

NON - PROFIT COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

grassroots

THE PAPER ABOUT YOU

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SWAPO VICTORY

Thousands of Swapo supporters ran jubilantly through the streets of Windhoek this week, celebrating their party's election victory.

Sam Nujoma, named as the first president of independent Namibia, said: "This victory is a vindication of our struggle, and is a victory for the Namibian people."

After the tension of waiting for results, when Swapo's victory seemed uncertain, dancing in the streets of the capital was infectious. Soon after the decisive Ovamboland result was announced, hords of people left Katatura, Windhoek's black township.

They marched proudly down Windhoek's main Kaiser street, and as they went along people poured out of side streets to join them.

Cars hooted and people hung out of the windows to show the clenched fist salute. Swapo flags flew from car aerials and buildings. Adults and children waved small and large flags until the city centre was one big swirl of blue, red and green.

Business and traffic in the centre of town came to a virtual stand still.

Most whites looked either sick, suprised, or both.

"Hulle is so naar," said one man.

A traffic policeman tried to clear Kaiser street as rush hour in the small city decended, but his Afrikaans appeal - ending with a "dankie vir julle kooperasie" - was lost on the revellers.

There were a few incidents when white people tried to harass Swapo supporters.

One car with white occupants and a Transvaal registration tried to plough into the marching, chanting people.

The three people in the car under estimated the size of the crowd because it was rounding a corner at the time. In no time at all the car was surrounded by marchers. At another stage, white people in an open topped car rode through the crowd of thousands waving swastikas and raising Nazi salutes.

South Africans in Windhoek joined celebrations with a mixture of joy and relief, fully aware of how important this day was for their own freedom.



SEE PAGE 2 FOR FOCUS ON NAMIBIA

A FIGHTER FALLS

The silence of the Athlone Suburb Crawford was shattered by incessant gunfire on Friday morning. The ensuing siege left a Bonteheuwel youth Anton Fransch dead. The Athlone community, not foreign to uprising and killings on their streets were once again reminded of the forces at play in the South African struggle.

Umkhonto We Sizwe, the military wing of the ANC came into being after the liberation movement's peaceful attempts at struggle were frustrated. The initial attempt by the ANC to use non violent methods of struggle failed. When the organisation was banned, it then persued a program of armed struggle.

Since then, the armed forces of Namibia and Umkhonto have been engaged in many battles with the regime. At the battle of Cuito Cuanavale the boers were defeated. This represented a turning point in the balance of forces in the region.

The the uprisings in 1976 and in the eighties saw the youth swelling the ranks of the ANC and Umkhonto. Our people fought the evil apartheid system. 1985 saw the state responding by imposing a state of emergency. Hundreds of people were killed and thousands put into detention under the state of emergency. Many people were forced to go into hiding. The state employed death squads like ASKARI to murder our people. Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Gordon Webster, Griffith and Victoria Mxenge and many other people died at the hands of assassins.

Young people like Ashley Kriel, Coline Williams and Anton Fransch became disillusioned by the evil and violent system of Apartheid perpetuated by the State and it's apparatus. In the wake of the senseless killings of innocent youth and children of our land, like true patriots, they made a conscious decision to join the ranks of Umkhonto We Sizwe.

Anton left his loved ones to be trained by the peoples army. He returned to persue struggle via the means of armed struggle. He is one of thousands who witnessed and lived though the ongoing cycle of police brutality and harassment. While at school he became involved in SRC's, the Bonteheuwel

Interschool Congress (BISCO) and the Cape Youth Congress (CAYCO).

In the early hours of Friday the 17 of November Anton engaged the armed forces in a fierce battle, keeping them at bay for seven hours. The resilience displayed by this cadre is etched in the memory of our struggle. Exchange of heavy shooting, with the police using heavy calibre weaponry, did not unnerve Anton. With no way of getting out of this house Anton stuck to his post. The SAP's security police and reaction unit took over a neighbour's house and used a Casspir to break down a wall in order to gain access to Anton's position. At 7.00 am on Friday, Anton Fransch died.

In the true spirit of the Shield and the Spear he fought to the end. He's brave and courageous fight will serve to strengthen the oppressed masses.

We salute this Brave " Young Lion "!

HAMBA KAHLE
ANTON FRANSCH
Funeral 10am
Saturday - 25 - November 1989
BONTEHEUWEL



Scene of Battle in Athlone last week

SWAPO is the people, the people are SWAPO

THE recent elections in Namibia prove beyond doubt that this slogan is correct.

The elections showed that the overwhelming majority of Namibians support SWAPO, the South West African People's Organisation.

SWAPO was formed in 1957 by Namibian contract workers who had contact with the ANC in South Africa. Since then the organisation has engaged in a long and bitter struggle against the Pretoria regime. The regime occupied Namibia in contravention of international law and against the wishes of the Namibian people.

According to SWAPO leaders, their goal was "to rid Namibia of apartheid and ethnicity, poverty and puppet governments. We want to build a democratic society where all our people can have a say in the running of the country."

SWAPO waged its struggle through youth, student, church, women's and workers' organisations. It also conducted a successful armed struggle against the apartheid army. SWAPO's army - the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) - was able to prevent the SADF from completely taking over their country.

The struggle against Pretoria has finally been victorious. Namibia has had its first democratic elections and will soon be independent. SWAPO will be the new government. It will govern according to the "ideals of solidarity, freedom and justice".

But SWAPO says: "We have won only part of our freedom. We will only be truly free when the South African people are free. We therefore call on the South African people to continue to show your solidarity with Namibia, and to intensify your struggle against apartheid".



Celebrations in Windhoek last week

OVERVIEW OF RESOLUTION 435: LESSONS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

THROUGHOUT Namibia today people are celebrating. They say: "We have finally got rid of the illegal South African regime. Now we are on the road to independence!"

The Namibian independence process began in April this year. The process took place according to United Nations Resolution 435, regarded by the international community as the 'peace plan' for Namibian freedom.

In terms of Resolution 435, the SADF was withdrawn from Namibia and all political prisoners were released. Namibians in exile were allowed to return safely to their homes, and many racist and repressive laws were scrapped.

After these things happened, elections were held under the supervision of the United Nations. The elections were not for a new government but for a Constituent Assembly. The Assembly's role is to draw up a constitution for an independent Namibia. Only when this is done will the new government come into power.

Resolution 435 says that the elections have to be "free and fair". But in many ways they were not free and fair.

The first major problem was that the South African police harassed and intimidated SWAPO supporters throughout the election period. They thought they could frighten the people into voting for other parties.

A second major problem was that the elections were

run by Mr Louis Pienaar and his officials. Pienaar is the SWA Administrator General-Pretoria's chief representative in Namibia. Pienaar did everything he could to prevent SWAPO from coming to power.

Despite these problems, SWAPO was able to win 57% of the votes cast in the elections. This was a higher percentage than Thatcher, Bush or De Klerk won in the last elections in their countries.

SWAPO believes that there are many lessons that the South African people can learn from what has happened in Namibia. The first lesson is that "the De Klerk regime will never simply hand you your freedom. You have to win freedom by strengthening

your organisation and intensifying your struggle".

The second lesson is that "you cannot allow negotiations and solutions to be imposed on you by De Klerk or Thatcher or who-ever. You have to take responsibility for deciding what kind of society you want to live in, and how you will get there. This means that you have to thoroughly discuss the question of negotiations and the ANC's constitutional guidelines in all your structures and communities".

The implementation of Resolution 435 and the recent elections are a victory for the Namibian people. For the South African people they are a challenge to strengthen their struggle for freedom.

THERE were widespread allegations of 'dirty tricks' in the recent Namibian elections despite the announcement by UN Special Representative, Martti Ahtisaari, that all was "free and fair".

* In the North, DTA handed out parcels of mealie meal, sugar, sweets, tins of beef and tobacco to attract voters. In other areas of the country, DTA (the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance) hosted extravagant parties and handed out clothes. SWAPO have since coined the slogan: EAT DTA, VOTE SWAPO.

* Children were admitted to hospital as a result of poisoned sweets handed to them at a bus stop by DTA campaigners.

* At least two anti-SWAPO smear pamphlets were scattered in Oshakati and Katatura respectively, in the space of 5 days.

* A-G officials were allowed full control of the election whilst UNTAG only monitored the process; allowing them (A-G) to confuse and falsely direct illiterate and uneducated voters. In Mariental, it is alleged that an official handed ballot

Eat DTA, Vote SWAPO

A DTA worker shows a Mahimba women where to vote



forms folded in four to voters. He told them to place a cross on the folded sheet declaring their vote spoilt.

* Also in Mariental, blind people were assisted by DTA in making their crosses. SWAPO complaints eventually managed to convince UNTAG that only trustworthy friends and family should be allowed to assist.

* Officials in Rehoboth told voters that they had to use ink to vote and then fold their ballot forms in half. Spoilt papers resulted due to the impression made by the ink on the opposite side of the sheet.

* DTA was the first party to break the rule which prohibited parties from campaigning within a 500m radius of the polling stations.

* Angolan citizens were forced to cross the border at gun point and vote for the DTA. They crossed the Kavango River at 10 specific points. This fiasco was co-organised by UNITA and Koevoet elements.



"Forward to the non-racial vote campaign," says Sayco leader

Sayco leader Peter Mokaba
THE youth of South Africa expects the Conference for a Democratic Future (CDF) to come out with a definite programme of action that will engage the broadest forces possible in the struggle against apartheid and isolate all apartheid's supporters, youth leader Peter Mokaba said recently.
 Mokaba is president of the restricted Sayco.
 "Our urgent task is one of uniting all forces for democracy and committing them to action to destroy apartheid colonialism and finding the shortest possible route to freedom," said Mokaba.

"The central question of our struggle remains the transfer of power to the non-racial majority.
 "As a conference of the people and not political tendencies, and founded as it is in the struggle, the CDF can only be another launching pad for the intensification and escalation of mass struggle.
 "It must serve to erode all support for apartheid or at least place apartheid's remaining supporters in a state of indecision.
 "We are saying that there are only two forces confronting each other in South Africa: the forces for non-racialism, democracy and peace which include the ANC - and the forces of racism led by the present Nationalist government."
 By consolidating people's support for non-racialism, democracy, peace and social progress, said Mokaba, the CDF would help shape the negotiating table.
 "(It will) bring together behind one banner and on one side of the table all the forces for democracy, while keeping all those forces for apartheid and racism broadly led by

the National Party at the other side of the table," he said.
Non-racial vote campaign
 However, Mokaba called on the MDM to look beyond the CDF to launching a 'Non-Racial Vote Campaign'.
 This campaign was essential, he said, to help the MDM in its task of:
 Building and entrenching a local leadership and cadreship who could establish strong democratic and accountable organisations;
 Uniting the maximum number of forces to destroy apartheid and transfer power to the people; and
 Building a national civic structure.
 This 'Non-Racial Vote Campaign' would involve every South African in every city, town and village in a process of voting for their local leaders. These local representatives would then get together in a People's Assembly to decide on the future direction of the country.
 "In the process of preparing for this non-racial voting day, our people would taste power, after centuries of oppression, and realise that freedom is actually within our grasp," said Mokaba.

"This process will help us to establish local leadership that we direly need and broaden and thicken cadreship at a local level, while at the same time strengthening and broadening our organisations, particularly the civics.
 "It would also see the unfolding of the broad tactic in practice and demonstrate to (FW) De Klerk and the world who the real leaders of the people are.
 "We expect such a 'Non-Racial Vote Campaign' to take place at a local level. Its mass and democratic character will give the multitudes of our people the chance to elect their own representatives.
 "The elected leaders will then finally come together in an historic people's assembly where they will say in one voice to De Klerk and the world that the ANC is ... central to any solution to South Africa's problems."
 Mokaba added that the campaign could be taken forward using the ANC's Constitutional Guidelines as its basis.
 MDM candidates could thus campaign for support using the guidelines as the basis for their vision of a future South Africa.

Support for POPCRU grows

Police and prison warders have joined thousands of others in the fight against apartheid.
 Together with Lieutenant Gregory Rockman they have formed a union for policemen and prisons warders called Popcru, the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union.
 The union was formed to fight against discrimination in the police force and prisons service; to demand an end to police brutality as well as an end to child imprisonment.
 They say that if they get rid of apartheid in the police

force, the government would have no-one to enforce apartheid on the community.
 A few weeks ago 15 Popcru members, including Rockman, were arrested for participating in a demonstration outside the Mitchell's Plain police station. They were protesting against Lieutenant Rockman's transferral from Mitchell's Plain police station to the Pinelands quarter-master. They appeared in court on the same day and had to re-appear on November 23. The 15 policemen and warders were also suspended from duty.

But Popcru says that it will not be intimidated by suspensions or even dismissals. They are determined to draw more people into the union so that it can grow into an "iron fist" which will smash apartheid in the police force.

Gregory Rockman



THE United Women's Congress raises its voice in protest against the increase in the price of bread. We note with concern that the government is planning to phase out the bread subsidy, which will further raise prices.
 Last August the price for white bread went up by 4c and for brown bread by 6c. Then in April this year it went up again, by 5c for white bread and 7c for brown bread.
 The latest increase is to satisfy farmers, millers, bakers and retailers who are demanding higher profits. Why should the poor pay to maintain the lifestyles of the rich?
 Bread is part of the staple diet of the majority. Already workers, the unemployed and pensioners struggle to make ends meet. The cost of food, rent, electricity, water and transport is breaking the backs of our people. People cannot survive if the cost of living continues to rise, while wages and pensions remain low, and unemployment grows.
 The United Women's Congress (UWCO) calls for a freeze on the prices of basic foods. We demand rents people can afford and we reject rising electricity costs. We support the campaigns of residents and the unemployed against the rising cost of living.

UWCO slams price increases



Uwco Press Conference

A year of mass

united action

SINCE the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) made a call to defy apartheid laws early in August this year, there have been acts of defiance nearly every single day.

"This is to be a peaceful programme of non-violent mass action, directed against apartheid laws and addressing the immediate needs and demands of our people," the MDM said in a statement launching the campaign.

"We are saying that we can no longer jail ourselves, nor accept segregation and racial division, nor stand silent in the face of the crushing economic problems of the mass of our people."

RACIST HOSPITALS

The first target of defiance was apartheid in health care. Sick people turned up at 'white' hospitals in Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Vereeniging, Durban and Pretoria demanding treatment. Doctors in 'black' hospitals sent their patients to 'white' hospitals for treatment.

Sixty-two year old Nease Levi Molefe Makinta participated in the first Defiance Campaign organised by the ANC in 1952. Twenty-seven years later he was one of the first patients to demand treatment at a white hospital in Pretoria.

He said that at first the hospital staff at the H.F. Vorwoerd Hospital tried to send the black patients to Kalafong Hospital, several kilometres away. Later the

superintendent said that the hospital was open for all and from that day on, all people would be welcome at the hospital. Makinta and his fellow defiers had won an important victory.

Meanwhile in Johannesburg and the Border area the 'All Schools for all People' campaign was getting off the ground. Thousands of students in the Border area marched to white schools to demand admission.

A few weeks later, protesters in Pretoria joined the campaign for open facilities. Their target was the buses. The campaign in Pretoria was called by the Standing for the Truth Campaign (STTC), and was organised by the Pretoria Council of Churches. The STTC is the South African Council of Churches' (SACC) campaign to get churches involved in the Defiance Campaign.

Rev. Gideon Makhanya, chairperson of the STTC, explained why buses were chosen as the main target: "We are still fighting for basic rights here in the capital city," he said. "So we targeted basic facilities like the buses. We negotiated with the Pretoria City Council and they said that if blacks had valid tickets, they should be allowed on the buses. So we decided to buy tickets."

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nalist Farouk Chothia, told what happened: "When we arrived at the Marine Parade on the beach front that morning we saw many police armed with guns. On the beach, I saw a number of clashes between white racists and protesters, as well as clashes with police. One of the racists said: 'I am a Nazi. I see the whites giving in. They should stand together.'"



The unbanning of UDF

a dive in Cape Town when hundreds of people foiled the police's attempts to cordon off the 'whites-only' beach at Strand. They went to swim at 'whites-only' Bloubaanstrand instead. Arrests of peaceful protesters were taking place in other parts of the country. In Cape Town, on 2 September, about 1000 people were arrested as 5000 tried to march to Parliament under the banner 'The People Shall Govern'.

One of the marchers described the event: "We were in Burg Street when suddenly I saw this huge truck coming towards us. I got a holl of a fright. Then I realised it was a water cannon. As we looked up, a huge wave of purple water was coming at us. People shouted: 'Sit! Sit!'"



Defying beach Apartheid

"Then a young white man jumped onto the top of the water cannon and redirected the spray onto the police. The crowd just went mad with joy. It was a wonderful moment, quite heroic."

"Just as that was happening the police charged with sjamboks and everybody started to run. I felt something hit me on my head and I fell, hitting my face on the pavement. People were tripping and falling on top of me. I was suffocating from the people on top of me and the teargas. My face was bleeding.

"Later came the humour - graffiti went up the next day saying: 'The Purple Shall Govern'. And the people felt very united afterwards. So in the end it was a victory for us." As defiance spread, the

Boch apartheid also took. It was the courage and deep commitment of these comrades that delivered a hammer-blow to the state of emergency and undermined the governments' control. It was these comrades that



Oscar P'd home

showed the government that it could no longer detain people at will, and that people were serious when they shouted the slogan: 'Freedom or Death, Victory is Certain'.

HUNGER STRIKES

Western Cape UDF Executive member Willie Hofmeyr was also detained, and together with Trevor Manuel they went on a hunger strike and demanded their immediate release.

So even in the prison cells, defiance continued, marking a reminder of earlier this year when hundreds of comrades in detention went on hunger strike with the demand: Release us or we will starve to death!

By the end of April more than 652 detainees had been on hunger strike. Rather than face the repercussions from their deaths in detention, the regime was forced to release them.

Many had to starve for up to 30 days and reach a point near death before they were able to secure their own release.

government cracked down. Mohammed Valli, acting general-secretary of the UDF, was detained on 18 August. Four days later, Graeme Bloch, a lecturer at the University of the Western Cape and an MDM activist, was picked up. A week later two more leaders, Trevor Manuel and Titus Mafolo, were detained.

The detentions did not stop the defiance. Banned organisations unbanned themselves. On 20 August, the South African Youth Congress (SAYCO) unbanned itself. Ephraim Nkoe of SAYCO declared: "From this day, the sixth anniversary of the UDF, all restricted organisations will consider themselves to be free to operate and organise within their constituencies."

The UDF unbanned itself. So did the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) to name but a few. Restricted leaders also defied their restrictions, taking their place at the forefront of defiance. All in all, since the start of the campaign, thousands of people have been arrested. More than 240 activists have been detained without trial. Many are still in jail.

worker in Mannenberg told of Mannenberg Avenue was 1 tyre and pieces of wood. "to stop people from getting to stations," he explained, protesting against apartheid elections."

But some were to suffer a fate worse than jail. They were to pay with their lives.

DEATH SQUADS ON THE RAMPAGE

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car old Siphwe Satin May meeting on 20 August in Eastern Cape in support of campaign - when he was shot by a policeman. Later, a youth was killed by a white protesting. Many children, lost their



the police, throwing bricks and stones. At one stage the police marched down the avenue with their guns, kicking barricades aside and trying to take control of the Avenue.

"People were shouting at the police and swearing at them, saying: 'What are you doing in our area? Why are you shooting teargas?'. Even the dogs went for the police, to the delight of the crowd. The whole community - even the old people - was up in arms against the brutality of the police.

"Injured people were taken through to hospitals. It was at Groote Schuur hospital that we found out injured people were coming in from Mitchell's Plain, Grassy Park, Morningside, etc.

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"The police were driving around in vans, Cossiers and trucks. There was a lot of teargas - the police were just shooting at random, it seemed. Children were chased up the stairs of the flats and sjambokked almost at their front doors.



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Lavender Hill and other places, and we were told people had been killed in Khayelitsha. We learnt later that 26 innocent people were killed that night." Among the dead were a girl aged 5, a boy of 13 and a 69 year old woman who was found beheaded with her body riddled with shotgun pellets.



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In the Ciskei students marched against the homeland system and in Venda, 500 students marched to the police station to demand the release of detained students.

WORKERS MARCH

And throughout the defiance campaign workers staged demonstrations and protests against the new Labour Bill almost every day all over the country.

On 14 October, tens of thousands of workers and anti-apartheid activists throughout the country marched to protest against the Labour Relations Amendment Act (LRA) and to celebrate the news that the jailed leaders were to be released.

These were just a few of the acts of defiance in a campaign that is sweeping across the whole country and showing the Government that not even a four-year State of Emergency can stop the people from saying and doing what is right.

Even though the government has tried to crush organisations and people by banning and detaining them, it has not silenced the voice of protest. Nor has it destroyed the vision of a free democratic non-racial South Africa.

As Archbishop Desmond Tutu, addressing the Cape Town march said: "We say, hey Mr de Klerk, you have already lost... Our march to freedom is unstoppable. It is the march of all of us South Africans, black and white."

The Defiance Campaign of 1989, as we all can see, has made enormous gains in the people's struggle against Apartheid. And in one of the greatest victories this year, we have released our leaders from imprisonment for so long.

Our determined efforts have secured the release of comrade Sisulu, comrade Oscar and the others, to take their rightful place as leaders of our struggle, free of restrictions.

"The Defiance Campaign must continue," Walter Sisulu says. "We cannot wait on the government to make changes at its own pace."

Throughout, the message of the Defiance Campaign is clear: We refuse to participate in our own oppression. We will not obey unjust laws - we will indeed make our own laws in future.

Now the State of Emergency is unworkable - because the people have made it so. Victory is around the corner, but the struggle is far from over.



ANC + SACP flags are displayed at all MDM Events

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"The police took no reaction against them. But they arrested the protesters. All in all, 58 protesters were detained, 10 for holding up the ANC banner and 40 for unlawful gatherings." Beach apartheid also took

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Students Protest election results

showed the government that it could no longer detain people at will, and that people were serious when they shouted the slogan: 'Freedom or Death, Victory is Certain'.

The detentions did not stop the defiance. Banned organisations unbanned themselves. On 20 August, the South African Youth Congress (SAYCO) unbanned itself. Ephraim Nkoe of SAYCO declared: "From this day, the sixth anniversary of the UDF, all restricted organisations will consider themselves to be free to operate and organise within their constituencies."

The UDF unbanned itself. So did the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) to name but a few.

Restricted leaders also defied their restrictions, taking their place at the forefront of defiance. All in all, since the start of the campaign, thousands of people have been arrested. More than 240 activists have been detained without trial. Many are still in jail.

DEATH SQUADS ON THE RAMPAGE

But some were to suffer a fate worse than jail. They were to pay with their lives.

"The police were driving around in vans, Cossies and trucks. There was a lot of teargas - the police were just shooting at random, it seemed. Children were chased up the stairs of the flats and sjambokked almost at their front doors.

"This made people very angry. They stopped running and started confronting

Lavender Hill and other places, and we were told people had been killed in Khayelitsha. We learnt later that 26 innocent people were killed that night."

Among the dead were a girl aged 5, a boy of 13 and a 69 year old woman who was found beheaded with her body riddled with shotgun pellets.

In the Ciskei students marched against the homeland system and in Venda, 500 students marched to the police station to demand the release of detained students.

WORKERS MARCH

And throughout the defiance campaign workers staged demonstrations and protests against the new Labour Bill almost every day all over the country.

On 14 October, tens of thousands of workers and anti-apartheid activists throughout the country marched to protest against the Labour Relations Amendment Act (LRA) and to celebrate the news that the jailed leaders were to be released.

These were just a few of the acts of defiance in a campaign that is sweeping across the whole country and showing the Government that not even a four-year State of Emergency can stop the people from saying and doing what is right.

Even though the government has tried to crush organisations and people by banning and detaining them, it has not silenced the voice of protest. Nor has it destroyed the vision of a free democratic non-racial South Africa.

As Archbishop Desmond Tutu, addressing the Cape Town march said: "We say, hey Mr de Klerk, you have already lost... Our march to freedom is unstoppable. It is the march of all of us South Africans, black and white."

The Defiance Campaign of 1989, as we all can see, has made enormous gains in the people's struggle against Apartheid. And in one of the greatest victories this year, we have released our leaders from imprisonment for so long.

Our determined efforts have secured the release of comrade Sisulu, comrade Oscar and the others, to take their rightful place as leaders of our struggle, free of restrictions.

"The Defiance Campaign must continue," Walter Sisulu says. "We cannot wait on the government to make changes at its own pace."

Throughout, the message of the Defiance Campaign is clear: We refuse to participate in our own oppression. We will not obey unjust laws - we will indeed make our own laws in future.

Now the State of Emergency is unworkable - because the people have made it so. Victory is around the corner, but the struggle is far from over.



Defying beach Apartheid

the police, throwing bricks and stones. At one stage the police marched down the avenue with their guns, kicking barricades aside and trying to take control of the Avenue.

"People were shouting at the police and swearing at them, saying: 'What are you doing in our area? Why are you shooting teargas?'. Even the dogs went for the police, to the delight of the crowd. The whole community - even the old people - was up in arms against the brutality of the police.

PEOPLE KILLED

"Injured people were taken through to hospitals. It was at Groote Schuur hospital that we found out injured people were coming in from Mitchell's Plain, Grassy Park,

they were shot dead by a re he worked at Rustenburg NUM official explained. He active in the Defiance Campaign his murder, he had been sing a chair reserved for street. It is believed that this d him for using a 'whites- The supervisor later killed

or Jeffrey Njuzu was killed, nt held its parliamentary Jay was marked by the big- in South African history - million people stayed away

worker in Mannenberg told of Mannenberg Avenue was 1 tyre and pieces of wood. to stop people from getting g stations," he explained. protesting against apartheid ral elections."

A 'Week of Mourning' was called to remember those people who died on election night. 40 000 people marched peacefully from St George's Cathedral to the Cape Town City Hall. Some of their placards read: 'Peace in our city: Stop the killings.'

This was the first march allowed by the government. The ANC flag flew proudly in the city.

Other peaceful marches followed. In Johannesburg more than 25 000 people marched. In East London, 45 000 people marched, in Actonville 2 000, 10 000 in Oudshoorn, 7 500 in Kimberley, 80 000 in Uitenhage and 20 000 in King Williams Town. 50 000 marched in Bothabako, 40 000 in Durban, 50 000 at Aconstock in Northern Transvaal. More marched in the smaller rural areas - Oudshoorn, Worcester, Ashton, etc.



ANC + SACP flags are displayed at all MDM Events

SAB workers tell their story

The strike at South African Breweries (SAB) has been long and bitter. It has also affected thousands of people throughout South Africa.

Here the SAB workers tell their story. You have probably heard or read a lot about the strike at SA Breweries. But you hear very little about us, the workers - our suffering, hardships and struggle for a living wage. We want to tell you the real story.

We at SAB are demanding a wage increase from the rich SAB bosses. We are saying that every worker has the right to a living wage. It is us who produce the goods that makes the company so rich.

We need money to clothe and feed our families. We need money for transport. We need money to pay for rent and electricity costs. We need money so that we can live in comfort and security.

Most of our workers struggle to survive each month. The cost of living goes up all the time.



Striking S.A.B. workers

We have asked the bosses for an increase of R1,80 per hour. This would mean that each worker would take home an extra R72 per week. This is not a lot of money. Our union, the Food and Allied Workers Union (Fawu), is making a reasonable demand.

Fawu is even prepared to discuss this

amount further with the bosses. The bosses have refused point blank. They have made a final offer of 75 cents an hour. They refuse to negotiate further with our union. They say they are only prepared to go to mediation.

Fawu knows and so does SAB that they can easily afford the increase.

SAB is one of the biggest companies in South Africa. They make millions of rands in profit each year. In 1988, SAB made a profit of 479,2 million rand. The directors and managers of SAB get paid up to R10 000 each month. Some of them get an extra R5000 or more from

the shares they hold in the company.

Yet we the workers are expected to suffer. The profits of the company are more important than our welfare.

The company bosses have no shame. They publicly say that the workers should be satisfied with what they are getting. They publicly say that they

pay their workers well. They say the lowest paid workers get R1 063 per month.

The workers were shocked to hear this. Most of the Grade 1 workers take home just over R900 per month.

But even if we get what the bosses say, it is not enough. The bosses say the money is enough for us to sup-

port our families. Yet they would never dream of living on this slave wage. They take home huge salaries each month.

We are tired of SAB's games. We want a share in the wealth we produce.

WE DEMAND A LIVING WAGE NOW!

Background to the SAB strike

The wage negotiations with SAB have been very difficult this year. Fawu has done everything in its power to keep the negotiations alive. We cannot say the same about SAB.

On 20th July in Durban Fawu presented a 15 point proposal to SAB on an improvement in working conditions. Our wage demand at that stage was R5,30 an hour.

SAB's response was a graded increase, representing an increase of 47 percent on the minimum grade. They also forwarded a document which Fawu had serious problems with. The document did not address our grievances. Instead it attempted to reverse our gains.

We stated to SAB that they should give us such documents beforehand so that we can get mandates from all the workers.

This document caused a lot of tension. Nevertheless, Fawu wanted to keep negotiations alive. We dropped three of our proposals including annual and leave bonus. We dropped our wage demand to R3,80.

SAB increased its wage offer to a mere 60c an hour and this angered the workers.

The company then produced another document which differed slightly from the first.

Fawu could not understand why SAB persisted with this document. Nonetheless, we

reduced our wage demand even further to R2,80 per hour.

All along Fawu was trying to compromise. Fawu was trying to be reasonable. SAB declared a dispute with Fawu. They said Fawu was acting in bad faith and were making unreasonable demands.

On August 3, a dispute meeting was held between the parties. The union informed the company of the workers rejection of their document and asked the company to respond to the union's last proposals. Failure by SAB to respond to these proposals resulted in the union reaching deadlock.

Both parties made parallel applications for the establishment of a Conciliation Board. Days later SAB proposed that the parties refer the dispute to mediation although SAB displayed a negative attitude to negotiations and the dispute meeting, in an attempt to resolve the dispute through negotiations.

Mediation which took place on August 22, failed to resolve the dispute. SAB of-

fered 6 cents on the minimum grade, bringing its offer to 66 cents.

Fawu and SAB had an agreement on the Provident Fund for our members. SAB refused to sign the agreement. They say they want to sign it with the agreement on working conditions and wages.

SAB consistently refused to negotiate further. They bypassed the union and went to workers in the factory, stating their final offer of 75 cents an hour. The offer was accepted by less than 100 out of 5 600 members.

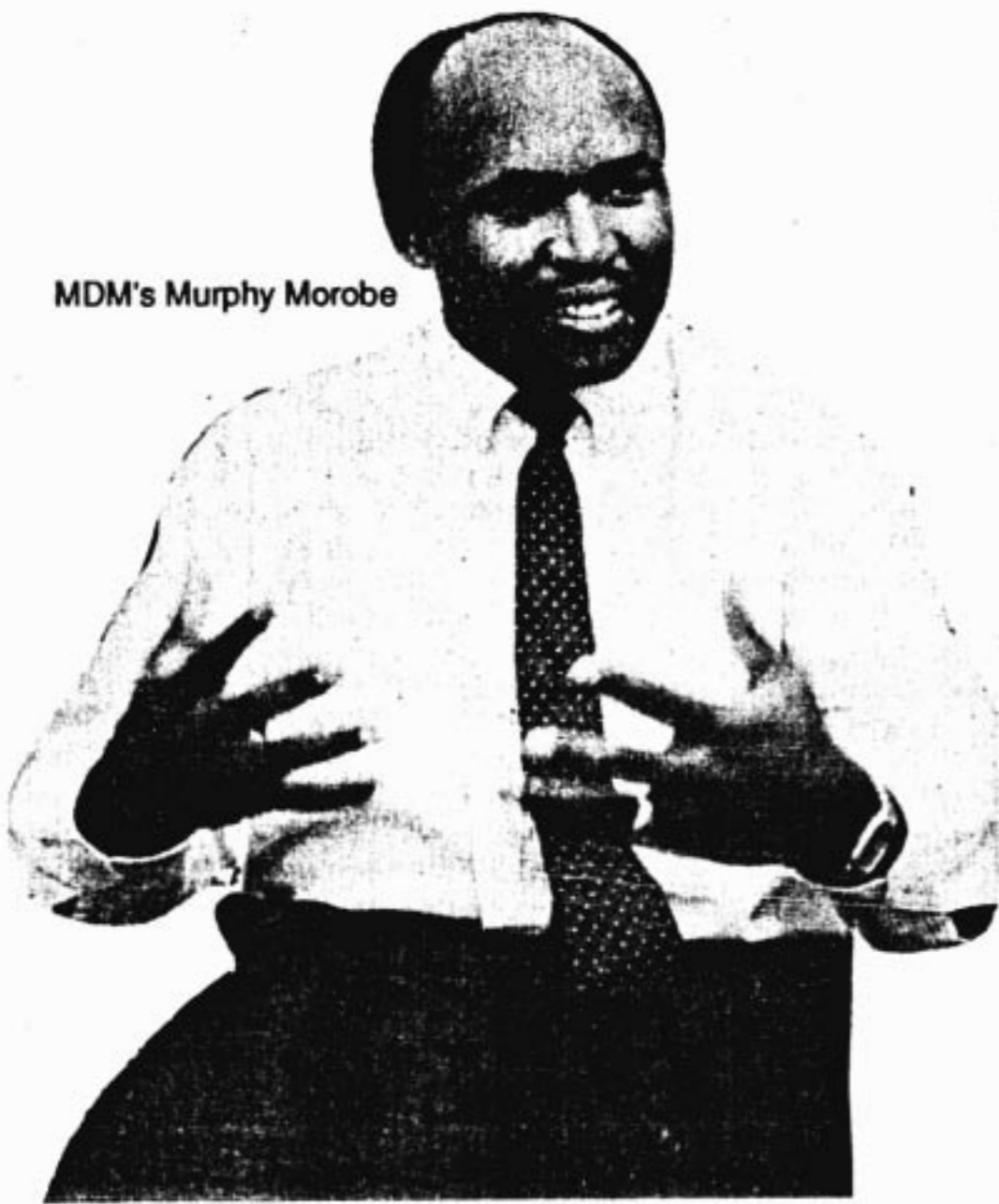
Fawu had in the meantime reduced its wage demand even further. We came down another rand to R1,80.

The company's refusal to negotiate forced the union to take strike action. The strike has been on for four weeks now and the workers are very strong.

We will continue our struggle until we achieve victory.



MDM's Murphy Morobe



CDF: "Priority for all MDM formations"

ARRANGEMENTS for the Conference for a Democratic Future (CDF) are at an advanced stage with less than month to go before it is convened at Wits University in Johannesburg on December 9.

Over 2 500 delegates are expected to attend the conference, which aims to unite the broadest possible range of anti-apartheid organisations and to map out a route to a democratic South Africa.

The CDF is likely to pose one of the greatest threats yet to the National Party government.

Three key issues are to dominate the CDF: negotiations, drawing up a programme of action to destroy apartheid and mobilising international solidarity for the struggle to end oppression and exploitation.

Should the conference adopt a clear position on negotiations, it could put the government even more on the defensive than when the Organisation for African Unity (OAU) and Non-aligned Movement (NAM) adopted the Harare Declaration.

In addition, a concrete programme of action to dismantle apartheid, which unites in action the broadest range of organisations yet seen in the country, could provide an even more severe challenge to National Party rule than the mass resistance seen in the early eighties.

The CDF aims to unite organisations around seven points, which have become known as the 'unifying perspectives' of the conference.

They are a commitment to:

One person, one vote in a united South Africa;

The lifting of the state of emergency;

Unconditional release of all political prisoners;

Unbanning of all political organisations;

Freedom of association and expression;

Press freedom; and

A living wage for all.

The conference will be open to all organisations who are committed to the seven-point perspective.

Advertisements will be placed in all major newspapers next week, inviting all organisations subscribing to the unifying perspectives to apply to its convening committee for representation at the conference.

The convenors - who come from a wide range of organisations and ideologies - will then discuss the applications and decide whether an organisation meets the criteria.

Should an organisation meet the criteria, it will be allowed two delegates. However, national organisations will be allocated more places.

According to convenors, a special effort was being made to ensure that trade unions, rural areas and religious organisations were well-represented.

Trade unions have been allocated 500 delegates, and Cosatu, Nactu and the independent trade unions are likely to get together to decide on how these places will be divided up among them.

In addition to organisations being allowed delegates, each region has been allocated a certain number of seats.

Attempts are being made to ensure that no region dominates, and delegates from are to be drawn from both the rural and urban areas.

Rural communities, such as those opposed to incorporation into 'homelands' and forced removals, traditional leaders and opposition parties have already expressed interest in the CDF.

Individuals and service organisations will not be allowed to attend the conference.

In addition to local representatives, observers from international organisations and embassies are expected.

The involvement of the international community in the CDF is likely to strengthen international support for the anti-apartheid struggle.

Already many countries and organisations including the United States, European Economic Community,

Frontline states and the recent Commonwealth conference have expressed their support for the CDF.

According to CDF acting publicity secretary and MDM spokesperson Murphy Morobe, the CDF is being regarded as a priority by all MDM formations.

"The MDM has set up regional and national task forces in preparation for the conference," said Morobe.

"We have also set up practical arrangement committees to see to the actual running of the conference."

"Within the next few days, discussion papers are to go out to organisations falling under the MDM and will look at the three key areas."

It is likely that a major focus of the discussion on negotiations is to centre around the Harare Declaration, which sets out the ANC's perspective on a political settlement for South Africa.

Discussion on a concrete programme of action to destroy apartheid will almost certainly focus on the demands made by hundreds of thousands of people in mass marches throughout the country for the

unbanning of political organisations, the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of political prisoners and the creation of a climate conducive to free political activity.

In addition, the MDM will be looking to extending and strengthening its Defiance Campaign and smashing the Labour Relations Amendment Act (LRAA).

Organisationally, it is likely that the MDM will want the programme to help build a national civic structure and one union federation to represent all workers.

The programme is expected to have a mass character as mass action against apartheid has been identified as a priority by a wide range of anti-apartheid organisations.

"The CDF is unprecedented in the history of our struggle and has the potential to pose a major challenge to the Nationalists and their allies," said Morobe.

"The government will be hardpressed to allow the conference to go ahead because of the amount of international interest in it," he added.



There are seven UNIFYING PERSPECTIVES that organisations have to agree upon before they can attend the conference:

- One person, one vote in a united democratic country
- The lifting of the state of emergency
- Unconditional release of all political prisoners
- Unbanning of all political organisations
- Freedom of association and expression
- Press freedom
- Living wage for all.

N.S.C. GROWS NATIONALLY

The emergence of the National Sports Congress was given a boost when the South African Non Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc), the International Committee Against Apartheid Sport (Icaas) and the ANC stated, after a

ly since as a rival movement, the NSC would be competing for the support of the same players that belong to the South African Council On Sport (Sacos).

The NSC, however, plans to throw its net wider than Sacos and

African Cricket Union (Sacu) which were an attempt to have the January rebel cricket tour called off.

Sacos would have been prevented from making such moves by its double standards resolution (DSR) which prohibits con-

for the oppressed sportspersons, but that it sees no problem with players and administrators belonging to both bodies which can co-exist. In fact, the NSC would like cordial relations between the two organisations. Sacos,

the South African Soccer Federation (SASF), the South African Cricket Board (SACB), and the South African Rugby Union (Saru).

And, although there is division in the national codes of sports, smaller codes like

having New Unity movement style leadership.

In terms of the actual work the NSC plans to approach Cosatu about organising sport amongst trade unionists and to set up committees to demonstrate against and actively oppose the presence of the English Cricket rebels next year. Rallies, demonstrations and witch invasions are some of the ideas currently being discussed.

Criticism has been directed at the NSC due to the "unsuccessful" attempts to have the tour halted with talks and meetings with the opposition (Sacu) and the rebels themselves. but this direct approach has the advantage of telling the people involved in no uncertain terms that the current feeling among the oppressed is vehemently against such tours. This method and the planned anti-tour action is also more likely to be more effective than a statement condemning such tours. The NSC will involve itself in unity talks with all organisations in the code of sports, but the bottom

line of such talks would be the implementation of non-racial sports and the cancellation of all tours to and from the country.

Another focus of the NSC will be to broaden democracy among sportspersons. There is a feeling that leadership has dominated the decision-making in non-racial sport and players will be encouraged to decide for themselves if, for example, their sports club or organisation should affiliate to the NSC- and to involve themselves more in discussion and decision-making within their clubs. The NSC stands for a mass-based sports organisation and hopes to get its first sports events off the ground early next year.

In the Western Cape the NSC is planning a major conference to discuss the way forward. The NSC presently consists of interim regional committees in the Western Cape, Border, Natal and the Transvaal, with others in the pipeline in other centres.



Harare meeting, that the NSC will soon be recognised internationally as South Africa's major anti-apartheid sports body.

Since its mid-year conference in Johannesburg, the NSC has become a great talking point in non-racial sport circles, especial-

to talk to any sports organisations - even the multi-racial ones - in an attempt to win them over to non-racialism.

Examples of this are the NSC-initiated unity talks between the four major soccer associations in South Africa and the recent meeting with the South

fact with multi-racial sportspersons and officials. And it is the Dsr that the NSC supporters say prevents Sacos from catching up to rapid political developments in the country. NSC has said that it no longer recognise Sacos as the sole authentic organisation

however, has asked codes to bring mandates on the NSC to the November 25-26 Kimberley Conference.

A move to have NSC members expelled from Sacos clubs is not out of the question, but the NSC already has the support of the major Sacos affiliates,

squash have decided to have links with the NSC. A major difference between the NSC and Sacos, is on the question of political alignment. The NSC is aligned to the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) and Sacos professes non-alignment despite

N.S.C. REJECTS REBEL TOUR

THE decision by the SA Cricket Union (SACU) to go ahead with the rebel cricket tour of our country next year flies in the face of efforts by the National Sports Congress to stop the tour.

The NSC has flatly rejected the proposed tour by the English cricketers to Apartheid South Africa as it undermines the cultural boycott and the struggle for a non-racial democratic South Africa.

The NSC has also warned that it will hold SACU and whichever business interest that chooses to sponsor the tour "directly responsible for any repercussions that will arise out of the anger of our people."

Once the tour was made known a peoples' delegation - with Ngconde Balfour representing the NSC, Murphy Morobe of the MDM and Krish

Mackerduj of the non-racial SA Cricket Board - was sent to London to try and stop the tour.

The NSC also wrote a letter to SACU requesting the cancellation of the tour, and further letters to all big businesses requesting them not to sponsor the tour.

SACU then requested a meeting with the NSC, where, the NSC insisted, there was only one item for them on the agenda - the cancellation of the rebel tour.

However, despite massive protest from the MDM, NSC, the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, the SA Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC) and the International Committee Against Apartheid Sport (ICAAS),

the racist SACU announced after the meeting that the tour was to go ahead.

"By this decision SACU have clearly aligned themselves with the racist regime and have indicated beyond any doubt that they side with the forces of repression," the NSC said.

"We are convinced that no sane and responsible business interest will sponsor this tour. SACU will be compelled to rally around the SA regime and its agencies to snatch taxpayers monies for its own interest to entrench racism in sport and to appease the white minority public that

wants to bury its head in the sand and not think in the future."

So low has Apartheid South Africa with its racist SACU sunk that they are prepared to pay each rebel cricket player R900 000, and the captain and manager between R1 million to R1,5 million each.

The international isolation of South Africa has caused such desperation among the regime and its allies that they are willing to spend millions of rands to hire sports mercenaries for a rebel tour even while the country is in crisis. There appears to be no depth to which the regime and its sup-

porters are not prepared to sink.

The British Anti-Apartheid Movement chair said that he was "appalled that the SACU have decided to continue with the tour despite huge opposition within non-racial sport and even within its own ranks."



Protesters in Durban

ROCKLANDS RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION

presents

Annual Snack Dance

26th December 1989

Rocklands Civic Centre

From: 8pm

Band: IKEYS GAMBA

R12.00 per single