

Hundreds of thousands of Cape residents say:

WE CAN'T PAY!

Shocking statistics on City Council arrears show that thousands of tenants on the Cape Flats cannot afford to pay their rent.

With the rising cost of living and the high unemployment in many areas, tenants just cannot pay their debts.

The total arrears in 30 areas by June total more than R2 million. R637 000 is outstanding from tenants who owe one month or less in City Council areas and more than R1 million is owed by tenants who owe rent for more than one month.

Manenberg is worst-hit by the economic crisis. There are 4071 houses in the area, paying a total of R210 386 a month. The arrears in the area total R349 631 - a shocking 166 percent outstanding.

The figures in other areas are as bad. Hanover Park owes R240 614, with 107 percent of the rent outstanding.

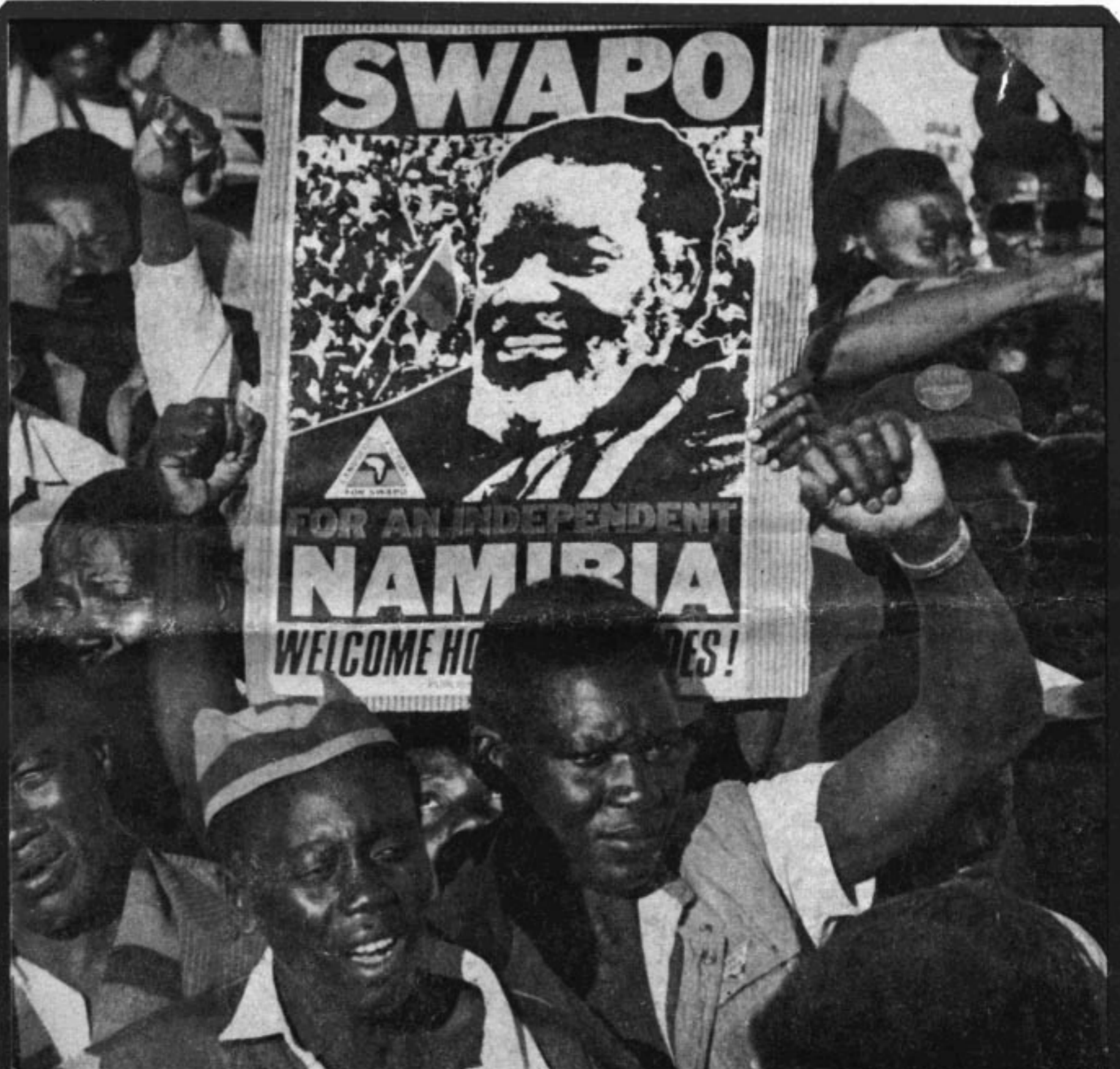
Mitchells Plain has 6466 houses owned by the council and should pay R463 609 rent a month. Tenants there owe R629 247 with rent arrears amounting to 135 percent.

On June 7, more than half of the tenants owed more than one month's rent. All the City Coun-

cil areas besides Claremont, where two houses are owned, are in arrears.

In recent months the prices of basic foodstuffs have soared because of the petrol price increase. Petrol has just gone up another 6 cents a litre. In January, petrol and electricity went up in price, in February, sugar went up, in March, milk went up, in April, the price of petrol went up again as well as bread, mealie meal and eggs. In May busfares and hospital fees went up. In a circular sent on June 5 to all local authorities, management committees and regional directors of the House of Representatives, the director-general said: "Due to the present economic climate prevalent in the country, persons in the lower income groups are unquestionably experiencing great difficulty in even meeting their present commitments in respect of instalments".

The situation is becoming so bad that even the authorities are now forced into acknowledging the plight of the poor and the poverty levels which are being reached. Yet the question remains, however, as to what they intend to do about the situation, if anything at all.



Freedom in Namibia is at the crossroads of its independence as exiles return and jubilant SWAPO supporters greet their leaders. The agony of death and destruction that the Namibians have endured for the past 105 years is about to come to an end and freedom is in sight. For SWAPO the ideals of solidarity, freedom and justice constitute the political guide to action

53% Increase in hospital fees

In a bid to start forcing people into using private hospitals as part of its current privatisation policies, the government recently announced that the fees for general hospital treatment have been increased by 53%!

Patients will now have to pay crippling fees for any kind of medical treatment they receive from a general hospital.

The increase in fees narrows the cost-gap between general and private hospital treatment, a move which favours those who have a stake in the profits which can be made at private hospitals.

This drastic increase comes at a time when many people are crying

out for more general hospitals because of the terrible shortage of health care facilities.

Mitchells Plain is just one community which is in great need of a general provincial hospital - a hospital which can provide for the needs of the poor at prices they can afford.

With a population of about 500 000, people in the Mitchells Plain area have been demanding a general hospital for more than ten years.

At the moment there is only one day hospital and one private hospital to cater for the needs of all of Mitchells Plain, as well as one or two small clinics.

Most of the residents in Mitchells Plain do not have the benefits of medical aid and cannot afford to make use of the private hospital with its expensive treatment costs.

That means that for most of the half-a-million residents of Mitchells Plain there is only one small day hospital.

The day hospital has to cater for more than 600 patients a day at a rate of R3 per patient. Its doors are only open from 7am to 5pm.

The private hospital, although much bigger with five times as many doctors, only treats an average of 30 patients a day. For the quick 15 minute treatment of a small injury, without the cost of an

anaesthetic, the private hospital charges about R28,60. A full day patient with a more serious injury has to pay R138 for one day, and that does not include the costs of doctors fees, anaesthetist fees etc..

If a patient comes to the private hospital for a 2 hour operation he/she could pay up to R800 - not including specialist, anaesthetist or medicine costs.

"People are crying out for a provincial hospital", a worker at the private hospital said.

With 600 people a day often waiting from 6am in the morning to use the day hospital many people have to go to Groote Schuur. Use of the private hospital

is out of the question for most.

A Mitchells Plain civic worker said that a doctor had told him that by normal standards there should be a general hospital for every 60 000 people.

The hospital campaign

The Mitchells Plain Co-ordinating Committee started a campaign for a general hospital in Mitchells Plain about 11 years ago.

Several meetings were held to rally support for the campaign. Petitions have been sent to the Director of Health. He said that a new hospital would be financially difficult and that there were other hospitals that could be used.



Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress is urging people to discuss the conditions under which negotiations can take place

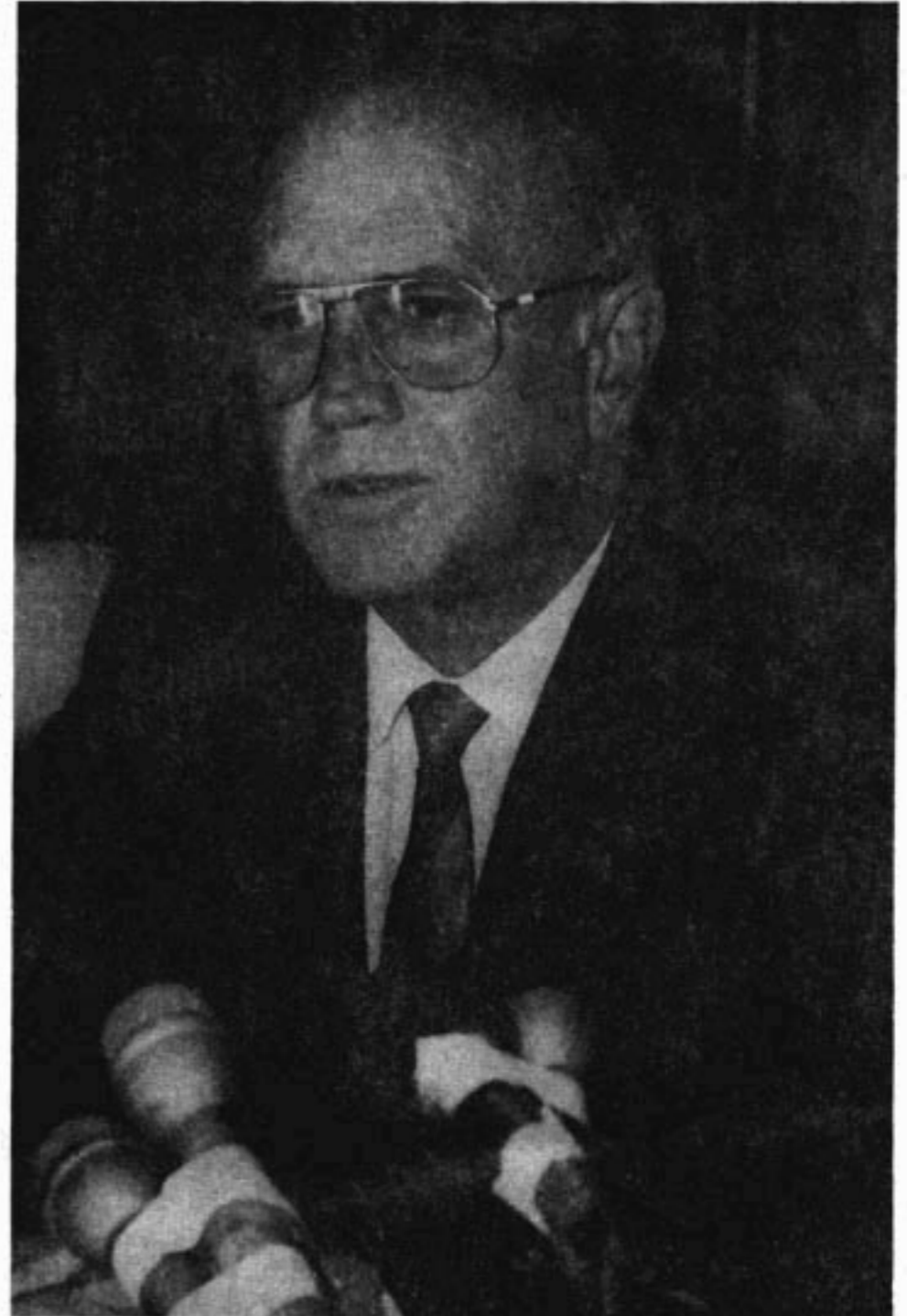
MANDELA'S MESSAGE

"The Statement issued by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, on the meeting between the State President and myself is an accurate reflection of what happened at the meeting.

"The statement, however, constitutes no deviation from the position I have taken over the past twenty-eight years, namely that dialogue with the mass democratic movement, and in particular, with the African National Congress, is the only way of ending violence and bringing peace to our country.

"I make this statement in response to comments in the media concerning the meeting with the State President. I believe, however, that at this early stage further statements to the press as a means of conducting possible future discussions would not be the appropriate course of action to promote peaceful development.

"I would like to confirm that my release is not an issue at this stage. As implied in the original statement, I would only like to contribute to the creation of a climate which would promote peace in South Africa."



FW de Klerk, new leader of the National Party, is under pressure from Thatcher and her imperialist allies who are trying to protect their own interests, to talk to the ANC

THE Nationalist government has discovered a new word - "negotiations". In every speech now, they tell the world that they are prepared to negotiate a new South Africa.

But they are not serious about negotiations. If they were, they would not have reimposed the State of Emergency. Nor would they keep Nelson Mandela in prison.

The Government is under pressure. It's reforms have been rejected by the majority of South Africans. The State of Emergency has failed to destroy the Mass Democratic Movement (UDF, COSATU and their allies). It is bankrupt. And its Western allies, like Margaret Thatcher and George Bush, are pushing the Nationalists to take some action or face more sanctions.

Thatcher and Bush are not friends of the South African people. But they are worried about the future of their economic stake in South Africa. The Freedom Charter calls for "the people to share in the country's wealth". This demand worries Thatcher and Bush. Many of their companies make huge profits in South Africa. They don't want to share South Africa's wealth - they want to take it for themselves.

This is why Thatcher and Bush do not want the Freedom Charter to be implemented. They want Botha to make some changes to prevent this happening. And they are under pressure from their own people to do something about apartheid.

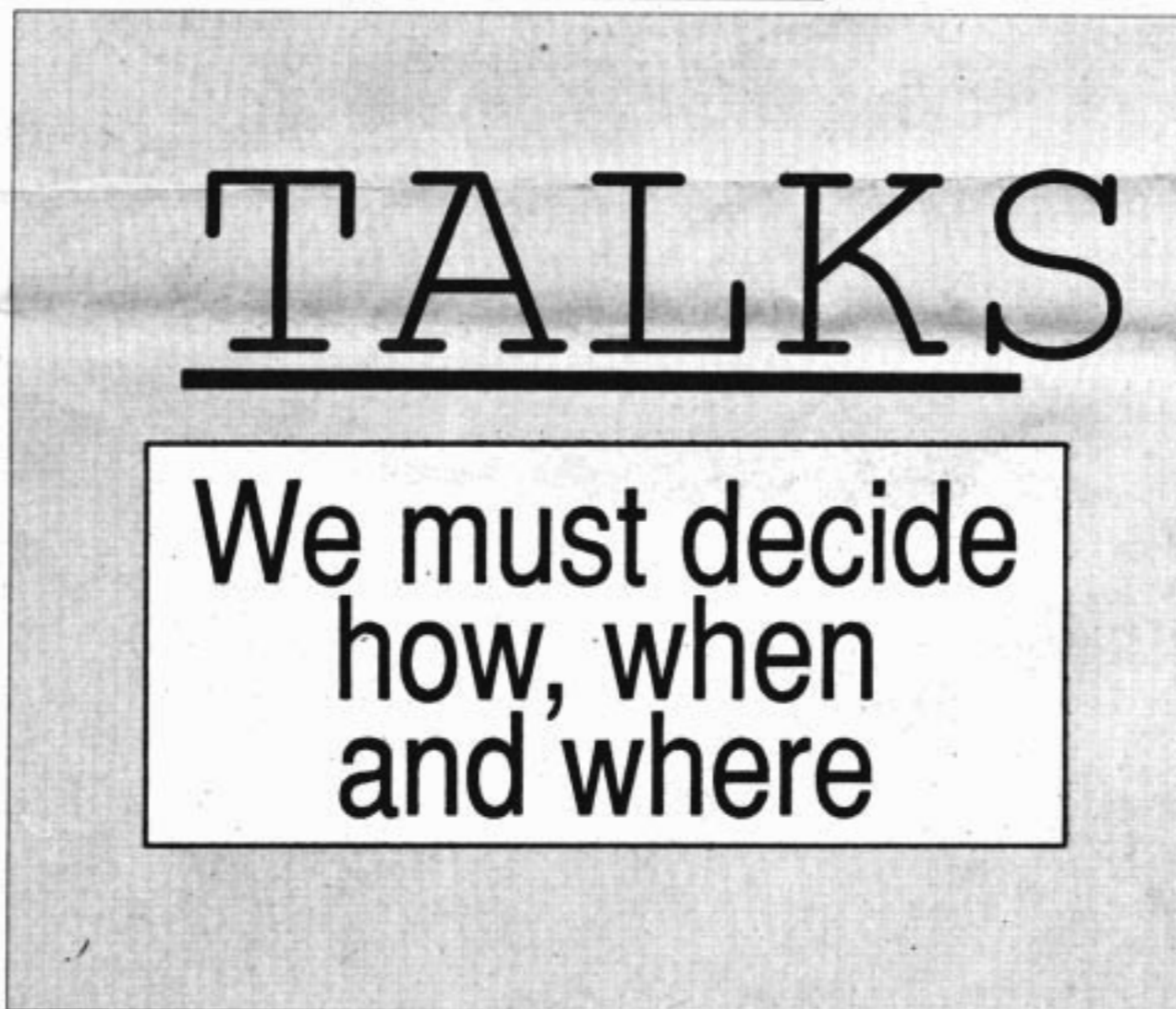
Thatcher and Bush are not telling Botha to hand over power to the people. They want him to make compromises which can stop the people coming to power.

FW De Klerk and PW Botha have started "negotiating" with 'homeland leaders'. They say they will negotiate with those who are "committed to peace". Botha even had Nelson Mandela brought to his office for a "courtesy call".

But serious negotiations would mean that the Nationalist Party has to abolish apartheid and hand over power to a government elected by all South Africans. It is not prepared to do this. It is not even prepared to negotiate with the chosen organisations and leaders of the people.

The Government says it will talk to Mandela and the ANC. But first the ANC must end its armed struggle, and its alliance with the South African Communist Party. And it must accept the Governments apartheid "group" solutions for the future.

The Government knows that this is not



realistic. But it hopes that by making noises about negotiations, it can improve its position.

The Nationalist Party hopes that its talk about negotiations will:

- * buy time to implement new apartheid strategies - De Klerk talks about a "five year plan"
- * weaken calls for sanctions overseas
- * create confusion and divide the anti-apartheid forces.

THE ANC

The ANC says that it has always been prepared for genuine negotiations for a non-racial democratic South Africa. It is the Nationalist Party Government that has always refused to talk. And they doubt whether FW De Klerk is interested in genuine negotiations.

"The state of emergency was reimposed", the ANC said recently. "People's organisations remain restricted, while political activists are still being restricted, detained or hanged, and censorship of the media remains stringent".

This, said the ANC, showed that the Government was not serious about creating

a climate for negotiations.

The ANC stressed that "the struggle of the people of South Africa is not directed towards amending the apartheid system, but at destroying it". This meant that there could be no negotiations over separate 'group'-based political structures.

The ANC is prepared to negotiate, but it insists that it will escalate its struggle on all fronts, including the armed struggle, to put maximum pressure on the Government.

They believe that if they suspended aspects of the struggle in the hope that negotiations might come, apartheid will be given a new lease of life.

The ANC also refuses to end its alliance with the SACP. They argue that the SACP are "tried and tested allies", and that Pretoria has no right to dictate who can be in the struggle against apartheid.

The most important question, says the ANC, is whether a climate for negotiations has been created. They believe it has not, and without that climate, negotiations are impossible.

To create a climate for negotiations the Government would have to:

- * release all political prisoners and

detainees

- * end all political trials
- * lift the state of emergency
- * withdraw the army and paramilitary police from the townships
- * repeal all "repressive" legislation
- * allow freedom of assembly, speech and the press.

These steps would allow the ANC and the MDM (mass democratic movement) to consult the people of South Africa, and involve them in the negotiating process.

At the same time, the ANC believes that the Government has no intention of doing these things, and remains committed to repression.

The organisation stressed that "only the continued escalation of internal resistance, complemented by increasing international pressure, will bring down apartheid".

The Mass Democratic Movement

A number of organisations of the Mass Democratic Movement have endorsed the conditions laid down by the ANC. They have argued that whether or not negotiations occur, freedom in South Africa still depends on all-round mobilisation against apartheid. Organisations should be rebuilt and strengthened by taking up campaigns. And all anti-apartheid forces should be drawn into action in a broad Anti-Apartheid Coalition.

It is only by building the organised strength of South Africa's people that a democratic future can be ensured, MDM organisations insist.

The Government is under pressure to start some type of negotiations. But it wants to do this on its own terms, "from a position of strength".

The ANC has said that it is prepared to negotiate, but only for a non-racial democratic South Africa, not over how to reform apartheid.

Negotiations are not the goal of the ANC - their goal is a non-racial democratic South Africa.

The ANC would prefer it if this could be achieved peacefully through negotiations. They say that it is the Government who has chosen the path of violence.

So whether a non-racial democratic South Africa comes through peaceful negotiations, or through escalating war, depends on the government, not on the ANC.

Workers down tools, demand a living wage

THOUSANDS of workers in the Western Cape have downed tools over the past few weeks to demand that bosses pay them a living wage.

In Brackenfell, more than 700 militant strikers last month toyed through the gates of the Everite asbestos factory as they began a long and bitter strike.

The workers belong to the Construction and Allied Workers' Union (Cawu).

They are among 3 500 Everite workers on strike throughout the country.

The workers are demanding that the company pay them an extra R1,03 an hour. At present they receive R2,85 and the company has offered them an extra 50 cents.

One of the problems the strikers face is that

the company has taken advantage of the large number of people who are unemployed to get "scab" labour.

This means that the factory is continuing to produce goods and make profits so that it can afford not to meet the strikers' demands.

A few weeks ago, the workers' anger felt toward the scabs boiled over into violent confrontations.

Cawu stopped its members from fighting with the scabs and instead asked the community to support the strikers in their fight for a living wage.

Strong support from community organisations as well as international pressure helped over 1 000 Boland textile workers win their demands.

The workers were on

strike for almost two months at the Hex Tex factory in Worcester.

They were demanding an annual service bonus of 50 cents for each week they had worked for the company.

Many of them have worked for Hex Tex for over 25 years.

Although they have worked at the factory for so long, they still get the minimum wage.

They were determined that the company should reward them for their long years of service.

During the strike the workers met every day for a programme which included poetry writing, discussions about daily events, sport and films.

Throughout the long strike, the workers remained united.

They won their demand when the company agreed this month

to pay the 50 cents bonus for everyone who worked for the company for four years.

A spokesperson for their union, the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers' Union of South Africa (Actwusa), said that the strike was very important. It was the first strike at the factory in over 33 years and the longest ever in the Boland and in the union.

"The workers' victory is thanks to their determination and the help they received from the people of Worcester and elsewhere in the country," he said. The Hex Tex strikers were allowed to picket on company premises but when strikers tried to hold a placard demonstration outside the Renown Freshmeats factory in Mait-

land, they were baton charged by the police.

During their three weeks strike, the workers met in a warehouse because they were refused access to company premises.

A Fawu organiser said the strike was "a moral victory for the workers".

"When we decided to accept management's revised wage offer we were stronger and more united than when the strike began. Workers went back to their jobs singing freedom songs," he said.

Fawu members also went on strike at African Products in Bellville for over a month as part of a national wage dispute with their company.

There were several stoppages at other factories in Cape Town.

TRIALS DIARY

THE following is a list of people on trial in the Western Cape for politically-related charges:

July 17: Elliot Mthwa, Makhosonke Matoto, Mzwabantu Nciyabo, and 10 others, public violence, Wynberg Regional Court.

July 17: A youth who may not be named, public violence, Cape Town Regional Court.

July 17: Former SOUTH editor Rashid Seria, contravening the emergency media regulations, Cape Town Magistrates Court.

July 17: Mxolisi Zide, Fumanekile Magwelu, and Mongameli Masumpa, public violence, Athlone Regional Court.

July 18: W Lumkwana, assault, Athlone Regional Court.

July 18: Gcobani Xhegwana, attempted murder, malicious damage to property, alternatively setting off an explosive device, Caledon Regional Court.

July 20: Ashley Kriel inquest, Wynberg Magistrates Court.

July 20: Mziwoxolo Mfeketo and Xolile Jaxa, terrorism, Cape Town Regional Court.

July 21: Veliswa Mhlawuli, Linda Tstotsi, terrorism, Cape Town Regional Court.

July 21: Mzwandile Mzamane, public violence, Athlone Regional Court.

July 24: Robert Maliti, terrorism, Cape Town Regional Court.

July 24: Johnny Issel, furthering the aims of the ANC, Goodwood Regional Court.

July 26: Marjorie Lewis and Terence Lucas, furthering the aims of the ANC, Wynberg Regional Court.

July 26: Zamide Hleli, public violence, Athlone Regional Court.

July 26: Mangaliso Dolosi, public violence, Athlone Magistrate Court.

July 27: Gem Mlumko, murder, Hofmeyr Regional Court.

July 27: Allie Parker, violation of media regulations, Cape Town Regional Court.

July 31: John de Vos, public violence, Cape Town Regional Court.

July 31: Reverend Dirkie Marais, possession of prohibited material, Worcester Regional Court.

July 31: V. Hlombe and six others, murder, Mitchell's Plain Regional Court.

August 1: Tony Yengeni and 13 others, terrorism, Cape Town Supreme Court.

August 10: Mzonke 'Whitey' Jacobs, contravening restriction order, Athlone Regional Court.

August 24: Allie Parker, publishing subversive literature, Parow Regional Court.

CORRECTION

IN the Vol.2 No.2 June 1989 edition of The Shield it was mistakenly reported that The Defend Detu Committee and Joint Parents, Teachers and Student Association both supported the class boycott". It should have read: "The community meeting showed an understanding of the students' grievances but urged them to attend school".



Everite workers at their hostels in Brackenfell, where an average of 12 people sleep in one room.

Educate, Consolidate and Advance to victory

Cosatu is hoping to meet with the President of the African National Congress, Oliver R. Tambo and Nelson Mandela after its third bi-annual congress set down guidelines for negotiation in Johannesburg last week.

The Congress, attended by 1 000 delegates from affiliated unions, was filled with vigorous debates, open discussion and high levels of unity.

Cosatu General secretary, Jay Naidoo said the congress marked a new maturity in the history of the organisation.

Resolutions were passed on worker related as well as political issues. The congress believed that steps had to be taken to end the violence in Natal and resolved to endorse a meeting of the presidents of the ANC, UDF, Inkatha and their delegations. Naidoo said Cosatu was awaiting

a response from the Prisons Department after requesting a meeting with Mandela.

"We have no misgivings about Mandela's recent meeting with President PW Botha," he said.

"Mandela is part of our national leadership. We are confident he is able to express the views and aspirations of the majority, and the regime should take these seriously."

Another important resolution was the decision to "take action" at the beginning of September against the labour laws and the general election.

"We decided to recommend to next month's workers' summit that workers should take sustained action if their demands regarding the Labour Relations Act are not met by September 1," Naidoo said.

"The action will coincide with

the racist elections on September 6 which we believe will not contribute to peace."

The congress also decided to start discussions on a future democratic constitution for South Africa, revolving around the ANC's constitutional guidelines. This will be compiled with the urgent drafting of a Workers Charter reflecting workers' specific interests.

Cosatu committed itself to participating in building on the Anti-Apartheid coalition which will include most organisations which support political democracy and freedom of the press in a unitary South Africa. Negotiations was high on the agenda of the congress and delegates debated the issue thoroughly.

The congress rejected reformist solutions which failed to address the workers fundamental

social and economic needs.

Workers resolved that it was imperative for the government to create a suitable climate for negotiations.

Negotiations could only be held if restrictions on banned organisations were lifted, all political prisoners and detainees were freed unconditionally and the army and police were confined to barracks.

Cosatu will urge the international community, including the Organisation of African Unity and the frontline states to increase pressure to force the government to create a climate for negotiations.

Other resolutions adopted by the split in the Cosatu affiliated Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union.

The death penalty should be abolished and armed anti-

apartheid cadres should be given Prisoner of War status.

A campaign should be launched against violence against and among workers. Each Cosatu member should contribute R1,00 to a support fund for Swapo and Namibian Trade Unions.

A time table should be agreed on between Cosatu, Nactu and Independent Unions of the establishment of a single national federation and one union per industry.

Elijah Barayi was re-elected President, Jay Naidoo as General-Secretary, Chris Dhlamini, First Vice President and Sydney Mafumadi, Assistant General-Secretary.

New additions to the executive are: John Qamano (Second Vice President) and Ronald Mafakeng (Treasurer).

LABOUR PARTY TO BLAME FOR HOUSING CRISIS

Curry's crimes

THE Labour Party went into parliament promising a better deal for coloured people and saying they were going to dismantle apartheid from within.

But since 1984, things have gotten worse rather than better. The area where their mismanagement is felt most strongly is the "own affair" of housing. They have made the lives of tenants miserable as they tried to administer housing for 'coloured' people.

Thousands of tenants living in homes owned by the House of Representatives are paying higher rents because of a blunder made by David Curry.

This is not the first time Curry, the Minister of Local Government, has made a mistake which cost residents thousands of Rands.

Rent increase blunder

He recently increased rents by between R5 to R15 a month, depending on the income of the tenants. This was done despite information he had at his disposal that thousands of tenants were already in arrears and could not afford their rent even at the old price.

Curry realised his mistake afterwards and announced "rent cuts", cancelling his earlier decision and giving concessions to poorly paid tenants.

A circular was sent to all local authorities by Curry telling them they must limit increases this year.

Community organisations have slammed Curry's move to limit rents as an "election tactic". He has been accused of not having the interest of the tenants at heart when making his decisions.

The biggest error made by the House of Representatives was in Blue Downs where angry residents demanded David Curry's resignation.

Blue Downs scandal

Curry insisted that he was going to handle the project instead of the City Council. He turned down a loan of R50 million which was raised by the council four years ago for the project.

The area was designed to eventually be home to 250 000 people. However, after the first 800 residents moved in, the problems became clear.

The residents bought in the area after being promised a home of their own for as little as R500 a month. A few months later, some found themselves paying more than R1 000 a month.

Residents complained that the houses were built at a low standard and the promised schools, clinics and playing fields were never built. Four ratepayers in the area called for Curry's resignation.

Curry was told when the decision was made to build Blue Downs, that very few 'coloureds' could afford buy there. Only 10 percent of the community could afford to buy houses and they had already done so.

A spokesperson from a Cape Town civic association commented, "when we had a big crisis on our hands, David Curry wanted to blame everyone else for the problem. He said the developers were to blame."

"Curry's folly is that he assumes that he has the power to control the lives of the so-called 'coloured' people through housing and that he can win their appreciation with every step that he takes."

"The reality is that his steps were taken in arrogance and ignorance. He is completely out of touch with the reality of the plight of the community."

The spokesperson said Curry must remember that he was dealing with people's lives and that his decision was not a game.

He said that at the end of the day, the government was to blame for the housing and land problems in South Africa.

"They should all resign because they are not fit to govern this country. We want houses for all at rents that we can afford," the civic spokesperson said.

Since the House of Representatives took over the administration of housing as an "own affair" the housing crisis in Cape Town has worsened.

Waiting list has doubled

When David Curry took responsibility for the administering of 'coloured' housing there were 40 000 families on the waiting list for housing.

Since 1984, the waiting list has more than doubled to 93 000. The City Council spends R1 million a year just on maintaining the waiting list.

The council has blamed the House of Representatives for lack of action to solve the housing crisis.

At a recent meeting they said the House of Representatives was not meeting its financial obligations and placed a burden on the people of Cape Town.

The council's housing programme for 'coloureds' may stop completely this year because it is only given R41.3 million - R14 million less than it needs.

The council had asked for R95.9 million for housing but was told the House of Representatives had only set aside R35 million for the council to spend.

Now the council will not start any new housing projects, cannot repair any of their houses, cannot provide housing for the elderly and work on their housing programme will end in February next year.

Housing committee chairperson Mrs Eulalie Stott said that the government believed self-help schemes would solve the problem. It had provided about 4500 serviced plots but people could not afford to build the houses themselves.

Residents in areas like Bellair, where the self-help scheme has been implemented, complain that they are expected to spend far too much money to complete the houses.



In the backyard of a Mannenberg house a sick old woman lies helpless all day in a tiny corrugated iron shack with a roof that leaks when it rains.

Mrs Kristina Samuels, aged 60, has spent the past three years living in a shack - no more than a metre and a half wide - with her husband and four-year old grandson.

She is a diabetic and also suffers from asthma. She has been unable to move from her bed for the past two months due to her worsening sickness.

Sometimes when the rain is bad her bed gets wet because the water drips from the leaky tin roof.

Mrs Samuels stopped working at the post-office two years ago, and her husband earns only R42 a week. She is still waiting for her pension. Unable to look after herself during the day since her daughter left, she is reliant upon her neighbours on occasionally belpo go to the toilet and make food for her.

But they do not always have the time, as they live in conditions similar to her and also have to look after their own children.

Despite the promises by the government to provide housing, it is unlikely that people like Mrs Samuels will ever get a chance to live in a decent four-walled brick house.

In the front of Mrs Samuels' shack is a house in Toussberg Rd,



In the heart of Labour Party territory, Mrs Samuels, a Mannenberg pensioner has to live in a leaky shack with no prospect of ever having a decent house

A day in the life of a Mannenberg shack-dweller

Mannenberg, where Mrs Johanna Martin, 39, lives with six other people.

The house has two rooms - a bedroom and a kitchen - with three people sleeping on a mattress in the kitchen and four in the bedroom. The kitchen leaks and the walls of the house are constantly damp.

They have been living like this for nine years. Nine years ago Mrs Martin applied to the council for a bigger house. She is still waiting.

There are at least two other families that share Mrs Martin's backyard with Mrs Samuels.

One of the families applied for a house seven

years ago, but still not received a reply from the council and is living in a tiny shack.

Just a few hundred metres down the road from where these people are suffering, the government is busy upgrading pavements.

Obviously the government's joint management committees

find that improving the look of townships is more important than improving peoples' lives.

While the townships might be getting nice pavements (on the main roads, anyway) people are still living in conditions of extreme hardship and poverty.

Figuring out the housing crisis

The shortage of housing in South Africa presents one of the deepest crises that the government has yet had to face. For the majority of South Africans it is an area of intense need where the evil policies of apartheid have been bitterly experienced.

In the past five years, since the launching of the tri-cameral parliament in 1984, the situation has got much worse.

The housing backlog among the more oppressed of the South African community has increased. So

have evictions increased, as with rent increases and rent arrears.

Grassroots managed to get hold of some interesting figures that reflect the extent of the housing crisis in the Western Cape Metropolitan region.

• There are 83 000 'coloured' families on waiting lists for houses. For people in African areas the backlog is at least 80 000 houses.

To catch up with this backlog and provide for new families, between 26 000 to 40 000 houses

need to be built every year.

At the moment only 10 000 - 14 000 houses are being built a year. Due to the heavy backlog hundreds of thousands of people are forced to live in overcrowded conditions.

• 58.9% of all coloured families in Cape Town live in overcrowded conditions (more than 2 people per room).

• In Khayelitsha alone there is an average of 5 people per room.

• 62% of African houses contain 6 or more people.

• 46% of 'coloured' houses contain 6 or more people.

• In African townships, the housing shortage is so bad that 92% of the houses have backyard shacks.

• 40-46% of coloured households live below the breadline.

• only 6% of African families in Cape Town live in houses with electricity.

• 42% of African families



Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party in the House of Representatives

Five years of empty promises and no houses

FIVE years after Hendrickse and his Tri-cameral parliament failed to fool people with their empty promises and petty reforms the political and economic crisis has deepened.

The cost of basic foodstuffs, transport, rents, electricity and other important needs are increasing daily with very little relief in sight.

The Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (Cahac) put the blame on the government for creating all the strife and violence in the country.

In a statement to Grassroots, Cahac said the government needed

to take full responsibility for the current housing crisis: "The demand for houses is still the cry of most of the oppressed people in South Africa and it will remain the deepest crisis of the government if they do not respond urgently and in a positive way", they said.

With the introduction of their latest policies, many people believe that the government is not interested in solving the housing crisis.

The cut in the housing budget for 1989; the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act; the refusal to scrap the Group Areas Act; making housing the responsibility of the

local authorities and privatising the provision of housing, are some of the governments latest policies.

The National Unemployed Workers Coordinating Committee (NUWCC) demanded in a statement that the government scrap all rent arrears and stop all evictions to alleviate some of the problems that the unemployed are experiencing.

As long as power is in the hands of the minority government and its puppets like the Currys and the Rajbarnies there is no hope for real change and democracy in South Africa.

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The area was designed to eventually be home to 250 000 people. However, after the first 800 residents moved in, the problems became clear.

The residents bought in the area after being promised a home of their own for as little as R500 a month. A few months later, some found themselves paying more than R1 000 a month.

Residents complained that the houses were built at a low standard and the promised schools, clinics and playing fields were never built. Four ratepayers in the area called for Curry's resignation.

Curry was told when the decision was made to build Blue Downs, that very few 'coloureds' could afford buy there. Only 10 percent of the community could afford to buy houses and they had already done so.

A spokesperson from a Cape Town civic association commented, "when we had a big crisis on our hands, David Curry wanted to blame everyone else for the problem. He said the developers were to blame."

"Curry's folly is that he assumes that he has the power to control the lives of the so-called 'coloured' people through housing and that he can win their appreciation with every step that he takes."

"The reality is that his steps were taken in arrogance and ignorance. He is completely out of touch with the reality of the plight of the community."

The spokesperson said Curry must remember that he was dealing with people's lives and that his decision was not a game.

He said that at the end of the day, the government was to blame for the housing and land problems in South Africa.

"They should all resign because they are not fit to govern this country. We want houses for all at rents that we can afford," the civic spokesperson said.

Since the House of Representatives took over the administration of housing as an "own affair" the housing crisis in Cape Town has worsened.

Waiting list has doubled

When David Curry took responsibility for the administering of 'coloured' housing there were 40 000 families on the waiting list for housing.

Since 1984, the waiting list has more than doubled to 93 000. The City Council spends R1 million a year just on maintaining the waiting list.

The council has blamed the House of Representatives for lack of action to solve the housing crisis.

At a recent meeting they said the House of Representatives was not meeting its financial obligations and placed a burden on the people of Cape Town.

The council's housing programme for 'coloureds' may stop completely this year because it is only given R41.3 million - R14 million less than it needs.

The council had asked for R95.9 million for housing but was told the House of Representatives had only set aside R35 million for the council to spend.

Now the council will not start any new housing projects, cannot repair any of their houses, cannot provide housing for the elderly and work on their housing programme will end in February next year.

Housing committee chairperson Mrs Eulalie Stott said that the government believed self-help schemes would solve the problem. It had provided about 4500 serviced plots but people could not afford to build the houses themselves.

Residents in areas like Bellair, where the self-help scheme has been implemented, complain that they are expected to spend far too much money to complete the houses.



In the backyard of a Mannenberg house a sick old woman lies helpless all day in a tiny corrugated iron shack with a roof that leaks when it rains.

Mrs Kristina Samuels, aged 60, has spent the past three years living in a shack - no more than a metre and a half wide - with her husband and four-year old grandson.

She is a diabetic and also suffers from asthma. She has been unable to move from her bed for the past two months due to her worsening sickness.

Sometimes when the rain is bad her bed gets wet because the water drips from the leaky tin roof.

Mrs Samuels stopped working at the post-office two years ago, and her husband earns only R42 a week. She is still waiting for her pension. Unable to look after herself during the day since her daughter left, she is reliant upon her neighbours on occasionally belphego to the toilet and make food for her.

But they do not always have the time, as they live in conditions similar to her and also have to look after their own children.

Despite the promises by the government to provide housing, it is unlikely that people like Mrs Samuels will ever get a chance to live in a decent four-walled brick house.

In the front of Mrs Samuels' shack is a house in Toussberg Rd,



In the heart of Labour Party territory, Mrs Samuels, a Mannenberg pensioner has to live in a leaky shack with no prospect of ever having a decent house

A day in the life of a Mannenberg shack-dweller

Mannenberg, where Mrs Johanna Martin, 39, lives with six other people.

The house has two rooms - a bedroom and a kitchen - with three people sleeping on a mattress in the kitchen and four in the bedroom. The kitchen leaks and the walls of the house are constantly damp.

They have been living like this for nine years. Nine years ago Mrs Martin applied to the council for a bigger house. She is still waiting.

There are at least two other families that share Mrs Martin's backyard with Mrs Samuels.

One of the families applied for a house seven

years ago, but still not received a reply from the council and is living in a tiny shack.

Just a few hundred metres down the road from where these people are suffering, the government is busy upgrading pavements.

Obviously the government's joint management committees

find that improving the look of townships is more important than improving peoples' lives.

While the townships might be getting nice pavements (on the main roads, anyway) people are still living in conditions of extreme hardship and poverty.

Figuring out the housing crisis

The shortage of housing in South Africa presents one of the deepest crises that the government has yet had to face. For the majority of South Africans it is an area of intense need where the evil policies of apartheid have been bitterly experienced.

In the past five years, since the launching of the tri-cameral parliament in 1984, the situation has got much worse.

The housing backlog among the more oppressed of the South African community has increased. So

have evictions increased, as with rent increases and rent arrears.

Grassroots managed to get hold of some interesting figures that reflect the extent of the housing crisis in the Western Cape Metropolitan region.

There are 83 000 'coloured' families on waiting lists for houses. For people in African areas the backlog is at least 80 000 houses.

To catch up with this backlog and provide for new families, between 26 000 to 40 000 houses

need to be built every year. At the moment only 10 000 - 14 000 houses are being built a year.

Due to the heavy backlog hundreds of thousands of people are forced to live in overcrowded conditions.

58.9% of all coloured families in Cape Town live in overcrowded conditions (more than 2 people per room).

In Khayelitsha alone there is an average of 5 people per room.

62% of African houses contain 6 or more people.

46% of 'coloured' houses contain 6 or more people.

In African townships, the housing shortage is so bad that 92% of the houses have backyard shacks.

40-46% of coloured households live below the breadline.

only 6% of African families in Cape Town live in houses with electricity.

42% of African families



Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party in the House of Representatives

Five years of empty promises and no houses

FIVE years after Hendrickse and his Tri-cameral parliament failed to fool people with their empty promises and petty reforms the political and economic crisis has deepened.

The cost of basic foodstuffs, transport, rents, electricity and other important needs are increasing daily with very little relief in sight.

The Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (Cahac) put the blame on the government for creating all the strife and violence in the country.

In a statement to Grassroots, Cahac said the government needed

to take full responsibility for the current housing crisis: "The demand for houses is still the cry of most of the oppressed people in South Africa and it will remain the deepest crisis of the government if they do not respond urgently and in a positive way", they said.

With the introduction of their latest policies, many people believe that the government is not interested in solving the housing crisis.

The cut in the housing budget for 1989; the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act; the refusal to scrap the Group Areas Act; making housing the responsibility of the

local authorities and privatising the provision of housing, are some of the governments latest policies.

The National Unemployed Workers Coordinating Committee (NUWCC) demanded in a statement that the government scrap all rent arrears and stop all evictions to alleviate some of the problems that the unemployed are experiencing.

As long as power is in the hands of the minority government and its puppets like the Currys and the Rajbarnies there is no hope for real change and democracy in South Africa.

Decent health care is a basic right

Decent health care is a basic right of all the people.

Yet the government is making health care a privilege, not a right.

The privatisation of health care makes health a privilege of those who can afford it.

Since the late 1970's the state has begun a process of 'reform' and repression.

The 'reforms' being implemented by the government include the process of privatisation, which involves the 'selling off' of state-provided or administered services to big business (the private sector).

Private Sector

The basic service of health care is one of those areas that the government wants to 'depoliticize'. By selling off public health services to the private sector the government is avoiding the responsibility for providing these services and is shifting its responsibilities over to the private sector who 'sell' health care at a profit.

It is well known that the services of health care are dominated by apartheid policies. Generally speaking, whites have always received better and more expensive health care than blacks. There has been no equality in the distribution of and access to decent health services. This is obvious even when looking at the greater amount of health care facilities available in white areas compared to the poor, inadequate and minimal amount of these facilities in black areas.

Now the government wants to make this service less 'political', so instead of not being able to receive decent health care because one is black, the privatisation of health will favour those who can afford it only. Money does not discriminate, but because race and income are so closely linked in South Africa it is clear that privatisation is merely a newer, more sophisticated version of the outdated policies of blatant apartheid that the government is now trying to move away from.

Discrimination based on the colour of one's skin is moving now toward discrimination based on how much one earns.

Privatisation of health



Privatisation of health means that hundreds of people queue every day from 6 am. at the day hospital in Mitchell's Plain, while just opposite a seven story private clinic has been built which is too expensive for most people to use

care is also an integral part of state strategy aimed at co-opting certain sectors of the oppressed. The government wants the private sector to grow and provide non-racial services in order to meet the needs of the black middle class which it hopes will form the receiving end of its petty 'reforms'.

Not only is the government shedding its responsibility to provide such necessary public services but it is making huge profits from the sale of its public assets - like the SA Transport Services and telephone services - (and then by taxing the new private owners).

Hospital fees increased

The general economic and political crisis being experienced in South Africa at the moment is also found in the health sector. The crisis here is reflected by heavy staff shortages, the resignations of health care professionals, the cutbacks on medicines and patient care and the increasing tariffs (fees) in health care, such as the recent increase in hospital fees.

Increasing hospital tariffs is a tactic for shifting the costs of provision away from the government funding onto the people and thereby creating a marketplace where

health care is 'bought' and 'sold'. The increase in fees at government hospitals cause some income groups to find it more expensive to go to public hospitals than to private practitioners. This becomes a powerful tool that the state uses to force people into using private hospitals with their expensive costs.

With the these expensive prices of health care many people

"Health care for all by the year 2000"

-World Health Organisation

would be wanting to pay a monthly subscription for medical aid. But it is obvious that with the rising costs of rents and food that very few people can afford to pay for medical aid. Nearly all whites in South Africa are on medical aid, but hardly any of the oppressed communities can afford it.

There are about 240 medical aid schemes in South Africa to which about 4 million people belong. Seventy-two percent of this 4 million are whites. Medical aid companies keep increasing their subscrip-

tions as health care fees go up.

Non-medical aid members are not even in a position to afford the increased provincial hospital fees, let alone those of private hospitals!

The government has repeatedly said that the health services are too costly to maintain. The state claims that it has no funds. But how much money does the state spend on maintaining apartheid? The home building budget between 1980 and 1984 was less than 1% of official total defence expenditure!

Just one look at the government's budget for 1988 (a total of R52.9 billion) tells us that the real problem is not the lack of funds:

Department expenditure

D e f e n c e
R8 billion
Prisons and Police
R2 billion
House of Delegates
R831 million
House of Representatives
R2,3 billion
House of Assembly
R5,2 billion
National Health and Development
R2,2 billion

Billions of rands are wasted every year on maintaining apartheid structures. The tricameral parliament system is responsible for wasting a lot of taxpayers' money.

Together with apartheid's 'homeland' system, the system of apartheid has created no less than 14 ministers of health, 14 director-generals of health and 14 bureaucracies.

The commercialisation or privatisation of health services in South Africa undermines democracy, divides communities, lowers medical standards, allows the making of big profits in hospitals and clinics and legalises hostilities between patients and health workers.

Poor will suffer

It subjects health to the laws of the marketplace and places these costs on the backs of the poor, the sick and the handicapped. Sick people will now be to scared to go for medical treatment because of the enormous expenses they will have to pay. So privatisation will lead to the spreading of diseases, the death of the sick and will serve to make the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

Health care cannot be 'sold' at a profit - that is a disease in itself.

Health care should be free, equal, accesible to all and absolutely non-racial. We pay for it with our taxes and that is what we expect. Now we are being robbed of our taxes buy a government that we have not even voted for!

"Health in the hands of the people"

We all know that Apartheid makes us sick, in many more ways than one.

That is why the recently launched South African Health Workers Congress (Western Cape) has started a campaign to promote primary health care and to increase awareness of the importance of health in the community.

The South African Health Workers Congress (SAHWCO) intends to make health issues clearer to the community and to break down the barriers that exist between health professions, such as doctors, and the people they treat.

This will also help to make people more aware of the reasons for their sicknesses and what they can do to prevent it.

The Apartheid system has divided Health Care to such an extent that most of the sufferers of Apartheid have little or no access to adequate

health care.

This shows the importance of SAHWCO in the fight for proper and equal health care in South Africa.

SAHWCO is against the privatisation of health.

SAHWCO also wants to make sure that health issues are placed on the agenda of community organisations so that we can begin to solve the health problems in South Africa ourselves.

After consulting with various organisations it was decided that SAHWCO will organise a Health Fun Day so that people can spend an enjoyable and relaxed day together looking at the true concept of health and the health needs of the community.

The Health Fun Day will help to introduce the new SAHWCO to the community and unite community organisations under the banner: "Health in the Hands of the People".

The township of Manenberg is in many ways a special place - songs have been made about it by such jazz greats like Dollar Brand and Basil Coetzee, as well as many others.

But Manenberg is also a community of great suffering and is beset with many problems associated with poverty, severe unemployment and high levels of gangsterism.

The Manenberg Advice Office is busy every day advising people about their problems, especially over rent arrears and evictions. But the comrades in the Manenberg civic and the advice offices are overloaded with work, and that is why they and the religious ministers of Manenberg have decided on the best solution to the crisis that the residents are experiencing - to help people solve their own problems through community unity and self-involvement. The new Manenberg Peoples' Centre could be the best thing that has ever happened to Manenberg. After the Manenberg-Heideveld United Church consulted with community organisations they together developed the idea of building a peoples' centre in the heart of the Manenberg flat-land. The organisations have agreed that the best way of addressing the community's problems is through organisation.

The Manenberg Peoples' Centre (MPC) has become a reality: the architectural plans have been

CREATING SPACE FOR UNITED ACTION

drawn up and building is due to start in August. The church has donated a plot of land for the building, site on the land in Thames and Scheldt Walk.

The MPC is to provide space for the various community and religious organisations already operating in Manenberg. The Manenberg Peoples' Centre is to be a place where people can come together and solve their own problems.

As a result, a survey was conducted in Manenberg, by some of the residents themselves, that became the voice of the people of Manenberg.

The Voice of Manenberg

For the people of Manenberg, and the people of all other townships, Apartheid in its crudest form means poor education, leaky roofs, inadequate housing, high unemployment and low wages. And this leads to other problems, such as overcrowded living conditions and lack of privacy, feelings of inadequacy among the unemployed, a mothers' anxiety over not being able to feed and clothe her children properly,

the crime of disillusioned youth who are not interested in gutter education and husbands who drink because they cannot cope on such low wages. It is thus the poverty and insecurity over one's future that Apartheid creates which cause many of the personal and community problems that so many people experience.

It was some of these problems that the people of Manenberg identified when questioned in a recent survey conducted in the township. The survey was designed by a democratic collective called the Manenberg Research group and interviews were conducted by some Manenberg residents that were trained by OASSSA (the Organisation for Appropriate Social Services in South Africa). The research group conducted a door-to-door survey in which 701 Manenberg residents were interviewed.

A majority of 96% of residents agreed that poverty - with unemployment and the high costs of rent and electricity - was the main problem for the entire community.

The Facts

* 29% of Manenberg residents are unemployed

* 57% of people over the age of 14 (including students and pensioners) are not wage earners.

* among those who are employed, 46% of averaged-sized households earn less than R351 a month (the average number of people in a two-roomed household is 6-7)

* 10% of households survive on minuscule state pensions and grants

* only 13% of households earn above R801 a month

* an average of 51% of residents have only a primary school education

* only 6% of people have completed matric

* 9% of people cannot read or write.

The generally low level of education among Manenberg residents makes it harder for them to get jobs that pay liveable wages. After the problem of poverty the second major problem identified by residents (88%) was the dangerous environment caused by gangsterism, crime and violence, which makes residents fear for their personal safety.

The third major problem noted (68%) was the sale and abuse of alcohol and drugs. Following this was the problem of poor com-

munity facilities and the deprived physical environment, especially the lack of medical and child-care facilities (27%). The housing shortage and the resulting overcrowding and lack of privacy was also identified as a major problem.

Residents also had many ideas about what they wanted the peoples' centre to be used for: 41% of people interviewed wanted a service providing advice and information on things such as legal matters, rent problems and counselling for drug, alcohol and family concerns. Another 19% wanted a sports centre offering various activities such as dancing and karate. The third most popular choice was for an after-school child-care service that provided facilities for children (16%).

A further 13% wanted an education and resource centre which would cater for both adults and children. The fifth most popular choice was for a meeting place to unite the community (also 13%) while 12% called for an unemployment centre which would support co-operatives and home industries to provide jobs for the unemployed.

The chairperson of the Manenberg Peoples' Centre, Rev. R.M. Petersen, said the biggest problem of all facing families is unemployment and poverty.

This causes dependency which makes people feel inadequate and worthless.

"The centre will therefore not be a place which encourages dependency, but a place where people can together find ways of tackling problems so that we as Manenberg people can hold our heads high", the Rev. Petersen said.

Koevoet involved in killings

THE killing of a young man and woman allegedly by a police constable in northern Namibia early this month has reinforced calls for the immediate removal of Koevoet elements from the ranks of Swapol.

Louise (Shimwooshili) Mutilitha, 28, and Gideon Netope, 34, were gunned down around midnight on July 1 allegedly by constable M u h a m b o Munepulu.

The policeman was apparently a member of the former Koevoet unit and, like some 2 000 of his colleagues, is presently in the ranks of the SWA police force (Swapol).

According to sources at the Human Rights Centre (HRC) in Ongwediva, constable Munepulu was returning from duty at the Oshakati police base when he came across people singing Swapo songs at a shop in Omashaku township.

The source said that a Mr Joel Ambunda was among the group inside the shop when the policeman arrived and began manhandling Mr Ambun-

da in an attempt to get him outside.

Mr Netope, the owner of the shop, intervened and asked the two men to "make peace with each other". The policeman then apparently calmed down, and Mr Netope bought a beer for each of the men.

Mr Ambunda later left and went home.

The policeman also left and returned a short while later allegedly with his R1 automatic rifle.

Sources at the HRC who had spoken to witnesses, said that constable Munepulu allegedly fired twice into the air and then "directly into the shop".

Mr Netope was hit twice in the back and in the chest.

Ms Mutilitha was hit in the head and the chest.

Both died instantly according to eyewitnesses.

The source said constable Munepulu had reported the incident at the Oshakati police station shortly afterwards, but allegedly claimed that he had opened fire in self defence. This is disputed by witnesses.



As 1 November approaches, Koevoet has continued with a spate of killings. Namibians are calling for UNTAG to ensure that the elections will be free and fair.

The policeman is believed to be in custody.

Lawyers of the Legal Assistance Centre are taking up the matter on behalf

of the families of the two deceased.

The killings are the latest in a string of violent incidents involving former members fo the

paramilitary Koevoet unit who are now serving in the same force which is to maintain "law and order" during the transition period.

State played wrong ace

A South African Airways (SAA) flight was flying in disguise. It was flying a strange route too. On board were hundreds of hujjaaj (pilgrims) eager to get to the holy city of Mekkah. Every year they go there to perform hajj (pilgrimage). Every year the route is via Johannesburg, Nairobi, Jeddah. Every year the hitches were few. Every year, except this year, 1989.

Hajj plays an important role in the lives of muslims. It is a once in a lifetime trip. Many people save up their whole lives to be able to go. Millions of people from all over the world come to perform this ritual in the Islamic month of Hajj. It is perhaps the greatest show of unity on earth. All dressed in white cloth (ihraam) they congregate like an informal united nation. Dressed as one, they swarm around one centre (the Kaaba), perform one ritual (the Hajj), and serve the One and Only. All these millions gather to renew their commitment to Islam and their firm belief in Allah.

They pulled together what they called a Haj Transport Committee. In this committee was a 'leader' from the muslim community, profit hungry travel agents, the SAA and tricameral puppets. Their intention was to buy their way

into the hearts of the community. The state pumped in R3 million to subsidise the travel costs of the Hujjaaj. This is why they had to go to Cairo and then to Jeddah.

Why all this effort? Why all this money? Firstly the tricameral puppets think that if they subsidise the Hajj, the muslim community will vote for them. Secondly they want to use the Hujjaaj to bust sanctions. Because of apartheid in South Africa, it has been boycotted. Now with this latest move they want to turn our people into ambassadors of apartheid.

The state played the wrong ace. Organisations from the Call of Islam to the Muslim Judicial Council (MJC) have reacted in support of the Hujjaaj. Their slogans have been 'Don't abuse the Hujjaaj' and 'Protect the Hujjaaj'. They have said that the Hajj cannot be used for dirty political ends like the tricameral parliament. So far the muslim community with the people's organisation have gained a victory.

They have forced the state back. It looks like a good sign for the elections later in the year.

The muslim community is clear in their stand for justice and opposition against apartheid.

Scoring goals against Apartheid

THE Bonteheuwel soccer community recently paid a special tribute to the late Christopher Truter, one of the first Cape Town victims of the 1976 uprisings.

The Metropolitan Football Association (MetFA) and the Bonteheuwel Youth Movement (BYM) hosted the Christopher Truter Memorial Soccer Tournament on 25 June and 2 July under the banner "Scoring Goals Against Apartheid". All the local teams participated. A special under 18 competition was held as part of the tournament.

Winners Final

The Winner's final of the senior competition was played between Sea Point Swifts (SPS) and the unfancied Bluebirds in wet and cold weather.

SPS opened the score after some good work by mid-fielder Richard Morgan. Denver Jansen deflected the ball into his own net which gave SPS an early lead. Bluebirds attacked relentlessly and equalised deservedly through a fine goal by Manuel Dorra, making the half-time score 1-1.

In the second half Bluebirds had the wind at their backs and created more scoring opportunities. They took the lead through a great header from Fagme Ariefdien early in the second half.

SPS tried to equalise but their attempts were thwarted by the

Bluebirds defence marshalled by Deon Jenecke, who won the player of the tournament award.

In fading light Nur Johnson scored Bluebirds' third goal which annexed the Christopher Truter Trophy for the Birds.

LOSERS FINAL

Bonteheuwel United B came up against Vernals in a match played in driving rain. Vernals took a well-deserved lead through a solo effort by Richard Petersen, who left the Bonteheuwel goalkeeper, Clive McKriel, sprawled on the wet turf.

Vernals increased their lead shortly after half-time when Richard Petersen scored his second goal of the match. Vernals were now on top of Bonteheuwel who were reduced to ten men when Abie Januarie was sent off the field for over-robust play.

They scored their third goal through Keith Samson. Bonteheuwel gained some consolation when Gregory Carelse beat three Vernals players before slipping the ball past the Vernals goalkeeper, Ralph Muller who had an outstanding game.

Keith Samson scored Vernals' fourth and final goal after a neat cross by Tony Allies from the right.

U18 Final

In the under 18 final Bonteheuwel beat Sea Point Swifts on penalties.



Reggie Watkins of Sea Point Swifts chases the ball, hotly pursued by a Goulburn United player during the Christopher Truter Memorial Tournament.

Isolating Racist Sport

For the past two weeks most of our daily newspapers' sportspages have been splashed with the happenings at Wimbledon.

Tennis is one of the few sports codes in which South Africa is allowed to participate internationally. However the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc) has been campaigning relentlessly to make sure that this stops. With the support of African and Scandinavian countries moves are afoot to have the South African Tennis

Union (SATU) expelled from the International Tennis Federation (ITF).

Expulsion would mean that none of the top South African players could participate in Wimbledon, the French Open, the US Open, the Australian Open and all other tennis tournaments organised by the ITF, unless they obtain passports of convenience in order to get past the boycott.

A number of SATU players like Johan Kriek, Kevin Curran and Ross Fairbank have obtained American passports to beat

the ban.

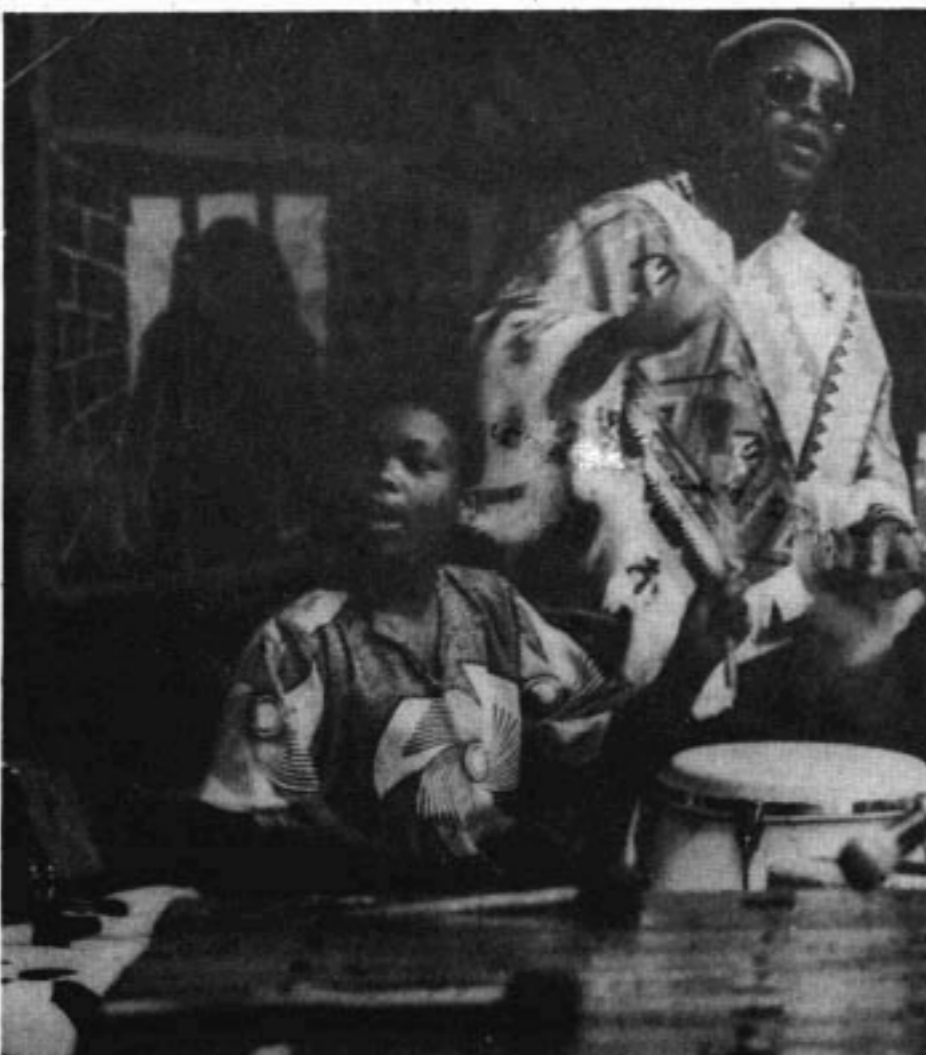
A total of 27 South Africans have made 111 appearances in US tennis tournaments this year. That is more than twice the number of appearances in all other countries combined. Anti-apartheid organisations in America are preparing for massive demonstrations against the US Open scheduled to begin on 28 August.

All European countries ban South Africa from participating in team events but allow individuals to play.

The Tennis Association

of South Africa (TASA), a SACOS affiliate, is celebrating its 10th anniversary this year. TASA and SANROC will be attending a meeting of the ITF in Buenos Aires on the 14th and 15th September this year to apply for membership status of the ITF.

In an ITF statement, the organisation stated that "it has been no secret that for some time the ITF has been under increasing pressure, especially from the Olympic movement, to make abundantly clear our total opposition to apartheid in any form, in any country".



Heshoo Beshoo will be playing their special brand of Marimba music at the Joseph Stone Auditorium from the 4th to the 6th of August. An event not to be missed!

MAPP CONCERT

Featuring: Heshoo Beshoo & Abasebenze
Langa Adult Choir
Kunjani
Richard Schilder
Ezra Ngcukana
Duke

Ngcukana

When: August 4, 5 & 6

Where: Joseph Stone

Fee: R8

Time: 8pm

(for further details contact Mapp at 6371269)

MITCHELLS PLAIN CRISIS & RELIEF COMMITTEE ANNUAL CONCERT

LET OUR CHILDREN BE CHILDREN

FEATURING:

Mark Alex Bright Blue Genuines

Raakwys Heshoo Beshoo African Sunrise

Food, coldrink, magazines & T-Shirts
ON SALE

Date: 30. 07. 89

Time: 15h00

Venue: UWC Student Centre

Admission: R10.00

TICKETS AVAILABLE AT COMPUTICKET.
LIMITED AMOUNTS OF TICKETS AVAILABLE AT THE DOOR