Decide on what your position is. Compare it with Malcolm's assessment: "This dead butcher and his fiend-like queen".

Then plan your essay logically with suitable quotes, remembering that it cannot be too long.

Below we have begun the process of looking at Macbeth page by page to help you.

We first hear about him from the Sergeant:

"Brave Macbeth — well he deserves that name", who describes him as a warrior whose sword "smoked with bloody execution," who "unseamed" Macdonald "from the navel to the chops". The goriness of the description indicates the butchery, but Macbeth is "brave" and as Duncan says "valiant" and "worthy".

We then hear Ross describe him as "Bellona's bridegroom" or Mars, the God of war. At the conclusion of scene two, we have a picture of a brave, noble and good soldier.

We then meet Macbeth himself and his first words are "So foul and fair a day I have not seen." This reminds us of the witches who plan to meet Macbeth and who said "... Fair is foul and foul is fair."

It connects Macbeth with the witches and the description of order. Banquo calls Macbeth "noble" and points out that the witches' news makes Macbeth "start" and "rapt". He repeats this "rapt" to Ross and Angus and we get a picture of Macbeth withdrawing into his thoughts.

Unlike Banquo, he "fears" what sounds so "fair", and rather than asking the witches

for a prophesy commands that they explain to him. "Speak, I charge you."

His responses to Ross and Angus are distracted and unlike Banquo who, on hearing that Macbeth is Thane of Cawdor, calls the witches Devils, Macbeth hopes that "those who gave Thane of Cawdor to me, promised no less" to Banquo's children.

Then we see Macbeth debating with himself; "This supernatural soliciting cannot be ill, cannot be good." Unlike the brave warrior we see him terribly afraid "... my seated heart knock at my ribs" at what are only "imaginings".

We see that he is a man of conscience, struggling with himself over the idea of murder that he is thinking of.

We see this debating with himself again and again in the play, where his conscience struggles against his ambition; Notice also that he doesn't mention the witches visit to Ross and Angus. Why not?

When he meets Duncan, the King, we know that he has already thought of murdering him. ("my thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical"). But we see him offering loyalty to him.

We see his understanding of the world order, but since we know he is ambitious and thinking of murder, these words of loyalty are like paying lip-service.

He hears that Malcolm is named as Duncan's heir and calls on darkness to hide his ambitions. "Stars, hide your fires." Notice again that he doesn't tell anybody about the witches in this scene.

In 1(v) we meet Lady Macbeth reading a letter from Macbeth telling her about the witches. Why does he tell her and no-one else?

Then we hear her view of Macbeth as "too full o' the milk of human kindness", as ambitions but too holy. We also hear that he shows his feelings too much:

"Your face, my Thane, is as a book where men may read strange matters." Unlike her, he is not good at "beguile".

We went through those first five scenes in some detail, commenting on the quotes and what they reflect about character.

When you jot down quotes from the rest of the play, you won't give such detailed comments or your final essay will be too long. It should be about 500 words (about two pages).

A. Answers to questions in Part II

1. Macbeth believes in a natural order. He asks the witches to use their supernatural powers to answer his questions even if it means disrupting the natural order. He is prepared to sacrifice the world to complete ruin to obtain his answers.

2. The wind and waves can wreak havoc; corn, trees, castles and pyramids can fall down and the whole world can disintegrate.

3. He understands clearly the Elizabethan world order, realising that one's actions have repercussions on the order and oneself. They are not the "be-all and end-all".

Order that is disrupted will be set right, not only in this world by "even-handed justice", but also in the heavens where cherubs will plead Duncan's case, which is a good one since it goes against the world order.

There are three aspects to the killing of Duncan — firstly he is King, secondly he is a kinsman or relative and thirdly, he is a guest — thus killed in three ways.

But Macbeth's ambition is out of order: it is "vaulting" and o'erleaps itself. This is the spur to kill Duncan (Remember, these are only guide answers).

## Painless exams

It's exam time again, and many students are biting their nails. But it doesn't have to be so hard. Here are some guides to help you.

1. STUDYING
  - a. WHERE? Try to find a quiet place. This can be a problem, because our homes are over-crowded. But you could go to your library, or ask your teacher if you can work in the classroom after school.
  - b. WHEN? Find the time that suits you best early morning/night/afternoon. But don't stay up late if you are too tired to learn.
  - c. Make a timetable of how much time you need for each subject, and when you will study it

d. Write summaries of the main points. This helps you remember, and makes it easier to revise before the exam.

e. Test yourself when you have finished a section — close the book, and jot down the main points.

f. Make sure you understand. If you don't, ask your teacher — that's what they're there for!

IN THE EXAM:

a. Read your paper right through carefully before starting.

b. Answer the questions you know first.

c. Time yourself — don't spend half the time on one question, and have to rush the rest.

f. Don't panic — if you think carefully, you know more than you realise!

GOOD LUCK

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WHAT kind of education would you like to have? What should schools be like in the future?

These are some of the questions Youth Express winter school will be looking at.

The programme is organised by the Education Resource and Information Centre (ERIC). It will include discussions on problems with school and education, resistance in education, school and the family, education for the future.

There will also be activities such as banner painting, drama, etc as well as videos and films.

LEARNING ROOTS will be there to teach students how to make posters, and how to go about setting up a school magazine.

The course will be from Thursday 20th June to Saturday 22 June.

All students are welcome, but we won't be able to take everybody, so make sure you

## Building a new school

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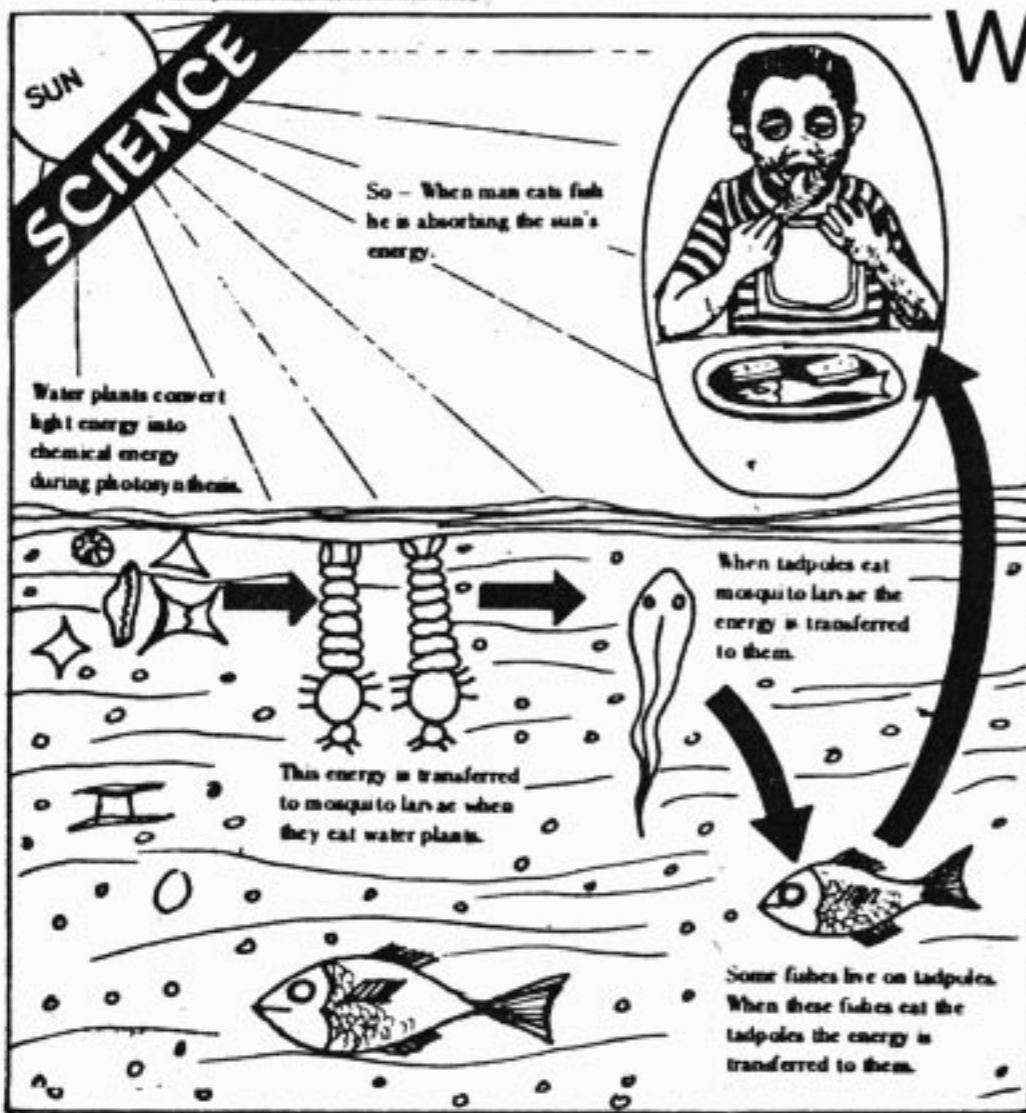
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# We get our energy from sunlight

THE marathon runner pounds his way up the hill at Chapmans Peak. He sweats profusely as he reaches the half-way mark, with more than 25km still to go.

He is moving at a tremendous pace. Where does he get all this energy from?

All animals, including man get their energy from the food they eat. The food gets the energy from Sunlight.

When you eat meat, you are actually taking in the sun's energy. The meat we cook and eat comes from animals like sheep and cattle. They eat grass which builds up food using sunlight.

Below we will briefly look at the importance

of light to animals.

Plants can change light energy to chemical energy. Through the process of photosynthesis, they store this energy in the carbohydrates they build up.

The plants then use these carbohydrates to make fats and proteins which also contain energy. All these foods may be used to provide the plant with energy or to build the tissues and cells of the plants.

Plants are therefore able to be build up their own food from carbon dioxide and water in the presence of Chlorophyll and sunlight.

Animals, including man, cannot build up their own food, either

directly or indirectly, from plants. Directly when they eat plants or plant foods like cabbage or porridge made from mealie meal. Indirectly, when they eat other animals that eat plants.

If we take a look at all the animals we know, we will find that the energy in the food they eat can be traced right back to some plant and ultimately to sunlight.

The relationship that exists between animals and plants form a series of links. The series of links is called food chain. A food chain involves some animals eating plants and these plant-eating animals being eaten by other animals.

## SHORT STORY

# THE LOVE MACHINE

The needle drove straight through Vanessa's thumb. The pain was terrible, but Deon was there . . .

THE first thing that struck you as you walked onto the factory floor in Diep River was the noise. If you had closed your eyes you could have imagined yourself on a battlefield. The shouts, the running up and down, the heat and the smell of sweat and oil, and the constant hammering of machine guns would have made you duck and run for cover.

But this was a factory, not a battlefield and the job was not killing, but production. The hammering was not of machine-guns, but forty sewing machines hammering out an endless supply of shirts. If you opened your eyes you would have seen forty women frantically plying cloth to machine, datatata, datatata, heads down.

Vanessa was a machinist from Steenberg. She was nineteen-years old and had been working at Triton Shirts in Diep River for just over a year. It was hard work, eight hours a day, sewing, sewing, sewing. There was no end to it. But she had no choice. Her father was dead and someone had to support her sick mother and her two brothers and sister.

One Tuesday afternoon Vanessa's machine stopped working. She was hot and exhausted, her finger-nails torn and her eyes aching from the monotonous concentration. She signalled to the supervisor who came over to her and rebuked her for being careless. Vanessa knew that it wasn't her fault so she just ignored this officious woman.

A mechanic was summoned to fix the machine.

His name was Deon, twenty-two years old, lean, dark and a pleasant face. Deon was from Bonteheuvel. He was the son of a council worker and a mother who worked as a domestic in Bellville. He had three sisters and a brother. Deon had matriculated at Bonteheuvel Senior Secondary

and then gone to Tech where he learnt the trade of a mechanic.

He lugged his large toolbox over to where Vanessa sat. "Problems?" he inquired.

"Just packed up," she replied. He knelt down and tested the pedal on the machine. It hummed but didn't turn over. He snapped open the tool-box and reached for a screw-driver, pushed it into a screw holding a plate and began turning it. She watched him, interested. He glanced at her and grinned sheepishly, a bit shy but also glad to be helping a fellow worker. She caught his eye and then looked down.

"What's your name?" he asked.

"Vanessa. And yours?"

"Deon Davids. You look really worn out. Nice to have a rest, hey?"

"Well, I won't hurry. I saw the way the supervisor told you off. This often happens. It's not your fault."

"Thanks."

She warmed to him. He seemed different to the other mechanics. Just natural and friendly. The last time her machine had broken down one other mechanic had flirted with her and had persuaded her to go on a date with him. She had agreed, though she never knew why. She had gone to the disco with him where he forced drinks on her and made her drunk.

On the way home in his car, he stopped the car and made a grab at her. She wrestled with him and managed to get out of the car, crying and confused. She ran all the way home, upset but wiser.

"Oh, it's just a cog that's slipped," Deon exclaimed. "It will take a bit of time but it will be quite easy to fix. Here, have a look."

She leaned over and he pointed out the slipped cog. Nice, she thought, he doesn't make himself out to be such an expert like that other mechanic. She asked him to explain how it worked and he readily

agreed, screwing off another plate and clearly showing her the mechanics of the thing. He loved machine. She could sense it by the way he talked.

Vanessa and Deon didn't see much of each other over the next few weeks, except in passing. Often Deon would walk past her and say "Hi" and she would look up and smile.

Then one morning it happened. Something in Vanessa's machine snapped and the cloth was pulled sharply under the needle, yanking her tightly gripped hand with it and driving the needle straight through her thumb.

The pain was excruciating and she screamed. The supervisor, standing just behind her moved over and clipped her over the head.

"You stupid girl!" she bellowed.

Deon happened to be working on a machine nearby and when he saw this he stepped across the room, grabbed the supervisor and threw her out of the way. He carefully held Vanessa's thumb and turned the wheel to extract the bloody needle. A car was called for and she was taken to the hospital.

Deon was fired. He was summoned to the manager's office. Without being given a chance to explain he was shouted at for ten minutes before being handed a week's pay.

Without hesitation he caught the train to Retreat and marched across to the hospital.

He found Vanessa sitting patiently, waiting to be attended to.

She looked up and gasped, "What are you doing here?"

He saw fear move into her eyes, fear because she had seen him throw the supervisor out of the way and knew there would be trouble. She saw the anger burn-

ing in his eyes but then a sympathetic look took over.

"Never mind. How's your thumb?"

"Oh, throbbing a bit", she laughed. The pain was strong but she was stronger. She smiled at him. He sat down next to her, looking at her thumb.

"It's not too bad", he said. "I've seen it happen before, takes a couple of days and all you'll have is a blue nail."

"They fired you, didn't they?"

"Yes."

"What will you do, Deon?"

"Look for another job, I suppose."

"Not so easy these days".

"I know".

She placed a hand in his and looked into his eyes.

"I'm sorry," she whispered.

"It wasn't you, it's those damn machines. They have had them replaced years ago. I told them. But they don't care about our safety, it's just the money that worries them."

"Makes me mad," she said. They looked ahead in stony silence, their thoughts turning and turning, angry over what had happened. But this feeling was mingled with a sadness because they knew they would no longer be working together. Soon a gentle warmth passed between them and both became very conscious that their hands were still touching.

They began to feel a bit embarrassed sitting there like that in the outpatients section. Yet neither of them would remove their hand because each of them needed comfort and the feeling between them was now stronger than ever.

"Next please!" called the nurse from the door. Vanessa stood up and she turned to Deon.

"Wait for me?" she asked.

"Of course," he replied.

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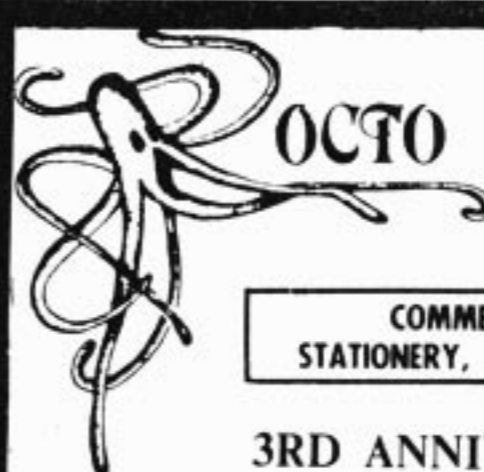
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7 DAYS A WEEK

**WORKSHEET 1:**

**Getting to know your calculator**

The following sets of calculations will each tell you something about the way your calculator works and enable you to compare your calculator with some others.

A Complete the following tables, inserting the display shown by your calculator just after you have pressed the key indicated.

| (i) |         | (ii) |         |
|-----|---------|------|---------|
| Key | Display | Key  | Display |
| 2   | 2       | 3    | 3       |
| +   | 2       | +    | 3       |
| 3   | 3       | 2    | 2       |
| -   |         | x    |         |
| 1   |         | x    |         |
| +   |         | 4    | =       |
| 6   |         |      | =       |

Were the results those that you expected? Were they the same as those obtained by others in your group?

B Do these calculations in your head, then try them on your calculator.

- (i)  $2 \times 4 \times 3$
- (ii)  $2 \times 4 + 3$
- (iii)  $2 \times (4 + 3)$
- (iv)  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$
- (v)  $12 - (3 - 2)$
- (vi)  $(3 \times 6) + (2 \times 5)$
- (vii)  $3 + 4^2$
- (viii)  $(3 + 4)^2$

Did you have to clear your calculator in the middle of any of the calculations? Were any of the calculations easier to carry out on some of the other calculators used by people in the group? If the numbers were made more difficult would you have to write down any intermediate results?

C Do these calculations, using the minus sign on your calculator in the way that might seem 'obvious to a pupil. If this does not produce the correct results in any part, can you find a way of producing the correct result? Again compare your methods with others in the group.

- (i)  $1 - 2$
- (ii)  $1 - -2$
- (iii)  $-1 - -3$
- (iv)  $-2 + -3$
- (v)  $-2 \times -3$
- (vi)  $1/-2$
- (vii)  $-3/-2$
- (viii)  $(-2)^2$

# UNDERSTANDING MATHEMATICS

GRASSROOTS will be publishing a series of problems for solution by calculator. This exercise is intended for people who have little or no knowledge of calculators and its purpose is;

1. to enable you to become familiar with the potential of your machine;
2. to make you aware of differences between the many machine available;
3. to introduce you to the difficulties presented by certain calculators.

You are advised to do the problems and discuss it with your friends. The solutions will be published in the next issue of Learning Roots. You may write to us about difficulties you having. The problems may seem simple, but all must be done because they will acquaint you with the many different functions on your calculator.

Follow all the instructions.



# USING A CALCULATOR

**WORKSHEET 2:**

**Good in Parts**

A Very few calculators can handle fractions as fraction. To handle  $\frac{1}{4}$  you will have to enter 1 ÷ .

What values does your calculator give for the following-

- (i)  $\frac{1}{3}$
- (ii)  $\frac{1}{6}$
- (iii)  $(1 - 3) \times 3$
- (iv)  $(1 - 6) \times 6$

Compare your results with other people's results.

B From your experience with Worksheet 1 and item A on this sheet, you should be ready for some of the possible snags when you use your calculator.

- (i)  $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$
- (ii)  $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{5}{4}$
- (iii)  $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{6}{8}$
- (iv)  $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{10}$
- (v)  $3 - \frac{1}{6}$

C The accuracy with which a calculator represents long or recurring decimal fractions will vary from machine to machine. Calculate each of the following and, once again, compare your results with those obtained using other calculators.

- (i)  $7 - 9$
- (ii)  $7 - 9 - 0.7777777$
- (iii)  $0.0007 - 9000$
- (iv)  $0.007 - 9000$

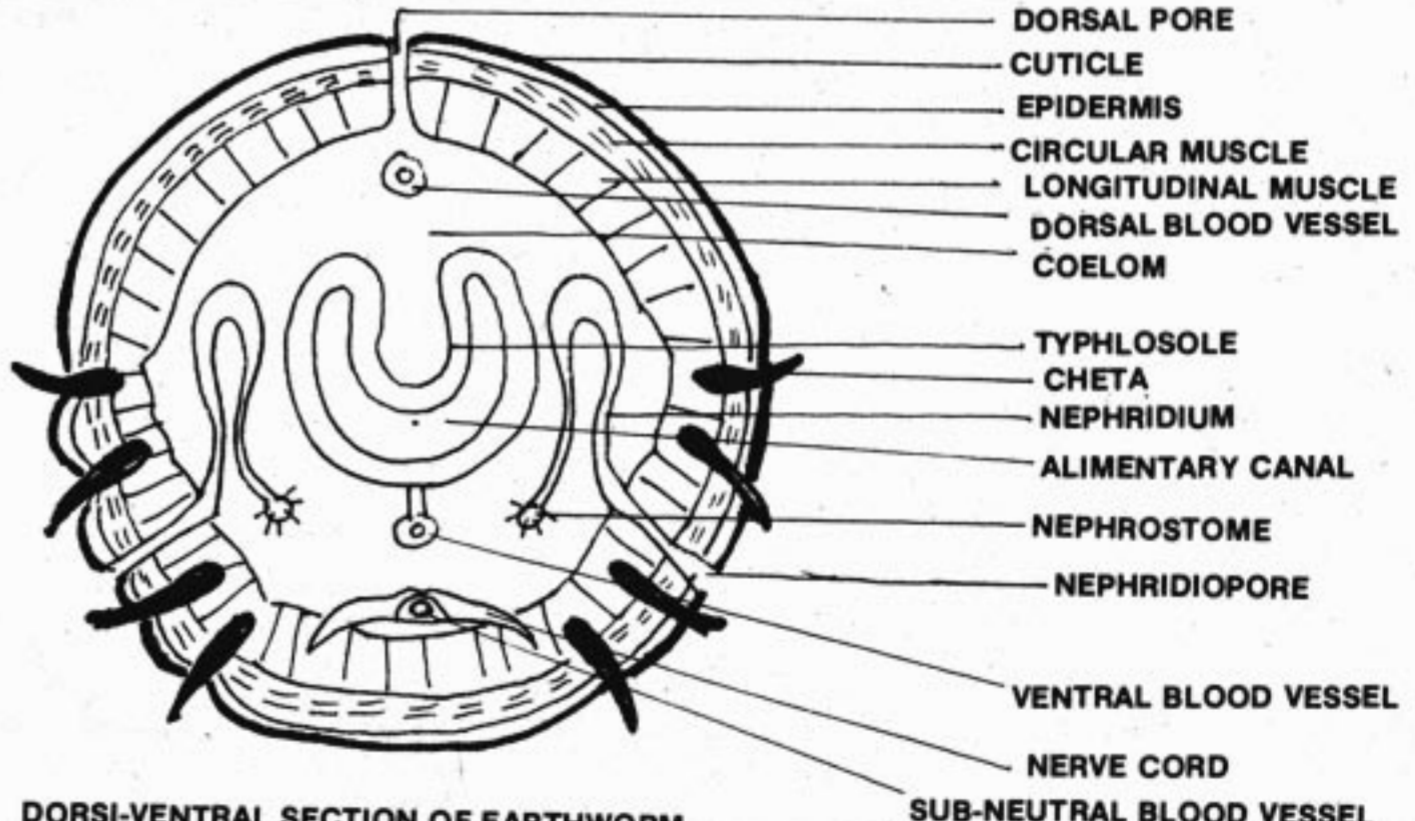
# BIOLOGY

## THE EARTH WORM

**BIOLOGY is not just another school subject we have to pass. Many of us are opposed to the present Government in South Africa. We want a S.A. where, as the freedom charter says, "The people shall govern".**

In a free South Africa, we will still need biologists, biochemists, ecologists, doctors, etc. Our present education system is not the best preparation but we should use it to gain the knowledge and skills we will need in a new, democratic South Africa.

Will students please write and tell us which part of the 8, 9 and 10 syllabus they want articles on. We decided to begin with the Earthworm, which comes up in so many matric papers. Answers to assignments set will be in the next LEARNING ROOTS.



DORSI-VENTRAL SECTION OF EARTHWORM

SUB-NEUTRAL BLOOD VESSEL

**Phylum Annelida: The Earthworm**

The earthworm's body is a good example of a tube within a tube. The inner tube is the alimentary canal, or gut with an opening at the anterior end, the mouth, and an anus at the posterior end. We call this a Through gut...

The outer tube is the Coelom or body cavity. It forms from the mesodermal muscles. It is filled with coelomic fluid which provides a hydrostatic skeleton and which helps transport food, wastes and gases.

**The Earthworm's important role in ecology**

- 1.) burrow — drain and aerate soil
- 2.) drag organic matter (leaves) into burrows — enrich soil
- 3.) Turn soil over — swallowing and excretion.
- 4.) excretory wastes enrich soil.

2. **Muscles and Chetae:** Locomotion
3. **Nephridia** (nephrostome and nephridiopore) excrete wastes including surplus water (i.e. it is responsible for osmoregulation). The wastes are collected in the coelom.
4. **Typhlosole:** fold in alimentary canal wall — increases the absorptive surface for absorption of digested food.

**REPRODUCTION IN EARTHWORM**

— a brief summary

1. The earthworm is haemaphrodite (i.e. possesses both male and female sex organs). The advantage of this is that after every mating, fertilization occurs in both partners, since both produce eggs and sperm. This increases its fecundity by 50 percent. Since the earthworm is slow burrowing and phototrophic, the chance of encountering a sexually mature

- partner is rare. Thus hermaphroditism makes double gain out of this rare meeting.
2. It is protandrous — i.e. sperm are produced before the eggs, to prevent self-fertilization.
3. Mating occurs in summer and sperm are exchanged. Mixing of sperm is prevented since each worm is enclosed in a mucous sheath.
4. Fertilization is external — in cocoon.
5. There is no metamorphosis — i.e. young resembles the adult.

**QUESTIONS**

- Standard Grade**
1. Situate the sex organs and openings (6).
  2. State which organs are used in nutrition (7).
  3. Why must the earthworm's skin remain moist and how is this achieved?
- HIGHER GRADE**
1. Question three above.
  2. Tabulate the most important differences between reproduction in the earthworm and the garden snail.
  3. Define a coelom.

STUDY THE CROSS SECTION DIAGRAM BELOW

Let us see what some of the parts do:-

1. **Skin** (cuticle and epidermis): Respiration. The cuticle prevents the skin from drying out.

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# WOMEN RESIST REMOVALS

MGWALI

## 'They can't remove us from our land'

MGWALI is a farming community in the Eastern Cape. The people of Mgwali own the land. But both the South African government and the Ciskei puppets are forcing the people to move to Frankfort.

This is their story, as told by Mr Gazi, chairperson of the Western Cape Mgwali Residents' Committee.

"In Mgwali we never had water problems. When there was no water in East London in 1967, we had water. The land is good and the vegetables we grow are good. We have title deeds for our land in Mgwali. The white farmers in the area want the land. They force the government to remove us. They tell us all other reasons why we must move, but we know it is because the farmers want the land.

"Frankfort is a semi-desert. There is no water. Last year they had to bring water in a military tanker once a day from Peddie. There is just dry earth, and that is where we must

move to. "Our case has gone to Parliament and it is now going to court. Sebe and Pretoria both want the land but no-one will say it is their decision to move us. So this matter will be heard in court next month.

"People from Mgwali go to work all over South Africa. Families often lose contact with men who go to work on contract. So, we have formed Mgwali Residents' Committees in all the big towns, Cape Town, PE and Johannesburg. I am Chairperson of the Mgwali Residents' Committee,

Western Cape. The committee in Mgwali tells us what is happening there and then we can call our people here to discuss what to do. In this way we keep united. The people in Magopa were not united and they lost their struggle. We know that if we stay united they cannot remove us from our land.



"MY message to people in town is that wherever people are under semi-plight or stress, they should try to organise around those issues. For instance, to try to build self-help projects, to try to organise one another.



THE government's forced removal and resettlement of people has affected millions. But it is the women who are hurt most by these removals. While the men are working in the cities, the women struggle to live on small incomes and on dry land. Often, no proper houses, water, health or education facilities are provided. Grassroots looks at two communities — one under the threat of removal, the other already uprooted and resettled.

PEDDIE

## The 'Commonage People' of Peddie

IN 1983, the Ciskei government 'resettled' 600 families in Peddie. They arrived in government trucks to houses built on the common grazing land. The Peddie residents call them the 'Commonage People'. Who are these new arrivals?

"Most of us come from farms in Alexandra and Wooldridge areas. There we had our own cattle. Then we were not allowed to rear anything — no cattle, no goats, not even a dog. Soon we were evicted from our place. They moved us to a camp, Kamonskraal. This was very bad. We were all strangers from different places. Now we are here."

Rev. Alf Dlamini is a resident of Peddie. He sees the commonage

people have houses, a school, a clinic. But he also sees the hardship of "resettlement".

"Go speak to the commonage people, they will tell you of this good life!", he says.

Mostly there are women and children. They live on R80 pension. This comes every second month. Each house has a garden. This helps because there is much starvation. 25 families also have a garden in the church grounds.

People hope they will not move again. Even now, they do not feel they are a community.

"In the past we used to share and help each other. Now we don't know each other. We come from different places."

THE women of Namibia have a proud tradition of struggle. They resisted the German army that occupied Namibia from 1904. In 1955, together with the men, they stood up against apartheid in the Lutheran Church and formed their own independent community church.

But Namibian women showed their real strength in 1950. By this time, South Africa was controlling Namibia illegally, and forced apartheid on the people. The Windhoek City Council planned to move 30 000 people from the Old Location where they had lived for many years. People owned the land and houses in this area. They were moved to Karatura, five miles away and very dry and dusty. This meant high transport costs and increases in rent.

The Namibian women led the resistance against this move. Hundreds of women took part in the uprising in December 1959. They boycotted public works, transport, cinemas and beerhalls, and women demonstrated in front of the administrator's house.

Armed police fired on the crowd. One woman was shot dead while she was trying to set fire to a police van. At this demonstration, 13 people were killed and 60 wounded. From this, the people learnt a new lesson, that the police

## Namibian women fight forced removals

NAMIBIA

had arms and they were unarmed. They realised also that the people were divided. So in April 1960, they launched SWAPO. SWAPO aimed to unite all people and saw that only a national front of all organisations could build unity to bring the Namibian people to victory. SWAPO also launched the armed struggle against the violence of the South African occupation of their country.

But, the women of Namibia were slow to join SWAPO even though they had taken their place in the resist-

ance to forced removals. They had fought for their own community in Old Location, but they were not ready for the fight for Namibia. So, in 1969, SWAPO set up a Women's Council to organise women into the liberation movement.

When SWAPO Women's Council met in 1980, they said the Council must mobilise women into the struggle, deal with the specific problems of women and look after their interests within SWAPO. They learnt from other struggles, that unless the demands

of women are included in the liberation movement, the women are often left out of the government that they helped to bring about. The SWAPO Women's Council set as one of its major tasks to fight illiteracy among women. They also fight the migrant labour system. They say it is the right of all people to live together as a family so that the work of bringing up and educating the children, the drudgery of housework and of subsistence farming are shared by all the members of the family. They say it is a

women's right to live where they can get equal access to jobs, where they are paid equal wages and have paid maternity leave. In Namibia, women are often the people who are unemployed.

The number of people in the Old Location was the same as the people of Crossroads. Katatura is like Khayelitsha, Atlantis or Mitchells Plain. The policies the women of Namibia have resisted are similar to the policy of removals that make the lives of men and women in Western Cape insecure and difficult.



### What happens to old people?

WHAT happens to our old people? These people in Ndabtsane, Ciskei, are some of the old men and women who live in a community

of old people. They put their pensions together and also get some funding. Now they can live in security and comfort.

## HOUSES, SECURITY, COMFORT

"WHEN Elise Botha tells the world about her husband's reforms and that the lives of women in South Africa are good, we must tell the world that our demands are not yet met. Our demands are in the Freedom Charter. We demand that the people shall govern and that there will be houses, security and comfort for all."

This was the call at the UWO Conference on 11 May.

Women came from the Democratic Women's Organisation of East London, PEWO, Uitenhage Women's Organisation and from Mgwali. Visitors came from CAHAC, GAYCO, SA Domestic Workers Association, Black Sash and from COSAS.

The UWO Chairperson opened the conference on Saturday and called on women to learn to protect themselves and their husbands.

"When the police raid for passes, it is the women who are at home. When the Council evicts us, it is the women who face them at the door."

In the struggles against Group Areas removals, in the struggle against removals in the rural areas, in the rent struggles of New Crossroads and



AT the UWO conference.

Atlantis, women have to give the lead.

The speaker from Mgwali said that they refused to accept that a woman's place was in the kitchen. There were only a few women at first, but they stood firm. They gave leadership to others in the struggle to stay on their land. People in Mgwali won through their unity.

On Sunday, UWO delegates and members met and committed themselves to organising to

improve their lives in their communities.

KTC branch will demand taps and toilets in KTC Bush. They will refuse to go to Khayelitsha because they still demand houses in Guguletu.

Zwelethamba women want houses for young married couples so that they do not have to share with migrant workers.

Guguletu and Langa want to improve the quality of life in the old age home.

Mbekweni branch is going to educate people about how to fight TB and to demand proper health facilities.

Speakers at the conference called on women to bring their organisations together to form a federation to speak with one voice. The women of the Transvaal have already formed FEDTRAW.

"We must unite with women across the country. Our problems are the same whether our enemy is the Ciskei government, the Community Councils in the Transvaal, the Management Councils here, or the WCAB. There are many faces of apartheid, but the women must organise to resist all these faces of apartheid.

# SAINTS GO MARCHING ON

MENTION the name St Johns Football Club and many people, especially sports enthusiasts will immediately know what you are talking about.

For, over a period of 62 years, this Wynberg-based club has entrenched itself firmly in soccer's history books.

From humble beginnings in 1923 when a group of young men from the Church Lads Brigade decided to form a football club.

For the first five years of its existence, the young club played in the CLB League. In 1929, the club joined the ranks of the newly-formed Cape District FA - the start of a long and fruitful association.

In its first 15 years at Cape District, the club contributed greatly towards soccer both on the field and at an administrative level.

The St. Johns seniors and juniors annexed no fewer than 38 trophies during this early period.

1943 to 1955 was a period of triumph for St. Johns. For these twelve years, the first team won the league every single year.

The 1954 first team made a clean sweep of all the honours when they annexed the league, Grand Challenge and KO trophies. The first team continued on its successful path when it won 12 trophies between 1956 and 1967.

As Cape District developed into a major force in Western Cape soccer, the contribution which St. Johns made both on and off the

field, was notable.

St. Johns provided Cape District with many captains, chief of whom were A (Bunny) Charles, V du Preez, J. Roberts, J. Topley, M. Coetzee and D Herbert.

Over the years, administrators coming from the ranks of St. Johns have done consistent and sterling work for the union. Even today, the club is well-represented at union level and in the Referees Association.

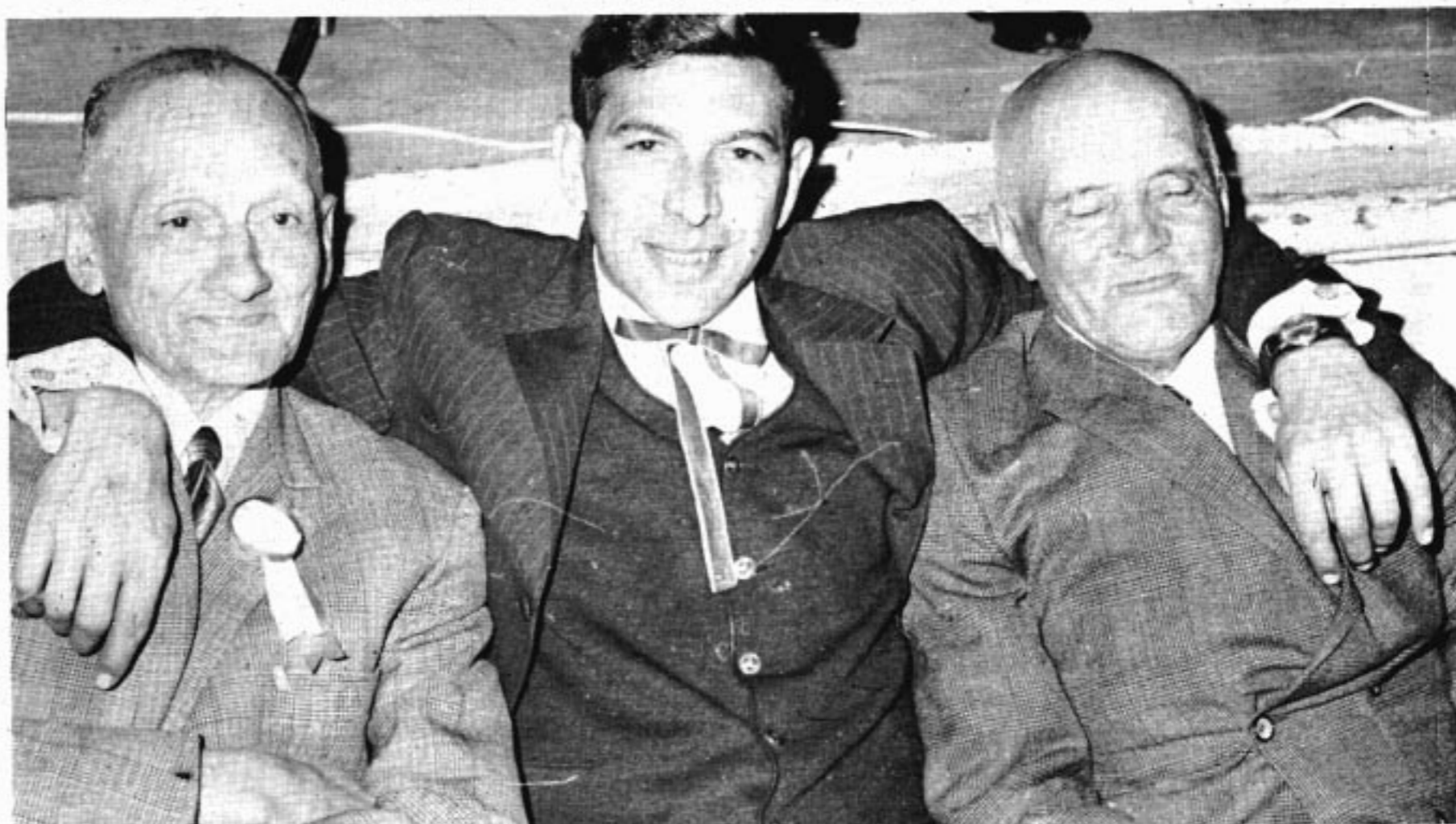
The pride of the club is undoubtedly the juniors. Over the past decade or so, more and more youngsters have been streaming to join the club in their dozens. There are presently two under 16 teams, three under 14 teams, four under 12 teams and three under 10 teams.

The St. Johns junior contingent is, in terms of both results and numbers, arguably the strongest in the Western Cape, if not in the entire country.

The rapid growth of the junior division is due largely to the dedication and commitment of a group of parents who have made many sacrifices to assist in the development of the club.

A testimony to the strength of the junior division of the club is the under 14 side who have gone through six seasons without losing a game. The nucleus of the team which started out in the under 10 division has been retained.

The senior teams are



Mac Campbell (centre), Uncle Sonny Sasman (left) and the late Uncle Marty Arendse celebrate one of the greatest occasions in St. John's history - the club's 50th anniversary.

experiencing a lean period but the 1985 season is still young and the picture could change completely later in the season.

The premier team has a young, skilful squad which in a few seasons could become a major force in Cape District and Western Cape soccer.

The history of St. Johns can surely not be written without singling out two men who made great contributions towards the club.

Life President, S. Sasman, affectionately known by all club members as Uncle Sonny, has been with the club since its in-

ception in 1923. Uncle Sonny still attends club meetings and can be seen supporting the club at William Herbert Sports Ground every Saturday.

The other man is the late Mr M Arendse, known by all as Uncle Marty. His contribution to the club cannot be described in words.

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|------------|---|---|---|---|----|
|            | P | W | D | L | F  |
| Saxon R    | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 13 |
| Dolphin    | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| M'Yontein  | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 7  |
| Tiberias   | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| Crusaders  | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7  |
| Greenwood  | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 11 |
| Belthorn   | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8  |
| Santos     | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8  |
| Parkhurst  | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6  |
| Gleneagles | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 17 |

| GROUP TWO   |   |   |   |   |    |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|----|
|             | P | W | D | L | F  |
| Battswood   | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Peninsula   | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6  |
| Idas Valley | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5  |
| Sidneyvale  | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Ocean View  | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 8  |
| Thornhill   | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8  |
| Thesweil    | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 8  |
| Aerials     | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6  |
| Wesfleur    | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1  |
| Standards   | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5  |
| Berkley     | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1  |



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# SAINTS GO MARCHING ON

MENTION the name St Johns Football Club and many people, especially sports enthusiasts will immediately know what you are talking about.

For, over a period of 62 years, this Wynberg-based club has entrenched itself firmly in soccer's history books.

From humble beginnings in 1923 when a group of young men from the Church Lads Brigade decided to form a football club.

For the first five years of its existence, the young club played in the CLB League. In 1929, the club joined the ranks of the newly-formed Cape District FA - the start of a long and fruitful association.

In its first 15 years at Cape District, the club contributed greatly towards soccer both on the field and at an administrative level.

The St. Johns seniors and juniors annexed no fewer than 38 trophies during this early period.

1943 to 1955 was a period of triumph for St. Johns. For these twelve years, the first team won the league every single year.

The 1954 first team made a clean sweep of all the honours when they annexed the league, Grand Challenge and KO trophies. The first team continued on its successful path when it won 12 trophies between 1956 and 1967.

As Cape District developed into a major force in Western Cape soccer, the contribution which St. Johns made both on and off the

field, was notable.

St. Johns provided Cape District with many captains, chief of whom were A (Bunny) Charles, V du Preez, J. Roberts, J. Topley, M. Coetzee and D Herbert.

Over the years, administrators coming from the ranks of St. Johns have done consistent and sterling work for the union. Even today, the club is well-represented at union level and in the Referees Association.

The pride of the club is undoubtedly the juniors. Over the past decade or so, more and more youngsters have been streaming to join the club in their dozens. There are presently two under 16 teams, three under 14 teams, four under 12 teams and three under 10 teams.

The St. Johns junior contingent is, in terms of both results and numbers, arguably the strongest in the Western Cape, if not in the entire country.

The rapid growth of the junior division is due largely to the dedication and commitment of a group of parents who have made many sacrifices to assist in the development of the club.

A testimony to the strength of the junior division of the club is the under 14 side who have gone through six seasons without losing a game. The nucleus of the team which started out in the under 10 division has been retained.

The senior teams are



Mac Campbell (centre), Uncle Sonny Sasman (left) and the late Uncle Marty Arendse celebrate one of the greatest occasions in St. John's history - the club's 50th anniversary.

experiencing a lean period but the 1985 season is still young and the picture could change completely later in the season.

The premier team has a young, skilful squad which in a few seasons could become a major force in Cape District and Western Cape soccer.

The history of St. Johns can surely not be written without singling out two men who made great contributions towards the club.

Life President, S. Sasman, affectionately known by all club members as Uncle Sonny, has been with the club since its in-

ception in 1923. Uncle Sonny still attends club meetings and can be seen supporting the club at William Herbert Sports Ground every Saturday.

The other man is the late Mr M Arendse, known by all as Uncle Marty. His contribution to the club cannot be described in words.

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|            | P | W | D | L |
| Saxon R    | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Dolphin    | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| M'Tointin  | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Tiberias   | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Crusaders  | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Greenwood  | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Belthorn   | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Santos     | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Parkhurst  | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Gleneagles | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |

| GROUP TWO   |   |   |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|
|             | P | W | D | L |
| Battswood   | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Peninsula   | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Idas Valley | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Sidneyvale  | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Ocean View  | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
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and Thornhill United's Boebie Solomons with three goals each from three games.

In group one Rovers of WP Association (Kensington) are top of the log with three wins from three outings.

They have beaten Parkhurst from Mitchells FA (3-1), Greenwood Athletic from Retreat FA (7-1) and Crusaders from IDFA (Church League), (1-0). Rovers have scored eleven goals with two against.

Other teams challenging for honours in this group are Matroosfontein who are also unbeaten after three games with two wins and a draw. They have beaten Santos (1-0), Green Dolphin (3-2) and played to a (1-1) draw with Greenwood Athletic.

Green Dolphin the Manenberg champions, are hot on their heels with two victories out of three games. They beat Tiberias United (4-2), Santos (3-0) and lost narrowly to Matroosfontein (2-3).

Crusaders the newcomers from the IDFA are also in the running, beating Belthorn United (2-1), Parkhurst (3-1) and lost to Saxon Rovers (0-1).

The top scorer in this section is Andre Cookson of Green Dolphin who scored seven goals in two games which included two hat-tricks.

Hot on his heels are Joseph Juta of Saxon Rovers with six goals and Lance Dreyer of Tiberias United with five goals.

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