

Wishing all our readers a Happy Eid



As June 12 and June 16 draws nearer, millions say . . .

AS the middle of June approaches both the struggling masses in South Africa as well as the minority Government are called upon to make important decisions.

The Government, facing widespread resistance to its inhuman apartheid policies will have to decide whether it will extend the present state of emergency. It will have to do so before or on June 12. A decision to extend the emergency is likely to plunge the country into an even deeper crisis and can only result in a bloody civil war.

Organisations both locally and internationally will hit back strongly. Locally we will see more

STOP THIS MADNESS

strikes, more boycotts, more mass protests. Internationally, sanctions will be applied much more seriously.

A few days after the Government makes its decision, millions of people throughout the country will commemorate all those who have died in the struggle for freedom.

June 16 is known as South African Youth Day. On June 16 1976, 11 years ago, 13-year-old Hector Petersen was gunned down by police in Soweto. A nationwide revolt erupted in the weeks to follow. That uprising has not stopped.

Today it continues. It continues despite a state of

emergency which has wrecked our lives and our communities. An emergency which gives all power to those who carry the gun.

And that is why, in townships throughout the country millions are saying, STOP THIS MADNESS.

June 12
One year
of emergency
rule

June 16
South
African
Youth Day

The emergency must go

Newsman saw assault on detainees

DETAILS of brutal assaults on detainees in the homelands of KwaNdebele emerged last week from sworn affidavits made by three South African journalists.

The newsmen, Jon Qwelane, Herbert Mabuza and Sam Mathe are all reporters on Sunday Star newspaper in Johannesburg.

The three were arrested in KwaNdebele last month and were locked up at Kwaggafontein, about 160 km from central Johannesburg.

The three men alleged in affidavits that they had been placed in a cell with 33 others and told of how many of the detainees were ruthlessly assaulted by pickhandles.

They said that in addition, during their three nights in the cells

they frequently heard screams and crying coming from the direction of the charge office.

They said that they had witnessed at least seven incidents of assault with pickhandles but that detainees had also been punched, slapped, kicked and elbowed.

In the fiercest attacks, victims were required to cling on to metal bars while a policeman, wielding the pickaxe handle with both hands struck them on the buttocks. When the victims fell to the ground they were hit and kicked until they rose again.

When they could no longer stand they were draped over a table while the assault continued.

In the affidavits, the reporters claimed that some of the detainees could hardly walk after they had been assaulted in the charge office.

But they had to stand in the cell, because it was built only to accommodate a third of their number.

They said a Mr Johannes Mosombuka and his companion were repeatedly beaten on the buttocks with pickhandles. A policeman then ordered them to balance on the floor on their fingertips and toes in press-ups. The policeman said he would keep count, and wanted the two men to do 50 press-ups each. The two detainees tried to do the exercise but failed. The policeman then ordered them to sit on the floor and, balancing on their but-

tocks, do sit-ups instead. They failed.

The journalists further allege that senior police officers a sergeant, lieutenant and even the acting station commander were present during some of the assaults.

A man, who had been shot several times in the body and face was half carried, half dragged into the charge office and left unattended for almost fifteen minutes, according to the reporters. The man was Mr Jabu Mbonani.

After some time a big policeman went over to him and took off his shirt looking at the number of bullet wounds on his body. He then spoke to someone on a two-way

radio.

During this time, the reporter and his colleagues could see Mr Bonani. Nobody had summoned an ambulance even though one policeman remarked that he might die.

They said that in their cell, built for twelve people but containing 36, was a magistrate, a senior civil servant, the three journalists themselves and an old man, Mr Piet Magorao (67). Only these men and four other detainees were not beaten.

Each journalist has signed a formal affidavit independent of the others outlining what they had witnessed at Kwaggafontein Police Station.

Freedom Day

MANY important events in our struggle took place during June. June 26 has become known as South African Freedom Day.

Following militant mass struggles during the early fifties, South African Freedom Day was declared to honour those who had made brave sacrifices in the struggle for freedom. In 1955, the

Congress of the People took place in June and the historic Freedom Charter was adopted on June 26.

Today the Freedom Charter is one of the most well known documents in the country and is regarded by thousands and thousands of South Africans as the key to a free, non-racial and democratic South Africa.

NECC Cultural Day

THE Western Cape Region of the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) is hosting a cultural day at the Athlone Civic Centre on Sunday May 31.

The programme will start at 3pm and carry on until the evening.

There will be music, poetry, stalls, and plays. The musical line up will include saxophonist Basil Coetzee and the popular group "Raak wys", formerly known as The Oaklands Band.

We want telephones

ABOUT 500 residents have signed a petition in support of the demands for public telephones and a Post Office in the Beacon Valley and Lentegeur areas.

The Combined Lentegeur and Beacon Valley Residents Association (C.O.L.B.R.A.) told Grassroots that the urgent need for public telephones in shops and enclosures had been brought to their attention by residents.

They said that Beacon Valley in particular needed a Post Office.

C.O.L.B.R.A. said: "The signatures were presented to the Department of Post and Telecommunications. They assured us that they would look into the matter and try and sort it out."

Van der Rheede back at school

A few days after being freed during the big ANC trial in Cape Town Supreme Court, Neville van der Rheede, 32, was back at school.

Mr van der Rheede is a schoolteacher at the Arcadia Senior Secondary School in Bonteheuwel.

Mr van der Rheede and Mr Themba Tshibuka walked out of court last month after being informed that the attorney general would not continue the prosecution against them.

Mr Tshibuka lives with his family in Langa while Mr van der Rheede is married with one child and lives in Westridge, Mitchells Plain.



UDF LIVES!

IN just under four years the United Democratic Front has united thousands of struggling South Africans under its banner. The UDF brought together a wide range of community, sports, youth, worker and religious organisations who all had a common aim - the destruction of the evil and inhuman apartheid system and the establishment of a free and democratic South Africa.

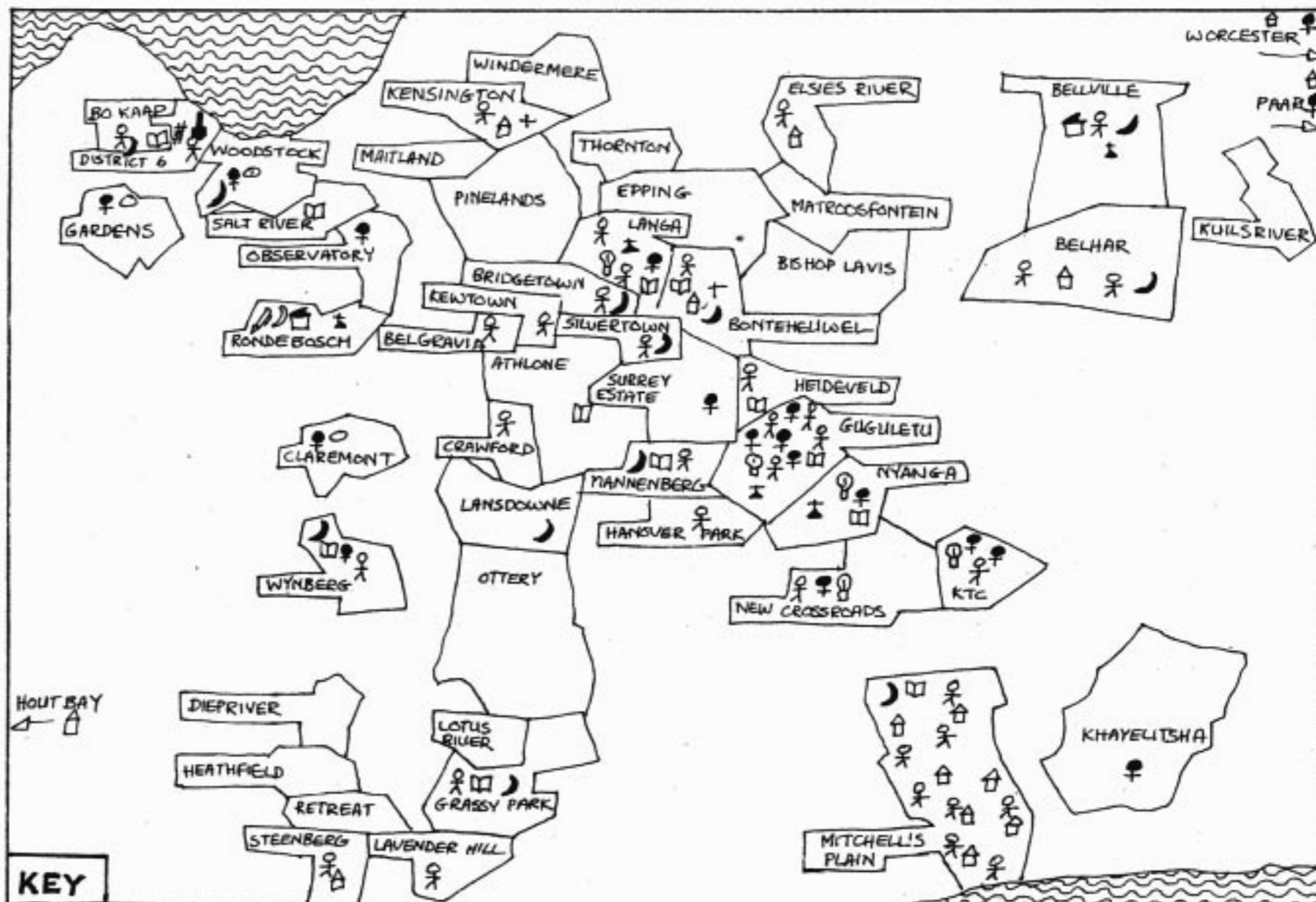
For its opposition to apartheid those who are part of the UDF are paying a heavy price. Presently thousands of UDF members and supporters are in detention, thousands more are in hiding and daily UDF sympathisers are killed or harassed by vigilante groups and the South African security forces.

But despite being dealt severe blows the UDF continues to fight back, and in many instances emerges even stronger than before.

Organisations in many part of the country have had to meet in secret under the most harsh circumstances.

In Cape Town, the UDF Western Cape recently held its AGM. Because of security considerations the number of delegates had to be limited to 70. Weeks of discussion had preceded the AGM in townships throughout the Western Cape. Grassroots looks at the organisations which make up the UDF in the Western Cape and gives a brief history of each.

A number of organisations were represented at the AGM.



KEY	
WESTERN CAPE STUDENTS CONGRESS (WECSCO)	WESTERN CAPE CIVIC ASSOCIATION (WCCA)
CIVICS (CAHAC)	SOUTH AFRICAN ALLIED WORKERS UNION (SAAWU)
CALL OF ISLAM	INTER CHURCH YOUTH (ICY)
CAPE ACTION YOUTH CONGRESS (CAYCO)	UDF AREA COMMITTEE
UNITED WOMENS' CONGRESS (UWCO)	NATIONAL UNION OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS (NUSAS)
	YOUNG CHRISTIAN STUDENTS
	SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAY AND HARBOUR WORKERS UNION (SARHWU)
	SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STUDENTS CONGRESS (SANSKO)

CAPE AREAS HOUSING ACTION COMMITTEE (CAHAC)

THE Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (Cahac) is an organisation which unites civic organisations and residents action committees in many areas of the Western Cape.

Cahac was formed in 1981 and took up big campaigns for the maintenance of council houses, for rents that people could afford, and for houses, security and comfort for all. Thousands of Western Cape tenants supported these campaigns.

Cahac played an important part in the formation of the UDF in 1983 and some of its members were elected to executive positions.

Today Cahac continues its struggle for houses security and comfort. Cahac strongly opposes the Government's plans to further divide people by setting up a new system of local government, the Regional Services Councils.

WESTERN CAPE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

WCCA operates in areas like Guguletu, Langa, KTC, Nyanga, New Crossroads and as far afield as Mbekweni (Paarl) and Zwelethemba in Worcester.

WCCA is a civic organisation with branches in these areas. It has operated in a similar way to Cahac and has led the people in active struggles around housing. One of its main campaigns was during 1984 and 1985 when it united thousands of township residents who were determined not to move to Khayelitsha.

WCCA, a leading member of the UDF, is to hold discussions with Cahac as to how the two organisations can work more closely.

CAPE YOUTH CONGRESS
THE Cape Youth Congress was formed in 1983 and currently has about 35 branches spread throughout Cape Town with a membership of close to 1000. Cayco is affiliated

to the half-a-million strong South African Youth Congress (Sayco) which was launched in Cape Town in March.

Cayco is probably the strongest UDF affiliate in the Western Cape. It aims to unite the youth of



the Western Cape, to represent the social, economic and political aspirations of the youth, to normalise relationships between youth and parents and to create a spirit of trust, responsibility, understanding and love for the people amongst the youth.

Cayco has many plans for the future. The most immediate would be to prepare for the commemoration of June 16 known as South African Youth Day, to join Cosatu in its fight for a living wage and to popularise Sayco.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STUDENTS CONGRESS (SANSKO)

THE South African National Students Congress is a national organisation for students at universities and colleges. In the Western Cape it has branches at UWC, UCT, Peninsula Technikon and other educational institutions.

Sansko has played a very active role at the universities in the last few months. It was centrally involved in the academic boycott issue when Connor Cruise o'Brien lectured at South African campuses. Sansko works closely with Nusas, the Western Cape Students Congress (Wecsko) and Cayco. Sansko is part of the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC).

UNITED WOMENS CONGRESS

IN 1986, the United Womens Organisation and Womens Front came together to form the United Womens Congress (UWCO).

UWO and Womens Front had actively organised around social, political and womens issues in the communities.

Today UWCO has about fifteen branches in areas like Langa, Guguletu, Woodstock, KTC, Surrey Estate, Wynberg and New Crossroads.

UWCO is part of the national UDF Womens Congress formed recently. Together with Womens organisations countrywide UWCO will be working hard in the next few months towards the formation of a National Womens Federation.

DETAINEES PARENTS SUPPORT COMMITTEE (DPSC)

THE Detainees Parents Support Committee fulfills an extremely important function nationwide giving support to thousands of detainees and their families.

Since the DPSC was formed in the early eighties, DPSC structures have been formed in virtually every corner of our land. It usually consists of family members of detainees as well as concerned members of the community.

The work of DPSC has been so effective that the Government was forced to bring out new laws making it illegal to call for the release of detainees or show solidarity with them.

In Cape Town, DPSC is active and regularly brings together families of detainees.

IN the next edition, Grassroots will focus on other UDF Western Cape affiliates. These include the South African Allied Workers Union, Young Christian Students, Merge, Women for Peace, Western Cape Traders Association, Al-Jihad and the South African Railway and Harbour Workers Union (Sarhwu).

CALL OF ISLAM

SINCE its inception in 1984 the Call of Islam has worked closely with the UDF and affiliated formally at the recent AGM.

The organisation was formed to bring muslims back on the path of God by making them conscious of their duties, especially in so far as it concerns the establishment of a just society, and to spread an understanding of Islam amongst non-Muslims.

From Cape Town the Call of Islam has spread to other parts of the country, especially the Transvaal. The organisation has grown rapidly in a short period of time.


INTER-CHURCH YOUTH (ICY)

THE inter-church youth (ICY) was initiated by the Churches Urban Planning Commission (Cupc) in 1983 to mobilise young Christians against the proposed Koornhof Bills and the Presidents Council. It functions on an area level (Athlone, Bonteheuwel etc.) and a Western



Cape level, thus including areas like Worcester and Grabouw.

ICY is made up of youth groups, youth unions and young people from the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, AME, DRC, Moravian and other denominations.



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**SHOP AT ELITE
IT MAKES CENTS**

SCHOOLS CRISIS LOOMS

THE Western Cape is on the brink of a major education crisis, the Western Cape branch of the National Education Committee believes.

In the past two months, virtually every educational institution has been affected by struggles of various kinds.

There have been boycotts in teacher training colleges throughout the Western Cape over the issue of students bursaries. This issue is still not resolved.

Students at UWC boycotted classes for two months in protest against racist lecturers. Police entered campus and teargas was thrown at students.

UCT students have been involved in major clashes with the police following protests over the SADF raid in Zambia, the shooting of SATS workers and the all-white elections.

At schools, students have voiced dissatisfaction with the shortage of textbooks, overcrowded classrooms and the lack of teachers at Sizamile and Langa High.

Students are subject to police harassment and raids, including sjambokking, at home and in school. Many have been arrested or detained.

After the May 5 and 6 stayaway in protest against the white elections, departmental and police harassment and victimisation has stepped up. More than 500 Western Cape Teachers Union members who stayed away are under threat of investigation.

At Langa High schooling has been disrupted since the beginning of the year because of overcrowding, teacher shortages and lack of text-books and stationery.

In Bonteheuwel, there has been a concerted campaign by security forces to break student organisation under the Bonteheuwel Inter-school Committee. Students are hunted in their homes, and many have not slept there for months. Many fear to go to school due to possible detention. In the past two weeks at least 14 students have been detained or arrested.

The NECC said there were two immediate steps that could open the way for a solution to the tense and volatile atmosphere in the Western Cape.

They said all repression and police disruption must cease immediately. Detainees should be released and all charges dropped against students and teachers. They called for the right of parent, teachers and students to organise democratically.

Overseas boycott of Barclays called off

THE 17-year boycott of Barclays Bank has finally been called off, and anti-apartheid organisations in Britain have now decided to put pressure on Shell to pull out of South Africa.

Although politicians and businessmen in South Africa deny that disinvestment and sanctions have any real effect, Barclays Bank admitted that the boycott against them was responsible for a drop in business.

Students supporting the boycott call led to Barclays losing more than 11 percent of their business. Many commercial and charitable organisations' accounts were also withdrawn.

The boycott against Barclays was spearheaded by the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) and supported by many other

organisations.

A spokesman for Barclays Bank admitted that they lost "a number of significant accounts".

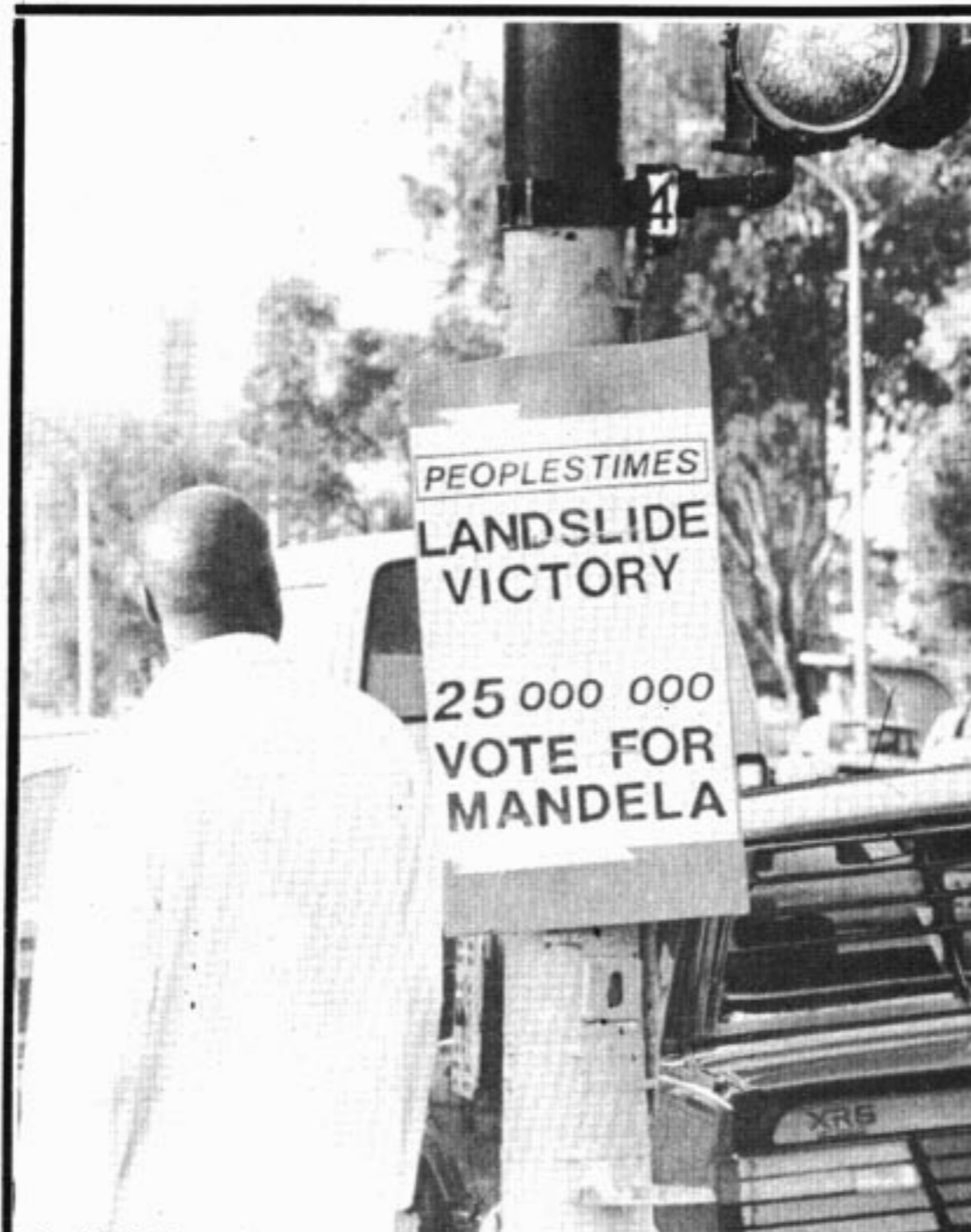
"We are delighted that people have recognised that our disinvestment from South Africa is real and not cosmetic," a spokesman said.

"Although our critics exaggerated the loss of business by Barclays, we nevertheless lost a number of significant accounts".

The AAM will no concentrate its efforts on Standard Bank and Shell Petroleum.

Standard Bank is the world's largest lender to the apartheid government with R2190 million owing to the bank by the South African government.

At a conference in Lusaka last month organis-



Could this be a sign of the future. These posters went up all over Cape Town a day after the whites-only election.

VOTES FOR UDF, ANC

ALTHOUGH the National Party won the most votes in the whites-only elections on May 6, it would feature in a non-racial election, alternate polls throughout the country have shown.

Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo were chosen as South Africa's leaders in a "choose your leaders poll" conducted by Grassroots.

More than 500 people returned the form with the question: "Who would you choose to lead our country if you had the vote?"

Nelson Mandela led with 371 votes followed

by ANC president Oliver Tambo with 288 and South African Communist Party secretary Joe Slovo with 153.

ANC general-secretary at the time of his arrest, Walter Sisulu was fourth with 144 followed by Reverend Allan Boesak with 142.

More than 90 percent of the votes went to UDF and ANC leaders.

Rivonia trialists Govan Mbeki and Ahmed Kathrada were also in the top ten.

Among the favourites were Archbishop Desmond Tutu, UDF National President Albertina Sisulu, Call of Islam national co-ordinator Maulana Faried Esack, the ANC's Thabo Mbeki and Joe Modise, UDF Western Cape President Zoli Malindi and the last president of the banned Congress of South African Students (Cosas) Lulu Johnson.

ed by the Programme to Combat Racism of the World Council of Churches, the End Loans to Southern Africa organisation (Eltsa) called for a boycott of Shell and Standard Bank.

Delegates of the ANC, SWAPO and the PAC attended the conference. The first attack on Standard Bank came at its annual meeting, where anti-apartheid supporters jeered the chairman of the Bank, Lord Barber.

Lord Barber said at the meeting that there was no likelihood of the bank withdrawing from South Africa.

Shell has also come under fire, when 150 demonstrators walked into their board meeting, stood with clenched fists and sang Nkosi Sikelel i'Afrika.

77-year-old Oscar Mpetha who is currently serving a five-year sentence for terrorism also features prominently.

A different poll conducted by the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the South African National Students Congress (Sansco) drew 13 835 votes.

Students on campuses throughout South Africa were asked whether they were in favour of one person one vote in a unitary South Africa.

The overwhelming majority of voters, 11 868 students voted in favour of one person one vote.

This figure constitutes more than 30 percent of students at Wits, UCT, Stellenbosch, Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Rhodes Universities.

Alternative elections were held at schools and colleges nationwide.

Bhongolethu residents want to honour Mhlawuli

THE residents of Oudtshoorn's Bongolethu township will never forget Sicelo Mhlawuli, they have voted in favour of naming the areas' only primary school after him. But of course the name will only be official if accepted by the DET.

Mhlawuli and Cradock leaders Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata and Sparrow Mkhonto disappeared between P.E. and Cradock on June 27 1985. Their bodies were found a few days later, murdered by unknown killers.

The principal of Bhon-

golethu's new school called a community meeting to discuss the naming of the school. Three names were suggested: Nokuzola Fatjie a Bhongolethu girl currently serving a 5 year jail sentence, Nomqhubela and Sicelo Mhlawuli, which received more than 50% of all the votes.

"The principal didn't seem too keen on our choice but said he would pass the suggestion onto DET" said a resident who attended the meeting. But nothing has been heard from the Dept of Education and Training since.

Dear Grassroots

FOR the last five years my family and I lived as squatters at the squatter camp near New Crossroads. The conditions we are living in are worse than a pig sty. We have to sleep under a plastic shelter. We had to make a shelter that stood between two trees. The plastic is thrown over the tree tops and that is our home.

There is no water or any toilets nearby. If we want water we have to walk quite a few miles and we have to make holes in the ground to use as a toilet or we must go and sit in the nearby bushes.

It is really rough on the children because it is unhealthy for them. When it rains and the ground gets to soggy we have to move from one place to another just like birds who fly from tree to tree to find a suitable place to build a nest.

We had to live like sardines in a can. And because we lived like sardines the air was getting polluted and the place began to smell, it was very unhealthy for the children.

Among the people live a few unfriendly characters who hassled the people for food, money and sometimes shelter. Sometimes there is not enough food for my family and I and then we have to go sleep without food.

We the squatters couldnt find any jobs. I have to clean public toilets to keep my food on our table and I also have to keep my mouth shut if people swear at me. To be a squatter is not nice. I know the rich people do not like squatters because when they see us, they make fun of us.

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COMMENT

Emergency must end

ON June 12 it will be a year since the National State of Emergency was declared.

In this period over 30 000 people, young and old have been detained. Many of the more than 4 000 detainees still in prisons are children under the age of 18.

Hundreds of our people have lost their lives and there are several reports from around the country of political activists going missing without trace.

The main objective of the State of Emergency was to silence organisations of the people, particularly the United Democratic Front.

More recently, we have seen concerted Government attempts to discredit the giant trade union federation, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

In these objectives, the Government has failed. The UDF and Cosatu continue to fight for the freedom of all South Africans.

Detentions and other brutalities of the South African regime continue. But opposition to Apartheid has also grown stronger.

We saw massive stayaways around the country on May 5 and 6 to protest against the all-while elections. The protest involved more than two million workers and students.

Thousands of railways workers went on strike and the call for release of detainees grows louder by the day.

The state of emergency has wreaked havoc with the lives of millions of ordinary South Africans. Through detentions, families are separated from their loved ones. Constant harassment by the Government's security forces has severely disrupted community life. Forced removals of thousands of South Africans are still the order of the day.

Many thousands of activists have had to go into hiding and live like fugitives in the land of their birth without having committed any crime but for their opposition to apartheid.

The Nationalist Party and its allies are clearly leading the country to bloody civil war and disaster. The extension of the State of Emergency on June 12 will indicate to all South Africans that the Government is not prepared to leave this road. It will be clear to all that they have no intention of working towards the establishment of a truly just and democratic South Africa.

Grassroots supports the demand for the release of all detainees and political prisoners. We also support the demand that the state of emergency not be reimposed when the present emergency is reviewed by the Government on or before June 12.

FULL TIME JOB VACANCY

Grassroots has a vacancy for an energetic, reliable person with organisational experience to do distribution and collect advertising for Grassroots. Learning Roots and New Era. For more information please contact Jenni at

637-1321 or write to Grassroots Box 116, Cape Town 8000.

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Heavy pressure expected on eve of June 16

THE South African Government is expected to come under heavy pressure next month with June 16 approaching and one year of emergency rule being completed.

The National State of Emergency was imposed on June 12 last year. On the same date this year, the Government will have to extend the emergency in terms of its own laws.

Peace-loving people throughout the world have consistently called for the emergency to be lifted and thousands of detainees to be released.

If the Government decides to extend the emergency it can expect the rest of the world to see it in a very serious light. It will definitely result in more sanctions and disinvestment.

An extension of the emergency will be met with anger and bitterness by millions of

JUNE 12 last year was the beginning of a nightmare for thousands of South Africans. It was the day the nation-wide state of emergency was declared.

For thousands of anti-apartheid activists it had meant months in detention or being in exile in the land of their birth. Thousands of people have not been able to sleep at their houses, for fear of being detained by the police.

This has led to the disruption of family life for even more people. Fathers have become strangers to their babies. Children have been unable to bury their parents. Even pensioners and sick and pregnant people have been detained.

Communities have also been disrupted but, as is always the case when there is heavy repression, the people have begun to pick up the pieces and are beginning to assert their right to protest against evil and injustice.

On this page GRASSROOTS looks at how the emergency has affected the people of South Africa.

Laws, laws and more laws . . .

THE State of Emergency was first declared on July 20, 1985, in 36 magisterial districts in South Africa.

It followed widespread unrest, where certain areas, particularly in the Eastern Cape, were made "ungovernable". Wide powers were given to security forces, including the power to arrest, search premises and close off areas without warrants.

Any member of the security forces was allowed to interrogate any detainee with a view to "the maintenance of public order".

No civil or criminal court action could be brought against any member of the security forces.

Any person who published or distributed anything which "threatened the infliction of harm" on anyone was guilty of an offence.

Penalties of a fine of R20000 or 10 years' imprisonment could be enforced on anyone convicted under an offence of the emergency regulations.

The Minister of Law and Order was given the power to hold detainees for 14 days, after which the detention order could be extended.

Two days after the State of Emergency was declared, more than 700 people were detained in country-wide swoops.

Further the powers were given to the police, including curfews in certain areas.

On October 25, the State of Emergency was lifted in six small towns, but was extended to eight Western Province magisterial districts, including Cape Town, on October 26.

At least 85 activists were detained in pre-dawn raids on the morning the

South Africans. The United Democratic Front, Cosatu, NECC, and the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) have said they will campaign vigorously for the emergency not to be extended and for the immediate and unconditional release of about four-and-a-half thousand detainees.

Many of the detainees would have spent a year in jail by June 12. It is as if they are serving a prison sentence, without being charged, tried or convicted. June 16 is a very well known day in the struggle for liberation in this country.

Last year almost two million workers stayed away from work. The stayaway will probably be bigger this year. Political organisations, churches, sports bodies, trade unions and youth groups are preparing to commemorate the day which was to lead to a nation wide uprising.

One year of emergency rule



The face of the emergency: Protest and repression at UCT.

A LICENCE TO KILL

LIFE UNDER THE EMERGENCY

IN SPITE of the tough emergency rules, communities still continue to show their resistance against apartheid and exploitation.

This can be seen from the support at the recent UDF and "Votes for All" meetings. Cosatu's May Day celebrations and the anti-election protests.

This spirit of resistance was also clearly shown on a May Day meeting in Paarl where about 1000 people continued their meeting in spite of a police video team and several other policemen staying

in the hall through the celebrations.

The meeting was attended by people from Paarl and surrounding areas, like Malmesbury, Pniel, Worcester, Stellenbosch, Ashton, Wellington and Montagu.

The day before the rally, at the Roman Catholic hall in Paarl, the organisers were warned that

there would be any trouble. A large contingent of police officers, one of them

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Heir hats lel iAfrika

er should address issues other than pure worker issues.

While the "TV-news-team" set up their cameras and ten police men took up positions at the back of the hall, the organisers tried to contact their lawyers but decided to go ahead with the rally.

In spite of the police presence, the meeting was still militant with speakers attacking the police, SADF and government. They did this in a disciplined way, not provoking the officers in the hall.

Between speakers, there were freedom songs, toy-toy dancing and shouts of "Pantsi SAF, SADF and Botha". Although the police cameras were pointed directly at them, the rally goes openly hailed the ANC, SACP and the people's leaders.

At one stage the toy-toy crowd made a mock attack on the police in the hall. The police did not make any provocative moves.

The meeting ended with the singing of the national anthem and some of the police officers were seen to take of their caps. The police camera squad positioned themselves at the gates as people left to make sure no-one escaped the cameras.

"The police left the meeting with fear for workers' and people's power and with fear for what tomorrow may bring for them," one rally goer said.

have become common in most parts of the country. The student leader of Atteridgeville told Grassroots that from his area alone, there were large numbers of youth who were forced to flee the township

and were seen to take of their caps. The police camera squad positioned themselves at the gates as people left to make sure no-one escaped the cameras.

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THE wide press restrictions under the State of Emergency are the most blatant form of government control over what people ought to know.

In terms of the restrictions, even the most progressive newspapers are not allowed to report on "unrest".

Our knowledge of people's resistance is limited to what we see on SABC, when the Bureau of Information reports that "a few blacks were arrested following incidents of unrest".

The press is not allowed to report what the "radicals" were doing, or what the "unrest" was.

To list the regulations would take up more space than we have in this paper but these are a few things we are not allowed to do.

No journalist may be on the scene or "within sight" of any unrest, restricted gathering or security action. Any journalist "within sight" of any unrest must remove himself to a place "outside sight" of that unrest within such time as is reasonably required.

However, journalists in their own homes or on their way home are exempt from the regulation.

Penalties of up to R20000 or 10 years jail can be implemented if the regulations are infringed.

Non-official news and comment on unrest, illegal strikes, unlawful gatherings, consumer or rent boycotts and people's courts and street committees are also outlawed.

Anything relating to the circumstances, treatment or release of detainees is also illegal.

The only legal comment is that which is issued by the Bureau of Information, the government's mouthpiece.

Some newspapers have tried to expose the restrictions by publishing blank spaces or indicating that they are being censored, but this is now also prohibited.

Newspapers have not taken the clamps lying down. Many have gone to court to challenge the regulations — which ends up making the issue even more complicated.

Hear no evil, speak no evil . . .

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However, we can tell our readers that he people arrived in yellow vehicles which may not be identified in terms of the emergency regulations.

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"It makes them feel strong if they can have contact," one family member said. "They need our support - and we must give it to them."

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DIABETIC great-grandmother, Dorothy Zihlangu, has not slept at home for almost a year.

The 67-year-old Guguletu pensioner has been on the run since the state of emergency was declared in June last year. That is the only way she has been able to avoid being detained by the police.

Mama Zihlangu spoke to Grassroots about her experience in hiding. Her story reflects the plight of thousands of activist throughout the country who have been made exiles in the land of their birth. "It is very difficult for a person of my age to run

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Asked what she thought about the state of emergency, she said it was aimed at the people's leaders and progressive organisations.

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Mum loses baby in jail

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Deborah has also written to the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, asking why she is being detained. Her family says she has not yet received a reply.

(From the DPSC publication, Noma Siyahoshwa, April 1987)

COMMENT

Emergency must end

ON June 12 it will be a year since the National State of Emergency was declared.

In this period over 30 000 people, young and old have been detained. Many of the more than 4 000 detainees still in prisons are children under the age of 18.

Hundreds of our people have lost their lives and there are several reports from around the country of political activists going missing without trace.

The main objective of the State of Emergency was to silence organisations of the people, particularly the United Democratic Front.

More recently, we have seen concerted Government attempts to discredit the giant trade union federation, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

In these objectives, the Government has failed. The UDF and Cosatu continue to fight for the freedom of all South Africans.

Detentions and other brutalities of the South African regime continue. But opposition to Apartheid has also grown stronger.

We saw massive stayaways around the country on May 5 and 6 to protest against the all-while elections. The protest involved more than two million workers and students.

Thousands of railways workers went on strike and the call for release of detainees grows louder by the day.

The state of emergency has wreaked havoc with the lives of millions of ordinary South Africans. Through detentions, families are separated from their loved ones. Constant harassment by the Government's security forces has severely disrupted community life. Forced removals of thousands of South Africans are still the order of the day.

Many thousands of activists have had to go into hiding and live like fugitives in the land of their birth without having committed any crime but for their opposition to apartheid.

The Nationalist Party and its allies are clearly leading the country to bloody civil war and disaster. The extension of the State of Emergency on June 12 will indicate to all South Africans that the Government is not prepared to leave this road. It will be clear to all that they have no intention of working towards the establishment of a truly just and democratic South Africa.

Grassroots supports the demand for the release of all detainees and political prisoners. We also support the demand that the state of emergency not be reimposed when the present emergency is reviewed by the Government on or before June 12.

FULL TIME JOB VACANCY

Grassroots has a vacancy for an energetic, reliable person with organisational experience to do distribution and collect advertising for Grassroots. Learning Roots and New Era. For more information please contact Jenni at

637-1321 or write to Grassroots Box 116, Cape Town 8000.

VACANCY

Grassroots is looking for a hardworking and energetic person to sell subscriptions and pledges.

To be paid on a commission basis. For more details write to the Secretary at P.O. Box 1161, Cape Town or Phone Grassroots at 637-1332 or 637-1321

Heavy pressure expected on eve of June 16

THE South African Government is expected to come under heavy pressure next month with June 16 approaching and one year of emergency rule being completed.

The National State of Emergency was imposed on June 12 last year. On the same date this year, the Government will have to extend the emergency in terms of its own laws.

Peace-loving people throughout the world have consistently called for the emergency to be lifted and thousands of detainees to be released.

If the Government decides to extend the emergency it can expect the rest of the world to see it in a very serious light. It will definitely result in more sanctions and disinvestment.

An extension of the emergency will be met with anger and bitterness by millions of

JUNE 12 last year was the beginning of a nightmare for thousands of South Africans. It was the day the nation-wide state of emergency was declared.

For thousands of anti-apartheid activists it had meant months in detention or being in exile in the land of their birth. Thousands of people have not been able to sleep at their houses, for fear of being detained by the police.

This has led to the disruption of family life for even more people. Fathers have become strangers to their babies. Children have been unable to bury their parents. Even pensioners and sick and pregnant people have been detained.

Communities have also been disrupted but, as is always the case when there is heavy repression, the people have begun to pick up the pieces and are beginning to assert their right to protest against evil and injustice.

On this page GRASSROOTS looks at how the emergency has affected the people of South Africa.

Laws, laws and more laws . . .

THE State of Emergency was first declared on July 20, 1985, in 36 magisterial districts in South Africa.

It followed widespread unrest, where certain areas, particularly in the Eastern Cape, were made "ungovernable". Wide powers were given to security forces, including the power to arrest, search premises and close off areas without warrants.

Any member of the security forces was allowed to interrogate any detainee with a view to "the maintenance of public order".

No civil or criminal court action could be brought against any member of the security forces.

Any person who published or distributed anything which "threatened the infliction of harm" on anyone was guilty of an offence.

Penalties of a fine of R20000 or 10 years' imprisonment could be enforced on anyone convicted under an offence of the emergency regulations.

The Minister of Law and Order was given the power to hold detainees for 14 days, after which the detention order could be extended.

Two days after the State of Emergency was declared, more than 700 people were detained in country-wide swoops.

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South Africans. The United Democratic Front, Cosatu, NECC, and the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) have said they will campaign vigorously for the emergency not to be extended and for the immediate and unconditional release of about four-and-a-half thousand detainees.

Many of the detainees would have spent a year in jail by June 12. It is as if they are serving a prison sentence, without being charged, tried or convicted. June 16 is a very well known day in the struggle for liberation in this country.

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One year of emergency rule



A LICENCE TO KILL

LIFE UNDER THE EMERGENCY

IN SPITE of the tough emergency rules, communities still continue to show their resistance against apartheid and exploitation.

This can be seen from the support at the recent UDF and "Votes for All" meetings. Cosatu's May Day celebrations and the anti-election protests.

This spirit of resistance was also clearly shown on a May Day meeting in Paarl where about 1000 people continued their meeting in spite of a police video team and several other policemen staying

in the hall through the celebrations.

The meeting was attended by people from Paarl and surrounding areas, like Malmesbury, Pniel, Worcester, Stellenbosch, Ashton, Wellington and Montagu.

The day before the rally, at the Roman Catholic hall in Paarl, the organisers were warned that

there would be any trouble.

They were told to leave but arrived later with a large police contingent and a warrant from the local magistrate permitting them to be present at the meeting. The warrant also stated that no speak-

er should address issues other than pure worker issues.

While the "TV-news-team" set up their cameras and ten police men took up positions at the back of the hall, the organisers tried to contact their lawyers but decided to go ahead with the rally.

In spite of the police presence, the meeting was still militant with speakers attacking the police, SADF and government. They did this in a disciplined way, not provoking the officers in the hall.

Between speakers, there were freedom songs, toy-toy dancing and shouts of "Pantsi SAF, SADF and Botha". Although the police cameras were pointed directly at them, the rally goes openly hailed the ANC, SACP and the people's leaders.

Cops take their hats to Afrika

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The meeting ended with the singing of the national anthem and some of the police officers were seen to take of their caps. The police camera squad positioned themselves at the gates as people left to make sure no-one escaped the cameras.

"The police left the meeting with fear for workers' and people's power and with fear for what tomorrow may bring for them," one rally goer said.

It has become common in most parts of the country to see hooded men in the middle of the night for his elder brother.

The men were wearing rubber boots, overalls. He added that each was carrying a pump action shotgun.

A young activist of Richmond, Cape, told Grassroots how he had to flee his hometown last year and has not seen any members of his family since.

The emergency has resulted in a brutal disruption of family life. The student leader of Atteridgeville told Grassroots that from his area alone, there were large numbers of youth who were forced to flee the township

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Many newspapers resort to a form of bizarre reporting. Here is an example: Yesterday, action took place between a group of people and other people who cannot be identified in terms of the emergency regulations.

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INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY



Let the children play

JUNE 1 is International Children's Day. In 1959 the General Assembly of the United Nations wrote the Declaration of Children's Rights. They decided to set aside a special day in the year for children.

This is a day to remind children and adults that children have rights as well. And these rights should never be forgotten.

Today many children are still suffering. In South Africa, it is the children who suffer most under apartheid rule. Grassroots dedicates this page to all the children of the world and the growing struggle to assert the rights of children.

Children occupy a special place in our hearts. They are more precious than all the gold and diamonds in the world.

Activities

THIS year organisations like Molo Songololo, Upbeat and other children's projects invite children from all over the Western Cape to join in the celebrations of International Children's Day on June 6. It will be held at the Bellville Training College.

The theme for the day is "Ask the children", "Let the children play" and "Listen to the children".

Too often children are being ignored. It is time adults involve children in decision-making and listen to what the children think and feel about issues that influence their daily lives. All children are special and need to be treated in a special way.

A number of programmes are planned to co-incide with International Children's Day. There are programmes for children as well as adults. The venues and dates of the programmes are listed below.

Pre-festival Activities (Children)

- 27 May Mannenberg, "NG Church Hall c/o The Dawns & Manenberg Avenue"
- 30 May Woodlands 10am, "Woodlands Community Centre"
- 30 May Grassy Park, 10am - 2pm, "Grassy Park High School"
- 30 May Nyanga 2pm, "Holy Cross Centre"
- 30 May Bridgetown 10am - 12 noon, "Catholic Church"
- 31 May "Catholic Church Bridgetown 9am - 10am (Church Service)"
- 1 June Lotus River 12 noon "Lotus River Creché Building"

- 1 June Athlone (Fun Run), "Early Learning Centre"
- 2 June Bishop Lavis 3.30pm, "F.S.D. Hall"
- 4 June Steenberg 4pm, "St. Anne's Hall"

Pre festival activities (Adult)

- 23 May Bishop Lavis (F.A.D.), "Helpmekaar saal"
- 31 May Cape Town, "Community Arts Project"
- 1 & 3 June Athlone, "Lutherine Centre"
- 2 June Steenberg, "Squarehill Civic"
- 2 June, "St. Francis Langa"
- 3 June Grassy Park, "Grassy Park Library"
- 7 June Hanover Park, 8pm "Hanover Park Lounge"

'Children are more precious than all the gold and diamonds, in the world'



DECLARATION OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

- * All children, no matter what their race, colour, sex, language or religion, are entitled to these rights.
- * Children have a right to special protection, and a right to opportunities and facilities so they can develop in a normal and healthy way in freedom and dignity.
- * Children have a right to a name and nationality from birth.
- * Children have a right to be given enough to eat, to have a decent place to live as well as to play, and to receive good medical care when they get sick.
- * Handicapped children have a right to special treatment and education.
- * Children have a right to grow up with love, affection and security. Babies should not be separated from their mothers. Children should be brought up by their parents wherever possible. Children without parents should be looked after by the State.
- * Children have a right to free education
- * They have a right to be among the first to be protected in times of disaster.
- * They have a right to be protected from all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation.
- * Children should not be made to work before a certain age. They should never be made to do work which is dangerous to their health or which harms their education or physical or moral development.
- * Children should be protected from anything that causes racial, religious or other forms of discrimination. They should be brought up in a spirit of understanding, friendship among peoples, peace and universal brotherhood.
- * Children should be brought up to understand that their energy and talents should be devoted to the service of their brothers and sisters.

South Africa at war against children

In most countries, childhood is a tender age, when children are carefree and without responsibilities. In South Africa, children are not as lucky.

South Africa is at war against children, a major study conducted by two UCT researchers has found.

In the wake of the Soweto march of 1976 several hundred children died violently during 1985 44 children were shot dead, 17 burned to death, three were run over by police vehicles, four were drowned while fleeing from the police, two were beaten to death, one was stabbed and six died of "unknown causes".

Nineteen of the victims

were under ten years old.

Indefinite detention can be acutely traumatic for children. In some cases the damage is severe.

Johnny Mashiane, aged 15, spent a month in a psychiatric hospital after he was released from detention.

Although his friends and family say that he was normal child before his arrest, he is now unable to speak clearly and seems confused and vacant.

No-one really knows what happened to Johnny in detention.

Since the State of Emergency was declared in June 1986 the war against children has intensified.

At least 3000 children under the age of 16 were detained in the first eight weeks of the emergency.

There are reports of children being sent to isolated camps for education and training. Few details have emerged from those camps.

Allegations of torture continue to come from children who have been detained.

In the middle of August a 12-year-old boy was released from detention — his fourth time in less than a year.

He told a reporter that "he had received electric shock treatment to his hand, foot and genitals while a sack was placed over his head".

Overt State violence against children is not the only way children suffer in South Africa.

This country is one of the few countries in the world to export large quantities of food, yet it is also a country where there is widespread hunger and death, particularly among children.

The last time figures for malnutrition were available was in 1948, when there were 11000 cases reported. Of these 98000 were African, 1000 were coloured, 12 were Asian and seven were white.

In a recent study of diets a three-and-a-half-year-old child from Stellenbosch ate the following

every day: a slice of brown bread and margarine with coffee for breakfast, coffee for lunch and supper, with dry bread in between meals.

More than 136 black children for every 1000 die before they are five years old, while only 23 white children die before their fifth birthday.

Poor housing and the lack of facilities are also major disadvantages for black children in South Africa.

Most white children can play in parks where there are facilities for relaxation and safety. Black children in the townships have to play in busy streets where there is a danger of fatal accidents.

In white areas, houses stand empty because there is no-one to occupy them while in black areas more than three or four families share one house.

In Clarke's Estate, near Elsie's River, there are 1800 houses with more than 10000 people living in them.

The area has no public telephones, no post office, no bioscope, no sportsfields, parks, swimming pool, community centre, old age home or banks.

Children play in filthy open lots and many of them take to glue sniffing, a cheap form of drug addiction.

On the farms, many

children are forced to work at an early age to supplement their parent's wages.

This limits the time available for them to attend school and simply to enjoy being young and carefree.

One child told researchers that he went to work on a white farm when he was ten. He worked from 8 to 5, seven days a week, and earned R1 a month.

The researchers, Francis Wilson and Mamphele Ramphela have called for the establishment of a Children's Institute which will express public concern for the rights of children.

Regional Services Councils

This is part 2 in a three-part Grassroots series on Regional Services Councils

A Response to the people's resistance



OVER the last few years, the people have led the strongest attack against apartheid that has ever been known. In doing this, they have carried their demand "The people shall govern" to all corners of our land.

One of the ways they have done this is to build democratic organisations in each township. They have started to organise the townships street by street, and to take control over their own lives. By

carefully and democratically organising the masses, the people have shown up the fraud of the government's structures, like the Community Councils and Management Committees.

The people have also developed new strategies to carry forward this struggle. They are strongest when they build organisation in each sector, like women's, student's youth and worker's organisations. By building

these organisations into national structures like SAYCO the power of each of these sectors has been increased.

All of these strategies have created a crisis for the government. International support for the people of South Africa has also isolated the government and helped build the challenge to apartheid. At the same time the economy has been weakened, and unemployment has increased.

The government is also trying to develop new strategies. Its eyes have been opened by the people's strength, their clear demand for majority rule and their weathering of two States of Emergency. So now the government is looking around for cleverer ways to maintaining minority rule. It has a number of new strategies. The RSC system is one of them. Other important strategies are the new shadow security net-

works operating in the townships, the JMC's. New forms of controlling the movement and freedom of our people, like the Aliens Act, the new ID's and the new laws against squatting are also quite clever strategies. Behind it all, lies the new system of industrial decentralisation which will make sure that the bosses can make big profits on the backs of the people. We can read about this strategy in the story be-

low about Botshabelo.

These strategies do fit together, although sometimes it is difficult to see how. The main intention behind them all is the stifling of the demand that "The people shall govern."

But the taste of democracy and freedom that the people have experienced is too good and too strong. As Murphy Mor-

obe of the UDF said "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."

In the articles below, we look at exactly how the government's new RSC system is a new improved version of minority rule.

A strange kind of democracy

THE government says that the establishment of RSC's is aimed at "THE BROADENING OF DEMOCRACY TO INCLUDE ALL GROUPS IN SOUTH AFRICA."

Let's look at this broadening of democracy that the government is talking about.

• The RSC is made up of representatives of the Primary Local Authorities (PLA's). The PLA's are set up to govern little areas defined by the Group Areas Act. The majority of South Africa's people had no part in making this Act, and detest it. Yet this Act is going to be the foundation of this so-called "broadening of democracy."

• By PLA's the government means the existing management committees

and community councils. There is nothing that speaks of democracy in these structures. The Management Committees are the little brothers of the Labour Party. They were also elected by such a tiny number of our people that all we can do is laugh. Recently in Athlone Management Committee elections Mr Sinnet was elected in a poll which represented 2,75% of the voters. Yet Mr Sinnet said he was very excited by the role that he would play in the RSC's.

• Now the government is preparing for the RSC's. It is only going to hold elections for the PLA's late next year. In the meantime, Heunis said in

Parliament that he plans to set up six more coloured management committees in Mitchell's Plain, Retreat, Salt River, Schotsche Kloof, Walmer Estate and Woodstock. The majority of our people have rejected these management committees. Yet they are another foundation of this "broadening of democracy."

Naseegh Jaffer a community leader in Schotsche Kloof has been in jail since December. Must he sit in jail until Heunis's puppets sit in office in Schotsche Kloof? The cockroaches will crawl out protected by the state of Emergency, while the people's leaders are silenced.



Botshabelo — a wasteland near Bloemfontein in the Orange Free State

It's the workers that pay

THE RSC's are a new level of Government, so they need new money. The Government is not giving them any money. Their money is going to come from new taxes on the bosses.

There are two new types of tax;

1. a tax on all money that a business makes from whatever it sells. This is called a turnover tax.

2. a tax on the total money a business pays in wages. This is called payroll. If a business has lots of workers its payroll tax will be higher than a business which has only a few workers.

When the bosses' profits are threatened, they do four things.

• they dismiss workers and

replace them with machines.

• they move to an area where workers are plentiful and cheap.

• they cut workers increases.

• Prices go up because the bosses pass on the cost to the people who buy the goods.

The RSC taxes will mean that the bosses might do any of these things. Any decision which the bosses make will affect the ordinary people. Unemployment will increase and prices will go up.

The Governments "new and realistic" plan is encouraging bosses to get rid of workers and get machines. There is no new tax on machines.

The Government plan is

to force many businesses to leave the cities and set up in areas where they will not pay taxes and where workers are plentiful and cheap. One area like this is Botshabelo in the Orange-Free State.

The Government "new and realistic" plan will increase the cost of living, because bosses will put up prices to help pay the turnover tax.

This means life will become very expensive in the city. The Government believes that this will encourage people to move away from the cities and go to places like Botshabelo or the bantustans. Last year the Government got rid of the pass laws. Now it is trying new ways to keep the people out of the cities.

XOLISWA works in a clothing factory in Botshabelo. She says: "I work hard at the factory all day, sewing one seam on a pocket, 50 hours a week and my wage? It is R20 a week. I don't want to earn R20 a week because it is less money than my problems. If we complain about the money, the bosses say you can take your coat and go."

Botshabelo is a huge township near Bloemfontein. It is only eight years old but it is the second largest township in South Africa. The Government forced people or harassed them to move there. And it is far out in the bush. Now the Government has called Botshabelo a development point or growth area.

The Government has made areas like this all over South Africa, some

WORKING FOR NOTHING IN BOTSHABELO

are inside the Bantustans and some are not.

The Government is very anxious to set up factories in these areas. But its concern is not for the workers. It wants to spread to factories all over these areas and keep them away from the cities so that too many workers do not move to the white cities.

So the Government gives many benefits to the bosses who want to start factories or move factories to these areas. Some of the benefits are . . .

• The bosses can pay workers as little as they like in these areas. They are not governed by the same agreements and laws as they are in the white areas.

• The government pays bosses for each worker employed. It pays up to

R100 for each worker. The bosses are supposed to give this money to the workers for wages. Sometimes the bosses only give R90, then they pocket the R10.

• The government pays for building most of the new factories, so bosses hardly have to pay anything.

• The government makes special rates for the bosses who have to send their goods to the cities on the railways.

Meanwhile the workers go hungry. In one factory every week or 10 days a worker on the production line faints or collapses from hunger.

Xoliswa says: "The workers are too scared to show they are ill with hunger, because then they will lose their job and every day there are long

lines of people at the gates waiting for a job."

Many of the bosses come from Israel or Taiwan. They are attracted by the Governments handouts. Business is much better in Botshabelo than it is in Israel. These bosses send their goods overseas, but first they change the labels so that it does not say "MADE IN SOUTH AFRICA".

It is not happy about all the factories which are leaving South Africa because of apartheid. But it is happy to pay these bosses in Botshabelo because they are not worried about apartheid.

And we can be sure the bosses of Botshabelo are happy. We can be sure they are laughing all the way to the bank.

Most of our plans worked because we were realistic and put South Africa's interests first. Some failed and we admit it. But we counter these failures with new and realistic plans.

(National Party Advertisement)

More and more sports stars take a stand against apartheid

Pele says . . . RELEASE MANDELA



Brian Stein

THE call for the release of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela grows louder every day. More and more prominent organisations and individuals both locally and internationally are adding their voice to an already long list.

In the last few years several sporting greats have taken a brave stand against the apartheid system.

It therefore came as no surprise when soccer "King" Edson Arantes de Nascimento called for the release of Mandela.

Known by millions of soccer fans throughout the world as Pele, the Brazilian soccer genius graced the world's soccer fields with his amazing skills in the sixties and

early seventies.

When Archbishop Desmond Tutu visited Brazil last month, Pele told him. "I ask you to take this message and ask President Pieter Botha to review Mr Mandela's case." Archbishop Tutu, laughing said he would "try to deliver the message."

Archbishop Tutu said: "Pele is a tremendous personality and everything must be used in the hope that we may be able to persuade some crazy people to be sensible."

The legendary Pele is

not the only sportsperson who has registered his opposition to Apartheid.

A number of sportspersons were honoured last month for their stand against apartheid.

Lloyd Honeghan, the World Boxing Council and International Boxing Federation Welterweight champion was praised by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid.

Earlier this year Honeghan gave up the world Boxing Association version of the welterweight

title rather than fight a South African challenger.

"I could never have lived with myself if I had fought a boxer from South Africa," he said.

"I could never forget what is going on there."

Others also honoured include Garth Crooks, former Tottenham Hotspurs star striker. John Fashanu of Wimbledon Football Club and former South African Brian Stein who is an exciting front runner for Luton Foot-

ball Club.

Steins' father Isiah, who was a former member of the Coloured People's Congress and is an active supporter of the South African non-racial Olympic committee (Sanroc).

Viv Richards, one of the worlds greatest batsmen, is a man who is uncompromising on apartheid.

Viv Richards, the West Indian cricketer has consistently refused to play in South Africa. This has been despite huge financial offers made to him if he joins rebel tours to this country. Richards and fellow cricket Clive Lloyd openly criticised other West Indian cricketers who toured South Africa.

Other sporting greats who also refused to tour include England star all-rounder Ian Bothman and former New Zealand Rugby captain Graham Mourie.



Garth Crooks



Ian Botham



John Fashanu

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FROM SURAH "BAQARA" section 8

62. those who believe (in the qur-ān) and those who follow the Jewish (SCRIPTURES), and the Christians and the Sabians, 76 and who believe in Allah and the last day, and work righteousness, shall have their reward

with their Lord, on them shall be no fear, nor shall they grieve.77

121. those to whom we have sent the book study it as it should be studied, they are the ones that believe therein, those who reject faith therein, — the loss is their own.

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