

WE'RE BACK!

YOUR favourite community newspaper is back.

We are sorry we did not come out for a long time. We had some problems But don't worry. We won't just disappear. Read more on Page 7 and Page 10.

BIG STAYAWAY

IN Johannesburg and Transvaal's big towns, Monday and Tuesday (5, 6 November) was like a Sunday. "The streets were without black people. Factories were silent. Schools were quiet and busses and trains and shops were empty" said one worker.

This was the two days of the big stayaway. The call for a stay at home was made by the Transvaal Stayaway Committee (TSC). The TSC is made up of over 30 organisations - UDF, AZASO, COSAS, Transvaal Indian Congress, Release Mandela Committee and 15 trade unions.

In the Vaal townships, 95% of the people stayed at home; in the East Rand 90%, and in Soweto 75%. All together over 1 million workers and students supported the TSC call.

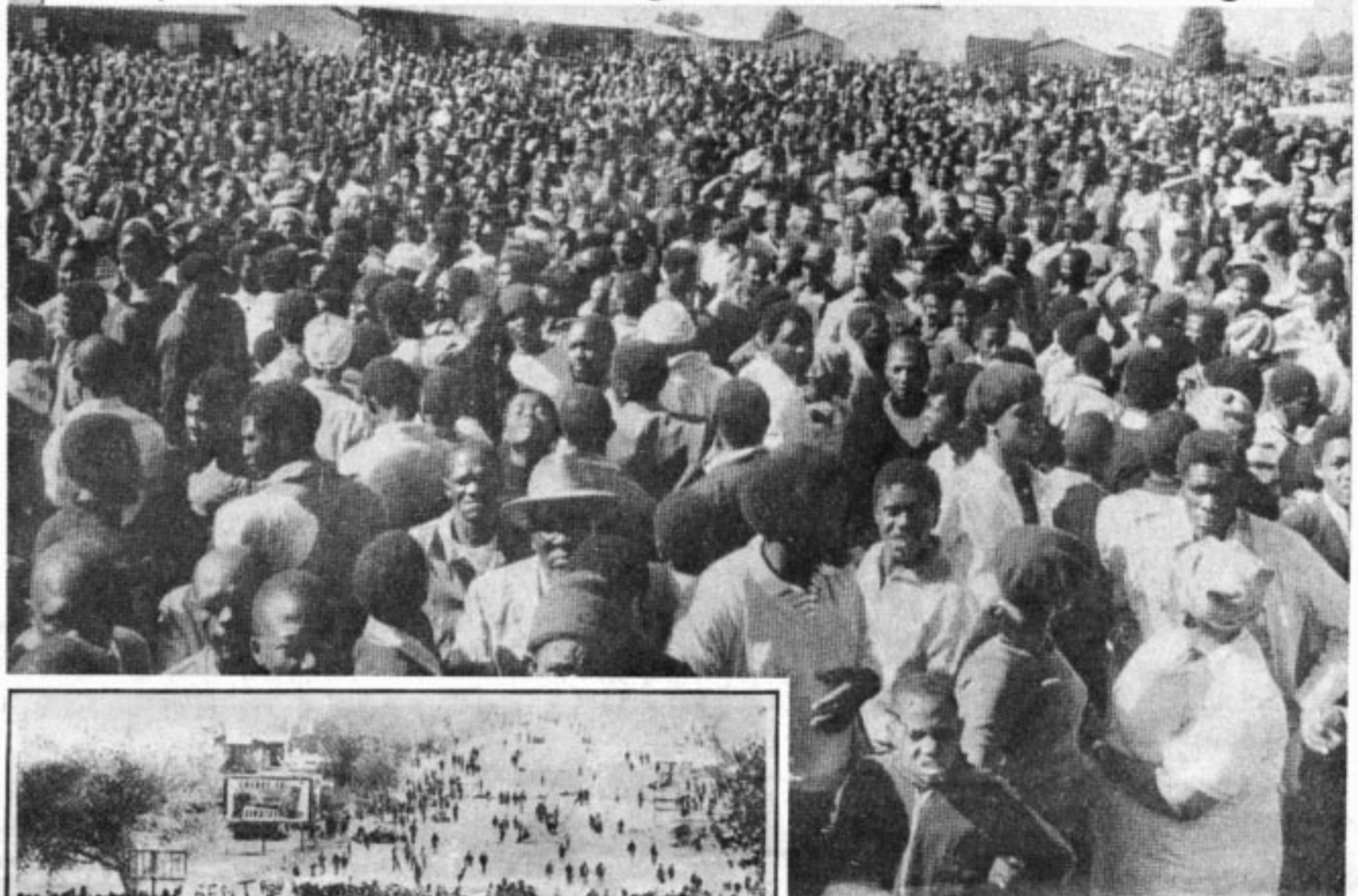
The TSC is demanding that:

- * Student grievances be met
- * Rent increases be stopped.
- * Bus fare increases be ended.
- * GST and high taxes be withdrawn.
- * All detainees and political prisoners be released.
- * All community councillors must resign.
- * The army and police leave the townships.

The UDF says it is "overwhelmed by the support of the people. It shows the feelings of our people at grassroots level." The UDF has warned the government not to respond with violence. Instead, the demands of the people must be met.

On Monday (5 November) thousands of mystery pamphlets called on people to ignore the stayaway. The pamphlets said "Go to work", and attacked the UDF. But the support for the stayaway shows the pamphlets failed miserably. "People will never listen to attacks on the UDF. All attempts to discredit the UDF will always fail" says the UDF.

People's resistance grows in Vaal triangle



People unite to demand a lower rent.

Anger over Khayelitsha

Asiyi eKhayelitsha

UMSINDO uye ukhula ngenxa yenzame zika rulumente zokufudusa amawakawaka abantu besisiwa eKhayelitsha ekuqaleni kwalonyaka uzayo. IKhayelitsha yilokishi entsha eyakhiwe esantini nasematyholweni emva kwe Mitchells Plain malunga nama 40km ukusuka ekapa. Urulumente ufuna ukususa zonke ilokishi oma Crossroads KTC ne Nyanga Bush azise eKhayelitsha.

Sele zibanjiwe intlanganiso ezichasene 'nalemfuduso. Amawakawaka abantu athi asiyi eKhayelitsha - "Asisayi Kuhamba. Bayakusa izidumbu zethu eKhayelitsha".

Kwintlanganiso eyayibanjwe eCrossroads ngeCawa umhla we 14 Oktobha abantu bagqiba ukuba iKhayelitsha le injanina.

Ngemqibelo umhla wama 20 Oktobha malunga newaka labantu ibhansi zenza imith-

walo elishumi elinambini iibaki ezine ne kombi ezini ezazithutha abantu. Abantu bajikeleza bejonga IKhayelitsha bengena ezindlwini ngaphakathi bezijonga ukuba imeko yazo injanina. Izindlu eKhayelitsha zinendlu yangesese ne kitshu negumbi elinye. Kwintlanganiso yengxelo ibinge Cawe, abantu bathi izindlu zase Khayelitsha ngathi zizindlu zangasese kwaye zifamele ihogu hayi abantu. Bagqiba ukuba abasayi kuya eKhayelitsha, nokuba selebenyanzelwa.

Sele kubanjwe iworkshop ezimbini yikomiti ye UDF elwa ufuduso ngesinyanzeliso. Incwadana nge Khayelitsha nelungelo ngokusemthethweni zizakusasazwa.

IUDF: "Ithi lemfuduso masingayiongeli phantsi. Abantu abanzi bafuduswa nje ngabantu base Mitchells Plain bafuduswa kwa District Six,

eClaremont eClaremont eNewlands nakwe zinye indawo ngaphandle kwemingweno yabo.

"Kwangoluhlobo lunye ngoku urulumente ufuna ukufudusa abantu base Crossroads ngaphandle kweningweno yabo."

"Ngoku omnye umntu unako ukubona ukuba iKhayelitsha ne Mitchells Plain, imithetho yama pasi neyeyantluko ngomhla wokuqale ku Disemba apho abantu bakuqwalasela ingxaki yezindlu apha eMzantsi Afrika.

Ngoku amavolontiya aqokelela iimfuno malunga nezindlu ekuhlaleni.

Bafuna ukuba abantu beze neemfuno zabo zezindlu, ukhuseleko nolonwabo kule komfa. Umbandela oyakuqwalasela kule komfa kukunqaba kwezindlu nomthetho weyantluko ngokwebala nowamapasi.

ANGER is growing over the government's plans to force thousands of people to Khayelitsha at the beginning of next year.

Already several protest meetings have been held against Khayelitsha by the UDF and the Crossroads Committee. Thousands of people have decided "Asiyi eKhayelitsha" - We shall not move. They will have to take our dead bodies to Khayelitsha".

The UDF is planning a conference for December 1 where people will look at the housing problems in South Africa.

Volunteers are at the moment collecting demands around housing in many communities. They want the people to present their demands for Houses, Security and Comfort at the conference.

The conference will focus on the housing shortage, Group Areas Act and pass laws. (See Pages Five and Ten)

Briefly . . .

BACK AT WORK

MR WILFRED RHODES chairperson of the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (CAHAC), is back at work.

He lost his job as weaver as SA Bias in Maitland on June 15.

The boss, Mr Ball, said Mr Rhodes did not "fit into the system".

Mr Rhodes went to the Workers' Advice Office. They took the boss to the Industrial Council for the Textile Industry. The Industrial Council said the boss was right.

Mr Rhodes and the Advice Office took the boss to the



Industrial Court. At the end of last month, the court decided Mr Rhodes must get his job back. This is a big victory for workers.

The Workers' Advice Office is in Corporation Chambers, Cape Town.

Grand Bazaars boycott grows

THE boycott of Grand Bazaars is growing. Cashiers told Grassroots that the tills are now only half-full.

On Page Two, you can read all about the Grand Bazaars strike and boycott. How the strike began. The unity of the workers. And how you can support the workers.

UDF fights back

AFTER heavy attacks from the government, the United Democratic Front (UDF) is fighting back. The UDF is determined to put an end to apartheid. It says: "Long Live UDF. Ban apartheid."

A big UDF meeting will be held on November 24. Grassroots had a special interview with Trevor Manuel, acting national secretary of the UDF. See page Nine.

WE DON'T BUY AT GRAND BAZAARS



THE workers at the Grand Bazaars warehouse are now on strike for 2½ months. For 2½ months they have been without wages. Their families are suffering. Grassroots looks at why the workers went on strike and what has been going on at Grand Bazaars.

"DON'T BUY at Grand Bazaars. Support the workers."

This is the message going out to all our communities. The call comes from the Strike Support Committee, which is made up of the UDF, Muslim Judicial Council and other progressive organisations.

Every day, members of the support committee and workers go out to collect money and food for the workers. They visit shopkeepers, doctors, lawyers, church and other organisations for donations. The workers need about R170,00 a month for rent, food, electricity and other bills. Already thousands of people have given support to the workers.

In the evenings the support committee visits the youth, community and women's organisations. They speak to the members about the strike and how the organisations can help with the boycott of Grand Bazaars.

At the end of September the United Democratic Front, Cape Action League and other organisations held a mass meeting. Imam Solomons was one of the

speakers. He told the 500 people at the meeting: "The struggle of the Grand Bazaars workers should not be seen in isolation from other struggles. We must see this struggle as part of the total struggle for freedom. The problem is nothing else but the problem of Apartheid. Islam has everything to do with the struggle of workers in this world."

"Anybody who buys from Grand Bazaars is going to co-operate with evil and injustice" — Imam Solomons

The Imam also said that by unfairly firing the workers the Grand Bazaars bosses are showing that they are part of the oppressors. For this reason "they have to be boycotted."

Imam Solomons calls for unity between workers and the

community. "Anybody who is going to buy from Grand Bazaars is going to co-operate with evil and injustice," he said.

A few weeks ago the support committee also organised demonstrations. Volunteers peacefully stood outside Grand Bazaars in Parow, Claremont, Epping and Elsie's River with placards. Eight people were arrested by police who also confiscated placards. The police are also harassing volunteers handing out pamphlets outside Grand Bazaars.

A support committee member told Grassroots: "The bosses are getting up to many dirty tricks. They are harassing the workers at Grand Bazaar shops, trying to buy off some workers with promotions, and looking for excuses to fire RAWU mem-

bers. They even allow strangers into the Workers Canteen. These strangers ask the workers information about the Support Committee and RAWU. We want to warn these bosses that this must stop..."



Workers demonstrating outside Claremont Grand Bazaars. Police later arrested 7 people and confiscated placards.

RAWU: THE WORKER'S UNION

THE Retail and Allied Workers' Union (RAWU) was started in May 1983. RAWU is a democratic union. The workers control RAWU. They decide who works for RAWU and who will help them organise other workers.

RAWU organises dairy, hotel and shop workers. Today it has over 3 000 members. Grassroots spoke to Alan Roberts, the General Secretary of RAWU. This is what he has to say:

"What is happening at Grand Bazaars warehouse happens to workers every day. We can't allow our workers to continually suffer like this, to be trampled by the greed of the bosses.

We must put an end to this by organising the workers and challenging the bosses.

"The bosses at Grand Bazaars refuse to speak to us. When we sent our community leaders to them, they threatened to call the police. That is why the support committee decided to call for a boycott of Grand Bazaars. The support committee which is made up of over 30 organisations feels that the bosses must be taught a lesson.

With a boycott the bosses will feel the pinch. When their tills are not full of our money, then they will see that they have to speak to us and take the workers back.



"We can't allow the workers to be trampled by the greed of bosses."

"All the RAWU members are very proud of the warehouse workers. They are showing they know the meaning of unity. They are suffering but they are still standing together. They are a good example to all workers who experience the same problems as them.

The Facts

AUGUST 20: Two workers at the Grand Bazaars warehouse in Epping are fired for teasing a fellow worker. The two fired workers are active members of the workers' trade union, Retail and Allied Workers Union (RAWU). The workers' committee tries to speak to the bosses, but they won't listen.

AUGUST 22: Thirty workers stop work. They tell the bosses that the two workers must be taken back. On the same day two organisers from RAWU are arrested by the security guard at Grand Bazaars. They are handcuffed and the workers are threatened with a gun.

AUGUST 27: About 150 workers from nine different branches of Grand Bazaars meet at St. George's Cathedral. They discuss the firing of workers and give their support to their fellow workers.

SEPTEMBER 18: 27 organisations attend meeting to set up a Grand Bazaars Strike Support Committee. The support committee decides to get food and money for the workers.

SEPTEMBER 30: A "Boycott Grand Bazaars" mass meeting is held in Athlone. 500 people agree that there must be a complete boycott of all Grand Bazaars' shops.



Wilson Botha with wife and children - Bruce 8 yrs., Givid 4 yrs. and baby Bruce (5 months).

SIYALUFUNA UNCEDO LWENU

UMBUZO ovala ku Grassroots — Kutheni nikugweyimbo nje? Mna nabanye abasebenzi andicingi. Ukuba sikugwayimbo. Sixhasa u Anthony no Shahieda. Kuba basuka bagxothwa. Ngalo lonke ixesha abasebenzi bakwa Grand Bazaars basoloko bekholelwa ekubeni okwehlele omnye kubehlele bonke. Yiyo ke lonto siye sagqiba ukuba nathi siwubeke phantsi umsebenzi.

Grassroots — Phofu zinjani imeko zempangelo phayo efemini. Siyajikeleziswa ngalo lonke ixesha. Kwaye bancinci kakhulu abasebenzi apha efemini. Kunyanzeleke ukuba senze umsebenzi omninzi. Abanye bethu bade basebenze umsebenzi wabantu ababini nabathathu emnye. Kwaye abaqeshi bayazama ukusahlula ngokuthi baqhathhe abasebenzi abathile ngokubabhatala ngaphezu kwabanye. Abasebenzi abakhululekanga ukuba bangaqulana. Noba uya etoilet funeka usayine. Ungeshi uyabashawuta abasebenzi de athuke ngamanye amaxesha. Kuninzi okuqhubekayo okungalunga nga lonto asikhuselekanga kwaye asinakukhalaza nakubanina.

Grassroots — Benzani abasebenzi yonke imihla? Sidibana ecaweni e Bontehewel yonke imihla. Kwaye umoya wethu mnye. Siyazi ukuba, ukuba sime kunye sakuliphumelela idabi lethu. Sijikeleza iivenkile nakwabanye abantu sicela izandla ukutya imali nantonina leyo umntu

asinikayona. Sithi sisasaze amaphetshana ezitishini nasekuhlaleni. Ngentshonalanga sihambele imibutho yolutsha neyabahlali ukufumana inxaso yabo kolugwayimbo.

Grassroots — Niphila njani? Akufani nangaphambili kunzima abanye abasebenzi bathathelwe ifanishala zabo. Ngo September ikomiti yenxaso yasinika i R190. Asazi ukuba ku October saku-fumana ntonina.

Grassroots — Ingaba unkosikazi nentsapho bathini? Noko unkosikazi akonwabanga yilemeko. Ngamanye amaxesha siyalwa xa kungekho mali yokuthenga nesonka esi sabantwana kwaye sinabantwana abathathu abaselula. uBruce uneminyaka esibhozo uGivid mine u Theo unenyanga ezintlanu. Kodwa kunjalo unkosikazi uyayamnkela ngomoya omhle.

Grassroots — Ingaba yeyiphi inxaso eniyifunayo basebenzi? Sifuna imali yothenga ukutya nokubhatala irente umbane namanye amatyala. Sifumana imali kwikomiti yenxaso. Kodwa singaphezu kwe 40 lemali ke ngamanye amaxesha ayisoneli. Sibhenela koluntu ngokubanzi ukuba lusixhase. Abantu banokuzisa izipho zabo imali okanye ukutya kwicawe yase Moriva e Bontehewel.

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& VARIETIES OF BREAD

Many students in court after protests

'DON'T LET THEM GO TO JAIL'

"DON'T let your fellow students go to jail. Help to pay their fines."

This is the call made by the Student Representative Council (SRC) at the university of the Western Cape (UWC). They are collecting money to pay the fines of many students who have been arrested and taken to court by the police.

So far, 39 people have been charged with attending an illegal gathering and 33 people have been charged with public violence.

Almost daily students are appearing in court. Students are writing their final examinations this month and sometimes exams clash with their court appearances.

The first arrests were made on August 28. Eleven people appeared on charges of attending an illegal gathering and had to pay R50 bail each.

Another two students were arrested on September 18. One pleaded guilty to the charge of attending an illegal gathering and was sentenced to R200 or 100 days. The other pleaded not guilty and had to pay R150 bail.

On September 28 two students were arrested. One pleaded guilty and was fined R150 or three months. The other pleaded not guilty of attending an illegal

gathering. When he appeared again on October 9, he was fined R150 or 75 days.

On October 4 another two students appeared. One was fined R200 or 100 days. The other was given bail of R100.

The first public violence case was on October 5 when three students were arrested. They were released on bail of R200 each.

Most of the students have to reappear on November 9.

On October 8, the police gave a list of 30 names to the UWC Rector. They said these students would be charged. Police said more students could be arrested and charged.

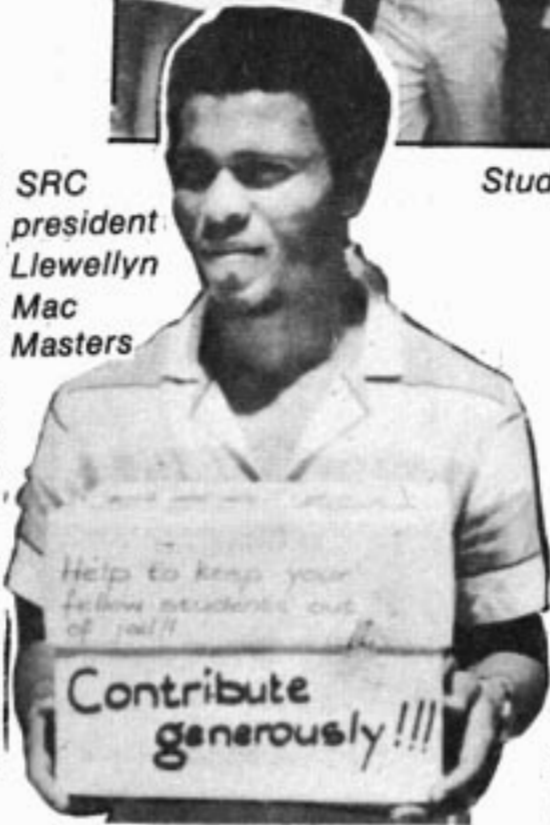
The SRC tried to raise money to pay bail and fines. They found that this was difficult. They also found that students had difficulty in studying under the constant threat of arrest.

On October 9, the 30 students occupied the Rector's office. They demanded that the final examinations for all students be postponed for two weeks, and that the administration should pay all bail and fine money.

The exams were not postponed. But the Rector agreed to pay the students' bail money.

On 16 October, another 24 names were released. These

SRC president Llewellyn Mac Masters



students were charged with attending an illegal gathering.

Some students are facing two charges. Some students from outside Cape Town have to stay in Cape Town long after they have written exams to wait until they have to appear.

The SRC has worked out that they would need at least R15 000 to pay all fines.

They have made an appeal to all students and other people to support those students having to appear in court.

Donation lists are being circulated and collection boxes have been put up all over the campus.



Students at UWC protest againsts the government's new deal.

Students say No to Botha

THE court cases arise out of protests at UWC against the government's new deal.

Students at UWC took part in two weeks of protest called by the Azanian Students' Organisation (Asaso) in August, before the "coloured" and "indian" elections.

For the two weeks, students decided to postpone exams and went out into the community to speak to people about why they should not vote.

Mass meetings were held on the campus every day.

The biggest mass meeting was held on August 21, the day before the "coloured" elections. About 5 000 students and high school pupils from all over the peninsula attended.

After the elections, the protests continued at UWC. Students demonstrated against the opening of parliament and the

inauguration of P W Botha as state president.

Students marched to the old CRC building. They took off the foundation stone and buried it on campus. Police confronted the students, but the SRC stopped them.

On September 11, after a protest rally, students marched to the campus gates for a peaceful demonstration.

Police came into the campus grounds. They used rubber bullets, teargas and sneeze machines. They chased the students into the hostels and beat them up.

Eleven students were arrested and 13 were sent to hospital.

On Tuesday September 18 students held another march to the gates. The police again came onto the campus. This time they used birdshot, rubber bullets, teargas and a sneeze machine.

R40 a button?

The eyes of the policeman almost popped out. He suddenly sat up straight in his police vehicle. He had spotted something.

He stopped the van, got out, and strode over briskly to two youths sitting on a low wall surrounding a filling station in Bridgeton, Oudtshoorn.

"Did you know that button you're wearing, is illegal?" he asked one of the youths in a deep authoritative voice.

Desmond Delport, a pupil at Bridgeton Senior Secondary, was shocked. Illegal? a UDF button? It can't be, he thought to himself.

The eager policeman was determined that

law and order should be upheld. Youngsters couldn't just go around wearing buttons. It was this kind of thing that intimidated people and could keep them away from the polling booth on that day, the 22nd August.

Pulling out his pen, and sensing that promotion could not be far off, he swiftly wrote out a summons for R40 and handed it to Desmond.

Desmond went to court. The charge against him was dropped... obviously.

The policeman was shattered. He would have to wait for the next elections to prove himself again.



Desmond Delport and his many buttons.

WE MUST FIGHT REPRESSION' 700 detained

MORE than 700 people have been detained this year. And in the Vaal Triangle, mass arrests are taking place regularly. Up to 40 mourners at a funeral are known to have disappeared.

These are some of the grim details that came out of the Third National Conference of Detainees Support Committees, held in Maritzburg over the weekend of October 20 and 21.

The conference

heard that when people on the Vaal Triangle protested against rent increases, the police moved into the townships with their guns, tearsmoke, rubber bullets and dogs.

Many innocent people and children were killed as a result of police action. Many people were detained.

Many parents of detainees and political prisoners have not seen their children for up to five months. They do not know where they are and whether or not they are still alive.

Parents are demanding regular access to detainees and political prisoners, believing that their safety is not guaranteed.

The detainees support conference believed that the people in the Vaal Triangle have legitimate grievances. The Descoms re-

solved to support the demands of the community for rents people can afford and for the recognition of their true representatives.

The conference opposed any move to shift attention away from government responsibility for the Vaal situation. They also saw that the government wanted to put the blame on popular leaders and organisations to prepare for bannings and show trials.

The conference saluted the courage of the UDF leaders who occupied the British Consulate in Durban and pledged support for their cause.

At a meeting over the weekend, Zac Yacoob, a UDF executive member and the lawyer for the consulate detainees, spoke.

The detainees conference was attended by 60 delegates from all over the country. From big centres like Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban to isolated rural areas, like Alice, Umtata, and Cradock. They met to discuss the work of the Detainees Support movement.

These committees were formed in late 1981 after mass detentions all over South Africa. The present wave of repression made delegates realise the increasing need for this kind of support work, but on an even bigger scale.

Cape Town's two detention organisations Support Committee (DPSC) and the Detention Action Committee (ADAC) sent 18 delegates to the conference.

'Community Councillors must Resign!'

ASISAYI kuzikhwela itaxi zonopopi abazi Community Councillors. Sithi bonke abanopopi maba-yeke ukuthutha abantu barizayine.

Ezi zizigqibo zabahlali base Zwelethemba bedibene nemibutho eyabahlali eyi Civic eyomama eyi UWO eyolutsha eyi CAYCO.

Le mibutho kunye nabahlali bagqibe kwelokuba zingakhwelwa itaxi zababafo babini abazi-councillors abango Bhadi no Tsobo.

Bathi abahlali kulungile xa bekhetha ukuthengisa ngesizwe bona bahlali abasayi kubaxhasa ngeemali zabo ngokuthi bangazikhweli itaxiz zabo. Abantu base Zwelethemba baneengxaki ngenxa yezi councillors.

Eyona ngxaki kukungabikho kwezindlu kwaye ibhodi ayizimisela kwakhela abantu.

Neyona ngxaki inkulu kweli le Ntshona Koloni ingxaki yamaholo angavumelekanga ukuba asetyenziswe yimibutho ethile.

Uthe omnye uMama osele ekhulile xa ebethetha ngalento yezi councillors. "Asizange sivote nokuvota, thina apha eZwelethemba zange sibonyule nokubanyula ababantu. Bamele bani? Ingaba bathi bamele thina? Ukuba kunjalo, bayaxoka."

Abahlali bagqibe ekubeni bathathe i campaign apho bayakuthi badimande ukusebenzisa amaholo.

Benza umngcwabo ka Tsobo phambi kwendlu yakhe, wabiza amapolisa waxoka wathi uzokuhlaselelwa.

Asisayi kuzikhwela de barizayine esidlangaleni, batsho abahlali base Zwelethemba."

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What are the local Councils all About?

THE GOVERNMENT is desperately trying to make apartheid work. It wants to give it a new lease of life.

Already we have rejected the Government's new three-chamber Parliament. But yet the Government goes ahead with its plans.

As part of its "New Deal", the Government is going to set up a number of local councils in "coloured" and "Indian" areas.

They are training people from the Management Committees to run these local councils. We have rejected these management committees over and over again.

In the African areas, the Government is giving more power to its community councils.

Grassroots takes a look at what these local councils are and what they will mean for our people.

WHO WILL RUN THE LOCAL COUNCILS?

THE old management committees will run the local councils. The people on the management committees do not speak for us. We have said that many times already.

But the Government still wants them to run our lives. The Government is giving them a little more power. They will handle local services like housing, parks, sportsfields and halls. They will also be able to raise rates and rents.

HOW WILL THE LOCAL COUNCILS WORK?

Firstly, they will not be democratic. Property owners will have two votes for the local councils and other people will have one vote.

The Government will also set up regional services councils

which will have much more power than the local councils.

As property owners have two votes, the regional services councils will be controlled by wealthier areas.

Regional councils will have city-wide services like water, electricity, sewerage and transport.

The local councils will get their services from the regional councils. They will have to pay money to the regional councils, with interest.

It is clear that the money will have to be paid by someone. Rate-payers and tenants will have to pay.

WHAT WILL THE LOCAL COUNCILS MEAN FOR US?

We will have to pay more money out of our pockets. The new councils will cost more to run. To cover costs, the Govern-

ment will charge new taxes on businesses. But it has told the bosses not to worry as "the consumer will pay".

So we will have to pay even more for food, clothes, furniture, and so on. This will affect all people in Cape Town. African people will also have to pay for the councils they cannot participate in.

WHAT IS THE GOVERNMENT TRYING TO DO?

The Government says it wants us to run our own affairs. It wants to give us democracy.

But this is not true. They are trying to divide us. The Government sees that we can stand together. That we fight against high rents, bad housing and low wages. The Government wants to break our unity.

That is one of the reasons why

they want these local councils. The local councils will all do things differently.

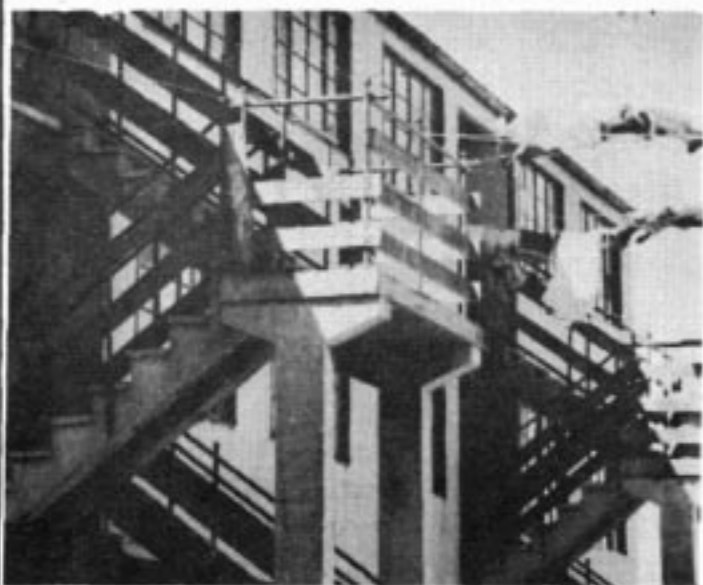
The Government is trying to make it hard for organisations like the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (Cahac) and the Western Cape Civic Association, to grow stronger.

The Government also wants to show that the sellouts who went into the tricameral parliament have power. It is trying to tell us we were wrong when we did not vote.

The Government is hoping that its "boys" on the local councils will weaken the organisations who fight for us. The local councils can refuse to let our organisations use halls and sportsfields. They can refuse to give us space for creches.

Elections for the local councils will be held in 1988.

Advice Office for Manenberg



In Manenberg, as on all other townships, conditions are very bad. Our people have to live in broken houses. They fear eviction because they cannot pay the high rent. There are many other problems.

To assist with the problems of pensions, grants, UIF etc. members of the community have opened up an Advice Office. The Advice Office is open every Saturday between 10 am and 1 pm at the Catholic Church in Manenberg Avenue.



Last years steering Committee at the 3rd Annual General meeting of Cahac last month.

WE NEED ACTION NOW - CAHAC

WE need action now and must build strong organisations.

This message came out strongly at the third AGM of the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (Cahac), held in Ravensmead last month.

More than 50 delegates from 15 areas attended.

"The Government says it has no money for housing, but it spends lots of money on building homes for MP's we did not elect.

The Government wants us to pay for our own housing," said one delegate.

The people felt that the Government was lying when it said it had no money for housing. They said the Government was wasting our money on keeping alive apartheid - the police, SADF and Government "puppets".

Cahac felt it should continue to demand that the Central Government takes responsibility for housing.

Some of the resolutions adopted at the AGM was;

- * that cahac would adopt the Freedom Charter as "a basis for the establishment of a just and democratic order in South Africa."
- * that Cahac would work more closely with the Western Cape Civic Association;
- * that Cahac would organise a protest meeting to "focus immediate attention on the plight of our people in the Vaal Triangle".



Some of the delegates who attended the AGM

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'WE WANT HOUSES'

BUT not at Khayelitsha!

THE government has said they intend moving all the people from Crossroads, Nyanga Bush and KTC, to Khayelitsha, just behind Mitchells Plain.

Already the cry is being heard "Asiyi eKhayelitsha" (We will not go to Khayelitsha). But some people are already living at Khayelitsha. They say they had no alternative.

GRASSROOTS spoke to people living at Crossroads, Nyanga Bush, KTC and Khayelitsha about forced removals.

'Why we should not move to Khayelitsha'



By Noma-India Mfeko

KWINTLANGANISO ezibizwa ngumbutho wabahlali abantu batsho ngazwinye ukuba "abayi eKhayelitsha" lento se ide yafana neculo.

Eyona nto ibangela ukuba abantu bagafuni ukuya eKhayelitsha, siyabubena ubuncinci bezindlu namanzi azakuhlululwa ne Rente eziphakamileyo, kodwa eyona ibalulekileyo Abantu zange bafune Khayelitsha bengayibani inokusombulula ingxaki yezindlu kwelentsho na koloni.

Lo Rulumente ufuna ukubeka wonke umntu endaweni enye, ngenjongo zokuba alawule nangaluphina uhlobo afuna ukulawula ngalo.

Abo bantu athi abanzimvume zokuba lapha akwazi ukuba thintela ngokupheleleyo.

uRulumente uyiqhelile into yokususa abantu kwindawo abahlala kuzo, kodwa uyibonile ukuba abantu abasuki nje bengalwanga into ke leyo emenza onyeliseke kwamanye amazwe angahambisaniyo noCalu-Calulo ngokwebala.

Ngoku uzama ngazo zonke indlela ukuba ibengathi akabanyanzeli abantu. Zininzi indlela ezizakusetyenziswa ekususeni abantu okakuqala.

Ukwahlulwa hlulwa kwabantu ngabom yinto leyo esiyibone kwindawo ezininzi, apho abantu balwa babulalane ze abanye boyike bagonde ukuba mabaye kwindawo ezingenamlo.

Ukuqolotywa kwabantu bethenjiswa ngezinto ezintle abayakuthi bazenzelwa xabeye eKhayelitsha.

Nokunyanzelwa kwabantu xa beyokufuna indawo zokuhlala baxelewe uge Khayelitsha.

Njengoko benditshilo kwaseku qaleni ukuba i-Khayelitsha ayisombululi ngxaki zakunqongophala kwazindlu ekapa.

'We have to use our kitchen as a bedroom and a sitting room.'



'WHY WE WON'T GO'

Kwakuya izidumbu zethu



Mrs Xhaso

"BAYAKUSA izidumbu zethu eKhayelitsha," utshilo uMrs Xhaso xa ebethetha nentatheli yakwa Grassroots.

"Ikhayelitsha yindawo yehagu hayi abantu. E Khayelitsha kusentlango.

"Urulumente ufuna ukusenza iintlanzi zona zihlala etotini zixinanisene ucinga ukuba waphazama uThixo ngokudala abantu abamnyama.

Ndiye ndajonga ububanzi bezizindlu zase Khayelitsha, ekubeni ndinabantwana abahlanu, ndinempahla yendlu eninzi.

"Ndingazithini ezi zinto kwezototi zezindlu zaseKhayelitsha. Inene andazi ukuba kwenzeka ntoni kumntu omnyama.

"Urulumente wasigxotha kwaNdabeni sasiwa kwaLanga. Ukusuka kwaLanga siye sathunyelwa e Guguletu naseCrossroads.

"Ngoku basileqa okwezilwanyana basisa elwandle apho kukho amajoni.

"U Thixo wadala wonke umntu apha eMzantsi Afrika. Asiveli kwelinye ilizwe. Ndithi xa ndijonga iKhayelitsha ndithi, "Yehova qweba bhetele.

"Ndinoloyiko lokuba ukuba sikhe saya eKhayelitsha, inene xa sifuna ukuya edolophini sakuya ngemvume.

"Abamhlophe bona bahlala nentsapho zabo kodwa thina basigxotha.

"Bathi abantu mabahlale ngoxolo. Luphi oloxolo xa kunie?"

'I'm no pig . . .'

MRS RUBENA SOFUTAT, a Crossroads resident, went to Khayelitsha to see conditions there.

"I will never go to Khayelitsha because I am not a pig. Those are not houses, just toilets.

There's no diningroom, no lounge, nothing.

"Here in Crossroads, we at least have enough place for all our furniture. Do you think all this furniture can fit into a house in Khayelitsha?"

"We are no longer in

a stage where we have to live in the same room as our children.

"I will never go to Khayelitsha because it will be like going to hell. I would rather go to jail. That would be better than going to Khayelitsha.

'Botha must go live in Khayelitsha'

MR SIMO MENZIWA lives in Nyanga Bush and is a member of the committee.

He says: "The Nyanga Bush people are not going to Khayelitsha. They saw the conditions at Khayelitsha. Kayelitsha is not suitable for them. The only people interested in Khayelitsha is the government.

"If the government thinks Khayelitsha is such a nice place, he should go there himself. I don't see how he can force people to go there and not go there himself.

"We don't want the government to build houses for us in Khayelitsha. We want him to



Mr Simo Menziwa

build houses here. And if he doesn't want to build houses here, we can build ourselves. We have built many build-

ings for the government. And while we are building for him, his inspectors throw our houses almost every day.

'Build houses at Crossroads'

MR ANTON QUKUMBA lives in Crossroads. He says the government should meet promises they had made to the people at Crossroads.

"Bezuidenhout is saying that all our people should move. That is his decision. The decision of the

Crossroads people is that we are not going to Kayelitsha.

"We have our reasons. The government has made many promises to our people. But he has never fulfilled one promise. Now he comes with Khayelitsha and expects us to

accept that.

"The government says that our houses are in a bad condition. But we are going to build better houses here at Crossroads.

"We don't want houses in Khayelitsha. We want houses here in Crossroads.

'WE HAD NO OTHER CHOICE'

"I CAME to Khayelitsha on February 18 this year. Before that I stayed in a backyard in Nyanga.

"I did not come here because I wanted to or because I like Khaye-

litsha. I came here because I had nowhere else to go.

"It is better to have one's own house rather than stay in someone else's backyard.

"When we came here,

we were told to stay in temporary houses until they build proper houses. We thought the government was going to build decent houses, that's why we had to wait in these temporary houses. But what they are building now are not proper houses. We are now very suspicious of the government.

"The new houses are not much better than the temporary houses. The rooms of the houses are much smaller than this house.

"And this house is very small. There is not enough space. Every day I have to put our beds outside in the daytime so that we can have enough room inside the house for myself and my three children to move around in the house. I

pay ten rand rent for this house.

"We have other problems at Khayelitsha. One problem is the shop. There is no real shop but some people from Guguletu are running a shop from a house here. It is very expensive at this shop. They sell many stale things but we have to take it.

"On Friday and Saturday there is a free bus to Mandalay where the shops are cheaper, but that is only once a week. What happens during the rest of the week?"

"I believe the government should build houses for all those people who don't have houses. I don't think the government should move those who have houses already."

Ukuba ndandazile ngaleKhayelitsha

U Mrs Lydia Femela uhlala kwenye yezindlu ezintsha e Khayelitsha. Ibali lakhe liqhubeka ngoluhlobo:-

Ndandihlala e KTC camp. Sasuswa apho sasiwa eBeerhall eNyanga ukusuka apho saziswa apha eKhayelitsha. Ndingene kule ndlu ekuqaleni kuka Oktobha.

Zonke, ezizindlu zilapha zine bedroom enye, ikhitshi netoilet kuphela. Kodwa yonke lonto sibhatala i R20.00 irente ngenyanga. Kufuneka sibhatele amanzi qho emva kwenyanga ezimbini.

Ezi zindlu zincinci. Abantu balala ezitoilet, ekhitshini abanye phantsi kwebhedhi. Urulumente wathi iKhayelitsha iyakuba yeyona lokishi intle. Benza izithembiso ezininzi kodwa ngathi yeyona yakhe yambi kwezilokishi zonke. Ezi zindlu ngathi zitoilets, urulumente usebenzise undaphulele wematerial kodwa usibhatalisa irente engaka. Kwezinye ilokishi irente yo 2rooms incinci. Kutheni apha kuthi ininzi kodwa sidliwa nazizinto zokuhamba.

Akukho ceiling kwezi zindlu, indonga zicekeceke awukwazi nokubethelela isikhonkwane sokuxhoma icurtains. Impahla yam yendlu (furniture) ndiyihlawulela irente kwenye indlu eNyanga ngenxa yobuncinci bezizindlu.

Bacinga ntoni ngabantu abantwana abaninzi nefamily ezinkulu. Bacinga ukuba bangeza kwezi toti. Urulumente uthi iKhayelitsha yiyona lokishi intle. Kodwa kutheni bangafuni nje intatheli zingene. Lonto ibonisa ukuba ikhona into abayifihlayo.

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Comment

Hard-won victories

IN THE last few months our people have won many important victories.

Through the efforts of the UDF, progressive trade unions and other organisations, we have shown the whole world how little support the new constitution has. We also gave the government a clear message: We are not interested in your apartheid constitution. We demand real freedom.

Since then our people in the Transvaal have forced the government to bring down rents. They have also booted out the community councillors. These government puppets had tried to increase the people's rents.

Students have been demanding for a long time that the age-limit at schools be ended. Last month the government was forced to meet this demand.

Internationally, the South African government is now very isolated. The actions of the UDF leaders in the British consulate in Durban have won great overseas support. The refusal of the government to send back the arms-smugglers has lost its support.

Overseas governments now see that South Africa's word counts for nothing. That this government cannot be trusted.

All these are important victories for us. We have won them through bravery and determination. We have to now build on these victories and bring forward the day of freedom.

Who is next?

ON Tuesday October 23, Botha's army and police went into Sebokeng, near Johannesburg. Seven thousand armed police and troops surrounded the area. They searched every house. They said they were looking for "revolutionaries". Instead, they arrested 350 people for "small crimes".

Who will be next? Which of our communities will also suffer this hardship? Will it be Bonteheuwel or Manenberg or Guguletu?

The government calls this "restoring law and order". What kind of "law" is this which allows police to search every house? What kind of "order" is this when families are made to get up at 3 o'clock in the morning? When a whole community is sealed off by police and army and their lives are disrupted?

Was this to "maintain law and order"? Or was this to frighten our people who have just grievances?

Who will be next?

Apartheid is 'n bloedbad

APARTHEID is die wortel van alle kwaad. Dit is nie net 'n skeiding van kleure nie, maar 'n skeiding tussen seun en ouers, vader en familie. Hoeveel bloed is daar nie oor apartheid gegiet nie. Hoeveel moute en verdriet is daar nie deur die ewel veroorsaak nie.

As 'n mens maar net terugdink aan Sharpeville, herinner dit jou aan Hitler. Ek sou Sharpeville noem Hitlerville in 'n land van slawerny en moorde.

'n Land so vol van Goddiens, tog 'n land vol hartseer, pyn en verdriet. Dit alles vir en om apartheid. 'n Land vol onreg en verdrukking. Waar mense se reg letterlik gesteel word.

selfde gat van die ander blinde leiers val? Ont-hou net een ding; 'n blinde leier kan nie 'n ander lei nie want as hy in die gat val sal almal in die selfde gat val.

G P Ismail
Bonteheuwel

DO AWAY WITH KILLER SAND MINES

WE are angry about the fact that a company was allowed to mine sand only a few metres from a high density residential area. How could the authorities allow this to happen?

As a result children died and this was not the first time. We are aware that sand mining means profits for the wealthy. Why must the rich get richer at the cost of human lives? We demand the immediate closure of this mine and the cancellation of any possible mines near or in residential areas.

We demand that adequate compensation be paid to the relatives of those who lost their lives, although we appreciate that no amount of money could compensate for their lives.

Gaan Botha in die Mitchells Plain Resident.

GRASSROOTS BAZAAR



ARE you tired of paying high prices for vegetables and food? Do you want to buy cheap christmas presents for your friends and family? Do you want to buy a tin of beans for 25c and cakes and bread at half price? Do you want to have fun, win prizes and breakdance? Then you must come to the Grassroots bazaar!

Grassroots and about 25 progressive organisations are having a big, big bazaar at the Samaj Centre in Gatesville.

The bazaar will be on 8 December. It will start at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Grassroots has had many financial problems this year. Organisations are owing Grassroots R20 000. The bazaar will help the organisations to pay Grassroots some of the money they owe. So the money from the bazaar will go to Grassroots. With this money we will be able to print our newspaper.

Lots of things will be sold at the bazaar.

Grassroots will be having a big Grocery stall with lots of cheap groceries - sugar, rice, canned foods, beans, lentils, toilet rolls and so on. Avondale Civic will sell fresh fruit and vegetables very, very cheaply.

Lansdowne youth is making Christmas presents - And the Clothing Workers Union bread, cakes and biscuits. The UDF will also have a stall. T-shirts, buttons, doughnuts and kebabs will be sold.

That's not all. There will also be a breakdance competition with big prizes for the winners. For the children there will be puppet shows, pony rides and lots of fun.

Don't miss it!

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(Gatesville)
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Bosses must be taught a lesson

PEOPLE, if the bosses not only of Grand Bazaars are not taught a lesson now this kind of thing will go on where workers just have to accept their bad moods and greed for money. When any worker is fired it is the family that suffers. The bosses make enough out of our sweat so what more do they want?

If they can decide so easily on making our

lives hard then we can also decide where we buy our food.

Are we going to strengthen these bosses or are we going to help the workers win their fight for all of us?

Most of us are also workers. Support the warehouse workers and don't buy at Grand Bazaars. Ignore the sale.

A worker

ONDERSTEUN DIE WERKERS

DIE werkers van Grand Bazaars voel hulle kan nie dat die base van Grand Bazaars hulle laat rond mors nie. Daarom het ons begin staak.

Ons vra ook die ondersteuning van die gemeenskap deur om nie by Grand te koop nie. Dit is nou al lank dat hulle mense net wil afdank soos hulle wil. Hulle het een werker weer terug gevat. Wys dit nie dat hulle verkeerd was nie?

Vir twee maande het ons nog nie salarise gekry nie. Ons sukkel maar ons gee nie om nie. Ons voel nog sterker as ooit.

Ons moet ons stemme laat hoor. Anders sal hulle elke keer mense onnodig afdank.

Kwaad Staker

Why must there be sin?

There are some things in life that I really don't understand.

Like one day a boy in my class walked with me in the street. The next day almost everybody knew it and said horrible things about me. I don't know why people have to gossip about others. If they see you've got a beautiful dress on they try to buy a better one.

Jealousy is the most awful thing in life, because it causes a lot of trouble. I wonder why a woman has affairs with married men. Every day you can hear about accidents that are caused through alcohol, but the people don't stop drinking alcohol.

Why do there have to be gangs on earth?

Poor people work hard to buy something with their money, and what happens, gangsters just rob them. They don't care how much other people suffer.

Why do the people have to live in squatter camps? It is not fair the council can let them stay in some houses. Where must they sleep during rainy nights?

We all believe in God, and he wants us to help one another and not gossip about each other.

Why must the world be so full of sins? I just hope to find all the answers to my questions one day.

Yours
Vivienne Kellerman(14)
Factreton

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Ella Ramgobin speaks about the Consulate drama

ON Thursday September 13, six of the people's leaders walked into the British Consulate in Durban. They demanded shelter from the South African government.

My family became aware that a massive nation-wide swoop against our leaders was under way when we were rudely awakened by loud knocking on the door at 2 a.m. on August 21.

My son, Kush, who opened the door, was surprised and shocked when two security branch policemen pushed past him and entered the house.

Within minutes my husband, Mewa, our five children and I came to the lounge to see what the commotion was all about.

They told us that they had been instructed to take my husband into detention in terms of Section 28 of the Internal Security Act and that they wished to search the house.

They possessed neither a warrant of arrest nor a search warrant.

After a thorough search of the house for about an hour they found two books that belonged to me. One was a handbook on removals in South Africa and the other a book on the struggle by women in the country. I told them the books belonged to me and that they had no right to take them.

After a while they returned the books to me but left the house with my husband. I can say with pride that my children saw their daddy being driven away by the police with courage and strength.

Trips to the police station, jail and our lawyers, which has now become a regular feature in our lives, began in earnest on the morning of August 21.

Our lawyers were able to see our husbands in detention at 11am. After being told that we could take food to our husbands

The events that followed became one of the biggest headaches for P W Botha's government. It has also shown to the whole world the cruelty of South Africa's security laws.

we dashed to the nearest take-away to buy some food and cool drinks.

Eventually at 7 pm, after supplying our husbands with "hot supper" through an officer on duty, we left for home without seeing our men. Half-an-hour later I had to attend an urgent meeting of the Natal Indian Congress and the United Democratic Front to discuss a rally planned for August 22.

The next morning at 8 am I set out once again for C.R. Swart Square after attending to my home chores and taking care of the needs of my two sons and three daughters.

But on arrival at the police headquarters my lawyer and I were told that our men - Mewa, Billy Nair, Archie Gumede, M.J. Naidoo, and Sam Kikine - were being transferred to the town of Pietermaritzburg to be held in preventative custody.

We were, however, allowed to exchange a few words with our husbands through the cell bars.

That morning an executive member of the NIC, Professor Jerry Coovadia, and I flew to Johannesburg to meet with the American Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, and a British Embassy official, Mr Graham Archer.

We discussed the detentions and the propaganda against our organisations. We called on the American and British governments to actively support the

'RELEASE OUR LEADERS!'



Mrs Lekota, Mrs Elsie Nair and Mrs Gumede with British Labour Party MP at a protest meeting in Durban.

democratic organisations in South Africa.

We referred to the abstentions by the American and British governments on the resolutions against South Africa at the United Nations and wanted to know what their attitudes were towards detentions.

We returned to Durban that same evening and rushed to attend the mass rally at the Students' Union Hall, University of Natal, where more than 10 000 people packed every corner to listen to their true and authentic leaders.

The next morning heralded a period of contacts with all the family members of the detainees, endless rounds of discussions with lawyers and decisions on what steps to be taken in our campaigns to get our men released.

Fifteen days after our leaders were first picked up, the Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg

upheld our application that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, had not given sufficient reasons and information for detaining our menfolk.

Our leaders were allowed to go free but the prison authorities only released them at 8.30 p.m. that evening.

After brief discussions our leaders informed us that they would not return home with us because they feared they would be re-detained. They wanted to take a "holiday" for a few days.

Although their decision was a painful one for us we accepted it because we also realised that re-detentions were a real possibility.

Our fears were not unfounded. Within 24 hours Minister Le Grange issued new orders for their re-detentions.

On September 9 at 1.30 am we had another visit from the security police.

All the homes of the released men were similarly invaded that morning at that ridiculous hour of 1.30 am.

It is against this background of threats of "slit throats" that we learned with relief of six of our leaders making an "appearance" at the British Consulate in Durban on September 13.

We rushed to the consulate offices to re-assure ourselves that

our men were safe and in good health. But the British consular staff refused to allow us to see our menfolk.

We immediately decided to resist by staging a sit-in hunger strike at the Consul offices. Our protest brought in immediate results for within half-an-hour we were told that visits would be allowed.

After the first week of the sit-in, our anxieties for the safety of our leaders grew when right-wing reactionaries threatened to blow up the building where our husbands took refuge.

We began a 24-hour vigil at the building to monitor all movements. This was called off after we noticed that uniformed policemen had been posted to protect the building.

We also had to attend and address meetings and institute a new law suit against the Minister.

After our case was dismissed, three of our leaders - Mewa, M.J. Naidoo and George Sewpersadh - decided to challenge the authorities by walking out from the consul offices.

But no sooner had they appeared on the street below, when they were arrested by security policemen and taken to Pietermaritzburg for preventative detention.

Our anxiety and uncertainty began all over again until we were allowed visits three times a week for a period of 40 minutes for each visit.

In our view there is no justification for the detention of our leaders and we challenge the Minister to produce any evidence to show that our men have propagated or participated in violence.

We are proud of the struggle being waged by our menfolk and stand by them in spite of the daily suffering we endure.

COMMUNITY LEADER JOHNNY ISSEL JAILED

'I committed no crime'

On Monday 22 October community leader Johnny Issel was jailed for six months by a Wynberg Magistrate. He was convicted of breaking the banning order.

Johnny is a banned person. He was charged with leaving the Wynberg Magisterial District in December 1983 and going to the Transkei.

Johnny went on holiday. He told the court that going on holiday can never be a crime. They gave him six months. Six months for going on holiday.

In 1980, Johnny worked for Grassroots. But he was forced to leave when he was banned in that year. In terms of his banning order, he is not allowed to speak to more than one person at a time. He is not allowed to work as a teacher. He is not allowed to go from his home in Athlone to Cape Town.

He did not have a lawyer when he appeared in Court. This is what he told the magistrate:

"When I left the magisterial area of Wynberg, I did not believe that I was committing an offence. And as I stand here today, no argument or jail sentence would convince me that I had committed a crime.

"Earlier, my Lord, I had put on record the many years that I had suffered under Banning

Orders. Eight years and eight months up till today. The long periods that I was detained without trial. Nineteen and a half months altogether.

"For the banned, there is never an idea of the duration of the restriction. On the contrary, my Lord, the restrictions come like waves of the great ocean.

"Banning order after banning order. Detention after detention.

"I accept that all countries of the world have security measures of some sort or another.

"But why has it become necessary for a government, like ours, to be propped up by such a battery of Draconian Laws?

"The answer, my Lord, is not difficult to find.

"And that answer lies in the fact that a large majority of people in our country are governed against their will. An unjust government can never enjoy the support of those it seeks to govern.

"Or as the Freedom Charter most aptly describes it:

"... no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people."

"But it is precisely because of that fact that this government is more and more driven to the use of force.

".... It is through this same force that it has been possible for the rulers of our land to build a legal system that mercilessly promotes an order of racial discrimination.

"Where the right to life and liberty is taken away.

"And men and women are deprived of the right to move freely within their own country.

"My Lord, a system so utterly unjust and morally indefensible will never enjoy the support of the people.

"The resolve of the suffering of our land to fight this evil system has a long history. And many brave men and women, sons and daughters of this soil were prepared to lay down their lives for something they believed worth fighting for.

"Therefore, many of us believe that those who decided to take up the gun against this regime are not involved in a different struggle. Their struggle is our struggle. Though they have chosen a different form, but all of us, I do believe, are concerned with the same struggle, the same objective, the freedom of our people.

"And it is to this struggle that I have committed my life.

"And it is for this commitment that I stand accused before this court."

SEND BACK THE FOUR

ON March 29 this year four men who work for the South African government were arrested in London.

They were charged with smuggling arms. The South African government paid R800 000 bail and the men were allowed to return to South Africa until they had to appear in court again on Monday October 22.

But South Africa showed once again that they cannot keep promises. They refused to send the four men back to London to stand trial.

Pik Botha, South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, said the men were not "criminals, but patriots". He said they had done a lot for South Africa.

"Could you look the families

of those men into the eye and tell them that these men have to go and spend years in a jail in Britain?" he asked.

To which our people respond: "Mr Botha, look into the eyes of any mother in the Vaal Triangle and tell her why your police and army shot her children. Look into the eyes of any young child whose father has been unjustly detained by your government.

"If you believe your arms smugglers are not criminals, let them prove it in court. Why should you be scared to let them appear in court? Are you scared that all your dirty linen will be hung in public? That people will see how you abuse your embassies overseas and how you have difficulty in being accepted overseas because of apartheid?"

"Mr Botha, you can never ban the anger of the people."

WE WILL NOT BE SILENCED

THREE months ago, the government held elections for their new coloured and Indian "parliaments".

Eighty-five percent of the people refused to vote. They said the new deal would only bring more hardship, more violence, more suffering

And since August 22 and 28, that is what we have seen. In Sebokeng, in East Cape, in Graaf Reinett. All over South Africa — more hardship, more violence, more suffering.

But we also see the anger of the people. We see their unity and determination grow stronger every day.

We want apartheid to end. We want oppression and exploitation to end. Until that time, we will not be silenced.

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Instead of fighting against apartheid, the parties have been fighting amongst each other.

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Instead of meeting the demands of the people, the police used force to try and end the protests. It is the government that is behind the violence.

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Our demand is a government elected by all the people of South Africa. South Africa must be one united country. It must be non-racial and democratic.

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Young victim of Sharpeville, 1984

"Mr Botha, you can never ban the anger of the people."

WE WILL NOT BE SILENCED

THREE months ago, the government held elections for their new coloured and Indian "parliaments".

Eighty-five percent of the people refused to vote. They said the new deal would only bring more hardship, more violence, more suffering

And since August 22 and 28, that is what we have seen. In Sebokeng, in East Cape, in Graaf Reinett. All over South Africa — more hardship, more violence, more suffering.

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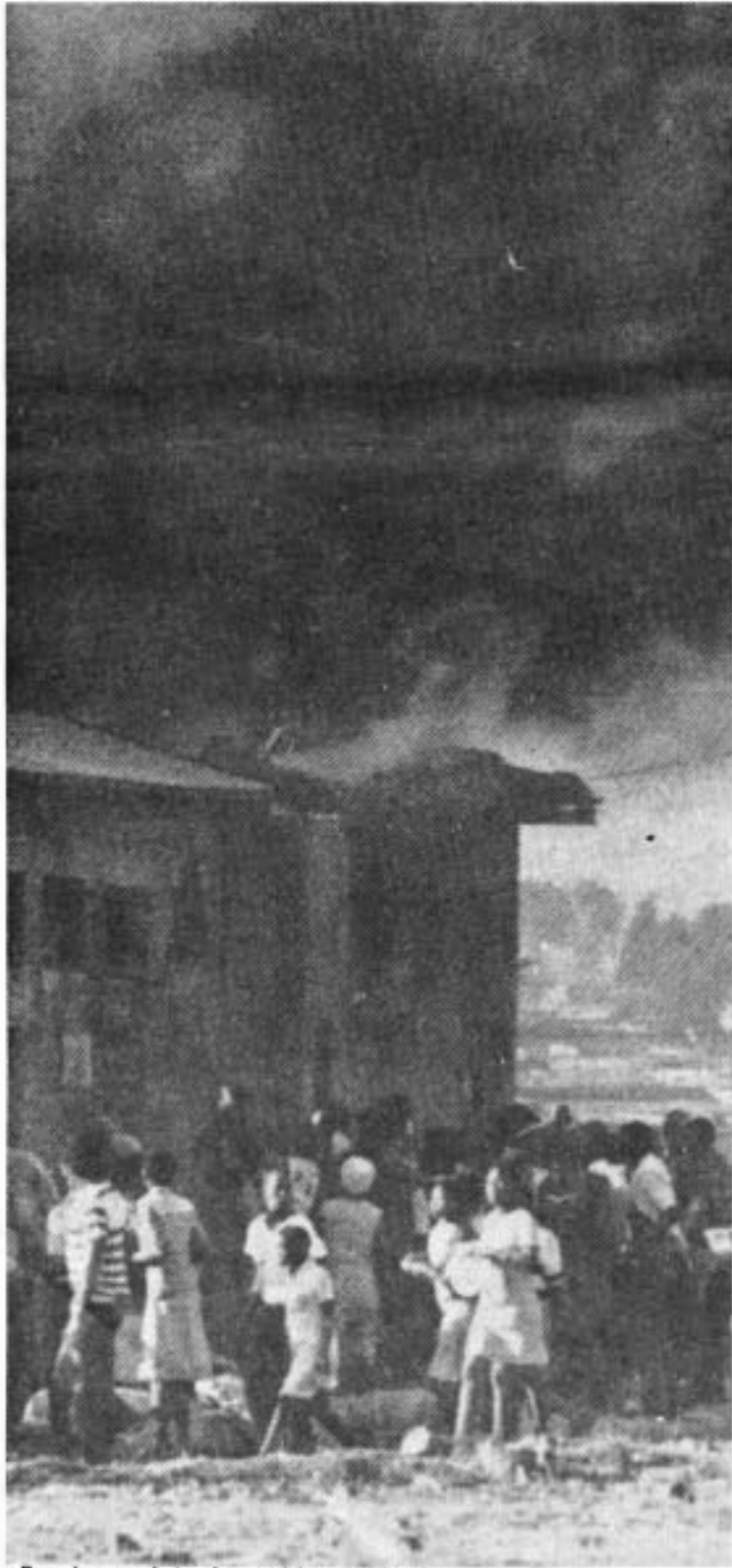
But the UDF is made up of over 600 organisations. The UDF is a democratic organisation. This means that these 600 organisations direct the UDF. So the UDF can't be directed by the ANC.

We are separate from the ANC but we don't question its contribution to the people's struggle. The ANC only took up guns after it was banned.

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Inside grassroots

GRASSROOTS had its mid-year assessment meeting on 14 October 1984. 17 organisations and 45 people attended the meeting.

The assessment looked at the progress of Grassroots. It also investigated the financial problem Grassroots had this year. Because of money problems there will only be seven issues of Grassroots this year, instead of the normal 10 issues.

In his report, the organiser said that lots of people want to read Grassroots. The prob-

lem is that these people are not getting Grassroots because organisations only take a small number of copies.

For this reason it was decided that Grassroots must now also sell through shops. Also, students and workers without jobs who want to sell Grassroots in their communities should get 5c commission for every Grassroots they sell.

The meeting agreed that those organisations that don't sell properly and don't pay Grass-

roots must not get Grassroots in the future. They must first pay Grassroots the money they owe, or they must pay cash for their Grassroots.

The assessment meeting suggested that Grassroots should have a fund-raising event. It was later decided by the executive that there must be a big bazaar on 8 December 1984. Organisations who owe Grassroots can have stalls at the bazaar. The money they make can be used to pay Grassroots.

WOMEN BEAR HEAVY BURDENS

WE live in a country where we have no rights. We live in a country where we earn low wages. We live in a country where we struggle to get a roof over our heads.

We suffer - men, women and children. We all suffer. But the women - our mothers, sisters, wives - sometimes have to bear heavier burdens. Many women have to be mothers, workers, housewives and do

many other things as well.

The United Womens Organisation spoke to two women about their problems. This is what they said.

United Womens Organisation (UWO): Tell us about your work.

Fatima: Hulle se die mans verdien die geld maar hulle wages is te klein so ons moet ook werk. But our wages are always less. Even our pensions. I work under unhealthy conditions: long-standing, cold and this affects your periods. Sometimes we have them twice a month. Also our kidneys are affected. We are really suffering from pills and injections. They are forced on us. We have bleeding, vomiting, varicose veins, and terrible headaches. At the clinic the nurses are impatient.

Nobomi: I was a live-in for 9 years for R30 a month. When I asked her if she would put me up R10 she said no. So I said I can't live like this. I am a typist but I don't have a pass. A shop or factory will not give me a job. Now I am a petrol attendant.

UWO: Do you share the house tasks?

Fatima: No. My husband doesn't understand I am also earning



Women have to be mothers, workers, housewives . . .

and he must share the work. He wants to dominate. As een van die seuns klere was se sy pa vir hom: kom doen its anders, dis vroumens se werk, dis nie jou werk nie.

Nobomi: No. I wake up 30 minutes before him. Later I've got to make the bed. I've got to do it, my husband won't. He says its not his work, its especially womens' work. In his free time, he either lazes in bed or goes for a beer with the boys. I have no free time. I have to clean and do washing.

UWO: Is there anything else you'd like to talk about?

Fatima: We've been taught that men and women do different things. This is wrong. Together we can be stronger to change all our difficulties. Now women have less time to contribute to our communities.

Nobomi: I would like more fair treatment for women: at work and at home. Our men can help at home and together we can change conditions at work.

Write to Grassroots and tell us what you think about what the women say. Do you agree with their difficulties or do you think that the women are just making lots of noise?

Idabi lezindlu

PHAKAMANI bahlali ninganyamezeli ingxaki indida. Abahlali base Section 1 bonke abahlala ko three rooms baye badibana babonisana ngom-bandela obadlayo we rente abayihlawulayo. Isitrato esimemeze nezinye ngu N.Y.10 zatsho nezinye zashukuma.

Zonke izitrato ezino three rooms zigqibe kwelokuba zidibane nemibutho emele abahlali enje ngeCivic nombutho womama oyi UWO nje ngoko kusithiwa inyathi ibuzwa kwabaphambili. Ifuna icebo lokuba bangayilwa njani lemeko bajongene nayo yerente kuba izindlu abahlala kuzo ayingabo no three rooms ndingathi ngo two rooms kuba idinning room nekamera azohlul-

wanga lihlole nje elinye.

Eyona nto ke igqiba abahlali irente yona ayohlukanga kwaphela neyabahlali abano four rooms. Kwalapha e dinning room kukho upipe ohamba phakathi owamanzi nto leyo eyingxaki kuba xa lo pipe ugqabhukile kubalidami nje lamanzi endlini.

Kwaye ibhodi ayikhawulezi ukuza xa uyokuyixelela ngomonakalo ithatha ixesha layo kodwa ngerente ayilindi.

Bathe abahlali, bazimisele ukumanyana nale mibutho ejongene nengxaki zabantu. Bameza bonke abahlali bazimanye nombutho wabahlali oyi W.C.C.A. ngumbutho olwa ingxaki, zabahlali.

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WE WON'T GO TO KHAYELITSHA

THE women of Crossroads are not going to Khayelitsha. Even if the government wants to force them to move.

Grassroots spoke to the Crossroads Womens' Committee. This is their story:

"We were brought here by the Administration Board because it wanted to make things easy for them to arrest

us. We never wanted to move. We called this place Crossroads. We have no problem staying here. We like this place. We are just like children born here.

"Crossroads was established in 1975. We came from places in the bushes, also the remains of the people from Kensington, Bellville and Elsies. The people were moved from these

places because they were saying that they did not qualify. There was also the reason of the Group Areas Act.

"In the time we have lived here, we fought many problems. The first problem was the Pass problem. We fight for those who had no passes and now they have them. We fight the problem of our husbands staying in the hostels and the women staying in the Home-lands.

"We have built schools and creches on our own. We receive funds and that money was used to build New Crossroads but we are wondering why the BAAB is responsible for collecting rent in New Crossroads. It is not their money and now they don't want to build Phase 2 and 3. Instead they refer us to Khayelitsha. Khayelitsha was not in their promises.

"In all, we Crossroads women are not going to Khayelitsha. We did not fight for Khayelitsha. We fight for Crossroads. Khayelitsha is for Lubelwana and his friends.

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COSAS SPEAKS ABOUT STUDENT DEMANDS

WHY WE BOYCOTT

THROUGHOUT South Africa, hundreds of thousands of pupils are out on boycott. Why are they boycotting? What are their demands? Grassroots spoke to members of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS). Many pupils all over South Africa belong to Cosas.

GRASSROOTS: One of the demands of students throughout the country is for democratic Student Representative Councils. Why do you make this demand and how can SRCs help students?

COSAS: The reason for us making this demand is very simple. Students all over South Africa are the victims of an unjust society where exploitation and oppression affects the majority of our people, including students.

For us to be effective in changing this unjust society, we need to organise ourselves, and the best form of organising ourselves is to get together in a democratic and unified form.

This means we must get involved in history societies, cultural societies, etc. In other words, we must form organisations. For this reason we have been making the demand for democratically-elected student-mouthpieces, SRC's.

One of the major roles of SRC's is to take up the problems of students. For example, they can call a meeting of all students, parents and teachers to discuss a particular problem. In that way they can expose it to the broader community. That can also help to let students, parents and teachers work together to solve problems.

School work

SRC's can also help students with their schoolwork. They can organise film shows, tours, extra-tuition classes and many other things. This could help students understand a particular subject much better.

GRASSROOTS: Does COSAS see the granting of Pupil Representative Councils (PRCs) as a victory or not?

COSAS: We in COSAS believe that it will be a victory only when the majority of students are able to take part and express their will in an organisation.

Now we are faced with the offer of a PRC. We had no part in deciding on its structure, policy, aims and objectives. This was drawn up by the very same government who killed hundreds of our students when they were demanding the election of democratic SRC's based on their will.

In short, the authorities are now granting us these PRC's after pressure from students nationally for SRC's. They are saying that we must elect our members for the PRC. They are also saying that this PRC must follow certain prescribed procedures which they (the authorities) decided upon. This comes nowhere near democracy.

That is why we are rejecting this PRC. Cosas has in our constitution laid down the basis for a democratic SRC. This has been completely ignored by the government.

We have no choice but to challenge and continue to challenge the authorities.



Showing solidarity with fellow students

GRASSROOTS: One of your demands has been the scrapping of the age limit. The government has agreed to this. What is your reaction?

COSAS: We will not be fooled. The government is saying that the age limit is permanently scrapped. At the same time they are forcing the principals to implement this by saying that principals should use their own discretion.

While the government is claiming that the age limit has been permanently scrapped, they are closing down many schools, forcing many students into the factories and bantustans. Others got shot or detained. The government went even so far as to use the SADF to conduct house-to-house raids.

With all the unrest in this country, can we really say that the government has scrapped the age limit?

Demands

GRASSROOTS: 250 000 students are still out on boycott. Why are the boycotts still continuing? What other demands do students have?

COSAS: The government has declared a total war against students. Hundreds are detained, many shot dead. If the government thinks they can meet the demands of students in that way, this boycott will definitely continue and even spread to involving the parents of students.

Our other demands are for an end to sexual harassment at schools, textbooks relating to our reality and reflecting our true history.

GRASSROOTS: Exams are supposed to start shortly. What do you think will happen now?

COSAS: Students in the Eastern Cape already decided not to go and write at the end of this year. It is unlikely that the situation in the Vaal Triangle will change while the army is there daily and people are being killed all the time. The presence of the army is only aggravating the situation more and more.



One of the main demands of students all over the country is for democratic SRC's.

BYE TO GREEN JACKS

"GREEN JACKS" – the dreaded green pipe used by teachers to beat children have been done away with at at least one school in Guguletu.

At many schools – especially Higher Primary – teachers use a green hosepipe as a cane to give children corporal punishment.

Parents described this form of punishment as inhuman and dangerous.

At one higher primary school in Guguletu, the pupils got fed up with being hit with a "Green Jack".

Standard Seven pupils got together and decided to find out if it is within the rules to hit children with that kind of weapon.

The found their answer in a popular magazine "Learn and Teach". It had a whole article on pupils' rights on corporal punishment.

The pupils studied the article and then confronted their principal.

Since that day harsh punishment at the school stopped. That was also the last they saw of "Green Jack".

represent us. Also, he is responsible for apartheid and all the hardships that we suffer under apartheid," said the pupils.

So P W Botha had to be content with few people to listen to him. And only the army and Mimi Coertse to sing for him.

WHEN P W Botha became the Executive President in September, he wanted the whole nation to listen to him speaking on the Grand Parade. He also wanted many children from schools in the African townships to sing for him on the Parade.



But P W Botha was doubly disappointed. Very few people came to listen to him on the Parade. And the kids refused to sing for Botha.

A pupil at one of the high schools said their principal was contacted by an official of the Department of Education and Training.

"The official said that the President had invited about 20 pupils and two teachers from each high school, including Fezeka, Sizamile, I D Mkize and Langa High.

"The pupils at our school did not even listen to the principal. They just started shouting things against Botha. They said they are not interested in Botha. They said he does not

WE WON'T SING FOR BOTHA


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Minutes of Silence

GRASSROOTS: The ECC has organised several cultural activities around the conscription issue. Could you tell us about these?

MIKE: Well, firstly there was the "Rock the Ratel" concert, to reach school kids and "teeny boppers" who wouldn't go to meetings. The concert was a jorl, but it communicated our message through songs, statements from the bands, banners etc.

There there is a play, and a cultural road show.

GRASSROOTS: Has the play been effective?

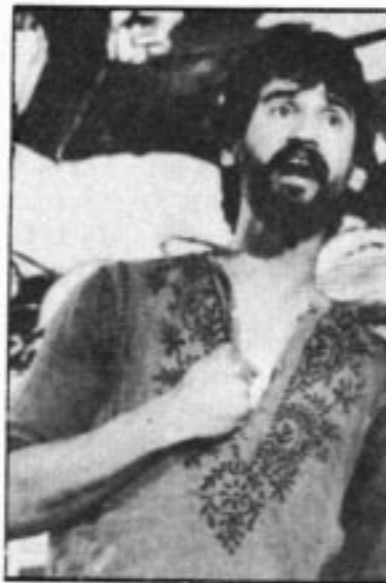
MIKE: Yes, I think so. Drama is a very good way of passing on a message. People can concentrate on a play more easily than a speech, and they will remember it for longer.

We used a lot of songs and slogans that people hear every day. For example, the Queen songs, the advertisement for giving soldiers a lift at the "ride safe sign", Kom speel saam . . . When people hear these things again, they will remember the other parts of the play - the role of the SADF in Angola, Namibia, forced removals.

GRASSROOTS: What is the main message of the play?

MIKE: I think the most important point is that the SADF is defending an unjust system - and we cannot fight this injustice without fighting forced conscription.

The struggle to end conscription is part of the struggle for decent wages, housing, political rights - because the army plays a big role in strengthening our oppressors and lengthening our oppression!



MIKE van Graan has written and produced a play, "Minutes of Silence", for the End Conscription Campaign. He is also working on other cultural programmes for ECC. The play was first performed at the launching of the ECC, on October 15th.

Grassroots spoke to Mike about his work.

Conscription to fight an unjust war
Conscription to enforce apartheid law . . .
Conscription to fight for a cause in which
The poor become poorer, the rich get still more."

Boetie, hy gaan border toe.

Boetie saves by Barclays Bank
Boetie drives a Datsun tank
Boetie shaves with Wilkinsons
Boetie's on our TV screens.

Boetie veg die Kommuniste
Boetie skiet die terroriste
Boetie veg vir God en land
Boetie sterf . . . in 'n pad ongeluk.

Poor boy

I'm just a poor boy, off to join the army
They told me if I join up a good salary will be mine
Did they tell you that you're cannon fodder, that you're in the frontline?
They told me of their pension scheme and other fringe benefits
Did they tell you that you might die young from AK47 bullets?
They told me its the right thing to defend the nation
Did they tell you of apartheid and exploitation?

a state of civil war, where brother is called on to fight brother.

GRASSROOTS: Can you tell us about the Cultural Road Show?

MIKE: We are using this to reach as many people as possible. The programme includes the play, songs, music, poems. We plan to take it to organisations, and use it to inform people about the conscription issue, and to encourage discussion.

(Organisations who want to use the Cultural Road Show can contact David Schmidt 65-1031)

Conscription is often seen as a "white" affair, because at the moment only whites are conscripted. But conscription affects everybody - and all South Africans committed to peace and justice need to support the call to end conscription.

GRASSROOTS: How do you put this message across?

MIKE: We speak about many aspects of the SADF. We try to show the general militarisation of society - the song "Boetie gaan border toe" refers to the adverts. on TV which use soldiers - Barclays, Datsun, Wilkinsons.

We show the role of the SADF - the illegal occupation of Namibia, destabilisation of Angola, helping forced removals, defending apartheid. We also show the financial costs of the war.

We look at the ways the SADF recruits people - "kom speel saam" programmes, unemployment - and the extension of conscription.

We try to show what the extension of conscription will mean for the people concerned - for example, having to baton charge students who may be part of their own families. We show what enforced conscription means in

reviews

A message for all workers

Benoni, Boksburg, Springs, Egoli,
We make you rich.
We hostel people make you rich.
You send us back home to die with empty pockets,
Empty dreams and dust in our lungs.
Chopped-off hands and your machines grinding in our brain.

Don't worry brother, Don't give up hope.
The sun shall rise for workers.
Benoni, Boksburg, Springs, Egoli
We shall make the people, all the people rich.

ILANGA LIZOPHUMELA ABASEBENZI (The sun shall rise for the workers). - Mandlenkosi Makhoba. Price: R2.95 Available at Open Books, 431 Main Rd., Observatory. Phone 47-5345.

Mandlenkosi Makhoba is a metal worker on the East rand. He told his story to a friend, who tape recorded it and wrote it down.

It is the story of his struggles as a contract worker - his life in the hostels, his hardships at work.

how they went on strike to support a fellow worker who was unfairly dismissed. How they learnt of their

strength as united workers, and built a strong, democratic trade union.

Mandlenkosi's story is the story of thousands



of other workers. It has an important message for all workers, and all fighting for freedom and justice.

"If you are organised in a trade union, unite with those who are not organised. If you are not organised, go to brothers who are. . . . We are strong in our union. But we are weak without you.

And we know that when we make our unity, the sun shall rise for workers."

Vakalisa

VAKALISA CALENDER, 1985. Price R3.00. Available at Grassroots.

Vakalisa is a community cultural group, including artists, photographers, poets and sculptors. As artists, they see themselves as responsible to the needs of the community in which they are working. They would like to start, and work with other progressive cultural groups.

The calender includes poetry, drawings and photographs. Through these, it speaks of the daily suffering, resistance and dreams of oppressed South Africans.

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STOP THE CALL-UP

THE ECC (End Conscription Campaign) has launched a national campaign to end military conscription.

Many organisations and individuals are actively involved in the campaign. Their support shows that more and more South Africans are questioning the role of the SADF in South Africa and in neighbouring countries.

Young white South Africans, who face a six year jail sentence for refusing to do National Service, are resisting the call-up. And coloured and Indian youth have clearly stated that they will resist any attempt to extend the

"Thousands of young South Africans are being forcibly conscripted to fight against fellow South Africans who daily suffer the hardships of apartheid.

The ECC believes that this is immoral and unjust"-ECC call-up to them.

In the last month, the ECC has organised several activities in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town, to make people aware of why they are rejecting conscription.

In Cape Town, they organised a concert, picketing and pamphleteering, an all night vigil, and a meeting attended by 1200 people.

At the meeting, speakers, condemned the SADF for fighting an unjust war against the

people of Namibia, and for defending the oppression and exploitation of South Africans.

Dr Allan Boesak told the meeting "The glorification of war and destruction can only have a bad effect on the hearts and minds of our people. Haven't we suffered 300 years of oppression? Do we have to add more hatred?"

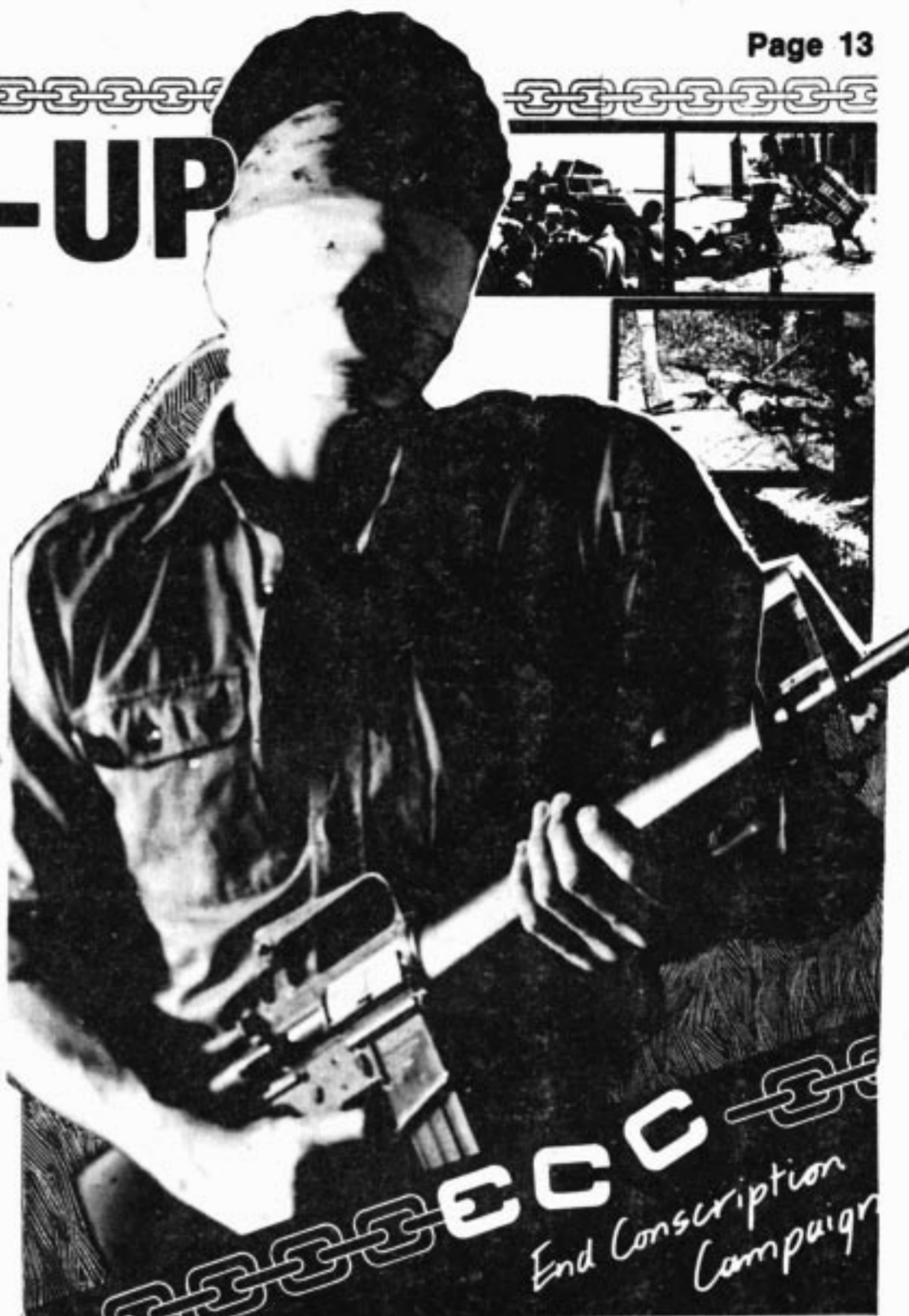
"More than R3 000 million is spent on war, destruction and violence, while little money is spent on decent education for our children and decent housing for our people."

Sue Williamson spoke of her fears of her sons call-up. "I dread the day when my son is called on to lift his hand against the people of Soweto."

Cayco Vice-president, Trevor Oosterwyk said that Cayco members would not allow themselves to be conscripted.

"How can the government expect us to fight our brothers who have left the country to fight for the same things that we are fighting for?"

The meeting ended with the reading and adoption of the Declaration to end Conscription.



TOWARDS A JUST PEACE IN OUR LAND

A Declaration to End Conscription

We live in an unjust society where basic human rights are denied to the majority of the people.

We live in an unequal society where the land and wealth are owned by the minority.

We live in a society in a state of civil war, where brother is called on to fight brother.

We call for an end to conscription.

Young men are conscripted to maintain the illegal occupation of Namibia, and to wage unjust war against foreign countries.

Young men are conscripted to assist in the implementation and defence of apartheid policies.

Young men who refuse to serve are faced with the choice of a life of exile or a possible six years in prison.

We call for an end to conscription.

We believe that the financial cost of the war increases the poverty of our country, and that money should rather be used in the interests of peace.

We believe that the extension of conscription to coloured and Indian youths will increase conflict and further divide our country.

WE BELIEVE THAT IT IS THE MORAL RIGHT OF SOUTH AFRICANS TO EXERCISE FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND TO CHOOSE NOT TO SERVE IN THE SADF.

WE CALL FOR AN END TO CONSCRIPTION
WE CALL FOR A JUST PEACE IN OUR LAND

WHAT ARE WE DOING HERE?



SEBOKENG WAKES UP TO

7 000 Guns . . .

ONE dark morning in October, the 100 000 residents of Sebokeng were woken by loud banging on their front doors. They opened them to face 7 000 guns in the hands of 7 000 soldiers and policemen . . .

The soldiers and police came into people's houses. They searched for "agitators" and "instigators". When they couldn't find them, they arrested 354 people for pass offences and petty crimes.

They rode out of the townships in their armoured cars, leaving resi-

dents angry and confused. The residents held pamphlets given to them by men with guns, men who had woken them up and searched their homes. "Trust us, we're your friends" the pamphlets said.

"Operation Bull-rush" was completed.

"The SADF has cooperated with the police in the past" said Mr Le Grange. "We will use troops again if we need to."

"The troops were there to ensure a peaceful situation" said Allen Hendrickse.

But most people believed that the troops

were there to intimidate people, to defend the violence of apartheid and oppression against the anger of the people. Trevor Manual (UDF) said this proved that South Africa was in a state of civil war. Fosatu said that it was an attempt to intimidate people who are merely trying to improve their living conditions.

In the words of ECC chairperson, "The extensive use of SADF troops is the most blatant demonstration yet that South Africa has declared war on its own people."

"I'll never wear an SADF uniform again"

I DID my National Service 6 years ago. Since then, my experiences in the SADF, as a South African living under apartheid, have convinced me that I will never wear an SADF uniform again.

I did not want to join the Army. But it seemed that I had to choose between doing National service, or leaving the country. So I decided to go in.

From the first day we were met with a barrage of propaganda. We were told of the "communists", waiting on the border to invade the country. That communists had infiltrated South Africa, and were weakening the morals of the youth with rock music. That communists usually had a black face (the faces of the targets for shooting practice were black). And if you challenged or disagreed with these statements, you were labelled a "kaffir-boetie", or communist yourself.

I don't think anyone can say that the army doesn't change you. Especially for the youth coming straight out of school, and the hatred and fear leaves its mark. They hear these things about communists every day - some have the experience of a friend being shot or injured next to them. That must make them bitter, and afraid;

As part of my National service, I was sent to the Ciskei. I had to wear my

IVAN TOMMS is a doctor working at a clinic in Crossroads. The clinic is run by local community organisations and church groups. After doing 2 of his 4 years of compulsory National Service, Ivan has decided that he cannot serve in the SADF again. This is his story.

uniform all the time while I was treating patients. I suppose they were trying to show the people there how good the SADF is, that it is a friend of the people.

But really, the needs of the homelands came second to the needs of the army. At any time, you could be recalled to serve in a military hospital - where often there were more doctors than patients. And our major told us ~~the patients to report any information about resistance to the Ciskei or South African government.~~

After that, I was sent to Namibia. I could clearly see the suffering and oppression on the Namibian people at the hands of the SADF.

The SADF is everywhere, controlling people's lives. In Ovambo, people get shot if they go out after curfew. Your medical ethics are compromised all the time. A doctor friend of mine was asked to give a "truth" drug to a prisoner who



was being tortured.

I didn't carry a gun. Before I went to the operational area, I told them I refused to be involved in armed combat. But really, it didn't make me less useful to them. For everyone who shoots a guerrilla on the frontline, there are at least 10 people in the SADF offices backing him up. And they are as responsible for that death as the one who pulls the trigger.

Since I left the army, I have worked at

a clinic in Crossroads. Every day, I have seen the viciousness of the apartheid system which the SADF defends, I have seen people hounded and treated like animals, because they need a place to live. I have seen women beaten, shot with rubber bullets and teargassed for trying to hold onto the sticks and sheds of plastic which make up their "homes".

I have seen mothers with one-day old babies forced to sleep in the rain. I have treated fractured skulls and other serious injuries caused by rubber bullets and police dogs. And each day strengthens my belief that I cannot serve in an army which defends and perpetuates this violence against fellow humans.

We can clearly see, in 1976 and in the recent Transvaal uprisings, how the SADF is used to stem the anger of a suffering people. If I served in the army, I would be fighting my own patients, the community I am serving now.

I have received call-ups for camps. If I refuse, I face three years in jail. But to join the SADF would go against everything I stand for - as a doctor committed to the health and well-being of my patients, and as a Christian committed to peace and justice.

There is no longer a choice. I will never go into the SADF again.



"Ons kan nou sien dat ons kan saamstaan. Ons is lief vir mekaar, ons staan bymekaar." - Oom George.

Oom Dan took off his hat and laid it carefully on his knee. "Die storie van Willowmore," he said, "is die storie van swaarkry. Jare van swaarkry.

"Die werk is skaars, die geld is te min. Die huise is te klein, die pryse styg. Dit gaan swaar met alles."

Willowmore is one of the poorest areas in South Africa. Half the people are unemployed. Most of those who have work earn less than R25,00 per week, and many have to go out of Willowmore for jobs. 40% of the families have a total income of less than R50.00 per month . . . The people suffer terrible hardship - but they are beginning to fight against it.

"Ons was mense wat net aanvaar. As iets moeilik was, aanvaar ons dit maar. Maar met die koms van Saamstaan en die UDF, het dinge heeltemaal verander."

Saamstaan is a community newspaper based in Oudtshoorn. A few months ago, people in Willowmore asked the Saamstaan organisers to help them organise.

Saamstaan ran a workshop for the people. Since then, organisations have taken off in the area. There are now 9 civic, youth, sports, students and other organisations - in a town of just over 5 000 people.

"Saamstaan het ons geleer om bymekaar te kom. Ons versprei die koerantjie van huis-tot-huis. Ons gesels oor die stories, en maak kontak met die mense.

"Saamstaan gesê ons "die

Ons vier die UDF in

WILLOWMORE



"Die UDF is soos 'n nuwe lig. Al is jy oud, as jy UDF hoor dan will jy spring!" - Tant Alla

voel" om te praat. As die huise breek, gaan ek praat."

And the people are speaking out - wherever and whenever they can. In August, the white side of the town celebrated the 100th anniversary of Willowmore.

"Die boere vier hulle 100 jaar dorp, waarin ons so swaarkry. Maar ons vier die UDF."

While the whites blew their trumpets and waved their flags, the blacks held their own celebration. They pasted the three or four township cars with posters. They painted their faces red and yellow. And drove around town singing freedom songs.

And the elections?

"Ek gaan nie vir die boere stem om swaarder te kry nie - soos ek nou swaarkry! Net 'n paar van ons mense het gestem, en die meeste van hulle was aangery. Hulle weet nie waarom die stemmery gaan nie.

"My baas het gesê dat mense

wat nie gaan stem nie, gaan nie pay nie." said Oom George. "Ek sê vir hom, ek stem nie!"

"Die nuwe bedeling is net kos uit die sak" said Bokkie" Die nuwe parlement moet betaal word. Van wie kom die geld? Van die arme mense. Die lewe gaan net swaarder vir ons."

The stories of courage, spirit and unity in Willowmore are endless. But one thing is certain - since the coming of the UDF things in Willowmore will never be the same again.



"Ek voel baie trots op die UDF." - Bokkie.

In the words of Tant Alla: "Voorheen was daar geen kontak tussen die kleurlinge en die township se mense nie. Maar nou is ons lief vir mekaar. Ons is almal onder een druk.

"Ons is nie bang vir die polisie nie. Ons praat net ons swaarkry omdat ons bitter swaarkry. 'n Mens kan nie tronk toe gaan vir die waarheid nie.

"Ons moet voorentoe. Al gaan dit swaar, ons moet voorentoe. Al gaan ons tronk toe, hulle wat agterby moet voorentoe. Ons het so vër gekom. Ons moet voorentoe."

Willowmore is a small, dusty karoo town, 143 km from Oudtshoorn. It seems that nothing could ever happen there. But Grassroots heard that people there are busy organising . . .



"Ek gaan nie stem nie, en my "Don't Vote" papiertjie sit op my deur om die hele lokasie te wys dat ek nie gaan stem nie." Tant Alla.



Children fetch water in the street - there is no running water or electricity



"Ek het by die stembus gestaan, Ek het die bybel en die stemmery bymekaar gebring - tussen daar's 'n gaping. Toe bring ek die UDF en die bybel saam - dis net kontak! Toe gaan ek verby die stembus."



Willowmore - "jare van swaarkry"

MONTAGU EN ASHTON GEMEENSKAPSDIENS

Aansoeke om die volgende betrekkinge word ingewag en moet die direkteur bereik, nie later nie as Vrydag 30 November 1984.

MAATSKAPLIKE WERKER (vol dag)

Salarisskaal: R9 648 x 414 tot R10 890 x 570 tot R12 600
Kwalifikasies: Slegs gekwalifiseerde geregistreerde maatskaplike werkers kom in aanmerking. Bestuurders lisensie 'n aanbeveling

MAATSKAPLIKE WERKER (half dag)

Doen keuring en aanmelding
Salarisskaal: 1/2 van (R9 648 x 414 tot R10 890 x 570 tot R12 600)
Slegs gekwalifiseerde/geregistreerde maatskaplike werkers kom in aanmerking
Bestuurderlisensie 'n aanbeveling

KOÖRDINEERDER VIR GELETTERDHEIDSPROGRAM (vol dag)

Salarisskaal: R9 648 x 414 - R10 890 x 570 - R12 600
Vroeg in 1985 word 'n geletterdheidsprogram in Ashton, Montagu, Swellendam en plaasdistrikte geloods. Die koördineerder sal 'n sleutelpolisie beklee en o.a. verantwoordelik wees vir die bevordering van 'n gesonde werksverhouding tussen leerlinge, onderwysers, kollegas en akademiese konsultante.
Kwalifikasies: Die volgende persone kan in aanmerking kom: Gemeenskapswerkers, onderwysers, maatskaplike werkers, verpleegsters, ens.
'n Belangstelling in Volwasse Basiese Onderwys, gemeenskaps organisasie en landelike ontwikkeling sal 'n aanbeveling wees.
Bestuurderlisensie 'n vereiste.

PRINSIPALE WARMBRON KLEUTERSKOOL, MONTAGU (half dag)

Salarisskaal: R3 000 x 240 - 4 200 (plus 25%): gegradueerd of gediplomeerd.
R2 400 x 180 - 3 300 (plus 25%): ongekwalifiseerd

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIEWE BEAMPTTE/TIKSTER (half dag)

Salarisskaal: R2 400 x 180 - 3 300
Salaris is verder onderhandelbaar.
Kwalifikasies: Tik kwalifikasie 'n vereiste.

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Alle aansoeke moet getuigskrifte van 'n vorige werkgewer en 'n huidige leraar, of ander geskikte referent, asook ander stawende dokumente insluit. Kwalifikasies en opleiding word in aanmerking geneem.

Applikante moet Afrikaans magtig wees.

Suksesvolle applikante moet diens aanvaar op of voor 1 Februarie 1985.

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Can I get unemployment pay?



"CAN I get unemployment insurance if I stop working?" is a question workers who are citizens of the "independent" homelands often ask. The answer is: Yes you can. A homelands citizen now gets the same UIF benefits as other people get. But the way they get them is a little different.

When the homelands first became "independent", migrant workers from the homelands lost their rights to UIF benefits. They also stopped paying in to the UIF. But in May 1983, they started to pay into the fund again and draw benefits when unemployed.

Workers who are homeland citizens but have section 10(1)(a), (b) or (c) rights, never stopped paying in to UIF. They have always been able to draw benefits.

So the first thing to check is that your employer has registered you with the fund. You can check this by looking for a deduction marked "UIF" on your payslip. If it is not there, ask your employer to register you with the UIF.

If you are unemployed, how do you get benefits?

1. First make sure that you get your blue UIF card from the

employer when you stop working. You can register for benefits without this, but you will not actually get any money until you have the card.

2. If you are a migrant worker you can only draw benefits in the homeland. You must take your blue UIF card to the magistrates' court nearest to you in the homeland and apply for benefits.

3. If you have section 10(1)(a), (b) or (c) rights: you can draw UIF in Cape Town. You must take your blue UIF card to the Administration Board labour officer to register as unemployed.

Then go to the nearest office of the Department of Manpower to register for benefits. The Department of Manpower in Cape Town is at: Thomas Boydell Building, Barrack Street, Cape Town - opposite the Magistrate's Courts in Cape Town. Go the Magistrates' Court if there is no office of the Dept. of Manpower in your area.

How long will you get benefits for?

REMEMBER: UIF gives you benefits for only a short time. You get just under half of your pay and

you get this for no more than 26 weeks. The length of time you benefit is worked out as 1 week's benefits for every 6 weeks that you have paid in to the fund. Here is a rough scale of how long you will get benefits for:

LENGTH OF TIME YOU HAVE PAID IN TO THE FUND	LENGTH OF TIME YOU WILL GET BENEFITS
6 months	4 weeks
1 year	8 weeks
1 year 6 months	13 weeks
2 years	17 weeks
2 years 6 months	21 weeks
3 years or longer	26 weeks

If you are still unemployed and all your benefits are used up, you can ask the UIF committee for extra benefits. This will be given in special cases only. For example, if you have been trying to find work but cannot find any and you have a

family to support. Ask one of the Advice Bureaus whose names have appeared in Grassroots for help if you have problems with the UIF.

UDILIZO LWEHOKI

IBODI ngoku ibenza nzima ubomi kubantu abantu abahlala ezihokini. Oku bakwenza kuba bezama ukunyanzela abantu ngeKhayelitsha.

Abantu abanehoki eziyandini zabo bafumene amapepa athi mabachithe ihoki. Ngamanye amaxesha lama-pepa athi ubamba irente ngamanyeathi ihoki azifuneki kuba ziyingozi kuba zitsha msinya.

Ezizityholo ngamanye amaxesha aziyonyani. Ibodi ifuna nje isichi sokupha abantu ezindlini zabo kuzonyanzeleka ukuba

abantu baye eKhayelitsha.

Umbutho wabahlali iCivic ikulwile oku kukhutshwa kwabantu ngamanye amaxesha bekude kunyanzeleke ukuba ibodi iziroxise ezo notisi.

Ukuba uyifumene le notisi yokutshwa dibana nombutho wabahlali iCivic kwangoko. Kuba ukuba ulibazisile kwa-kuba nzima kwi civic ukuba inganoncedo.

Qhakamshelana ne civic kule dilesi. The Civic P O Box 27, Hano ver Park.

Okanye utsalele unobhala we civic kule nombolo 6386084.

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT TRANSFERS

"AT LAST. Our own new home!" This is what many people said in 1975 when they paid their deposit to Council and moved into Mitchell's Plain.

But now, nearly ten years later, most people still do not own their house. They have not taken transfer of the house and put it in their name. Why is this?

Council says that you can only take transfer when you have paid off 10 percent of the price of the house. But what do they mean by 10 percent?

If you buy a house for R10 000, you pay R300 deposit. You borrow the other R9 700 from Council. You pay this back to Council over 30 years. But Council will charge you for giving you a loan. This charge is called 'interest'.

If, for example, you earn between R350 - R450 a month, you will pay back the loan at seven percent interest a year. After 30 years you will find that you have paid the Council R9 700 which you borrowed, plus R13 500 in interest! This means that you will have paid R23 000 for your house!

Every month you will have to pay an instalment of R64,40. Of this the Council will take about R43,00 for interest. The other R10 will go to pay off your loan. This means that it will take you more than 8 years to pay off ten

percent of your loan of R10 000. In other words, you can only take transfer after more than 8 years!

If you earn between R450 and R650 a month, you will pay back the loan at 9 percent interest a year. That means more money must go each month for interest. If you earn more than R650 a month, the interest rate is 11 percent a year.

All this means that it will take even longer to pay off the ten percent of your house.

But some people in Mitchell's Plain have paid this ten percent and still cannot take transfer. This is because the Council has not yet

worked out what the final cost of the houses will be.

Mr Minnaar of Westridge bought his house in 1979 for R11 000. Now that the Council has finished building halls and streets in Westridge, these extras are added onto the cost of the houses. Council has now told Mr Minnaar that he will have to pay R12 000 for his house.

Only in some parts of Westridge has the final cost of the houses been worked out. If you want to transfer the house into your name, you must ask Council if they have worked out the final price and if you have paid the ten percent. Council will not tell



you this until you ask them.

DISADVANTAGES OF TAKING TRANSFER

The main disadvantage is that it is expensive. It can cost up to R600 in transfer fees.

An advantage is that you can take a loan from a building society to make additions to

your house. If you do not have transfer, a building society will not give you money. A bank may agree to give you a loan without transfer, but they will charge a much higher interest than a building society.

You are allowed to sell your house without taking transfer.

Plant your own vegetables

SEPTEMBER is Spring and time to plant vegetables for summer. If you plant a lot now you will have a good crop at the end of the year.

Vegetables to plant are beans, spinach, tomato, carrots, squash and pumpkin.

If you have a very small space plant spinach (20 cm apart) and carrots 5 cm apart).

If you have a bigger place - start a pumpkin or squash patch.

Here's how to do it:

1. Make hills of earth 1 meter apart.
2. In each hill mix in 2 buckets of manure or 2 buckets of compost or a handful of fertilizer (2:3:2)
3. If you don't have any of these you will just have to plant. When the plants come up, put a thick layer of grass cuttings around them (mulch) and feed once a week with a mixture of urine and water. It's free and everyone has it!
4. Plant about 6 seeds in each hill, 4 cm deep. When the plants come up about 3 weeks later leave only the 3 strongest plants.
5. Do not let the plants dry out. Keep watering and check that the soil is wet deep down.

Do not wet the leaves when watering - it causes fungus diseases. Try to water the soil only.

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GANY Tambay (centre) the Western Province provincial team manager receives the trophy from Rama Reddy president of the SA Soccer Federation with WP skipper Carl Solomons (right) looking on.

grassroots sport

WP SPORT IN GOOD SHAPE



CHARLES Kleinbooi the SARU XV loose forward gets the ball from a loose ruck during the festival game between the Invitation XV and Saru XV played at the Athlone Stadium.

ONCE again Western Province dominated the honours in most of the major sports codes played under the non-racial umbrella for the 1983/84 season.

On the soccer front, Lightbodies won the Federation Professional League trophy for the second year and the WP Football Board amateur side won the SA Soccer Federation tournament in Johannesburg.

The top trophy in the other major sport, cricket, also came to Cape Town. The WP team took the SA Cricket Board honours when they clinched the Howa Bowl for the fifth year in succession.

The South African Rugby Union, premier trophy, the SA Cup went to Eastern Province for the second year when they once again beat Tygerberg in the final.

It was all in all a good year for sport in general despite the problems that beset sports people in the non-racial fold.



CLIFFORD Booyesen the Tygerberg centre breaks away from a tackle by EP Desmond Booyesen during the SA cup final in Port Elizabeth. EP Beat Tygerberg 14-9 in the final.

Battswood makes a clean sweep



BATTSWOOD, the top club in Cape District AF made a clean sweep in the WP Football Board, when they won the Virginia Challenge and Knockout Cups and Champions of Champions shield.

They also won the Cape District Premier Division League and Knockout trophies.

Ian Southgate the Battswood skipper won

the Virginia Player of the Year award. Six of their players Kevin Japtha, Cyril Waller, Vincent Barnes, Adeb Abrahams, Cliffie Davids and Southgate all represented WP at the recent interprovincial tournament in Johannesburg.

Barnes and Abrahams also gained SA Soccer Federation colours after the tournament in Johannesburg.



THE Lightbodies Football Club squad won the SA Soccer Federation Professional league trophy for the second year in succession when they beat Tongaat Crusaders from Durban 1-0 in the final at the Athlone Stadium last month.

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COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER

HEALTH CARE TRUST, a resource organisation, would like to appoint someone to co-ordinate its Community Health Project.

The Job entails working with community organisations on health - related issues, developing resource and educational materials and researching current community and health issues.

Possession of driver's licence is preferable

For more information 'phone 47-2846 - mornings only.

Written applications should reach us by 30 November 1984 and should be addressed to:

Health Care Trust, 41 Scott Road, OBSERVATORY 7925