

Our first issue of **LEARNING ROOTS**
 - a supplement for school students
 In this issue: • Macbeth study guide
 • International Youth Year
 • Breakdance



CROSSROADS FIGHTS BACK

"THE police and army must stay out of Crossroads. We are not moving to Khayelitsha. They can take our dead bodies to Khayelitsha."

These are the words of the people of Crossroads. The government wants to move them to Khayelitsha, a new resettlement area behind Mitchells Plain.

Crossroads residents are resisting this move. When they heard that a removal squad of 600 Venda-speaking people had been brought to Khayelitsha, they decided to stay at home on Monday February 18 to protect their homes.

Police moved in and violence erupted at Crossroads. Eighteen people were killed and hundreds injured.

Now the government has had to think again about Crossroads. They are now saying: "We are going to redevelop Crossroads." **Page 2**

'Bayakusa izidumbu Zethu eKhayelitsha'

"UMKHOSI namapolisa mawaphume e Crossroads. Asiyi eKhayelitsha. Bayakusa izidumbu zethu eKhayelitsha."

La ngamazwi abemi base Crossroads. Urulumente ufuna ukubasa eKhayelitsha, kwinkampana engaphaye kwe Mitchells Plain.

Abantu base Crossroads abazimisela ngokulufuduso. Bathi bakuba ukuba kukho abangilonkulu basuka e Venda bamalunga ne 600 balapha ukuzakudiliza izindlu zabo ngekani bahlaliswa eKhayelitsha, bagqiba ekubeni bangaphangeli ngomvulo womhla

we 18 Februwari bajonge ukuba kizakuqhubeka ntonina kumakhava abo.

Angena amapolisa ngequdu yaqala inkathazo eCrossroads. Apho kulonkathazo kusweleke abantu abayi 18 kwenzakala amakhulu.

Ngoku urulumente kufuneka akhe acinge ukuba uzakwenzantonina nge Crossroads. Bathi ngoku: "Sizakuyandisa iCrossroads."

Kodwa bathi kurulumente abantu base Crossroads: "Ukuba uthi uzakuyakha iCrossroads, wakhe izindlu ezisemgangathweni khonukuze wonke umntu wase Cross-



ONE of the victim's of police shooting at Crossroads.

MANDELA SPEAKS

"I will return"



Grassroots looks at the people's leader. pg. 7

ADVICE

FOR ALL!

Where to go with your problems

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Why so many are losing their jobs
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STREET LIFE

A look at Cape Town's "bergies" p15



Atlantis meeting

THE Atlantis Residents Association will be holding a mass meeting at the Westfleur Community Centre on Sunday March 17. It will start at 3 pm. (See page 3)

Continental China workers stand by Pretoria strikers

'TAKE THEM BACK'

WORKERS striking at the Continental China firm in Rosslyn, near Pretoria, have asked their Cape Town fellow-workers for support.

The 650 Rosslyn workers all belong to the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU). Their fight with management started in August last year when the bosses told them to work 45 hours instead of the normal 40 without an increase. This means that their minimum rates were reduced from R2,20 to R1,78 an hour.

Overtime

This angered the workers. They laid down tools on October 29. They demanded their old rate to be reinstated failing which they will not work overtime.

On Friday November 16 the workers were told that they had to work overtime that Saturday. They stayed away from work. On the Monday they were given a final warning and told to work overtime again that afternoon. They again refused.

Dismissed

The next day the 300 workers were dismissed. About 350 other workers came out on strike in support of them.

The workers were told that the company was closed down due to financial problems. SAAWU negotiated with management to make a viability study.

In January, management said they were prepared to take back 300 workers, but the workers had to write a test before they were taken back. It did not



matter how long they worked at the firm.

The Rosslyn workers decided to seek the support of the workers at Continental China in Cape Town.

At a meeting, the Cape Town workers came out in strong support. They decided to present management with certain demands:

Demands

- They must reinstate all the Rosslyn workers.
- They must do away with the liaison committee.
- They must pay a minimum rate of R2,00 an hour.
- Workers who have been transferred from Cape Town to Rosslyn must be withdrawn.

SAAWU organiser Tshini Mulondo from Pretoria, said they condemned the decision of management to tactically reduce staff than use the right channels of retrenchment.

Condemn

"We condemn them for cutting the rates of the workers so that they can reap more from the workers money.

"We call progressive forces throughout the country to join hands with the workers of Rosslyn to fight against the exploitation of the working class in our country.



SANS workers protest during their recent strike.



SANS workers strike for more wages

"WE had meetings and meetings with management but got no results. I believe our workers did not want this strike but were forced to by the management which wont listen to us. The management must learn from this strike to negotiate with us, now and in the future.

These were the words of Mr Ronald Eiman, vice-chairperson of the National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW). W.P. He was speaking after about 600 workers at SANS in Bellville went on strike last month.

The legal strike took place on February 22 following a dispute about wages. Management had offered a

10,5 percent increase, but the workers union, NUTW, demanded a 16,5 percent increase.

Union secretary Virginia Engel explained that the union and management were locked into negotiations from October last year, but the talks constantly broke down.

On January 10 this year, the union gave notice of its intention to strike after the work-

ers had balloted in favour of it.

On February 9, a stage of the dispute procedure failed and this entitled NUTW to call a strike anytime after that.

Virginia Engel continued: "The management use the poor economic situation in the country as an excuse not to grant increases to the workers, yet at the same

time it allocated R20 million towards expanding the plant.

Management expected the strike to start anytime from February 9 but the union kept them guessing. This made them nervous.

SANS is a continuous process plant. This means that some of its sophisticated machines have to be on and working all the time, otherwise the machines

can be seriously damaged.

If a machine has stopped it can take up to a week before it is back to full production.

That is why the union decided on a one-day strike only. The management is now reluctant to get fully started again, because they fear the workers might strike again.

'Bayakusa izidumbu zethu eKhaylitsha'

from page 1

roads afumane indawo yokuhlala pha. Ungathi usazakusisa eKhayelitsha.

"Kwaye ungakhawulezi wenze izithembiso kumaxesha amaninzi eduleyo kodwa zange ufeze nesinye."

Funda kwiipepa 6, 8, 9.

But the people of Crossroads say to the government: "If you want to redevelop Crossroads, you should build decent houses so that all the people of Crossroads can stay there. Do not say you are going to redevelop Crossroads and then you want to still move us to Khayelitsha.

"And do not make promises too soon, Mr Government. You have made promises in the past but you never kept those promises."

(See pages 6, 8 and 9)

GST to go up again?

In a few weeks the government will present its new budget.

Workers and housewives especially, are waiting for the budget with anxiety and fear.

The budget tells us how much the government will spend on housing and education, on pensions and food subsidies.

And of course on defence.

Every year the budget places more burdens on Black workers. Two things always happen: the defence spending on guns and bullets, and GST goes up. And the subsidies on food become lower or stay the same.

Already there is

talk of GST increasing to 15%. Further increases in the price of bread, eggs and other basic foodstuffs are also expected.

It is clear the new budget will bring no joy to workers, housewives, and pensioners. What it will do is cause more suffering for the people who already suffer enough.



Support for Boesak

ABOUT 4 000 people recently showed their support for Dr. Allan Boesak at a meeting in Rocklands, Mitchells Plain. Dr. Boesak is the President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and a patron of the UDF.

WE'VE HAD ENOUGH

ATLANTIS RESIDENTS FIGHT EVICTIONS, HIGH PRICES, UNEMPLOYMENT

"WE just can't take it anymore," say the residents of Atlantis. With more and more people losing their jobs, food prices rising daily and rents being very high, the residents have decided that they have had enough.

On February 24, more than 400 residents came together in the Civic Centre to form the Atlantis residents Association.

The people spoke about their hardships and suffering in Atlantis. They spoke about the high rents, unemployment, bad houses. Residents were informed that the Divisional Council was going to start evicting more than 300 families the following day. Some of the residents were up to R3 000 in arrears.

The residents felt they must do something about it. A woman told the meeting that the time had come to unite. "Ons moet een woord praat en een pad stap," she said.

So the residents decided to march to the offices of the Divisional Council the next morning and demand that the evictions be stopped and that rents are lowered.

The next morning more than 250 residents went to the Divisional Council offices where they were told that residents would not be evicted.

When they went to the rent office to check up on some accounts, they were confronted by the riot squad which warned them to disperse.

After five minutes, when the people were walking away from the crowded shopping centre, the police charged, sjambokking everyone in sight, including women with young children.

Pleas for mercy from women who were busy doing their shopping and old men who could barely walk, were ignored.

That evening the residents of Atlantis again came together. The people, many of them injured, condemned the actions of the police. But they were determined not to give up. They said they would continue their fight for a better life for themselves and their children.

STUDENTS want accomodation

HUNDREDS of students at universities and colleges in the Western Cape are looking for places to stay.

Many of the students are the University of the Western Cape, the University of Cape Town and the many colleges come from up-country, while others come from as far as Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

Many students have arrived in Cape Town without knowing anyone. Most cannot afford the high rentals

asked for flats and hotel rooms.

The official residences at the universities and colleges cannot accommodate all the students.

Students need rooms or suitable accommodation which would allow them to study with the minimum of disturbance. Most would need a place to stay until November.

People with rooms to offer can contact the different universities or colleges.



Residents of Atlantis on their way to the offices of the Divisional Council last month.

Swellendam Ontevrede

Liewe Grassroots,

'n Aksiekomitee onlangs is gekies om op te tree namens die gegriefde ouers en leerlinge van die Swellendam SS.

Afskrifte van hierdie brief is aan die plaaslike skoolkomitee, die pers en die departement van binnelandse aangeleenthede gestuur.

Die toestand by die Swellendam Senior Sekondêre Skool is van so 'n aard dat dit onmiddellike aandag moet geniet. Die leerlinge het definitiewe griewe en dit is beslis 'n stremmig vir vooruitgang by die skool.

Ons voel verder bekommerd oor leerlinge wat van die skool af weggejaag is en anders moet elders skool gaan.

Ons voel ook dat die skoolkomitee die saak nie kan hanteer nie aangesien hulle geen noemenswaardige aandag gegee het aan die probleme van die leerlinge en ouers nie.

En ook omdat dit een van die eise is van die ouers en die leerlinge dat die hoof vervang moet word.

Daar was ook gevalle van aanranding, en skorsing van leerlinge by begoemde skool. Baie ouers is ook beledig. Daar is bewyse van begoemde gevalle.

Die gevoel is ook

verder dat daar ondersoek ingestel moet word om aandag te gee aan die leerlinge en ouers se probleme en eise by die Swellendam SSS.

Die ouers voel ook dat daar veral gekyk moet word na die hoë druipeyfer by die skool aangesien dit 'n baie negatiewe gevoel wek in die gemeenskap.

Ons verwag 'n spoedige antwoord of reaksie op hierdie brief.

Van: Die Aksiekomitee van gegriefde ouers en leerlinge van die Swellendam S.S.S.

STUDENTS op Swellendam Senior Sekondêre het aan die einde van die maand begin om klasse te boikot. Hulle eis 'n volwaardige studenteraad op die skool en dat die hoof vervang moet word.

'n Aksiekomitee bestaande uit studente en lede van die Swellendam jeug, was gevorm om te kyk na die probleme van die studente.

STEVIE WONDER ARRESTED



WORLD FAMOUS musician Stevie Wonder, was arrested last month during a protest outside the South African embassy in Washington.

The blind singer, who has had a highly successful career spanning more than two decades joined the growing list of Americans showing their anger at Apartheid and the American Government's support for South Africa.

They are calling for American disinvestment.

Over the last few months, thousands of Americans have been arrested during regular protests outside the South African Embassy. These protests are expected to continue and become even stronger.

Special queues for whites, while workers wait

We'd like to be your bank?

WORKERS at a building firm in Constantia have accused their local Standard Bank branch of practising racism and discrimination.

This follows an incident at the bank recently.

About thirty workers were waiting their turn in a long queue at the Constantia Standard Bank when special queues were formed for the few whites in the bank while the workers had to remain in the

long queue.

One of the workers, who did not want to be named for fear of victimisation, said he was shocked at the incident.

"On Friday February 8, we all went to the bank to cash our pay cheques during our lunch break because that is the only time we get.

"There was only one queue and we filled the bank up to the foyer. I stood about three metres from the door-

way. There were two or three whites in front of and at the back of me.

"A white employee at the bank, (I think her name is Mrs Stanton of the enquiries desk) asked whites to stand at counter number one. We were all standing at counter two.

"Four or five whites went to stand at counter one. Five of us went to stand in that queue. It was clear that Mrs Stanton did not know how to handle this.

"She stood waiting for whites to come into the bank. She then helped them at the enquiries counter. We were then helped at the other two counters.

"It was very clear that people were upset, but they were afraid to speak out. I told them it's just too long that we remain quiet.

"This is the first time that something like this happens to me.

"It showed again that some people are

treated as more important because of colour. Those whites were helped quickly because they are supposed to be busy people. I think most of them were housewives, while we had only a lunch-break from 1.45 to 2.30 in which to go to the bank.

"Standard Bank says they would like to be our bank. If this is the case, then they must not just be a bank for whites or give whites all the privileges. We are all banking there.

The words every worker is dreading to hear . . .

SORRY, WE DON'T

ONE DAY AT THE FACTORY:

Sorry, Mr Khumalo. We can't afford to pay you anymore. You will have to leave!

I've lost my job, Mrs Williams. I've been retrenched!

OH, NO! It's so unfair! You've worked here, making the boss rich for 16 years, and now they just chuck you away! **WHY?!?**

There are lots of reasons for re-trenchments. Sometimes the bosses use it to get rid of workers they don't want. Sometimes they get a new machine, and don't need so many workers. Sometimes they can't pay their workers and still make a profit. Let's look at **WHY** this happens....

OUR BOSSES AT REX SAY THEY GOT NO MONEY TO PAY US - THEN THEY SPEND R75 000 ON A HORSE RACE!

WHY ARE WE RETRENCHED?

RECESSIONS ARE ALSO CAUSED BY THE GOVERNMENT:



THE BOSSES SAY WE ARE RETRENCHED BECAUSE THERE IS A RECESSION. ONE REASON FOR A RECESSION IS AN UNPLANNED ECONOMY.....

Another reason for recession is high inflation - prices going up very fast. This is one cause of inflation:-

1. THE GOVERNMENT IS SPENDING A LOT OF MONEY... Our money, which comes from our taxes!

2. The people are very angry. They are demanding an end to apartheid, low wages, high rents, forced removals....

3. The government doesn't want to give in to the demands of the people. They want to keep all the power and wealth for a small group of privileged people.



4. So they have to find ways of controlling people. This is very expensive....

In 1984, they spent over **R4 000 000 000** (4 Billion) on the army and police

They spend millions on the security police to spy on people, search their homes, detain them...

They spend millions on their "parliaments" - high salaries for ministers, transporting their dummy leaders around...

They spend millions on passlaws, puppet homeland leaders, BABB officials, community councils etc.



5. The government can't afford all this. So they keep printing more money to pay their debts. This means that money becomes worth less and less, and prices go up more and more. But our wages don't go up.



1975 1985

6. They also get money by increasing tax and GST.



So the people get poorer, can't afford the bosses' products, the bosses make less products, factories are closed, workers are retrenched!.....

THIS WOULD NOT HAPPEN IF ALL THE PEOPLE MADE THE LAWS AND DECIDED HOW THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD SPEND OUR MONEY!

We live in a capitalist country. This means that our wealth, our factories, our mines, our farms are all owned and controlled by a few. These people (the bosses & government) are interested in making PROFITS, and getting even richer.

In a capitalist system, you get **BOOMS** / and **RECESSIONS**:

BOOM! THIS IS WHAT HAPPENED IN THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY IN THE BOOM

1. Business was good... people were buying clothes

2. The bosses were getting very rich...

3. So they bought more factories, and hired more workers to make MORE clothes...



RECESSION

1. Soon, there were too many clothes. The people were poorer, and they couldn't afford to buy so many clothes.

2. Of course, there were still millions of people with too few clothes. But the bosses didn't want to make them cheaper - this would have brought down their profits.



3. So they decided make fewer clothes, to keep the prices high. So, they closed down factories, and retrenched workers.



THIS WOULD NOT HAPPEN IF THE ECONOMY WAS PLANNED TO SUIT WORKERS... IE ALL THE PEOPLE DECIDED HOW MUCH OF EACH PRODUCT NEEDED TO BE PRODUCED, AND IF THINGS WERE SOLD CHEAPLY.

What can we do about all this?

We can go on fighting for our rights, like decent wages and fair retrenchments.

But these problems will not be solved until we make the laws and control the factories!

THE FREEDOM CHARTER SAYS.....

- We all have the right to work for decent wages
 - We must all share in the wealth of the land - the wealth of the mines, banks, factories and farms must be shared!
 - The people shall govern! We shall all have a say in making the laws and running the country!
-



WE WILL GO ON FIGHTING UNTILL WE HAVE WON ALL OUR DEMANDS!



NEED YOU ANYMORE

Every day, we hear of more workers being retrenched. Already, there are millions out of work. And while prices go up, rents go up, transport goes up, workers are fighting to keep the jobs that the need to survive.

Why are all these workers being retrenched? How can unions and workers fight this problem? Grassroots looks at these questions...

Bibette retrenchments

IS DIT AL WAT EK KRY?

ON February 14, 110 workers were retrenched from Bibette clothing factory. Mrs Lorraine Jennet, one of the retrenched workers, tells the story...

"Dit was tea-time Dinsdag toe ons eers gehoor het van die afbetalings. Na lunch was ons twee, twee van die lyne geroep. Daar was 'n doodse stilte in die fabriek.

"Toe ons in die canteen kom was Mr Weiner, Denise, Mrs Mof en 'n groot vrou van Cape Underwear daar. Denise het gesê dat daar nie meer werk vir ons is nie! Ons kaarte en geld was klaar opgemaak.

"Ek was baie kwaad. Die baas, Mr Weiner, het net daar gesit. Hy het nie eens in ons gesig gekyk nie.

Van die ander werkers het gehuil. Hulle het gevra, "Wat gaan ons nou doen, wie gaan vir ons kinders kos gee? Waar gaan ons geld kry om ons lig en rent te betaal?"

"Kan Mr Weiner nie vir ons ingeroep het nie, en gehoor het na ons probleme nie? Hy is net geworrry oor sy produksie, nie in ons as werkers nie.

"Toe ek by die huis kom en my pay pakkie kry, toe tref dit eers vir my. Ek het seer gevoel, baie, baie seer gevoel. Wie gaan vir my sewe kinders sorg?"

"Hulle het die laaste brood uit my kinders se mond gehaal. Hoe gaan ek vir hulle sorg? Die geld wat ons gekry het is amper op. Ek het net R40,00 oor. Hoe lank gaan dit vir my hou?"

"Is dit al wat ek kry vir die agt jaar wat ek by Bibette gewerk het?"

Magdalene, another retrenched Bibette worker, said:

"Ek het nie 'n man wat vir my werk nie. Hy is in die tronk.

"My geld is min genoeg, vir my en die kinders. Ek het op en af geloop vir 'n grant vir my kinders, maar ek het nie een gekry nie.

"Laas jaar Christmas het ek liewer my kinders weg gestuur na my familie. Ek wil hê dat hulle 'n lekker Christmas moet het. Ek het geweet ek sou sit nie kan doen nie, want ek het niks geld gehad nie.

"Die baas Mnr Weiner weet van my probleme, want ek het baie keer gevra vir 'n loan om my rent en elektriek te betaal. Maar ek was een van die eerstes wat gegaan het."



Lorraine Jennet holds up her last pay packet. She is one of the thousands of workers who have lost their jobs in the last year.

We'll fight for the workers' rights - CLOWU



THE Bibette workers went to the Clothing Workers Union for help. CLOWU was very angry about what had happened to the workers.

"We are going to take the bosses to the industrial court. They must pay the workers one week's wages for every year that they have worked," said a Clowu organiser.

The workers at Bibette are going to other clothing factories to tell workers about their experience, and to

discuss what can be done about retrenchments.

"It is very important that the other workers know these things. The Garment Workers Union, which all clothing workers belong to, is not even discussing this issue with workers.

"There are rules for fair retrenchments. The bosses must follow these rules. Workers have got rights - and we are going to help them fight to win these rights." - Clowu organiser.

What the bosses say

"Retrenchments had a good effect on workers. They are more worried about their jobs, and productivity has increased. Retrenchments keep workers on their toes."

- Employer.

What the workers say

"Since they started laying off workers, there's been a bad feeling in the factory. Workers are scared to come one minute late, to stop working for a second. You are always worried about who's watching you, you are suspicious of the other workers. Some workers go to the boss, and say, this one's not working hard, that one came late. It is very bad for our unity and dignity."

What the unions say

"To lose your job through no fault of your own and for reasons over which you have no control is very unfair. Even worse is the fact that when profits are high, the workers did not benefit as much as they should have. But now times are bad, it is workers who are the first to suffer. We must fight this issue."

FOSATU



Some of 110 workers retrenched at

Unions fight for fair retrenchments

"THE number retrenched at Bibette might seem like a lot, but it is not really a serious thing for the clothing industry as a whole."

This is what Mr Petersen says. Mr Petersen is the secretary of the Western Province Garment Workers Union - the union which is paid R60 000 from clothing workers each week!

He said, "The only way was to put people off. We agree with management that this was the best way.

"We did not have meetings with the workers to discuss the issue, as we saw no reason to do so. What would we have dis-

cussed?

Mr Petersen says that nothing can be done, that there is no need to talk to workers about retrenchment. But other unions care about how much the workers suffer when they are retrenched. And other unions have fought the issue with the bosses - and have made important gains for the workers.

In February, the Argus newspaper wanted to retrench 15% of its staff. The officials of the Media Workers Association and the workers went to the bosses. They looked at the books. "There we saw the Argus was paying a lot of money for the

Two Oceans Marathon and winter schools. We said that they must rather spend this money on wages. The bosses agreed to this" said Mr Bernikow, a MWASA organiser.

"Some workers volunteered for retrenchment. They were given 3 months pay and one weeks pay for every year of service. And they will be helped with finding other jobs. In this way we stopped forced retrenchments."

Many democratic worker's unions have taken up the issue of retrenchment. In some cases they have managed to stop the bosses from retrenching workers.

And in other cases, they have made sure that the bosses follow certain rules when they retrench workers. If the bosses don't listen to the unions, they have taken the bosses to court and forced them to agree to their demands.

They have also stopped the bosses from using retrenchments unfairly. "The bosses often use retrenchments to get rid of workers that they don't want. For example, workers who are members of strong unions, or workers who are old or sick. Or they will use retrenchments to get rid of some workers, and then make other workers work

twice as hard. In this way, they save on wages, and still make their profits." Metal and Allied Workers Union organiser.

Bosses can use retrenchments to make unions weaker. The workers become scared of losing their jobs. They don't want to cause trouble.

"Workers have the right to work. When times are good, they make a lot of money for the bosses. Why should they be the first to suffer when things are bad? The workers and the unions must make sure that the bosses can't just throw workers away like old shoes! We must stand up for our rights.

Comment

What do you mean by violence, Mr Botha?

IN the last eight months, our people have felt the heavy hand of this government. In almost every part of our country, Sebokeng and Sharpeville, Welkom and Kroonstad, Kimberley, Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth, Atlantis and Crossroads, the police and army is being turned loose against us.

For what? Because we, Black students, workers and communities, are saying this injustice must end. Apartheid must end.

Almost every day, our communities are under attack from this government. If it's not rent increases, then it's price rises. Train and bus fares are up. So is milk. And now there is talk of GST rising to 15 percent. When its not price increases its forced removals, evictions and retrenchments.

But our people are strongly protesting against them through boycotts, strikes, marches meetings and refusal to pay rents.

Crossroads

But when we protest, the army and police is sent to deal with us.

We have seen this at Sebokeng and Sharpeville. At Kroonstad and Port Elizabeth. And last week we saw it at our own doorstep, in Crossroads.

Last month over 50 organisations were raided by the security police. 16 UDF leaders are now in detention facing treason charges.

When will this violence against us end? How can Botha ask Mandela to give up violence, when he won't stop the police violence against us?

Our people stand with Mandela when he says: "Let Botha renounce violence. Let him say he will dismantle apartheid.

Let him free all who have been imprisoned, banned or exiled for their opposition to apartheid. Let him guarantee free political activity so that the people may decide who will govern them."

25 years after Sharpeville . . .



NOTHING HAS CHANGED

TWENTY-FIVE years ago on March 21, police shot dead 69 people at Sharpeville near Johannesburg and wounded another 180. Two people were killed at Langa.

The people were shot because they protested against the pass laws.

For many years, people had protested against the pass laws and other unjust laws.

When the Nationalist Party came into power in 1948, they introduced many repressive laws, like the Mixed Marriages Act to the pass laws. Organisations who fought against the government, like the African National Congress, joined up and became more militant.

In the fifties they organised many campaigns like the Defiance Campaign of 1952, boycotts and stay-aways.

When passes were issued to women in the mid-fifties, the Federation of South African Women and the ANC Women's League organised mass protest

campaigns.

In December 1959, the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) announced that they were planning campaigns against the pass laws. These campaigns would include defiance of the laws, pass burnings and mass demonstrations.

On March 21 1960 thousands marched to police stations. They demanded to be arrested for not carrying passes. Police reacted violently.

Sixty-nine people were killed at Sharpeville, two at Langa.

The people of Sharpeville decided to stay at home and did not go to work till after a mass funeral for all the victims on March 30.

They found great support when the ANC called a highly successful national stay-away on March 28.

The government arrested many people and declared a state of emergency. On April 8, the government banned the ANC and PAC. This led to the formation

of the ANC's armed wing, Poqo.

Umkhonto engaged in a strategy of sabotage. Poqo launched attacks at Bashee and Paarl where six whites were killed.

Thousands of ANC and PAC leaders were arrested. Many were

sentenced to long terms in prison. Others fled the country to operate in exile.

Today there are still pass laws. Twenty five years after Sharpeville people are still told that they must be citizens of "homelands" when they want to be recog-

nised as South African Citizens.

Twenty five years after Sharpeville repression and police violence still continue.

This year, Sharpeville will be commemorated by the churches and all progressive organisations at a big meeting.

Remember detainees on March 12

They fight for our rights

MARCH 12 is National Detainees' Day.

Thousands of people will be attending meetings throughout the country. They will remember all those who have died in detention or are still in prison. They will also show their support for leaders in prison or those facing charges for their

political work.

This year's Detainees' Day will be very important. Last month the Security Police raided the offices of the UDF and its organisations. They also searched the houses of many UDF leaders. Nine leaders were arrested. They are facing charges of treason,

together with seven other UDF leaders.

On March 12 thousands of people will be saying to the government:

"Do what you will, but we stand by our leaders. They are guilty of no crime. They speak for us and they fight for an end to our suffering. We are proud of our leaders."

In Cape Town the Detainees' Detention Action Committee (ADAC) and the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) help fight detentions. They inform the public about the evils of detentions. The DPSC also gives support for the families of detainees.

A DPSC member told Grassroots: Last year 1149 people were detained. Today there are still about 150 people in detention. We call on these people to remember these brave men and women. They are fighting for our rights."

A READER'S POEM

Hamba Kahle Kratshi

Likhalile, likhalile, likhalile ixilongo
Ubuziwe ofunwayo ngu Qamata
ukusithela kwakho kushiye isithunzi,
Umoya wakho uselwe ngabadi 'amazimba,
Sithi! Lala, lala, lala kahle COMRADE
KRATSHI !!!

Siwile, siwile, siwile isitsaba,
Phezu kwalowo siphoswe kuye,
Kuba unethamsanqa lowo walunyulweyo,
Kuba ususiwe kuhunzithi-nzithi belilizwe,
Sithi! phumla, phumla, phumla ngoxolo
COMRADE KRATSHI !!!

Libiziwe, libiziwe, libiziwe igora,
Ukuze libambisane noSonbawo eZulwini,
Ukuze liyokukhalipha eKhayeni,
Kade imithathi isohlulwa kumabibi nemigodi,
Sithi! phozisa, phozisa, phozisa ukudinwa
COMRADE KRATSHI !!!

Uwile, uwile, uwile umthi obukade
ufumbath' umhlaba,
Isithonga sawo sivakele,
Kuba namhlanje umhlaba uyabhukuqa,
Kodwa iziqhamo zazohlwayela imbewu,
Sithi! goduka, goduka, goduka COMRADE
KRATSHI !!!

Sivakala, sivakele, sivakele, isikhalo,
Isikhalo sesihlwele esitshokalusizi,
Umphefumlo wakho ubizelwe ngabanqunquth'
amazimba,
Kuba umsebenzi usaqhubela phambili,
Sithi! silungiselele, si lungiselele, silungiselele
nathi COMRADE KRATSHI !!!

Sulani, sulani, sulani ezonyembezi,
Nditsho kuni ma-Afrika,
Kuba iQabane liyifezile indima yalo,
Nina basajuxuzayo, qhubelani phambili,
Sithi! Hlala, hlala, hlala nathi COMRADE

KRATSHI !!!

Ixesha, ixesha, ixesha limkile ma-Afrika,
Kuba kusa kube kushihlwa ngomso
Kuba kuzalwa omnye kube kufihlwa omnye,
Kuba kuyahlekwa kube kulilwa ngomso,
Sithi! Hamba, hamba, hamba kahle COMRADE
KRATSHI !!!

THE LIBERTY TREE GROWS STRONGER
WHEN WATERED BY THE BLOOD OF THE
MARTYRS !!!

ALUTA CONTINUA !!!

OWENU OZITHOBILEYO

PRESIDENT YESEBE LIKA-CAYCO

CHRISTOPHER MANTA TYAWANA
WORCESTER

NELSON MANDELA NELSON MANDELA NELSON MANDELA NELSON MANDELA NELSON MANDELA

'Hy is die mense se ware leier'

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT MANDELA

MANDELA should be released. I don't trust Botha. There should be no conditions. He should also not join the Forum, because all people must be represented in one parliament.



Mr Ardena Sodo

"HE proposes things that are right. What has a man got if he has no freedom and has to carry a pass and all that. The man has been in prison for 21 years. He wouldn't take his freedom, when his people are not free. He is wise in remaining in jail whilst his conditions are not met. He has sacrificed a great deal for the people - he is their leader. He must be released unconditionally. Mr Siddique Arens Hanover Park.



Mr Solomon Magujlwa

'Is Botha ready to stop the violence?'

PRESIDENT P W Botha says that he will only release Nelson Mandela if he agrees to "give up violence".

But many people are saying, "Botha is asking Mandela to give up violence. But is Mr Botha ready to stop his violence against the people?"

Themba Mini from Guguletu told Grassroots "The boers took our country with guns. For all these years they have oppressed us with these guns. We did not start the violence."

The history of apartheid is the history of violence. The peaceful protests of the people have ended in bloodshed. Workers striking for decent wages and their own trade unions



Bishop Desmond Tutu

"IT is bad if he is not on the outside. He has struggled for us. I have worked at Epping Tool for 14 years, and was fired for no reason. Things are bad. When Mandela is free, things won't be so bad. If Botha says that Mandela must not support violence in order to come out of prison, then it is better that he stays inside. There is no other leader than Mandela. Mr S. Dixie (42), Guguletu.



Mrs Valma Hannibal

"IN South Africa you can't talk nothing here. One is geregtig om niks teen die government te praat nie. Ons moet net stilby en swaarkry, maar Mandela is die mense se leier."

Mrs. Marie Jacobs (40), Grassy Park.

"THE government should be more positive and just release him unconditionally. They should not expect him to abandon his principles and his organisation.

It is better that he remains in prison, rather than accept the unfair conditions for his release. He is still our leader."

I'M a leader by default. Many of you never heard the likes of Nelson Mandela or Walter Sisulu speak. These are the people the system says have been put into cold storage. But when

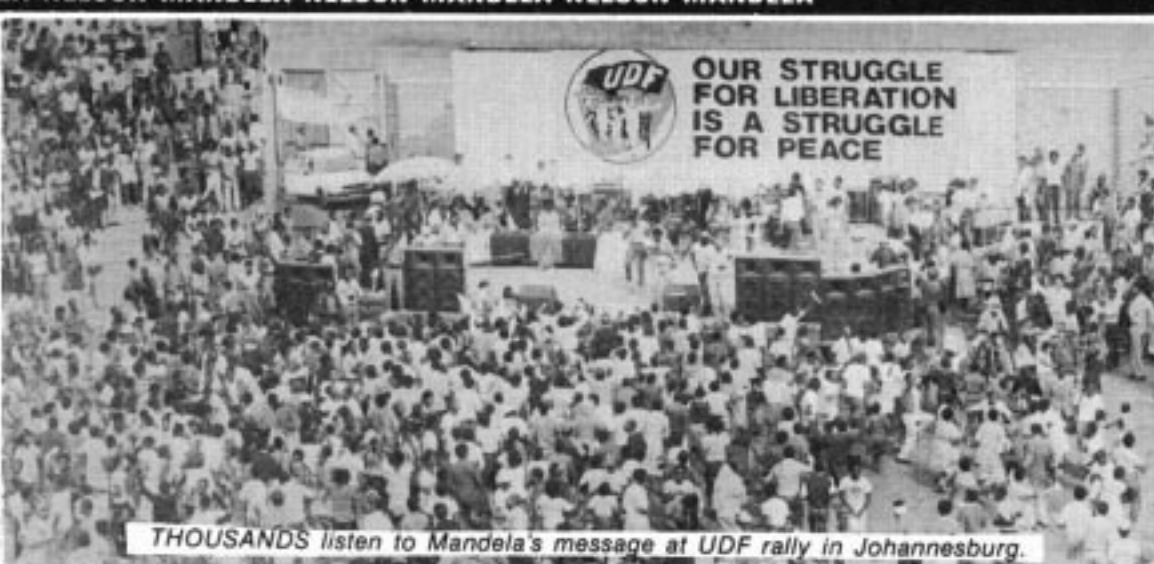
I say to you: "Who are your leaders?" - there is absolutely no doubt. There is no hope for peace in this land until they talk to our leaders.

"GIVE him a fair chance and set him free. Let him prove himself to the people. They have a great respect for him. I'm not into politics but he was a leader and he must stay a leader. He must be released with no strings attached.

He is right, otherwise, in staying in jail now. Maybe if they release him, they can kill him easily on the outside, than they can inside."

"MANDELA is a national hero, I should say. He is still a strong power after all these years, which shows support for his ideas. He must be released unconditionally. He is a great man to refuse to come out. I could not have done it."

Mr John Richardson (56), Businessman.



THOUSANDS listen to Mandela's message at UDF rally in Johannesburg.

PEOPLE'S LEADER

RECENTLY Nelson Mandela was offered a "freedom" by the government. He has been in prison for 22 years. But he refused the offer. Who is Mandela? And why is he in prison.

Nelson Rohihlahla Mandela was born in the Transkei in 1918. He studied at Fort Hare University. But after two years, he was expelled for taking part in a student protest.

In 1946, he moved to Johannesburg. He began to study law, first through correspondence, then at the University of the Witwatersrand.

During this time, he became a member of

the ANC Youth League, and in 1948 became national secretary. A year later Mandela, together with Sisulu and Tambo, became a member of the ANC national committee.

Mandela's friends from the 1950s say he is a "tall athletic man with a commanding personality. His pleasant manner and dedication won him great respect. He was always prepared to listen to different points of view." In 1950, he became national president of the Youth League.

The Defiance Campaign against unjust laws began in 1952. Over 8 000 volunteers went to jail for break-

ing apartheid laws.

Mandela was the chief volunteer of this defiance campaign. He was arrested and was given a nine month suspended sentence.

He was also banned for six months.

In 1955 the Freedom Charter was drawn up. The Freedom Charter contained the people's demands for a free South Africa. But the Government said the Freedom Charter was a "communist" document. So, in 1956, Mandela and 155 other leaders were arrested for treason. The treason trial went on for five years. Mandela was only acquitted in 1961.

In 1960 the ANC was banned. Mandela went underground. When Umkhonto We Sizwe, the armed wing of the ANC, was formed, Mandela became commander-in-chief. He left the country and went to places like Algeria to get arms and training facilities. He came back to South Africa but was arrested in 1962 and sent to jail for leaving the country illegally.

In 1964, the leaders of Umkhonto We Sizwe, were arrested in Rivonia near Johannesburg. Mandela was brought to court to stand trial together with Sisulu, Kathrada, Goldberg and others.

At the end of the Rivonia trial in July 1964, he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mandela is married with three children. His wife Winnie is banned. She is forced to live in Brandfort in the Free State. His wife and children can visit him only a few times a year.

From 1964 until 1982 Mandela was imprisoned on Robben Island. Then he was transferred to Pollsmoor Prison, near Retreat. He is not allowed to mix with the other political prisoners.

A survey by the STAR newspaper shows that even after 22 years, 75 out of 100 people say Mandela is their leader. This shows the greatness of this man.

Like us, Mandela is determined to be free. That is why he says: "I will return!"



Zinzi Mandela

'I WILL RETURN'

NELSON MANDELA recently spoke to thousands through his daughter, Zinzi, at a UDF rally in Johannesburg. This is what he said:

"MY father and his comrades at Pollsmoor Prison are grateful to the United Democratic Front, who without hesitation made this venue available to them so that they could speak to you today.

"My father says: 'I am a member of the African National Congress. I have always been a member of the African National Congress and I will remain a member of the African National Congress until the day I die. Oliver Tambo is much more than a brother to me. He is my greatest friend and comrade for nearly 50 years. If there is any one amongst you who cherishes my freedom, Oliver Tambo cherishes it more and I know that he would give his life to see me free. There is no difference between his views and mine.'

"My father says: 'I am surprised at the conditions that the Government wants to impose on me. I am not a violent man. My colleagues and I wrote in 1952 to Malan asking for a round-table conference to find a solution to the problems of our country but that was ignored.

'It was only then when all

other forms of resistance were no longer open to us that we turned to armed struggle.

'Let Botha show that he is different to Malan, Strijdom and Verwoerd.

'Let his renounce violence.

'Let him say that he will dismantle apartheid.

'Let him unban the people's organisation, the African National Congress.

'Let him free all who have been imprisoned, banished or exiled for their opposition to apartheid.

'Let him guarantee free political activity so that the people may decide who will govern them.

'I cherish my own freedom dearly, but I care even more for your freedom. Too many have died since I went to prison. Too many have suffered for the love of freedom. I owe it to their widows, to their orphans, to their mothers and their fathers who have grieved and wept for them. Not only I have suffered during these long, lonely, wasted years.

'I am not less life-loving than you are. But I cannot sell my

birthright, nor am I prepared to sell the birthright of the people to be free. I am in prison as the representative of the people and of your organisation, the African National Congress, which was banned. What freedom am I being offered while the organisation of the people remains banned? What freedom am I being offered when I may be arrested on a pass offence? What freedom am I being offered to live my life as a family with my dear wife who remains in banishment in Brandfort? What freedom am I being offered when I need a stamp in my pass to seek work? What freedom am I being offered when my very South African citizenship is not respected?

'Only free men can negotiate. Prisoners cannot enter into contracts. Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, when freed, never gave any undertaking, nor was he called upon to do so.'

"My father says: 'I cannot and will not give any undertaking at a time when I and you the people are not free. Your freedom and mine cannot be separated. I will return.'"

NELSON MANDELA NELSON MANDELA NELSON MANDELA NELSON MANDELA NELSON MANDELA

FOR a long time the people of Crossroads had heard threats of how they would be moved to Khayelitsha, a resettlement area near Swartklip. The people say they don't want to go to Khayelitsha. They want houses in Crossroads. When 600 Venda-speaking people arrived in Khayelitsha, the people of Crossroads were convinced that threat of removal was becoming more real. They decided to resist removal at all cost. Grassroots had a reporter on the spot. We are able to give this detailed report of the protests at Crossroads.

THE talk had spread like wild-fire through Old Crossroads. Everywhere people were talking that the government wanted to destroy the squatter township and move everyone to Khayelitsha, a resettlement area near Swartklip.

But this time the talk was much more serious than in the past. "Six hundred Venda-speaking people had arrived at Khayelitsha. This shows that they are definitely going to force us to move," the people said.

"We cannot go to work," said the men, "We know the dirty tactics of the government. We know if the husbands go to work, the government will take our families to Khayelitsha, like they have taken them to Pollsmoor and the homelands in the past.

"If they want to take anything to Khayelitsha, they can take our dead bodies," was the strong feeling at a meeting on Sunday February 17.

"The only Khayelitsha (new home) the government wants to take us to is NY5 (cemetery in Guguletu)," said one man.

In the early hours of Monday February 18, the people of Crossroads were waiting for the police to step in and start the removals.

A group of men patrolled the area. The traffic down Lansdowne Road was normal and the busses were running.

Residents spoke to those who did not attend the meeting and appealed to them to stay at home.

At 9 a.m. the police stepped in. Residents said they moved in without any warning and shot teargas.

People in Nahope Drive Nyanga (which is a border between Nyanga and the squatter camps) heard about what was happening at Crossroads. Things started happening quickly.

Two delivery trucks were stopped, the goods destroyed and the trucks set alight. An administration Board van was also set alight.

In "White City" a new area near the Administration Board, the streets were quickly filled with people.

At the Crossroads Clinic, injured people were being carried in all the time. Some patients were put on the floor because there was nowhere else to put them. The doctors and nurses could not attend to many of their regular patients. There was only one stretcher at the clinic and volunteers were asked to assist.

People came to the clinic to

AS IYI

identify those killed by the police. There was crying and screaming in the clinic.

On Monday alone, about 70 people were treated and 15 referred to hospitals. Five people died. Doctors and nurses all slept at the clinic.

Near Nyanga, some people thought they discovered a dead body. They went closer and saw someone with a balaclava.

It turned out to be a white man with a gun.

Fourteen people were eventually discovered dead on Monday.

The protests continued on the Tuesday. Before 9 a.m. the youth from Crossroads went to look for support from the students at Sizamile High School. The police were called in.

One student said: "We are not opposed to what the people of Crossroads are doing, but we are not going to join a thing if we are not well-informed. The youth should not try to force us. But we don't need police protection. In

1980 we saw what the police did."

By 11 o'clock, people were singing and marching down Mahobe Drive towards the Administration Board offices. Police shot rubber bullets, buckshot and teargas. The people scattered but continued to move forward.

'WE know if the husbands go to work, the government will take our families to Khayelitsha, like they have taken them to Pollsmoor and the homelands in the past.' — Crossroads resident.

When the police's teargas and rubber bullets were finished, people shouted: "Ziphelile! Ziphelile! They are finished, they are finished!" The people charged towards the police and ran away again.

Police fired teargas but the wind blew the teargas back at them. They started shooting teargas at people who were bystanders from White City. Children were picking up rubber bullets and teargas canisters and inspecting them.

One youth of 14, Felake Ja said: "I hate the stoning of ca blindly because some of our parent worked hard for these cars even if is a white man. There are white who are our brothers and we must check because the skollies are exploiting the situation."

A middle-aged woman said: "I arrived on Saturday from Transkei and I don't know what is taking place but what the whites are doing to us blacks is not acceptable. Look, many people did not go to work. How are they going to get money. And we work for these people and their children are suffering of food and going to school."

12.05: Police entered the Administration Board premises and stopped at the fence near the shacks. They were attacked and

'Take our dead bodies to K



The people protest . . .



The police watch . . .



Crossroads anger

CROSSROADS NOT ALONE

THE people of Crossroads are not alone in their struggle.

This is clear from the support given by people in other areas. Thousands of pamphlets were given out by the United Democratic Front to explain to people in other areas what was happening at Crossroads.

Halls were packed when the UDF called meetings in support of the people of Crossroads. All over Cape Town pickets were held to inform people of the Crossroads happening. In Mitchells Plain, the Cape Youth Congress held a protest run to focus on Crossroads.

The UDF said in a pamphlet: "The people of Crossroads, Nyanga Bush and KTC are people of Cape Town. Their demands are our demands."

"For years they have fought to stay in houses and areas of their choice. Now Botha, Hendrickse and Rajbansi want to divide these people from us by sending them to Khayelitsha, over 40 km from Cape Town.

They are fighting. Let us join stand by our brothers and sisters roads."

At a UDF meeting in on Monday 25, it was the people of Crossroads had houses, so comfort; people should not be sulted on and police should stop.

About 600 people packed the Civic Centre meeting. I also focus on the arrest and of UDF lead out the country.

At an anti-racism meeting in Bontel Saturday Feb 23, about 600 people gathered to show their support.

"We are human beings with the right to live in our own homes in South Africa. We are not going to be shot at," said Wilson Maseko, a Crossroads resident. "We are not going to be moved to Khayelitsha, over 40 km from Cape Town."

New Crossroads struggle continues

THE government has failed to keep their promise to build more houses at New Crossroads for the people of Old Crossroads.

Phase One of New Crossroads was built in 1981. The promised Phase 2 and 3 were never built.

The people of New Crossroads have found that their problems continue. They first paid rent of R18 and R23, depending on income. The rents have gone up R6 each year.

When the rents were up again at the beginning of this year, the people of New Crossroads

felt they had had enough. Several meetings and protest marches were held.

The people demanded that the rents be reduced to the original R18 and R23.

One of the women involved in the struggle at Crossroads is Mrs Ndimanzele. She is one of 69 New Crossroads women who were arrested on January 21 and released on R50 bail. Mrs Ndimanzele told a meeting of the UDF:

"We in the open space to God to have our rents brought down. But instead the

police arrested us and sent us to jail."

Mrs Ndimanzele spoke of her experiences at the police station. She said she was told to take her problems through the community councils.

"How can we work through these councils when they are responsible for evicting widows and their children from their homes on the death of their husbands," she had replied.

Mrs Ndimanzele, a pensioner, had her rent increased from

R29 to R47.50. She had waited for a house for more than 25 years.

Most of the houses were defective, she said. "They are full of cracks and it costs us more money to repair them."

The events at New Crossroads started on January 7 when the women went to the Administration Board offices. They were told to come back the next day.

The next day they waited while a BAAB official

went to call Timo Bezuidenhout. He said they had sent a telex to the Minister Gerrit Viljoen. The women had to go back on January 14.

On January 14 the women were told there was no answer yet. They were told to see the community councillors.

On January 21, the women decided to have a meeting. They held the meeting on a field in New Crossroads. About 1000 people were at the meeting. The

police came and wanted to arrest two of the women.

The others said they wanted to go with. The police took 169 women. Police used teargas and rubber bullets on the people. Three people were injured and the shooting went on into the night. More people were arrested.

The women are being charged with attending an illegal gathering. About 11 other people are being charged with public violence or incitement.

'REMEMBER THE WOMEN..'

March 8 is
International
Women's Day

EVERY year on March 8, since 1911, working women all over the world celebrate Women's Day.

In 1975, the United Nations held a big conference in Mexico as part of their International Women's Year. This conference called on all governments to build equality and peace for women.

Domitila de Barrios Chungara, a powerful woman leader from Bolivia, was at that conference. She was angry at the women who only spoke about their personal problems.

"Those weren't my interests. And for me it was silly that so much money should be spent to discuss those things.

"I left my husband with seven kids and him having to work in the mines every day. I've left my country Bolivia to let people know what my homeland is like, how it suffers."

Personal problems important

But women in the United Women's Organisation (UWO) feel that personal problems women face, are important.

"If women have to run away from home because their husbands want to beat them and are drunk, this is a problem. If women are tied to the house by childcare and housework and their husbands refuse to allow them to join an organisation, this is a problem.

Another woman who met Domitilla at the Mexico conference, understood what Domitilla meant.

"In her land, only the very strong women live beyond 30 years. You could see her muscle - she's worked her entire life. The poverty in Bolivia kills people. And now she's had to hear rich women speaking about making prostitution legal, about their right not to marry. The problems at home in Bolivia were much more important than those discussions."

Will not change lives

Domitilla led the women fighting for freedom into a separate room. They could speak about what it means to stand shoulder to shoulder with their menfolk.

Last year, women all over the world dedicated themselves to support the struggle against Apartheid. Women sent delegations to governments in Europe and asked them to join the movement against Apartheid.

The UN campaign focussed the attention of the world on the position of women. But it will not change their lives.

If we right here in South Africa raise up the women's voice to speak on the problems that affect us - the empty cupboard because of high prices; the squatter crisis; the forced contraception; the pass laws; if we assess how far we have come down the road, then we can gain from the theme of 1985 - health, education, employment and young women.



Group to help women

IN December last year, several organisations came together to discuss the great problem of women-battering.

women. Women often do not tell their families or friends because they feel ashamed and hide their injuries.

Many women are battered - hit again and again - by their husbands or men they live with.

BWAG is concerned with the problems faced by these women. With Rape Crisis, BWAG is fund raising to start a Shelter for battered women.

These women may be badly injured and the men may not think they are doing anything wrong.

All are welcome to attend BWAG's meetings. Phone Merlyn at Child Welfare in Wynberg: 71-4128 or 71-3970.

Police often do nothing to protect the

Fedtraw formed

THE Federation of Transvaal Women was formed recently to take up issues affecting women and to organise women.

church and the trade unions.

FedTRAW was launched on December 9. Women's groups from all over came together to discuss the Women's Charter, family planning, high prices, conscription and removals.

The conference adopted a constitution and a programme of action. The Transvaal Interim Committee gave way to the new executive.

Women gave speeches on their role in the

In 1984, the Interim Committee organised many events for women - a rally in April, a two-day workshop in June and a four-day focus on National Women's day.

'Roots recipe' 'We also suffer'

SUSANS COOKIES

(Sift this all together)

- 2 cups flour
- 1 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoons salt
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoons nutmeg

- 1 cup sugar
 - 1/2 cup vegetable oil
- (combine this all)

- 2 eggs
- 1 teaspoon vanilla essence

(Beat this in)

Add all ingredients together. Shape into 1/2" balls and roll in sugar. Flatten with a fork dipped in flour. Sprinkle with sugar. Bake 10 - 12 minutes at 375°F.

WHENEVER the call is made for the release of political prisoners, names like Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki come to mind.

But not all political prisoners are men. Many women have made great sacrifices for the struggle. Women and their children have filled the jails many times for pass offences.

One woman, who had spent time as a political prisoner, described life in prison.



"The men political prisoners successfully fought to improve their conditions. But for us it is not so easy. There were few of us, black women prisoners.

"We were held in Kroonstad. But the

boere knew they could defeat us.

"When we went on strike and boycotted over food and clothing in 1979, they took away our study rights. We got no newspapers and had no radio.

"Red Cross International was no help when we were refused visits.

"When I left in 1982, there were only three women left in that prison. Other women comrades have been sentenced since then."

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Advice

Help 'n kind wat maagwerk het

ELKE somer kry baie kinders maagwerk. Sommige mense noem dit gastro. Dit is 'n baie gevaarlike siekte en kinders kan daaraan doodgaan.

Hoekom is maagwerk so gevaarlik?

Die kind se maag werk boontoe en onder-toe en hy verloor baie water.

Kyk na die prent van Peter. Hy is uitgedroog. Kyk hoe diep is sy oë gesak. Die sagte plekkie op sy kop is ook gesak. Sy mond is droog en hy water baie min. As iemand sy maagvelletjie so oplig, dan bly dit sommer regop staan.

Wat om te doen

Maak 'n Sout en Suiker Drinkie. Dit kan 'n kind se lewe red, want dit sit weer water terug in sy lyfie.

Al wat u nodig het, is 'n liter bottel (sommige enige koeldrank of

ander bottel), skoon water, suiker en sout, 'n teelepel en 'n mes.

Skep een teelepel sout. Skraap dit plat met 'n mes. Deel nou die plat teelepel sout in twee helftes. Gooi die een helfte terug in die soutpot. Gooi die ander helfte in die bottel.

Gooi nou vyf plat teelepels suiker in die bottel.

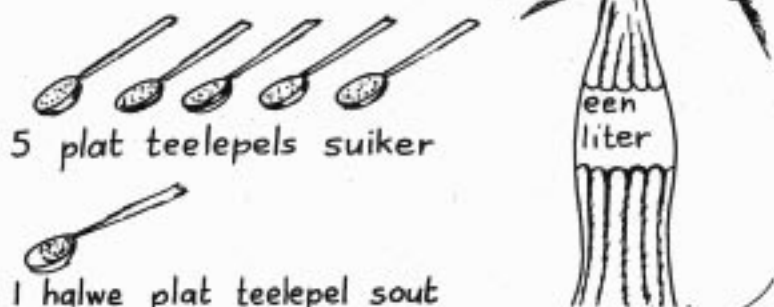
Maak nou die bottel vol water. Skud die bottel tot al die sout en suiker opgelos is.

Gee die kind baie van hierdie drankie.

Gaan aan om die kind bors of sy ander melk te gee.

Moet die kind dokter toegaan?

- As hy nie wil drink nie.
- As hy alles opbring wat hy drink.
- As hy stil en slaperig word.



5 plat teelepels suiker

1 halwe plat teelepel sout

- As sy maag die volgende dag nog werk.

Gee sout en suiker drankie op pad dokter toe.

Hoe kan ons kinders beskerm teen maagwerk?

Gee u kind borsmelk solank as wat u kan. Borsbabas is gesonde babas. Bottelbabas kry maklik maagwerk.

Leer 'n kind al van sewe maande af uit 'n koppie drink. Dit is makliker om 'n koppie skoon te hou as 'n bottel en tiet.



Getting around in a wheelchair

IN THE last issue of Grassroots we talked about people with disabilities. Their lives can be made unhappy by the way other people treat them. We wrote about a game that you can play to help understand and respect other people.

Attitudes to people with physical disabilities.

In this issue we write about people in wheelchairs.

Emily said: "We are sometimes called cripples. We do not like this word. It makes people feel sorry for us. We don't want pity. Our

legs don't work properly but our brains work. The worst thing is that people treat us like we are stupid. I can speak for myself. People don't need to ask my husband if I take sugar in my tea!"

Getting around in a wheelchair

People in wheelchairs often have problems getting around. Emily said "It is hard to get up a pavement. It is hard to get up stairs. Wheelchairs don't fit through standard toilet doors, or there is not enough room to turn. "My husband cannot go



into the Ladies toilet with me. It is sometimes hard to reach a door knob to open it."

A game to learn about life in a wheelchair

Children are naturally curious and ask questions. They want to know about wheelchairs.

They want to know how they work and what they are for.

Grownups can help a group of children with this game. You'll need to borrow a wheelchair or pushchair.

Children take turns to be in the wheelchair for a certain length of time.

- They can then try to go from one room to another
- to go up a pavement

- to get in and out of bed pretending their legs don't work

- to go to the bathroom

- to use the telephone in a public telephone booth or any other games they would like to try

When all the children have had a turn in the wheelchair, they can then

- talk to each other about what it was like to be in a wheelchair

- try to think of ways to get round barriers
- make drawings about the activity

- ask someone who is always in a wheelchair to come and talk to them about their lives.

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Advice

SHARING ADVICE

HIRE purchase, disability grants, unfair dismissals. These are some of the problems that people bring to the advice offices.

But sometimes volunteers don't have the answers to all these problems. This is why offices get together to help one another to share and discuss problems. In 1984 they started the advice forum.

Why an advice forum?

Since 1982 volunteers have started advice offices in Grassy Park, Heideveld, Bonteheuwel, Crossroads and Kraaifontein.

The Clothing Workers Union set up a workers advice office to thousands of garment workers in the factories.

The offices were started to help people with their problems. To tell them what their rights are at work and at home. To educate



people about health, housing, womens rights and other issues. To expose companies that catch people with hire purchase agreements.

In 1983 the advice offices came together to discuss their problems. They came together to share information

and resources. They decided to form a bigger body. On 7 July 1984, they started the advice forum to speak with one voice.

Some of the aims are to work together, to tackle projects or cases jointly. To strengthen

and assist residents and workers in their dealings with places like Coloured Affairs, Labour Bureaux and employers. To ensure that the work in advice offices and in the forum helps build trade unions and community organisations.

Advice offices where you can go to for help

YOU can visit the following advice offices, or phone The Advice Forums office at 672898 daily between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Worcester
33A Le Seuer Street
Worcester
Tel. -231-23103
Open 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Saturdays

Kraaifontein
Assembly of God Church
1st Avenue
Kraaifontein
Tel. 9022-922
Open 9 a.m. to 12 noon Saturdays

Manenberg
Catholic Church
Manenberg Avenue
Manenberg
Open 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturdays

Langa
St. Cyprians Church
Church Street
Tel. 53-2924
Open 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Mondays to Fridays

Clowu (Clothing Workers Union)
10 Corporation Street
Cape Town

Crossroads
Crossroads Clinic
Tel. 315900
Open 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Mondays & 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Wednesdays & Thursdays.

Lavender Hill
Lavender Hill Community Centre
Grindal Drive
Lavender Hill
Open 9 a.m. to 12 noon Saturdays

Heideveld
Cnr. Ascension and Heideveld Rds
Heideveld Town Centre
Tel. 638-3525
Open 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturdays

Logra Advice Office
Dr. Jaffer's Surgery
Cnr Lake and Klip Roads
Grassy Park
Tel. 73-4331
Open 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturdays

Bonteheuwel:
Town Centre Office No. 13
Bluegam Street
Bonteheuwel
Open 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturdays

You can have rents reduced

DID YOU know that you can ask the Council to lower your rent if you have been retrenched or if you have been put on short-time at work?

Who can get a rent reduction?

You can apply for a reduction if you live in any Divisional Council area. City Council will only give reductions to people living in Mitchells Plain, Valhalla Park, and the Manenberg and Bonteheuwel infill schemes.

But you can only apply for a reduction if you earned over R150 a month before you were retrenched or put on short-time.

Also, the Council will ask you how much the other

breadwinners in your house earn. If they earn a lot, Council will not give you a reduction.

How to get a rent reduction

You must take the following forms into your local housing office:

1. If you have been retrenched, take in a letter from your previous employer which says on what date you were retrenched.

2. If you have been put on short-time, take in a letter from your employer which says when the short-time started and how much you are earning now. You must also take in a letter, written by yourself, which says that you are not earning extra money anywhere else.

You can ask to have the rent reduction backdated.

If you were retrenched or put on short-time a few months ago, you can ask to have your rent reduction backdated. Council can backdate your reduction for up to three months. This is only the case in Divisional Council areas.

In some cases Council will backdate your reduction for up to six months, but then you must also get a letter from the Council social worker and from the housing manager to say that they support your application.

City Council says it will not backdate applications.

You must remember to renew your rent reduction.

City and Divisional Council will give you a reduction for three months. If by then you have not found another job or if you are still on short-time, you must go back and ask council to extend your reduction.

Ownership houses.

If you own your house, you can apply for a reduction of your repayments if:

1. You have taken a loan from Council and
2. You bought your house after July 1983.

This reduction applies to all areas of Cape Town.

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5 YEARS OF THE PEOPLE'S PAPER!



SPREADING the message of Grassroots

THIS year is the fifth anniversary of Grassroots.

Yes, the people's paper is five years old.

On this page, we carry advertisements from some of the people who have supported us through the years.

We want to thank our advertisers because without their support it would be difficult to bring out the people's paper.

Grassroots also has a policy not to accept advertising from any big companies whose interests are not the same as ours and who might try to place certain restrictions on us.

That is more so why we appreciate the support of small busi-

nesses to make our project a success. Let us continue to build the people's paper so that we can truly speak for ourselves.

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'Bergies' live in fear

WALKING THE STREET

"I HAVE been living like this for as long as I can remember."

So says Dougie van Zyl, 54, one of the vagrants who sometimes sleeps at the night shelter in Napier Street, Cape Town.

"I have nobody. I am stranded," said Dougie when asked about his family.

He said he was born in Cape Town and has never had a full-time job.

"I do casual jobs at a clothing shop in Long Street. I load lorries.

"Sometimes I collect cardboard boxes to sell so that I can have some money," he said.

Sam Jansen, 47, was not prepared to say much.

"I was born in

CAPE TOWN's "bergies" are fearing for their lives. Already five have been killed with soft-nosed dum-dum bullets.

Now the questions on everyone's lips are:

- Who is this maniac trying to kill the bergies?
- Who is going to be the next victim?

GRASSROOTS went to speak to some vagrants about what forced them to lead these kinds of lives.

Johannesburg. Then I came to live in Matroosfontein."

Has he ever had a full-time job?

"I've worked at ten firms. I do hard labour. Do you want to know the names of the firms?" he asked.

The firms range from engineering to fishing companies.

"Do you have any family?" I asked.

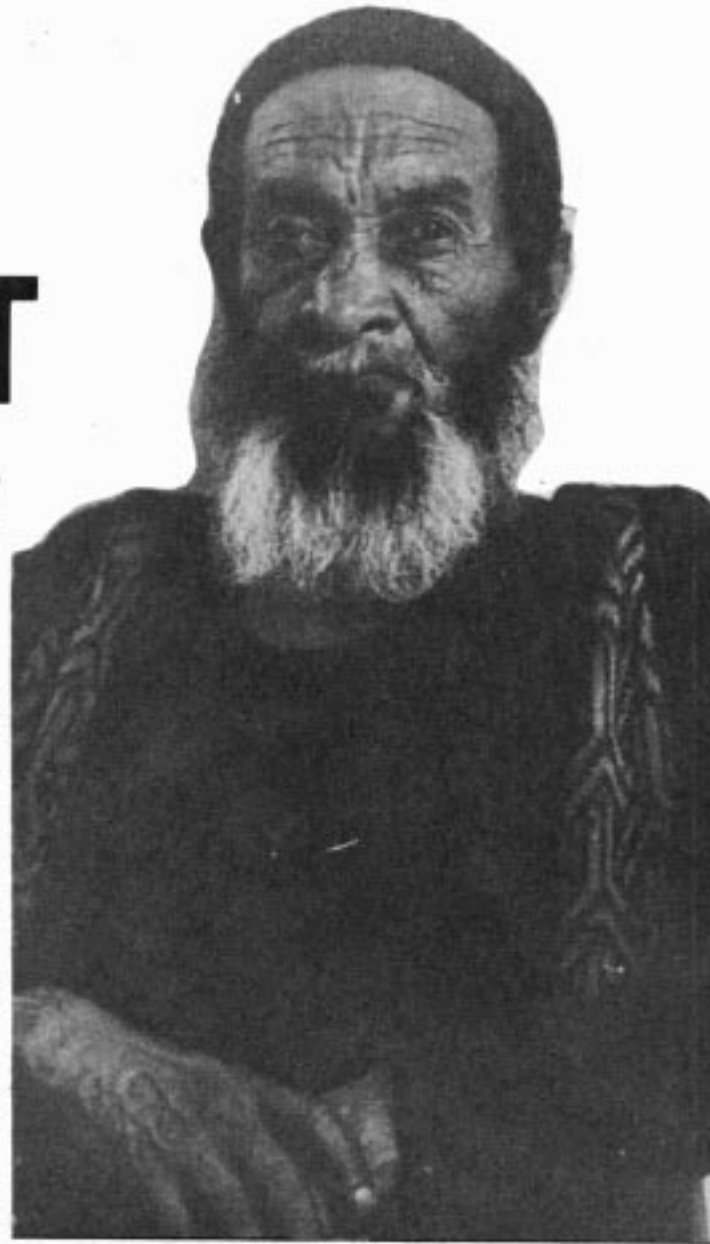
The expression on his face changed.

"The one child died in an accident. The other is also dead. What must I do?" he said as he got up and walked away.

Roy Spandiel, 54, is another person without any family.

"My people are all dead," he said. That's one of the reasons he came from Durban to Cape Town.

Roy, a cripple, does not work. He gets a disability grant.



Basil Gouvias

'What am I living for?'

BASIL GOUVIAS is 59 years old. He has been living and sleeping on the streets of Cape Town for nine years.

Basil was born in Loader Street, Cape Town, and worked at the docks for 30 years as a launch driver.

"They put me off in 1976 when a new company took over. At my age it was difficult to find a new job," says Basil.

"While I was working my parents were still alive. When both of them died, I had more problems. We had to give up our house and I have been walking the streets since then."

How does he survive?

Basil smiles. "That's a good question," he says.

"I won't tell you the truth. You must put two and two together. But I can tell you one thing, I've never been without food.

"I use my brain, you see. I used to sell newspapers at the docks at 4 o'clock in the morning. But that did not work out. What's why I'm walking the road.

"I'm 59 now. When do I get pension? Only when I'm 65. I'm getting old. What am I living for now?"

"The woman I courted for 20 years died four years ago. Now I don't even have friends any more, I don't want friends any more.

Does he have a family?

"Why should I turn to my brothers and sisters? They're all married and have kids. I look after myself."



Roy Spandiel

'Unemployment will make things worse'

MANY more people will be forced into lives of vagrancy because of the unemployment crisis.

This is the view of Stanley Randall, a worker at the Haven Night Shelter in Napier Street, Cape Town.

"There are different reasons why people lead this kind of life. Sometimes there are personal reasons, but many times it is also the pressure of society. Most people who live as vagrants do not want to talk about the reasons.

"Personal reasons may include a split in a marriage or relationship or rejection by a family.

THE HAVEN Night Shelter in Napier Street, Cape Town, is one of the places where vagrants can go if they don't want to sleep out in the streets.

Registration starts at about 6 p.m. until about 7 p.m. Each one has to pay 30 cents.

For this, they each get supper, which in most cases includes soup. They can then watch T.V. or go to sleep in the dormitories where each one has a locker.

In the mornings they are served breakfast before they go off to work.

"People come here from all over. From Kimberley, Durban, Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth and many rural areas.

"Many people come from farms. They have heard that people are paid a lot in Cape Town.

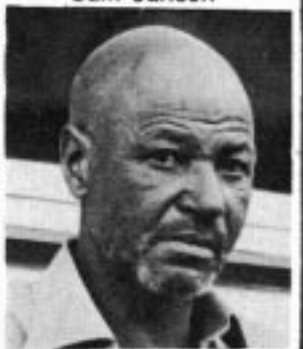
"This drives people to drinking and lives of vagrancy. This can also force people into a rejection of society.

"Some vagrants have families, but they don't want to speak about their families or go back to their families. Some have become used to living on the streets. They feel free on the streets. They are their own bosses and have no-one over them to control them.

"That is why it is difficult to change them. Some have accepted this way of life and may never change. Others may take years to change."



Sam Jansen



Dougie van Zyl

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DEON KEMP, the WP under 21 batsman who has been consistent with the bat this season.

SENIOR SCHOOLS WIN TOURNAMENT

SOUTH African Senior Schools won the SA Cricket Board Under 21 tournament when they beat WP Under 21 in the final played in Durban.

SA Senior Schools beat Natal A and Griqualand West in the qualifying rounds while WP Under 21 beat Natal B and Transvaal in their earlier games.

WP Under 21 did very well this season to reach the Booley Bowl final and was narrowly defeated in the Quarter-Final by Natal A in the Benson and Hedges competition in Cape Town.

The stars in the junior side were Deon Kemp, Kevin Haupt, Falk Davids and skipper Grant Petersen.

EASTERN Province A looks set to win the Howa Bowl for the first time in beating Natal by an innings and 51 runs in Durban last month.

Eastern Province also have a chance to win the Benson and Hedges limited overs competition trophy to make a clean sweep in the SA Cricket Board competitions.

They are in a position to reach the final for the third year in a row but have never won the trophy to date. WP won it in 1983 and last year rain washed out play.

Natal who have won

through to the semi-final of the limited overs competition are also making strong claims to reach the final.

The chances that WP will overhaul EP are very unlikely. Only rain can stop EP winning the trophy.

WP who won the trophy for the last four years, suffered their first defeat in two years when they were beaten by five wickets by arch-rivals EP in their second-round game in Port Elizabeth earlier this season.

The last time WP lost a game was also



Garth Cuddumbey - EP's opening batsman

against Eastern Province in Port Elizabeth in the 1982/83 season.

EP now tops the log with 81 points from five games while WP are in second position with 66 points also from five

games. The first round game between these two sides ended in a tie on the second innings.

The man behind the EP success this season is allrounder Steven Draai who has taken 31 wickets to date for 242 off 152 overs.

BATSMAN

The form batsmen in the EP side is opening bat Garth Cuddembey who had scored 281 runs in nine innings.

EP have beaten Natal by 115 runs in the first round and by an innings and 51 runs

in the second round. They also beat Transvaal by an innings and 97 runs and beat WP by five wickets.

WP beat Transvaal by an innings and 25 runs in the first round and by seven wickets in the second round and also beat Natal by ten wickets.

Transvaal and Natal who are both at the bottom with a point difference have both won a game each. Transvaal beat Natal in Johannesburg and Natal reversed the decision in Durban.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS SPEAK ABOUT SPORTS

ALL roads will lead to the Athlone Stadium on March 23 for the Western Province Senior School Sports Association's Champs of Champs competition.

Top athletes from 81 Western Cape High Schools with a total of more than 60 000 pupils, will battle in it for honours in the sprints, middle distance, long distance and field events.

The Champs of Champs comes at the end of a month of athletics meetings involving ten sectional competitions and two champions of champions semi-finals.

Over the past few weeks, thousands of athletes packed the Athlone stadium twice weekly to cheer their athletes on and sing songs about the sports and the schools.

As usual, the athletics took place in a competitive, but friendly spirit.

Grassroots wanted to hear what pupils felt about the sports, so we went out and spoke to a couple of them.

They spoke about their schools, athletes that impressed them, why they won or lost and what their chances are in the champs.



SEDICK GALANT of Trafalgar, I Section. We ended second in our section. We are definitely going to a higher section next year. I think Harold Cressy is in the best position to win the champs.

We could have done better if we did not do so badly in the relays. But we did not expect to end second.

The athletes to watch out for are Kevin Afrika in the sprints and Wayne Moses in the long jump. We'll give the other schools a hard time in the champs.



GEORGINA AUGUST of Alexander Sinton, B Section: We are definitely going to win this year's champs of champs. We got the best training and the athlete's spirits are very high. Let this be a warning to the other schools.

We worked hard to win our section. We ended more than 40 points ahead of the school that came second. Mountview surprised us the most. We will definitely beat last year's winners, Belgravia.

Georgina said that she enjoyed the sprints and the long distances the most.



B JOHNSON of Spes Bona, I Section: Our school came fifth in the interschool competition this year. I feel that the competition was'n't well-organised, so it was'n't possible for us to win.

We were not well-trained and fit enough to fully participate in the competition.

One of the reasons why we could not win also, is because some of the athletes at our school sometimes smoke too much.

It will be very difficult for us to do well in the champs of champs.

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