

ON February 5 the people will remember Dr Neil Aggett who died in detention a year ago. The court's decision that no-one was to blame for his death was widely condemned. We honour his memory.



All over South Africa....

PEOPLE

SAY

NO



"AS we struggle, let us continue to believe that freedom shall come. That justice shall one day no longer stumble in the streets. That violence shall cease. that racism and Apartheid shall be a bad dream not remembered nor mourned. And, that hatred will have made place for love and true humanity."

These were the closing words of Dr Allen Boesak, President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, when he spoke in Johannesburg recently. Dr Boesak was the guest speaker at a congress called by the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee. SAIC is short for South African Indian Council.

The Congress was called to show our people's rejection of the government's constitutional proposals as recommended by the President's Council. Delegates from all parts of South Africa attended the congress.

This forms part of the growing opposition to the government's "new deal". Our people's organisations spoke with one voice: "Reject and resist the government's constitutional proposals."

In different parts of the country, trade unions, community organisations, sporting bodies, women's groups, churches and academics are making their voices heard. They are saying:

"We cannot accept a 'new deal' which makes Apartheid work better. We cannot accept a future for our

people when we had no say in it. And, we cannot and will not accept a 'solution' which says yes to Homelands, to the Group Areas Act, to laws which make us believe that we are separate and unequal.

The congress decided that our rejection must be an organised one. A decision was taken to form a United Democratic Front of people's organisations to oppose the proposals. The congress also took a decision to revive the Transvaal Indian Congress.

"We say no to pass laws and a life of starvation and misery. We demand nothing less than our full democratic rights."

Our rights

The government is facing problems of its own making. The years of struggle and sacrifice of our people has forced the government to find a solution to their problems. Their answer to our protest is the new constitution which will allow 'Coloureds' and 'Indians' a voice in a three chamber parliament.

"You can't come into the white laager. Africans, you have your political rights in the homelands," they say.

The conference message was loud and clear.

"WE SAY NO TO SUCH SOLUTIONS. FORWARD TO A UNITED, UNDIVIDED AND DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA."

Labour sells out

ON JANUARY 4 at Eshowe, the Labour Party took a decision against the wishes of the oppressed people of our country.

They accepted the Government's new Constitutional plan. By doing this, they have become the new partners of the government. From now on, they will share full responsibility for all the evils of Apartheid.

These were the views of delegates at the Transvaal Anti-Saic Congress held recently. The congress condemned the Labour Party for its stand against our people. The government wants to find allies among the "Coloureds" and "Indians".

Dr Allen Boesak in his address, condemned the Labour Party decision and their belief that 'we can join the system to fight the system'.

The Labour Party organisers are planning meetings to win support for their stand. A Lavender Hill resident said, "we must tell our people that the Labour Party is not the answer to our problems. Every day, the newspapers, and TV and the radio try to fool us about the government's plans."

But, in the words of Boesak, "This does not matter. Truth crushed to earth shall rise again and no lie can live forever".

Influx for 'Coloureds'

THE Government has started to introduce influx control for Coloureds.

The first areas affected are in the Northern and Western Cape.

"This new move by the government, coupled with their new constitutional proposals, underlines the necessity of having nonracial solidarity to fight the two evils."

This was said by a spokesperson for the Food and Canning Workers Union. He said that it was "very significant"

that influx control was being extended to coloured workers.

A proclamation bringing influx control for the coloureds in certain areas was gazetted last November.

It is being enforced in terms of the Illegal Squatting Act.

This act says that bosses in certain areas must prove to the Department of Community Development that "proper housing" is available before taking on coloured workers from outside areas.

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REJECT AND RESIST

TO ALL freedom loving people, we say:

"There is work to be done, songs to be sung, and a victory to be won."

This was the message of the people at a congress called by the Transvaal Anti-South African Indian Council Committee (TASC) on 22nd and 23rd January.

Delegates from the Transvaal, Natal and the Cape gathered at a two-day discussion on the government's constitutional proposals of the President's Council. The congress rejected the proposals of the President's Council, and pledged to fight side by side against this attack on our people.

IF the walls of the Selbourne Hall in President Street, Johannesburg, could speak — it would talk of many protest meetings, of songs, of battles fought and won.

It would tell us of the many leaders of our past and of our proud tradition over generations of resistance.

Over the week-end of January 22nd and 23rd, the Selbourne Hall came to life again as delegates gathered from the Transvaal and other parts of the country to speak with one voice.

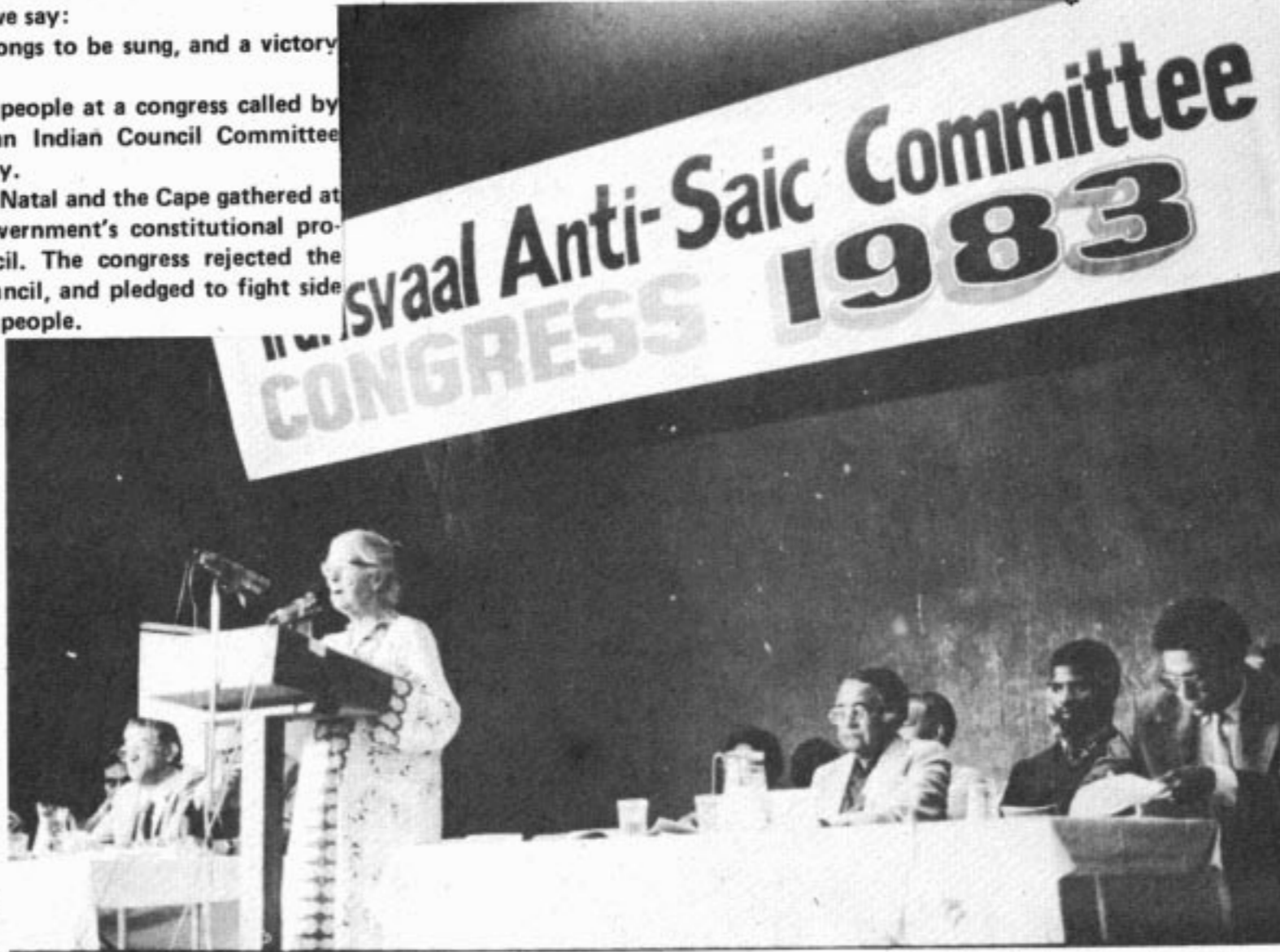
A voice which said: We must reject the President's Council Proposals.

That South Africa belongs to all who live in it and that we will not participate in any constitutional arrangement that does not flow from a national convention representative of all the peoples of South Africa.

There was an atmosphere of fellowship in struggle among the delegates as they gathered for the opening of the congress.

Amid chants of Amandla and Mayibye with fists in the air and thumbs up, Helen Joseph threw her arms into the air and declared the conference open.

It was fitting that Helen Joseph who symbolises a proud



tradition of resistance, should open the conference.

The voice of the workers were heard as Samson Ndou from the General and Allied Workers Union and Thozamile Gqweta from the South African Allied Workers Union, addressed the meeting.

The crowd rose in a standing ovation to Dr Allan Boesak, President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches as he addressed the congress.

Dr Boesak said: "the total

rejection by black people of the policies of the present Government has put the lie to the Government's claim that apartheid is the solution to our problems."

This lie now stood exposed for all who have eyes to see, he said.

The mood of the congress was dampened when it was learnt that Molvi Saloojee, past President of Transvaal Indian Congress had passed away.

Molvi is associated with the resistance of the 1940's and 50's and the great events of our past.

He played a leading role in the Congress of the People when the Freedom Charter was adopted.

Delegates stood in silence and paid tribute to Molvi Saloojee "as a man who remained firm in his stand for truth and justice for all South Africans. We salute you, our leader and friend."

But, the conference was not all sadness. Serious discussions took place in small groups as delegates took decisions on the formation of a United Demo-

cratic Front to oppose the PC and the revitalisation of the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC).

On the Sunday afternoon, the conference adopted the following resolutions:

- To call upon all sections of our people to reject and resist the government's PC proposals;
- Condemned the Labour Party's unpopular decision to accept the PC proposals and warned the SAIC not to participate in the government's new deal against the wishes of the broad masses of our people.
- Condemned the South African government and its allies for organising sell-out tours and spending millions of rands earned through the hard work of the people.

Strengthen

- Rejection of participation at a local affairs level through management committees and community councils. The congress re-affirmed our commitment to build and strengthen our people's organisations in the communities where we live and at our places of work.

And, as the congress drew to a close on Sunday afternoon, delegates rose to adopt the declaration.

"... hereby declare for all South Africans and the world to know that the struggles of the past 25 years have convinced us that the only viable alternative to the present exploitative and repressive system is one based on the principles of the FREEDOM CHARTER.

'Apartheid is no solution'

"WE MUST continue to struggle for liberation, freedom and human dignity for all people in South Africa." This was the call of Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

Dr Boesak, who spoke at the first congress of the Anti-SAIC committee recently, said that Black people must show they refuse to be frightened by the violence of Apartheid or tempted by its sugar-coated fruits.

Allan Boesak also outlined why he and all freedom loving people in the country rejected the PC proposals of the government. These pro-

posals, he said, will make Apartheid and White domination much stronger.

These proposals accept the homelands policy. The proposals accept laws which cause much suffering for Blacks, like the Group Areas Act, separate education, security laws and racial classification.

"We had no part in making these proposals. It excludes the majority of the oppressed and is a recipe for violent confrontation and disaster."

He added that we should continue our work for a safe and secure future for our children, for a society

"not infected by the poison of racism."

He hit out at the Labour Party's Eshove decision to take part in the Government's "new deal".

"We should not compromise the struggle we have been waging for more than 100 years," he said. "We shall not betray the belief in a truly democratic South Africa."

"The dream of justice, of a free nation, of a humane society did not die in Eshove with the Labour Party. The people who made those decisions in Eshove never understood this dream, have never been part of the struggle."

He warned that the coloureds who accept these proposals will have to join the army and fight for apartheid.

Dr Boesak ended by reminding us of three little words:

- The first word is ALL. We want ALL of our rights, not just some, not just those which the government sees fit to give us.

- And we want ALL of our people to have their rights — not just a selected few, not just Coloureds and Indians

after they have been made honorary whites. But rights for ALL South Africans including those whose citizenship has already been stripped away by this government.

- The second word is the word HERE. We want all of our rights here. In a united South Africa. We do not want them in impoverished homelands. We don't want them in separate little group areas. We want them here, in this land which one day we shall again call our own.
- The third word is NOW. We have been waiting for so long. We have pleaded, petitioned, cried, marched, been jailed, exiled, killed. Now is the time. We want all of our rights, right here, and now."

Our people's demands

Our people have made their demands known over a long, difficult and heroic struggle against Apartheid.

Our demands are:

- A national convention in which the leaders and organisations of our people will participate. A condition of such a convention is the release of all political prisoners, unbanning of all people and organisations, and the return of all exiles.
- One person, one vote, in a single parliament for all South Africans Black and White.
- The right to live where we please in security and comfort.
- Decent housing for all at prices and rents we can afford.
- Jobs for all, and the right of all workers to organise themselves through their own trade unions. A living wage for all workers.
- Free non-racial and relevant education for all.
- Equal distribution of land amongst the people.

World
is
with
us

VERY few people would believe the lie spread by the South African Government that its constitutional proposals will change things in our country.

In a message to the Congress held in Johannesburg over the past weekend, the Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid informs us that these proposals are welcomed only "by some friends of apartheid."

The Special Committee is satisfied only with the rejection of the proposals by the genuine leaders of the oppressed.

UDF formed against PC

TO fight the P.C. proposals, our people must come together in a broad front. This is what conference delegates agreed on. They decided to form such a front and called it the United Democratic Front. A front means the coming together of all organisations in our communities.

To become part of this front, organisations must believe in democracy: they must believe in creating a non-

racial South Africa: they must accept the need to unite in struggle with all South Africans, irrespective of race, who believe in the struggle for a free South Africa.

Respected leaders from Durban and Transvaal have been asked to serve on this new body. Cape Town delegates have been asked to nominate people who will serve with other leaders in our fight against the P.C.

TASC opposes orderly movement bill

THE government's plans to introduce the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill should be opposed by all people and their organisations, the TASC has said in a policy statement.

"The provisions of this bill will result in massive pass raids and prosecutions, the growth of huge squatter settlements on the borders of the bantustans and the dramatic increase in rural poverty and human suffering, they said.

TASC said the Disorderly Bill would have serious affects on those people who do not

"qualify" to live in urban areas.

In his address to congress, Dr Allan Boesak said the South African government was facing a crisis. To counter this they were trying to win over the coloureds and indians with their new constitution and by giving homelands to the africans.

"Yet black people have seen what happens in the homelands. They are no more than dumping grounds . . . where our old people die of misery and want, and our children are stalked day and night by hunger and ill-health."

Thousands mourn after army strikes in Lesotho



"We remember our brothers & sisters"

FORTY-TWO people died when South African troops raided refugee houses in Lesotho. It was early December last year when the raid took place. All over the country December 16 was a day of mourning.

More than 600 people gathered at the Anglican Church in Bonteheuwel to remember our brothers and sisters who were killed.

Leaders spoke out against the merciless killings. Rev. Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reform Churches, Rev. H. Marawu of the African Reform Church, Mrs Zihlangu, president of the United Womens Organisation, Professor Mike Savage of the Sociology Dept. at UCT, Dr Margaret Nash of the Black Sash, Anton Richman of the UCT SRC, Christmas Tinto, a community leader, and Moulana Faroek Esack addressed the meeting.

"Let us continue the struggle for a peaceful

and just society and put an end to the civil war in our country," they said with one voice.

Both Mr Tinto and Rev Marawu were in jail on Robben Island in the Sixties and knew many of those killed in Maseru. Three men from Langa were also killed in the raid.

Rev Allan Boesak said: "Apartheid is a violent system that calls for violence. As long as the privileges of the few are defended against the rights of the many, we shall always have this violence," he said.

Another speaker, Professor Mike Savage, said that the people in Maseru were not seen as enemies, but as martyrs by the rest of the world.

"If every refugee house in Lesotho is an ANC base, then every white home in South Africa with a gun, is a defence force base and therefore open to attack."

The mood at the meeting was solemn. As the names of the dead were read, people stood in silence.

Must our children die before this is required?

"THE forces of oppression in other countries in Southern Africa never stopped the oppressed masses from freeing themselves". Mr C Tinto . . .



"MUST our children die before the Council comes to repair our broken meter boxes?" a spokesperson for the Valhalla Park Tenants' Association said. "Christopher would have been alive today if Council had listened to our complaints."

Two year old Christopher Borens was electrocuted when he touched an open meter box near his home. Many boxes in the area are broken and the dangerous wires are exposed.

The Tenants' Association had complained several times about these broken boxes, but the Council failed to respond.

"We insist that all boxes be repaired and we demand that the boxes be placed in the yards of tenants so this type of tragedy can be avoided" the Tenants' Association said.

"This is one of the problems we have with electricity in our area. There are many others: our electricity accounts are very high. The Council cuts off our lights without any warning."

"We are going to hold house meetings in Valhalla Park to discuss our electricity problems in our area. We can only do this if we all work together."

The Valhalla Park Tenants' Association is planning a mass meeting in the area. They ask all tenants to attend the meeting on the 29 January. If you want to know more about it, phone Grassroots at 43-2117.

Playing ball with the army

IS YOUR child playing games with the army?

Many parents have complained to Grassroots about the holiday programmes organised by the City Council and the SADF's Civic Action Unit.

The Council says that the children are kept off the streets and they are taught road-safety.

But the parents say that the Council should rather provide more robots and build pavements in our areas.

Soldiers in army uniforms have

already attracted over 8 000 children in areas like Heideveld, Mitchells Plain, Bonteheuwel, Kalk Bay and Schotsche Kloof.

Parents feel that the Civic Action Unit is trying to influence our very young children into thinking that the army cares for them.

Bright banners, loud music and free cold drinks are used to draw children to the Council's parks in the areas where games, talks and dancing are organised.

But surely this is the job of the City Council and not the army?

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A LIFE WITHOUT WORK

1983 - Grim future for Atlantis workers

HUNDREDS of workers in Atlantis face a grim and jobless 1983 as firms there continue to lay off people.

Last month the R450 million project, Atlantis Diesel Engines, retrenched 250 workers - 10 percent of their staff.

Less than three months previously, one of the managers of ADF had assured the company's 2500 workers that they need not worry about their jobs "unless there was a further cancellation of orders".

The unions point out that the workers are the ones who feel a recession most deeply and most bitterly. And here in Atlantis, as soon as orders dropped, the first to feel the pinch were 250 workers.

Another big firm in Atlantis, Tedex, has also retrenched workers recently.

During the Christmas holidays, about 20 workers were hand-delivered letters telling them their work was no longer required. The

letters were delivered by a personnel officer of Tedex, who is also chairman of the Atlantis management committee.

The letters read: "We regret to inform you that as a result of an adjustment of staff complement your services are no longer required."

References, saying that workers had lost their jobs due to the "reorganisation of staff" were included with the letters.

However, over the radio and in newspapers, management denied that the workers had been retrenched. They had been dismissed for unsatisfactory service, said the manager.

Management had decided to be kind to the workers and write them good references, he said.

This statement has made workers extremely angry.

"I have worked there for nearly three years," said one worker.

"We were all shocked

when these letters came. There have never been complaints about our work and we have never had any warnings. On our unemployment cards, there is stamped a number 2, which means retrenchment, not number 3, which means you have been dismissed," she said.

Another worker, who had also worked there for about three years said he was "shocked" when he got the letter.

The workers also suspect that those who did not get on with their supervisors were the ones to be laid off.

Laid-off

A man who used to work at Tedex as a supervisor said he thought management had laid off those people who had worked the longest because they were earning the highest wages.

Workers reported that more workers were due to be laid off this week.

Workers retrenched - Labour Party threats

THE bosses of Boland canning factories are being very unfair towards African workers.

But the bosses say that they have been forced to take this unfair stand because of threats from the "Coloured" Labour Party.

When officials of the Food- and Canning Workers Union complain that the bosses only employ very few Africans, they are told: "It is not our (the bosses) fault."

"The Labour Party has warned us that this is a Coloured workers'

area and that if we do not cut down on the number of African workers in our factories we will get into serious trouble.

"We don't want trouble so we do as the Labour Party says."

Union organisers point out that a huge factory like Langeberg has 1 041 "coloured" workers and 331 Africans.

To keep the three to one ratio many "coloured" children are given jobs while "African" adults can be found queuing all day

long outside a factory hoping that there will be vacancies for them.

And to make matters worse the bosses are threatening that many workers are due to be retrenched soon.

They say this retrenchment is due to a drop in profits.

"We expect 'African' workers to be the first to lose their jobs. The bosses are scared of the Labour Party, especially now that the LP has decided to support the Government's new policy," an organiser said.

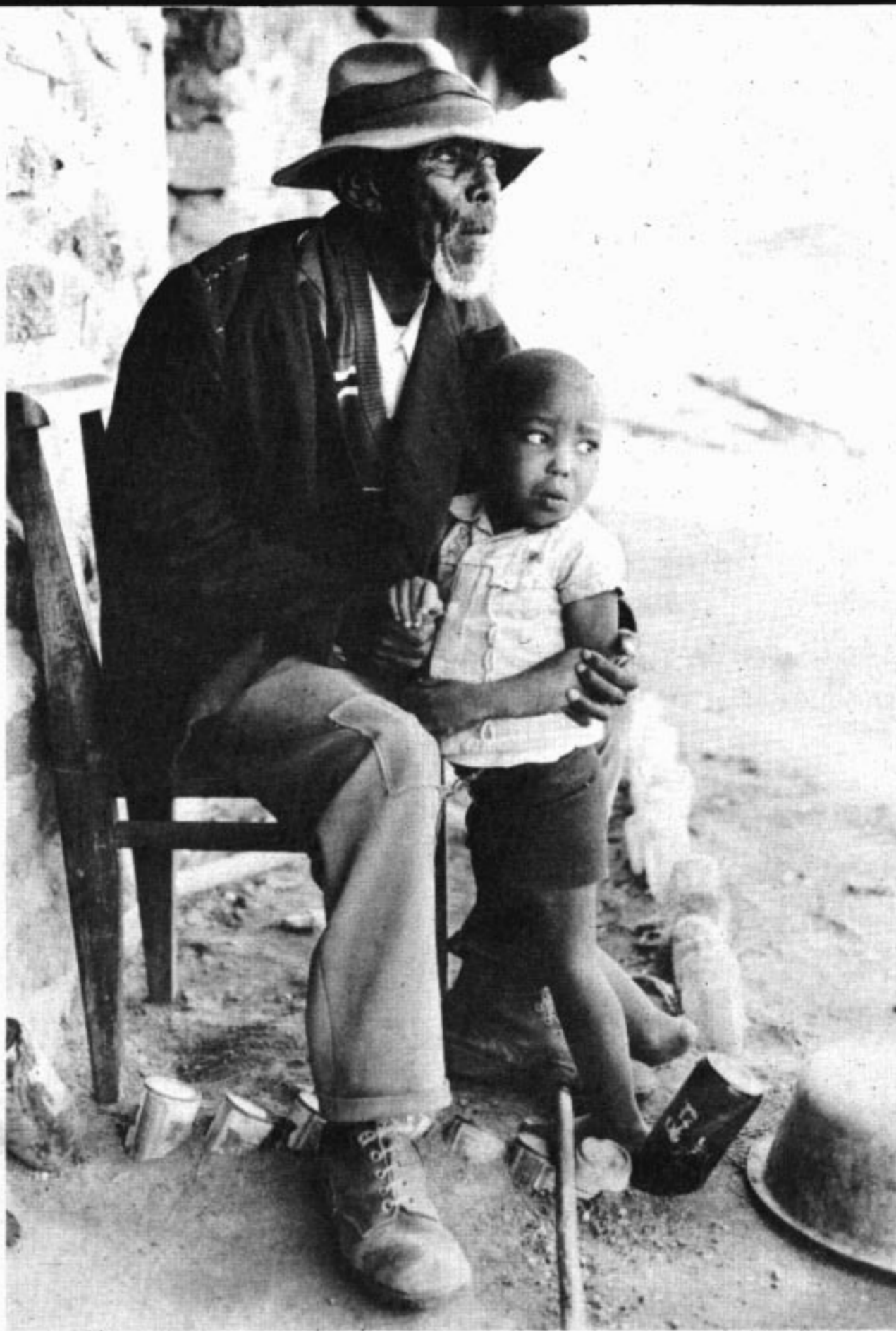
The bosses' retrenchment threat has come almost at the same time as the announcement of a 30 percent increase in tinned foods.

Said a worker: "Black people are the main buyers of tinned food - most of them don't have fridges. So we are being hit from two sides, no jobs and higher prices for basic food."

"We must suffer so that the bosses can continue to make huge profits that will make them even richer than before. It doesn't bother them at all that we workers are getting poorer all the time."

"I think the time has come when we must tell the bosses that we can't take any more and they must get off our backs."

For those who cannot work.....



....HOMELANDS ARE WHERE THEY ARE DUMPED. The old man in this picture is of no more use to the bosses in the cities. It is his sons who now have to work while he is left behind to care for their children. Their sweat will build the factories and mines of our country. But they will not share in this wealth. Like this old man, they will be squeezed dry and then DUMPED.

"We freeze at work but our bosses don't care"

FORTY Irvin and Johnson workers who off-load fish from the, refrigerated holds on boats were dismissed last month because they refused to work in the holds, which are well below freezing, for long periods.

Fourteen permanent workers and 26 casuals said they had been told by management to sort out the stock-fish from the rest of the fish while

the boxes were still in the holds.

They started to do so, but when they realised it would take them up to three extra hours in the hold, they complained to the foreman.

One worker said they had offered to work overtime and sort out the fish on the quayside but "management didn't want to listen to us".

One worker who had worked for I & J for three years said: "Some of us have wives and children. It is very cold to work down there but our managements don't worry about that."

Dangerous

"Although they were given protective clothing, workers said they said they started to feel the cold after an hour.

In a statement to the newspapers, a manager of I & J said the workers had "dismissed themselves".

The workers said he had called in the union with which management has an agreement, the trawler, Line and Fishermen's Union which is affiliated to the Trade Union Council of South Africa.

The union official came to the quayside and told workers to obey management's instructions.

"I don't know this union. It is the union management has chosen for us. I always get subscriptions taken off my wages but I have never even signed to join this union," said one worker.

Industrial health research has shown it is dangerous to work in very cold conditions for long periods.

It is only safe as long as one feels comfortable.

A doctor said if workers did not move to a warmer environment after about an hour they could get serious cold injury like chilblains or frostbite which is difficult to cure.

Can you act?

THE Community Arts Project (CAP) plans to dramatise JM Coetzee's "In the Heart of the Country". The dramatisation is about the life of a woman living on a farm in the Karoo.

If you are interested in taking part in this

production, Cap is holding auditions from the 27th January to the 1st February at their premises in Chapel street, Woodstock.

Phone Sandy or Bobby for an appointment at 453689.

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20 years in the dark, now we are fighting

"WE want electricity. Give us lights!" is the demand of the people of Lotus River. Hundreds of families have no electricity and ceilings in their council homes — and they have been living there for almost 20 years.

"It is hell to live without electricity," say Mrs Nolan, a mother of six children. "My daughter has asthma since we moved in. The house is very cold.

The children cannot study at night," she said.

Mr Baadjies, a resident in the area, complained of the high cost of candles, paraffin and gas. "Ek betaal deur my rug net om warm te bly. Hoekom doen Council dit aan ons?" he asked.

The Grassy Park — Lotus River Residents Association (LOGRA) has taken up the struggle for electricity.

They have had many housemeetings in the area. The people are angry at these housemeetings, they say.

They have also written a letter to Divisional Council. Council says it will put in electricity if people are prepared to pay. "Waar gaan ons R800 kry?" the people ask.

The Residents Association (LOGRA) want the people of the area to stand together.

"If we are united, Council will have to listen to our voices," they said.

The Residents Association has also united with the people of Valhalla Park, Bishop Lavis and Bellville-South. All these areas belong to CAHAC (short for Cape Areas Housing Action Committee). Cahac supports the fight of all people for electricity.

They did not ask us..... Now our lives are in danger

THE four explosions at Koeberg in December have once more put the spotlight on the people of Atlantis who live within the 16 kilometer danger area from the nuclear power station.

They are united in their anger against the government for building the power station so close to a town of so many people without consulting them or explaining the risks and dangers of nuclear power.

And their anger is growing as Koeberg will start working this year.

"Now that I know of the dangers of nuclear power I feel that Koeberg should have been built in the middle of the desert," said Mr Noel Williams of Atlantis.

"Instead it was built right next to Atlantis where we are forced to live because no other houses are available. Yet no-one ever consulted us.

"That would never have happened to people who had the right to vote the government out of power."

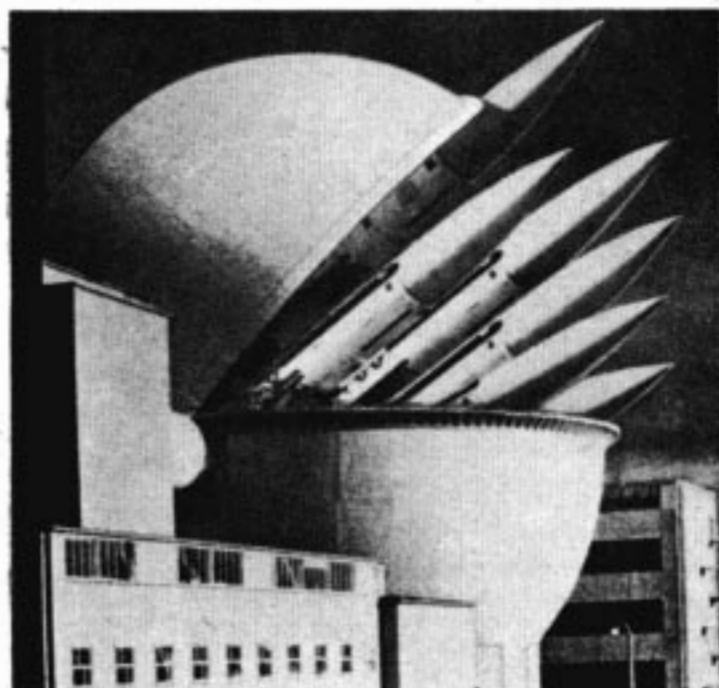
KILL

Mr Johannes Dyers, also of Atlantis, said that people were very insecure knowing that there could be an accident at Koeberg that could kill thousands of people.

Even though the authorities said the chances of such an accident were very, very small people were still worried, he said.

"When there was the big power failure throughout the Cape a few weeks ago, the people of Atlantis were in a panic as they thought something had gone wrong in Koeberg.

"People closed their



KOEBERG FOR ELECTRIC RICH BOOMBS?

windows and doors and prepared to leave with their families. One man even sealed all his windows with masking tape he was so worried."

Mr Dyers said it was extremely difficult to live with such insecurity.

"People are slowly beginning to move away from here because of this. They are angry that they were never consulted."

Mr Williams said no-one had ever bothered to explain the safety precautions to the people in case of a nuclear accident.

"The only things we got were pamphlets in the post. Very few people really understood what they were all about.

"I think mass meetings should have been held so that people could have heard exactly what to do if there was a nuclear accident.

"That would have been more effective.

"But we only got a pamphlet telling us to close our windows and doors, seal all the openings and listen to a battery-operated radio for instructions if there was an accident at Koe-

berg. That is not enough."

STORIES

Mr Williams said there were many stories going around Atlantis about Koeberg that only made the people more worried.

"People believe the authorities may not be telling the truth about how much damage done in the explosions.

"They also believe there have been other serious mistakes at Koeberg that have been kept secret.

"This kind of thing makes people more and more worried. And they are angry that they are being kept in the dark."

He said he had a simple question: "Why did South Africa need a nuclear power station when there was all the coal that was necessary to make electricity?"

People believe the government wanted the nuclear power station so that it could make nuclear bombs.

POWER

Koeberg will be used to make electricity. It is the same kind of electricity that is produced

at power stations all over the country, but Koeberg is much more dangerous because it uses a different method.

All electricity is made in a process that uses steam provided by boiling water.

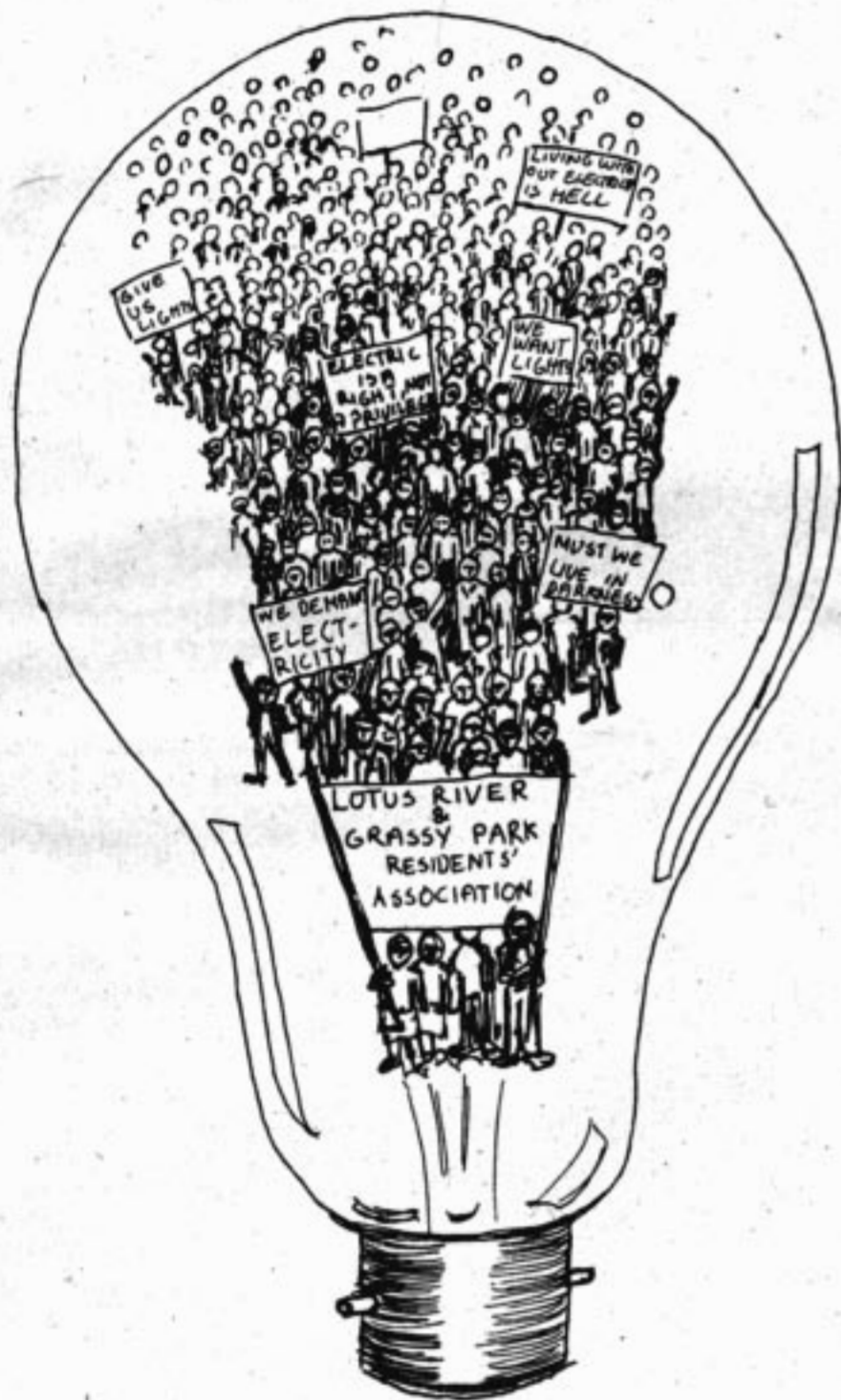
In most power stations the heat to boil the water comes from burning coal.

But at Koeberg the heat comes from splitting uranium atoms.

If something goes wrong in this process it can be extremely dangerous because radioactivity could be released which has very harmful effects on all forms of life.

You can't see, taste, touch or smell radioactivity, which is present in natural substances in very small amounts. But it is produced in very large amounts in the process of splitting atoms and in this form it is very harmful to all forms of life.

If a serious accident occurred thousands of people could die of cancer, the countryside would be destroyed and parents could have deformed children in future years.



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COMMENT

The PC — “not a dolls house”

THE Labour Party has turned its back on the organizations of the people. In accepting the government's new deal, it has ignored the loud voices of the church, trade unions and community organizations.

This decision of the Labour Party men will now allow the government to use them to divide us. They will be given every protection and assistance to do this job.

So they really believe that they will be able to destroy the President's Council from within?

'Undivided'

Surely they must realise that the government will take the necessary precautions to prevent this. The PC will not be a doll's house like the CRC. A president will be in charge to see to it that everybody behaves.

Do we still need to use government platforms to show our rejection of apartheid? We have organisations functioning outside government institutions which provide us with an alternative.

Today our demand is for a free undivided South Africa where all our people, black and white, will have a say in the government of the land.

The PC will not give us this. Are the Labour Party men really so blind? Or do they see only the benefits that will come their way?

If they were so sincere, why do we not see them in public in Cape Town? Or do they feel safer hiding in little dorpiers in the Boland?

We are tired of people deciding for us and calling themselves our leaders.

WE WILL NOT ALLOW THESE PROPOSALS TO BE FORCED ON US!

The 2 faces of Viljoen

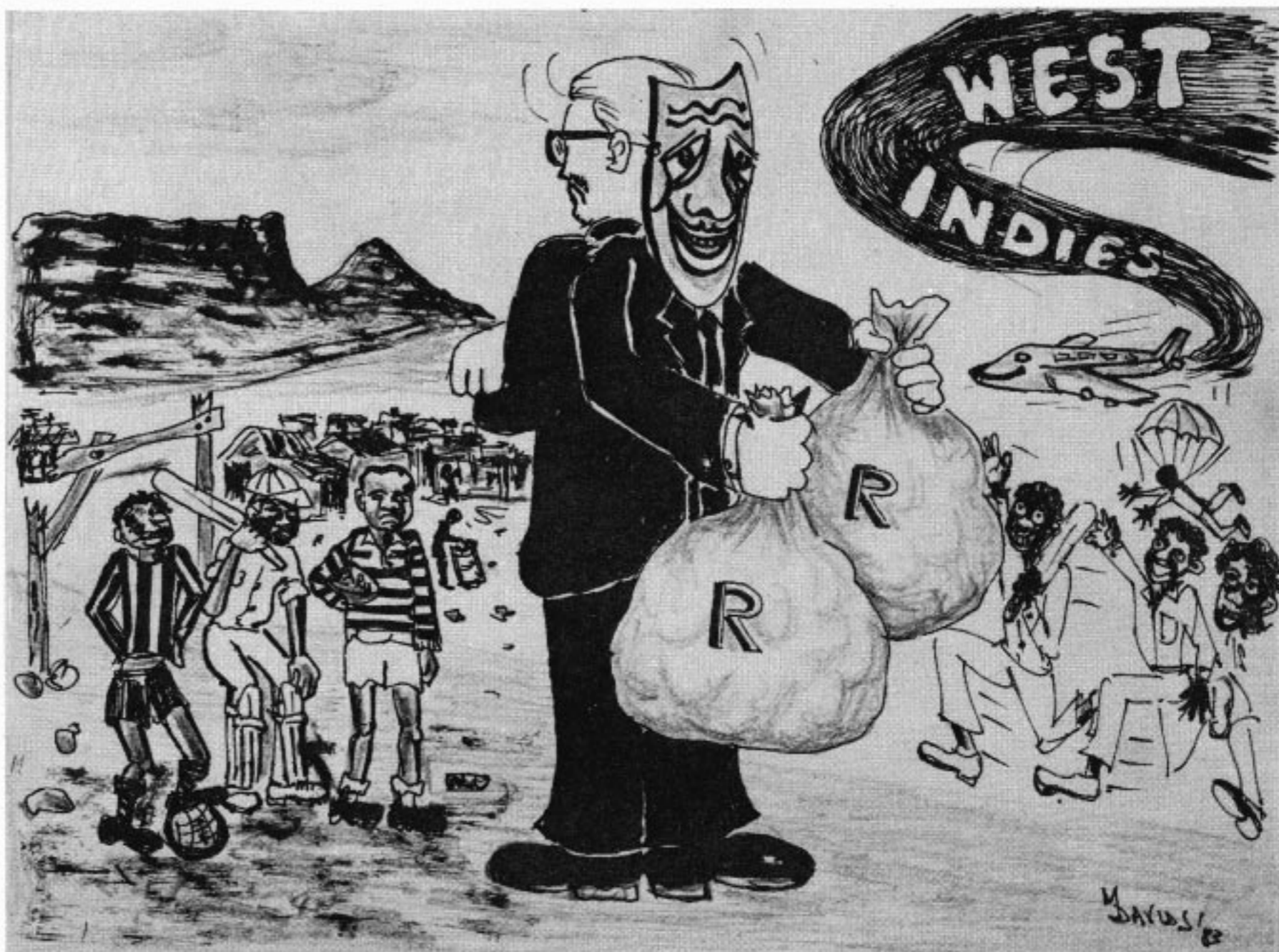
SOUTH AFRICAN sport administrators have gone shopping in the West Indies. With our money, they have bought a bunch of cricketers to play for apartheid. While we cry out for decent sporting facilities, these few men will earn 100 000s of rands. Our children attend schools with no sporting equipment. Non-racial sports people have to make do with poor playing fields.

When we ask for better facilities, the Minister of Sport, Mr Gerrit Viljoen, tells us there is no money. While he refuses us, he hands out money to a few West Indians.

Sports administrators are making a big mistake if they think we will be fooled by this cricket show. The whole world knows that Apartheid is alive and kicking in our country.

We have the support of other West Indians and freedom-loving people all over the world.

We will continue to fight against racist tours and put an end to this terrible money wasting.



Tough at the Top

A look into the future?

THE Labour Party recently decided to stand for the Government's new tricameral parliament.

We decided to take a look into the future and sent Gadfly to interview the Rev Allan Hendrickse, Leader of the Labour Party and member of the coloured parliament for Uitenhage and District.

GADFLY: It is now three years since you became the MP for Uitenhage, but nothing has changed. Could you explain this?

ALLAN: When we decided to work within this three chamber system, we said we would destroy it, but we did not promise to perform miracles. It takes time to break down something like apartheid that was built up over hundreds of years. After all, Rome was not destroyed in one day.

G: How do you explain the fact that the coloured chamber of which you are the leading figure, has never been successful when it comes to voting sessions?

A: You must realise that we are in the minority in this parliament. The whites are in the majority and we must go with the decisions of the majority. We must be glad that we can at least use this platform to voice our grievances. It is true that this vote is not a full vote, but then again, a half of a vote is better than no vote at all.

G: If you believe in majority decisions, why did you go into this parliament when the whole community rejected it and there was an almost 100 percent stayaway from the polls?

A: People were intimidated into staying away and not voting. Also, voting was a very new experience for our people and maybe they were scared to vote because they thought they would not know how to do it. We as the leaders of the people have to recognise these things and on the basis of that, decide what is good for the people.

G: So if there is another election and the people still stay away from the polls, would



you continue going on with what you are doing now?

A: It is sometimes difficult for people to accept certain things. You know how long it took for the whites to accept us coloureds as their equals. In the same way many coloureds cannot accept the fact that we are the whites' equals, so they don't want to vote. It is up to the leadership to show the way.

G: So you see yourself staying on in this parliament?

A: Yes, I see myself staying on.

G: People have said that there has been an increase in your living standards since you became an MP. With all due respect, could this be considered as one of the reasons why you will continue staying on as an MP.

A: I take offence, and if you insist on asking those kind of questions, I will stop this interview immediately and call my men to throw you out of the house.

G: I was just asking.

A: I can tell you one thing, Mr Gadfly. It is no easy job

being an MP. It is a lot of work and obviously you must live a little better than the rest of the people because you are a leader. I think we deserve the money we receive for the hard work we are doing.

G: Talking about hard work. Maybe I can return to the changes in South Africa since this new constitution was implemented. The Group Areas Act is still law, as well as all the other restrictive laws we had three years ago. In fact many of the names of these laws have been changed, but they are still the same. At the same time, people are being detained daily for standing up for their rights. Workers are still being paid low wages and prices of just about everything are still very, very high. Is it correct to say you have not done anything about these things?

A: Mr Gadfly, I told you earlier, don't expect miracles.

Firstly, the Group Areas Act will have to be phased out slowly because our people are not used to mixing and if you mix them too soon, imagine, all the chaos you

would have. Secondly, it is necessary to have certain laws to control people who are trying to overthrow the state, through violence and breed communism in this country.

G: Last week, a group of old women marched to protest against the increase in the price of eggs. They were arrested and fined. Would you consider them to be a violent threat to the state?

A: They should not march. They should approach their local Labour Party MP and he will sort out the matter for them. But to come back to your question. It is not a case of low wages, really, but it is a case of people not working hard enough to see to their needs. The problem with our people is that they lack incentive. But do not only look on the dark side.

If people eat less food and have fewer children things will come right. You know, I was also poor, but look at me now. I have a nice house, a nice car and I represent my people in parliament.

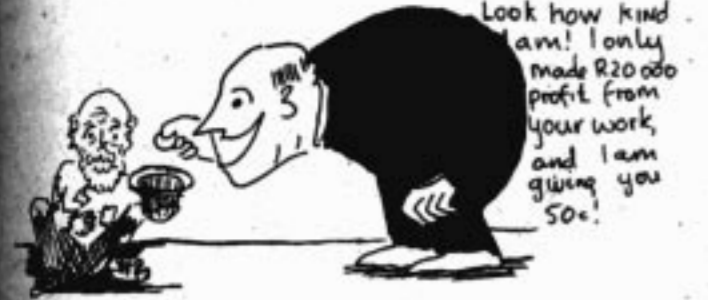
I think all coloured people should strive to be like me.

G: But you have been rejected by so many people. I don't think that is an ideal to strive towards.

A: Mr Gadfly, I am sure that not everybody likes you. You can be liked by some of the people some of the time but not by all of the people all of the time. But anyway, it was nice meeting you, I must now go off to watch the fifteenth cricket test at Newlands between the South African side and the Transkeian side.

You know, the Transkeian team has really been boosted since all those West Indian players decided to settle down in that beautiful neighbouring country of ours.

Bosses - give us our money back!



Dear Grassroots
I like the idea of a community newspaper and especially the opportunity it gives for all of us to contribute and share our views in a paper dealing with our everyday lives and situations.
I wish though that you would print more readers views in Grassroots' pages to make it truly a peoples paper.
I wanted to express my views concerning

the article - should we take money from big business - No. 7 September, 1982.
I don't know if fighting our struggles in the courts with expensive lawyers and a language we battle to follow is going to win us our demands and if such a centre is what we really need.
But I wanted to puzzle out the question as to whether we should take all this money from big business.

It seems to me that you are right in warning us of the political motives of big business which are exploiting workers and then buying off a small minority of the community with their charities.
But where does big business get their money to run their charities?
Surely it must come from the profits they make exploiting workers.
If this is really so, I think the answer to the question is there for all to see.
That money has come from the sweat of workers and by all rights we should demand it back to be used for our needs, not as their charities but as we see fit under our control.
What do other Grassroots readers think about this?
Yours
Dickie Bonteheuvel

REALLY If I had the vote.....

Dear Grassroots,
I was thoroughly disgusted and angered today when I received through the post government propaganda on their PC proposals.
I am sure that many other GRASSROOTS readers also received this white, blue and orange pamphlet that blatantly tells you: Mr Coloured, Mr Indian you now have the vote; you COULD become a MP or even a Minister and through this new constitution you will now be an equal.
For the first time in my 42 years I felt obliged to respond - a sense of fighting back - and write to Grassroots, the voice of the people; as I don't think the Argus will publish my letter.

dance of the whole rotten government, PC and all.
As for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information who issued the pamphlet on behalf of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning - also Perskor who printed on behalf of the Pretoria Government Printer - who claim that we will now be able to "approve all legislation" I say:
Until the laws that led to me being robbed of my home in Claremont and those laws that helped in the drowning of my child at the dangerous Stranfontein, I mean their apartheid laws, remain, I will never want a share in such a government - PC and all.

I say:
The Nationalist Government says that they are giving me the full vote but I did not say I wanted this PC; I mean Alan Hendrickse, David Curry might be their puppets that they're not my leaders.
If I had the "full franchise" as their pamphlet claims it gives, I'd vote for the once and for all complete rid-

I would be interested in learning views from other readers about this latest government scandal.
Also could GRASSROOTS do some articles on Anti-PC as it seems that all the Argus and Cape Times write is in favour of it; and also people could be getting confused.
Yours
Boycott the PC
Lansdowne

Migrant Workers



Birds of Pretoria
Drifting with the seasons
From the Matanzima's cage
To Botha's paradise.

Cows in the fields
Going for greener pastures
Hunted like game
By the Nationalists hounds.

Fleas in pursuit
Jumping from spot to spot
Playing hide and seek
With the law.

Pawns on a chess-board
Moved and drafted
As the grand-master pleases
A game, that never mates.

Wankie

LETTERS

WRITE TO GRASSROOTS, AND SHARE YOUR IDEAS WITH ALL OUR READERS!

To: grassroots
P.O. box 181
Athlone
7760

SADF - leave our kids alone

Dear Grassroots
I would like to know what other people think about this:
A young boy, about 16 years old went to camp at Soetwater with his friends during the holidays.
Some SA Defence Force soldiers came to them and asked them to go on a 3-day camp. Five of these boys went. There were given overalls and wooden rifles.
The soldiers made them drill very hard and push trucks in the sand. They gave the boys lectures to encourage them to join the SADF.
This boy has a friend

who went on a two-week camp in December.
He says that lots of Woodstock boys are often approached to go on SADF camps.
As a mother I am very upset by this. How can the SA Defence Force have the nerve to win over our children when we and our children can't even vote?
The children think they are going to have a nice time. How can they know the Defence Force is going to influence their minds?
Does this happen in other areas too?
A Woodstock Mother

Dear Grassroots
The article in Grassroots of October on the plays presented by the Heathfield and District Residents Association is very, very true. The plays were not the empty, hypocritical kind put on at racist places like the Joseph Stone Auditorium (Eoan Group nonsense), Baxter Theatre, Nico Malan.
'God's Bits of Wood' showed a bread-and-butter struggle of fellow downtrodden and oppressed people - a strike and all the hardships and brutalities facing people.
It showed that we



Plays - "a tribute to the workers struggle"

are a part of a worldwide war against poverty and exploitation.
'A World to Win' was a serious and honest attempt at presenting an unbiased picture of the history of struggle in South Africa. Not like the history books and other 'liberal' publications tell us!
Many lessons were learnt from these shows - proper organisation, unity on a solid, grassroots basis, to mention just two. My favourite

lines were: From one son to another, The combat lasted, The fighting together, blood covered, They transfixed their enemies, But happy is the man who does battle without hatred.
The plays were tributes to the workers' struggle and in particular the Wilson Rowntree issues - where 470 workers have been without jobs for 20 months.
'Fight On'
Crawford

Ask the right questions!

DEAR GRASSROOTS
I have read the letter which a visitor to our city (I will call him Mr X) wrote to you two months ago. He complained that there are no youth groups here. He says he was also disappointed to find we have no paper like Grassroots.
To encourage readers, I would like to tell Mr X a little about Pietermaritzburg.
I can count two residents associations that have lots of support. There are other organisations as well which voice the grievances of people. We all

came together last year to fight against the increase in bread prices. Youth, child welfare and church organisations were involved.
Only about a month or two after Mr X left Maritzburg, the youth of Sobantu led demonstrations in the streets, of the townships. They protested against rent increases. During this struggle, the Sobantu youth organisation was formed.
Remember next time when you visit another area, ask the right questions.
Concerned
Pietermaritzburg

"Cain" is nie reg nie

Beste Grassroots - Grassroots ek wil julle net vertel hoe my meneer 'n 'cain' op ons gebruik.
Ek glo nie dit is reg dat hy 'n cainop ons mag gebruik nie. Somtyd as ons praat dan kry ons pak.
En as 'n kind pakkry dan word my meneer baie kwaad en hy vloek.
Somtyd as ons seerkry dan moet ons met 'n groter kind hospitaal toe gaan. En ons moet self sorg om my die hospitaal te kom.

Van 'n skoolkind.
Beste skoolkind - Baie dankie vir jou brief. Jy is reg.
Dit is nie reg dat jou meneer 'n 'cain' op julle moet gebruik nie. behalwe as 'n leerling iets groots verkeerd gedoen het.
'n Leerling mag nie pak kry as hy net gepraat het nie.
Volgens die regulasies mag net die skool-prinsipaal besluit of 'n kind met 'n 'cain' mot pak kry.

En hy moet teenwoordig wees wanneer die pakslae gegee word.
Net seuns mag so gestraf word, en enige straf moet regverdig wees.
'n Kind mag nie voor ander kinders pakslae kry nie, behalwe wanneer kinders saam iets verkeerd gedoen het.
Ons voel dat, as 'n kind op skool seer kry, moet een van die onderwysers sorg dat die kind veilig by die hospitaal kom.

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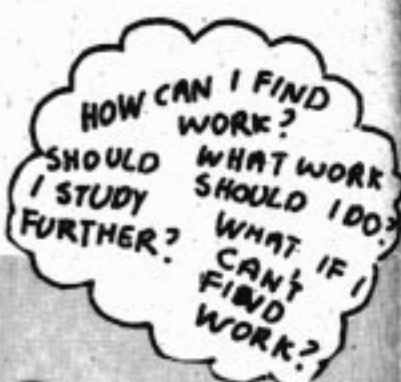
SCHOOL LEAVERS WELCOME

16 ASTLEY ST., MOWBRAY.

ADVICE

LEAVING SCHOOL?

If you want to study further.....



MANY of you may want to study further. If you haven't made arrangements, like registering with the training institution or applying for bursaries, you may be too late for this year. But don't despair! There may still be some way in which you can continue with your studies this year.

1. Those people who did not get a good pass in their exams and who want to go on to university to study, may need to go back to school to *improve their school results*. They could do a Joint Matriculation Board (JMB) exam which is of a higher standard than the Senior Certificate. This they may be able to do through SACHED.

2. Some people may want to do a *Bridging Course* to improve certain skills before going on to university. SACHED offers Bridging Courses in English, Maths, Accounts, African Studies, Economics, Education, Health, Law, Psychology, Science and Sociology.

3. People who want to *study full-time at university* but who haven't registered yet, may still be able to do so. But the university will charge you a 'late registration fee' of about R35. *Technikons* have closed for registration, and so have the *Teacher Training Colleges*.

4. There are *short full-time courses* of 6 weeks to 3 months in many fields e.g. typing, computer operating. Many of these are run by private institutions. Before registering with any of them, check them out. For example, there are some institutions offering 'computer courses' which are not recognised by any employer, and they charge about R700 for the course! Some are just 'money making rackets' and won't help you, so be careful.

5. There are different ways of continuing to *study part-time* while you are working. Some *Universities* offer part-time degree courses. Through the University of South Africa (UNISA) you can do a university course by correspondence. SACHED runs classes to help UNISA students.

The *Technikons* run several part-time courses. Some of these are technical training courses for apprentices.

Correspondence Colleges offer a very wide range of courses e.g. from art courses to management courses. The courses are usually expensive and some aren't recognised by employers. Before 'signing-on' check them out.

Talk to people you know who've studied through them, ask employers if they recognise the courses, or speak to a careers counsellor at the Careers Research and Information Centre (CRIC).

Some companies offer *in-service training* to

their employees. When you go for a job interview, ask if the company has any training schemes which you could go on.

6. Studying further can cost a lot of money. There are *Bursaries* which people can apply for in order to get financial assistance. But there are not enough bursaries to go around. You need to apply early in the year before you need the bursary. CRIC counsellors have lists of bursaries and they could help you make plans for next year.

WHO TO CONTACT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

1. CRIC, 7 Roscommon Rd., Claremont 7700. Phone No. 611058 or 611059. They have a wide range of general information. You can write, visit or phone.
2. SACHED, 5 Church Rd., Mowbray 7700. Phone 668615. They specialise in information on UNISA and JMB courses.
3. CAREERS Office, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch. Student Counsellor, University of Western Cape, Bellville. The universities mainly have information on specific university courses.
4. STUDENT Counsellor, Peninsula Technikon, Bellville. Student Counsellor, Cape Technikon, Cape Town. The technikons mainly have information on specific technikon courses.

Job interviews What to say; What to do.

If you are looking for a job, you may be asked to go for an interview. This may make you nervous, especially if it is the first time that you are part of an interview. But an interview is as important for you as it is for the bosses. You can find out about them and they can find out about you.

Practise what you are going to ask and answer with a friend.

What are some of the questions you might be asked?

What were your fa-

vourite subjects at school? And why? Are you going to study further? What do you like to do in your spare time, for example sports, hobbies, interests?

Have you ever done any work where you have earned money? How do you get on with other people?

Sometimes you might be asked some difficult questions. It is helpful to be honest and positive. Here are some examples of difficult questions:

• What have you been

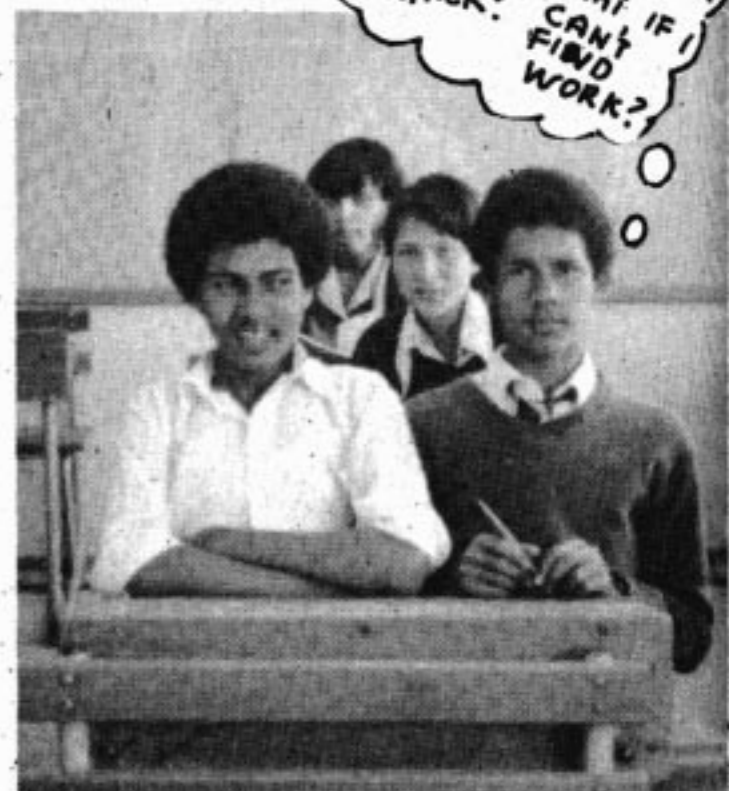
LEAVING school means a new kind of life. For some it means further study at a training college, technikon or university. For others it means going out to find a job, starting to work and earning a wage.

To those school leavers who are now looking for work, GRASSROOTS ADVICE gives some hints on where to go and how best to handle interviews with employers.

For those who have found work, we are printing a summary of your basic rights as workers - hours of work, overtime, sick pay etc.

For those who want to study, there are still some courses open at this time of year - but hurry!

Many school leavers will find it difficult to



get a job. The South African economy is entering a period of recession. This means that factories are having problems in selling their products. Many workers have lost their jobs, and few new jobs are being created.

Being unemployed can be a bitter experience. But remember that unemployment is not only your problem. At present, there are 3

million people unemployed in the country. This will always be so while workers have no political rights and are exploited by the bosses.

The bosses and government do not care about unemployed workers. We need to get together in civic and youth organisations to discuss this problem and find ways of fighting it.

shy to say what you are good at doing.

• Why do you want to work for us? You will need to know about the job and the firm. Mention any benefits you know about the company.

• How much do you expect to be paid in this job? Find out from a friend, employment agency what the going rate is for that kind of job.

Don't forget, if the employer doesn't tell you what you would like to know, you should say you would like to ask some questions. This is a way of showing that you are interested. If you are nervous about the interview, it is helpful to write your questions on a piece of paper and take this with you.



doing since you left school? Say what you did. Even if you weren't working, say how you spent your time e.g. learning something or helping someone.

• What work experience do you have? If your last job was not happy for you, you can still say what helpful

things you learned as a result of the experience.

• Have you any criminal record? If you have been convicted, you might not get the job. Think of what you have learned and how you have changed.

• Why do you think you are suitable for this job? You must not be

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ADVICE

How to look for a job

YOU have just left school and now you need to find a job. Where do I start looking, you ask yourself. Finding a job is not easy, especially now. But you can make it much easier for yourself by finding out as much as possible about employment opportunities in the area where you live.

Here are some suggestions about where to start looking:

- **ASK PEOPLE** - friends and parents who are working are often the first to know about vacancies where they work. Also ask guidance teachers, community and social workers, and priests.
- **NEWSPAPERS** Job advertisements in newspapers and magazines. Look for special editions.
- **EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES** These are places which help people find jobs. You must give them details about yourself and the type of job you want. They will then see whether a job that suits you is avail-

able for you. They charge the employer for this service and not you.

- **INSTITUTIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, TRADE UNIONS** Make enquiries to these organisations because they are likely to know about vacancies in the kind of work which you would like to do.
- **DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER UTILISATION** You must register with the Labour Bureau and they will let you know when employers in your field are looking for workers.
- **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES** such as The Council or Municipality in your area and also the Public Service Commission.
- **APPROACH EMPLOYERS** You can make direct approaches to firms and business. You will find their names listed in the telephone directory or the Yellow Pages. You can telephone, write, or visit them.

WHAT CAN YOU DO IF YOU DON'T FIND A JOB?

Do you have some special skill like dress-making, working with wood, painting, baking, growing plants, making jewellery, making toys, knitting and so on?

If you can do any of these things you should find out whether there are people prepared to buy some of the things that you have made.

Try to sell in your area, to friends and neighbours, to shops selling home made things. You can also advertise in the newspaper or noticeboards at shopping centres, the library, the community centre etc.

Friends who have skills like yours could get together. They can share costs, equipment and ideas. There are many groups who have already worked together like this very successfully.

This kind of activity could help you until you find a permanent job.

week for a maximum of 28 weeks in one year. For every 6 weeks you have worked, you will get paid 1 week. Eg. if you earned R20 per week, and worked for 24 weeks, you will be paid R9 per week for 4 weeks.

You have to work for at least 13 weeks before you can draw any benefits.

Domestic workers, farm workers and workers from "independent homelands" who do not have section 10(1)(a) or (b) rights cannot get UIF.



<p>HOURS OF WORK ;</p> <p>NORMAL : maximum of 46 hrs a week</p> <p>9 1/4 hours a day - 5 day week</p> <p>8 1/2 hours a day - 6 day week</p> <p>Excluding overtime.</p>	<p>OVERTIME</p> <p>Shops + Offices : 3 hours per day - 6 hours per week</p> <p>Factories : 10 hrs per week - women ; 2 hrs per day not longer than 3 days</p>
<p>PAYMENT ; OVERTIME</p> <p>• Mon + Sat 1/3 of the ordinary wage</p> <p>• Sunday double the normal wage rate plus a day off on full pay during 2 weeks</p>	<p>MEAL BREAKS</p> <p>At least One hr for every 5 hrs of continuous work</p> <p>This is not counted as working time.</p>
<p>ANNUAL LEAVE</p> <p>2 weeks leave for each year you work</p> <p>If you leave a job before leave is due you get 1/6 of a weeks leave pay for a month</p>	<p>SICK LEAVE</p> <p>Shops + Offices : gets 6 weeks leave in any 36 months on full pay</p> <p>Factories : 2 weeks for every 12 months of work on full pay</p>
<p>PUBLIC HOLIDAYS</p> <p>Shops + Offices : all public holidays are paid holiday</p> <p>Factories : Only specific public holidays are paid holidays, eg Xmas, New Year, Good Friday.</p>	<p>DISMISSAL</p> <p>One weeks notice of dismissal to weekly paid workers</p> <p>Monthly paid workers get 2 weeks or One months notice of dismissal.</p>
<p>LEGAL DISMISSAL</p> <p>One can be dismissed without notice if one stay away from work not being sick ; for being drunk at work ; if one refuse to obey a lawful command.</p>	<p>You cannot be dismissed without notice while on leave or sick leave nor for refusing to obey an unlawful command eg. To do dangerous work which you are not employed for</p>

Getting money from UIF

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) helps workers who are unemployed.

While you are working, you pay 0,5% of your wage to UIF. Eg. if you earn R20,00 per week, you will pay 10c a week.

You must check that your employer has registered you as a member of the fund. The amount you pay each week should be shown on

your pay-packet.

When you leave your job, your employer must give you a blue card, which says how long you worked for, and how much you paid into the fund.

If you take this card to the office of the Dept. of Manpower, or local Magistrate, you can draw money while you are unemployed.

The fund pays you 45% of your wage every

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1983 - STUDENTS PREPARE FOR CHALLENGE AHEAD

THE Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) held its General Students Council in Durban from 10 - 12 December. Eighty delegates and observers from eleven colleges and universities attended.

In his opening speech Azaso president Joe Phaahla looked at various problems which had faced the people during 1982, such as low wages, high rents, gutter education and unemployment.

He warned that things would be even worse in 1983. Students would have to look at the government's attacks on the people seriously and would have to consider ways to resist them.

Archie Gumede from the Free Mandela Committee was the guest speaker.

On the first day of the GSC delegates from the different universities gave reports on the progress of Azaso in their areas.

The second day began with a paper on the growth of trade unions, student, women and community organisations in the last five years.

The speaker mentioned victories won by

AZASO Council - We must resist attacks on our people

the people in this time but also pointed out that there were many setbacks.

These problems would have to be tackled and overcome if we are to move forward to a democratic South Africa.

On the last day Azaso and Cosas students met together to discuss the Education Charter campaign.

There was much discussion as to how the campaign should be run this year.

Many felt that 1983 would be a difficult year for the people.

Because of this, worker, women, youth and other community organisations would not

be able to take full part in the drawing up of the Education Charter.

Thus the campaign for 1983 would involve only students.

At the GSC students condemned the Maseru raids. Students resolved to intensify their efforts to build the kind of society for which those murdered in the raids had stood for.

Students also totally rejected the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill and the government's new Constitutional Proposals (P.C.).

Speakers pointed out that the Bill and the PC's proposals are aimed at dividing the people.



THE Azanian Students' Organisation (AZASO) and the Congress of S.A. Students (COSAS) each held an important national meeting in Durban during the December holidays. Members of AZASO and COSAS representing branches throughout the country came together to discuss the progress of the two organisations in the different areas.

These councils also allowed opportunities for members to share experiences and discuss problems the branches had.

COSAS — We need to build stronger branches

ABOUT eighty delegates attended the Cosas Council held from 9th - 12th December. They represented more than thirty branches throughout the four provinces.

The Cosas Council was held at the same time as the Azaso GSC. A joint session of the two organisations was opened by the two presidents, Joe Phaahla (Azaso) and Sheperd Mati (Cosas).

But not every branch was represented at the Council. The Eastern Cape delegation had been detained by the Transkei security police and so was prevented from attending.

The first day started with branch reports. Delegates gave reports on the progress of Cosas in the different areas.

After this students broke up into smaller groups to discuss spe-

cific problems of Cosas as reflected in the reports. In these small groups people were able to share their experiences and get to know each other.

Certain directives were given to delegates from the report backs. All branches should work towards establishing more and stronger regional committees.

This might overcome branches' total dependence on the National Council for decision making.

Another problem is that members lack organisational skills. Regular leadership courses should be held.

Fund raising

A major problem was that of money. Cosas branches should establish financial sub committees to look at ways of fund raising.

Cosas and Azaso had two joint discussion sessions. The first was to listen to and discuss a paper on the growth of community organisations in the last few years. Then the two organisations also met to discuss the Education Charter campaign.

Students decided that organisation on the Charter in 1983 would be limited, as the campaign had not picked up during 1982.

At the National Council students resolved to continue to improve regional and national Councils. Each student should also be fully aware of the responsibility towards society.

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Welcome home, heroes

IT IS not often that local music fans have the privilege of being in the presence of a musician who has played with the likes of Frank Zappa or Archie Shepp.

Jazz drummer Louis Moholo, home on a brief visit to see his ill mother, has done just that and more. Moholo has also done session work with Elton John and the late John Lennon.

This is his first visit home in ten years.

Moholo left South Africa in 1964 as the driving force in Chris McGregor's legendary band, THE BLUE NOTES.



Shortly after leaving South Africa the band made an appearance at the Antibes Jazz Festival in France. The band then gigged around Europe until they were invited to appear at Ronnie Scott's club in London. They then settled in London.

Since then Moholo has travelled extensively, doing concerts on the continent, in Japan, the States and South America.

Short visit from local jazz star, Louis Moholo

He started work with some of the biggest names in the jazz world and is today generally regarded as one of the world's leading drummers, powerful enough to drive an orchestra.

While Moholo is in Cape Town he has formed a group with some of the leading local musicians. The band is being called LOUIS MOHOLO'S CULTURE SHOCK. A series of gigs are being planned.

If you are into good music, check out CULTURE SHOCK. You will not be disappointed!



Louis Moholo sets the pace...



Non-stop dancing at Langa Stadium

SHORTLY after his arrival from America Lewis Moholo gave an open air concert for his many Cape Town fans.

The concert was staged at the Langa Stadium on January 2.

The fans went wild as soon as he started to pound the skins with that special style that nobody has been able to copy. And Moholo had powerful support from Willie Nettie (trombone); Victor Ntoni (Bass) who like

Moholo is on holiday from the States; Duke Maksi (tenor sax); and Count Judge Wellington (vocals).

Duke Maksi flew from Johannesburg to be part of the great jazz gig.

The crowd went wild with excitement and many could not hold themselves and they danced and stomped in the aisles.

There was also a strong supporting programme which included Amampondo and Night Cruiser.

...and the people follow!



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Ideas on health

HELPING HEALTH WORKERS LEARN by DAVID WERNER

HELPING Health Workers Learn is a new and exciting book written by David Werner. In the book he shares his experiences with us and has useful ideas to help health workers.

The book is the result of 16 years' work by David Werner on a community health project in Mexico.

Parts of the book will be useful for community organisers, youth groups, children's groups and people writing for Grassroots.

There are many practical tips on:

- How to stage a suc-

cessful community play that can be heard beyond the first row.

- How to make posters with people and not for people.
- How to run successful community health projects.
- How to run children's groups.

The book is not available in the bookshops yet, but the Health Care Trust has a few copies. Photostat copies of useful sections like the chapter "Looking at How Human Relations Affect Health" are also available.

Werner says that "the biggest obstacle to change is the idea that change is impossible."

He talks about how people develop a critical awareness. This means an awareness of one's own ability to understand and change the conditions under which we live.

He stresses that "the method is the message" and draws on a Chinese poem:

*Go in search of your People;
Love them;
Learn from them;
Plan with Them;
Serve Them;
Begin with what They have;
Build on what They know.*

*But of the best leaders
When their task has been accomplished,
Their work is done
The People all remark
"We have done it all Ourselves."*

Millions spent on tours while people starve It's a money game

TERENCE Klaasen, a young cricketer, arrived at his township home after a hard day's work at a Woodstock factory.

He handed over his week's wages — R40 — to his elderly mother and, after putting on his track suit, he ran down to the sports-field.

The field on which Terence practices is full of holes, has only bits and pieces of grass and many patches of thick sand.

One can hardly see the cricket pitch and practice nets are completely out of the ques-

tion.

Meanwhile, at Newlands the first day of play in the match between the Springboks and the West Indian cricketers has just been completed.

Newlands has beautiful green grass and a fast turf wicket which is maintained daily by many workers. A great deal of money and effort goes into keeping the field in an excellent condition.

When the West Indians go home after playing on the best fields in the country, each of them will be

R100 000 richer.

But where does all this money come from? The South African Cricket Union (SACU), organisers of the tour have said they do not have any money as they suffered a loss because of the Sri Lankan Tour. Now we have heard that the Government is prepared to provide any money needed for the tour.

It is clear that as taxpayers and exploited workers it is our money that is being used to pay these cricketers.

Why must we pay when we do not even have enough money to buy food for ourselves and our children?

Why is all this money being wasted on sports tours when we struggle to pay our rent and our houses are falling apart?

Why is this money being wasted when our children have no creches, and many of us are struggling to find work?

Terence Klaasen and all the rest of us, who earn so little suffer because our money is used to pay a bunch of cricketers.

Why must we suffer because a small group of people want to buy opposition for their sportsmen.

And Terence Klaasen and the rest of us will always have to play our sport under bad conditions.

The whole world is behind us. Do You support the tour?

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New Zealand 1981 - Demonstrations against Springbok Rugby Tour.

The world says NO to apartheid

IN JUNE last year, many of us got up from our warm beds to watch a game of rugby on television. The Springboks were playing against a team from New Zealand in the second match of their tour to that country.

What we instead saw was a mass of people standing in the centre of the field. They refused to move and the match could not go on.

For the six weeks that the rugby Springboks were in New Zealand, there were countrywide protests against the tour.

Thousands of demonstrators took to the normally quiet streets of New Zealand, held big public meetings and clashed with the police.

Rubbish dump

"Do no play with apartheid," the banners of the protesters read.

According to surveys carried out in the country, many New Zealanders were against the tour.

New Zealand, normally peaceful, had never before experienced so much unrest and turmoil.

But why were these foreigners protesting? Why did they object to the South African rugby team visiting their country?

The answers are simple. They are against apartheid. They knew the rugby springboks represented only a privileged group in South Africa.

They knew that



most South African sportsmen have to play on fields which look like rubbish dumps.

Worse still, they are aware that the majority of South Africans do not earn enough to feed their families and have to suffer under very bad living conditions.

They also know that millions of South Africans have to carry passes which allow them to live in the country of their birth.

The New Zealanders were not the only people who have shown opposition to South African laws. In 1970, massive protests were held when the rugby Springboks toured Britain.

Mass protests were held, rugby fields were

dug up and drawing pins were thrown all over them.

People all over the world have reacted with anger to the present tour of South Africa by a group of West Indians calling themselves cricketers.

The West Indian Cricket Board has banned the players for life. One West Indian Government Official was reported to have said: "We don't want them (the cricketers) living amongst us."

The Australian Government has banned all the cricketers from ever entering Australia. An Australian organisation, CARE (Campaign Against Racial Exploitation) has strongly condemned the tour.

It said in a statement that the reported fee of L70 000 dollars (R100 000) the players were going to receive could be divided into two parts, "10 000 dollars for playing cricket and 160 000 for saying the brutal oppression of 24 million black people in South Africa should be ig-

Only groups of individuals from cricket playing countries have sold themselves for large sums of money and come to South Africa.

But it is clear the rest of the world rejects contact with South Africa. They are behind us — the oppressed people of South Africa.

Bus fares increase

COMMUTERS in Mitchell's Plain and Atlantis could soon face a bus-fares increase of up to 25 percent, if Associated Bus Holdings, who run the Mitchells Plain and Atlantis bus services, have their way.

Applications for an average increase of about 20 percent by the Atlantis Bus Services Limited and an average 22 percent by the Mit-

chells Plain Bus Service Limited, were announced this month.

This new application has been condemned by community organisations throughout the Western Cape.

Similar increases were granted to the companies about 10 months ago in spite of objections by about 70 community based organisations.



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