

grassroots

THE PAPER ABOUT YOU

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FREE



Members of the new special police force at their passing-out parade last week.

Unwilling 'quick cops' can't leave

SOME men who went to look for work as security guards ended up being trained for the new special force, two women have claimed.

The women said they last saw their husbands when they went to apply for work as security guards at the offices of the 'community services' (formerly Western Cape Administration Board).

One woman from New Crossroads, who did not want to be named for fear of victimisation, said her husband had told her he had been offered a job at community services.

"He said he would have to go for training to protect himself at night. He said he would be picked up on Monday August 11. But a man from BAAB came to pick him up on the ninth instead.

"From that day I never saw my husband and I don't know what happened to him. I took another woman whose husband is also ther to find out from the BAAB where our husbands

were. We were told to go and look for them at the mobile police station.

"When we came there we were told that some people came to the police station some days but not every day. We asked the phone number for the camp where our husbands are being trained. They said they did not know.

Another woman from Guguletu, who also did not want to be identified, said her son had gone to look for a job earlier last month and never returned.

"He phoned me and told me he got a job as a nightwatchman. When we got there it was not the kind of job they promised. In fact, they were being trained as police.

"He asked me if I got the money because they were told the money would be sent home. I told him I never got any money.

"He told me they were not allowed to go home. He said he noticed many witdoeke there. He and others were told they were comrades.

SANCTIONS WAR HOTS UP

Desperate SA Govt. curbs UDF, expels workers

THE South African government - upset at sanctions being imposed against them - have imposed their own form of sanctions.

In a number of dramatic developments, they have:

- Cut off all foreign aid to the United Democratic Front.
- Repeatedly warned frontline states to be prepared to "face the consequences of sanctions".
- Threatened thousands of Mozambican workers in South Africa that they would be sent back to their homes when their contracts expire. About 65000 mineworkers could lose their jobs.

The government's action against the UDF was announced in a special Government Gazette and widely condemned.

Several other organisations are believed to have had their books investigated by the authorities and fear similar action being taken against them.

UDF national treasurer Azar Cachalia said:

"The government wishes to destroy the UDF without formally banning it. It shows the

government is in principle not against the use of sanctions against its political opponents."

He said the UDF would take legal action as soon as possible.

"This proclamation will certainly hurt the UDF but not to the extent that it will be crippled. We have grave fears that the next step will be to ban the UDF," he said.

A spokesperson for the Western Cape UDF said: "The government first tried to kill the UDF by banning our meetings. Now they are trying to cut off our international ties.

"We view this latest action by the government with the contempt it deserves. They won't be able to stop people overseas from supporting us. Our support is because of the criminal nature of apartheid, which even Reagan could not defend."

The only other "affect- ed organisation" in South Africa is the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS).

In another development, tension continues to grow between the

South African government and Frontline leaders.

The tension started when Zimbabwean leader Robert Mugabe and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda put pressure on the Commonwealth countries to apply economic pressure against South Africa.

The tension has escalated since the United States introduced a number of wide-ranging sanctions against South Africa.

The Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique has virtually collapsed as Mozambique blames South Africa for the increased fighting in their country.

The South African government have in turn blamed Mozambique for a number of attacks carried out by ANC guerrillas. The South Africans say the ANC is operating from Mozambique, a claim which has been denied by the Mozambican government.

Meanwhile, thousands of Mozambican workers are beginning to pack their bags as they prepare to become the victims of SA-imposed sanctions.



Boycott boosted

STUDENTS at the University of Cape Town have described as a "victory" the cancellation of lectures by visiting academic Dr Connor Cruise O'Brein.

O'Brein came to South Africa recently despite calls by the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement that he should not lecture in this country.

He was quoted in several newspapers as being against the academic boycott imposed on South Africa as part of the international pressure to bring about the end of apartheid.

The Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso), an affiliate of the UDF, called students at the university together to protest against O'Brein's presence on the campus.

Hundreds of students twice disrupted lectures held by the visiting Irish academic. He was running a course on "The Politics of Siege Societies".

The university council decided to cancel the last three lectures which had to be presented by

O'Brein.

Students were jubilant when they heard about the university's decision. At a meeting called by Azaso, they greeted the news with shouts of "Viva" and "Amandla".

A group of lecturers read out a statement to the meeting in support of the students.

They rejected the use of arguments about academic freedom against progressive organisations when it was the state and its allies which had ensured there was real academic freedom in South Africa.

The meeting decided overwhelmingly to take further action to advance the academic boycott of South Africa. A committee of students was appointed to work out strategy.

The Western Cape UDF executive commended Azaso for leading the "successful attempt to enforce the international boycott".

It condemned attacks by O'Brein on the anti-apartheid movement.

ABOUT 20 people are still in detention under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Some people have been in detention since April and are now in their sixth month of detention.

Section 29 allows for detention up to six months without access to lawyers or family members. This period can be extended after six months.

The wives of three Section 29 detainees have given birth while their husbands were in detention. The women still do not know if their husbands are aware of the babies and when they will be allowed to show the children to their husbands.

Those still in detention are Monde Ntshake (detained on April 23), Susele Joseph Mkhulwas (April 23), Quinton Michels (April 24), Cecil Esau (April 24), Zingisele Anderson Ncivata (April 24), Zwelethu Reed Macazoma (April 24), Twelve Fundamele (April 29), Neville van der Rheede (May 2), Achmat Cassiem (May 2), Yusuf Patel (May 13), Douglas Myamya (May 21), Joseph Ngoma (May 21), Sazi Veldtman (May 21), Theophilus Mzukwa (May 29), Abdul Kader (June 17), Christopher Tyawana (August 27), Norman Siseko Macanda (September 11) and Solomon Botha (September 12).

Every Monday, the wives or mothers of most of the detainees take food and clothing to the Loop Street offices of the security police. The women do not know where their husbands are being kept.

Here some of the women prepare to take their parcels for their husbands and sons.

Week after week they wait . . .



'My son tried to hang himself'

A LANGA woman has claimed that her son, an emergency detainee, tried to commit suicide by hanging himself in his cell at Kensington police station.

Mrs Angelina Nokhaya Ngumla 56, of Zone 15, Langa, said her son, Monde, 21, had told her he felt threatened by security police and decided to hang himself using his pants in the cell where he had been kept in solidarity confinement for more than two weeks.

Mrs Ngumla said she saw her son in Ward K4 at Groote Schuur Hospital on Wednesday and Thursday, October 1 and 2, after his failed alleged suicide bid on Monday (September 29).

Mrs Ngumla said Monde, 21, had stayed at KTC with a girlfriend, Constance, until the squatter camp was destroyed by vigilantes in June. They had moved to a

refugee camp at the John Pama Lower Primary School in Nyanga where Monde was detained on June 16.

"After about three days I heard rumours that my son had died but our lawyer, Mr Essa Moosa, told me that he was detained under the emergency regulations at Victor Verster Prison.

"I saw my son about three weeks ago for the first time at Victor Verster Prison after I had to wait a long time for a visiting permit."

Mrs Ngumla said three white and one african policeman came to her house last Wednesday (October 1).

"They took me with them in a yellow car. They told me my son is in hospital.

"They wanted to know from me

why Monde stayed at KTC.

"When we arrived at Groote Schuur, I went to ward K4 where a Dr van Zyl showed me Monde.

"Dr van Zyl said I must ask Monde why he hanged himself. He said that was the reason for Monde being in hospital.

"Monde told me and Dr van Zyl that after I visited him at Victor Verster two policemen came to him and told him: 'Monde, you will never see your mother and father again.'

"He said they told him they would take him away because he did not want to tell them the names of the 'comrades'. If he told them, he would be allowed to go home.

"Monde said he told them he only knows about witch doctors. They became cross and took him to Kensington Police station.

"Monde was alone in a cell with no water and no food. He was questioned for an hour. The police told him they would take him to Pretoria where they keep people who lie.

"Monde said the police told him he had only two days left and that they were growing tired of him. Monde said he wanted to see me for a last time.

"He thought about what the policeman said. On Monday (September 29) after he had been alone in the cell for about two weeks, he took his pants and hanged himself up in the cell.

"He is not sure how long he hanged, but the police came to take him down and took him to Groote Schuur.

"I saw him for most of the day on the Wednesday. The doctor

said I should talk to him because he was not feeling alright. I went back the next day to visit him."

She has approached her lawyers to consider legal action against the police and to secure her son's release from detention.

"I feel unhappy. I have been sick since my son's detention. I worry about him a lot.

"They can take a person if they find him with a knife or a gun but not for nothing," she said.

Her husband, Mr Ruben Ngumla, said it was wrong that the police detained his son.

He said Monde was not involved in any organisation.

Mr Essa Moosa of E Moosa and Associates, confirmed that he was investigating legal action.

Monde has been transferred back to Victor Verster Prison.



Mr and Mrs Ngumla - claims their detained son tried to hang himself

Detainees face misconduct charges

ABOUT 30 emergency detainees at the Victor Verster Prison in Paarl have been charged with misconduct for allegedly refusing to obey the orders of prison officials.

Lawyers acting for the detainees said the case was postponed last Tuesday to November 4.

The case is believed to

follow an incident at the prison on August 19 in which warders used tear-gas on detainees who refused to go into their cells.

The detainees had apparently heard at the time that a fellow detainee, a Mr Njonga, had been assaulted by police during interrogation.

Those charged include UDF Western Cape vice-president Wilfred Rhodes Cosatu Western Cape vice-president Noel Williams, UWC SRC president Leslie Maasdorp and UWC SRC member Russel McGregor.

Other Western Cape detainees charged include A Williams, G S Bola, Martin, W J Cloete, R

Telana, C Jobwana, P Presence, Ntuyakhe Daveti and Baba Augustus.

The other detainees charged are from the Bolland. They are R T Mahlate, M T Ndzuze, S M Yisaky, V Mbenenge, S M Tshali, C K Nkwewe, S S Maohloli, N B Mhlom, W T Shumi, S F Tiyo, T W Nqkasha, A Meyer, T Matthee, Shepard Matshoba, Peter Mhobo, Muntu Marola, Micheal Mzola and L Kabanyana.

Some of the detainees charged have since been released. Charges against them have been dropped.

In terms of the regulations governing detainees under the emergency regulations, anyone found guilty of misconduct can be punished in a number of ways. These include corporal punishment (for men under 40) and the withdrawal of meals or privileges.

Released, but restricted

AT least 25 people have been served with restriction orders on their release from detention under the emergency regulations.

"These restrictions are basically another form of banning which do not require to be gazetted by the Minister of Law and Order (Louis Le Grange).

"It is a severe form of banning in that the penal-

ty (for breaking the restrictions order) is up to ten years in prison or a fine of up to R20 000 - much worse than violating an ordinary banning order," said Dr Max Coleman of the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DP SC) in Johannesburg.

The restriction orders prevent ex-detainees from attending any political meetings, working in any organisation or leaving a

specific magisterial district without official permission.

Some of the restricted people have had to give up their jobs or apply for special permission to allow them to work.

Those known to have been restricted are Elizabeth Erasmus, secretary of the Clothing Workers Union; Lluwellyn MacMaster, former University of the Western Cape

Chemical Workers Union organiser Samela Menene Mike Loewe, a Port Elizabeth journalist and End Conscription Campaign member; Pietersburg activist Stanley Mathatha; King Williams Town lawyers John Smith and Dudley Van Heerden; MAWU organiser Tom Petros and clergymen Bishop M S Ndwandwe, Bishop L P Kolisang, Father S S Masopha and Father G van den Sompel

SRC president and theology student; Rae Lazarus of the General Workers Union; Dr Wolfram Kistner, director of the SACC Justice and Reconciliation Department; trade unionist Sandile Nongwa; UDF Transvaal vice-president Dr Rashid Saloojee Wits University SRC president Clair Wright, Wits Black Students Society president Dali Mpofu; Turfloop student leader Susiswe Mabuza; Con-

gress of South African Trade Unions president Elijah Barayi; Joyce Sedike, a regional co-ordinator of the Council for Union of South Africa; Metal and Allied Workers Union organiser Jerry Thibedi; Transport and Allied Workers Union president Alex Mahlatjie; Ikageng Civic Association leader Joe Monchosi, Midlands Council of Churches chairman Reverend Abie Visagie; S A

The silent take-over

IN WHAT has been described as a "quiet coup" the government has started an elaborate network of over 500 committees throughout the country, effectively controlled by the army and police, which are having a critical say in decision-making at every level of government.

It is called the National Security Management System and has been operating without any publicity for the past seven years.

The NSMS is headed by the State Security Council (SSC) with Joint Management Centres (JMC) and sub-committees in about 450 areas around the country.

There are JMC's in Cape Town, Athlone, Mitchells Plain, Bellville, Atlantis and Worcester - with sub-committees in a number of townships. They look at the grievances of people in different areas and try to minimise the influence of progressive organisations.

In Atlantis, it has been claimed, the JMC became worried about the influence of the Atlantis Residents Association (ARA). The JMC organised food parcels for the hungry and soccer tours for the children - and gave the Labour Party and the "coloured" management committee the credit.

In that way they boost people who have been rejected by the community.

Bonteheuwel was one of the first areas in the Western Cape to find out they had become the focus of a JMC.

The JMC focussing on Bonteheuwel and Bishop Lavis is chaired by Major F G Kotze, Bishop Lavis police station commander. Another prominent person on the JMC is the Labour Party MP, Patrick MacKenzie, who was elected with very few votes in the 1984 elections.

Bonteheuwel activists - who belong to the UDF area committee, the Bonteheuwel Advice Office - told Grassroots they had information that their area would be upgraded with new tar roads, a new school, a day hospital, a youth centre and improved sporting facilities.

Principals in the area have been told they must attend JMC sub-committee meetings and draw up lists of grievances at their schools.

Activists also fear that the authorities want to close the advice office which has played a vital role in relieving the plight of poor people in the area.

"We agree that there are many things the people in Bonteheuwel need. We have been demanding these things for years. Now the government want to give us these things and give the credibility to the Labour Party.

"It is clear that they want to cut off progressive organisations from the community and take away our support, for example, among students.

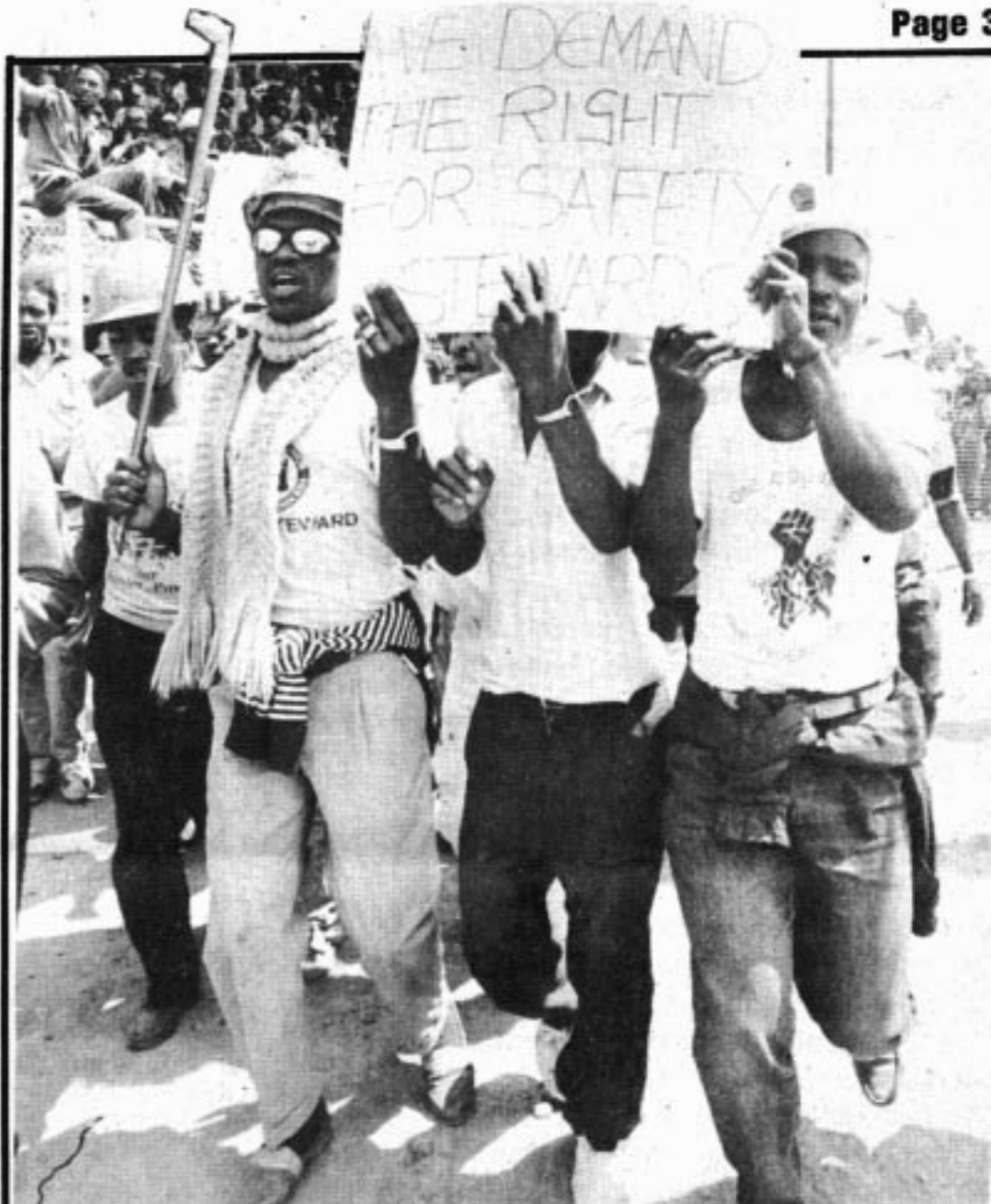
"But they won't succeed and they will not be able to resolve the people's grievances in the way they are operating now.

"A main problem in Bonteheuwel has been the shortage of houses. But this is caused by apartheid laws like the Group Areas Act, something they don't seem keen to look at," activists said.

Activists believed Bonteheuwel had been singled out for special attention because of the high level of militancy in the area.

Over the last few months, police have kept a high profile in the area and students have held sporadic protests against the presence of police and the state of emergency.

In other areas, the JMC's appear to have been working much more discreetly to avoid residents' knowing about their activities.



ABOUT 300 000 mineworkers took part in a historic stayaway on October 1. It was the biggest strike ever in any one industry in South African history.

The strike was called by the National Union of Mineworkers to mourn the death of 182 mineworkers killed in an accident at the Kinross mine last month.

The NUM said the tragedy could have been avoided if the safety measures at the mine had been more stringent.

Here miners pay tribute to the dead at a memorial service organised by the NUM.

Anger over phone bills

MORE and more tele-phones in Langa are being cut. Residents say the Post Office is sending them high telephone accounts which they cannot afford to pay.

They say the Post Office is doing this to victimise residents who took part in a rent boycott last year.

One woman said: "When I got an account for R394,00 I thought it was because we had a church conference. That was in November last year. I decided to pay it."

She said that in January this year she received an account for R83,60; in February it was R122,20; March R113,20 and in April R87,42.

"I went to investigate at the Post Office. They

said they could not do anything because that's what the metre showed.

"In May my phone was cut off. But the funny thing is that in June I got an account for R524,92.

"Again I went to the post office. I told them I could not pay the account because the phone had been cut. They said I would have to appear in court."

A Langa pensioner said: "For two months I was sick. I went to stay with my daughter. The account was paid when I left. There was no-one in the house and the phone was locked. That was during July and August.

"Then in September I got an account for R600,00. I cannot pay it. They can take the phone if they want."

Allied under fire over detention

THE Allied Building Society has come under fire from some of its shareholders and the public over its role in the detention of a Worcester youth activist.

Christopher Tyawana, of Zwelenthemba, Worcester, was detained at an Allied branch in Cape Town where he went to draw money on August 24.

His autoteller card got stuck and he was referred to the manager. In the manager's office he was kept talking until the police arrived to detain him. Tyawana had been in hiding for more than three months.

He is now being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

He was one of seven Zwelethemba residents elected by the community to negotiate with local municipal and government officials about resident's demands. The talks broke down when the state of emergency was declared and some leaders were detained or went into hiding from the police.

Tyawana's mother Mrs E N Zanga, said she was surprised when her son was arrested in the building society.

"I thought it was not the place of policemen," she said.

A new pressure group, Allied Shareholders Against Apartheid (ASSA), was formed to highlight the Tyawana incident.

Suspicion over visit

TOWNSHIP residents are suspicious about the recent visits to Crossroads by Defence Minister General Magnus Malan and other government members.

During the visit, he met with members of the Crossroads Committee and "witdoeke" vigilante

leaders.

Crossroads residents said young school children formed a guard of honour and drum major-ettes paraded for the minister of his party, before they held talks with Crossroads leaders.

The press was not informed beforehand of the

visit. A spokesman for the minister reportedly said it was not meant to be a publicity stunt. The visit was shown on the SABC TV news.

One KTC resident said: "We heard that Magnus Malan was at Crossroads to discuss the upgrading of the area. We suspect they

also spoke about witdoeke being trained as special police."

Another resident said: "Malan never visited Crossroads before. Why must he visit after our houses were burnt down? Why doesn't he visit the areas which were destroyed by the witdoeke?"

'Give us our houses - or we'll take them!'

THE Bo-Kaap Action Group (BOKAG) is threatening to occupy new council houses by force - if Council does not bring the prices down.

BOKAG Represents 15 local organisations, including the UDF, civic and youth groups, and various sporting and religious bodies. It was formed to protest against the price of houses being built by City Council in the area. 20 houses have been completed, are being sold for up to R80 000 each.

Earlier this year, BOKAG was asked by residents to present their demands to Council. The demands included:

- The price of houses must come down
- The houses must be

given to those living in overcrowded conditions; those who had been forcibly removed to other areas; and those who had been on waiting list longest.

• Council must suspend the sale of houses until an agreement is reached (this had been done)

• Houses must not be given to (1) any member of the tri-cameral parliament or associated structures, and (2) any member of the security forces

Under pressure from BOKAG, EXCO (Council executive committee) called a public meeting on September 17 to reply to the demands. At the meeting, Exco suggested a compromise of allowing people to buy half built plots, to build on themselves.

Angry residents rejected this proposal. The accused EXCO of robbing them of their homes and then using their land to make a profit. (The houses are built on plots which were expropriated from people under the Slums Act in 1934)

Residents stated that they had no trust in EXCO's ability to solve the problem. They called on BOKAG to find a solution and to hand over the houses to most needy residents, by force if necessary.

BOKAG is presently conducting a survey to find out who is on the waiting list, what conditions they are living in etc. They will use this information to decide who should be given the houses.

Workers won't go to Khayelitsha - sacked

FIVE Malmesbury workers have been dismissed from a food factory because they refused to evict their families from the workers hostels

Their families are among thousands left homeless when witdoek vigilantes destroyed the Portland Cement Works, Nyanga Extension, Nyanga Bush and KTC squatter camps in May and June.

The workers claimed they were told by the bosses at Bokomo Feeds in Malmesbury that their families should move to Khayelitsha. They could also get days off to move their families. If they did not do this, they

would get fired.

The dismissed workers are Jakundla Mahlati, Zamubuntu MdBane, Gcinamthetho Mantzi, Mgomantsi Magokolo and Faneli Jinoyi.

They are now considering legal action against the firm for unfair dismissals.

A lawyer acting for the men said they had gone to work on Monday October 6 and were told to pick up their pay packers on the Thursday. They went to work on Thursday and got their pay.

They had received no written notice to remove their families.

Grassroots October 1988

Release all detainees now

THE state of emergency declared by President P W Botha on June 12 is now four months old.

Thousands of people still remain in detention even though many have been released. At least 25 of those released from detention have been served with restriction order similar to banning orders.

In terms of the state of emergency regulations, any member of the security forces may detain a person if they think that person may "constitute a threat to the security of the state".

Most of the people in detention are respected in their communities for fighting against apartheid and injustice. They have been removed from their families without any reason being given.

The names of many people in detention have not been published in newspapers. Many people have been rolling in detention for months the public at large are not aware of their detention.

We call for the immediate and unconditional release of Wilfred Rhodes, Noel Williams, Logan Wort, Reverend Howard Marawu and all other detainees.

They must be allowed to take their rightful place in the community and in the struggle for justice, peace and freedom.

We won't be stopped

THIS issue of Grassroots is distributed free to our readers.

We are doing this to ensure the safety of our many volunteers.

In terms of the emergency regulations, many people have been arrested or detained without any reason. We do not want people to be detained for selling Grassroots, especially in the rural areas.

Grassroots is, however, still a legal publication, in spite of all the restrictions imposed by the state of emergency.

We are not allowed to report on unrest or the actions of the security forces, unless the news has been officially cleared.

All our stories in Grassroots have to be read by lawyers before publications so that we can avoid breaking the emergency regulations.

We apologise to our readers for not being able to publish much more news. We will do our best to bring you much news to our readers, as much as can under the state of emergency.

Churches take a stand against 'KINGDOM OF DARKNESS' 'Emergency is an obstacle to peace'

'KINGDOM OF DARKNESS'

THE Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference has taken a major stand on the state of emergency and on the question of negotiations to end the country's political impasse.

South African society was being torn apart by the consequences of apartheid. A fierce confrontation had arisen between the structures of apartheid and the forces of liberation, the bishops said.

They said they recognised that the government had committed itself to dismantle apartheid and had taken some measures towards this end. Much more had to be done, however.

"A piecemeal abolition of unjust and discriminatory structures of the past is not enough to meet the critical situation in our country.

They deplored the escalation of all forms of violence on the part of the State, the security forces, those who experienced oppression and even among the people themselves.

"We are especially concerned for the youth of our country. They are caught up in this spiral of violence. Black youth are trapped in situations obstructing their normal development to adulthood. With their personality development damaged, what hope is there for the South Africa of tomorrow? Youth surviving in the security zones are faced with ever-increasing crises of conscience".

On the state of emergency, the bishops said their assessment of it was based on personal knowledge and experience of its effects, of exchanges with church personnel, of reports from various parts of the country.

"They are hampering us and our co-workers in the continuation of information and of moral guidance to our people, for instance, in the matter of public demonstrations and pastoral letters which may be declared 'subversive'".

The bishops also deplored the "necklace execution" of those suspected of collaborating with the state. ("Necklace" refers to burning rubber tyres placed around the necks of "collaborators").

"The state of emergency is at best a misguided concept to crush the urge for liberation which has irreversibly taken hold of the Black, oppressed people of South Africa." It was not a solution but rather a

formidable obstacle to true and lasting peace. It was one of the main obstacles to the process of rapprochement and negotiation.

The government had admitted it was necessary to negotiate with representatives of the Black opposition.

"We see the problem in the criteria the government applies to these negotiations: only representatives of groups who renounce violence are to be considered as partners in negotiation, and a number of vital issues - such as the introduction of universal suffrage - are non-negotiable".

The call for renunciation of violence would be a valid point under normal circumstances.

"However, it cannot be denied that the long-standing repression of the majority of South Africa's people under the system of apartheid has provoked the oppressed to adopt violence as a last resort to express their total rejection of this unjust system," the bishops said.

The negotiation process must not exclude any of the accepted leaders of the oppressed majority, whether they lived in South Africa or abroad in exile.

"Many have urged the release of political prisoners and the unbanning of their organisations as a prerequisite for meaningful negotiations about the future of our country between the government and its extra-parliamentary opposition. We strongly support this proposal.

Anglicans not against sanctions

THE Anglican Church in Cape Town has decided not to oppose sanctions until the South African government lifted the state of emergency, released ANC leader Nelson Mandela and agreed to a number of other demands.

This was decided at the church's synod in Botshabane.

The synod said the government should also begin negotiations, establish "people's education" and reopen schools, halt rent evictions, allow freedom of expression and association, ensure a living wage for all workers, grant adequate social security and establish the right to strike.

In a motion proposed by the Rev



'Obey God before the State'

THE NG Sendlegark took a number of policy decisions and resolutions at its recent synod in Bellar in an attempt to rid the church of its traditionally conservative image.

The scene was set on Wednesday September 24, the first day of the two-week synod, when Dr Allan Boserak, UDP patron and World Alliance of Reformed Churches (WARC) president, was elected moderator of the church for a four-year period.

He defeated the former moderator, Dr Irak "Sakkie" Meeuse, a known conservative.

The synod pledged full support for Dr Boserak and called for changes of subversion penalising against him to be dropped.

In a dramatic final day of the synod, Dr Boserak and secretary Dr Nie Appelle, resigned their posts, pushing the church in a leadership crisis for a few hours. The two men withdrew their resignations after discussions with other members of the church's leadership.

Dr Boserak's resignation was linked to the refusal by Dr Meeuse to sign the Bellar Confession, an historic document adopted by the church which declared apartheid a heresy.

The adoption of the confession by the synod was done by a large majority and was followed by a number of practical steps to break the Sendlegark's financial dependence on the NGK. They decided to

withdraw from the NGK's pension fund and set up their own fund.

Dr Boserak said reconciliation between the NGK and the Sendlegark was possible only if the NGK confessed guilt to the theological heresy of backing apartheid.

The church also came out in support of school boycotts and civil disobedience, and opposed all forms of detention without trial. The decision on school boycotts was reversed on the final day of the synod by a narrow margin.

The synod said the detention of churchmen was "tantamount to the persecution of the church".

One of the delegates, the Rev Ahe Visagie, who is chairman of the Midlands Council of Churches, was detained for 17 hours while the synod was on. On his release, he was told he would be charged with breaking his restriction order under the state of emergency regulations.

In a policy document which was unanimously adopted, the church said: "Every citizen must have the freedom of expression in a responsible manner in all matters which affect the communal and political interests of the individual."

They said Christians had to obey God before the State.

"When a Christian feels bound by conscience to follow a line of criticism which brings him into conflict with the State, he or she must always obey God rather than man," they said.

They criticised the State President's reasons for imposing the state of emergency and have vowed to continue fighting to have it lifted.

'Release Mandela' - Presbyterians

THE Presbyterians Church of Southern Africa has demanded the immediate release of all political prisoners in South Africa, including ANC leader Nelson Mandela and all those detained without trial.

This call was made at the General Assembly of the Church, held in Hartre last month and attended by about 180 delegates, mainly from South Africa but also from Zimbabwe and Zambia. They represented about 30 000 Presbyterians, most of whom are white.

They condemned apartheid as a sin and called on the church's members to actively engage themselves in ending apartheid.

Although not voting out in support of sanctions against South Africa they recognised that punitive measures would continue to be taken against South Africa until the legislative basis on which apartheid rested had been removed.

The assembly resolved that the Presbyterians Church should offer chaplaincy ministry to the African National Congress, Swapo and PAC.

They adopted a report that Presbyterian chaplains should not wear uniforms or bear arms, and they ought to be paid by the church rather than the organisation to which they were attached.

The assembly said the presence of chaplains "should not be construed as moral support for any government or military group. Neither should it be construed as an approval of violence as a means of resolving disputes."

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Louw said he was excited over his appointment.

"I will have to travel extensively. I hope to gather as much information as possible to help the struggle in South Africa.

"This would be especially important when I go to Latin American countries where they have written much about liberation theology, something which is being examined more and more in South Africa," he said.

As ex-detainees and present chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches, he will continue his work at the University of Cape Town where he lectures in social work. He is a priest in the AME church.

He said Worldvision raised funds mostly in countries in Western Europe and North America. They also received support in Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Hong Kong.

Brazil and South Africa fall into the same category of countries where funds were raised and also spent on development projects.

Other countries where Worldvision assisted included Latin America, India and South Korea.

"I am looking forward to performing my new duties. I will gain international experience of what has been done for human upliftment."

"Worldvision undertakes relief work and also focuses on children. But it has realised that it will have to address injustice and poverty."

"Lately, there is a growing view in Worldvision that we cannot give relief without some long-term development in mind.

"We cannot focus on children without looking at their families and their situations.

"Apartheid in South Africa has been the catalyst for triggering off this interest in looking at justice and focussing on the empowerment of people.

"Worldvision is not a political activist's organisation but it will work with them to empower people," he said.

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SHOP AT ELITE IT MAKES CENTS

October 1986

Release all detainees now

THE state of emergency declared by President P W Botha on June 12 is now four months old.

Thousands of people still remain in detention even though many have been released. At least 25 of those released from detention have been served with restriction order similar to banning orders.

In terms of the state of emergency regulations, any member of the security forces may detain a person if they think that person may "constitute a threat to the security of the state".

Most of the people in detention are respected in their communities for fighting against apartheid and injustice. They have been removed from their families without any reason being given.

The names of many people in detention have not been published in newspapers. Many people have been rotting in detention for months the public at large are not aware of their detention.

We call for the immediate and unconditional release of Wilfred Rhodes, Noel Williams, Logan Wort, Reverend Howard Marawu and all other detainees.

They must be allowed to take their rightful place in the community and in the struggle for justice, peace and freedom.

We won't be stopped

THIS issue of Grassroots is distributed free to our readers.

We are doing this to ensure the safety of our many volunteers.

In terms of the emergency regulations, many people have been arrested or detained without any reason. We do not want people to be detained for selling Grassroots, especially in the rural areas.

Grassroots is, however, still a legal publication, in spite of all the restrictions imposed by the state of emergency.

We are not allowed to report on unrest or the actions of the security forces, unless the news has been officially cleared.

All our stories in Grassroots have to be read by lawyers before publications so that we can avoid breaking the emergency regulations.

We apologise to our readers for not being able to publish much more news. We will do our best to bring us much news to our readers, as much as can under the state of emergency.

Churches take a stand against 'KINGDOM OF DARKNESS' 'Emergency is an obstacle to peace'

THE Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference has taken a major stand on the state of emergency and on the question of negotiations to end the country's political impasse.

South African society was being torn apart by the consequences of apartheid. A fierce confrontation had arisen between the structures of apartheid and the forces of liberation, the bishops said.

They said they recognised that the government had committed itself to dismantle apartheid and had taken some measures towards this end. Much more had to be done, however.

"A piecemeal abolition of unjust and discriminatory structures of the past is not enough to meet the critical situation in our country.

They deplored the escalation of all forms of violence on the part of the State, the security forces, those who experienced oppression and even among the people themselves.

"We are especially concerned for the youth of our country. They are caught up in this spiral of violence. Black youth are trapped in situations obstructing their normal development to adulthood. With their personality development damaged, what hope is there for the South Africa of tomorrow? Youth serving in the security forces are faced with ever-increasing cries of conscience."

On the state of emergency, the bishops said their assessment of it was based on personal knowledge and experience of its effects, of exchanges with church personnel, of reports from various parts of the country.

"They are harassing us and our co-workers in the dissemination of information and of moral guidance to our people, for instance, in the matter of public demonstrations and pastoral letters which may be deemed 'subversive'."

The bishops also deplored the "backlash operations" of those suspected of collaborating with the state. ("Backlash" refers to burning rubber tyres placed around the necks of "collaborators").

"The state of emergency is at best a misguided attempt to crush the struggle for liberation which has irreversibly taken hold of the Black, oppressed people of South Africa."

It was not a solution but rather a

formidable obstacle to true and lasting peace. It was one of the main obstacles to the process of rapprochement and negotiation.

The government had admitted it was necessary to negotiate with representatives of the Black opposition.

"We see the problem in the criteria the government applies to these negotiations: only representatives of groups who renounce violence are to be considered as partners in negotiation, and a number of vital issues — such as the introduction of universal suffrage — are non-negotiable."

The call for renunciation of violence would be a valid point under normal circumstances.

"However, it cannot be denied that the long-standing oppression of the majority of South Africa's people under the system of apartheid has provoked the oppressed to adopt violence as a last resort to express their total rejection of this unjust system," the bishops said.

The negotiation process must not exclude any of the accepted leaders of the oppressed majority, whether they lived in South Africa or abroad in exile.

"Many have urged the release of political prisoners and the unbanning of their organisations as a prerequisite for meaningful negotiations about the future of our country between the government and its extra-parliamentary opposition. We strongly support this proposal.

'Obey God before the State'



'Obey God before the State'

THE NG Sendlegark took a number of policy decisions and resolutions at its recent synod in Bellar in an attempt to rid the church of its traditionally conservative image.

The scene was set on Wednesday September 24, the first day of the two-week synod, when Dr Alex Bosnak, UDF patron and World Alliance of Reformed Churches (WARC) president, was elected moderator of the church for a four-year period.

He defeated the former moderator, Dr Irak "Sakkie" Mestee, a known conservative.

The synod pledged full support for Dr Bosnak and called for changes of subversion pending against him to be dropped.

In a dramatic final day of the synod, Dr Bosnak and secretary Dr Nic Appella, resigned their posts, pushing the church in a leadership crisis for a few hours. The two men withdrew their resignations after discussions with other members of the church's leadership.

Dr Bosnak's resignation was linked to the refusal by Dr Mestee to sign the Bellar Confession, an historic document adopted by the church which declared apartheid a heresy.

The adoption of the confession by the synod was done by a large majority and was followed by a number of practical steps to break the Sendlegark's financial dependence on the NGK. They decided to

withdraw from the NGK's pension fund and set up their own fund.

Dr Bosnak said reconciliation between the NGK and the Sendlegark was possible only if the NGK confessed guilt to the theological heresy for backing apartheid.

The church also came out in support of school boycotts and civil disobedience, and opposed all forms of detention without trial. The decision on school boycotts was reversed on the final day of the synod by a narrow margin.

The synod said the detention of churches was "tantamount to the persecution of the church".

One of the delegates, the Rev Abe Visagie, who is chairman of the Midlands Council of Churches, was detained for 17 hours while the synod was on. On his release, he was told he would be charged with breaking his restriction order under the state of emergency regulations.

In a policy document which was unanimously adopted, the church said: "Every citizen must have the freedom of expression in a responsible manner in all matters which affect the communal and political interests of the individual."

They said Christians had to obey God before the State.

"When a Christian feels bound by conscience to follow a line of criticism which brings him into conflict with the State, he or she must always obey God rather than man," they said.

They rejected the State President's measures for imposing the state of emergency and have vowed to continue fighting to have it lifted.

'Release Mandela' - Presbyterians

THE Presbyterians Church of Southern Africa has demanded the immediate release of all political prisoners in South Africa, including ANC leader Nelson Mandela and all those detained without trial.

This call was made at the General Assembly of the Church, held in Harare last month and attended by about 180 delegates, mainly from South Africa but also from Zimbabwe and Zambia. They represented about 30 000 Presbyterians, most of whom are white.

They condemned apartheid as a sin and called on the church's members to actively engage themselves in ending apartheid.

Although not voting out in support of sanctions against South Africa they recognised that passive measures would continue to be taken against South Africa until the legislative basis on which apartheid rested had been removed.

The assembly resolved that the Presbyterians Church should offer chaplaincy ministry to the African National Congress, Swapo and PAC.

They adopted a report that Presbyterian chaplains should not wear uniforms or bear arms, and they ought to be paid by the church rather than the organisation to which they were attached.

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SHOP AT ELITE IT MAKES CENTS

Focus on unemployed

THE plight of the unemployed has come under the spotlight with a special focus organised by the Advice Office Forum, an umbrella body of 14 advice offices.

The focus started in Mitchells Plain on Saturday October 4 with a fun run for the unemployed, organised by the Mitchells Plain Advice Office. The advice office continued their activities for weeks, having health screenings to check the effects of unemployment on people's health and also other programmes to educate people about the reasons for unemployment.

Activities also took place throughout the Western Cape. Soup kitchens were run in some areas and church services were held in Manenberg Heideveld and Mitchells Plain. A common prayer for the unemployed were held at mosques throughout the Western Cape.

A major church service, to which people from all over the Western Cape would be invited, was planned for Sunday October 19.

A press statement by the AOF said the campaign had been endorsed by a number of organisations, including churches, trade unions, community and health organisations.



Young and old took part in the fun run for the unemployed.

'Scrap arrears!'

UNEMPLOYED people have raised many demands in their visits to advice offices, say the Advice Office Forum.

These demands include:

- Unemployment benefits should be increased from the present 45 percent of the person's salary.
- The period of receiving unemployment benefits should be extended for more than the present six months.
- Pay-out offices should

be easily accessible. For example, post offices and civic centres could be used.

- The waiting period for unemployment benefits should be less than the present three months.
- The Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) should be better administered to the benefit of the people it is supposed to serve.
- Rent and electricity arrears should be scrapped for unemployed people.

- Unemployed people should not have to pay rent.
- Unemployed people should be allowed to travel free of charge on all public transport.
- Water accounts of unemployed people should be scrapped, for example in Atlantis where many people are on the trickle water system.
- Overtime should be banned and workers should work a 40-hour week so that more people could be employed.

THE government were trying to play down the number of unemployed people, even though they have been forced to acknowledge it as a major problem.

This was said by the Advice Office Forum who claimed the government's official figure for unemployed people failed to consider a number of factors.

Recently two academics found that a number of unemployed people in South Africa could be as high as six million, the government has consistently given a figure less than one million.

The AOF said the government failed to consider:

- Migrant labourers who are forced to leave for the "homelands" when they lose their jobs;
- people who have exhausted their unemployment benefits;
- school-leavers who cannot find work;
- people who are not considered to have the same rights as most workers, for example, domestic workers and farm workers;
- people who have worked for less than six months required to qualify for unemployment benefits.

"If all these figures are considered, one can see that the real figure for the number of unemployed people is much higher than the official figure," the AOF said.

"The problems of unemployment affects not only the unemployed, but also their families. It leads to problems like rent arrears, health problems,

No jobs, many problems

like malnutrition and TB, social problems like wife-battering, child abuse, incest and the breaking up of family life.

"According to Cape Town City Council figures, about 85 percent of Manenberg tenants are in arrears with their rents. Out of 1000 households, only 52 families paid their rent in full every month. Some people in Manenberg are in arrears by R600 in electricity payments alone.

"Whereas rent boycotts have been called in many areas throughout the country, like Soweto, people in the Western Cape do not pay their rent, simply because they are not able to pay.

"We fear the serious effect the increases in busfares and the bread price and the pending electricity tariff increases will have on the unemployed.

"Already many people have to walk long distances when they look for

work or when they take their children to hospital simply because they cannot afford the cost of public transport.

"There are also problems with the obtaining of benefits. Unemployed people have to wait about three months before they get their first cheque. Most poor people live from week to week because of the little money they earn. Waiting three months often means a long period of hunger and frustration, the AOF said.

The AOF said the community had responded in many ways to the unemployment crisis. In many areas, people had started regular soup kitchens, food and homecraft co-operatives.

"In Atlantis, the advice office runs 22 soup kitchens daily and feed 1700 children and 300 adults every day. They have had some financial problems since the detention on June 12 of Mr Noel Williams, the chairperson of the Atlantis

Residents Association, who is supposed to sign their cheques. Mr Williams is still in detention' the AOF said.

The AOF said there were many factors causing and influencing unemployment.

"More and more companies are becoming capital intensive as opposed to labour intensive. They are using more and more computers, machinery and robots instead of workers. This leads to many people being laid off.

"Bosses are not investing their profits in building new factories to accommodate more workers. Instead, they prefer investing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange where the profit rate is higher.

"Apartheid laws and all their effects also contribute to unemployment. Examples are the job reservation policies, where jobs are reserved for whites while many blacks are unemployed," the AOF said.

Zolani evictions

AT LEAST three families have been evicted from their homes in Zolani, Ashton, after a seven-month rent boycott.

Those evicted were supporters of the Zolani Civic Association, while some alleged vigilantes, who were also in arrears, were not evicted, a civic spokesman has claimed.

Zolani is one of at least 40 townships throughout the country where rent boycotts have been going on for some months.

A community leader said the evictions in Zolani were selective.

He said two home guards or vigilantes, who were in arrears by R680 and R450 respectively, were not evic-

ted while a civic association member, who owed R126, was evicted.

The two home guards, Meshack Jantjies and Teacher Ndabeni, were among 16 Zolani residents restrained by a Supreme Court order in March from operating as vigilantes and imposing their own curfews on the township.

The community leader said that the sister of three homeguards has moved into the houses vacated by an evicted civic association member.

Community leaders have called on the authorities to deal with the legitimate grievances of the people of Zolani, instead of using heavy-handed tactics.

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Platteland on trial

Explosives charge

A 34-YEAR-OLD Victoria West man, Phillamon Nkili, has been charged with possessing explosives.

The state alleged in the Britstown regional court that he had possessed or controlled at least one petrol bomb on March 3 this year.

The state believed that he had intentions to use the alleged petrol bomb to cause damage to property or to injure someone.

The case has been postponed to November 11 for trial when evidence will be led by state witness Lena Manene.

No intimidation

CHARGES of intimidation were withdrawn against a Beaufort West man who appeared in the Oudtshoorn regional court in May.

Douglas Oliver, 35, was alleged to have intimidated William Vena not to work for the South African Police.

Eight years for Petrol bomb

A BEAUFORT WEST man was sentenced in the Knysna Regional Court in February to eight years in prison under the Explosives Act.

Themba Mhlubhlangene had pleaded not guilty in court. He said that on the day of the incident in October last year he had been at church and on his way home, he was shot by policemen. He denied possessing an explosive device.

The state called two members of the unrest unit as witnesses.

They said that on the day in question the township had been sealed off. They had patrolled together and saw the

THE mood of anger and the mass arrests in many rural areas last year and this year have led to a number of court cases.

Charges range from murder, attempted murder, arson, public violence, possession of explosive or illegal weapons, subversion and attending illegal gatherings.

These cases, like many other things which happen in the rural areas, are not reported in the newspapers.

Many people have been sentenced to long terms in prison; others have been detained for long periods, charged with one or other crime, only to be found not guilty and acquitted.

Many people outside the rural areas never hear or read about these things. GRASSROOTS reports on some trials which took place in the Cape rural areas in recent months.

6 acquitted of murder

SIX men were acquitted of murder and attempted murder charges in the Circuit Court of the Northern Cape Division of the Supreme Court, held at Victoria West in July.

Johannes Booysen, 19 Spetho Eloff, 18, Stanley Fula, 22, Mlamli Gqagqa, 20, Phillamon Nkili, 34, and Attie Kwela, 56, had been charged with the murder of Emily

Manong on December 3.

They were also charged with attempting to murder six other people when they allegedly attacked a house in Victoria West on that day.

Emily Manong was injured on December and taken to hospital. She died of heart arrest in hospital on December 7. The state tried to prove that the heart attack was related to the burns she sustained in the attack.

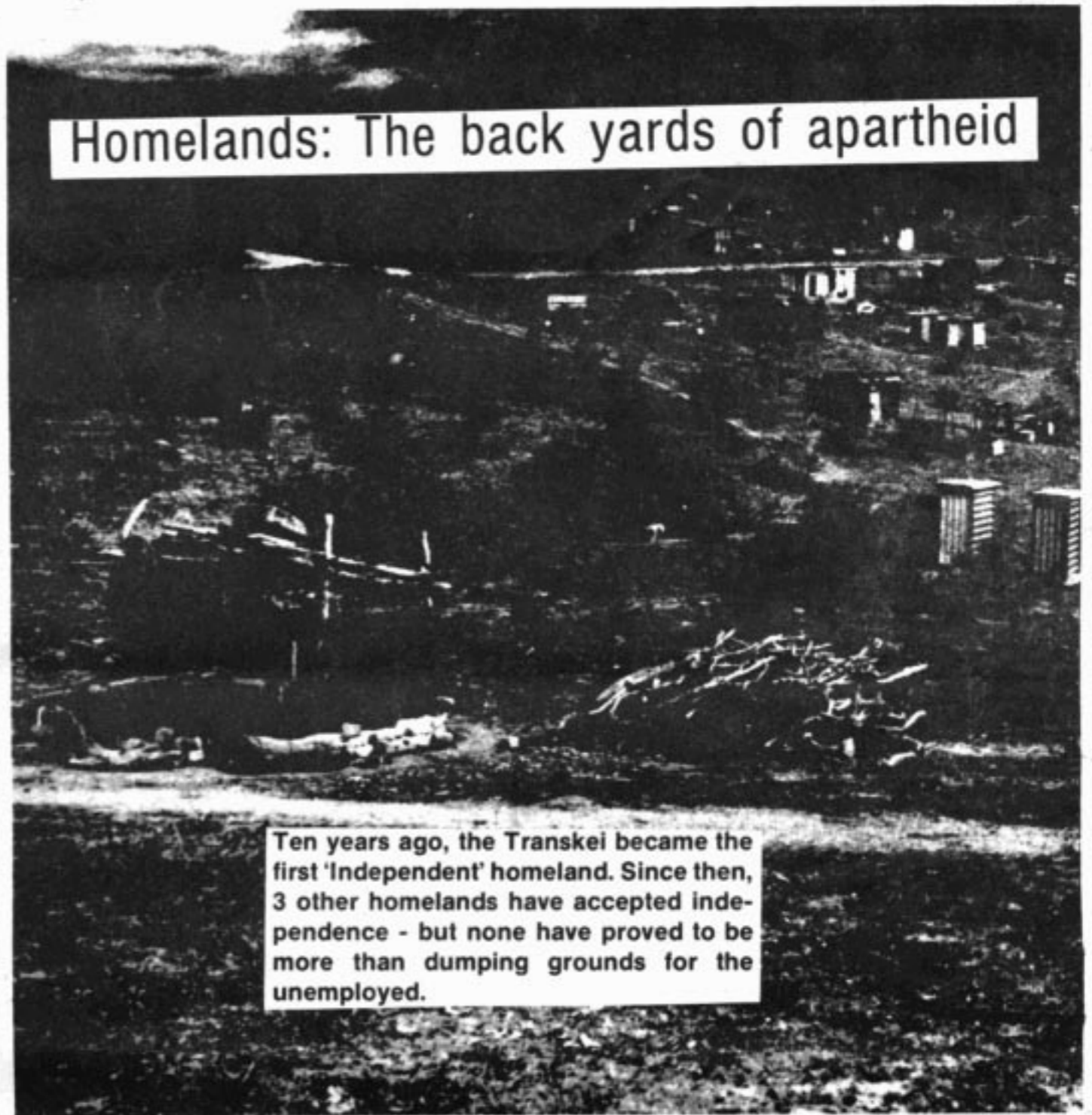
The defence counsel showed that this was not possible.

An alternative for the accused was public violence. Evidence by state witnesses was that on December 2, a group of people had gone to the house where the Monongs and others were. They allegedly sand and shouted the "impimpis" would be burned.

The house was allegedly attacked the next day and Emily Manong killed.

The trials, which started on June 5, ended with the acquittal of all the accused on July 24.

The accused were represented by advocates Majiedt and D Potgieter, instructed by E Moosa and Associates.



Homelands: The back yards of apartheid

Ten years ago, the Transkei became the first 'Independent' homeland. Since then, 3 other homelands have accepted independence - but none have proved to be more than dumping grounds for the unemployed.

10 YEARS OF SHAME . . .

TEN years ago, several thousand South Africans were told that they were now citizens of a "foreign" country - a country which many of them had never even seen. This was when the Transkei became the first "independent" homeland - on October 26, 1976.

Since then, three more small, scattered bits of barren land have declared themselves 'independent' - Ciskei, Bophuthatswana, and Venda. None of them have succeeded in convincing their 'citizens' that homelands are a solution to their problems. All they have succeeded in doing is stripping millions of their limited rights as South African citizens - and subjecting their residents to poverty, exploitation and harsh repression.

The people have consistently shown their rejection of the

homelands. In 1976, there was a nationwide boycott of the Transkei Independence celebrations, and again in 1982 when the Ciskei was declared independent. KwaNdebele have been forced to give up becoming independent, after months of intensive resistance and protest, in which hundreds of people were killed and injured.

This week, thousands of miners refused to go to the polls for the Transkei general election. The Transkei parliament is controlled by Matanzima's Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP). Matanzima has made sure that there can be no opposition - in 1981, all members of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party were detained while elections were in process.

This action is typical of Matanzima's government's method of dealing with criticism. Rec-

ently, a young University student and community health worker, Bathandwa Ndodo was gunned down in cold blood by Transkei security forces. Detention, torture and even murder have been widely used to silence opposition.

Economically, the Transkei have remained completely dependent on South Africa. Last year, the Transkei received R616 million in grants from the South African government (Bophuthatswana received R353 million, Ciskei R333 million and Venda R160 million).

The Transkei's major "export" is labour - 35 percent of the miners employed in South Africa come from the Transkei.

Despite massive grants from the SA government, the majority of Transkei citizens live in desperate poverty, and many are actually

starving. The infant mortality rate is one of the highest in the world.

But the Transkei government continues to spend money on wild schemes (like building an "international Airport") and on lining its own pocket. Last year, the Chief of the Defence Force - who had in fact been suspended - was paid his full salary of R34 000 by mistake!

A select committee set up to investigate government spending found alarming examples of incompetent management, corruption and greed. The Police Department overspent R400 000 on salaries to former Rhodesian Policemen employed by the Transkei. The government overspent its budget by R16 million.

All in all, many would agree that Ten years of Independence is ten years too long . . .

GR: WHAT KIND OF PROBLEMS DO PEOPLE EXPERIENCE IN VICTORIA WEST?

VIYCO: There are many problems. Firstly, there is the problem with wages - the highest wages are about R150 per month. Domestic servants often earn as little as R20 per month.

The people accept low wages, because there is so little work.

GR: HOW DID YOU START ORGANISING IN THE AREA?

VIYCO: We started last year, when we formed VIYCO. We were demanding:-

* a community hall in the area

* The resignation of the community council

'No surrender' in Victoria West

THE people of Victoria West have many problems - high rents, low wages, no work, police repression . . . But they are beginning to fight back. GRASSROOTS spoke to members of the Victoria West Youth Congress, and DPSC about the problems and struggles of their town.

GR: WHY WERE THE PEOPLE DISSATISFIED WITH THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL?

VIYCO: They never consulted with the people. They claimed to be our leaders, but they never came to us to find out our problems. For example, when the rents were increased, they never told the people, or asked the people if they could afford higher rents and so on.

We organised a rent boycott in July last year. The people just could not afford to pay high rents - they felt they were being robbed. This was also because

you never saw where the rent money was going. Our houses were still broken, there were no facilities in the area.

The community councillors all resigned last year, eventually.

GR: WHAT OTHER ORGANISATIONS ARE THERE?

VIYCO: This year, we formed a residents' association, and a students' organisation

We had a people's court, which was forced to stop working after the emergency. People would bring their grievances to the court, instead of going to the police. If someone was found guilty, we would sentence them to "community work". Like if there was an old granny, they would have to look after her, wash her and clean her house and so on. That sort of work.

GR: DO YOU HAVE A PROBLEM WITH DETENTION AND ARRESTS?

VIYCO: Yes, this is a very big problem. Last year, hundreds of people were arrested and charged with public violence, arson, intimidation, illegal gathering, anything they could think of. Once, children as young as twelve years old were arrested for illegal gathering. They were held without bail for three months. Then they got a fine of R75.

GR: HOW ARE PEOPLE TREATED IN JAIL?

VIYCO: We have heard

many complaints - of bad food, assaults, beatings, torture and electric shocks, all that.

GR: WHAT DOES THE DPSC DO?

VIYCO: We try and support the families of those in detention, or in prison. It is very difficult for them. Firstly, the bail money is often very high - as much as R2 500. Then there are fines for illegal gatherings and so on.

The people also have to travel long distances to visit their relatives in jail. The people who were sentenced for public violence have had no visits since January, because their families cannot afford to go and see them.

GR: HOW HAS THE EMERGENCY AFFECTED YOUR WORK?

VIYCO: Well, as we said, some people were detained. The police have been quite active - on June 16, the police and SADF forced people to go to work.

The emergency has made it harder - we have to meet in secret and so on. But it has not crushed the spirit of the people. Our organisations are very strong. The people support the UDF, they call for the release of Mandela and all political prisoners, and for the unbanning of the ANC and other organisations. The 'spirit of no surrender' lives on in Victoria West.

grassrootsSPORT

Wynberg teams triumph

BATTSWOOD from Cape District retained the WP Football Board's Virginia Premier League trophy when they scored a well-deserved 2-1 victory over Factreton United in the final played before a crowd of 5000 spectators at the Athlone Stadium.

Battswood will now meet arch rivals Clarewood in the Virginia Charity Shield Final to be played in the opening game of 1987 season. The winner of this match will represent the WP Football Board in the SA Soccer Federation Interclub knockout competition next season.

Adeeb Abrahams the Battswood provincial goalkeeper was his side's hero after his brilliant performance in the first half.

OPPONENTS

Factreton United played some entertaining soccer but they could not get the ball past Abrahams in the Battswood goal. Their first time tackling on the Battswood opponents paid off in the first half.

Battswood went ahead midway in the second half when Kevin "Boontjie" Jephtha rose high above the Factreton defence to head home from a free kick by Cliffie Davids.

They went further ahead five minutes later when Jephtha beat Nazzeem Soeker the Factreton goalkeeper with a good drive from a pass by

skipper Royston Liddle.

Factreton United pulled one back five minutes from the end when substitute Moegamat Rhoda beat Abrahams with a drive from outside the box. Factreton tried to get the scores level but the Battswood defence held out.

Clarewood of Cape District won the Virginia Challenge Cup when they cruised to an easy 6-0 victory over Aerial Cosmos from the Interdenominational FA in the curtain raiser in the final.

Clarewood who were having a great season in the WP Football Board's Virginia competitions were very unlucky not to make to the Premier League Final. They did very well in their first season in the premier competition to end runners-up to Battswood four points behind.

Their front runners Mark Williams, Shaun Lodewyk, Boebee Jacobs and Andre Alexander were much too fast for the Cosmos side and were all over them. Clarewood after leading 2-0 at the interval took complete control in the second half to add another four goals.

Williams, Lodewyk and Jacobs scored two goals apiece for the Clarewood side. Jacobs who were consistent throughout the season won the Adidas Golden boot for scoring the most goals in all competitions.



One of the exciting moments in the SA Cup Final played at the Athlone Stadium on October 11.

FINAL A TRIBUTE TO SARU AND NON-RACIAL SPORT

WP RETAIN CUP

ONE of the biggest crowds seen at the Athlone stadium in a number of years, saw Western Province Rugby Union annexe the South African cup in an exciting final which was a tribute to the growing strength of South African Rugby Union (SARU).

WP, who ended the season with an unbeaten record, ran out 15-9 winners against a highly-motivated Eastern Province side in front of close to 30 000 people.

And the WP players, administrators and fans had ample reason to celebrate when the referee blew the final whistle after 80 minutes of impressive rugby.

It was WP's second successive cup final victory. But what made WP's victory even more significant was the fact that they triumphed in the unions centenary year.

It was a personal triumph for WP captain Fahme Solomons who contributed no fewer than

11 points with the boot and had a hand in Neil Davids spectacular try.

Eastern Province was by no means outplayed, and in fact only a solid WP defence prevented EP from making a breakthrough on several occasions in the second half.

But above all the match served as a glowing tribute to the South African Rugby Union and non-racial sport.

Approached for comment on the final, the President of Saru Mr E Patel extended his congratulations to WP on an admirable performance. He said:

"Saru showed that after a disgraceful Cup Final last year, we had the resources, resilience and determination to correct what was wrong.

Saturday's final showed the character of Saru and the true spirit of non-racialism. Victory was made so much sweeter for WP in the manner that they annexed the SA cup. It proves them to be wor-

thy champions".

Mr Patel also praised EP, describing them as a "rugby machine that was momentarily out of gear". "Tomorrow when that

gear is in order again, they will be ready to take on anyone," he said.

He said that the attendance of between 25 000 and 30 000 was "the biggest turn-out in years".

He pointed out that 20 000 people had attended the semi-final between WP and Somerset played in the Strand.

'Cavaliers visit irrelevant'

THE New Zealand Rugby Cavaliers that toured the country earlier this year, had received large sums of money for the tour.

Earlier this month, the manager of the Cavaliers team, Colin Meads admitted that 'very generous donations' were paid to members of the tour party.

According to recent reports, Volkskas Bank had paid in the region of R3m to organise and finance the rebel tour.

The tour angered thousands of South Africans as well anti-apartheid campaigners throughout the world. In South Africa, the UDF, Sacos and other groups condemned the tour.

Many questioned the squandering of huge sums of money to buy opposition for South African Rugby players while there was so much unemployment, rents were high, there were insufficient houses and workers did not receive a living wage.

Approached for comment, the President of the powerful non-racial South African Rugby Union (Saru), Mr Ebrahiem Patel told Grassroots that he was not particularly interested in commenting on the Cavalier controversy as "I hold it to be a domestic matter of the South African Rugby Board."

He continued; "How-

ever, notwithstanding any amount which the mercenaries may have received, in no way did they contribute to solving South Africa's problems.

Ultimately the destiny of South African Rugby shall have to be determined by the Government and the South African Rugby Board with the South African Rugby Union (Saru).

At the meeting, certainly no Cavalier will be welcome and to this extent I deem them and their visit to SA as irrelevant and of no consequence.

It is not large sums of money but the validity of principles that will determine the destiny of South Africa".

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