

"Let my daddy go"

Western Cape United Democratic Front secretary Trevor Manuel may spend until the end of the state of emergency in detention unless he wins a Supreme Court appeal.

The Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, said he had signed an order on October 17 that Manuel should be held for as long as the emergency regulations were enforced.

Vlok said Manuel was involved in encouraging students to boycott classes in 1985, was involved in peoples education, was responsible for several stayaways, started alternative structures in the Western Cape, made several agitational speeches and propogated a full-scale revolution in South Africa based on the revolution in Nicaragua.

Manuel was detained, along with Zollie Malindi, UDF Western Cape President and seven others on September 21.

They were told that the reason for their detention was their involvement in the organising of the Anti-Apartheid Conference.

The conference was banned before it was due to be held on September 24.

"I was shocked as I knew nothing of organising the AAC," Manuel said in papers during his appeal on November 15.

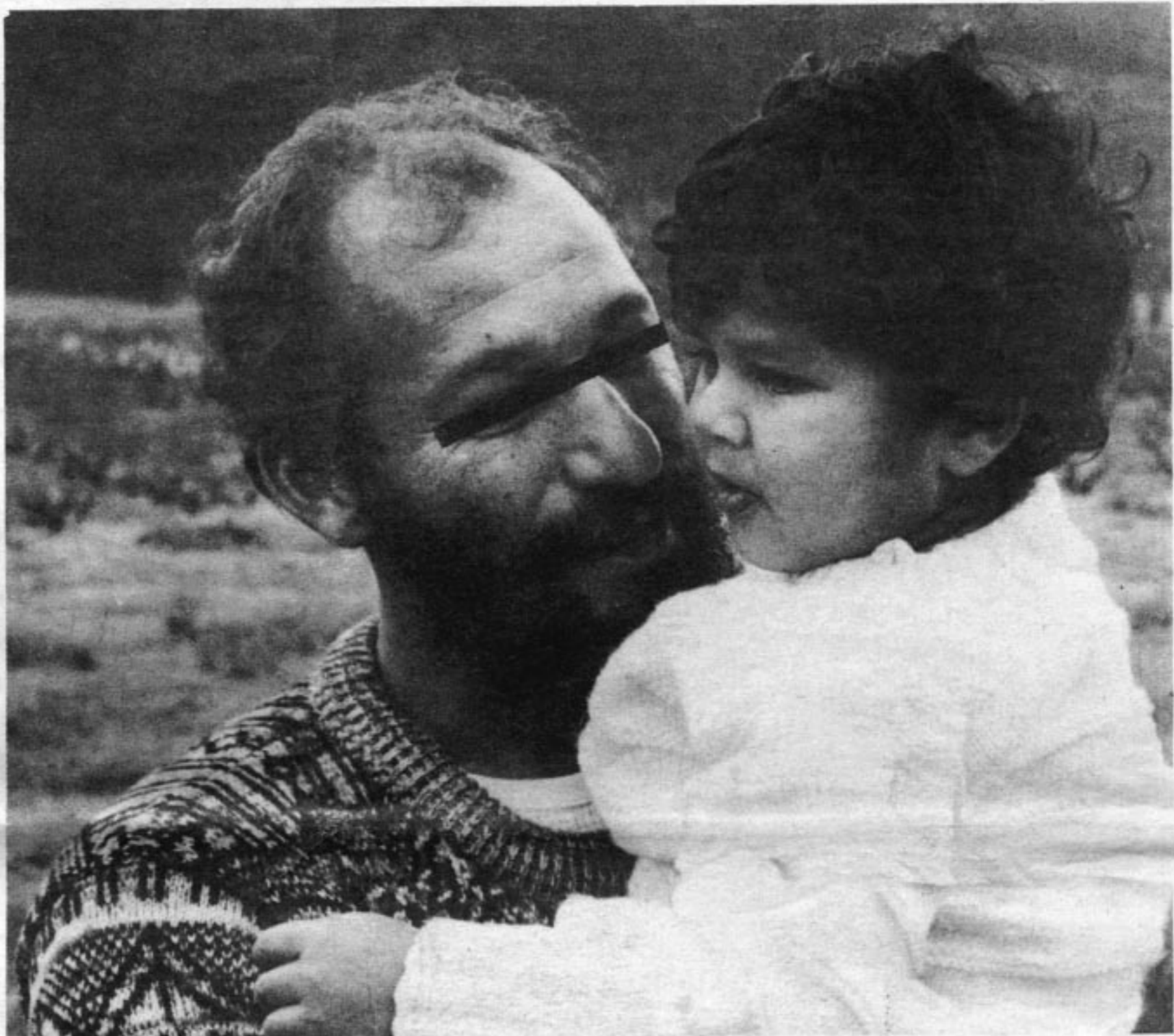
Manuel was detained just eight weeks after being released from detention on July 7 after having spent almost two years in Victor Verster.

He was detained for the first time when his son, Govan, was two months old. He was released just after Govan turned two.

Manuel's wife is pregnant again.

"Due to the effect which my last detention has had on my mental well-being, I have been receiving treatment from the state psychiatrist, Dr Zabow," Manuel said.

"I fear that my continued detention will further affect my mental well-being."



Delmas judgement threatens the UDF

The judgement in the Delmas treason trial in Pretoria could have a serious repercussions on the United Democratic Front after the judge, Mr Justice van Dijkhorst, said that treason had been committed by members of the UDF.

This may lead to a spate of UDF trials throughout the country.

The Delmas trial has made history as the longest treason trial ever in South Africa.

19 men face charges of treason

and alternative charges of subversion, terrorism and five counts of murder following the death of four community councillors in the Vaal in 1984.

The men include prominent leaders of the UDF, Azapo, the Vaal Civic Association and one member of the Azanian National Youth unity.

The trial has tied up top UDF leadership for three years.

UDF national secretary Popo Molefe, publicity secretary Ter-

ror Lekhotla and former secretary of the Transvaal region Moss Chikane have spent 40 months in the jail.

It is four years since they were arrested after the rent uprising in the Vaal Triangle.

They were refused bail on a number of times. Guilty or not, they have suffered.

Their children have grown up without their fathers, their wives have had to cope on only one income and three families lives

have been shattered by the trial.

Popo Molefe has a daughter Tina, born a month before he was detained in April 1985 and a son, Puso who is 10 years old.

Terror Lekhotla has three children, Masicchaba, 14, Kotane, 5 and Nonkululeko.

Moss Chikane's youngest son Frank was born after his detention.

The Judge took five days to deliver his judgement and decide whether the UDF men committed treason through the activities of the Front.

During his address he looked for similarities between UDF and the ANC to prove that the organisations planned to overthrow the state by violence.

Mr Justice van Dijkhorst said UDF had been born at a meeting of ANC supporters.

The UDF leadership acted as the internal wing of the ANC, he said.

Another reason he gave was that a member of ex-ANC members were patrons or held executive positions in the UDF.

The judge said the UDF had never condemned the ANC's use of violence and popularised the ANC at mass meetings.

A spokesperson for one of the UDF's unrestricted organisations said, "The Delmas trialists are not criminals. They are our elected leaders. If what they have done is treason, then millions of people all over South Africa are guilty of treason.

"If the state wants to believe this they can. We do commit treason against apartheid, and we will continue to do so until there is no apartheid in South Africa.

The Rivonia Trial
What really
happened
(page 8)

Thandi Modise,
woman guerilla,
free after 8 years
(page 5)

Port Nolloth
residents live in
fear of eviction
(page 11)

Craven says go...

SARB says NO!

Danie Craven has been in rugby for a long time - a very long time. 50, 60 years, perhaps.

It is then not surprising that "The Doc" has picked up some of the characteristics of the game.

He bounces around just as unpredictably as that oval-shaped ball which 30 burly men pursue with such vigor and determination.

Craven has held the South African Rugby Board presidency for a record 32 years. He rose to 'power' in 1956, during apartheid's heyday.

He became head of an organisation whose members enjoyed and still enjoy the great privileges and benefits which apartheid has secured for the minority.

Government subsidies, beautiful playing fields and stadiums and the best facilities were just a

few of the perks.

The devastating effects of apartheid on the majority of our country's citizens were of no concern to the rugby chiefs.

In later years, when international opposition to the apartheid system grew and the country became increasingly isolated, the rugby men gave no indication of any desire for change.

Rebel tours

In fact, they plotted with the government to bring teams of 'rebels' to South Africa, at huge costs to the taxpayer.

It was as recent as two years ago when the selfsame Craven praised a rebel New Zealand touring party.

He said: "This tour has done wonders for the country. Rugby has changed the front pages of newspapers. We no longer see

Mandela's name, he has been moved to page 6 so as to accommodate rugby. And to me this is wonderful.

In time to come we should erect a monument to honor these New Zealand players, for they have changed the face of South Africa."

Craven was clearly quite content with the idea of buying opposition for racist sport.

What then has triggered off this sudden change in the old man. How is it that he suddenly came to the realisation that apartheid is bad.

What has influenced him to speak to the government's arch enemy, the African National Congress?

Cravens' track record make many people question his sincerity.

They say that he only has one point on his agenda - to get South Africa back into international rugby.

They argue that Craven has finally realised that new initiatives are needed to break South Africa out of sports isolation.

Isolation

The extent of this isolation must have been driven home in no uncertain terms last year when only eleven players, a manager and a coach arrived in South Africa for another highly expensive rebel tour.

Despite the lucrative financial rewards, South Africa could only manage to assemble a team of eleven players from the entire rugby playing world.

This could easily have been one of the incidents which eventually led to Craven and Louis Luyt

travelling to Lusaka for talks with leading members of the ANC.

The government and leading rugby officials were enraged.

Pandering to his conservative colleagues, Craven said he was unaware that the people he met with were members of the ANC. He only discovered this during the course of the talks, he claimed.

At a meeting of the executive committee it was unanimously decided that "any further contact with political organisations committed to violence of whatever nature, must be avoided".

Options open

Note, *avoided*, not forbidden. Craven and his SARB wants to keep all their options open, without taking any stand.

They realise full-well, as Craven has openly stated that "the way through Africa is through the ANC".

In the meantime, the so-called bold initiative has come to a sudden end. The SARB clearly does not want to depart from past practices and policies. It does not genuinely want to break with apartheid.

The Board has a long way to go before it can convince millions of South Africans that it is interested in genuine change. It has to completely break its ties with apartheid and denounce the internationally condemned system.

Action

It must not only make the right noises at the right time but act to end apartheid which has been responsible for the destruction of our entire society with sport being one of the victims.

It must further commit itself to and work towards the establishment of a single non-racial rugby body run along the lines of the South African Rugby Union.

For these things to happen, Craven and his cronies would have to come forward with truly bold initiatives. The time for playing games is over.



Cape Town's Archbishop Desmond Tutu was greeted by hundreds of well-wishers with banners and placards when he arrived at DF Malan airport recently. The call went out to people to go to meet the Archbishop when they heard that anti-Tutu demonstrators planned to meet him. The anti-Tutu people fled from the airport when they saw how many people had come to greet the Anglican leader, and airport guards looked on feeling a little uncomfortable.

BELHAR ADVICE OFFICE

Require 2 fulltime fieldworkers to co-ordinate and be actively involved in projects, and do administrative and case work.

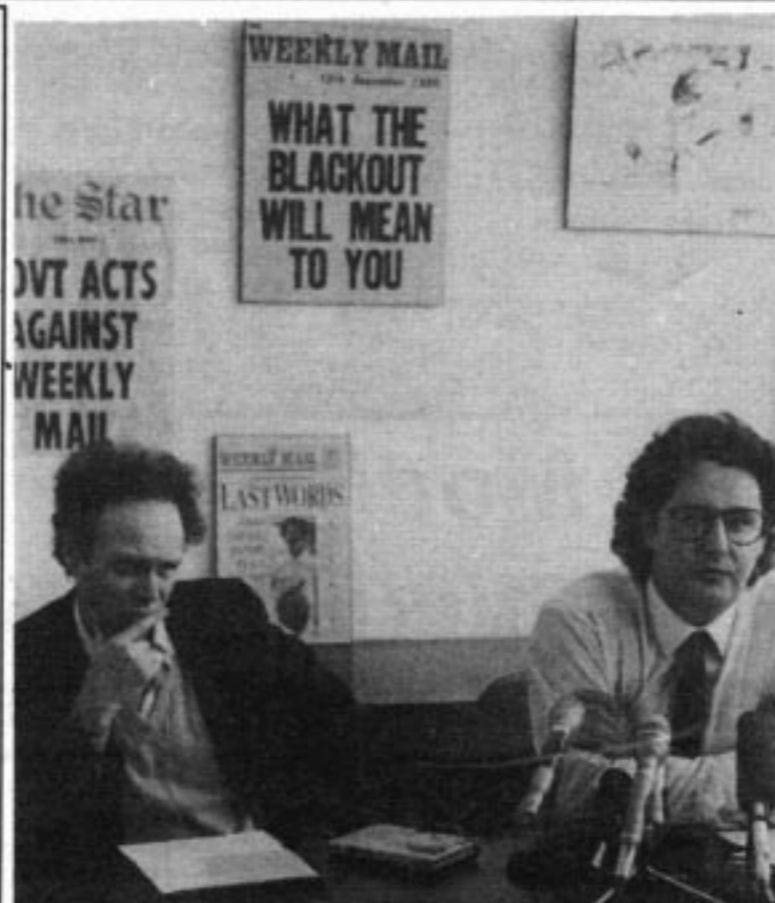
Requirements:

- initiative and creativity,
- writing and media skills,
- willingness to work long hours
- experience and understanding of community based organisations
- must be at least bilingual

A written C.V. and two references should be addressed to:

The Secretary
Belhar Advice Office
P.O. Box 75
BELHAR
7490

Closing date for applications:
28 November, 1988



Weekly Mail editors, Anton Harber and Erwin Manoim in their offices after news of the banning

Stoffel silences the Weekly Mail

The Weekly Mail has been closed for a month until November 28, after an order by the Minister of Information, Mr Stoffel Botha.

The closure came after a very long process which began in December last year, when the Mail received their first warning.

The Weekly Mail made representations to the minister after

they were given a final warning under the emergency regulations, but these were rejected by the minister.

This means that the government does not like what is being written in the paper, and is trying to control what kind of information the people can have.

The editors of the Mail have said that they are not sure whether they will sur-

vive closure because salaries, rent and outstanding bills still have to be paid.

Co-editor, Erwin Manoim said the fact that the ban is only for one month does not lessen the seriousness of the minister's action.

There has been strong protest, both in South Africa and overseas against the banning.

Mandela's release peoples victory

Millions of South Africans are waiting with baited breath for the release of our leaders.

After over 20 years in prison, Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Raymond Mhlaba, Elias Motsoaledi, Elias Mlangeni and Wilton Mkwayi are set to rejoin the masses of their people in the struggle against apartheid.

The release of the Rivonia comrades will be a great defeat for Botha's government. Botha hoped his reforms would make South Africa forget Mandela and his comrades.

They said Mandela would not be released until he 'renounced violence'. Mandela replied that apartheid was the cause of violence, and that Botha should renounce violence and unban the ANC.

In 1985, people all over the country took to the streets to de-

mand Mandela's release.

Thousands tried to march to Pollsmoor, but were beaten, gassed and shot at.

Despite three years of States of Emergency, the call for the release of Mandela and all political prisoners has not died down.

Today Botha is forced to consider releasing our leaders.

The economy is in crisis, and in order to get foreign assistance, Botha has been told he must release our leaders.

Even 'moderates' like Buthelezi have said they will not participate in Botha's indaba until Mandela is free.

And Botha knows he will face the wrath of the people if any of the now aging leaders dies in jail.

More than anything, it is the struggles of the people that has made Mandela's release possible.

Every South African

patriot who ever went to a meeting, or a march, or handed out a pamphlet, or stayed away from work or school, or joined a rent or consumer boycott, must know that Mandela's release is *our* victory.

To make the release of Mandela and his comrades the beginning of the end of apartheid, we must take forward our demands with new vigour.

* All our leaders must be released from prison, detention and trials. Those in exile must be allowed to return.

* The ANC and all other organisations must be unbanned.

* The State of Emergency must be lifted and troops withdrawn from the townships.

* We must be allowed freedom of speech, assembly and information.

* The regime must negotiate with our leaders over the trans-



Holding her banner high this woman expresses the demand of most South Africans

fer of power to the majority.

Mandela and his comrades have served their lives in prison

cells to realise the demands of the Freedom Charter

Thousands of our people have died for

the Charter's vision of the future non-racial democratic South Africa.

Their suffering must

not have been in vain. Let us take forward the struggle.

41 Emergency detainees in Western Cape: Families struggle without loved ones

Forty one families in the Western Cape are suffering the rule of the National party in a serious way: they all have family members in detention.

There are 41 people in detention in the Western Cape in terms of the emergency regulations and some have been in detention for up to two years.

One, who spent two years in detention, was released for a short while and then detained again.

The hardship for families who have dear ones in detention is almost impossible to explain.

Mr Willie Simmers, who

was detained in September, has three children at home who miss him very much.

In cases where the detainee is the breadwinner, families are struggling to make ends meet with the assistance from friends and organisations.

In cases where people are detained in terms of the emergency, the minister can issue an order to keep the person in detention until the end of the state of emergency.

Under Section 29 detainees have no access to lawyers, doctors visitors or even religious literature.

Organisations in the Western Cape have remained firm in their call for the release

of all detainees and political prisoners.

The latest confirmed list shows that the following people are emergency detainees:

William Thomas, Neville van Rheede, Zoli Malindi, Mountain Qumbela, Trevor Manuel, Saleem Mowzer, Willie Simmers, David Abrahams, Jerome Cupido, Charles Chordnum, Karin Goosen, Clarence Syfers, Phyllida Jordan, Peter January, Calvin Gilfillian, Carolus Jacobus, Tommy Mathee, Adel de Bruyn, Marius Mouton, Manfred van Rooyen, Patrick Williams, Marlon Erasmus, Jonathon

Williams, Frank Kalmeyer, Jacobus Booys, David Adams, Isaac Phooko, Amos Khamba, Lizo Kapa, Nowi Khamba, Arthur Mroxisa, Amos Jantjies, Timothy Tyhalitisu, Andries Malite, Koppe Coleman, Bongani Matroos, Matthews Mbgolo, Milton Mbgalo, Lulamile Tyamase.

The following remain in detention under Section 29:

Phumzile Sunelda, Ndomizi Mamba, Eliot Mvan-daba, Veliswa Mahlwuli, Mgesi Konco, Nziwaxolo Mseketo, Sandile Mkonto, Nomaindia Mfeketo, Rose Sonto and Colin Lawrence.

After October: whites still hold all the power

The October elections put the new city councils in place. Now each city council has representatives to the Regional Services Council, where decisions are made.

The Cape Town council will have 35,32 votes on the Western Cape Regional Services Council, while Kaya Mandi Town Committee will only have 0,19.

These figures, showing that high-density Black areas will have less votes, and less say, than white areas, were released by the Regional Services Council.

The number of votes

per area is determined by the amount of services each area uses - so black areas which do not have water-borne sewerage and piped water, get less votes than sophisticated white areas which are provided with all services.

Durbanville municipality, a small, almost-exclusively residential white area, will have 1,04 votes while Morning Star, the coloured township next to Durbanville, has only 0,02 votes - like Pniel it has the least votes of the all the committees represented on the council.

Veliswa must be released!

"I felt the bullet go in, and then a cracking in my head. I fell down, and lay there. If this is what dying is like, it is terrible".

Veliswa Mhlauwli, aged 35, a Grassroots journalist, former UWCO Executive member and single mother of two young boys was shot on August 19, near her home in KTC, by an unknown gunman.

"I felt that I should lie in a certain way so that I should be respectful and decent when I was found.

"I thought of myself dying, of what my funeral would be like, of the people there doing a *toyi-toyi*, of my children... so quickly I was thinking these things.

"I was also thinking that he (the gunman) was still there, and so I mustn't move. If he was watching me, he must think that I am dead. I didn't dare move

"Then after about ten minutes, I thought he would have gone. I could feel a pool of blood around my face. I could hear the traffic, and I ran to it.

"I ran so quickly, I did not know that I could run so quickly. I had to keep wiping the blood from my one eye. I knew that there was something wrong with my other.

"I ran into the wire by the N2, and fell back, only then realising I was at the road.

"I could feel cars whizzing past me. They did not stop because they thought I was a *bergie*. I waved down a truck. I could see it was going to pull over, and I ran to it.

"As soon as it stopped, I jumped in so quickly - I was sure *he* was behind me.

"The driver said 'what's happened mama?'

"Shot.

"Who shot you Mama?' But I couldn't speak, by this time the pain...

"He took me to the police station where there is an ambulance. I could

hear the ambulance men arguing about me. They did not want to have to sit in the back and look at the wound.

"I knew then that it must be something terrible. At the hospital I heard the doctor say 'this eye is a mess'.

"I wanted to die. Then I thought of my children. I didn't sleep at all that night. I could hear people coming in to fix a telephone. I was sure they were agents who would kill me. I had heard of it happening to others. I was so afraid".

Veliswa's right eye was removed at the hospital. Still shocked by the incident, Veliswa stayed in a safe house with her children, Phillip (aged 11) and Brian (aged 15). For months she had lived in fear.

As a key UWCO member in KTC, her name had appeared on death lists of vigilante elements. The security police regularly called on her mother in search of Veliswa.

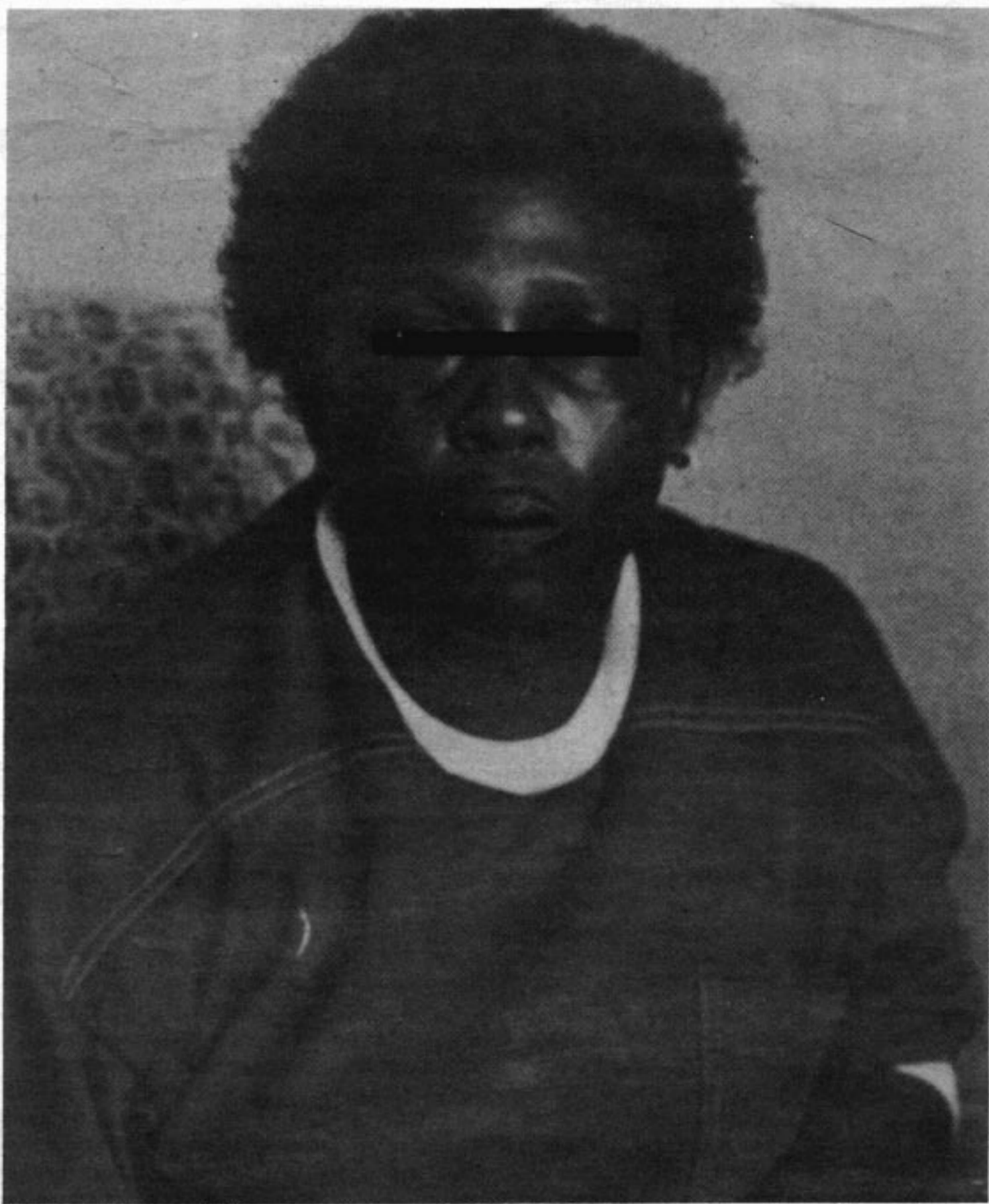
On October 5, security police tracked Veliswa down, and detained her under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. She is currently being held in solitary confinement in Pollsmoor Prison.

Phillip and Brian are staying with relatives, unsure of when they will see their mother again.

Veliswa's courage and commitment in the face of constant danger has always been an inspiration to all of us at Grassroots.

We believe that her detention proves that the apartheid regime's brutality knows no limits. Veliswa's detention is a crime against all humanity, a crime that cannot pass in silence.

We call on all our readers and supporters to condemn this monstrous act, and intensify the struggle to slay the beast of apartheid which has shot and now detained our comrade.



Veliswa Mhlauwli, Grassroots journalist, UWCO member and mother of two who survived an assassination attempt with the loss of her one eye. She was still receiving medical and psychological care when she was detained. She is being held under Section 29, which allows for indefinite detention in solitary confinement.

Kriel inquest in December

The long awaited inquest of ANC guerrilla Ashley Kriel who was killed in a shootout with the police will be held in the Wynberg court in December.

Kriel, a prominent Bonteheuwel activist,

was killed in Hazendal in July 1987.

His family has not been informed of the reason for the delay in the inquest.

Details of his death emerged earlier this year in a Supreme Court trial of Kriel's

comrades.

Warrant Officer Jeff Benzien, of the security police, admitted during the trial of Ashley Forbes and 13 others that he had been present in the operation during which Kriel was

killed.

Benzien said he was involved in a "skirmish" with Kriel, who had pulled a gun.

While Benzien was lying on top of Kriel a shot went off. Benzien denied killing Kriel.

PROJECT LEADER

Learn to Live and alternative education project for Street Children in Cape Town requires a project leader. The person in the post will be expected to take the organisation and development of the learning programme as a personal mission. The aim of the programme is to equip the children with the skills they need to successfully reconstruct their lives.

The position is full-time. The person the project needs will be energetic, quick, involved, compassionate, relaxed, flexible, vigorous, warm and practical.

A variety of qualifications could be appropriate.

Starting date: December

Salary: negotiable

Phone Annette Cockburn at 021 461-2381 during office hours.

THE UNITED WOMEN'S CONGRESS
salutes our comrade

Thandi Modise
the first woman MK member to be
imprisoned

We wish you health and
hapiness on your release
ALUTA CONTINUA

Qibla man gets six years

We do not want any crying in this court. We must show the oppressors that we are not grieving - the chains will not stay on for long".

These are the words from the dock of Achmat Cassiem, of Cape Town, who was sentenced last month in a Pretoria Court, to six years imprisonment for terrorism.

Cassiem was sentenced along with his fellow Qibla member Yusuf Patel after they were found guilty of belonging to a banned organisation, illegal possession of firearms, terrorism and intending to overthrow the state through violent means.

Cassiem is the father of four children, Wagheeda, 15, Jazier, 16,



Zubair, 8 and Firaaz, 6.

His wife Fatima feels bitter about being deprived of her husband and left alone to cope with the child-

ren.

"It was not an easy task being left alone with four children, but I'm getting tremendous support from

family and community organisations," Mrs Cassiem said.

His daughter Wagheeda feels her father's trial was unjust be-

cause her father had been in detention for two and a half years before being sentenced to another six years.

"He had 24 charges

against him but was only found guilty of one. It was ridiculous," Wagheeda said.

"I was praying a lot during the trial, telling

myself that they can detain people, kill people and sentence people but victory is certain."

Jazier feels it could have been worse.

"His sacrifice is very small if you take into consideration that people are in jail for 20 years," Jazier said.

"According to Islam we must stand up against oppression.

Just before he was sentenced, Achmat Cassiem left a message for all people faced with separation from their families. This is what he said:

"Be steadfast in what you support. This government is trying to break us down but they won't get it right. Our struggle is embedded in our country."

Thandi Modise: woman guerilla free after 8 years

The release on 12 November of Thandi Modise, the first trained ANC woman guerilla to be imprisoned, highlights the plight of South Africa's women political prisoners.

Thandi was sentenced to eight years of imprisonment under the Terrorism Act in 1980. She was 21 years' old at the time, and the mother of an eight-month old baby girl. The father of her child, Moses Nkosi, was sentenced with her to five years' imprisonment.

Thandi was born in Vryburg and left South Africa in 1976, in the wake of the Soweto uprising. She joined the ANC in Botswana and did her guerilla training in Tanzania and Angola.

Underground guerilla

Early in 1978, Thandi returned to South Africa as an underground guerilla fighter. She remained operational for more than a year and a half before being arrested in October 1979 and detained in solitary confinement.

Although Thandi was five months pregnant at the time of her arrest she was refused pre-natal care.

During her trial she told the court that after her detention she was interrogated by the security police at John Vorster Square and was repeatedly hit when she refused to answer questions.

Death threats

She said during her detention she was ordered to dig a hole in the ground, given a gun and told to shoot herself. When she refused, a security police captain placed the muzzle of the gun against her forehead and threatened to pull the trigger.

Thandi said the need for human company while in solitary confinement had almost driven her to suicide. She was about to kill herself when she felt the baby kicking in her stomach. By the time she was finally brought to court, in April 1980, her daughter had been born.

Women in prison

Many women are undergoing similar experiences to Thandi. Since 1976 there has been an increase in the number of women sentenced for their involvement in the struggle for liberation.

Women like Theresa Ramashamola, who is sitting on death row waiting for the outcome of her appeal, Marion Sparg, sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, Barbara Hogan, 10 years and Ruth Gerhardt, who was recently refused conditional release.

In Cape Town, Farieda Khan is serving six months for being a member of the ANC. Greta Apelgren, former UWC student, was sentenced to 21 months in 1987 for her role in a car-bomb blast with Robert McBride, who was given the death sentence.

Awaiting trial

Jenny Schreiner and Lumka Nyamza have been held for more than a year while they wait for their trial to begin in February next year.

They have recently been joined by Gertrude Fester, executive member of the United Women's Congress.

Women have not been given special privileges in detention, on trial, in prison and on death row.

Many have been tortured, assaulted and sexually harassed. Recently Elizabeth Bani of the Eastern Cape died in detention.

"Why we joined the ANC"

In the Supreme Court in Cape Town a trial is coming to an end. It is a trial which has captured the imagination of thousands of people, as 14 young men unfold the reasons for joining or supporting the African National Congress.

Seven of them have stood in the witness box and told the court their life stories - their youth under apartheid laws and the repression they faced which forced them to reach the conclusion that assisting the ANC was the only way they could free their people.

1985 was the turning point for all of them. As the police moved into the townships and the youth defended themselves with barricades and stones, a few people were committed enough to take the next step to defend themselves.

Some formed mobile units (small groups of people willing to defend their against the police) and others left the country to join the ANC and receive military training.

Most of the trialists attended the University of the Western Cape where they got their first taste of politics - and police brutality.

Ashley Forbes said: "In 1984 the State started to expose its iron fist and our campus was occupied by the police. Initially I felt helpless every time I saw the police assault the students.

"I saw that the State had a monopoly of force and I didn't know what to do about it. I saw a girl being shot at the pool with a rubber bullet in her face.

"I was shot a number of times by the police, only because I wanted to exercise my democratic right to have a meeting to discuss the tricameral parliament."

All the trialists had experience in community organisations, and felt the frustration of having legal avenues of protest being gradually closed after the declaration of the state of emergency.

Grassy Park teacher Leon Scott became involved in civic, youth and trade union organisations. He said: The state of emergency curbed many activities of the people's organisations.

"I didn't see any hope anymore."

It was 1985, when the youth took to the streets in running battles with the police that the trialists took the course of action which led to their detentions and charges of terrorism.

21-year-old Nicklo Pedro changed his views on non-violent action to overthrow the state at the height of the 1985 uprising.

"My practical experience with the police on campus changed my mind," Nicklo said. "When the police shot at us, I couldn't still have an intellectual debate about what I had to do. I just picked up a stone and threw it at the police."

The next stage in their involvement was the decision to start mobile units, to assist in co-ordinating defence against police brutality.

Ashley Forbes and Peter Jacobs left the country and went to Angola where they were trained in military tactics.

For the Muslim trialists, the police desecration of the St Athans Road and Park Road mosques sparked off their anger and drew them closer to the ANC.

"This event had a great effect on the Muslim community," Ashraf Karriem said.

"The police shot teargas into the mosque and then came in with their boots on and beat people. Then while people were fleeing the police killed Abdul Friddie. After that incident I came to the conclusion that the people's right to violence was justified. I came to realize that the armed struggle was an important part in resisting the state."

Ashraf's evidence was backed up by Moulana Faried Essack who told the court that it was incumbent on all Muslims to fight against oppression, even to the extent where they take up arms.

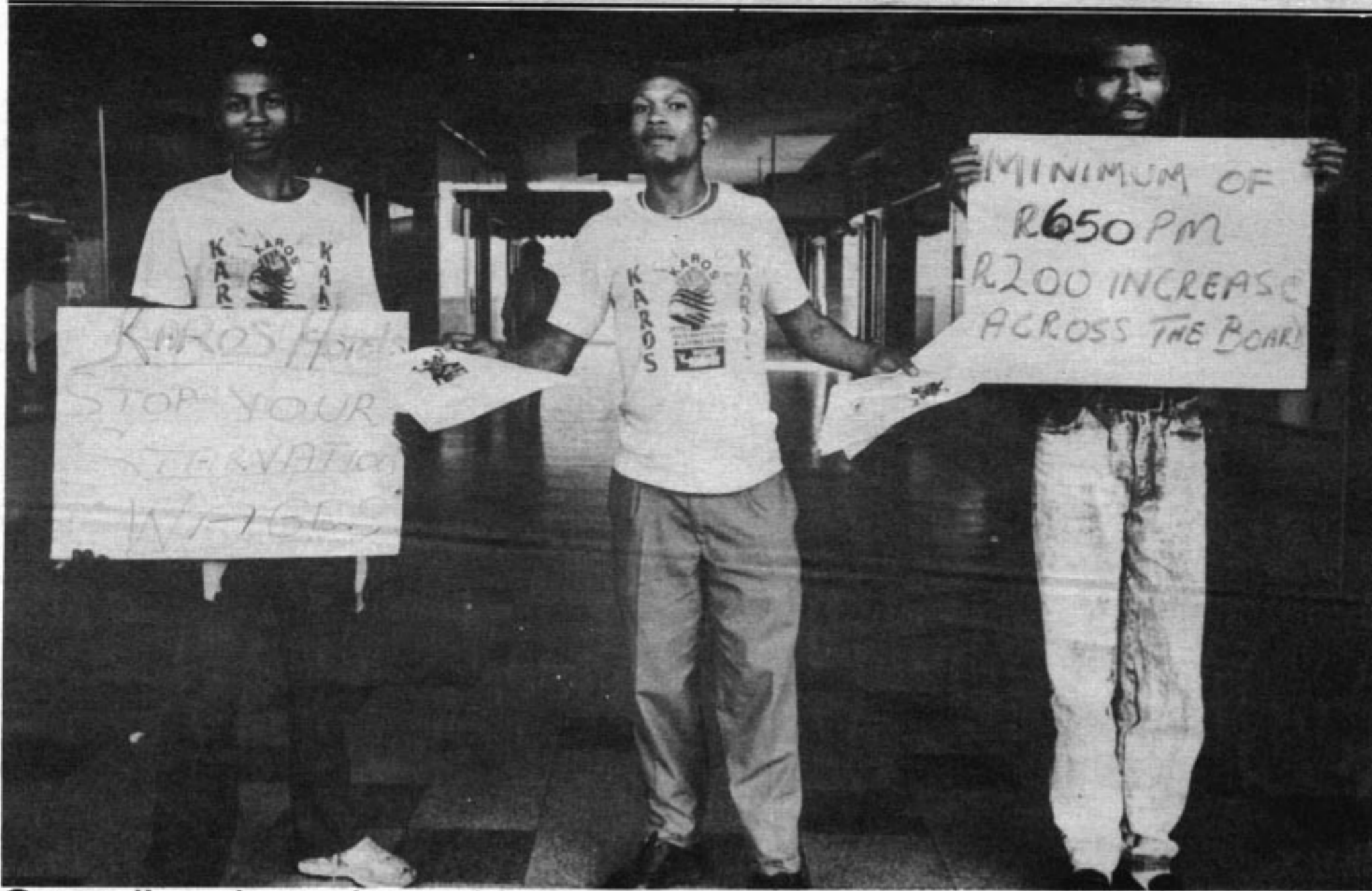
The trial is drawing to a close. Within the next month, these 14 young men will be sentenced to years in jail, for their commitment to a free South Africa.

Peter Jacobs summed up their attitude when he said: "Until it is no longer necessary I will remain a member of the movement."

"When the police shot at us, I couldn't still have an intellectual debate about what I had to do. I just picked up a stone and threw it at the police."

Nicklo Pedro - treason trialist

LABOUR NEWS LABOUR NEWS LABOUR NEWS



On strike since June, Karos workers continue the fight for the...

Right to protest

used delaying tactics. They claimed that the workers were not South African citizens.

The court is now deciding whether the case will continue.

Similar tactics were used by management when the 26 workers from the Red Arrow and Navaho Spurs took their case to the industrial court.

The judge decided that the case would continue.

An attempt by the 62 workers from Cape Gas to solve the matter at a Conciliation Board failed.

This was because the bosses refused to reinstate them. Their case will be heard next month in the Industrial Court.

The workers still meet at Community House. Although they have been without work for so long they are determined to continue the struggle.

At the Karos hotels including the Arthur's Seat in Sea Point, workers have been on strike for several months.

The strike follows the dismissal of workers who stayed away on June 16 and a wage dispute.

At the Arthur's Seat there have been many confrontations between the workers and management which sought an interdict to prevent workers from demonstrating on the premises.

Workers now demonstrate outside the hotel.

Although the strike has been so long and there have been many attempts to intimidate the workers, they are determined to continue their battle until management reinstates all the workers and raises wages.

VIVA COSATU

After nearly six months the Western Cape workers dismissed after staying away from work on June 5, 6 and 7 are still fighting to get their jobs back.

They were dismissed after taking part in the three days of na-

tional protest against the Labour bill called by Cosatu.

There are three groups of workers seeking reinstatement. Two are from the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (Ccaawusa) and one from the

Chemical Workers Industrial Union (CWIU).

The 96 workers from the Townhouse and Vineyard Hotels took their case to the industrial council but this did not solve the dispute.

Management insisted that the union agree that if the workers were reinstated, in case of retrenchment they would be the first to go.

The case then went to the industrial court where management

FAWU battles Bokomo CWIU to take

on Mobil, Shell

The Food and Allied Workers Union (Fawu) is in dispute with a number of Bokomo plants.

In Atlantis, Epping, Malmesbury and Worcester workers are demanding a wage increase of R35 but the company has only offered R25. Fawu intends applying for a conciliation board hearing.

Fawu has also de-

clared a dispute at Atlantis, Epping, Malmesbury and Duens bakery over the unfair dismissal of Rochelle Leeds, a shopsteward at Atlantis.

Fawu says the company is practising "Union bashing".

Workers at Atlantis have been given warnings and then told the warnings will be withdrawn if they resign from the union.

Many shop stewards have been threatened with dismissal.

They are told that they are "puppets of the union" because they refuse to accept the bosses' wage offer.

Foremen and supervisors are trying to get workers to sign an acceptance offer of the last wage offer even though negotiations are still continuing. Workers are told if

they do not sign they will not get back pay.

Similar claims of "union bashing" were made last month when a Bokomo subsidiary company, Today's Frozen Food, retrenched over 100 workers in Atlantis in what the company called a "rationalisation drive".

The Chemical Workers Industrial Union (CWIU) is to take industrial action against multinationals, Shell and Mobil Oil. This follows a refusal by the companies to compromise with CWIU which earlier declared a national dispute with all the major petroleum companies.

In addition to other demands, CWIU demanded that negotiations take place on an industry-wide national level.

While Caltex, BP and Sapref agreed to compromise, Shell and

Mobil is maintaining a hardline attitude.

A spokesperson for CWIU said this showed the hollowness of the liberal image which the companies portray. "While they present themselves as trying to meet their social responsibilities, they fail to address their workers' demands", he said.

CWIU workers will vote about action this week. Other members of the union are considering solidarity action.

More than 2000 hospital workers on strike

More than 2 000 workers downed tools on three occasions at Groote Schuur Hospital in the past month.

After the first two work stoppages, representatives of the workers who belong to the Health Workers Union met with the Director of Medical Services to present their demands.

These included:

* A minimum wage of R800. some workers receive as little as

R260 a month.

* Workers be given permanent status after three months. There are some workers with 40 years' service who are still regarded as temporary. This means they could be dismissed at any time and they do not qualify for benefits of permanent staff.

* A 40 hour working week. The week is at present 44 hours but some workers work as many as 50 hours without overtime pay.

* Three months maternity leave.

* The right to join the union of their choice. the hospital only recognises the Public Servants' League.

* To be covered by the Labour Relations Act instead of the Public Servants Act which does not give workers the right to strike.

The director agreed to reply within two weeks. after three weeks no reply was received so

the workers again downed tools.

They were joined by workers at four peninsula hospitals - Conradi, Avalon, Woodstock and Somerset.

Workers at other hospitals were on stand by to join the protest action which ended when the director agreed to again meet with the workers.

At the meeting workers were told that they would receive a backdated increase in addition to

the 15 percent given to all public servants. The workers are still waiting for details.

The director said the other demands were being considered and a report was being compiled.

The union says that the workers' militant action has shown the authorities they mean business. Workers would not hesitate to undertake further action.

LABOUR NEWS LABOUR NEWS LABOUR NEWS

A great year for GAWU



Garment workers are feeling enthusiastic about their union's new image and the victories they have won in taking forward the Living Wage Campaign, when they gained an increase of 57% in the Western Cape, maternity leave and paid holidays on May Day and June 16.

Clothing bosses this year got a big surprise. Garment workers were no longer meek and mild employees.

Instead they were wearing red and yellow living wage T-shirts and voicing militant demands.

Much of this change is a result of the transformation undergone this year by the Garment and Allied Workers Union (Gawu).

Previously regarded

as a "sweetheart" union, Gawu this year flexed its muscles in a series of militant struggles.

In six months Gawu won a minimum wage increase in the Western Cape of 57 percent. In Natal the increase was 40 percent.

Shift workers got a 12,5 percent allowance and women, who form the bulk of garment workers received 6 months maternity leave and a guarantee they could return to

work.

The union also won June 16 in the Cape and Mayday in Natal as paid holidays.

The agreements, reached after lengthy negotiations with bosses, are the highest in the history of the industry and one of the top ten wage increases in the country this year.

They were reached after a strong "living wage" campaign which included the union's first ever mass

rally attended by about six thousand people. In Natal over 10 000 workers went on strike forcing bosses to agree to their demands.

Earlier in the year Gawu won another victory.

Employers in the Western Cape, faced with protest action by workers, agreed not to implement controversial clauses of the Labour Relations Amendment Act.

This year has also seen a restructuring of

the 102 000 strong union so that workers can play a more active role and it can be truly seen to be a workers' body.

Not all campaigns are national.

At a local level a campaign was launched to demand that a foot bridge be erected over Vanguard Drive next to Athlone Industria.

Workers had complained that the road is dangerous and many people are killed while

trying to cross over. The council agreed to build the bridge but only next year.

The Athlone Local is demanding that it be built now since thousands of workers "dice with death" daily on their way to work.

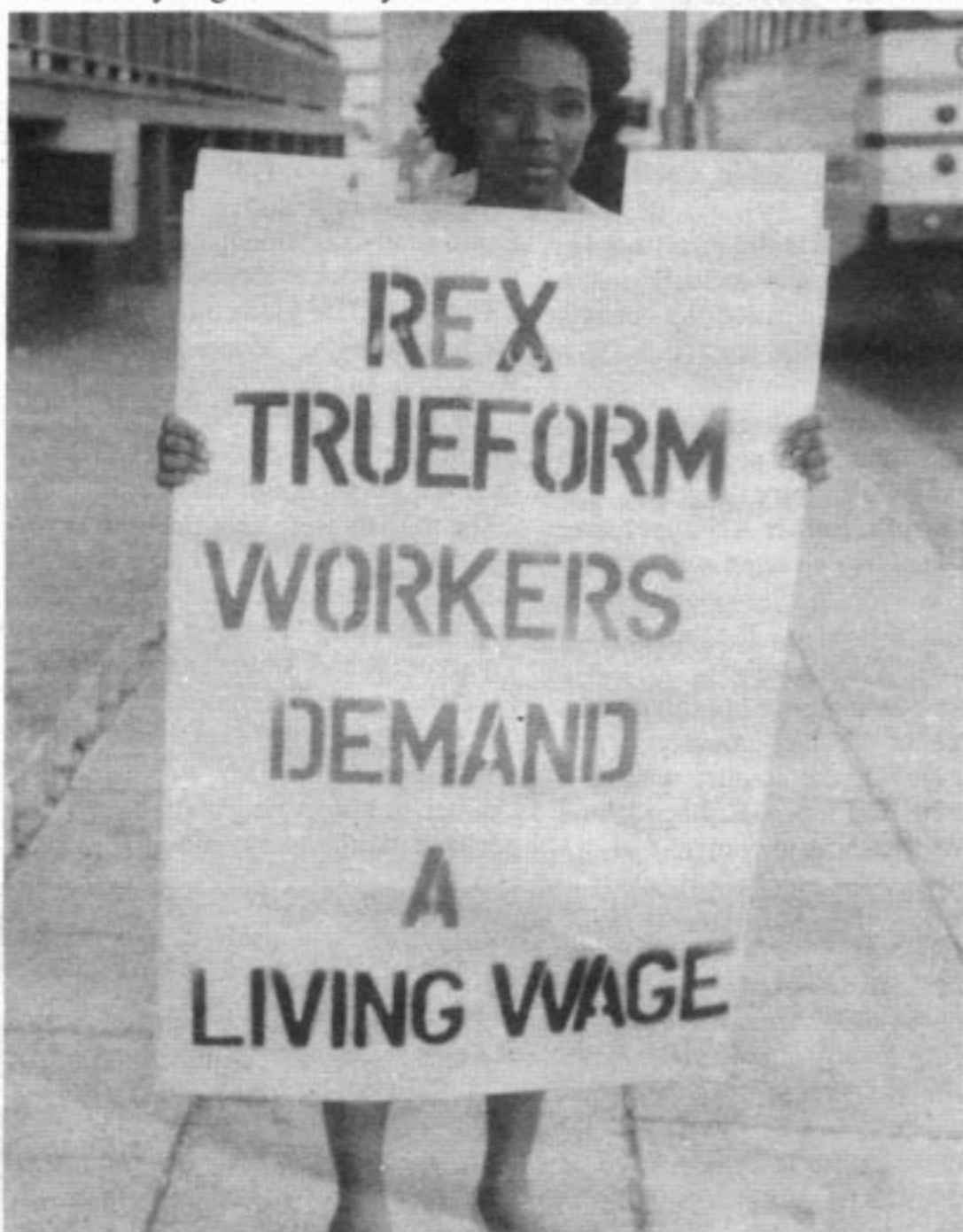
This year's victories are only a beginning.

Next year, Gawu intends to continue its fight for a living wage.

It will concentrate especially on the Eastern Cape where wages are at "poverty level".

The union will also fight for a decrease in working hours and longer holiday leave as well as one industrial council so that negotiations can be industry wide on a national level.

There will be more emphasis on recreation and culture with the union fielding sports teams and hosting cultural activities.



Garment workers have shown their determination to struggle for their rights this year, making Gawu stronger than ever.

Community to take action against bus companies?

A spokesperson for the Bus Owners' Association whose members increased their fares last month, said that they had asked police to investigate an alleged threat to boycott six bus companies. The companies are Motalas, Blue Lines, Khoncoshe, Broadway, Chilwans and Transkei Express.

Many people in the Western Cape are reportedly dissatisfied with the R10 increases announced by the companies, which operate between Cape Town and the Transkei and Ciskei.

The spokesperson said the increases were "a sensitive issue".

Talks between the companies and the Transport Co-ordinating Committee (TCC) reached a deadlock last month.

The TCC, formed by several community and worker organisations after an increase last year, demanded that increases be limited to five rand.

The increases were seen as a breach of faith by the TCC after the companies last year agreed not

to increase fares unilaterally.

Last year's agreement between the committee and the companies was reached after the community investigated alternative transport in protest against the increases.

Blue Line signed a written agreement with TCC. The other companies later publicly agreed to the committee's demands.

These included:

- That companies accept their accountability to the community and the elected committee.
- All changes, including fare increases, to be discussed with the committee.
- Bus fares to be reduced with halfprice fares for children, pupils and students.
- Hire charges for community needs to be reduced.
- Passengers to be transported to their villages.
- Passengers to be insured.
- All lost tickets to be reissued.
- Bus workers to form joint committees.

LABOUR NEWS LABOUR NEWS LABOUR NEWS

grassroots comment

As 1988 draws to a close, the people of South Africa wait with bated breath. The release of Nelson Mandela and his Rivonia comrades has never been closer.

The struggles of our people, and the crisis of the apartheid regime, are forcing PW Botha to open his jails.

Everywhere Botha goes people demand Mandela's release. Mrs Thatcher says she won't come to South Africa unless Mandela is freed. Buthelesi says he will not join Botha's apartheid council unless Mandela is released.

Swiss bankers say that they will not lend Botha the money he desperately needs until Mandela is free.

It is the struggle of the people of South Africa that has made Mandela's release the decisive question for Botha.

Botha does not want to release our leaders.

He knows that a free Mandela will continue the fight for liberation.

Mandela will call for the release of all prisoners of apartheid.

He will call for the unbanning of his organisation, the African National Congress, and all others restricted by the regime.

He will demand that the regime negotiate the transfer of power in South Africa to the majority.

And he will unite and mobilise our people as never before.

Although Botha knows that Mandela will make life very difficult for the apartheid regime, he has very little choice but to release him.

Every one of us who has joined the struggle against apartheid must remember that it is our efforts that have freed Mandela.

If we had not made it clear in our struggles that Mandela is our leader, and that we will not rest until he is free in a free South Africa, the regime would have happily let him die in jail. Mandela's release will be a great victory for the people, and a defeat for Botha.

All his 'reforms' have not made the people forget Mandela. But we must not let Botha relax after releasing our Rivonia leaders.

We must intensify the struggle and press home our demands:

- release all political prisoners and trialists and allow the return of exiles
- unban the ANC and all restricted organisations
- withdraw the SADF from our townships
- lift all restrictions on freedom of speech, assembly and information
- strip 'homeland' authorities of their powers
- lift the state of emergency



Nelson Mandela is a household name not only in South Africa, but internationally as well. As excitement over his expected release builds up, very little is written about the events which surrounded his arrest and trial.

Even less is known about those who were tried, and went to jail with him. Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Elias Mtsosaleli, Raymond Mhlaba, Andrew Mlangeni, Govan Mbeki and Dennis Goldberg were also sentenced to life imprisonment with him in December 1964.

All except Mbeki and Goldberg are still being held at Pollsmoor. Mandela has indicated that he will not be released without his comrades.

The men were known as the National High Command and they were charged with sabotage and with attempting to cause a violent revolution in the Republic through banned persons and organisations and assistance to military units in other countries.

The state alleged that the trialists plotted the overthrow of the government at a farm called Lilliesleaf near Rivonia.

In 1961 Mandela was elected onto the National Action Council which was to organise mass demonstrations beginning with a national strike to demand that the government call a national convention.

"All strikes by African people are illegal, the person organising such a strike must avoid arrest. I was chosen to be this person and consequently I had to leave my home and my family and my practise and go into hiding to avoid arrest."

Mandela took on the challenge to organise the strike even though it was illegal. He was forced to leave his home

and disappear underground.

He travelled round the country, keeping in touch with organisations, and managed to stay ahead of the police.

The media called him the "Black Pimpernel" and hundreds of families throughout the country offered him shelter. A warrant of arrest was issued for Mandela.

On December 16, simultaneous sabotage attacks on government installations announced the formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

"As a result of government policy, violence by the African people had become inevitable."

Mandela left the country illegally in January 1962 on a tour of Africa to gain support for the armed struggle in South Africa. He returned in June and went to Rivonia where his comrades had established a base for the armed struggle.

On Sunday August 5 Mandela, disguised as a chauffeur, drove out of Durban and was stopped at a roadblock where and his companion Cecil Williams, were arrested.

The two were held at the Pietermaritzburg police station and security police arrived later and identified the "chauffeur" Nelson Mandela, the Black Pimpernel.

Mandela appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrates Court on August 16 charged with leaving the country illegally.

Walter Sisulu, former ANC secretary general, was also charged with incitement. His lawyer, Joe Slovo, argued that they should be tried together but the two trials were held separately.

Mandela was sentenced to three years imprisonment for incitement and two years for leaving the country without a passport. He was sent to Robben Island - a taste of what was to come.

Walter Sisulu was sentenced to six years but disappeared underground after he was allowed bail.

During Mandela's time in prison Winnie was served with a banning order which prevented her from travelling to see him. Later she was charged with breaking her banning order, but was allowed to see Mandela on July 13 - the day after the historic Rivonia arrests.

The police drove to Rivonia in a bakery van and a dry cleaners van. They found 16 people including Walter Sisulu, whom they had been hunting for months.

The men went quietly, realising it was the end.

Ahmed Kathrada, former general secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, refused to be handcuffed but they were forced onto his wrists.

Among those taken from Rivonia under the 90-day detention law were Govan Mbeki, Lionel Bernstein, Dennis Goldberg, BA Hepple, a Johannesburg advocate, artist Arthur Goldreich, his wife Hazel and Dr Hillard Festerstein. After the raid police said they had found many documents, a radio transmitter and other evidence.

The police had made other arrests, including bringing Mandela back from Robben Island to Pretoria.

The trial opened at the Palace of Justice in Pretoria on October 9 1963. Mandela was accused number one.

The trialists were charged with sabotage with attempting to cause a revolution in the Republic through a conspiracy of banned persons like Oliver Tambo and Joe Slovo and banned organisations - the Communist Party and the African National Congress.

The prosecutor Mr Percy Yutar, claimed in his opening address that "the accused deliberately and maliciously

plotted and engineered the commission of acts of violence and destruction throughout the country directed against the offices and homes of state and municipal officials, as well as all the lines and manner of communications".

He said the purpose of the alleged actions were to bring "chaos, disorder and turmoil" to the Republic, which would be aggravated by the operation "of thousands of trained guerrilla warfare units deployed throughout the country in various areas by local inhabitants as well as specially selected men posted to such areas".

Their combined operations, ac-

I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.

According to the state, would lead to "confusion, violence, insurrection and rebellion" followed by an armed invasion of the country by military units of foreign powers.

The state said the accused planned to set up a provincial revolutionary government to take over the administration and control of the country.

Members of Umkhonto we Sizwe the state said, were recruited from followers of the ANC who were prepared to die. MK was under the political guidance of the National Liberation Committee, representing all the banned organisations in South Africa and controlled and directed by the so-called High

Command.

The state said the accused bought the farm Lilliesleaf and rented it to Arthur Goldreich for R100 a month and he moved in with his wife and children.

The Goldreich's employed "indoor and outdoor Bantu staff" who "gave the outward appearance that the grounds were being used for innocent and legitimate farming purposes. They were required to regularly sell the produce of the land to neighbours in the vicinity and even to the staff of the local police station".

The outbuildings were occupied (according to the state) by Mandela, who called himself David, Sisulu who was referred to as Allah and Kathrada who used the name Pedro.

Other residents included Mbeki (known as Dhlamini) and Raymond Mhlaba, Dennis Goldberg (called both Williams and Barnard), Bernstein and Slovo were allegedly regular visitors.

The state said that Rivonia had been a focal point of the ANC and the Communist Party and that the National High Command operated from there.

The prosecutor spoke of the Mandela Plan which proposed area committee-like structures throughout the country.

The state said that the National High Command had established a complete radio transmitting set known as the Freedom Radio from which Sisulu broadcasted a message to his followers after meeting with Mbeki.

The prosecutor said the High Command had been promised

military and financial aid from African and some overseas countries.

Motsosedi and Mlangeni were said to be the prime recruiters of

"We had no doubt that we had to continue to fight. Anything else would have been abject surrender. Our problem, my lord, was not whether to fight but how to fight."

"We of the ANC had always stood for a non-racial democracy, and we shrink from any action which might drive the races further apart than they already were. But the hard facts were that fifty years of non-violence had brought the African people nothing but more and more repressive legislation, and fewer and fewer rights. MK guerrillas.

The state alleged that Mame, near Darling in the Cape, had been used as an initial training station for the recruits. Goldberg allegedly ran the training camp with Looksmart Solwande Ngude, who was described as the Cape Town leader of MK.

The state produced two anonymous witnesses called X and Z who were supposedly MK members who turned state witnesses. They admitted acts of sabotage, gave evidence against their comrades and said the ANC was an organisation which belonged to the Communist Party.

The state ended its case after five months, on February 29 1964.

The highlight of the defence case in the Rivonia trial was Mandela's speech from the dock.

He spoke about his background, about his youth and the stories of African warriors he was told by his elders.

He said he did not plan sabotage in a spirit of recklessness or because he had any love for violence.

Mandela outlined the ANC's fifty-year commitment to bring about change through peaceful means.

"For 37 years the ANC adhered strictly to a constitutional struggle," Mandela said.

"The government's answer was to introduce new and harsher laws, to mobilise its armed forces and to send saracens, armed vehicles and soldiers into the townships in a massive show of force to intimidate people.

This was an indication that the government had decided to rule by force alone, and this decision was a milestone on the road to Umkhonto.

"What were we, the leaders of our people to do?" Mandela asked. "How many more Sharpevilles could the country stand without violence and terror becoming the order of the day?"

The government left no other choice. It was only when all else had failed, when all channels of peaceful protest had been barred to us, that the decision was made to embark on violent forms of political struggle and to form Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Umkhonto was formed in November 1961. The affairs of Umkhonto were directed by a National High Command.

"Umkhonto had its first operation on the 16 December 1961, when government buildings in Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth and Durban were attacked.

"Had we intended to attack life, we would have selected targets where people congregated and not empty buildings and power stations."

Mandela's speech was followed by evidence of Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Elias Mtsosaleli and Raymond Mhlaba.

Each of them explained to the court the circumstances which motivated them to decide to take the step to the armed struggle.

"During my lifetime I have dedicated my life to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination and I have fought against black domination.

"I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities."

The Rivonia Trialists were facing the death sentence. They got life imprisonment.

The above information comes from "Higher than hope" compiled by Fatima Meer, published by Scotville



THE NATIONAL HIGH COMMAND WILL RETURN



grassroots comment

As 1988 draws to a close, the people of South Africa wait with bated breath. The release of Nelson Mandela and his Rivonia comrades has never been closer.

The struggles of our people, and the crisis of the apartheid regime, are forcing PW Botha to open his jails.

Everywhere Botha goes people demand Mandela's release. Mrs Thatcher says she won't come to South Africa unless Mandela is freed. Buthelesi says he will not join Botha's apartheid council unless Mandela is released.

Swiss bankers say that they will not lend Botha the money he desperately needs until Mandela is free.

It is the struggle of the people of South Africa that has made Mandela's release the decisive question for Botha.

Botha does not want to release our leaders.

He knows that a free Mandela will continue the fight for liberation.

Mandela will call for the release of all prisoners of apartheid.

He will call for the unbanning of his organisation, the African National Congress, and all others restricted by the regime.

He will demand that the regime negotiate the transfer of power in South Africa to the majority.

And he will unite and mobilise our people as never before.

Although Botha knows that Mandela will make life very difficult for the apartheid regime, he has very little choice but to release him.

Every one of us who has joined the struggle against apartheid must remember that it is our efforts that have freed Mandela.

If we had not made it clear in our struggles that Mandela is our leader, and that we will not rest until he is free in a free South Africa, the regime would have happily let him die in jail. Mandela's release will be a great victory for the people, and a defeat for Botha.

All his 'reforms' have not made the people forget Mandela. But we must not let Botha relax after releasing our Rivonia leaders.

We must intensify the struggle and press home our demands:

- release all political prisoners and trialists and allow the return of exiles
- unban the ANC and all restricted organisations
- withdraw the SADF from our townships
- lift all restrictions on freedom of speech, assembly and information
- strip 'homeland' authorities of their powers
- lift the state of emergency



Nelson Mandela is a household name not only in South Africa, but internationally as well. As excitement over his expected release builds up, very little is written about the events which surrounded his arrest and trial.

Even less is known about those who were tried, and went to jail with him. Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Elias Moseoaleli, Raymond Mhlaba, Andrew Mlangeni, Govan Mbeki and Dennis Goldberg were also sentenced to life imprisonment with him in December 1964.

All except Mbeki and Goldberg are still being held at Pollsmoor. Mandela has indicated that he will not be released without his comrades.

The men were known as the National High Command and they were charged with sabotage and with attempting to cause a violent revolution in the Republic through banned persons and organisations and assistance to military units in other countries.

The state alleged that the trialists plotted the overthrow of the government at a farm called Lilliesleaf near Rivonia.

In 1961 Mandela was elected onto the National Action Council which was to organise mass demonstrations beginning with a national strike to demand that the government call a national convention.

"All strikes by African people are illegal, the person organising such a strike must avoid arrest. I was chosen to be this person and consequently I had to leave my home and my family and my practise and go into hiding to avoid arrest."

Mandela took on the challenge to organise the strike even though it was illegal. He was forced to leave his home

and disappear underground.

He travelled round the country, keeping in touch with organisations, and managed to stay ahead of the police.

The media called him the "Black Pimpernel" and hundreds of families throughout the country offered him shelter. A warrant of arrest was issued for Mandela.

On December 16, simultaneous sabotage attacks on government installations announced the formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

"As a result of government policy, violence by the African people had become inevitable."

Mandela left the country illegally in January 1962 on a tour of Africa to gain support for the armed struggle in South Africa. He returned in June and went to Rivonia where his comrades had established a base for the armed struggle.

On Sunday August 5 Mandela, disguised as a chauffeur, drove out of Durban and was stopped at a roadblock where and his companion Cecil Williams, were arrested.

The two were held at the Pietermaritzburg police station and security police arrived later and identified the "chauffeur" Nelson Mandela, the Black Pimpernel.

Mandela appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrates Court on August 16 charged with leaving the country illegally.

Walter Sisulu, former ANC secretary general, was also charged with incitement. His lawyer, Joe Slovo, argued that they should be tried together but the two trials were held separately.

Mandela was sentenced to three years imprisonment for incitement and two years for leaving the country without a passport. He was sent to Robben Island - a taste of what was to come.

Walter Sisulu was sentenced to six years but disappeared underground after he was allowed bail.

During Mandela's time in prison Winnie was served with a banning order which prevented her from travelling to see him. Later she was charged with breaking her banning order, but was allowed to see Mandela on July 13 - the day after the historic Rivonia arrests.

The police drove to Rivonia in a bakery van and a dry cleaners van. They found 16 people including Walter Sisulu, whom they had been hunting for months.

The men went quietly, realising it was the end.

Ahmed Kathrada, former general secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, refused to be handcuffed but they were forced onto his wrists.

Among those taken from Rivonia under the 90-day detention law were Govan Mbeki, Lionel Bernstein, Dennis Goldberg, BA Hepple, a Johannesburg advocate, artist Arthur Goldreich, his wife Hazel and Dr Hillard Fosterstein.

After the raid police said they had found many documents, a radio transmitter and other evidence.

The police had made other arrests, including bringing Mandela back from Robben Island to Pretoria.

The trial opened at the Palace of Justice in Pretoria on October 9 1963. Mandela was accused number one.

The trialists were charged with sabotage with attempting to cause a revolution in the Republic through a conspiracy of banned persons like Oliver Tambo and Joe Slovo and banned organisations - the Communist Party and the African National Congress.

The prosecutor Mr Percy Yutar, claimed in his opening address that "the accused deliberately and maliciously

plotted and engineered the commission of acts of violence and destruction throughout the country directed against the offices and homes of state and municipal officials, as well as all the lines and manner of communications".

He said the purpose of the alleged actions were to bring "chaos, disorder and turmoil" to the Republic, which would be aggravated by the operation "of thousands of trained guerrilla warfare units deployed throughout the country in various areas by local inhabitants as well as specially selected men posted to such areas".

Their combined operations, ac-

I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.

According to the state, would lead to "confusion, violence, insurrection and rebellion" followed by an armed invasion of the country by military units of foreign powers.

The state said the accused planned to set up a provincial revolutionary government to take over the administration and control of the country.

Members of Umkhonto we Sizwe the state said, were recruited from followers of the ANC who were prepared to die. MK was under the political guidance of the National Liberation Committee, representing all the banned organisations in South Africa and controlled and directed by the so-called High

Command.

The state said the accused bought the farm Lilliesleaf and rented it to Arthur Goldreich for R100 a month and he moved in with his wife and children.

The Goldreich's employed "indoor and outdoor Bantu staff" who "gave the outward appearance that the grounds were being used for innocent and legitimate farming purposes. They were required to regularly sell the produce of the land to neighbours in the vicinity and even to the staff of the local police station".

The outbuildings were occupied (according to the state) by Mandela, who called himself David, Sisulu who was referred to as Allah and Kathrada who used the name Pedro.

Other residents included Mbeki (known as Dhlamini) and Raymond Mhlaba. Dennis Goldberg (called both Williams and Barnard), Bernstein and Slovo were allegedly regular visitors.

The state said that Rivonia had been a focal point of the ANC and the Communist Party and that the National High Command operated from there.

The prosecutor spoke of the Mandela Plan which proposed area committee-like structures throughout the country.

The state said that the National High Command had established a complete radio transmitting set known as the Freedom Radio from which Sisulu broadcasted a message to his followers after meeting with Mbeki.

The prosecutor said the High Command had been promised

military and financial aid from African and some overseas countries.

Motsoaledi and Mlangeni were said to be the prime recruiters of

"We had no doubt that we had to continue to fight. Anything else would have been abject surrender. Our problem, my lord, was not whether to fight but how to fight."

"We of the ANC had always stood for a non-racial democracy, and we shrink from any action which might drive the races further apart than they already were. But the hard facts were that fifty years of non-violence had brought the African people nothing but more and more repressive legislation, and fewer and fewer rights. MK guerrillas.

The state alleged that Mame, near Darling in the Cape, had been used as an initial training station for the recruits. Goldberg allegedly ran the training camp with Looksmart Solwande Ngude, who was described as the Cape Town leader of MK.

The state produced two anonymous witnesses called X and Z who were supposedly MK members who turned state witnesses. They admitted acts of sabotage, gave evidence against their comrades and said the ANC was an organisation which belonged to the Communist Party.

The state ended its case after five months, on February 29 1964. The highlight of the defence case in the Rivonia trial was Mandela's speech from the dock. He spoke about his background, about his youth and the stories of African warriors he was told by his elders. He said he did not plan sabotage in a spirit of recklessness or because he had any love for violence. Mandela outlined the ANC's fifty-year commitment to bring about change through peaceful means. "For 37 years the ANC adhered strictly to a constitutional struggle," Mandela said. "The government's answer was to introduce new and harsher laws, to mobilise its armed forces and to send saracens, armed vehicles and soldiers into the townships in a massive show of force to intimidate people. This was an indication that the government had decided to rule by force alone, and this decision was a milestone on the road to Umkhonto. "What were we, the leaders of our people to do?" Mandela asked. "How many more Sharpevilles could the country stand without violence and terror becoming the order of the day?" The government left no other choice. It was only when all else had failed, when all channels of peaceful protest had been barred to us, that the decision was made to embark on violent forms of political struggle and to form Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Umkhonto was formed in November 1961. The affairs of Umkhonto were directed by a National High Command.

"Umkhonto had its first operation on the 16 December 1961, when government buildings in Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth and Durban were attacked. "Had we intended to attack life, we would have selected targets where people congregated and not empty buildings and power stations."

Mandela's speech was followed by evidence of Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Elias Moseoaleli and Raymond Mhlaba.

Each of them explained to the court the circumstances which motivated them to decide to take the step to the armed struggle.

"During my lifetime I have dedicated my life to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities."

The Rivonia Trialists were facing the death sentence. They got life imprisonment.

The above information comes from "Higher than hope" compiled by Fatima Meer, published by Scotville

THE NATIONAL HIGH COMMAND WILL RETURN



These are your rights



Superstar musicians, Peter Gabriel and Tracey Chapman spoke out for human rights at a press conference before playing for free at the Amnesty concert in Harare

On December 10, 1948, the United Nations adopted its Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It was to serve as a guideline to all of humanity on the fundamental rights of all people. The Nationalist government is one of the few in the world which refuses to sign the Declaration. Looking at some of the rights contained in the declaration, it is not surprising that the apartheid regime refuses to recognise them: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood".

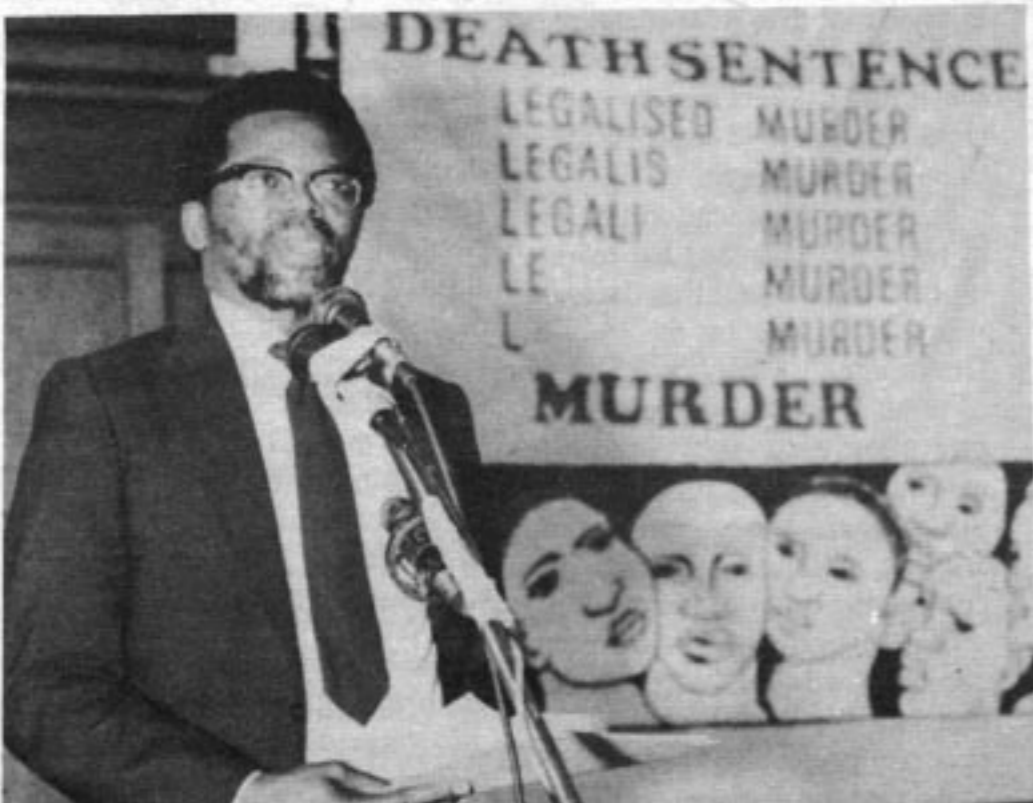
The entire constitution of the Nationalist Party, on which all apartheid laws are based, violates this right. Apartheid is a complete denial of the equality and dignity of all people. "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person". "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment". "All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law". "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile". South Africa is ruled by fear and terror. 30 000 people have been

detained in the last 3 years alone. There are presently more than 1000 detainees in South Africa, of whom between 80 and 100 are alleged to be children. Hundreds of former-detainees have alleged that they were tortured. Steve Biko, Neil Aggett and Peter Nchabeleng are among the more than 70 people to have died in detention. "No one shall be arbitrarily denied his nationality". "Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state". Through their Bantustan schemes, the apartheid regime has tried to deny millions of South Africans their citizenship. The Group Areas Act and continued influx control deny freedom of movement and residence. "Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion". By banning organisations, newspapers and books, and interfering with the churches pursuit of the gospel, the apartheid regime violates these rights. "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers". The hundreds of press restrictions, the banning of publica-

tions and the closing down of papers like New Nation, South and Weekly Mail systematically denies these rights. "Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association". The banning of the African National Congress and South African Communist Party, the restrictions on the UDF and other organisations, the banning of meetings and action against "illegal gatherings" are all violations of the Declaration of Human Rights. "Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children". Apartheid education is racist and unequal. It teaches black children to be slaves and white children to be masters, and promotes racism and division. Parents have no control over what their children are taught in South Africa. "Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable con-

ditions of work and to protection against unemployment". "Everyone has the right to rest and leisure". "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance". "Everyone has the right to form and join trade unions". Nearly 4 million South Africans are jobless. Many of them are homeless and hungry. Workers are forced to accept starvation wages, while bosses make huge profits. Hundreds of babies die every year of malnutrition and hunger. And the Government is now trying to tie the hands of the trade unions who fight against these evils. "Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage (one-person-one-vote)". Instead of free elections and one-person-one-vote, there are apartheid shams. Organisations are banned and leaders imprisoned. South Africa is ruled by a white minority Government - the majority of people have no real vote. This is a violation of the Declaration of Human Rights. The apartheid regime has not signed the Declaration of Human Rights, because measured against it, their system is a crime against humanity. The rights contained in the Declaration are echoed in the Freedom Charter. Many people's organisations have said that the Freedom Charter is South Africa's own Declaration of Human Rights. While the world celebrates the 40th anniversary of the declaration on December 10, South Africans will resolve to continue the struggle for those rights.

Abolish the death sentence!



Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa spoke at the launch of the Nadel campaign against the death sentence

The National Association of Democratic Lawyers (NADEL), has launched a campaign for the abolition of the death penalty in South Africa. At a packed public meeting at the University of Cape Town, Dr Allan Boesak, Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, Dullah Omar and others spoke of how the death sentence is used to achieve the political aims of the nationalist govern-

ment. Dr Boesak said that the death penalty had become a political tool to silence those who oppose the government in South Africa. Father Mkhathshwa said that the death penalty is not just form of punishment in a country where the laws are fundamentally unjust and people are not equal. The chairperson of Nadel, Advocate Pius Langa, said the campaign wanted to

make the point that every individual has the right to life. The meeting decided that the life stories of all the people who have been hanged in South Africa and those of people on death row at the moment, must be recorded. Several messages of support were read from organisations including the Muslim Judicial Council and the Black Sash.

December 16: Heroes Day...

The battle continues

"The time comes in the life of any nation when there remains only two choices - submit or fight. That time has now come to South Africa. We shall not submit and we have no choice but to hit back by all means in our power in defence of our people, our future and our freedom." This short statement introduced a new era in South African history and politics. The statement was released simultaneously with sabotage attacks throughout South Africa on December 16, 1961. It marked the arrival of the armed wing of the African National Congress - Umkhonto we Sizwe (the Spear of the Nation). Like many South African anniversaries, December 16 has differing significance and meaning to different sectors of the community.

According to the government, December 16 marks the Day of the Vow, the anniversary of the boer army's defeat at the hands of the Zulu army at the Battle of Blood River. To many others, December 16 is known as Heroes Day. Today the battle continues in South Africa. The army has changed from the Zulu forces to the forces of the African National Congress. Official figures indicate that the number of attacks in South Africa in 1988 have already overtaken figures for previous years. In 1986 there were 231 attacks by ANC cadres inside South Africa. This year, in September alone, there were more than 200 blasts.



After PW promised that removals were over, residents of Port Nolloth and Tentedorp

Live in fear of eviction

Port Nolloth is a small town in Namaqualand, about an hours drive from the Namibian border on the West Coast.

Africans are not allowed to live in Port Nolloth or anywhere else in Namaqualand because there is no official Black Group Area.

The nearest township is in Upington, about 550 kilometers away.

This is the legal position.

The reality is that there are 400 African

people living in two squatter settlements just outside Port Nolloth.

Tents

The people of Bloukamp and Tentedorp live in tents and shacks on a salt pan.

They have constant problems with wind sand and water, but want to remain there.

Since the beginning of this year, the people of Bloukamp and Tentedorp have been living in fear of being evicted.

The Port Nolloth Municipality is determined to get rid of

them.

The people's story

This is how the people of Bloukamp and Tentedorp tell their story:

"We hear that we are being removed, to where we do not know.

"We have been in Port Nolloth for a long time, from 1978 upto now.

"When we first came to Port Nolloth we were jailed by the police for contravening the influx control laws and the group areas act.

"We were fined

many times, sometimes paying up to R50.

"Life was very difficult for us so we fled to Noordoewer in Namibia in 1984.

Namibia

"We stayed there until 1986 when we were told to leave because we belonged to South Africa.

"The army and Namibian police forced us to leave.

"We crossed the river and stayed at Vioolsdrif in an open space.

"In May we got permission to move back

to Port Nolloth.

"From the beginning of this year the Port Nolloth Municipality has been trying to get us to leave.

"We have tried to fight for our rights in court and in March we were given permission to stay here for another six months.

Court

"At the beginning of September we received notices from the municipality telling us that they will go to court to get permission to remove us from Port Nolloth on

19 September.

"They say they will bring the CPA and the police to help move us.

Influx control

"When influx control was abolished in 1986 we thought we could live anywhere in South Africa."

The residents of Bloukamp and Tentedorp have been mobilising support for their struggle.

They have asked local businesses to sign a petition calling for them to be allowed to stay.

Most businesses

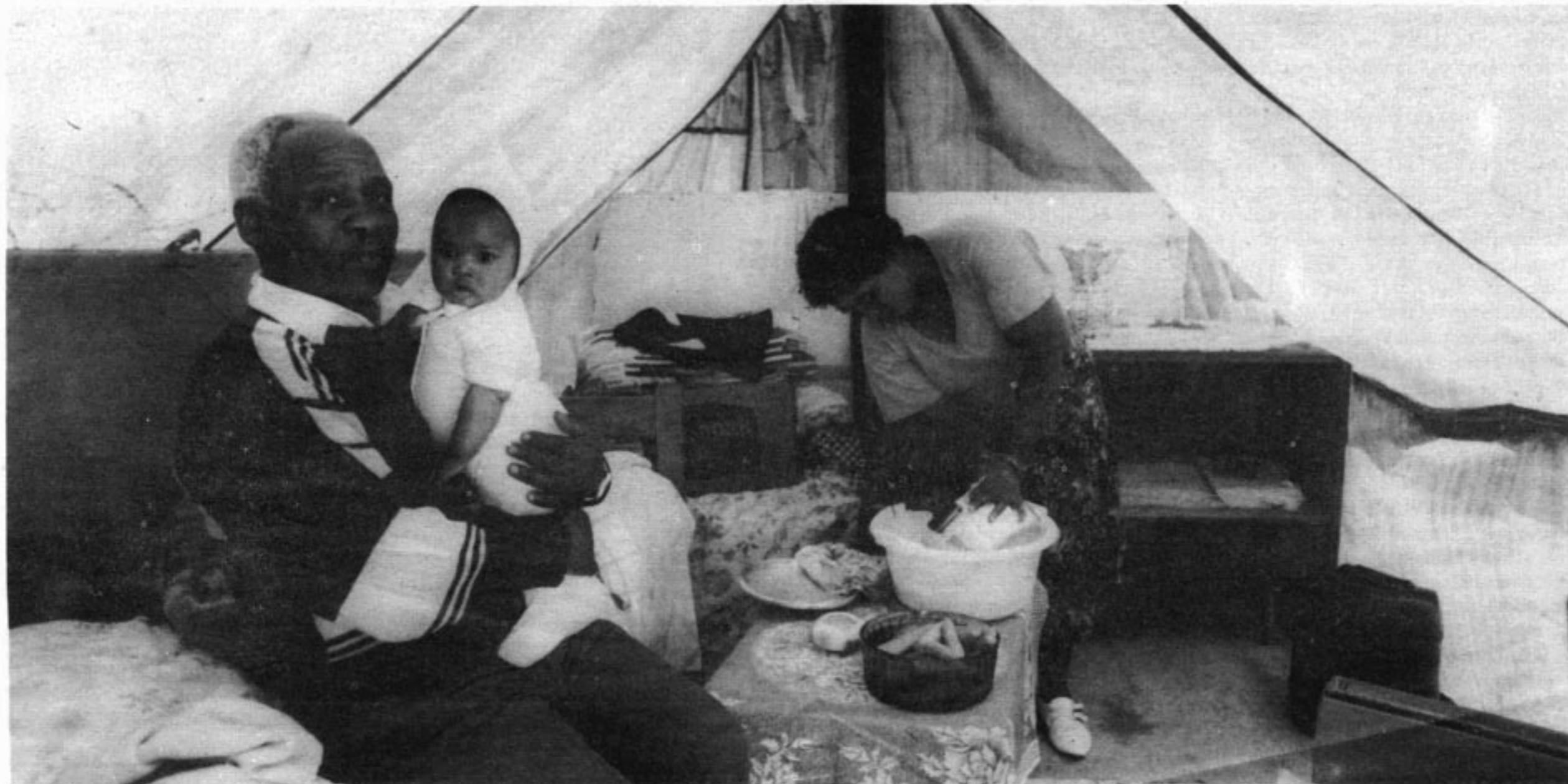
signed the petition with the exception of seven.

Support

There has also been support from other communities in Port Nolloth.

Rev. Allan Boesak and Archbishop Tutu have both spoken at solidarity services in Tentedorp.

In application by the municipality of Port Nolloth to have the people evicted, judgement was postponed.



"The people here are still determined to demand proper housing. We have no water and no toilets. The administration can develop this place very easily if they want to."



Mr Benjamin Mvinbile and his 'loved one': Many of the shacks are covered with stickers saying "Don't Vote" and "We want houses not community councillors".

Building a future on Brown's farm

On a Saturday afternoon at the Brown's Farm squatter community in Philippi, the noise of chopping and hammering fills the air.

People there are building a future, building shacks as flimsy as the Administration Board promises which brought them there.

Bare bottomed children chase skinny dogs under the watchful eye of the electrical pylons which divide the camp in two.

Mothers and teenagers escape the noonday heat of the sweltering shacks to plait hair and catch up on weekend washing.

The community at Brown's Farm moved in at the end of last year under the leadership of Christopher Toise, after they were driven out from Portlands Cement last year.

"The people here are still determined to demand proper housing," said Mr V George, one of the squatters.

"We have no water here and no toilets. The Administration can develop this place easily if they wanted to."

Brown's Farm was intended for industrial development. Last year the Administration Board offered to make 5 000 plots available for housing.

The plots were never given and no services have been provided for the thousands of people living there.

Mr Benjamin Mvinbile, 56, is determined to stay at Brown's Farm, despite harassment from the authorities.

His shack, in the middle of the camp, is spotless and large enough to accommodate him and his wife.

"I came to Cape Town as a migrant worker in 1955 and worked at hotels for many years," he said.

"Then I worked for SPH Scaffolding and they deduct R6 from my

wages to live in their hostel."

In 1959 Mr Mvinbile's brought his wife from the Transkei to Cape Town to join him.

She was not allowed to live with him in the hostel. "The whites called my marriage a very rude name," he said.

"They said it was common, because I was married in the Xhosa way. My wife is my loved one, how could they expect me to live without her."

Mr Mvinbile's shack in Brown's Farm is much larger than the two-meter space given to him at the hostel.

"It was no bloody good," he said. "I could only fit a bed in and nothing else."

Two weeks ago, Mr Mvinbile was woken up early in the morning by police who had come to raid Brown's Farm.

They did not give a reason for the raid, and after searching his shack, left without taking anything.

Crossroads squatter leader Johnson Ngonbongwana, who was responsible for driving the Brown's Farm squatters from Crossroads, was with the police.

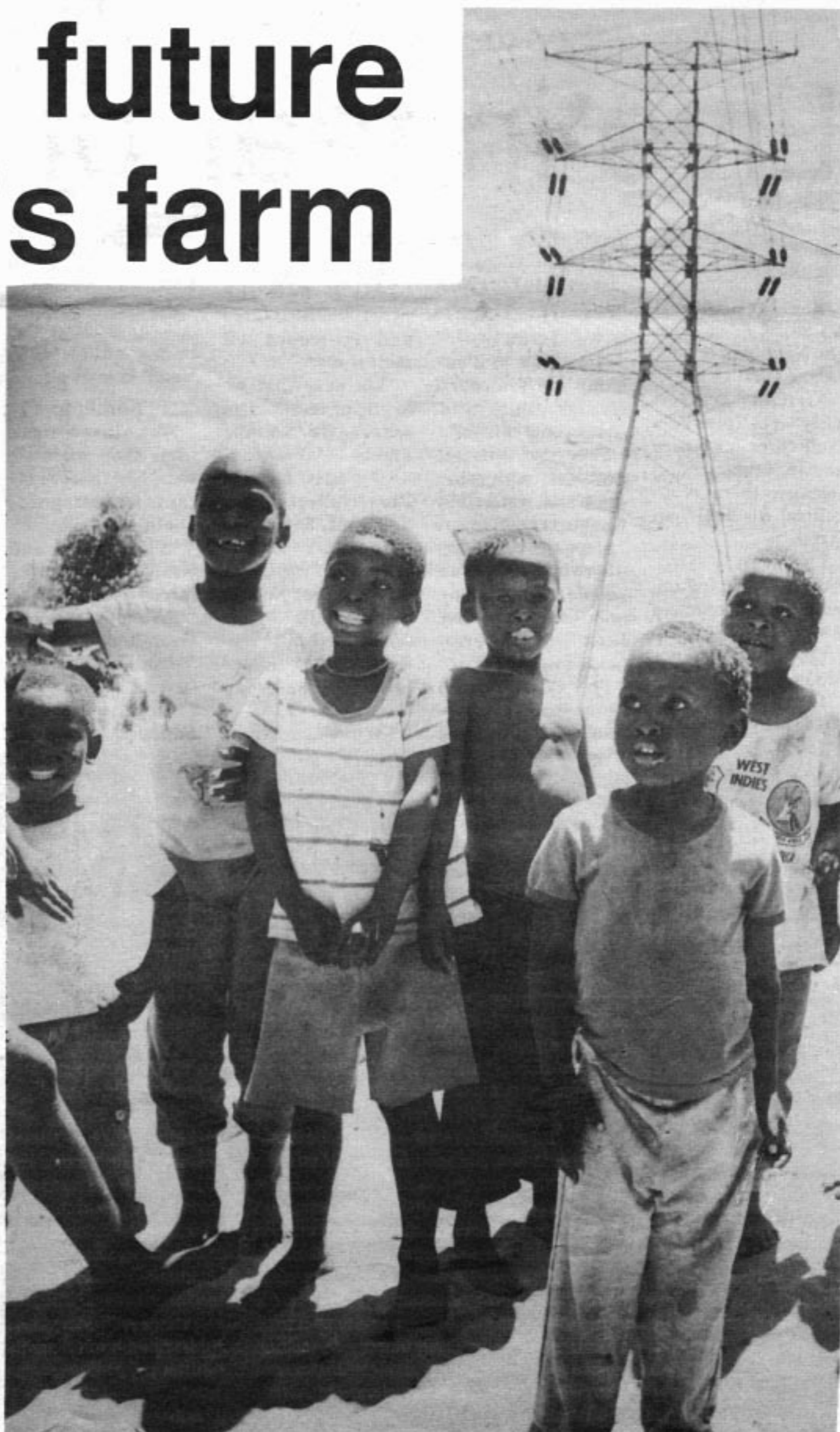
Mr Mvinbile says he will not let the police harass him into leaving Brown's Farm.

"Jan van Eck said we won't have to move," he said. "He is a good man as far as I'm concerned."

The major problem for squatters at Brown's Farm is the lack of toilets and water. Residents have to walk more than two kilometers to reach the nearest tap.

"The government wants to force us to give them the number of people living here," Mr Mvinbile said.

"We said they could have the numbers when they bring us water and toilets."



Children play beneath the pylons which run through the property

Talking to the movement

From October 7 to October 10, sixty-nine South African delegates, including 10 from the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) and 10 from the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC), met with the ANC in Lusaka. This was not the first group of South African to meet the ANC, nor will it be the last. But what made this group different was that they were the largest black delegation ever to meet with the ANC. Grassroots spoke to Yunus Karriem, NIC executive member, on the "Lusaka Talks."

G.ROOTS: Why did Indians, as a constituency, feel they had to meet with the ANC?

YUNUS: Three factors combined to make the meeting possible and this determined the nature of the delegation. Firstly it was felt that all sorts of constituencies had met with the ANC, but not Indians. Secondly, the ANC was very interested to meet with an all-Indian group. But the most important factor was the Indian government's concern that the Indian community was too uninvolved in the democratic movement. They intervened by making the meeting with the ANC possible.

ROOTS: Can you tell us a bit more about why it was necessary that an Indian delegation meet with the ANC.

YUNUS: There are a number of things which make the Indian community different and determine why they have to be organised as a constituency. One of these is the deep-rooted conser-

vatism among Indians. Another is that very few Indians regard themselves as "African".

They do not have a strong sense of non-racialism. When we say that Indians have to be organised as a sector, this does not mean that we're ethnic. All it means is that we recognise that they have to be drawn into the national democratic movement around issues that immediately affect them.

And this is not in contradiction of the strategies of the broader congress movement.

ROOTS: What was the nature of the delegation?

YUNUS: There was agreement between the Indian Congresses, the Indian government and the ANC that the South African group should not consist of only progressive people.

As such we had 10 persons each from the Natal Indian Congress and the Transvaal Indian Congress and the rest of the group consisted of housewives, small traders, church ministers and

even a candidate standing in the municipal elections! The ANC had a very high-profile delegation - among them were Thabo Mbeki, Joe Modise, Steve Tshwete, Joe Slovo, Jaqueline Molefe, Alfred Nzo, Chris Hani and Gertrude Shope.

ROOTS: What were the issues discussed?

YUNUS: Well we looked at a whole range of issues. We discussed the role of the Indian people and the Indian Congresses, the question of democracy, the armed struggle and soft targets, disinvestments and sanctions, the cultural boycott and religion.

Then in the open sessions we discussed the role of the ANC and the South African Communist Party (SACP), and we also looked at a Post Apartheid South Africa.

You understand that it is very difficult to tell you exactly what came out of the discussions. But there is one aspect which I think

should be made clear. And that was the question of soft targets. Our delegation openly criticized this method and asked the ANC to explain what was happening.

The ANC response was honest. They said that the ANC was fundamentally opposed to attacks on soft targets and that this had been made clear at a National Executive Meeting a few weeks earlier.

What concerned them though, was the fact that some of these attacks were not Umkhonto We Sizwe's, but elements inside the country who wanted to discredit the ANC.

Furthermore, while strongly critical of the attacks on civilian targets, they said they could understand the frustrations which lead to this.

Our group, I think, was relieved at the clarity and frankness of the answer. We left those sessions and discussions in absolute agreement on two things.

The one was that the South African government is in a desper-

ate crisis and secondly, that the ANC is indispensable to the future of South Africa.

ROOTS: Could you tell us how the delegation feels since the meeting with the ANC?

YUNUS: I think the everyone was impressed with the range of ANC contacts internationally. It is really regarded as a government in exile. It has 33 missions ... there are more countries in the world that the ANC can go to, that the Pretoria government cannot.

I, personally, was struck by the calibre and sophistication of the ANC delegation, male and female.

Perhaps the emotional and intellectual impact of the ANC was summed up by a Lenasia trader when he said, "You know, these white MP's, well I really think that they should go to Lusaka to meet with the ANC... to train how to be politicians and leaders."



Getting by with a little help from her friends... Last week a certain Mrs Steyn and her family of Mitchells Plain were evicted from their home for not paying rent. No sooner had the furniture been moved out of the house, than some concerned members of the community arrived to carry it all back in again. They said that they refused to just stand by and watch Mrs Steyn be left homeless and destitute and that they were determined to resist evictions in the area.

Don't be tricked by City Council

The Advice Office Forum has warned tenants in City Council areas to expect a form in their letter boxes calling on them once again to decide on a new rent formula.

The formulas caused an outcry in the Peninsula a few months ago when tenants were given an option between two choices.

Both options would not have benefitted the rent payers.

The formula was condemned because it was too complicated for even the Council workers at rent offices to understand.

"Now the Council is going to send letters to 27 000 tenants in the next week asking them to choose a formula before the end of January," an AOF worker said.

"It is a trick they are using to send letters out over the festive season. People need more time to decide, at least until March."

The Forum worker said the language in the form was too complicated for people to understand.

"We challenge the Primary Local Authorities to tell us what their involvement is," he said.

"We expect that the newly-elected councillors must be paid and there will be rent increases in the near future."

For an honest opinion on which formula is best, tenants are urged to contact their local advice offices and civic organisations.

ALLCAPE PROPERTIES
Tel: 47-0171/2

The homes and business people"

- Property sales
- Property development
- Property repair and maintenance
- Property finance
- Property management
- Insurance

76 Victoria Road, Woodstock, 7925
F.A. Onia, M.S. Jackson, Dr. A. Pillay

WESTDENE BOOKSHOP

FOR PROGRESSIVE
BOOKS & LITERATURE

18 Main Road,
RONDEBOSCH

Tel.: (021) 689-4112

TOPS FOR QUALITY



TOPS FOR TASTE

Al-Amien Halaal

MANUFACTURERS OF
QUALITY COLD MEATS

- POLONIES
- SPICED BEEF
- BURGER PATTIES
- FRANKFURTERS
- VIENNAS
- MEAT SPREADS
- SAUSAGES
- RUSSIANS

Tel: 637-8155/6

P.O. BOX 162 GATESVILLE
MASLOMONEY RD. OFF EBRAHIM WAY, ATHLONE IND 2

Social workers get organised

Progressive social workers in the Western Cape have launched the Social Workers Forum to address issues faced by social workers and to make their work more relevant to the communities they serve. About 250 people attended the launch of the Forum at the University of the Western Cape where UWC academic, Marie MacDonald spoke of the challenges social workers were faced with in today's society.

Ms MacDonald said the time had come for social workers to decide which side they are on in a situation of political, economic and social change.

"The state's policy of 'own' and 'general' affairs is affecting the work of social workers, while at the same time community organisations are being formed are state repression is the order of the day," said Ms MacDonald.

The state is trying to control social workers and the programmes they work in. They ask for sensitive information about communities before they will agree to subsidize projects, she said. She

quoted one example where social workers had been asked to report political activity in their areas to the Department of Co-operation and Development. This means that the government want social workers to become counter-revolutionary agents, she continued.

The attempts by social workers to assist unemployed or retrenched workers in the rural areas are being severely hampered by state repression, according to Ms MacDonald. She also condemned the state's attempt to privatize health care as a shirking of responsibility.

She concluded that social workers have to realise that they cannot be neutral in this situation and must try to integrate their political values into their working lives.

The new Social Workers Forum will look seriously at ways in which social workers can resist state attempts to force them to spy on communities they serve and try to gain support for non-racialism and democracy among social workers.



Speakers at the launch of the Social Workers Forum



The luxury tourbus of the "other side tour" looks out of place against the background of Crossroads squatter camp. Athlone businessman Ally Khan has launched a tour of the Cape Flats to take tourists to the "shopping metropolis" of Gatesville and Mitchell's Plain. He doesn't, however, tell them anything about the circumstances which led to Mitchell's Plain or Khayelitsha.

Bus tour deceptive

An Athlone businessman, Mr Ally Khan, best known for the carnivals and festivals he organizes, has launched a tour of the 'other side' of the Cape Flats for tourists.

Mr Kahn says that he is 'not interested in politics', and only wants to show tourists that there are shopping centers in the Cape Flats where they can spend their money.

The tour begins in District Six, where the driver, points out the site where "Moslems used to bath once a week before going to church."

We moved on through Athlone, where 'Viva ANC' graffiti and 'UDF lives' caught our attention. No reference was made of this in the tour. When we passed the magistrates court and the police station, Mr Khan did not explain why it is necessary for these buildings to be

protected by barbed wire.

We were shown around the Urban Foundation's Uluntu Centre in Nyanga, where we saw the public library which has room for 250 people in an area housing at least 250000.

On we went through Gugulethu and Old Crossroads where we were shown the upgrading in progress. When we asked why we were only shown one side to Crossroads, Mr Khan said he had been advised by the South African Police on which routes to take.

For a tour which is meant to show tourists the "other side", nothing is shown of the poverty-stricken and apartheid-ridden South Africa which lurks behind the glossy tourist maps of Cape Town, and we ask what are you upto, Mr Khan?

Klipfontein construction angers Athlone residents

Bustling, lively Klipfontein Road is under re-construction. And for many Athlone residents this is not at all acceptable.

The re-construction of Klipfontein Road into a 10-lane freeway is not going down well. Residents and community organisations, held a meeting on 10 October to discuss the issue, and expressed anger and grave misgivings at the scheme.

A main cause of dissatisfaction is the fact that residents were not

officially consulted beforehand. It is felt that such a big road should not be built in the heart of a residential area. This causes not only practical problems, but political ones too.

Amongst some of the practical problems caused by the re-construction would be that crossing over for school children and elderly people would be dangerous; and since no shops exist on the north side of the road, this will force people to either cross ten

lanes to shop or to shop elsewhere.

The political reason behind the scheme was to divide the people - council-dwellers from landowners - one of the speakers at the meeting pointed out. "It is clear that the government wants to build two distinct identities in this area in keeping with the Regional Services Council (RSC) and Primary Local Authorities (PLA's) scheme.

They want to build a strong middle class on the Belgravia side of Klipfontein Road, that is, people with 2 or 3 votes against those living on the Bridgetown side who largely have only one vote."

The October 10 meeting, attended by the United Women's Congress (UWCO), Athlone Education Crisis Committee, Commtra, Thornhill Residents, Gleemore Civic as well as Belgravia Youth and Civic, came up with clear demands:

- * that the people, through their organisations, be properly consulted by Council;
- * that the road only be opened once the community's demands have been met or negotiated to its satisfaction;
- * that student organisations and PTSA's meet with Council to discuss scholar patrols, pedestrian crossings and bicycle lanes;
- * that a safe speed limit of 60

km/h be implemented;

* that the possibility of confining taxis to bus lanes be discussed with taxi associations.

The meeting made a call upon residents and community organisations in the area to join forces and unite in confronting the problem.

But, overriding the anger and doubt, is sadness that another symbol of the community is being taken away. Klipfontein Road and all it stood for, is to become just another freeway ... faceless and characterless.

Personalised Printing

Printing well done, has personality - it presents its subject crisply; it has beauty - charm. It holds your attention, and sells you the ideas which it presents. It is like a speaker with a message - a singer with a song; which is remembered long after the sound of the voice has gone.

For executing such effective printing Contact us at

Esquire Press (Pty) Ltd.

Angela Road, Athlone Industria 1
Telephone: 637-1260/1

HOLD IT!!

BEFORE YOU THROW THIS NEWSPAPER AWAY, HAVE YOU FILLED IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION FORM YET?

Grassroots Subscription Rates

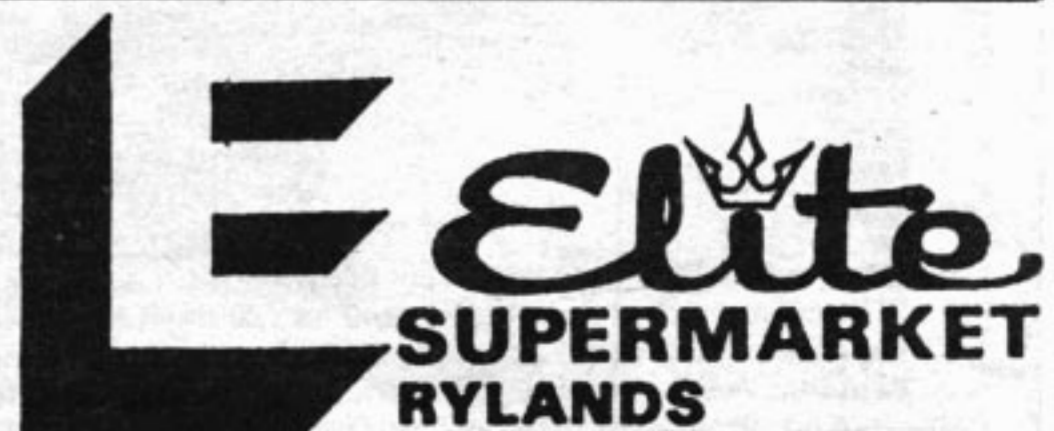
	Local	African	Overseas
Individuals:	R30,00	R35,00	R45,00
Institutions:	R35,00	R40,00	R60,00

P.O. BOX 1161, CAPE TOWN 8000

NAME:

ADDRESS:

POSTAL CODE:



klipfontein road, rylands estate athlone 7764

Tel.: 633-3316

**SHOP AT ELITE
IT MAKES CENTS**

ADVICE ADVICE ADVICE ADVICE ADVICE ADVICE ADVICE ADVICE

**HP:
What the
law says**

Christmas is around the corner and many of us would want to buy clothing for our children and furniture and other goods for the house. But because our wages are low and many of us are unemployed we are forced to buy our goods on HP. Buying our goods on HP is often a bad deal because the laws that concerns Hire Purchase have been made to protect the shop owners and manufacturers and not the people who buy the goods.

According to the Credit Agreement law:

1. Many salesman go from door to door and people sign agreements to buy goods at home. If you do this and decide that you don't want the goods, you can cancel the agreement within five working days. For example, if you bought the goods on a Friday or over a weekend, you must cancel the agreement by the following Friday. To do this you must write a letter to the company and register the letter. Say that you want to cancel the agreement and give the date on which you signed the agreement.

2. The deposit that you pay, or the goods that you trade in for the new item, must be 25 percent of the purchase price. If you paid a deposit less than this, or paid no deposit at all, then your agreement is illegal. You can demand your money back and return the goods.

3. Your monthly payments cannot be more than a quarter of your wages. If they are, the agreement is illegal. You can demand your money back and return the goods.

4. Your contract must say that you will finish with your payments within 42 months.

5. There are two types of contracts: One of which the ownership of the goods do not pass to you until they are fully paid for, OR, one in which the ownership of the goods does pass to you when you sign the contract. This means that if you run into difficulty with the payments, you can sell the goods to someone else to pay for it.

Remember to read everything very carefully before you sign it. If there is anything in the contract that you don't understand, ask your salesman to explain it to you OR go to your nearest advice office.

In our next edition we will look at the nasty side of the 'nice' salesman that came to sell us the goods. We will look at Repossession and our rights around it.



Here is a list of the Advice offices that you can go too if you need help with your Hire Purchase problem.

Atlantis Residents Association Advice office

Claudes building,
Westfleur Circle
Atlantis

Belhar Advice Office

Park Rite building
cnr heerengracht rd & Reiger ave
Belhar Ext. 13
Belhar

Bonteheuwel Advice Office

15 Town Centre
Bluegum street
Bonteheuwel

Elsies River Community Advice Office

54 Shamdol Building
Halt rd
Elsies River

Hanover Park Advice Office

Room no 5 Town Centre
Hanover Park

Heideveld Advice Office

Room no 4 Town Centre
Heideveld

Manenberg Advice Office

Catholic Church
Manenberg Ave
Manenberg

Woodstock Advice office

41 Community House
Salt River Rd
Salt River

Mitchell's Plain Advice Centre

Room 6b
Foschini Building
Town Centre
Mitchell's Plain

Logra Advice Office

New Terminus Building
Buck Rd
Lotus River



Over one hundred hungry adults and children are fed weekly by this soup kitchen in Parkwood. The kitchen was started by six women in the area, assisted by the Parkwood Ad-hoc Committee and NICRO, who wanted to do something about the terrible poverty in Parkwood.

**Cops and robbers
boere en bendes**

**youth speak about crime
die jeug praat oor misdad**

Stories van boere en bendes

"Lets make love not war"

To hell with Apartheid

Gee ons almal gelyste regte

Gee my 'n kans in die parlement"

The above is a quote from a book called Cops and Robbers / Boere en Bendes written by children and youth in Cape Town.

The book was put together by NICRO, an organisation dealing with crime prevention, which works ex-

tensively with youth.

Youth are the most vulnerable as potential victims and perpetrators of crime. To meet youth face to face, and to hear what they think about crime, NICRO organised a series of workshops with youth in communities, youth groups and institutions.

Those who attended the workshops wrote and drew pictures of what they feel about crime in South Africa. The introduction ex-

plains, "the opinions of the youth are largely hidden from public view.

"Most of our youth do not have access to formal channels of communication. Most of us therefore, remain unaware of what is contained in this silence."

The book gives children the space to say what they think and the recognition that their views are important, which is often not given to them

by adults.

The book is divided into sections, including one on "children's rights", "a society with no crime" and one on what laws they would change if they were the law makers.

The children are often able to state very clearly what is happening in our society.

Many of the solutions offered on crime prevention are simplistic, and tend not to consider the unemployment, poverty and

overcrowding in many areas, which are major contributing factors to crime.

However the responses are creative and are in many ways a call to be heard, to be taken seriously and to be responded to.

The book provides interesting reading and is an excellent tool for teaching children about crime.

The book is available from NICRO at (021) 47-4000 and from bookshops.

DRAGON GAS
2 VENTURA MATROOSFONTEIN
STOCKISTS OF LP GAS
FOR REFILLS
ELECTRICAL HARDWARE
GAS SPARES
PHONE: 932-1950
(EASI GAS)

**PRINCESS
WHOLESALEERS**
COME IN AND COMPARE OUR PRICES
RETREAT RD • RETREAT •
PO BOX 79, TOKAI • TEL 72 3084, 72 3742

MUKHTAR HIRING SERVICE
Hadjie Ebrahim Crescent, off Johnson Rd, Athlone Industria
Tel. 638 1186/7
The Hiring Specialist in: CROCKERY, CUTLERY, LINEN,
FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, KITCHENWARE,
CATERING EQUIPMENT, TARPAULINS, MARQUEES,
FRIDGES & STOVES ETC
WE CATER FOR ALL FUNCTIONS AT
COMPETITIVE PRICES
WE DELIVER AND COLLECT!

grassroots sport

Barbados v Combine 11: Cricket at its best

Barbados won all the trophies in Combine Cricket Association's competitions during 1987/88 cricket season.

The talented Barbados team will play the Combine eleven in a 45 overs match on 20 November at Johnston Road, Rylands Estate. Play will start at 10.00am.

Last season the Barbados star batsman, Mogamat Dollie scored the most runs in Combine. His brother Ebrahim, who is captain of the side, scored 10 runs fewer than him.

Barbados owes much of their success to veteran Sedick Conrad whose presence in the team has uplifted their morale.

In addition Barbados have acquired the services of Nazeem Smith a bowler of exceptional talent and electrifying speed.

In his two matches so far this season he has taken 18 wickets.

Another bowler who has instilled fear in batsmen is Manus Saydien with his barrage of short pitched deliveries.

Combine has

elected a very strong side in this match. They have batting up to number eleven.

Their captain Baboo Ahmed is extremely shrewd and a very keen competitor.

Hoosain Ahmed, Mahmood Ahmed and Suleiman Williams have all been amongst the runs and shown outstanding early season form.

Hoosain having scored 55 and 71 in one match this season.

He has played for the Western Province Board team a couple

of seasons ago and academic commitments caused him to be overlooked by the Provincial selectors.

He was a regular player in the Montrose team.

Goolam Hassen can also tear any attack to shreds if he regains his form of last season.

Everything points to an exciting game with Combine eleven having the distinct edge in batting.

Barbados on the other hand have a bowling attack that some premier teams would be proud of.



Lightbody Santos will be aiming to add the Osman's Spices Knockout Trophy to the League and Special Knockout honours to complete the Treble.

The Cape side will be relying on captain Duncan Crowie, his brother Desmond, and Donnie Ronnie to score the goals. However, much will depend on the safe hands of goalkeeper Andre Bronkhorst to keep the stylish Tongaat Crusaders at bay in the final challenge on 27 November at Curries Fountain.

COMBINE REWARD SPONSORS

Combine Cricket Association was established 12 years ago mainly for Sunday cricket. The Association has grown from strength to strength over the years to the extent that there are presently 14 teams participating in their competitions.

Combine, which is committed to non-racial sport, has clubs in Ocean View, Retreat, Grassy Park, Bridgetown, Cravenby Estate and Rylands participating in the 3 major competitions (League, Grand Challenge and Knockout).

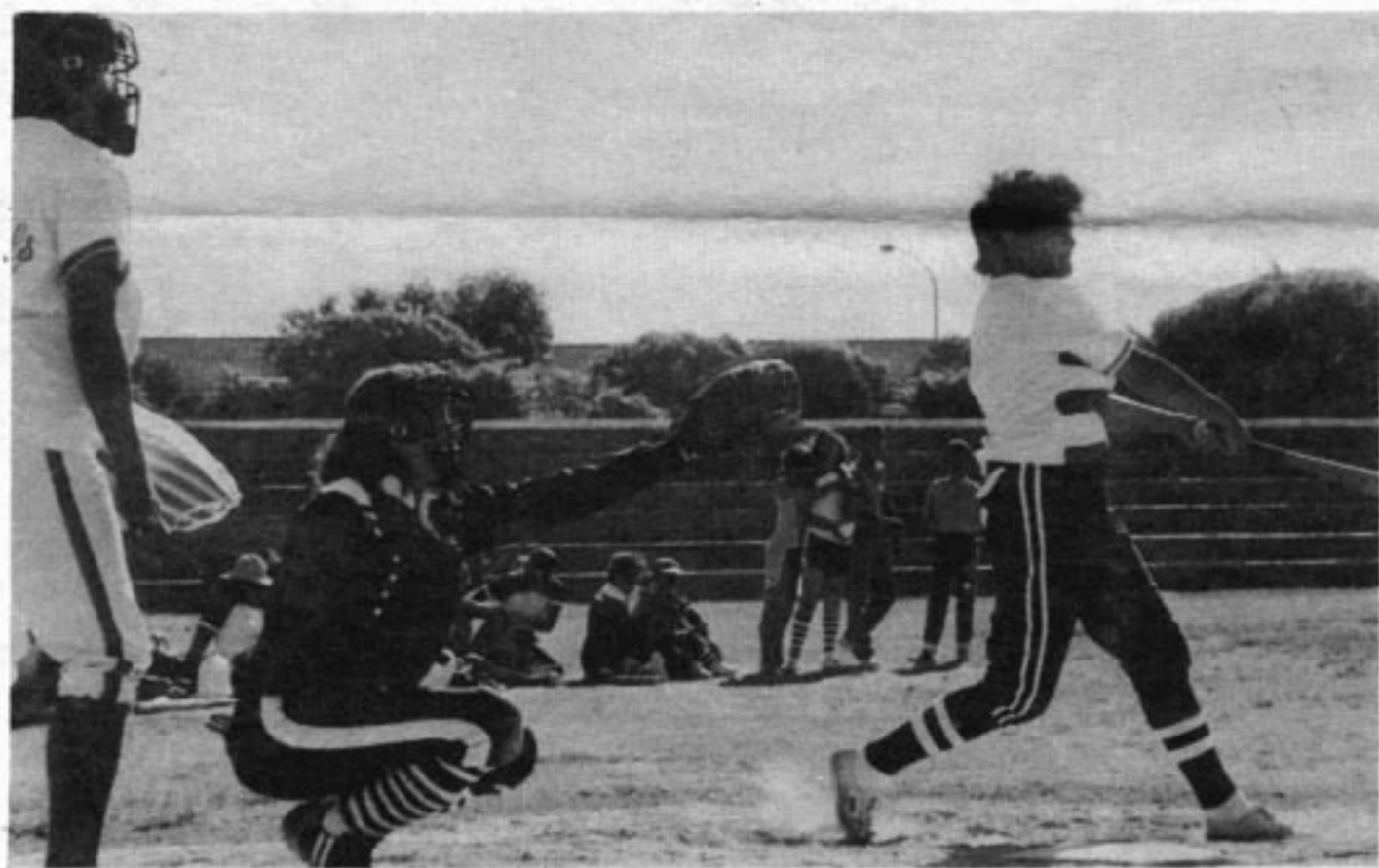
At a recent function of the Association, the Combine President, Ruknodien Dadarker announced that "Jetwings Travel and Dalvies Video Hire have unselfishly sponsored our

competitions."


Because of their generosity, he added, Combine's League competition shall be referred to as the Jetwings League and the Grand Challenge as the Dalvies Video Hire Grand Challenge competition from now on.

Mr Dadarker said that "Mr Mubashier Sayed of Jetwings delighted us with a full array of delectable strokes on the cricketing field and now has translated the runs to Rands.

He added that "Jetwings and Dalvies' contributions are incalculable and serve to maintain the spirit and enthusiasm of non-racial sport."



Rozanne Joshua of Michigan Softball Club bats for victory over Cougars in an A Division match at the Stephan Regan Sportsfield in Mitchells Plain. Looking on is Vanessa Duncan of Cougars and umpire Michelle Visagie



Elite
SUPERMARKET
RYLANDS

klipfontein road, rylands estate athlone 7764
Tel.: 633-3316

**SHOP AT ELITE
IT MAKES CENTS**

**ADVERTISE
IN THE
PEOPLE'S
PAPER**

PHONE
BENNY
at
637-1321
637-1332

POPPY'S

**MEAT
MARKET**

"the poor man's friend"

**"NOBODY BEATS
POPPY'S PRICES"**

RETREAT ROAD RETREAT. 7945 TELEPHONE 72-2272