

NON - PROFIT COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

grassroots

THE PAPER ABOUT YOU

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FREE!

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COSATU PREPARES FOR MAJOR CONGRESS

PROGRESSIVE trade unions from throughout the country are hard at work preparing for a major national conference of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

Over 1 500 delegates will be attending the conference which will be held in Johannesburg from July 14-18.

The delegates will be representing 800 000 paid up members and over one million signed-up members.

Cosatu has grown tremendously since its launch in December 1985 when it had a combined membership of 400 000.

Cosatu is supposed to hold a national congress every two years, but the Congress taking place from July 14 has been called six months early.

The congress will broadly assess Cosatu's present direction, to map out its political direction and to elect national office-bearers.

Major decisions regarding the adoption of the

Freedom Charter and the nature of Cosatu's alliances with other progressive organisations like UDF will be taken at the congress.

Only industrial unions will be allowed to be part of the congress. This is in line with a decision taken by the Cosatu Central Executive Committee in February this year.

General unions, organising in different industries will be excluded from the congress.

The delegates will also have to seriously look at how the trade union federation should handle increasing state attacks against itself.

A spokesperson for Cosatu, Western Cape, told Grassroots that in the last year there had been a massive onslaught against Cosatu. This includes the detention of trade union leaders and workers, the bannings of meetings and publications violent vigilante attacks on Cosatu workers, a vicious propaganda campaign by the SABC, and the bombing of Cosatu House.

He said that the massive victory of the railway and OK bazaars workers showed that Cosatu can withstand attacks against it.

On the living wage campaign he said:

"It is a long-term campaign aimed at protecting the living standards of ordinary workers in our country. The campaign will expose the evils of the capitalist system. Bosses have sided with the state. They see the campaign as a communist plot designed to replace the capitalist system."

New rules mean nothing - DPSC, DLO 'RELEASE ALL DETAINEES'

RULES affecting the emergency detainees may have been relaxed slightly but the system of detention itself is unjust and so detainees' position remains the same, according to the Democratic Layers Organisation and the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC).

The new rules, gazetted on June 26, provide for compulsory medical examination after arrest, "segregation" from "ordinary" prisoners, studies through correspondence and maximum lock-up at police cells for 14 days, bringing the status of emergency detainees nearer that of awaiting-trial prisoners.

But detainees will still not be allowed to get for themselves from outside prison newspapers, food,

radios or television sets and visits will still be subject to approval by the minister of Law and Order.

A representative of the Democratic Lawyers Organisation, said: "While we welcome any relief for detainees, their basic position remains the same - people are detained unjustly."

The whole question of detention under the state of emergency has yet to be addressed. We are totally dissatisfied with the fact that the Government has not heeded the call from all over the country for detainees to be released, and our demands remain the same".

He said he believed the state had altered the rules mainly because of the "overwhelming opposition and

mass resistance" to detention without trial "which has remained unabated".

Another factor was the possibility that the rules as they existed could have been challenged in Court.

A DPSC representative said the changes meant "very little". "We are not interested in getting small concessions. The DPSC want people released."

According to the DPSC, there are about 45 people detained under emergency regulations in the Western Cape at present. The DPSC has consistently called for the release of all detainees and political prisoners.

Several people detained in W. Cape

SEVERAL more people have been detained in the Western Cape among them a 62-year old woman from Belhar and her two daughters.

Mrs Rugaya Khan, 62, Gadija Khan, 35, and Farida Khan, 24, were detained by police at their Belhar home on Saturday 27 June.

A teacher at the Lotus River Senior Secondary School was detained at his parents' home in Bonteheuwel on June 29.

Leon Scott, 28, is a church worker and a former member of the Cape Areas housing Action committee (Cahac).

Former Robben Island Prisoner Trevor Wentzel was held at his home in Ravensmead on the same day.

A 16-year-old Bonteheuwel youth, Christopher Rutledge was detained by police at the Bishop Lavis Magistrates Court after appearing on a charge of Arson.

Lawyers have sent a telex to Pretoria seeking reasons for the arrest of Christopher.

Christopher was detained after being released into the custody of his mother. He was arrested in the presence of his lawyer, Mr E. Moosa.

On June 27, Getry Feni who was released recently after spending many months in detention was once again detained at his home in KTC.



Mrs Miriam Tyhalisisu, 65, chairperson of the United Women's Congress in Zolani told of harassment and intimidation of her family and herself. She was detained for 3 months last year.

Zolani - the township of fear

FOR over a year, fear has stalked the tiny township of Zolani near Ashton.

Allegations of vigilante violence, harassment and intimidation are widespread and continue to emerge.

The residents, the majority of whom are poverty-stricken and jobless, say the vigilante group called the Amasalomsi, are ruling the township. The main employer in Ashton is the Langeberg Ko-op.

Residents say that the Amasalomsi hold key personnel positions at this factory and control who may get work there.

They claim that members of the civic organisations or womens group, the United Womens Congress struggle to find employment. Residents have also complained of vigilante attacks on their property.

Allegation of vigilante violence first emerged last year

during a public violence trial in which 33 residents were convicted.

They were accused of throwing stones and burning the property of vigilantes. Their sentences ranged from seven to ten years each.

In a sworn affidavit, Mr David Bosch, a community worker in Zolani at the time of the trial, said that he had received a number of complaints of assault and harassment by the vigilante group.

He said that he had on request from the residents asked the police to restrain the vigilantes from acting unlawfully "It is clear that the police were not prepared to receive and act upon complaints against the Amasalomsi, and that the Amasalomsi were engaging in activities which were a cause of concern to many members in the community."

One year's jail for ANC slogans

PETER NEWMAN, sentenced last month to an effective year in jail for furthering the aims of the banned African National Congress(ANC), has not changed his views on the situation in the country.

"In fact my commitment has grown stronger," he told Grassroots a day after he was sentenced.

20-year-old Newman was granted bail of R300 by a Cape Town Regional Magistrate pending an appeal against his conviction and sentence.

A student at the Peninsula Technikon, Newman called on students to continue struggling for change. One day we will pick the fruits of our efforts", he said.

The court found that in December 1985 Newman had spraypainted several slogans on the wall of a sports-ground in the small sleepy town of Bredasdorp. Newman had spent most of his young life in Bredasdorp and only came to Cape Town two years ago to further his studies. He told the court that he had painted the slogans to wake up the sleepy town. The court found that he had painted the following slogans: "The people shall govern. Viva UDF, Away with apartheid, Viva ANC, Botha is a lesbian and Gamat, watch out for petrol bombs".

Newman, who now lives in Lansdowne, was sentenced to three years of which two years were suspended for a period of five years for furthering the aims of the ANC. He was also fined R100 or 30 days and sentenced to four months suspended for five years on a charge of malicious damage to property.

An edition of Grassroots which appeared in 1985 was used as an exhibit in court. On the front page was a photo of Newman wearing a T-shirt bearing the words Viva Mandela.

Asked by the prosecutor whether this meant he supported the aims of the African National Congress, Newman replied; "I would support any organisation which is against apartheid."



Peter Newman, 20, sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

Residents of Lawaaikamp to battle on

THE Nationalist Government's history of broken promises is well-known to most South Africans.

This time, it has been the squatter community of George who have had bitter experiences of this.

The more than 250 families of Lawaaikamp have been under threat of removal since 1982. They have waged a determined struggle to remain in Lawaaikamp.

Recently a message from PW Botha made people believe that their struggle may have come to an end. In a widely distributed pamphlet, Mr Botha stated that all forced removals have been stopped.

But it was not long before renewed attempts were made to once again move people from Lawaaikamp.

"The attempts by the Government to move us to the township of Sandkraal shows that we cannot trust their word," members of a delegation from Lawaaikamp told Grassroots at a press conference in the

city. "They say one thing and do another." The delegation also felt that the people of the area were being used as a football.

They said that no one was taking responsibility for the decision to move them to Sandkraal.

"Mr David Curry told us that he is not opposed to us staying in Lawaaikamp but he could not do anything about our situation. But yet we were told by the George municipality that we have to move out to make way for the development of coloured housing."

A spokesperson for the delegation, Mr Zolile Hugo said that threats ere being used against the people in an attempt to get them to move. He had even heard rumours of pensioners being threatened that their pension would be withdrawn if they did not move.

An elderly woman from Lawaaikamp said that she lived in a well-established home in Lawaaikamp with six rooms. Homes that have been erected for pensioners at Sandkraal only consist of a front room and a kitchen.

The people of Lawaaikamp have consistently refused to be removed from an area where conditions are bad to one where it is worse.

MOVES to declare the squatter township of Kleinskool outside Port Elizabeth a coloured group area would eventually lead to the community's total destruction with even family members being forced to live apart from each other. According to Michael Scholtz, a member of a local youth organisation, it would mean that a man who is classified African would be forced to leave the area while his wife can remain.

Scholtz told journalists at a press conference in Cape Town that Kleinskool was a totally integrated area where "African and coloured people have lived together for about 60 years."

Schools, sports clubs and churches are fully integrated.

Scholtz said: "The residents have formed an action committee and all people — both coloured and African have united to oppose moves to declare Kleinskool a coloured group area."

In representations to the Group Areas Board, lawyers for the Kleinskool Action

New move will destroy Kleinskool

Committee outlined the terrible effects the latest move would have on the community.

In a document sent to the Board, it said that mixed marriages were very common.

"If either group is required to move from the area this would break up families, remove families from certain of their relatives and interfere with certain peaceful social patterns that have developed.

The relatively poor people share in times of need and this self-supporting

system will break down if any are moved to other neighbourhoods.

Removals of persons would increase their financial burdens because of the costs of removal and of the consequences of removal without improving their prospects of earning."

The Kleinskool Action Committee has further stated that the removal of people would mean increased transport costs and lead to greater unemployment as many people are self-employed and operate in the existing squatter community.

Railway workers celebrate victory

WEEKS after scoring a major victory in the massive railway strike, railway workers were still celebrating.

At the end of last month, the South African Railway and Harbours Workers Union, which represents most of the workers who went on strike, organised cultural event in Cape Town.

Railway workers were joined by members of other trade unions and community organisations in celebrating their victory.

They were addressed by Cosatu General Secretary Jay Naidoo who saluted the country's railway workers for their courage.

In Johannesburg, where Sarhwi is very strong, workers took to the streets, singing and dancing, after hearing that they had won the strike.

Sarhwi has 27 000 members nationally.



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Major church conference discusses SA

A GROWING number of individuals in America are refusing to pay taxes in protest against the Reagan administration's foreign policy.

This emerged at a major church conference organised by the Presbyterian Church of the USA at which Reagan's continued support for the South African government and the Contra rebels in Nicaragua was severely criticised.

Several individuals who addressed the conference said they were no longer prepared to pay taxes which was used to buy weapons to

kill people.

There was also strong support for the idea of withdrawing money from firms that continue to invest in South Africa.

The Reverend Russel Botman of Wynberg attended the conference as a delegate for the NG Sendingkerk and was the only church representative from South Africa and, in fact, the whole of Africa. For two weeks he was a guest of the Presbyterian Church which has about 2 500 congregations throughout the United States.

91 people from 22 countries attended the one-week long conference with 69 being from America itself. The rest came from, amongst others, the Church of North India, the Presbyterian Reformed Church in Cuba, the Evangelical Church of Czech brethren, the Church of Canada, the 800-year-old Waldensian Church of Italy and the Union of Evangelical Christian Baptists of the USSR.

There were representatives, too, from Churches in Holland, Hungary, the German Democratic

Republic, Sweden, New Zealand and Taiwan.

The conference centered around a document prepared by the Presbyterian Church entitled: "Presbyterians and Peacemaking. Are we now called to resistance?"

For the Presbyterian Church it was basically the issue of peace and justice as it relates to the policies of Ronald Regan and his administration in their war against the 'foreign enemy', Reverend Botman told Grassroots.

"The conference believed that the whole idea of an enemy was created, it is not

real, but good politics for military warfare." Reverend Botman said that South Africa was placed on the agenda right from the start of the conference.

He said: "Reverend Donna Day-Lower, a professor of Church and Community at the Lutheran Theological Seminary of Philadelphia who led the first service of the conference, made certain basic assumptions based on words uttered by Dr Allan Boesak.

References to South Africa formed part of the conference throughout its

duration basically because

it was written into the document discussed at the conference. With regard to the struggle in South Africa, the document stresses that Presbyterians should seek to pursue nonviolent actions and strategies as pragmatic options for transformative resistance.

It further points out, however, that faced with brutal repression and decades of rejections of just change, South African Christians today "confront the question of nonviolent

or violent resistance in ways we can scarcely com-

prehend. If they are led to embrace the reformed option for revolution against a Government which so thoroughly corrupts the purposes of God in its essential nature, we dare not think of them as unfaithful."

This document has been discussed in Presbyterian congregations throughout America and will come under discussion at the Church's General Assembly to be held in 1988.

Situation has worsened - freed detainee

MBULELO GROOT-BOOM, one of five residents of Oudtshoorn's Bhongolethu township recently released after more than a year in detention believes that the situation in the country has gone from bad to worse.

"When I arrived in the township", Mbulelo told Grassroots, "I saw many kitskonstabels' and other security forces. They are there to create problems for our people. There is an undeclared curfew in the township. The kitskonstabels say they do not want to see people on the streets after 9pm."

Grootboom, 26, a former president of the Bhongolethu Youth Organisation (Bhoyo), was detained in the early hours of June 12. That same day, thousands of people countrywide were held in terms of the state of emergency. He was held at Oudtshoorn for two months before being transferred to George Prison where he joined about 300 other detainees from the rural areas. The detainees came from areas like Knysna, Mossel Bay, Aberdeen, George, Plettenberg Bay, Graaf-Reinette and Willowmore.

Over the next few months detainees were released gradually until the beginning of May when only four remained - Grootboom, 26-year-old Msukisi Mooi, who is unemployed, 35-year-old

Moses Digacwi, a Divisional Council soil-tester and 29-year-old Thembalakhe Joe, a teacher at a secondary school in Oudtshoorn. Also in detention was another teacher, Rufus Mbuku, an asthma sufferer who was being held at Middelburg.

On June 11, the five were informed that they were being released from emergency detention. They were, however, to remain in prison as awaiting trialists in a subversion trial in which fifteen Bhongolethu residents - one a 69-year-old pensioner - have been charged.

On June 17, the five made a court appearance and were released on bail of R500 each. When they returned to the township that Friday evening, the residents were overjoyed. Many people flocked to their homes.

Grootboom told Grassroots that he felt happy to be reunited with his family and friends. At the same time, however, he was angry that people could simply be locked up for no apparent reason and held indefinitely. He expressed deep concern for those still in detention. He insisted that he was committed as ever to change. "Detention won't change my views, he said with determination. As long as you feel the burden of oppression, nothing can change you."



These former detainees were welcomed back by close to 400 family and friends at a lunch organised by DPSC.

DETAINEES WELCOMED BACK

THE Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) recently held a lunch at the Samaj Centre in Athlone for all released detainees and their families. The freed detainees were welcomed back by members of the DPSC.

About 400 people attended the lunch which was held on June 21.

Ex-detainees spoke of their experiences in prison and the effect detention had on them and their families. They condemned the system of detention as brutal and

inhuman.

The former detainees came from all over Cape Town. Transport problems prevented ex-detainees from Worcester, Paarl and Atlantis to attend.

The DPSC made a renewed call for the release of all detainees and political prisoners. Those still being held in the Western Cape are: Desmond Abrahams, 16, Ebrahiem Rasool, 28, Keith Cootzee, 17, Moegsien Davids, 17, Mogamat Zain Elmie, Mzonke Jacobs, 25, Naseegh Jaffer, Sidima Kabanyane, 30, Lizo Kapa, 39, Vusi Khan-

yile, 36, Russel Mc Gregor, 26, Zoli Malindi, 64, Trevor Manuel, 31, Nomaindia Mfeketo, Braam Mhlom, 34, Valentine Senkhane, Roseberry Sonto, 33, Christmas Tinto, 61, Mark Truebody, 18, Cledton Visagie, 18, Ridley Esbie, 23, Allie Parker, William Pieterse.

Those being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act are Rehana Roussouw 23, Ashley Forbes, 22, Peter Jacobs, 21, Stuart Mciteka, 35, and Yusmzi Ndam, 20.

Campaign against Fawu

THE Food and Allied Workers Union, a major affiliate of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), recently became a victim of false pamphlets which were distributed by unknown persons at various places in the Western Cape.

Union organisers see this latest attack as part of a campaign waged against Cosatu and its affiliates.

Fawu is Cosatu's largest affiliate in the Western Cape, so the attempts to discredit it comes as no surprise to its members as well as the members of all

progressive organisations.

The bogus pamphlets have appeared in areas like Saldanha, Ceres, Worcester and Cape Town - where the union has an active membership.

Some have been scattered on roads or railway stations, while in other cases batches of leaflets have simply been dumped at factory gates.

Many workers were confronted by these pamphlets when they arrived at work during last month.

The organisers and workers have condemned

the pamphlets and see it as part of the campaign against Fawu and the trade union movement as whole.

The pamphlets apparently make various allegations about the union, questioning the way funds are allocated and used.

"We can guess who is responsible - and are responding at branch and factory meetings with members", a unionist said

The distribution of fake pamphlets is not confined to the Western Cape.



Mbulelo Grootboom



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Diploma Course for Educators of Adults 1988

Applications are invited for admission to the two-year part-time Diploma Course for Educators of Adults (recognised for salary purposes by the Department of National Education) commencing in February 1988.

The course will be geared to the needs of those engaged in the education of adults within formal or non-formal settings and will offer scope for specialised study. Students in previous courses have come from diverse fields of work including community organisations, health education, industrial training, adult education centres, literacy programmes, tertiary institutions, the Church, careers counselling and parent education.

The course is open to anyone with the minimum qualification of a two-year post matriculation certificate.

Further details can be obtained from the Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies, University of Cape Town, Private Bag, Rondebosch, 7700. (Telephone (021) 650-3250). The closing date for applications is 30 September 1987.

Preamble: We the people of South Africa declare for all our country and the world to know that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justify claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people; that our people have been robbed of their birthright to land, liberty and peace, by a form of government founded on injustice and inequality; that our country will never be prosperous or free until all our people live in brotherhood, enjoying equal rights and opportunities; that only a democratic state, based on the will of the people, can secure to all their birthright without distinction of colour, race, sex or belief; and therefore, we the people of South Africa, black and white, together equal, countrymen and brothers, adopt this Freedom Charter. And we pledge ourselves to strive together, sparing nothing of our strength and courage, until the democratic changes here set out have been won.

We will not be silent until we have Real Democracy

... the masses in South Africa is the demand for a 'real democracy' - as Magaz Malas says. This is what the government wants to believe. They think that 'bettering our lives' will make us happy. Magaz Malas, don't you hear the cries of the people? Our struggle is all about DEMOCRACY. All over South Africa people enter the banner of the UDF, COSATU and the NEC want a real democracy based on the Freedom Charter. We are demanding a non-racial democratic South Africa. First you tried to give us the tri-cameral system. We showed you that we don't want it - it stinks of racism. This year you had the nerve to hold an all white election and now you want to give us RSC's - where you decide who will serve on the committee. You call this 'democratic' - but it's just another new face of apartheid. You think we're going to be impressed with brightly painted parks, new roads and cheap houses. You think this will keep the people quiet. You think we are dogs, who will be happy with a new bone, while you tighten the chain round our necks. But we are not fooled. We know that you are only giving us these things because you fear the strength of our people. We know that while you give us parks, you are shooting and jailing our children. While you

... the dream we will never forget

The government has tried very hard to wipe the Freedom Charter off our memories. They have not succeeded - today organisations representing over 1 000 000 people have adopted the charter, and many others are discussing it. After the State of Emergency in 1962, organisations such as the ANC were banned, and for many years our people were forced into silence. The government hoped that we would forget about the Freedom Charter - forget about our dream for a new South Africa. Every time a Freedom Charter was published, it was banned. For a while, the people did forget. Only the old people would sometimes sit together, and talk, very softly of the old days of 'congress', and remember that great day in Kliptown. But the Freedom Charter is too important to be forgotten. In the secret, people began to find copies, and bring them out into the open. The youth learnt the ten clauses off by heart. In 1979, COSAS became one of the first organisations to formally adopt the Charter. Many organisations followed - and in 1981,

The day our people dared to dream ..

THIRTY-TWO years ago, the people's organisations decided to find out what kind of country most South Africans wanted to live in. Volunteers from the ANC, South African Indian Congress, Coloured People's Congress, and the Congress of Democrats travelled all over the country, collecting demands. They spoke to young and old, rich and poor. We demanded the right to govern our country, and to make our own laws. We demanded our leaders to be freed from prison and exile, so that they may return to serve our nation. We helped create the wealth of our country, and we demand a share in that wealth. We demanded education, housing, work, freedom from racism, discrimination, and all the evils of apartheid. We have learnt about democracy, in our Street Committees, PTSA's, factory committees and other organisations. We know what real democracy means, Magaz Malas. And this is what we want. We are not your dogs - and we will not 'lie down and be quiet' until we have won our rightful place in the land of our birth.

But then they started thinking, and dreaming of what life could be like. "We want houses" "We want jobs" "We want decent wages" ... slowly, the demands began to add up. After many months of hard work, the organisations decided that they had enough. They called for a meeting, when all these demands would be discussed, and drawn up into a charter. On June 26, 1955, thousands of delegates from organisations all over the country came to the Congress of the People at Kliptown. Some walked, some came in buses, trains, cars, taxis, donkey carts - anything they could find to bring them to this great gathering. On the second day, the police came. But the people refused to move. They carried on until they had finished their business, until the Freedom Charter - the most democratic document in our country's history - was complete. For two days, they discussed the demands. "Ten thousand people, but there was no coughing business. What was coming from the speaker Charter gave us a dream of a new South Africa. We will not stop fighting until that dream comes true."



WHEN THE PEOPLE SHALL GOVERN...



DOWN WITH THE GOVT'S PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL
LONG LIVE THE PEOPLE'S FREEDOM CHARTER

THE PEOPLE SHALL GOVERN
ALL NATIONAL GROUPS SHALL HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS
THE PEOPLE SHALL SHARE IN THE COUNTRY'S WEALTH
THE LAND SHALL BE SHARED AMONG THOSE WHO WORK IT
ALL SHALL ENJOY EQUAL RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW
ALL SHALL ENJOY SECURITY AND FREEDOM
THE DOORS OF LEARNING AND OF CULTURE SHALL BE OPENED
THERE SHALL BE WORK, SECURITY AND COMFORT FOR ALL
WE SHALL LIVE IN PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

... The doors of learning and culture shall be opened

They spoke to people who had never had the chance to choose where they could live, where they could work, where their children could go to school. And they asked them, "If you could make the laws of this country, what would you choose?"

At first, many were shy to talk. They said, "We are poor black people. We have nothing. How can we think of such things?"

... There shall be houses, security and comfort

... There shall be peace and friendship

... There shall be work and security

'These freedoms we will fight for side by side until we have won our liberty.'

"WE CALL THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA... African and white, Indian and coloured. Voter and voteless. Privileged and rightless. All the people of South Africa. LET US SPEAK TOGETHER OF FREEDOM. And the happiness that can come to men and women if they live in a land that is free. LET US SPEAK OF FREEDOM. And of how to get it for ourselves and for our children." "The Call" - used when collecting demands for the Freedom Charter.

... The land shall be shared amongst those who work it

... The people shall share in the country's wealth

GRASSROOTS: HOW DO THE WORKERS FEEL ABOUT THE FREEDOM CHARTER?

FAWU: At the launch of FAWU, in May 1986, we looked at the Freedom Charter as a guideline for our liberation struggle in South Africa. We decided to discuss it further, and each worker was given a copy of the Freedom Charter. The workers discussed the charter in the factories. It was then discussed at a regional and then a national level.

June 26 is Freedom Day. On this day, the Freedom Charter was drawn up at the Congress of the People in 1955. GRASSROOTS looks at what the charter means for us today.

We demand houses! - KTC

"The Freedom Charter rings in the minds of the people. It accommodates everyone. Back and every time it is a demand of the people" - New Crossroads resident.

GRASSROOTS spoke to several residents of KTC and New Crossroads. They all agreed that the Freedom Charter is very important for them.

"The clause, 'there shall be houses, security and comfort' is especially important for all" one resident told us.

"Here in KTC we do not have houses, let alone security and comfort. The demands of the people as shown in the charter are not met yet."

"We cannot live peacefully. Last year, the warden attacked us and burnt our houses. We are still living in fear."

"If we had houses, we would not be fighting in this way. Everyone has the right to live decently and comfortably."

"It is not enough just to have a roof over your head" a New Crossroads resident told us. "We must also have runs with access to food. How can we pay high rent, when most of us are unemployed? This is why many of us did not pay rent."

"The Freedom Charter is a guiding document. It shows us the way to a non-racial South Africa where everybody can live in harmony."

'The light at the end of the tunnel'

I remember when I first saw the Freedom Charter. I had left school a year already, and I still couldn't find a job. I felt really miserable, you know, like there was nothing to live for.

"When my friend showed me the charter, I thought, 'Ag, such things can never be.' But then, I started thinking maybe we could have such a society. I mean, that's how people should live, isn't it?"

"Now I'm in a youth group. And I know that one day, we will have a society based on the Freedom Charter. I still can't find work - but now I have hope. I know that they can't keep us down for ever. For me, the Freedom Charter showed me the light at the end of the tunnel."

This is what a member of a youth organisation told GRASSROOTS. For the youth, the charter has a special meaning. It gives them the promise of a better future, a life different from that of their parents and grandparents. It promises decent education for all, work for all, and full participation in the government of our country.

The new based COSAS was one of the first organisations to adopt the Freedom Charter in 1979. And this year, the move to adopt the charter by mass based organisations was spearheaded by the new youth giant, the South African Youth Congress (SAYCO). SAYCO adopted the charter at their launching congress in March this year.

In a statement, SAYCO called the charter the most democratic document, reflecting the wishes of the majority of South Africans.

"For us, the charter is also a way of uniting our struggles" a youth member said.

"In the past few years, the youth have learnt that we cannot win the struggle on our own. We need the guidance and leadership of our parents in the communities and in the factories."

"The charter shows how all these struggles are linked, and helps us work together."

SAYCO has called on COSATU to fully discuss the importance of the charter in our struggle, with a view to officially adopting it as a guiding document.

'An anchor to hold us together'

"The anchor that will hold us together is the Freedom Charter" - FAWU shop steward.

Recently, Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU) decided to adopt the Freedom Charter. Grassroots spoke to a FAWU shop steward about what the charter means for FAWU, and for workers generally.

GRASSROOTS: WHEN DID YOU DECIDE TO ADOPT THE CHARTER?

FAWU: Before we organized the factories, there were many grievances. You would be fined for a minor offence. We had to work in the cold storage without protection, there was no medical aid.

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Preamble: We the people of South Africa declare for all our country and the world to know that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people; that our people have been robbed of their birthright to land, liberty and peace, by a form of government founded on injustice and inequality; that our country will never be prosperous or free until all our people live in brotherhood, enjoying equal rights and opportunities; that only a democratic state, based on the will of the people, can secure to all their birthright without distinction of colour, race, sex or belief; and therefore, we the people of South Africa, black and white, together equal, countrymen and brothers, adopt this Freedom Charter. And we pledge ourselves to strive together, sparing nothing of our strength and courage, until the democratic changes here set out have been won.

We will not be silent until we have Real Democracy

"... we die masses in South Africa in die demokratiese stryd 'n relevante faktor nie..." - Magrus Malan.

THIS is what the government wants to believe. They think that "bettering our lives" will make us happy.

Magrus Malan, don't you hear the cries of the people! Our struggle is all about DEMOCRACY. All over South Africa people under the banner of the UDF, COSATU and the NECC want a real democracy based on the Freedom Charter. We are demanding a non-racial democratic South Africa.

First you tried to give us the tri-cameral system. We showed you that we don't want it - it stinks of racism. This year you had the nerve to hold an all white election and now you want to give us RSC's - where you decide who will serve on the committee. You call this "democratic" - but it's just another new face of apartheid.

You think we're going to be impressed with brightly painted parks, new roads and cheap houses. You think this will keep the people quiet. You think we are dogs, who will be happy with a new bone, while you tighten the chain round our necks.

But we are not fooled. We know that you are only giving us these things because you fear the strength of our people. We know that while you give us parks, you are shooting and jailing our children. While you

... the dream we will never forget

The government has tried very hard to wipe the Freedom Charter off our memories. They have not succeeded - today organisations representing over 1 000 000 people have adopted the charter, and many others are discussing it.

After the State of Emergency in 1962, organisations such as the ANC were banned, and for many years our people were forced into silence. The government hoped that we would forget about the Freedom Charter - forget about our dream for a new South Africa. Every time a Freedom Charter was published, it was banned.

For a while, the people did forget. Only the old people would sometimes sit together, and talk, very softly of the old days of "congress", and remember that great day in Kliptown.

But the Freedom Charter is too important to be forgotten. In the seventies, people began to find copies, and bring them out into the open. The youth learnt the text clause by clause.

In 1979, COSAS became one of the first organisations to formally adopt the Charter. Many organisations followed - and in 1981,



The day our people dared to dream...

THIRTY-TWO years ago, the people's organisations decided to find out what kind of country most South Africans wanted to live in.

Volunteers from the ANC, South African Indian Congress, Coloured People's Congress, and the Congress of Democrats travelled all over the country, collecting demands. They spoke to young and old, rich and poor.

They spoke to people who had never had the chance to choose where they could live, where they could work, where their children could go to school. And they asked them, "If you could make the laws of this country, what would you choose?"

At first, many were shy to talk. They said, "We are poor black people. We have nothing. How can we think of such things?"

But then they started thinking, and dreaming of what life could be like... "We want houses!" "We want jobs!" "We want decent wages!"... slowly, the demands began to add up.

After many months of hard work, the organisations decided that they had enough. They called for a meeting, where all these demands would be discussed, and drawn up into a charter.

Kliptown

On June 26, 1955, thousands of delegates from organisations all over the country came to the Congress of the People at Kliptown. Some walked, some came in buses, trains, cars, lorries, donkey carts - anything they could find to bring them to this great gathering.

On the second day, the police came. But the people refused to move. They carried on until they had finished their business, until the Freedom Charter - the most democratic document in our country's history - was complete.

For two days, they discussed the demands. Ten thousand people, but there was no coughing business. What was coming from the speakers' mouths, everyone was thirsty to swallow" - a delegate said afterwards.

WHEN THE PEOPLE SHALL GOVERN...

DOWN WITH THE GOV'T'S PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL
LONG LIVE THE PEOPLE'S FREEDOM CHARTER

THE PEOPLE SHALL GOVERN
ALL NATIONAL GROUPS SHALL HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS
THE PEOPLE SHALL SHARE IN THE COUNTRY'S WEALTH
THE LAND SHALL BE SHARED AMONGST THOSE WHO WORK IT
ALL SHALL OBEY THE LAW
ALL SHALL ENJOY THE RIGHTS
THERE SHALL BE PEACE AND SECURITY
THE DOORS OF LEARNING AND OF CULTURE SHALL BE OPENED
WE SHALL ENJOY HEALTH, SECURITY AND COMFORT
WE SHALL LIVE IN PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP



... The doors of learning and culture shall be opened

... There shall be houses, security and comfort

... The land shall be shared amongst those who work it

... The people shall share in the country's wealth

... There shall be peace and friendship

... There shall be work and security

... These freedoms we will fight for side by side until we have won our liberty.

"WE CALL THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA... African and white, Indian and coloured. Voter and voteless. Privileged and rightless. All the people of South Africa... LET US SPEAK TOGETHER OF FREEDOM. And the happiness that can come to men and women if they live in a land that is free. LET US SPEAK OF FREEDOM. And of how to get it for ourselves and for our children." - "The Call" - used when collecting demands for the Freedom Charter.



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... The people shall share in the country's wealth

... There shall be work and security

... There shall be peace and friendship

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June 26 is Freedom Day. On this day, the Freedom Charter was drawn up at the Congress of the People in 1955. GRASSROOTS looks at what the charter means for us today.

We demand houses! - KTC

"THE Freedom Charter rings in the minds of the people. It accommodates everyone. Each and every clause is a demand of the people" - New Crossroads resident.

GRASSROOTS spoke to several residents of KTC and New Crossroads. They all agreed that the Freedom Charter is very important for them.

"The clause, 'there shall be houses, security and comfort' is especially important for us" one resident told us.

"Here in KTC we do not have houses, let alone security and comfort. The demands of the people as shown in the charter are not met yet.

"We cannot live peacefully. Last year, the whitee attacked us and burnt our houses. We are still living in fear.

"If we had houses, we would not be fighting in this way. Everyone has the right to live decently and comfortably.

"It is not enough just to have a roof over your head" a New Crossroads resident told us. "We must also have roofs we can afford. How can we pay high rent, when most of us are unemployed? This is why many of us did not pay rent."

"The Freedom Charter is a guiding document. It shows us the way to a successful South Africa where everybody can live in harmony."

'The light at the end of the tunnel'

I remember when I first saw the Freedom Charter. I had left school a year already, and I still couldn't find a job. I felt really miserable, you know, like there was nothing to live for.

"When my friend showed me the charter, I thought, 'Ag, such things can never be.' But then, I started thinking maybe we could have such a society. I mean, that's how people should live, isn't it?"

"Now I'm in a youth group. And I know that one day, we will have a society based on the Freedom Charter. I still can't find work - but now I have hope. I know that they can't keep us down for ever. For me, the Freedom Charter showed me the light at the end of the tunnel."

This is what a member of a youth organisation told GRASSROOTS. For the youth, the charter has a special meaning. It gives them the promise of a better future, a life different from that of their parents and grandparents. It promises decent education for all, work for all, and full participation in the government of our country.

The new banned COSAS was one of the first organisations to adopt the Freedom Charter in 1979.

And this year, the move to adopt the charter by mass based organisations was spearheaded by the new youth giant, the South African Youth Congress (SAYCO). SAYCO adopted the charter at their launching congress in March this year.

In a statement, SAYCO called the charter the most democratic document, reflecting the wishes of the majority of South Africans.

"For us, the charter is also a way of setting our struggles" a youth member said.

"In the past few years, the youth have learnt that we cannot win the struggle on our own. We need the guidance and leadership of our parents in the communities and in the factories.

"The charter shows how all these struggles are linked, and helps us work together."

SAYCO has called on COSATU to fully discuss the importance of the charter in our struggle, with a view to officially adopting it as a guiding document.

'An anchor to hold us together'

"THE anchor that will hold us together is the Freedom Charter" - FAWU shop steward.

Recently, Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU) decided to adopt the Freedom Charter. Grassroots spoke to a FAWU shop steward about what the charter means for FAWU, and for workers generally.

GRASSROOTS: WHEN DID YOU DECIDE TO ADOPT THE CHARTER?

FAWU: At the launch of FAWU, in May 1985, we looked at the Freedom Charter as a guideline for our liberation struggle in South Africa. We decided to discuss it further, and each worker was given a copy of the Freedom Charter.

The workers discussed the charter in the factories. It was then discussed at a regional and then a national level.

GRASSROOTS: HOW DO THE WORKERS FEEL ABOUT THE FREEDOM CHARTER?

FAWU: Before we organised the factories, there were many grievances. You would be fired for a minor offence. We had to work in the cold storage without protection, there was no medical aid.

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Organisations in the UDF



UDF UNITES APARTHEID DIVIDES

IN the last edition of Grassroots, we took a look at some of the organisations that form part of the UDF in the Western Cape. They were the Western Cape

Civic Association, the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee(Cahac), the United Womens Congress(UWCO), the Call of Islam, Inter-Church Youth(ICY), the Cape Youth Congress (Cayco), the South African National Students Congress(Sansco) and the Detainees Parents Support Committee(DPSC).

In this issue, we give brief summaries of the activities and aims of other organisations affiliated to the UDF in the Western Cape.

THE WESTERN CAPE STUDENTS CONGRESS(WECSO)

Weesco was formally launched earlier this year but has its roots in the courageous student struggles which took place during 1985.

Weesco has a presence at schools in Mitchells Plain, the Northern Suburbs, Bonteheuwel, Athlone, Manenberg, Guguletu, Langa, Nyanga, the Southern Suburbs and as far afield as Paarl.

Weesco held its first public rally at UCT earlier this year to protest against the harsh sentences handed out to students and youth for public violence.

The main task of the organisation is to build democratic SRC's at all schools as well as strong Weesco branches.

Weesco joins up with other student organisations striving for a equal, non-racial and democratic system of education in a free and democratic South Africa.



THE SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS WORKERS UNION (SARWHU)

Sarhwu is an old union which was formed in the 1950's to unite railway workers.

The union was however crushed by the state. An attempt to revive Sarhwu in 1976 received a serious blow when key organiser Lawrence Ndzanga died in detention. In October 1986, Sarhwu was once again revived and since then, it has not looked back.

Today, Sarhwu has a national membership of 27 000. During the bitter, but victorious railway strike, railway workers joined Sarhwu in their thousands.

Sarhwu is strongest in the Transvaal. The Cape membership presently stands at 1 300. Sarhwu is affiliated to both the UDF and Cosatu.

YOUNG CHRISTIAN STUDENTS

YCS is a national organisation for young Christians at high schools, colleges, seminaries and universities.

It aims to organise Christian students who strive towards a non-racial and democratic South Africa and the establishment of the Kingdom of God on earth. In Cape Town, YCS is active in Nyanga, Guguletu, UWC and UCT.

The organisation grew rapidly during the uprisings of 1985. Presently it is working on the Education Charter Campaign and trying to relate it work to the Kairos document.

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT FOR PEACE

Established in 1976, the Womens Movement for Peace itself the task of encouraging contact between South African women from different walks of life.

The members of the organisations thought this was important in the light of the events of 1976. The women's movement for peace was formally accepted as a UDF affiliate early in 1984 and is committed to an open, democratic South Africa. It organises house meetings, childrens afternoons and partakes in the activities of the UDF and ECC.

WESTERN CAPE TRADERS ASSOCIATION

WCTA has been part of the UDF since the inception of the Front in August 1983.

It represents approximately 2 000 traders in the Western Cape. The Western Cape Traders Association has played important support roles in community action. It has also consistently called on its members to observe important days such as June 16 by closing their shops. The majority of traders usually heed these calls.



A delegation consisting of people from Wynberg and Mitchells Plain recently went to the Security Police headquarters. They demanded the release of Ashley Forbes and Peter Jacobs, 2 section 29 detainees.

FEW RIGHTS FOR SEC. 29 DETAINEES

NEWS of a person being detained even though a regular occurrence in South Africa still comes as a shock to most people.

But when a person is detained in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, it is usually getted horror and alarm.

Section 29 of the Internal Security Act strips people of all basic human rights. A person held under this Act is usually held in solitary confinement and subjected to long periods of interrogation.

The detainee has no access to family members, a lawyer or a doctor of his or her choice. In fact, it is very seldom that family members even know where the detainee is being held.

Recently family and friends of Section 29 detainees sent a delegation to the security police headquarters in Cape Town to demand the immediate release of their loved ones.

Ashley Forbes, 22, of Wynberg and Peter Jacobs, 21, of Mitchells Plain were detained somewhere in Cape Town on May 16.

Concerned for their safety and anxious about their whereabouts, members of the Wynberg and Mitchells Plain communities decided that they had to act. The delegation consisted of three parents from Wynberg and five Mitchells Plain residents. Included in the delegation were Mrs A Forbes and Mrs P Jacobs.

MRS LETTIE MALINDI was deeply shocked when she learnt that her husband Zoli Malindi had been re-detained under the new state of emergency.

Mr Malindi, 64, was detained on January 13 when he made a quick trip to his home to have his special diet. Mr Malindi is a diabetic.

Mrs Malindi told Grassroots: "I was shocked when I heard that Zoli was re-detained. "I thought they would have mercy on old people and release him."

Asked if she had any idea when he would be released,

Husband's redetention shocks Mrs Malindi

an upset Mrs Malindi said: "I don't know anything. I just feel very bad about it. I heard that he was taken to Tygerberg Hospital for treatment last month."

She said she and her husband were both pensioners who received sick benefits of R73 a month. She said that in the absence of Mr Malindi, she struggles to run the house.

"I have to see to the rent,

electricity and telephone bills. But I feel strong. I have a word to other women who are in the same position as I am. To them I say, we must have hope,

we must never lose hope in the struggle."

Mr Malindi has a rich history of struggle and has been detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act for two months and in

terms of emergency regulations for two-and-a-half

months in 1985 and now for 5 months under the current emergency.

The old man was forced to go into hiding when the national state of emergency was declared on June 12 last year. For more than six months he had to move around secretly to avoid arrest.

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Trialists tell of suffering under pass law system

INFLUX control and the coloured labour preference policy played a pertinent role in frustrating and dehumanising black people in South Africa, evidence before the Cape Town Supreme Court suggests.

In the trial of 13 men convicted of being African National Congress guerillas or assisting guerillas, at least six of the accused told how they were adversely affected by the government's racial influx control policies.

Sazi Veldtman, a 29-year-old post office clerk from Nyanga, told the court in mitigation of sentence how the pass laws had hindered his life, even as a child.

He said he came to Cape Town when he was nine, shortly after the death of his grandfather. His mother had died when he was two. For two years, he was refused entry to schools in the Cape Town area because he was considered "illegal".

He had to hide whenever pass law inspectors came to his aunt's house.

Veldtman said he was arrested for not having a pass when he was 14 years old. He applied for a pass when he was 16 but was ordered out of the Western Cape by "a Mr Fourie who said he was not interested in my stories, he had heard enough lies from us bantus".

Veldtman described the humiliation and suffering of pass laws as "the fear of a loud rude bang on doors in the middle of the night, the bitter humiliation of an undignified search, the shame of husband and wife being huddled out of bed in front of their children by police and taken off to jail".

Lizo Bright Ngqungwana, the Western Cape commander of Umkhonto We Sizwe, said his early life was "a typical life of an african child in the present South Africa."

"I was born at Ladysmith, Natal, 27 years ago. I come from a big family. As a child I used to see the manner in which my father struggled to fend for our upbringing.

"There were times when he had to move from place to place looking for casual jobs so as to provide us with clothing, food and education. Those grim moments made a deep impression on me," Ngqungwana said.

Anderson Zingisele Ncivita, 34, said he stayed in an area called Zone 10, a place for "so-called migrant labourers".

"I was confronted with a number of social problems like being arrested for being in the urban area with an expired contract, pass raids and so on.

"These raids were taking place almost every day and night. With no peace of mind and being insulted and beaten up by the police and Bantu Affairs inspectors.

In 1975 I decided to get married and applied for a lodger's permit, which was granted. For the next eleven years I was on the waiting list for a house.

"During this period, I could not stay with my family because whenever my wife came to join me, she was arrested for pass offences and I had to struggle to borrow money to bail her out," Ncivita said.

The other accused are Joseph Malusi Ngoma, 28, Quentin Deon Michels, 27, Cecil Esau, 31, Mthetho Douglas Myanya, 37, Reed Zwelethu Macozoma, 27, and Norman Siseko Macanda, 29.

The trial continues on August 4.

HUNDREDS of young people participated in a youth focus week held in Mitchells Plain from June 22 to 26.

The Focus week was organised by the Mitchells Plain region of the Cape Youth Congress, the Inter-Church Youth (ICY) and the Mitchells Plain Students Congress (MIPSCO).

Activities focussed on the Freedom Charter and were meant to provide an alternative for young people during the school holidays.

The programme started with educational activities around the Charter at libraries and community centres on the Monday.

Tuesday was Children's Day with between 50 and 200 children attending at each of the venues where they could take part in face-painting, story-telling and singing.

Pedro, from the Children's Resource Centre, was a Pied Piper with a difference: blowing a bottle,

Youth week in Mitchells Plain

he had a string of children following him and making their own sounds with all sorts of home-made instruments. This was one of the highlights of the week.

The Sports Day on Wednesday saw members of ICY, Cayco and MiipSCO battling it out with local soccer teams on a muddy field.

One of the soccer players remarked: "Die comrade kan nie hardloop nie want die Afrika is te swaar op sy rug."

And it went from bad to worse. Some comrades are still limping around wondering what hit him. Despite the rain and thunder, the sports day showed one thing: people

who talk a lot certainly can't play soccer or netball.

Rain washed out activities on the Thursday, but there was no stopping people from celebrating Freedom Day on the Friday, June 26.

A celebration was held at the Woodlands Community Centre and the theme was "jive, jive, jive for freedom".

Music as provided by marimba group Ntsikane, Raakwys, the UWC Jazz Band and others. The Mitchells Plain Arts Group provided poetry and a display of paintings and photography.

Talk is already going around of similar youth weeks being held in future.

Cahac opposed to RSC's

THE Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (Cahac) has come out strongly against the Governments new system of local authorities, the Regional Services Council.

Cahac is one of a large number of organisations countrywide who have condemned the Regional Services Council as nothing but an attempt by the Government to further entrench its apartheid policies.

The Regional Services Council system will further divide the masses of South African people by providing extra votes for

people on the basis of their wealth.

Cahac chairperson Mr Wilfred Rhodes described the RSC's as an extension of the tricameral system.

"Voting power or representation on the Regional Services Councils will be based on the amount of services a region or Primary Local Authority (PLA) buys from the RSC's. Those that buy the most will have the most representation.

"Voting will be heavily weighted against us, the majority. More affluent white communities will wield a lot of power."

Mr Rhodes said that it is unlikely that any of the black areas will be able to generate enough money to buy the services necessary for a healthy and stable community.

"The RSC's will be of no benefit to the oppressed. We further see it as an attempt to strengthen the Labour Party and management committees in our communities. At the same time the Government will try through the RSC's to weaken the present civic organisations the people have built up in the communities."

Speaking on the fact that people were never consulted about this new system of local authorities, Mr Rhodes said: "We are al-

ways left out of everything. And when we protest, we hear that we are subversive."

The Regional Services Councils are generally seen by many South Africans as a response by the Government against the growing resistance of the people of this country.

In the last few years, people in every corner of the land, young and old, have built their own popular organisations and rejected Government bodies such as community councils and management committees.

The Government has been unable to contain the resistance of the people. It knew very well that it would have to find new ways of

ruling.

"They wanted the majority of people to believe that they are getting a better deal. But at the same time they would ensure that power remains in the hands of the minority.

But the struggles of the last few years have given people a taste of what real freedom can be.

People's feelings are expressed in the words of UDF publicity secretary Murphy Morobe who said recently: "We are too close

to the prize of real democracy for which so many of us have laid down our lives to trade it in for a new improved version of minority rule.

Logra organises unemployed

LARGE numbers of children in the Lotus River and Grassy Park areas go to school with no food in their stomachs.

The Lotus River and Grassy Park Residents Association (Logra) Advice Office workers did extensive work in the area and were told by many parents that their children had extreme difficulty in concentrating at school because they were hungry.

The Logra Advice Office last month met with a few principal and teachers from five schools in the area.

Some of the principals agreed that programmes could run at their schools around the problems of unemployment and poverty.

The Logra Advice Of-

fice was also given the go ahead to give out soup at some of the schools.

Advice workers told Grassroots that they also wanted to run soup kitchens in the afternoons, but were experiencing difficulty as people hesitated to make venues available.

A spokesperson for the Advice Office appealed for people in the community to give assistance. The phone number at the office is 73-5110.

The work the Advice Office is doing is part of the national campaign against unemployment which is becoming more serious each day.

More than 3 million people are presently unemployed in the country.

Songs, poetry, plays at UWCO programme

THE Wynberg Branch of the United Womens Congress celebrated its first birthday on June 21.

The Wynberg Branch had been formed exactly a year before - only days after the declaration of the National State of Emergency.

About 100 women from the area as well as other branches of UWCO attended the programme.

The programme included the reading of poetry by Ocean View Poet Gladys Thomas, a play by the Thornhill branch of the Cape Youth Congress and the UWCO choir that led the singing.



Gladys Thomas reads her poetry at UWCO (Wynberg) one year celebration.



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Manenberg Students protest against the All Black rebel tour in 1985

Pressure on rebels grows

REBEL teams of rugby and cricket players who secretly come to South Africa play against isolated South African sportsmen are coming under increasing pressure overseas.

The International Rugby and Cricket Board could both split if the South African issue is not resolved in the near future.

The West Indian Cricket Board has made a far reaching proposal that rebel cricketers who tour South Africa should be banned for life. They are supported by India and Pakistan will probably also come out in support of the proposal.

The proposal has been opposed by England and Australia. The issue has already led to heated debate and anti-apartheid groups all over Europe

are adding their voice to the call for South Africa's sporting isolation.

Meanwhile the SA Cricket Board (SACB) President Mr Krish Mackerdhuji has sent a telegram to the England-based Test and County Cricket Board accusing the organisation of making false claims. The TCCB has apparently said that international cricketers visiting South Africa coached both black and white players and "contributed to the development of black sportsmen."

At a special International Cricket (ICC) Conference meeting held in London last month, the issue of banning players could not be resolved.

It was decided to appoint a committee to examine the West Indian

proposal and report to the next meeting to be held in September.

Meanwhile, there has been talk of another rebel All Black rugby tour later this year.

The last tour was fiercely opposed both locally and internationally.

Cayco wins soccer tournament

THE Bonteheuwel branch of the Cape Youth Congress (Cayco) recently ran out of winners of a soccer tournament organised by progressive organisations in the area.

The tournament was played on June 7 and 14 and was part of the programme to mark June 16.

Over two Sundays, a number of teams battled it out on the soccer field for the Christopher Truter memorial trophy.

INTER-UNION SUPER LEAGUE HOTS UP

THE Inter-Union Super League competition of the Western Province Football Board recently got under way with some of the unions producing exciting football.

It is difficult to make predictions, but at this stage Cape District of Wynberg have done well and the other unions will have a hard time to contain the District attack.

Close on Cape District heels are WP Union, who also have three points, but the Wynberg union have a better goal average.

Manenberg FA who are second in Group two, celebrate their tenth anniversary this weekend (June 3-5) with a tournament that will involve all juniors and seniors.

Virginia Super League logs Group One

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Cape District	2	1	1	0	5	0	3
W Province	2	1	1	0	1	0	3
Central	2	1	0	1	2	2	2
Cape FA	1	0	0	1	1	2	0
Mets	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Cape Flats	1	0	0	1	0	5	0

Group Two

M/Plain	1	1	0	1	2	1	2
Mberg	1	0	1	0	2	2	1
Retreat	1	0	1	0	2	2	1
H/Park	1	0	1	0	2	2	1
Northerns	1	0	1	0	2	2	1
S Pens	1	0	0	1	1	2	0

Group Three

Atlantis	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
S/Bosch	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Lenteguer	1	1	0	0	6	2	2
IDFA	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
Paarl	1	0	0	1	0	2	0



ANDRE Alexander of Cape District (in front) and Bernard Fransch of Cape Flats in a tussle for the ball during their Virginia Super League Interunion game at Maitland on Sunday, June 28. District won 5-0

held after the final on June 14 where the Christopher Truter Memorial Trophy was handed over to Cayco (Bonteheuwel).

The trophy bearing the name of the fallen youth had been bought by Cayco and they had his name engraved on it.

But in the gesture of solidarity, they handed it over to Mrs Truter, Christophers' mother who attended the cultural evening. Mrs Truter, suffering from ill health was overcome with emotion as she spoke of her late son.

Organisers of the tournament told Grassroots that they hoped the soccer tournament would become an annual event in Bonteheuwel.

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