

Bread price must not go up - UWO

'Increases will let us starve'

"THE Government is mad!" Mrs Koopman, a domestic worker from Sea Point exclaimed.

This was the reaction of many people when they heard that the price of bread had gone up.

The government has decided that the price of bread must rise. White bread now costs 53c, ten cents more than it used to. Brown bread costs 35c, six cents more than before.

FEED

This new increase is just one more of the many increases that we have to face today. Not only the price of bread has gone up. Busfares, sugar, milk, meat and clothing rise daily. GST has also increased.

But this latest increase will make it even more difficult for us to feed our families.

Most of us eat bread every day. The children take bread to school, and our working mothers and fathers take sandwiches to work for lunch. Even in the mornings, we eat bread with tea or coffee.

Many people buy two or three loaves of bread a day.

"My family will have to pay an extra R1,50 every week just for bread," Miss A Titus from Mitchell's Plain told us. "Will my wages



Guguletu children wave loaves of bread. This was the first delivery of bread to the townships after the riots in 1976. A clenched fist salute recalls the turmoil of that time.

go up by R1,50 per week?" she asked.

"Everything is so expensive. Where will I get the money?"

"Where will the money come from?"

"If I take it from the rent money, I will get thrown out. If I take it from the money for my electricity account, they will cut it. So what can I do?" Mrs

Martin from Facreton told us. "I will just have to buy less food."

Is this what most people will have to do? Mr September from Lavender Hill, thinks

differently. "We must fight this bread increase. We must show the government that we are angry about this. We must make them listen to us!"

"The price of food is always going up, but my wages stay the same. - Miss A Titus from Mitchell's Plain.



• This will affect us very badly - Mrs Martin from Facreton.



• They are overcharging us - Mr De Aar from Guguletu.



• Baie kinders gaan sonder brood en pap skool toe, want pryse is so duur! - Mrs Vigeling from Mamre.



• Ons moet involved raak in community organisasies om die ding te veg. Mr September Lavender Hill.



• The price of food is always going up, but my wages stay the same. - Miss A Titus from Mitchell's Plain.

THE price of bread has gone up! And the whole community is angry at this latest increase in food prices. The United Women's Organisation (UWO) has taken up the fight against this increase.

The following demands were drawn up by the UWO. Hundreds of people at a protest meeting approved the demands.

The UWO demands that:

1. The price of bread must not go up.
2. The bread subsidy must be increased by the government.
3. All basic foodstuffs must not be taxed. No GST must be paid on the food we cannot do without.
4. Free bread must be given to all primary school children, pensioners and the disabled.
5. All shops and supermarkets should make less profit on basic foodstuffs and Raymond Ackerman should keep his promise to sell bread below cost price.

See page three for full report of meeting

Action against new bill

THE people have reacted with anger to the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

A committee has been set up by more than 60 Civic, Trade Union and other organisations to stop the bill from becoming law.

So far the committee has had several meetings to plan action against the bill. A pamphlet has been brought out to show people the effects of the bill.

"This bill will cause much suffering for our people," speakers at a meeting to protest against the bill said.

"Together with the Presidents Council proposals this bill is clearly an attempt by the government to divide us."

Meanwhile the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Constitution has decided to put off its examination of the bill for some time. This means that there is little chance of it becoming law before 1984.

This is seen as an initial victory by those organising against the bill, and they are determined to re-double their efforts to have it scrapped completely.



Essay / art competition - page 10

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The truth about TB - page 8



Festival '82

wed oct 6 to sun oct 10

special supplement on sacos sports festival in this edition of grassroots

Festival '82

grassroots special on sacos sports festival

october 82

vol 3 no 8

A SHOW OF NON-RACIAL SPORTS UNITY

Saluting our sports people

SCHOOLCHILDREN practice at the Athlone Stadium for the gymnastada which will be a highlight of the Sacos Sports Festival from October 6 to October 10.



THOUSANDS of our sportsmen, women, officials and spectators from all parts of the country come together from Wednesday October 6 to Sunday October 10 to stage the biggest ever non-racial sports event in the history of the oppressed people – the Sacos Sports Festival 82.

Eighteen sports codes take part in the sporting spectacle to be held at various venues in the Peninsula. It begins with weightlifting and bodybuilding and ends at the weekend with a feast of soccer, rugby and cricket.

In all cases, it will be our best players in two teams – the Sacos and President's teams – who will compete against each other.

But this is more than a competition between two teams, it is more than a sports festival.

With so many of our oppressed sports people coming together under the banner of the South African Council of Sport (Sacos), it will be a show of non-racial sports unity never seen before in this country.

It will demonstrate that our sports people have resisted Government attempts to divide us through its apartheid laws.

It will show that Sacos with its policy of no normal sport in an apartheid society is growing in strength in spite of the authorities' attempts to smear and discredit the organisation.

And to our sportsmen and women, who have made so many sacrifices and have struggled so hard to keep sport alive, it will be a tribute to their dedication, sacrifice and hard work.

UN SENDS GREETINGS



"I have pleasure in extending our greetings. Pretoria is trying hard to break out of international isolation. Enormous amounts are spent on misleading propaganda.

But, when children are killed and maimed for demanding non-racial education, no honest person can claim non-discrimination in sport." Mr. Akporode Clark, chairman, United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid.



"We wish you every success. Your dedication and courage is well known. We eagerly await the day when you will participate fully in world sport." Mr. Abraham A Ordia, president, Supreme Council of Sport in Africa.

The Programme

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 6

WEIGHTLIFTING,
BODY-BUILDING

8 p.m.

Wittebome Civic Centre

THURSDAY OCTOBER 7

BILLIARDS AND
SNOOKER

8 p.m.

Witteboom Civic Centre

FRIDAY OCTOBER 8

GYMNASTRADA

7 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

Athlone Stadium

AMATEUR SOCCER

7.30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Athlone Stadium

PRO SOCCER

9 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Athlone Stadium

SATURDAY OCTOBER 9

ATHLETICS

10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Vygekraal Stadium

CYCLING

10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Vygekraal Stadium

VOLLEYBALL

11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Vygekraal Stadium

CHESS

10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Spra Hall

TABLE TENNIS

12 noon to 3 p.m.

Spra Hall

SQUASH

2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

S&S Squash Courts

SOFTBALL

12 noon to 3.30 p.m.

William Herbert

NETBALL

2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

William Herbert

TENNIS

2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

William Herbert

BASEBALL

2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

William Herbert

SWIMMING

2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Wynberg Swimming Pool

DARTS

4.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Spra Hall

MEN'S HOCKEY

7 p.m. to 10.15 p.m.

Athlone Stadium

GYMNASTRADA

8.15 p.m. to 8.45 p.m.

Athlone Stadium

RUGBY

8.45 p.m. to 10.15 p.m.

Athlone Stadium

SUN OCT 10

CRICKET

10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Turfhall Park

Housing cutback means.....

Loss of jobs for building workers



THE government's cut-back in spending on sub-economic housing will create hardship not only for the thousands of families in Cape Town that need housing, but also for the hundreds of workers in the construction industry.

These workers stand to lose their jobs when the building firms' contracts expire.

Already, more than 2000 workers at Ilco Homes, Besterecta and Model Development, the three companies that have been building houses at Mitchell's Plain and New Crossroads have been laid off.

Thousands more will lose their jobs at the

end of the year when the Mitchell's Plain contract expires.

Many of these workers get no protection from being laid off without notice and without loss-of-job pay.

At Besterecta, 200 women lost their jobs about a month ago. These women were not told they had been laid off until they arrived at work one Monday morning.

They said they were not allowed to clock in. The site manager told them they had been retrenched the previous Friday.

Although they had always had Unemployment Insurance deducted from their pay, they did not get issued

with unemployment cards.

They also complained that although they were doing labourers' jobs, they were being paid only 50 cents an hour. The minimum wage for workers in the building industry is R1,20 an hour.

Because these women do not have a strong trade union to negotiate with management, they had to go to the Industrial Council in the Building Industry to ask them to help.

At Ilco Homes about 1500 workers have been laid off in the last few months. For many, there is little hope of finding new employment.

Many unions have

said workers should be protected against being laid off and the hardships and suffering caused by unemployment.

Workers are laid off through no fault of their own, they say, and should not be the only ones to suffer in times of a downturn in the economy.

But unorganised workers can hope for little protection in times when unemployment is high and layoffs frequent.

Even the independent trade unions' strength will be tested now that there are such large-scale retrenchments in so many industries.

P.E. DOCKS EMPTY - WORKERS STRIKE

MORE than 700 dockers in Port Elizabeth harbour have been on strike for about two weeks.

The workers went on strike after the South African Transport Services fired 425 workers for taking part in a go-slow. The workers went on a go-slow in a final attempt to get SATS to start talking with them.

The workers, who all belong to the General Workers' Union have been trying to talk to SATS for almost a year.

They want to discuss recognition of local committees representing railway workers in the Port Elizabeth and East London harbours.

In spite of constant harassment from the Railway Police, they have continually said that they want a peaceful settlement to the dispute.

Other trade unionists, both in SA and overseas, have condemned SATS for their complete disregard of the principle of freedom of association - that is, the right of workers to join trade unions of their choice.

There are even some major employers, who do not want to risk strike in the docks, who have supported the call for freedom of association.

Elected

These bosses urged SATS to discuss the matter with the workers' elected representatives.

The stevedores, in Port Elizabeth, who belong to the same union as the dockers, promised their support if the dispute is not settled soon. However, the dockers persuaded them to postpone

strike action until all attempts at negotiation had been used up.

Majority

The GWU represents the vast majority of stevedores in the country's four major ports. All the stevedores have said they are deeply concerned about the situation in the PE docks. The stevedores have had meetings with their bosses to discuss the issue.

Other unions have described SATS' actions in calling police in to remove the dockers who had been dismissed and evicting them from their hostels as "barbaric".

No workers have yet collected their money and, according to the union, the docks are almost empty with so many railway workers on strike.

Union brings hope to workers

THE union has come to the Bokomo Milling Company in Malmesbury and at last the workers are smiling.

"Before the union came we were without hope," a worker said. "Now we feel we can look forward to a better working life."

The Food and Canning Workers Union first started organising at a glacé fruit factory in the town.

The contract workers at the glacé factory spoke to Bokomo workers about the union.

Some Bokomo workers then contacted officials of the union to arrange a meeting.

Within a few weeks

of the first meeting more than 90 percent of the workers had signed up with the FCWU.

"It is amazing how easy it is to organise workers in country towns," an organiser for the union said.

"We find that in Cape Town workers are much more reluctant to join unions.

"Perhaps it is because in the country areas the bosses haven't created a buffer of privileged workers, like supervisors, who are paid decent wages. The privileged workers believe they have something to lose if the union comes in and

makes wages more equal.

"At Bokomo for instance even the foreman was paid a terribly low wage. Because of this the foreman identified himself with the workers."

Before the union started negotiating with management the minimum wage was R32 for women and R34 for men. This has now been increased to R45 for both men and women. The union also negotiated an overall increase of R11 for those who were earning more than the minimum.

A new agreement will be made in March next year.



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'OLYMPICS OF THE OPPRESSED'

NON-RACIALISM HERE TO STAY



Winston Europe

"THE festival is the highlight of the struggle to which officials and players have been dedicated for years. It is like the Olympic Games of the oppressed. It shows the support Sacos has. We must go all-out to make it a success, we must show that non-racial sport is here to stay. Our involvement means that we see our sport will be free of discrimination for all. We have many problems and the authorities are increasing the pressure. But we must not be discouraged. We must press on. And the festival proves we are going forward." — Winston Europe, Manager, Sacos Hockey Team.

FESTIVAL WILL UNITE PEOPLE

"SPORTS people use the festival as much more important than normal tournaments. It will unite the people. We are all affected by the political situation. Although non-racial sport is important and helps the struggle, we should also get involved in community problems. Grassroots informs people about what cities are doing and should be read by all sports people." — Wouter Erasmus, cyclist, Sacos Team.

FRUITS OF YEARS OF SACRIFICE

"Our participation in the festival is the fruit of years of sacrifice. We sacrifice because we use poor facilities which is frustrating and affect our progress. As workers, sports people do long shifts. They come home late and are tired when they begin their practices. Sacos has shown the way forward and the festival will help us to our non-racial goal." — Mervyn Jack, captain President's Hockey Team.

AUTHORITIES TAKING NOTICE

"The festival is a reward for the years of frustrations and problems sports people have faced. For me, it is a great honour to be playing in the festival. Many offers were made to me to improve my game. But I realized racist tennis organisations wanted to make use of me and refused to accept. Instead, I dedicated my time to assist fellow players especially juniors. Our stand on non-racial sport is making an impact and in spite of the pressure on us from the authorities, we must continue. Because we are strong and are right, the authorities are forced to take notice." — Alwyn Solomon, Sacos Tennis Team.



Alwyn Solomon

STRUGGLE NOT WON OVERNIGHT

"The festival is a good thing. It will prove to the racial sport bodies that we are still around. It will make many more people aware of what Sacos stands for. Our sports codes will benefit by becoming stronger. The struggle for non-racial sport cannot be achieved overnight. But we are progressing, our sport is improving and we are building unity. But what is most important is that through sport we are building a future for our children. We are building a new South Africa where everyone in the land can be equal." — Darryl Brown, veteran athlete.



"Did you hear what he said? Something about being dictated to by a minority."

Our proud tradition of sports struggle

FESTIVAL '82 will be the biggest sports festival we have ever staged in this country. It has become known among sports people as the Olympic Games of the Oppressed.

But it is more than a festival. It is more than a competition between individual players and teams. It is a festival to pay tribute to our players and the community for its support for non-racial sport.

Sport is played in every community in our country. But the Government through its apartheid laws has decided with whom we should play and where we should play. The Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act and other discriminatory laws affect our sports people. But this is not all.

Just as the Government spends more money on education, health, housing and social welfare for whites, so too more money is spent on sport for whites. In 1979, R1 549

748 was spent on white sport and R141 297 on so-called "coloured" sport and R218 934 on African sport.

Sports organisations recently united against control of sports facilities by community councils and management committees. The people rejected these bodies formed to further apartheid.

Our sports people do not have proper sports fields or suitable equipment. And, in most cases, clubs receive financial sponsorship from the community. This is the price we have to pay for playing non-racial sport.

Those accepting the Government's racist laws, do not have such problems. Big business is all too willing to give them funds.

Sacos' slogan of "no normal sport in an abnormal society" is especially important to us. It means that life in this country is not normal. Sport can be normal only

when discrimination is removed, when the 367 apartheid laws are removed from the statute books.

This is the true meaning of the festival. A demonstration of non-racial unity in sport.

But the festival message goes further. Continue to build strong democratic and non-racial sports bodies. Sports bodies which will take up the many problems facing our players in the community.

For this reason, sports organisations have united under Sacos — not only to reject discrimination in sport but also to reject oppression and exploitation of our people.

The struggle for non-racialism in sport is not separate from the fight for better wages, higher wages and the right to a say in the decision-making in our country. It is a struggle for a free and democratic South Africa.

Sebe bid to crush non-race sport

In the Ciskei homeland — set up by the Government to further its oppressive apartheid rule — the onslaught against non-racial sport is being waged with equal venom.

Sacos administrators have been detained, harassed and hounded. Sports matches have been broken up by hundreds of policemen.

Non-racial sports bodies have been barred from using sport facilities and numerous controls placed on the use of facilities.

Trouble started in August last year when All Blacks players complained about being harassed and threatened by some players in Mother City who were security policemen.

The teams were affiliated to the King William's Town and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru) which decided to bar policemen from playing any matches in the union.

Two days later, the Ciskei security police arrested four Kadru officials. They were insulted and threatened by security police chief, Charles Sebe, and then detained for eight days.

On their release, three were banished from the Ciskei and one confined to the Whiteless district. When they challenged the decision in court, they were forced out of their homes.

In and out of court settlements, the homeland government withdrew the illegal banishment order.

Non-racial sportsmen later formed the King, Central and Districts Rugby Union under Mr Richard Forté.

At the beginning of this season, Mr Forté, who works for the homeland government, was asked to resign his presidency of the union or leave his job. He refused to do so.

In April this year during a rugby fixture at Zwelofsha, policemen with a headhunter ordered that the matches be stopped in ten minutes. Later, 12 police vans arrived to make sure the players had dispersed.

His union was refused permission to use sport facilities in the Ciskei. He was suspended and later dismissed from his job.

Mr Forté was detained for questioning and released after being warned about his association with "coloureds".

THE WORLD IS BEHIND US

FOR MANY years white South African sports organisations claimed to be the only sports bodies in this country. They took part in overseas competitions as representatives of our country.

Today most of the countries in the world have cut their ties with the racist South African sports bodies. South Africa has been kicked out of most of the major international competitions.

Sports players all over the world understand the sacrifices and difficulties refused to play racial sport. They are standing united against apartheid and exploitation.

In 1976, 441 athletes refused to take part in the Olympic Games in sympathy with their fellow oppressed brothers and sisters in South Africa.

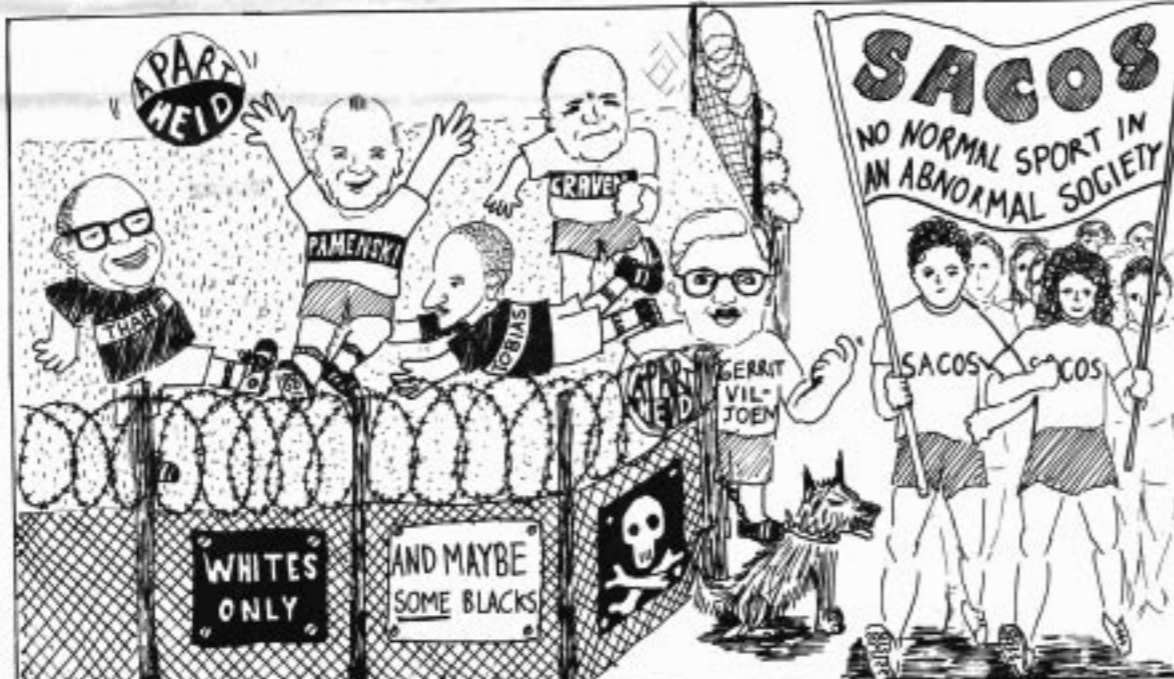
More recently, Sacos supporters in New Zealand faced police brutality and jail sentences when they demonstrated against the touring Springboks.

The United Nations committee on apartheid recommended a ban on sports tours to and from South Africa. Since 1961 Sacos affiliates have agreed to abide by the ban until all apartheid laws are removed

from the statute books. Sacos has for years strengthened its ties with many organisations throughout the world. Support has not only come from sporting bodies, but also trade unions, churches and other bodies fighting apartheid and discrimination.

Sacos also has a voice in the United Nations and in the Supreme Council on Sport in Africa.

Through these international sporting links, the entire world has come to learn of our oppression. It is this support which has strengthened our struggle.



Total onslaught against Sacos

"THE South African Council on Sport was run by political fanatics rather than sports administrators. If we are under the impression that our only enemies are abroad, we are badly mistaken."

Minister of National Education, is one of many Sacos and sports people opposed to apartheid have had to face. City and divisional councils place big hire charges on facilities to try to stop non-racial clubs from using sports facilities or place management committees and other puppet bodies opposed to non-racialism in charge of hiring facilities.

And big business jumps most of its sponsorship to those who play ball with the Government. Now comes a new "trick" to try to control Sacos. It's a bit like the one being used to try to co-opt the trade unions, social services and mass media.

The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) has recommended, after an inquiry into sport in this country, that Sacos be made part of a new statutory umbrella sport body, the South African Sports Council.

Representatives from other sport bodies, the Chamber of Mines and members of the State President will also be on the new sport council. And the representation will be such that Sacos will be heavily outnumbered.

The HSRC has also recommended that politics be removed from sport to ensure its normal development. Local authorities decide on open or closed sport facilities in their areas; local school sport bodies decide on open or closed school sports competition opportunities to be equal.



MESSAGES

LAU — Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement:
"It is a great honour for us to send greetings and good wishes to all. We renew our pledge to do all that lies in us to combat the evil of racism in sport. We are continuing the struggle. We shall not rest until we look forward to the day when our brothers and sisters in South Africa can take up their rightful place in sport."

FSGT — Federation Sportive et Gymnastique de Tramad (France):
"Our federation and its 300 000 members assure you of their solidarity and address you their good wishes for success in your activity. We will continue our campaign for information and support for your rightful cause. We are with you in your demand for liberty and equality and an end to racism in sport."

CARE — Citizens Association for Racial Equality (New Zealand):
"Our warmest greetings. Your strong and resilient stand against apartheid sport is supported and admired by all."

HART — New Zealand Anti-Apartheid Movement:
"We have at all times campaigned against segregation and particularly against racism in sport and the campaign, over the years has not only proven its strength but has found support with nearly all the people of New Zealand. Your principled and courageous stand in sport is a constant source of inspiration to all of us."

Co-ordinating Committee for Equality in Sport and Society:
"We salute Sacos in its efforts to bring about non-racial sport in your country and assure you that we will make all efforts in the United States to end sports contacts with racists. The shift to the far

right by the Reagan Administration has helped to bring together the forces that oppose racism in the United States. I am confident that this will brighten anti-apartheid activities."

JZA — Holland Committee on Southern

"Let us hope that Sacos will continue to grow and unite sportsmen and sportswomen in South Africa behind the principles of non-racialism. We hope, as we believe, that your event, like the future, will be fruitful."

Farmers happy while we suffer

IN March this year, the people were told that the price of bread would not rise. Yet now the price of bread has gone up. Why has the government changed its mind?

The government has decided to decrease the bread subsidy. This bread subsidy is money paid to the Wheat Board from our taxes. It is this board which decides whether the price of bread will rise or not. Most of the people on the Wheat Board are farmers. So everything decided by the Board is actually in the interest of these farmers. The Wheat Board does not serve the interest of the people.

Another reason for the bread increase is political. P W Botha, the white prime minister, is the leader of the National Party. Andries Treurnicht is leader of the Conservative Party. Both parties stand for apartheid. Both parties want the support of the farmers. So, the government (the National Party) put up the price of bread. The farmers will then make more profits. In this way the government would get the vote of the farmers. So the people must suffer, just so the government can get white farmer votes.

The government claims that it cannot afford to subsidise bread for the people. Is this really so? It

seems very strange that, at the same time that the price of bread and other necessary food went up, the government spent millions of rands on new tanks and guns. A lot of money is spent on the defence of White South Africa while the people go hungry. Why can't the government spend a little less on guns and more on bread?

Where does the government get its money from? It gets money from the tax we pay on our wages and the G.S.T. on food. They make millions of rands on G.S.T. alone. Why can't they use some of the money they take from the sales tax and use it to keep the bread price down?

No, they rather spend it to pay for the high cost of apartheid.

They spend R100 000 000 of our money every year to make the homeland system (Transkei, Ciskei, Venda) work. The people reject the homelands. But the government does not listen to the people.

It is the people who are paying to make up for the spending of the government. We have to pay so that the farmers can make more profits. The bread price has been increased to keep the farmers happy while the people have to suffer.



There is no money to subsidise bread, but lots of money to buy guns.

BAAB says no to creché

THE Nobantu Creche Committee has made a formal application for the use of houses to serve as a day care centre for the 250 children they look after during the day.

The committee consists of street representatives who were chosen at street meetings in New Crossroads.

They decided to apply for the houses after meeting with Mr

Gerntel of the Administration Board in Goodwood.

He disapproved of the idea of giving unoccupied houses for the children who are presently packed into two homes. He said the dwellings in New Crossroads were for families only. The Nobantu committee stated that the children came from families who were ill-housed.

They said that in one house where the husband was working nightshift he cannot allow his wife to keep children in their house during the day any longer because he has to sleep.

These children are now being kept on an open ground. The other children are still being kept at the houses of two other women who form part of the creche committee.

Fight for bread we can afford

"IF the bread price rises, our children will suffer.

Our families will suffer.

We must unite, mothers.

We must speak with one voice.

Mothers unite. Fight the bread increase, "Mama Seshlangu shouted, clenched fist in the air.

She was speaking at a meeting called by the United Women's Organisation (UWO). The meeting was held to plan the fight against the bread price increase.

There were hundreds of people. All of them were angry. All of them were present to condemn the increase.

"Bread for the people, not for profits," they demanded.

"We demand that bread must be for the hungry stomachs of the people and not for the profits of the bosses," she said.

The people decided to have a petition against the bread increase. This petition must be taken to all communities. In this way our people will join the fight against high prices. But the petition is not the end of the fight. The residents of all areas should call meetings. They will discuss what action we can take.

"We must force the government to listen to our demands," a speaker said.

Some speakers felt that we should boycott bread. This is how one person saw it:

"Good day, workers. This bread increase is direct confrontation. Bread is the basic foodstuff of the workers. You will draw your petitions. You will sign your petitions. But the government's ears are deaf to the people's voice. We must make sacrifices. We must boycott bread till the price comes down."



The UWO is spearheading the bread campaign.

The meeting did not agree with this.

"The people in the community must decide. not only the people present in this meeting," they said.

All speakers agreed that the bread fight must be taken to all parts of the country.

"This is a national issue," a trade union speaker said

In Cape Town pamphlets explaining

the bread increase will be given out. But how will other organisations and civics get involved in the fight taken up by the UWO?

All areas will form part of a Bread Co-ordinating Committee.

The Committee will have UWO members and trade unions representatives on it. Every area in Cape Town will also have a representative on the Committee.

One of the speakers summed up the feelings of all at the meeting: "We all eat bread. Pensioners eat it, workers working on the roads eat it, our children eat it all the time. Bread was always the cheapest thing we can afford. Now even bread will be out of our reach. We must fight to lower the price of bread. We must fight for our right to bread we can afford."

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'OLYMPICS OF THE OPPRESSED'

NON-RACIALISM HERE TO STAY



Winston Europe

THE festival is the highlight of the struggle to which officials and players have been dedicated for years. It is like the Olympic Games of the oppressed. It shows the support Sacos has. We must go all-out to make it a success, we must show that non-racial sport is here to stay. Our involvement means that we see our sport will be free of discrimination for all. We have many problems and the authorities are increasing the pressure. But we must not be discouraged. We must go on. And the festival proves we are going forward.' - Winston Europe, Manager, Sacos Hockey Team.

FESTIVAL WILL UNITE PEOPLE

'SPORTS people use the festival as much more important than normal tournaments. It will unite the people. We are all affected by the political situation. Although non-racial sport is important and helps the struggle, we should also get involved in community problems. Grassroots informs people about what cities are doing and should be read by all sports people.' - Werner Erasmus, cyclist, Sacos Team.

FRUITS OF YEARS OF SACRIFICE

'Our participation in the festival is the fruit of years of sacrifice. We sacrifice because we use poor facilities which is frustrating and affect our progress. As workers, sports people do long shifts. They come home late and are tired when they begin their practices. Sacos has shown the way forward and the festival will help us to our non-racial goal.' - Mervyn Jack, captain President's Hockey Team.

AUTHORITIES TAKING NOTICE

'The festival is a reward for the years of frustrations and problems sports people have faced. For me, it is a great honour to be playing in the festival. Many offers were made to me to improve my game. But I realised racist tennis organisations wanted to make use of me and refused to accept. Instead, I dedicated my time to assist fellow players especially juniors. Our stand on non-racial sport is making an impact and in spite of the pressure on us from the authorities, we must continue. Because we are strong and are right, the authorities are forced to take notice.' - Alwyn Solomon, Sacos Tennis Team.



Alywn Solomon

STRUGGLE NOT WON OVERNIGHT

'The festival is a good thing. It will prove to the racial sport bodies that we are still around. It will make many more people aware of what Sacos stands for. Our sports codes will benefit by becoming stronger. The struggle for non-racial sport cannot be achieved overnight. But we are progressing, our sport is improving and we are building unity. But what is most important is that through sport we are building a future for our children. We are building a new South Africa where everyone in the land can be equal.' - Barry Brown, veteran athlete.



'Did you hear what he said? Something about being dictated to by a minority.'

Our proud tradition of sports struggle

WE ARE fighting for a society where sport will promote peace and friendship, where sport will help us relax and enjoy the good things in life. This struggle is a long one and has been fought by the oppressed sports people for many years. Today the South African Council on Sport is leading the fight for non-racial sport in this country. It is a large and fast-growing organisation made up of about 31 sports bodies and national codes and represents about 500 000 sportsmen and women. But before Sacos, there were many other national sports organisations to which various sports bodies belonged. The oldest body for all non-racial sport was the Co-ordinating Committee for International Relations in Sport. As early as 1950, sports people recognised the need to stand together and organise. In 1958 another bigger body, the South African Sports Association (Sasa), was formed. In this way the sports organisations were united against racial sport and in the fight to isolate white sport from the international arena. These bodies were formed at a time when our people were fighting and defying apartheid laws.

Sports organisations did not escape the clamp down in the 1960's

It was a time when workers stood together for decent wages and when political organisations demanded one vote for each person in a united South Africa. Five years after Sasa's formation, non-racial sports organisations had grown so fast with so much international support that there was a need to form another body to continue the fight. This was Sacos, the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee. Sacos tried to get countries to cut ties with white sports bodies in this country. Through efforts of our sporting organisations, the outside world supported our struggle. The International Olympic Committee, the biggest body of sports people from all over the world, has kicked out South Africa. While all other countries look with pride at the achievements of their athletes, South Africa had to hang its head in shame for opposing the majority of its people. In the 1960's there was a huge clamp down by the Government against all organisations of the people. Sports bodies had always faced harassment, intimidation, detentions and banings. But this did not deter them. In 1973, Sacos was forced to continue the struggle for non-racial sport in a non-racial society free of apartheid and exploitation.

FESTIVAL '82 will be the biggest sports festival we have ever staged in this country. It has become known among sports people as the Olympic Games of the Oppressed. But it is more than a festival. It is more than a competition between individual players and teams. It is a festival to pay tribute to our players and the community for its support for non-racial sport. Sport is played in every community in our country. But the Government through its apartheid laws has decided with whom we should play and where we should play. The Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act and other discriminatory laws affect our sports people. But this is not all. As the Government spends more money on education, health, housing and social welfare for whites, so too more money is spent on sport for whites. In 1979, R1 540

748 was spent on white sport and R141 207 on so-called 'coloured' sport and R218 934 on African sport. Sports organisations recently united against control of sports facilities by community councils and management committees. The people rejected these bodies formed to further apartheid. Our sports people do not have proper sports fields or suitable equipment. And, in most cases, clubs receive financial sponsorship from the community. This is the price we have to pay for playing non-racial sport. Those accepting the Government's racist laws, do not have such problems. Big business is all too willing to give them funds. Sacos' slogan of 'no normal sport in an abnormal society' is especially important to us. It means that life in this country is not normal. Sport can be normal only

when discrimination is removed, when the 367 apartheid laws are removed from the statute books. This is the true meaning of the festival. A demonstration of non-racial unity in sport. But the festival message goes further. Continue to build strong democratic and aversive sports bodies. Sports bodies which will take up the many problems facing our players in the community. For this reason, sports organisations have united under Sacos - not only to reject discrimination in sport but also to reject oppression and exploitation of our people. The struggle for non-racialism in sport is not separate from the fight for better work, higher wages and the right to a say in the decision-making in our country. It is a struggle for a free and democratic South Africa.



Total onslaught against Sacos

'THE South African Council on Sport was run by political fanatics rather than sports administrators. If we are under the impression that our only enemies are abroad, we are badly mistaken.' This recent attack by Gerrit Viljoen, the

Minister of National Education, is one of many Sacos and sports people opposed to apartheid have had to face. City and divisional councils place big hire charges on facilities to try to stop non-racial clubs from using sports facilities or place management commit-

tees and other puppet bodies opposed to non-racialism in charge of hiring facilities. And big business jumps most of its sponsorship to those who play ball with the Government. Now comes a new 'trick' to try to con-

trol Sacos. It's a bit like the one being used to try to co-opt the trade unions, social services and mass media.

The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) has recommended, after an inquiry into sport in this country, that Sacos be made

part of a new statutory umbrella sport body, the South African Sports Council. Representatives from other sport bodies, the Chamber of Mines and nominees of the State President will also be on the new sport council. And the representa-

tion will be such that Sacos will be heavily outnumbered. The HSRC has also recommended that politics be removed from sport to ensure its normal development.

Local authorities decide on open or closed sport facilities in their areas; local school sport bodies decide on open or closed school sports competition opportunities to be equal.

His union was refused permission to use sport facilities in the Ciskei. He was suspended and later dismissed from his job. Mr Fonte was detained for questioning and released after being warned about his association with 'coloureds'.

Sebe bid to crush non-race sport

In the Ciskei homeland - set up by the Government to further its oppressive apartheid rule - the onslaught against non-racial sport is being waged with equal venom. Sports administrators have been detained, harassed and humiliated. Sports matches have been broken up by squads of policemen. Non-racial sports bodies have been barred from using sport facilities and numerous controls placed on the use of facilities. Trouble started in August last year when All Blacks players complained about being harassed and threatened by some players in Mother City who were security policemen. The teams were affiliated to the King William's Town and Districts Rugby Union (Kudru) which decided to bar policemen from playing any matches in the union. Two days later, the Ciskei's security police stretched four Kudru officials. They were insulted and threatened by security police chief, Charles Sebe, and then detained for eight days. On their release, three were banished from the Ciskei and one confined to the Whittlesea district. When they challenged the decision in court, they were forced out of their homes. In and out of court utterances, the homeland government withdrew the illegal banishment order. Non-racial sportsmen later formed the King, Central and Districts Rugby Union under Mr Richard Fonte. At the beginning of this season, Mr Fonte, who works for the homeland government, was asked to resign his presidency of the union or leave his job. He refused to do so. In April this year during a rugby fixture at Zwelisha, policemen with a headhunter ordered that the matches be stopped in ten minutes. Later, 12 police vans arrived to make sure the players had dispersed.

MESSAGES

LAU - Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement: 'It is a great honour for us to send greetings and good wishes to all. We renew our pledge to do all that lies in us to combat the evil of racism in sport. We are continuing the struggle. We shall not rest until we look forward to the day when our brothers and sisters in South Africa can take up their rightful place in sport.'

Co-ordinating Committee for Equality in Sport and Society: 'We salute Sacos in its efforts to bring about non-racial sport in your country and assure you that we will make all efforts in the United States to end sports contacts with racists. The shift to the far

right by the Reagan Administration has helped to bring together the forces that oppose racism in the United States. I am confident that this will brighten anti-apartheid activities.' FSGT - Federation Sportive et Gymnastique de Tramad (France): 'Our federation and its 300 000 members assure you of their solidarity and address you their good wishes for success in your activity. We will continue our campaign for information and support for your rightful cause. We are with you in your demand for liberty and equality and an end to racism in sport.' JZA - Holland Committee on Southern

'Let us hope that Sacos will continue to grow and unite sportsmen and sportswomen in South Africa behind the principles of non-racialism. We hope, as we believe, that your event, like the future, will be fruitful.' HART - New Zealand Anti-Apartheid Movement: 'We have at all times campaigned against segregation and particularly against racism in sport and the campaign over the years has not only proven its strength but has found support with nearly all the people of New Zealand. Your principled and courageous stand in sport is a constant source of inspiration to all of us.'

THE WORLD IS BEHIND US

FOR MANY years white South African sports organisations claimed to be the only sports bodies in this country. They took part in overseas competitions as representatives of our country. Today most of the countries in the world have cut their ties with the racist South African sports bodies. South Africa has been kicked out of most of the major international competitions. Sports players all over the world understand the sacrifices and difficulties refused to play racial sport. They are standing united against apartheid and exploitation.

In 1976, 441 athletes refused to take part in the Olympic Games in sympathy with their fellow oppressed brothers and sisters in South Africa. More recently, Sacos supporters in New Zealand faced police brutality and jail sentences when they demonstrated against the touring Springboks. The United Nations committee on apartheid recommended a ban on sports tours to and from South Africa. Since 1961 Sacos affiliates have agreed to abide by the ban until all apartheid laws are removed

from the statute books. Sacos has for years strengthened its ties with many organisations throughout the world. Support has not only come from sporting bodies, but also trade unions, churches and other bodies fighting apartheid and discrimination. Sacos also has a voice in the United Nations and in the Supreme Council on Sport in Africa. Through these international sporting links, the entire world has come to learn of our oppression. It is this support which has strengthened our struggle.



THEY JAILED HER BUT COULD NOT TAME HER

If you have a story to tell, a story to share, write to us at Grassroots.

"WHEN I was a little girl in the Transkei, we used to sing the song

Wake up Africans,
Wake up Africans,
Why are you sitting
Why are you sitting
Wake up Africans"

"This was more than fifty years ago", Mama Silinga said. For her, we have been urged to wake up for a long time now.

Many of us have woken up and the government has seen this. To stop this, the government wants to make new laws which will be worse than the pass laws. Mama Silinga believes that if this new Orderly Movements Bill becomes law, it will bind everybody to suffering.

"I have seen what the government did before. I know they will pass this law, if they like it," she said.

The new law will make it impossible for her to have visitors in her home.

"Only my own children will be allowed to stay here. The children of my daughter will not be able to stay here without permission," she said.

The new laws will allow the government to send officials into houses to search for unwanted visitors.

'We have been urged to wake up for a long time'

"I think the government wants to find a way of sending spies into our homes. They want to find out if there are any freedom fighters living with us," she said.

"There is only one way to fight this new law — the people must rather go to jail." This is Mama Silinga's belief. And she speaks from bitter experience.

She remembers the days when they first heard news that women must carry passes. The news came many years after she had come to Cape Town.

"I arrived here in 1937 but was not allowed to live with my husband. He was living in a com-

IN a tiny two-roomed house in Langa, lives a woman whose life's story tells of the fight against the system of pass laws.

The woman is 72 year-old Mama Annie Silinga. She refused to carry a pass when the government introduced the laws in 1954. At the time, she told the women: "I will never carry a pass. Pass laws are not good. We won't be able to move about as we want to do."

She was right, but they arrested her, jailed her. They arrested her, jailed her but did not tame her — she still refuses.

This is her story — the pain, the suffering, the courage.

(If you have a story to tell, a story to share, write to us at Grassroots.)

pound at the factory where he worked. It was only in 1943 that we came to live together in Langa.

"I joined the Vigilance Association then, to fight against the poor living conditions in the area. When the board put the people out of the houses, we put the people back in. We forced the board to take whatever the person has in his hand. He paid the way he can pay."

"More and more bad laws were being passed. This made us decide to unite under the now banned African National Congress to organize against these laws. We started the Defiance Campaign.

"We wanted an end to apartheid and went about entering white only compartments.

"I walked into the white waiting room at the railway station with five other women. We were all arrested and held in prison for a month. Charges against us were dropped."

They sent her back to the Transkei after this protest. She

'I have seen what the government did before'



'I will never carry a pass' — Annie Silinga

stayed there for a month. She came back to Cape Town in time to go with other members of the ANC Women's League to Kliptown. The year was 1955.

Accused in the Treason Trial

The people gathered from all over South Africa to draw up a list of demands for a free South Africa. This document is known as the Freedom Charter. Back in Cape Town, Mama Silinga was again arrested for not carrying a pass. Early morning knocks became part of her life.

"I can't remember how many times I was arrested, but it went on for years," she said.

"The case eventually went to the High Court in Bloemfontein and while this was in progress I Pretoria on a charge of high treason.

"I was tried there with people like Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisula and Sonia Bunting. All the organizers of the defiance campaign were on trial. It lasted two years and every one of the more than one hundred people were acquitted.

At the end of the trial in 1958, she heard that the High Court in Bloemfontein had ruled that she did qualify to remain in the Cape but was still required

to carry a pass.

She refused and the knocks continued. "I was in prison in 1960 when all our organizations were banned," she said. "I again refused to take a pass when I was released and they didn't arrest me again."

'Annie's story of defiance'

Five years ago, she suffered a stroke and was paralysed from the hip down. Despite a crying need for a disability grant, she will do without it for as long as it means that she has to apply for a pass.

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Sally Walters
Brian Abrahams
Dennis Weaver
Wendell Naidoo
Junain Beckett
Henry Gambu
Gregory Knipp
K Arnolds
David Birch
Royston Liddle
Thea Ruigers
John Schroeder

President's Team
Aubrey Cantebury
Lawrence Frieselaar
Stanley Brickwa
Arthur Tobin
Ivans Adams
Lloyd Taylor
Gavin Roodt
Andre Alexander
Warren Wallace
Bradley Levack
Keith Carelse
Pat Jonathan

CRICKET

Sacos X1
Enver Mall
Ebrahim Isaacs
Neil Fortune
Munsoor Abdullah
Khaya Majula
Saait Majiet
Charles v Schalkwyk
(Captain)
Mustapha Khan
Armién Jabaar
Jeff Frans
Vincent Barnes
12th man:
Edward Harris

SACB

President's Team
Garth Cuddembey
Rashaad Musson
Haroon Lorgat
Aboo Manack
Elvis Govender
Farouk Abrahams
Owen Visser
Serraj Gabriels
Imraan Hendricks
Oevdas Govindjee
Steven Draai
12th man:
Yusuf Abed
Kinsley Erland
Keith Arnold (Cptn)
George Koen
Allan Jacobs
(Vice-Captain)
Gregory Knipp
Gary Dollie
Richard Dollie
Alan Domingo
Ismail Cummings



A Solomons
R Woodman
C Carolissen
V du Plessis
E Jansen
I Samuels

President's Team

C Roman
G Stark
I Anderson
F Meyer
K Simons
E Marinus
C Reeding
F Davids
M Abrahams
Manageress:
M Carolus
Convenor:
G Samuels

President's Team

R Jefta
I Hendricks
H Jefta
B Davies
M Fourie
C Scholtz
I Steyn
S Arendse
Manageress:
M Olivier

SWIMMING

Boys U/10

R Meth
C Collier
B Barends
Y Hijwani
B Meth
E Thomas
R Julius
S Martin

Boys U/14:

N Adams
W Joseph
A Arendse
K Meth
S Jordaan
O Jacobs
Z Martin
J Collier
K Gornitz
O Marnitz
A Patel

Girls U/10

C Jasmin
N Johnson
I George
G Sulo
J Cassiem
J Campbell
N Bredeveldi
Z Hujwani

Girls U/14:

A Malan
U Hendricks
V van Wyk
G Krishenpershad
C Braaf
J Botha
S Hammond
R Barnes
A Neutt
R Herman
I Ontong
Z Patel

Rory Townsend
President's Team
Ian Schovell
Gassan Williams
Shaun Flanagan
Ardiel Adams
Mervyn Jack (Cptn)
Noian McDonald
Nazim Davids
Richard van Briesies
Spencer Janari
Reid Triegaardt
Erol Houston
Russell Smith
Craig Schovell

DARTS

Sacos Team
M Yon (Captain)
D Raykumar
B Harrypersadh
G H Cottle
F Jenecker
President's Team
A Maharaj (Captain)
B Oberay
H Hutton
T Moodley

SOFTBALL

Sacos Team
Marjorie Joshua
Shirley Moorees
Althea Canterbury
Merina Kotze
Ronice Willenberg
Ursula Rumble
Althea Botha

Beverley Swartz
Lilian v d Schyff
Umna Hiles
Shirley Beelders
Debbie Gedult
Pamela Davids
Harriet Forbes
Adelaide Steytler
President's Team
Mitha Isaacs
Lucinda Theodore
Mercia Bam
Wendy Felix
Colleen Petersen
Noreen Wallace
Jenny Adams
Jasmina Savahl
Pat Goddard
Jenny Hendricks
Betty Swile
Lynn Oliver
F Malgas
U Bailey
Dawn Brandt

ATHLETICS

Sacos Team
Junior Men
H Moses
H Klaase
P Hendricks
H Adams
J Mathinus
Junior Men
T Philander
J Francis

BILLIARDS & SNOOKER

Sacos Team

A Kemp
H Arnolds

Senior Walk:

C Anders
1 de Vries

Ladies:

P Windwaai
E Maloyer
H Maboma
H Klaase
R Archery

President's Team

Senior Men:

H de Grass
E Nquazele
H Tiervlei
F Ockers
N Vermeulen

Junior Men:

S Ballakistan
D Berg
B Visser
F Martin
S Fortuin

Senior Walk:

A Bosman
P Thomas

Ladies:

P Oosterwyk
T Jenneker
H van Wyk
S Pase

President's Team

C Singh
BILLIARDS & SNOOKER
Sacos Team

D Naidoo (Captain)
L Searancke
P Jacobs or A Majiet

President's Team

S Naidoo (Captain)
A Vernagopal
G Williams or
P Jacobs

CYCLING

Sacos Team

Juveniles:

A Starling
I Daniels
D Crotz
Q v d Rheede
M Ahjum
M Hendricks

Juniors:

M Williams
A Tassiem
R Davids
D Coleman
T Hammer
J Hendricks

Seniors:

W Newman
M Wildshut
B Johns
W Erasmus
N Erasmus
T Crotz
Captain: W Newman

President's Team

Juveniles

I Jappie
S Klein

S Brown
F Hendricks
A Hammer
B Hannie

Juniors:

J. Gerwel
G Warmington
B Ackers
T Ruiters
K Plaitjies
A Isaacs

Seniors:

N Abrahams
G Prins
C Rautenbach
C McNeil
C America
K Jeftha

RUGBY

Sacos Team

D September

R Allen
C Noble
P Booie
D Booysen
N Xhaxho
J Smith (Captain)

G Smith
O Daniels
E Deysel
P Jooste
P Lourens
E Viljoen
P Jansen
C Kleinbooie
E Munik

Reserves:

H Walker
K America

J Hardenberg, J Neer

President's Team

I October
M Scott
G Noble
A Arends
A Maarkgraaf
F Isaacs
F Matumela
A Felix
C Kangwene
M Hela
F Hamons (Captain)

Reserves:

S Gelderboom,
Z Yeye, A Kruger
C Thomas

SOCCER

Sacos Team

F Abrahams
A B Govender
F Manual
C Darries
D George
H Agulhus
C Fortuin
G van Niekerk
D Naidoo
F Sauls
G Baptist
S Huma
S Appels

Reserves:

K America

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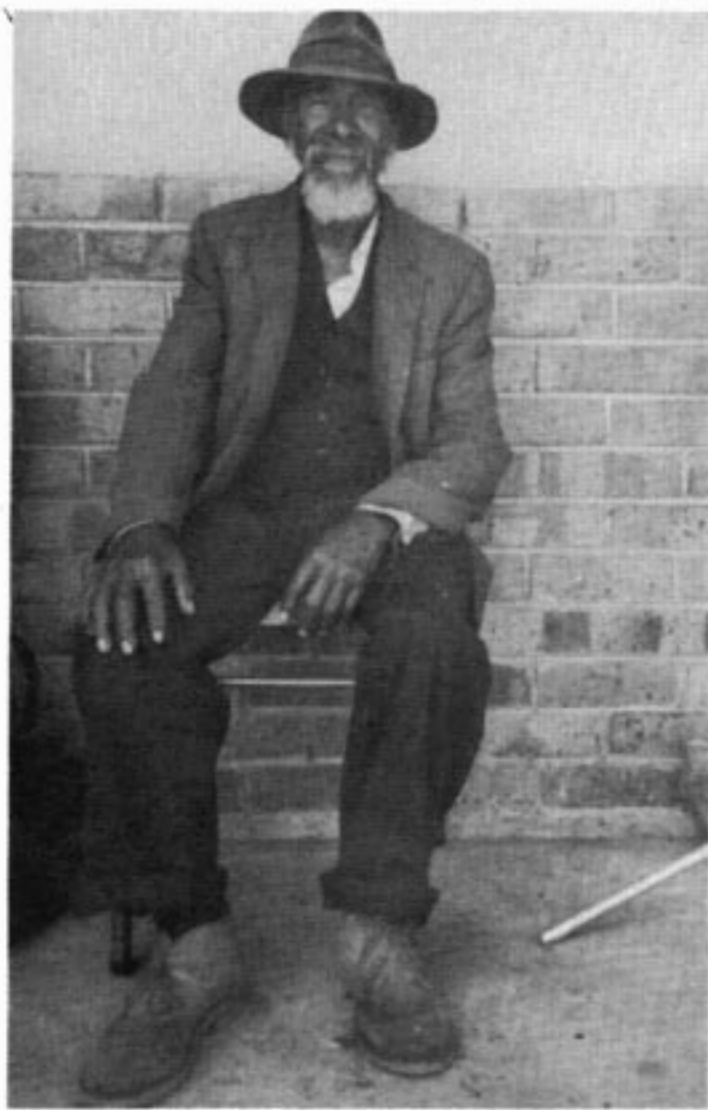
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GENADENDAL STANDS BY THEIR AGED



Maud Jephtas, a lively pensioner, felt more activities like these were necessary to keep the aged active. "My body is like a wheel that needs oil." Susan Nell, who celebrated her 83rd birthday said delightedly; "I am always stuck in my house but today I had a chance to see people I had not seen for years."

These ladies together with 200 other pensioners were seated around the school playground. They came to be examined by doctors. The old people were attending a health screening programme held over a week-end last month.

Genadendal Community members had asked the doctors to come to their little village to help look at their aged.

The community made a special effort to change a boring day of waiting into a day of excitement and entertainment. No one was too young to help.

And the "Sacred Sounds" gave a polished performance of tunes. The brass band accompanied the drum major-ettes through their steps and jointly managed to introduce a festive atmosphere to

liven up the day. The women of the community served the soup, sandwiches, tea and cake. There were streamers and balloons having from the pillars of the school.

Blood tests

But there were also health posters and posters telling of the year of the aged. So amid a festive feeling and strong community spirit, there were small reminders that serious medical examinations were being done.

The classrooms were converted into consulting rooms. The biggest classroom was used as a preparation room. Here social history and medical history forms had to be filled in. Doctors took blood tests, urine tests, eye tests and body weights.

Despite the jovial mood, pensioners could not forget the hardships which they face living in Genadendal.

Anna Christina

Fortuin, 74, said; "To be admitted to Groote Schuur or Tygerberg I need a letter of recommendation. This I get from the District Surgeon who is only available one day a week.

I need money to get to Caledon to see him and R3 for the consultation. To get from Genadendal to Cape Town is another problem. I remember paying R40 to someone who took me to Hospital in town by car."

She was outlining the problems so many of the others faced as well.

It was clear that preparation, planning and much organisation went on before the actual weekend. Most of the community was involved in informing the aged. Doris Sebastian, 60, and her 90-year-old husband Samuel who had come together from their home in Foorstekraal and who stayed together all day said; "We heard from a member of the local residents' association that the doctors were



coming."

Maria Fortuin heard from the District Sister and 73-year-old Katie Joseph was told by her grandchild who attends the primary school.

The doctors conducted a door to door survey in the area before the weekend so that they could have some knowledge of their patients.

Refer

After the actual weekend, the community was not going to let things end there. People who were found to be ill were going to be referred to hospitals. Doctors hoped to report back to the community and discuss results of the screening.

The medical treatment was valuable. The people appreciated the friendly way in which the doctors treated them. Maria Franz said sadly; "I often wonder whether all the problems involved in getting medical attention is worth the trouble. The treatment we pensioners receive is often so rushed it's of no benefit.

But nothing could prevent the pensioners from saying how pleased they were about the day the community arranged for them. Jacoba April explained. "We don't see so well, we don't hear so well and we don't walk so well anymore. That is why we welcome the chance to meet with other people of our own age.



Toddlers from the creché sang songs to cheer up the Grannies and Grandpas. The primary school pupils gave a colourful demonstration of folk dancing.

'Piet Promises' empty promises

Negotiations between the Nyanga squatters and the Western Cape Administration Board were brought to a premature halt when the chief commissioner Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud

ing.

Squatters say that they were told that the Administration Board would look into the case of each squatter on merit.

Mr Bezuidenhoud was

ters are pessimistic about the assurance of not being harassed while negotiations are continuing. They said that the Board had broken its promise in the past and that nothing

"The Board has broken its promise in the past. Nothing stops them from doing it again.

We will continue to fight until they give rights in the peninsula."

asked for time to consult Pretoria on the proposals.

After "investigating" squatting in the Peninsula, the Government offered some of the squatters residence rights in the Western Cape and others jobs and houses where these will be available. They have also been assured of immunity while negotiations are continu-

not able to say what the criteria for the merit selection would be, but suggested length of stay in the Peninsula and if here for reasons beyond his control. He said that employment could be one of the criteria, although he did not say it would be one.

They described the proposals as being rather vague. The squat-

stopped the Board from doing so again.

The squatters all said they would go on fighting until they are given permanent residence rights in the Peninsula.

"The offers the Commissioner makes are dividing us and do not at all bring an acceptable solution to all.

"But we vow that we will not accept offers that divide us as we are one people," they said.

Workshop for children

OUR younger brothers and sisters have for a long time had a big problem. They are too young to take part in youth activities and have a very long way to go before they can join the Residents body in the area.

Many of them have just started school. What can they do in the community?

Children's Groups,

started in many areas, will be an answer to their problems. The Groups have been started by Civic bodies, youth groups or women's organisations.

Children's Groups is a new idea in the Western Cape. For this reason, people running the groups felt it necessary to get together and discuss good ways of organising.

A meeting was held in July. Here people spoke about what happens at the various children's groups. They felt it was important that a workshop be held where people could discuss the problems more thoroughly.

At the workshop, people discussed the following aspects of organising children. Aims, education, pro-

grammes, training of organisers, resources and everyday problems that come up.

After the workshop, people felt that they had learnt a lot and would be able to work better with the children.

They decided to put together a booklet which could be handed out to various areas for reference.

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Comment

A bill to control our lives

TO keep the mines, factories and industries running in the cities, the bosses and the Government can't do without our labour. But there are not enough of us in the cities. Many have been pushed out to the homelands because of apartheid.

So, thousands of our people are allowed into the so-called "white" areas to work — nothing else. We can't live there permanently. We can't change jobs the way we want to. We can't bring our wives and children with us. We can't live like families like everyone else does. The Government controls our lives like this through its evil pass laws. It calls it influx control.

But it is not satisfied with the terrible controls it has over us. Now it wants to "change" these by tightening up the pass laws with drastic controls. This is in a new bill called the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

Heavy fines, imprisonment, curfews, new restrictions and so on make this Bill one of the most vicious onslaughts on our rights.

But we are not sitting back and accepting this attack on our daily lives. Our mass based organisations have come together to oppose this unjust and outrageous piece of legislation. But

our organisations need the support of the people. Without this support, the campaign won't grow and can't be won.

We must give our support by getting involved in our local organisations. We must get

as many organisations as possible to take part in the campaign. And with many organisations uniting to fight a common issue, we can't afford and must not let the campaign be diverted or distracted.

Demonstration of non-racial unity

SO many of our people are involved in sport. Some as players and others as spectators. For us, sport is more than the playing of a ball or the scoring of a goal.

This is so, because the government through its laws has encouraged racism in sport. In this way, the government has tried to keep our people divided. Sport as with housing, education, rents and wages is affected by the apartheid laws in this country. The racism and discrimination that we face in our daily lives, is also experienced by sportsmen and women.

But our organisations have refused to accept such divisions. They have tried to use sport to build unity. That is why non-racial sport was born.

The SACOS sports festival is a celebration of the unity that is being built up between sports players throughout the country. Unity in all aspects of our lives is what we are working for.

The sports festival will be an opportunity of the struggle of the communities and the struggle of the sports organisations to be drawn closer together.

Supporting the festival will be our way of showing that the struggle of our people is one.

Grassroots welcomes the non-racial sportsmen and women from all over the country. We believe that the sports festival will be another important step in the building of non-racial unity in our country.



Letters

'Open your door to all'

I AM writing to Grassroots on behalf of my people and everybody else involved in the struggle.

I was present at your meeting on September 5 1982 and firstly I must thank you for the presence of Doc Mike Traber. He really made a very impressive speech.

I really liked his suggestion about a letter page in Grassroots, as it is the people's paper, and through a letter service people will communicate more freely with the paper.

Maar gister het iets in daardie vergadering my betjie laat opstaan en dit is eidelike rede vir hierdie brief.

Ek het nie gehou van die manier hoe die stoel met die mense gekommunikeer het nie.

Daar was so 'n onnodige rondgooi van groot woorde wat nie nodig was nie. Ek sweer daar was baie mense wat nie alles verstaan her nie.

Nou moet daar 'n gedagte gehou word Grassroots is 'n koerant wat tussen baie minder bevooregte mense ver-

koop word want dit is 'n kontak tussen die kommittee en sy mense.

Die kommittee stuur iemand na die vergadering toe. Nou kom die persoon daar. Dan weet hy nie die helfde wat daar aangaan nie. Hoe moet hy of sy vir die mense gaan vertel wat daar aangaan.

Dit sal maak dat dardie persoon nie weer by 'n volgende vergadering is nie want hy verstaan niks.

Please understand me. I am not asking you to degrade yourself. But I want to bring to your attention what

happened in your midst.

At lunch break a person came to me and this is what happened:

Person 1: Hoe hou jy van die mense se taal daar binne.

Person 2: Hulle praat so dat hulle mekaar nie eens self verstaan nie. Die een wil 'n groter woord gebruik as die ander.

Person 1: Dit is meer soos 'n University Lecture as 'n Grassroots meeting. Hoekom praat hulle nie dat 'n mens kan verstaan nie.

That is something to be considered very seriously. Grassroots is

not an intellectual paper. It's the people's paper.

If you want to make a real success of our paper come down to grassroots level as the saying goes.

Open your doors to everybody. Speak in an everyday language with those who are not so well educated so that they can understand what you are saying. They are the people who need you and you will see Grassroots will never die.

Mrs Vivianne Daniels
Bellville South

'n Beter lewe vir ou mense Union replies

MY naam is Oom Poonie. Ek is 87 jaar oud. Ek is so verblyt dat die Doktors ons vandag op Genadendal kom ondersoek het. Ons is so verblyt dat dit amper voel as of ons beter is.

Die Doktors het ons so goed behandel. Hulle erken seker dat ons

opgewerk en klaar gewerk het op die plase. Ek onthou dat ek moet om 4 uur die oggend opstaan en om 10 uur sans kom ek weer tuis.

Hiervoor kry ons een dag se geld. Ek het ses dae 'n week gewerk en Sondae rus ons.

Nadat die apartheid hier is, is die plaas-

werkers kragteloos en sieklik. Eerste het ons uit die boer se kombuis geet, maar apartheid het dit verander.

Dit is nou nog swaar vir ons mense wat nou nog op die plase werk.

Nogtans wil ek se dat ek hoop die ou mense van die stede kry ook 'n kans om verblyt

te wees soos die ou mense hier op Genadendal. Ek weet dat ons moet saamwerk.

Ek sal bly wees as die stede se ou mense met hulle voorregte ons kan bystaan sodat ons 'n beter lewe op die land kan bring.

Oom Paulus Beukman
Genadendal

Play brings awareness

I would like to share my feelings with your readers, with regard to a play given by a group of civic associations at Hanover Park Civic Centre on the 23rd July 1982.

The play which was titled "A World to Win" was a brief dramatic sketch. It attempts through narration, mime and song to outline the development of the workers' struggle in South Africa, for the past 300 years.

The theme was cen-

tered around dispossession, organization, action and unity.

It stirred my awareness of the ongoing struggle as it is today.

Although so much time has passed the situation has improved very little.

Many victories have been won through united action.

We have lost many good leaders, but the struggle goes on.

History has proved that "Unity is strength" so the only way to a

better life is to form strong civic bodies and to stand together on issues.

Any reader who is not already involved in a Civic association and who is interested in improving his/her lot would be wise to join up with their nearest civic body.

The second play "Gods Bit of Wood", also outlined the necessity to stand united. The railway workers of the Dakar-Nigel com-

pany also goes on strike in 1947 for higher wages. Their action involves their families and their community. Old ways are challenged. Women and children, as well as workers, are changed by the strike.

The strike is won and the lessons that have been learnt last beyond the immediate victory, to point to the future liberation of Africa. "Unity is Strength" Woodlands

I REFER to two articles in the August edition of GRASSROOTS (Vol 3 No 6)

There are approximately 62 000 workers in the Clothing Industry in the Western Cape and the opinion of one of them, "MARY", can hardly be used as the opinion of the other 61 999.

Perhaps if you redirected "Mary" to our offices we would sort out her problem and, depending on her qualifications and attitude, place her in other employment where she would be much happier and even earn above the minimum.

She will find that going to the Union is not "just like going to the boss", although, admittedly there are some extremely helpful and pleasant bosses as well.

Secretary Garment Workers Union
Due to the space problems, the story had to be shortened



THE people hear that Dr Koornhof has a plan for them — a new pass law. The people are asking, "Why does Koornhof want a new pass law? Aren't the old laws bad enough?"

But in the eyes of the government, the old pass laws are not successful enough. The government uses the pass laws to control the black workers. The pass laws chain workers to one place and to one job. The pass laws force millions of black people to stay in the homelands.

Passes

The pass laws only allow two groups of black people to stay in the towns.

People with Section 10 rights can live and work in town with their families. Migrant workers can work in town for a year, then they must go back to the homelands.

But in the eyes of the government, there is a problem. The pass laws do not work very well. All over South

AFRICA is bringing in a new pass law. The new law is much worse than the old pass laws. It will squeeze us out of the cities like you squeeze dirty water out of a dishcloth (waslap). Koornhof wants to squeeze us into the homelands to starve.

This is what Koornhof wants. But we, the people, have the power to change laws. Only last year we forced the government to throw away the law on workers' pensions. Let us see what we can do about this new law.

Africa hundreds of thousands of black people live and work in the towns "illegally".

That is, hundreds of thousands of black people are breaking the pass laws.

In Cape Town there are about 90 000 such "illegals".

These "illegals" live with their relatives, or they live in squatter towns like Crossroads.

Employers often employ "illegals", even though this is against the law.

Employers do this because "illegal" workers are so desperate for jobs that they will accept very low wages.

But Koornhof's new pass laws will change all

this. Firstly, less people will have rights to live in the towns. Secondly, the new law will force all the "illegals" out of the towns.

How will the new law do this?

People loose rights

HUNDREDS of thousands of people will lose their rights.

The new law will divide black people into Permanent Urban Residents on the one hand, and homelands residents on the other hand.

Koornhof's law will squeeze people out of cities

No jobs, no homes, no friends

Permanent Urban Residents will be allowed to live in the towns.

But there will be less people with rights to live in town than there are now.

The new law is not yet very clear, but it seems that the following people will lose their rights:

If you are a Transkeian or a Ciskeian, you will be in great danger of losing your rights.

If one of your parents is not a Permanent Urban Resident, you will lose your rights. It is up to you to prove that both your parents are Permanent Urban Residents.

If you do not live in a proper house approved by the government, you will lose your rights. In other words, all people living in Crossroads, whether they have got rights or not, will lose their rights.

It is clear that thousands and thousands of people will lose their rights.

But that is not all. No-one who is without rights will ever be able to gain rights.

No matter how long a contract worker works for his employer, no matter how long he lives in one place, he will never be able to gain rights.

Under Koornhof's new law there will be less people with rights, and all the others will be squeezed out of the towns and into the homelands. They can only come to the cities as migrant workers on one-year contracts.

BLACK people who haven't got rights often force their way to the towns to look for work, because in the homelands they are starving. That is, they come to town as "illegals".

But now, if an employer gives a job to an "illegal" worker, the new law will fine the employer R5000, or send him to jail for a year. What employer will risk this?

If you are in town "illegally", you will be fined R500 or 6 months jail.

If you allow an "illegal" to stay with you, you will be fined R500 or 6 months. This means an "illegal" will have no place to stay. If you are an "illegal" you will be a great danger to your friends and relatives who have got rights.

And you will not solve your problem by building a shack in Crossroads. Because the new law will allow the government to demolish any squatter town it wants to, and send the squatters anywhere it wants. The courts will have no power to stop this.

It is clear that the new law will make life very difficult for "illegals".

There will be no jobs for them, no homes and no friends. Life will be so difficult that no "illegals" will stay in the towns. Or so Koornhof hopes.

The only people in towns will be the few

Permanent Urban Residents, and the millions of migrant workers without their families.

This law is like a knife at our throats. Let us not forget that Koornhof says he is our friend!

Attack Workers' Organisation

KOORNHOF'S new law aims to attack workers' organisations. How will it do this?

In many parts of South Africa, the people work in the cities but live in the closest homeland.

For example, men and women work in factories in East London, but they live in Mdantsane in Ciskei. Such workers are called commuters.

The new law will make it impossible for commuters to be in

town between 10 pm and 5 am. So the workers have to travel long distances by bus to and from work every day.

This makes it difficult for workers to have meetings after work. It makes it difficult for "african" and "coloured" workers to organise together.

Workers will also be tired and unwilling to organise after long hours on buses.

Also, the homeland governments are extremely vicious and brutal. They hate the unions.

And they control the places where workers live. For example, the Ciskei government has banned all trade unions.

Ciskei police attack the workers and their leaders all the time. No unions can organise in Mdantsane.

This is how the new law aims to attack worker organisation.



The new law will allow the government to demolish any squatter town it wants to and send them anywhere it wants.

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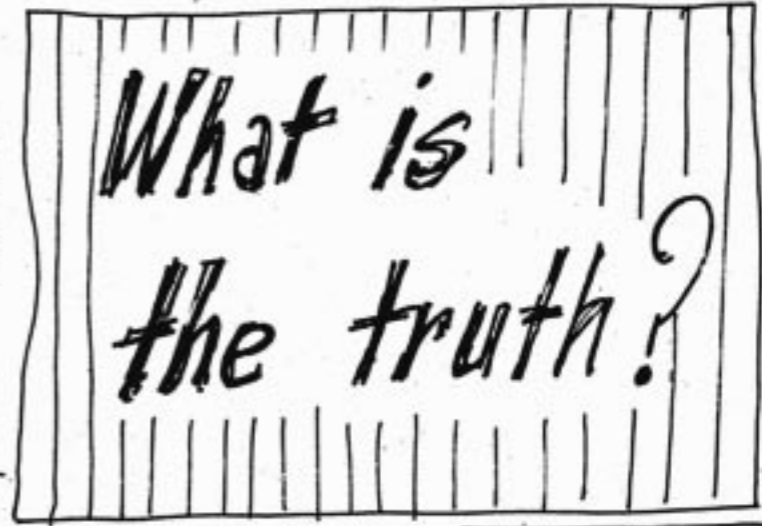
T.B.

WHAT IS THE TRUTH?

What we hear:



What we think:



If children don't get enough food like milk, cheese, fish and eggs, they become small and weak.
A CHILD LIKE THIS CANNOT FIGHT AGAINST T.B GERMS!!



Many people have no work. Other people earn low wages and pay high prices for rent, transport and living expenses. There is little money left for food.



People can get sick easily if they work in unhealthy places. Workers who breathe in dust the whole day have a big chance of getting T.B. Long hours of tiring work also make it difficult for people to fight against T.B.



Many houses in the area are unhealthy.
 In UITSIG some houses don't have ceilings
 In BELLVILLE SOUTH they don't have lights
 In KEWTOWN the drains are blocked and the water is dirty

In some 2 roomed houses in VALHALLA PARK there are 20 people. Where there is such overcrowding it is easy for T.B. germs to spread from one person to another.
SO MANY PEOPLE CAN GET SICK IN A VERY SHORT TIME



IT IS EASY FOR PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN SUCH CONDITIONS TO GET SICK THEY CAN'T FIGHT T.B.

DID YOU KNOW THAT :

† † † † † † † † † †
 In our land, every day 10 people die from T.B.

- The danger signs of T.B. are:
- A cough that lasts longer than 3 weeks
 - Loss of weight and poor appetite
 - Shortness of breath
 - Coughing blood
 - Pain in the chest
 - Feeling tired or weak

With modern treatment, it takes at least 6 months to cure T.B.

REMEMBER :

ANYBODY CAN GET T.B. BUT PEOPLE WHO ARE POOR AND OPPRESSED, WHO EARN LOW WAGES, WHO CAN'T

AFFORD GOOD FOOD AND WHO HAVEN'T GOT A PROPER HOUSE HAVE THE BIGGEST CHANCE OF GETTING T.B.

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Advice

Problems with 'doodboekies'

IN this article we want to look at some of the problems that people have with funeral policies or "doods boekies".

There are several different kinds of funeral policies - try to work out which kind yours is.

- If you have a *single life* policy, money will be paid out to help pay for your funeral when you die. But nothing will be paid when other people in your family die. Your name will be in the funeral book and you will be called the *assured* or *assured life*.

- If you have a *one parent* policy, it will pay out when one of the parents or any of the children die. Again the name of this parent will be in the funeral book as the *assured* or *assured life*.

- If you have a *two parent* policy, it will pay out when each parent dies and when any of the children die.

Sum assured
Many people are confused about how much money will get from their funeral policies. Many people think

that they will get enough money to pay for a funeral, because this is what they are told when they buy the policy. But this is not true.

When you die you will only get a fixed amount of money called the *sum assured*.

This amount must be in your funeral book.

Sometimes you will also get *bonuses* which are paid out with the *sum assured*.

Bonus

The bonuses increase every year and the insurance company must let you know how much they are.

If you do not know how much your bonuses are, write a short letter to the company and ask them.

Let us look at the case of Mr Jacobs. He agreed to pay 20c per week for a funeral policy 20 years ago, for a *sum assured* of R150. This he decided, was more than enough to pay for a decent funeral.

He would also get bonuses on his policy. Up to this year his

bonuses totalled R60.

What happened when Mr Jacobs died earlier this year? His family only received R150 + R60 = R210 (the *sum assured* plus bonuses) to pay for his funeral.

But this was not nearly enough as a decent funeral costs R400 to R500. Even the cheapest funerals are about R250 to R300.

They had to find the rest of the money to pay for the funeral.

Often the insurance company will refuse to pay when somebody dies, because they say that the policy is *lapsed*. What does this mean?

It means that you are too far behind with your payments or *premiums*.

In your funeral book there will be a section called *Period of grace* where it will tell you what happens if you do not pay your premiums on time.

Remember

It is very important to remember that the funeral book will always say that it is up to you to pay the premiums.

Often the people who sell the policy, promise that they will collect the premiums every week or every month.

But they never tell you that if they don't come, it will be your fault and your policy will lapse unless you go and pay the premiums at the office.

These are just some of the problems that people have with funeral policies. In future Grassroots will look at some other problems as well. If you have any problems you want us to discuss, write to: Advice, c/o Grassroots Publications, P.O.Box 181, Athlone 7760.



Youth, SRC's talk about...

DECISIONS

"They don't give us a chance to think. The whole thing is worked out before the meeting."

THIS comment was made by a youth during a discussion on how decisions are made in the organisations of young people.

The discussion was attended by young people who are involved in various youths and SRCs in the Peninsula.

They explained how their organisations work and how decisions are made, and they discussed some of the problems that organisations have with decision making.

Explained

One young person explained how his organisation developed.

- "In the beginning we ran on an ad hoc basis and anybody could join. Then we had elections. We elected an executive and sub-committees.

"When we had finalised our structure, every decision of the executive had to be approved by the general body. But this was only the theory.

"In practice a select group in the executive makes the decisions before the time.

"They work out a programme and don't

give others a chance to think. They criticise others for being destructive when they are opposed."

Another student rejected this point of view, "But not everybody can run an organisation. Some people are good at running organisations. And anyway is every decision so important that it must be discussed by the general body? It is difficult to take all the decisions in the general body."

Not everybody agreed with this statement either. Some people felt that decision making has to be democratic. "The general membership needs practice in making decisions. The executive can't just say that certain things are not worth discussing. That is not very democratic at all. And what if they leave the organisation? How will it run? Who will run it?"

Another person felt "that there is a place for executive decision making, but they must be democratic and listen to other people's ideas as well. They mustn't just condemn other people's efforts.

There also seem to be problems in SRCs in the way decisions are made. Generally SRCs do consult students and

have the structures for democratic decision making. "However, many are democratic in theory but not in practice. Executive members often sit with issues which they discuss over long periods of time and nobody gets to know about them."

One of the reasons for this, some felt was a lack of commitment.

"There is a lack of commitment from the general body, both in schools and also in our youth organisations. The executive members often feel that they are not getting the co-operation of the other students." In addition, if some members of the executive are not committed themselves, this allows, "one or two people on an executive to dominate."

Commitment

Lack of commitment was not the only problem. "It sometimes happens that small groups in the organisation have to initiate projects. A lot of preplanning takes place, especially during the holidays. But this allows no scope for the student to develop." Another problem was that if decisions have to be made in a hurry, there is not always time to consult all the stu-

dents.

From the discussion, it seemed that similar problems exist in different kinds of organisations. Some felt, however, that different solutions would have to be found for different forms of youth organisations. Many people agreed that a solution was to involve more people in the decision-making of the organisations. "It is no good if a select group makes all the decisions. Nobody else gets experience and this stunts the growth of the individual." Organisations should be structured so that executive members do not dominate.

The people who are heavily involved in the organisation have a big role to play, they felt.

"Their role is to raise the awareness of their members. But if they start abusing their power then conflicts and disunity arise. They must realise that they're not gurus of the struggle."

Write to us

Are there similar problems in other organisations? Are there other possible solutions? Write to us if you have any suggestions and comments.



Lodger's fee: where's our money?

Dear Grassroots,
We live in a shack in someone's backyard. Every month we have to pay R2,75 'lodger's fees' to BAAB. What is this money and where does it go?

ANYONE who is on the waiting list for a house in Langa, Nyanga or Guguletu must either find a house to share with another family, or must build a shack behind a house.

BAAB calls these people 'lodgers'.

BAAB

Married couples who are lodgers have to pay R2,75 a month to BAAB, and this is the 'lodger's fee'.

The couple will probably also have to pay rent to the family who is renting the house.

People who are not married are never given a house and therefore cannot be on the waiting list.

Unmarried people do not pay 'lodger's fees' to BAAB, but they can share a house with another family and help that family pay the rent.

Lodger's fees were first introduced in 1978 but they were dropped in 1980. Then Koornhof introduced them again in November 1981. BAAB makes a lot of money from lodger's fees: in 1978 it made R31 000. (This means that BAAB is making a good profit from the housing shortage in the black townships.

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**Fares
rise**

BUSFARES have gone up by 12 percent.

The Government body, National Transport Commission (NTC) has allowed City Tramways to increase their busfares.

The people have objected to the increases. CAHAC spoke on behalf of the people's organisations at the hearing in August where City Tramways asked the Government to put up the busfares.

All the people walked out of the hearing when the NTC refused to listen to their objections.

The people said: "The NTC is appointed by the Government. It is not democratically formed by all South Africans. We cannot say who should be on the NTC. As such, they will not take the side of the people. The NTC will support the bus company."

"We demand that the Government should provide transport without making profit."

The people are angry because the busfares have gone up. Many cannot afford to use the buses anymore.



Manenberg AGM

The Manenberg Civic Association is growing stronger. At their Annual General Meeting (AGM) recently, the residents elected many new people as officials of the civic. When the MCA was formed, there were few people in the organisation. Now the MCA has changed its way of working. The people decided to divide the area into regions. Each region will have its own branch and committee.

The secretary of the MCA said, "The way we were working had to change. The people of Manenberg had to be drawn in, because only if we involve the people will we be successful in the struggle for change."

MWASA Congress

The second national congress since the formation of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (MWASA for short) will be held this month. This conference will be very important since policy will be drawn up for the next year.

- The following issues will be dealt with:
- * whether the union should register;
 - * should MWASA participate in the Industrial Council system;
 - * changes to the constitution.

MWASA is one of the fastest growing unions in the country. Nine branches will be present at the National Congress to be held in Pietermaritzburg. And about 200 delegates will participate in the discussions, from 15 to 17 October. The Western Cape branch of MWASA will be taking one busload of media workers to their congress.

Victory

The three month fight by the Westridge Action Committee to have a wall broken down in their area has ended in victory. City Council has made a convenient entrance for the use of the people. Now the People do not have to walk a whole kilometre to get to the bustop. They can use the entrance provided by the Council.

**Toddlers
group**

The Steenberg Committee plans to start a playgroup for the children in the area, to keep them off the streets. The children instead will be involved in interesting activities provided by the Committee. The playgroup will come together on Saturday afternoons from 3 to 5 pm.

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ADAC ESSAY/ART FOCUS

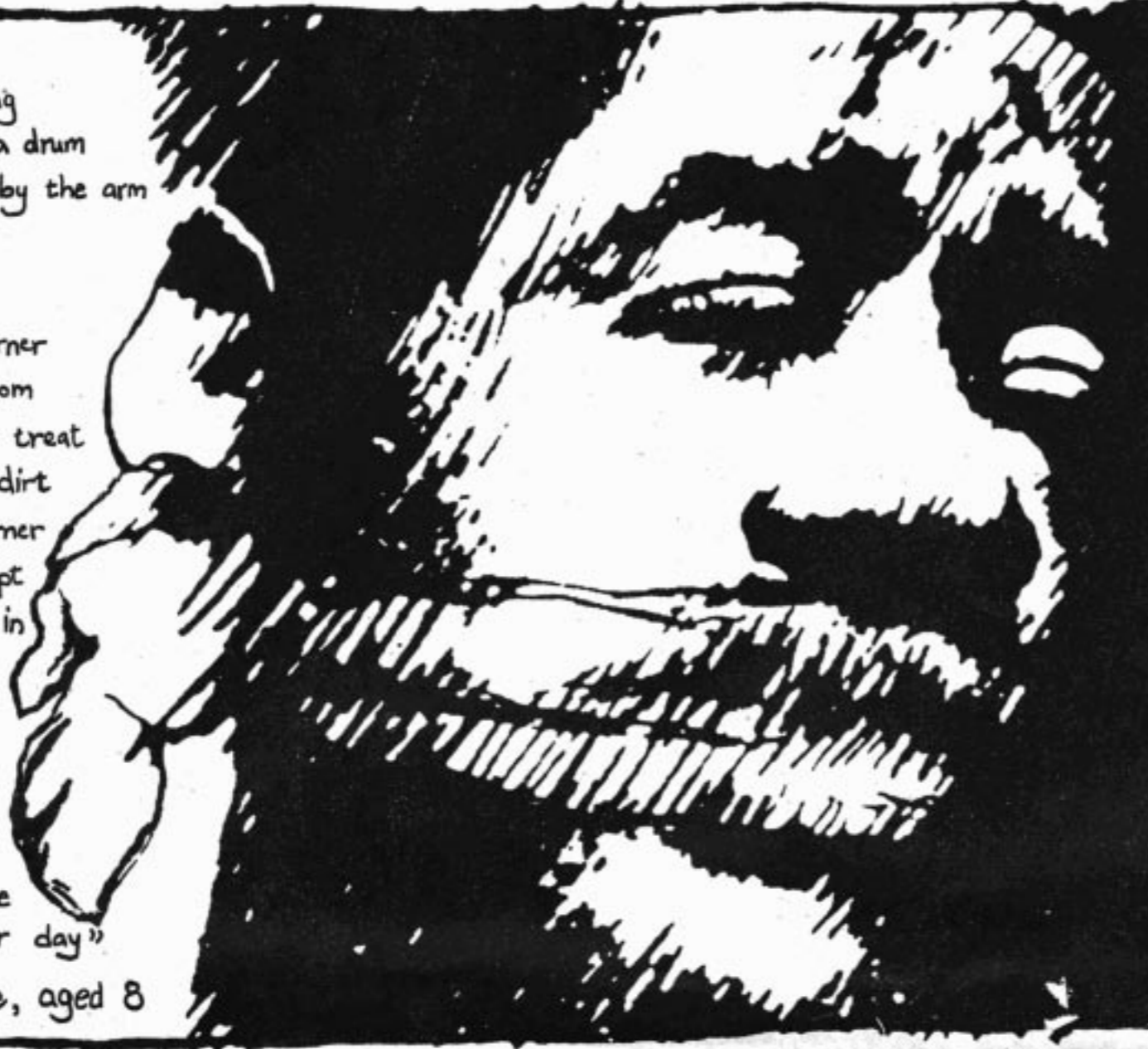
Detentions will not deter us

They came knocking
like the sound of a drum
and grabbed him by the arm
my brother Zizwe

I stood at one corner
of the room
and watched them treat
him like dirt
While at another corner
mama wept
I felt like spitting in
their faces

They left for good
and I said
"Mama dont cry
He'll come back some
other day"

Nomvuyo Mzamane, aged 8



HOW about writing a short story, essay, letter, poem or play?

Or You could paint or draw a sketch.

The Ad Hoc Detention Action Committee (ADAC) is collecting all types of works around the theme of detention. We hope to encourage everyone to be aware of and learn about this theme of detention.

We hope to encourage everyone to be aware of and learn about this issue. We know that detentions affect thousands of people. Many of us know people who have been detained and we know of the suffering this has caused. We feel that in writing about detentions we can make others think about this issue too.

We plan to publish a selection of all contributions in a booklet which will be sent to as many people as possible. We may even decide to hold an exhibition of all paintings and sketches sent in.

Here are the topics for your essay or drawing:

- How does detention affect family life?
- How does the state use detentions?
- Detention: How it affected my sanity.
- An imaginary interview with an ex-detainee.
- An experience in solitary confinement.

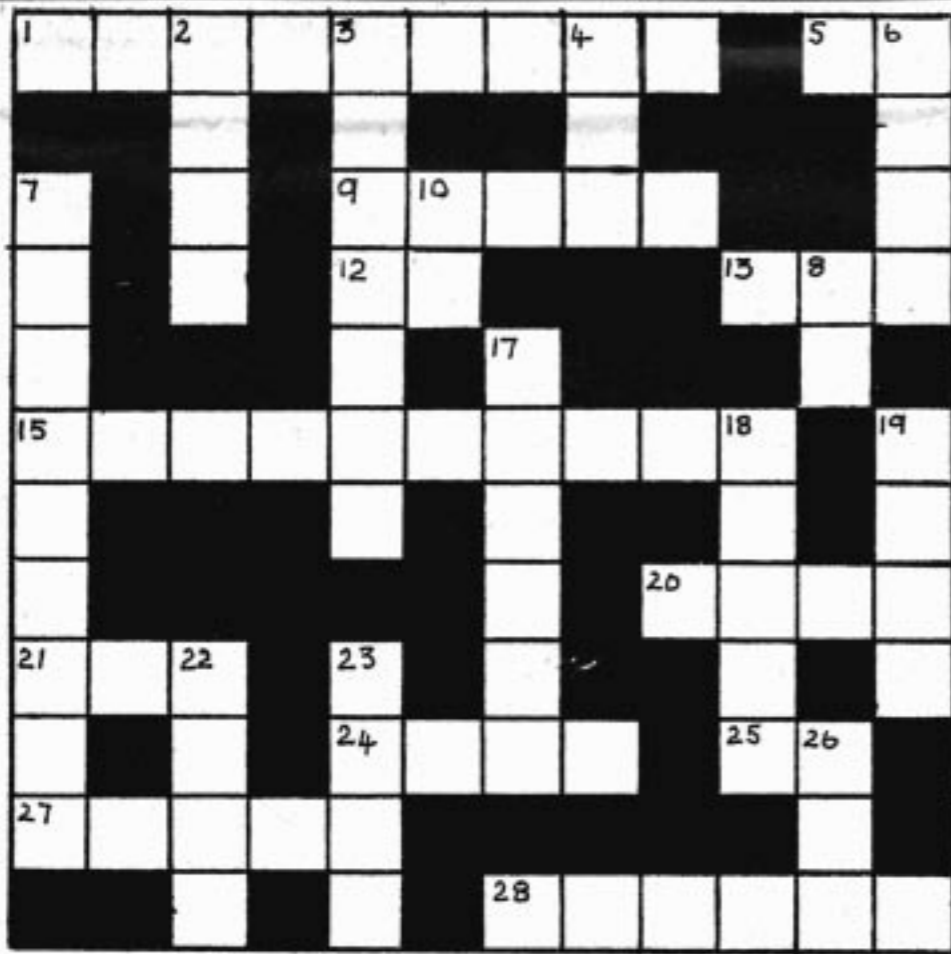
Or you can choose your own topic relating to the theme of detention.

If you need ideas or any help with information, contact us at P.O. Box 368, Salt River 7925.

Otherwise send in your entries to the same address by the end of October.

Please send the following information with your entries: your name, address and age, and your school or organisation. Remember, if you are going to send in a story, it has to be under 1500 words.

We don't want masterpieces, we just want to know how you feel about the issue.



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your
hand
at our
crossword

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Clues Across

Clues Down

1. Opposite of acceptance (9)
4. The chairperson . . . CAHAC said: "We cannot accept the latest increases in busfares."
9. . . . for our rights.
12. Do our organisations agree with the proposals of the President's Council (2)?
13. Is it true that we are getting the vote, or is it a . . . (3)?
15. Heads of state (10).
20. The 1 . . . shall be shared by those who work it (4).
21. We cannot write what we like because of the Publications (3).
24. As a result of the Group . . . (4) Act more than 70 000 people have been moved from their homes.
25. . . . you belong to a trade union (2)?
27. We . . . overcome (5).
28. We know that one day the people shall . . . (6).

2. J . . . and build strong people's organisations (4).
3. Who put up your rent (7)?
4. The people were kicked . . . of Nyanga No Name camp (3).
6. F . . . proposals of the P C
7. The meeting decided on the following p . . . (9).
8. Unity . . . action (2).
10. Read 12 across (2).
17. Masses (6).
18. If we . . . together, we will win (5).
19. Association (4).
22. Our people are caught in a life of misery and starvation (4).
23. We . . . on the people to reject dummy bodies (4).
26. Give us back . . . land (3).

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Guguletu art exhibition

A GROUP of local artists are holding an exhibition on township life.

It will be held in the Luyolo Recreational Centre in Guguletu from October 25 to 30.

Lessons

A member of the group said: "This is our third exhibition in the townships and our group of artists is growing stronger."

"It is our aim to help educate and encourage interest in art."

"We have planned exhibitions for other areas."

"At the moment, we are working on an exhibition for the Belhar area."

"A class has been started at the Luyolo Centre. Lessons are given every Sunday morning."

"People interested should contact Boyskin Sipoko at the Centre between 7 pm and 9 pm any evening in the week."

"Other contacts are: the Hollow brothers, Pat and Wandi who can be phoned at 31-0440."

Poet's corner

HORWOOD is my shepherd I shall not want,
He leadeth me beside the still factories
empty lorries and abandoned farms
He restoreth my doubts about the National Party.

He anointeth my wages with taxes and inflation
my expenses runneth over my income
Surely poverty and hard living shall follow the
National Party and I shall work on a rented farm
and live in a rented house forever.

5000 years ago Moses said: "Pack up your camel
Pick up your shovel and move your ass
and I will lead you to the promised land"
Last year P W Botha said "Lay down your
shovel, Sit on your ass, light a camel
This is the promised land."

This year Horwood will take your shovel
sell your camel, kick your ass and tell you
he gave away the promised land.

I am glad to be a South African
I am happy to be "free"
I wish I was a dog
and Horwood was a tree.

Author unknown

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DURING the June holidays a reggae day was held where BLAC youth saw the need for a reggae club. A meeting was organised to launch the reggae club.

The club concentrates mainly of reggae music and black jazz. The purpose of the club is to let the people identify with their roots.

At present the club has more than 70 members. So far they have organised ghumbas which were very successful in drawing more members.

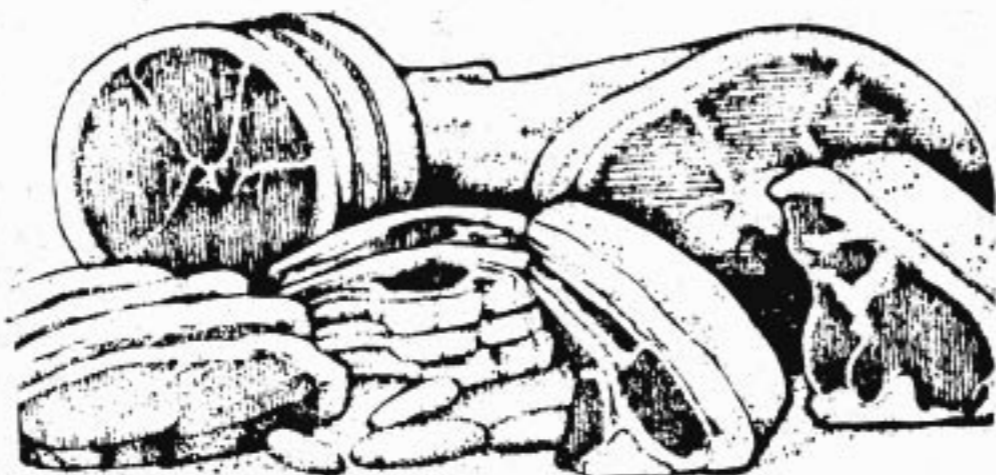
At every meeting the club is growing bigger and bigger. The club intends to start its own record-library and organise outings.

Youth who are interested in joining the club can contact or write to: Miley, 31 Smeeuberg Rd., Bishop Lavis, 7940.

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