

Quarter
million
sign
for UDF
(story on page 3)

SWEDISH PEACE AWARD FOR UDF

THE United Democratic Front was awarded a peace prize in Sweden last month.

But none of the three UDF national presidents — Oscar Mpetha, Albertina Sisulu, and Archie Gumede — was able to receive the award. Because the South African government has refused to give them a passport.

Human rights

The Let Live prize is awarded by the Swedish Workers newspaper, Arbetet, to organisations who fight for human rights and freedom from oppression. Arbetet is the voice of millions of Swedish workers.

At the ceremony, the Swedish Foreign Minister said that Sweden would never think of admitting Mr Botha, should he wish to visit their country.

Brutality

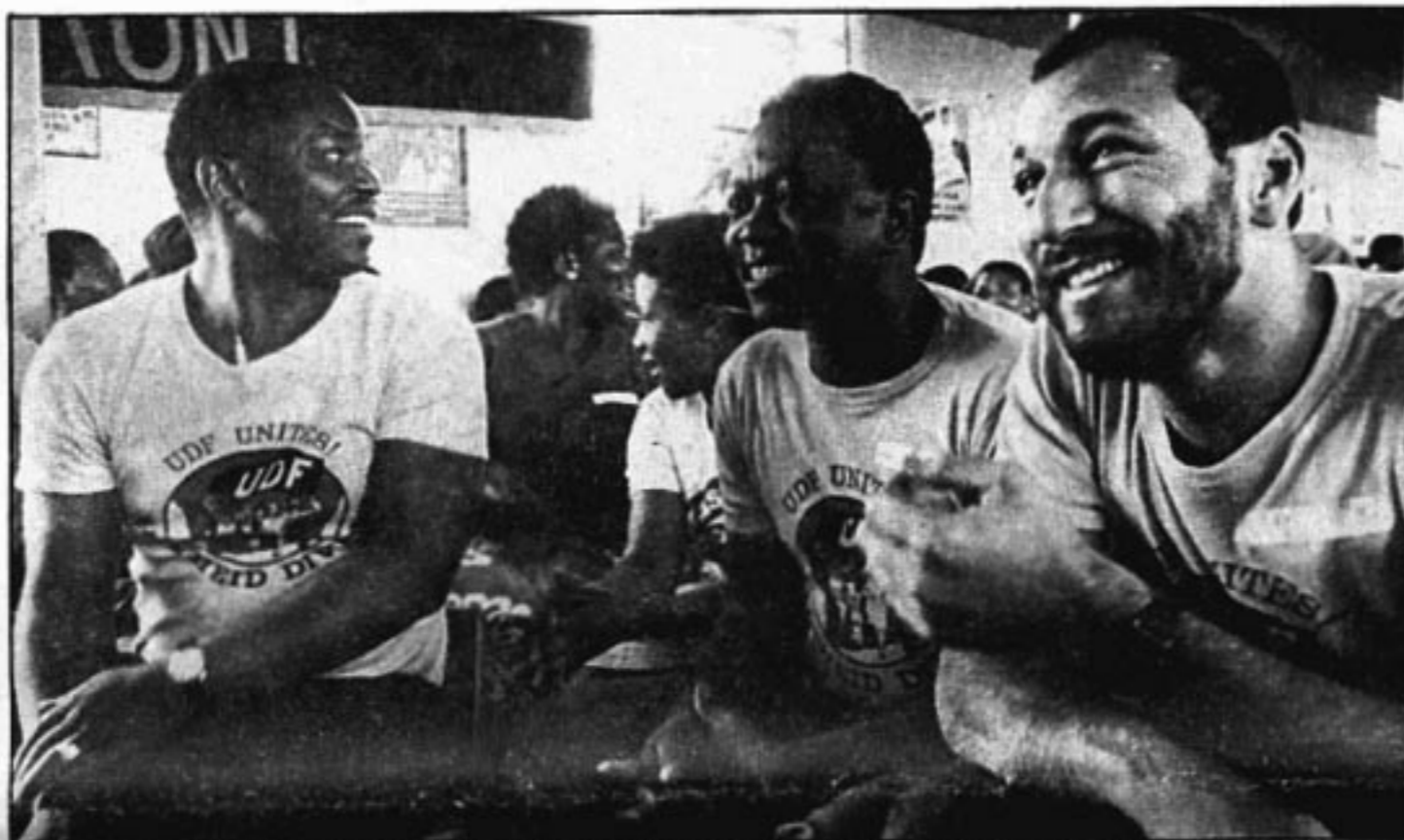
The prize was received by Mr Murphy Morobe (Transvaal coordinator of the UDF Million Signature Campaign).

He told the meeting why our people have rejected the government's new constitution. "while the government presents a face of reform, its true face is one of brutality. It has deprived 8 million Africans of South African citizenship, and uprooted millions of people from their homes."

Luthuli

"In spite of brutality and repression," he said, "The government cannot stop the march of our people towards peace, freedom and democracy."

The only other South African to have received a peace prize was Chief Albert Luthuli — president of the African National Congress before it was banned. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1961 for his opposition to apartheid, and for his role in the freedom struggle of the people.



Three members of the UDF's national executive committee in a relaxed mood during the recent blitz in Crossroads where the UDF collected more than 12 500 signatures. (From left) - Terror Lekota (publicity secretary), Popo Molefe (national secretary) and Trevor Manuel (Western Cape secretary).

iUDF ifumene isipho soxolo

iUDF ifumene isipho soxolo kubasebenzi base Swidane.

Le mbasa yoxolo inikezelwe lipepandaba labasebenzi base Swidane eliyi Arbetet. Eli pepandaba lilizwi lamawaka-waka abasebenzi base Swidane. Minyaka le elipepandaba iArbetet linikeza ngembasa kuyo yonke imibutho elwela amalungelo abo bacinzelweyo.

Kulanyaka bekhetho iUDF. Abasebenzi base Swidane bayazi ukuba iUDF ixaswa ngamawaka-waka abantu. iUDF imanya abantu ukulwa lengcinezelo. Ngokunika lembasa kwi UDF babonisa ukuba bayalixhasa idabi lethu. Bakunye nathi kwimizamo yethu yokulwela uMzantsi Afrika ekhululekileyo kwiindlala nobunzima.

Bobathathu uPresident be UDF uOscar Mpetha, Archie Gumede, Albertina Sisulu khangela babenako ukwya kwamnkela esisipho kuba abanazo ipasipoti zokuya pnesheya.

Saza isipho sayakwamkelwa ngu Mr Murphy Morobe ongumququzeleli wobhaliso magana (1 million signature Campaign) lwe UDF e Transvaal! Bekusentlanganisweni ibibanjelwe kwiko mkhulu lembutho yemisebenzi base Swidane.

uMr Morobe uxelele intlangano nge UDF. Ucacisile ukuba kutheni abantu beyikhaba ye

lemithetho mitsha karulumente. "ngelixa urulumente ebonisa ubuso benguqulelo yinyani kuba bobunye bababu lali."

Urulumente uthathe ubumi boMzantsi Afrika kumawaka asibhozo abamnyama. Amakhulukhulu abantu abamnyama babaywa minyaka le babayelwo imithetho yamapasi. Amawakawaka ayagxothwa izindlu zabo zidilizwe. Zonke ezizinto urulumente xa simanyene silwele uxolo nobunye nenkululeko yezwe lethu. Ngokunika iUDF lembasa yoxolo abasebenzi base Swidane bayasibonisa ukuba abahambisani norulumente engcolileyo wengcinezelo.

Ibonakalisa ukuba abasebenzi base Swidane bayesixhasa kwidabi lethu lokulwela uMzantsi Afrika okhululekileyo. Ngaphandle kwe UDF mnye kuphela apha eMzantsi Afrika umntu owakhe wayifumano lembasa yoxolo yayingu Chief Albert Luthuli. Wayengu "president we African National Congress phambi kokuba ivalwe umlomo.

Ngo 1961 uChief Luthuli walizwa ngalembasa yoxolo. Ysnikezelwa kuye ngenxa yenkcaso yakhe kwincinezelo nangenxa yendima yakhe kwidabi lenkululeko yabantu.

.....and
protests,
death
threats
greet
Botha

MR BOTHA has been touring the world to rally support for apartheid and the new constitution.

But he was not welcomed by all. While British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was entertaining him to lunch, 20 000 British people marched in protest against his arrival.

The demonstration was led by the African National Congress, and the Anti-Apartheid Movement. Their message was clear — NO to Botha, NO to apartheid.

When Mr Botha arrived, Heathrow airport was heavily guarded by British police and security forces. This was after the South African Embassy and a South African newspaper received phone calls saying "Your

"WE are here today to take a firm stand against racism and facism and to tell Botha to get out of Britain — and let Mandela out of jail" Paul Stephenson, Black British Standing Committee Against Apartheid.

prime minister will be shot."

Mr Botha was greeted with protests and demonstrations all over the world. In West Germany, a bomb was exploded.

Whatever the leaders of those countries might do, it is clear that there are thousands who say, "Botha will never be welcome until there is freedom in South Africa."

More on Botha's trip — p.6 & 7.

**Trafs to
be white**

Top school falls victim
to Group Areas Act

- Page 13

**Botha tours the
world
to sell
apartheid**



- Page 6 and 7

**Why the rich
gets richer
and the poor
gets poorer.....**

A look at high
prices and GST

- Page 8 and 9



**Brother
fights
against
brother**

Army call-up in
SA and Namibia
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Vinoos workers strike 'Take aways takes away our pay'

"TWO salamis, chip roll with tomato sauce, 4 masala steak sandwiches, hurry up with that toasted cheese, where's the coffee..."

Vinoos Take Aways, Saturday night. And while the crowds stream in after the movies and discos, the kitchen staff are sweating and slaving away in the kitchen.

"Every day, every night, its just orders, orders, orders. We are rushed off our feet trying to do the work. The supervisor shouts at us, the boss swears. Nothing we do seems to satisfy them", a Vinoos worker told Grassroots.

"We work 11 hours a day, 7 days a week. No lunch break, no tea break. You eat on the run. We are all women, but we do men's work - carry heavy pots and bags, scrub floors, as well as cooking and grilling.

"And what do we get for it? R39 per week. No overtime pay, no sick pay. We get only 2 weeks leave a year, and sometimes you must wait fifteen or eighteen months for that.

"We can't take it any more. The boss and the supervisor won't listen to us. So last

week, we decided to go on strike."

The workers heard about Retail and Allied Workers Union (RAWU). They came to RAWU for help.

At RAWU, they learnt that there are laws to protect workers from the boss cheating them. They learnt that they were underpaid (the law says that grill hands must earn at least R52 per week) that they were owed overtime pay for the extra hours that they have worked; that they must get a proper lunch break and 3 weeks leave a year. The workers were shocked to hear how much the boss had cheated them.

RAWU organisers went to the manager with the workers. The manager chased the workers away. He said that he has new workers. The organiser explained that he had been underpaying his workers. The boss said, "I will pay what I owe, but I won't take them back."

The Vinoos workers are determined to get their rights. "I don't care if he doesn't take us back. Its not worth working like that for so little, anyway. But we will make sure he pays us every cent he owes.

RECOGNISE OUR UNION!



A living wage

"PAY us a living wage or face further action!" This is the message to the Cape Town City Council from 11 000 black workers. The workers are all members of the Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association (CTMWA).

In April 1984 CTMWA presented a demand for pay increases for all its members. The union asked for a minimum of R116,00 per week for labourers, and higher pay for the rest of its members. Between 4 000 and 7 000 of the Council's workers are labourers. The union said the workers demands are just and the council must agree to them.

But it seems City Council is not prepared

to pay its workers a living wage.

About 2 000 workers attended the meeting. They totally rejected the Council's tiny pay increases. They say the offer is an insult, a slap in the face.

"Ons kan nie hongerlone aanvaar nie. Slawery is verby. Die base kry die brood en ons kry die krummele. Waar sal 'n increase van R15 vir ons kan help?" het die werkers gevra.

"Alles gaan op maar niks kom af nie - die rent, die elektriek en die kos styg. Die verhoging wat hulle ons wil gee sal uitgegee word voor ons dit kry, het anders gesê.

A worker complained, "Die Council

is 'neducated, maar'wie moet al die werk doen? Skoold of ongekooit? Dan kry die City Council al die eer en prys vir die skoon en ontheld van die Kaap.

Another said, "We do all the dirty work for filthy wages. Let them thank us with wages and not with words. Otherwise we will have to take stronger action."

The workers decided to take further action. This will mean taking the matter to the industrial court if necessary. The union is also taking steps to declare a dispute between workers and the Council.

The mood of the workers is one of anger and determination to fight - win or lose!

GWU woodworkers strike

Early in June, the 200 workers at the Boland Hout factory went on strike. They demanded that management recognise their union - the General Workers Union.

During the last two years, many workers from Kulls River have joined GWU. "We workers at Boland Hout could see how workers were organising and winning victories. So in 1983, we also decided to join the union", a worker said.

"We asked management to recognise our union. We waited and waited. We wrote letters. We showed them that almost all the workers in the factory belonged to the union. But the bosses would not listen".

After waiting more than a year, the workers decided to take action. In the beginning of June they called a meeting and demanded that management listen to them. But they never came to listen. They just made all kinds of promises.

This made the workers very angry. They decided to go on strike. 5 days later, the bosses realised that the workers were determined. They agreed to recognise the union, if it can prove that most of the workers belong to it.

We must still see if the bosses will keep their promise this time. But the workers are sure that they have won a victory. After striking 6 days, they returned to work united and strong.

Concrete workers strike

The workers at African Spun Concrete, Kulls River, had many complaints. Their wages were low, and they were unhappy with the way the bosses treated them.

At the beginning of last year, they joined the General Workers Union, to help them win better conditions at work.

But the bosses refused to recognise the union. The workers tried everything to persuade them. THEY TALKED CALLED IN A CONCILIATION BOARD, WENT ON STRIKE. They even took the company to the industrial court.

At last management got scared. They saw that the workers were determined to win. At the beginning of June, the company signed a recognition. Now the union will be able to help the workers with their problems. "We are sure that we will have much more strength in the workplace," a worker said.

Worker claims his compensation

THANKS to an article in Grassroots, Mr Lesley Hopley of Dowson and Dobson has been able to claim his Workmen's Compensation.

His name was on a list of unclaimed money: R272 was waiting for him at the Department of Manpower.

If you have been injured at work, you may also be entitled to Workmen's Compensation. Make sure your boss reports the accident; and make sure you get your Compensation.

We are now looking for:

Johnson Curu	
Sea Harvest, Saldanha	R2 520,00
H F Roussau	
De Jong Timber Products, Strand	R478,40
W W Short	
Meroon Engineering, Cape Town	R600,00
Hendrik Jacobs	
40 Cleveland Street, Bellville	R1 547,50
A Jacobs	
Ensign Clothing, Cape Town	R45,54
Peter G Gelelie	
Stellenbosch Farmers Winery	R68,57
A M V R Lloyd	
289 Long Street, Cape Town	R48,56

These workers can claim their compensation from the Department of Manpower, Thomas Boydell Building, Parade Street, Cape Town.

The full list of unclaimed money for Workmen's Compensation can be consulted at the Cape Town Trade Union Library, 108C Malta House, Salt River.

"EK is 'n werker by Cape. My naam is Gawa Hartley. Ek was op strike. Ons voel ons is proud van wat ons gedoen het. Ons voel ons het dit gedoen vir al ons mense. Nou kan ons sien as ons bymekaar staan wat ons kan bereik."

The 3 week strike by Cape Underwear workers is over. All of the 130 striking workers are back at work.

The strike ended after lengthy meetings between the Cape bosses, Clothing Workers' Union, Clowu officials, and representatives of the striking workers.

At the first meeting, the boss refused to take back the 49 workers who first went on strike.

"But we could not agree of that" a Cape worker told Grassroots. "A dismissal to one is a dismissal to all. We would not go back unless all of us were reinstated."

After hearing the bosses reaction, the strike support group sent a delegation to Woolworths, one of the main buyers of Cape products. In the delegation were Dr Allan Boesak, Rev De Waal, Rev Christiaan, Imam Solomon, a Clowu official and two Cape workers.

Cape underwear workers go back

'We are proud'



Workers went out into the community for support. Each week they got donations of food.

"Woolworths was supporting the Cape bosses by buying their products" a spokesperson said. We wanted to bring the suffering of the workers to their attention."

"We wanted to warn them that many people in the community were very angry at the way the bosses were dealing with the strike, and did not want to buy from Woolworths because of this."

Shortly after the delegation to Woolworths, the Cape bosses had a meeting with Clowu officials and the strikers. At the meeting they agreed to take all the workers back.

The workers and Clowu drew up an agreement. This said that (1) all the workers would be taken back, and (2) that none of the strikers would be victimised - lose their jobs or be badly treated

in any way - by the supervisors or managers.

The bosses signed the agreement on Friday 18 May.

"We learnt so much in the strike" a worker said. "We learnt to support each other and stand together. We learnt that if we stand together the bosses can't mess us about."

"We also learnt how much the other people supported us. The churches, mosques, community organisations helped the support group raise thousands of rand to help us. And we were given lots of food for our families. We are very thankful to these people.

"Since the strike, the managers and supervisors are different towards us. They treat us and the other workers with respect.

"The other workers are proud of us, too. They say, "your fight is our victory". Many new workers have joined Clowu. They can see how strong the workers can be, with a good union to help them."

FOSATU: workers unite - don't vote

THE Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) has called for a boycott of the August elections.

Fosatu's "Worker News" said thousands of pamphlets would be distributed to workers throughout the country. They are campaigning under the banner: "Workers unite - don't vote"

Fosatu attacked sell-outs who say they will negotiate for African rights from within the system.

"A minority cannot negotiate for a majority. No minority can be liberated in South Africa if the majority remains oppressed.

"Where is the real change? The fact is that racism is still the law of the land - we still have the Group Areas, Influx control, the Immorality and Internal Security Acts."

100 000 SIGN IN W/CAPE

THE United Democratic Front (UDF) has collected more than 100 000 signatures in the Western Cape.

This is one third of the total that needs to be collected in the Western Cape.

In recent weeks, the

UDF held workshops in all regions to discuss and assess the campaign up to now and to work out ways of countering

the elections in August.

Several major blitzes have been held and UDF volunteers have been collecting signatures at social events and shopping centres. The Cape Town region collected thousands of signatures at shopping centres in Woodstock, Kensington, Rondebosch and Gardens.

At an anti-republic 1 200 signatures were collected.

About 4 000 signatures were collected at Westridge and Portland, Mitchells Plain and 12 500 Crossroads residents put their names to the UDF's signature campaign.

250 000 sign throughout SA

THE United Democratic Front has collected a quarter million signatures throughout the country.

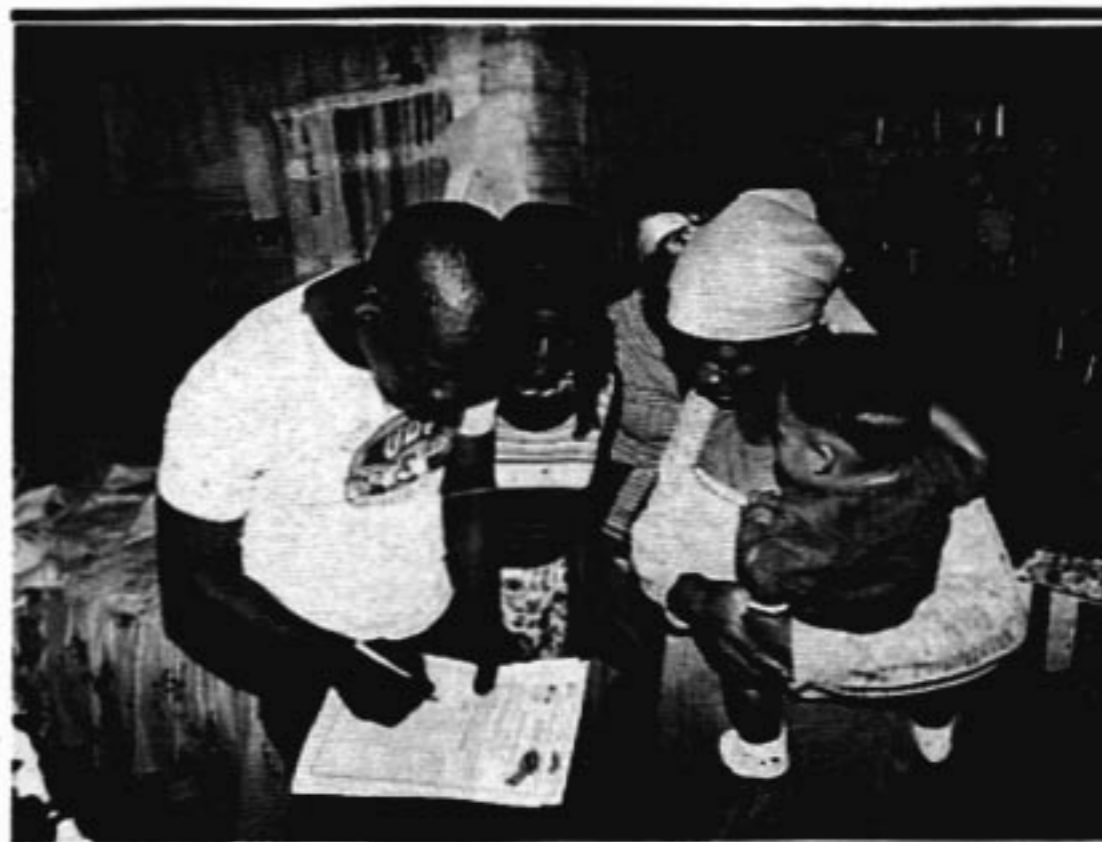
The UDF aims to collect the signatures of one million people opposed to apartheid and the government's "new deal".

The Western Cape has collected about 100 000 signatures.

Transvaal has 50 000, Natal has 40 000, Border has 30 000, Port Elizabeth has 20 000, with the signatures collected in the Northern Cape and the Orange Free State making it 250 000.

The UDF wants to end the campaign and reach the 1-million mark before the August elections.

UDF goes to Crossroads



Last month, UDF went to Crossroads. They collected over 12 500 signatures. (story page 5)

You don't have to vote

THE government has claimed that thousands of coloureds and indians have registered as voters.

They say this shows that people support the "new deal". But the United Democratic Front has shown that many people are forced to register.

to change, except that Hendrickse and his stooges will be earning thousands of rands a year."

If you have registered as a voter, it does not mean that you have to vote. The government cannot force people to vote.

The UDF has called on people to boycott the elections in August.

"If people don't vote, we will show the government that its new deal is rejected by the people."

The UDF says that we can only vote when there is one parliament for all South Africa's people.

Many were forced by their employers to register. Others were afraid of a R200 fine. Many others simply tore up their forms. As Mrs Hendricks of Woodstock said: "this is a lot of rubbish. Why must I bother to register when I'm not going to vote? Nothing is going

Join a million. Sign against apartheid

Last issue, we published a signature form. Many people collected signatures and sent them to us.

We are calling on readers to collect signatures to show the world we say NO, to apartheid, NO to the new deal, YES to UDF.

Signature forms can be sent to P.O. Box 181, Athlone, or to Grassroots Office, 7 Corporation Chambers, 10 Corporation Street, Cape Town.



1 million!!



SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

WE, the freedom-loving South Africans, declare for the whole world to know that:

WE reject apartheid

WE support the struggle and unity of our people against the evils of apartheid

WE stand for the creation of a non-racial democratic South Africa free of oppression, economic exploitation and racism.

WE say:

NO to the new constitution because it will further entrench apartheid and white domination

NO to the Koornhof Laws which will deprive more and more African people of their birthright

YES to the United Democratic Front (UDF), and give it our full support in its efforts to unite our people in their fight against the constitution and Koornhof Bills.

MAKE YOUR MARK AGAINST APARTHEID!

WE want:

NAME

ADDRESS

SIGNATURE

1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			

Elsies: Weg met uitsitboete!

ELSIESRIVIER se mense is kwaad.

Die Afdelingsraad wil alweer die huurgeld verhoog. En as mense nie hul huur kan betaal nie, kry hulle 'n uitsetbrief. Dan moet hulle nog tweerand betaal vir die uitsetbrief.

Die Avondale Huurdersvereniging het nou onlangs 'n groep mense na die afdelingsraad gestuur. Die groep het gevra dat:

- die tweerand uitset boete stopgesit moet word;
- die huurverhoging vir Julie 1 gestop moet word;
- dat huur- en diensgelde volgens die inkomste van die broodwenner uitgewerk moet word en dat dit nie meer as 25 persent moet wees nie.
- dat mense se huur moet wees volgens wat hulle kan bekostig.

Die mense het gehoor dat die bestuurskomitee met die afdelingsraad ingestem het om die tweerand uitsetboete te vra.

"Die bestuurskomitee is verondersteld om vir die mense te werk, maar hulle werk teen ons. Hulle neem besluite

sonder om vir ons te vra," het een van Avondale se mense gesê.

Die huurders het uitgewys dat 90 persent van die mense nie hulle huurgeld betyds kan betaal nie. Hulle het gesê dat die werkloos en die arm mense die mense gaan wees wat moet ekstra betaal vir die uitsetbriewe.

Die afdelingsraad het gesê dat mense nie meer as 25 persent van hul inkomste aan huur betaal nie. Maar een van die huurders, Mevrou Hendricks het bewys dat sy 50 persent betaal. Die raad het gesê dis nie baie nie.

"Ons betaal vir maintenance, maar niks maintenance werk word gedoen nie," het een van die huurders gesê.

Drie weke gelede het 1000 mense uitsetbriewe ontvang. 600 mense het na die huurkantoor gegaan om dit te bevraagteken.

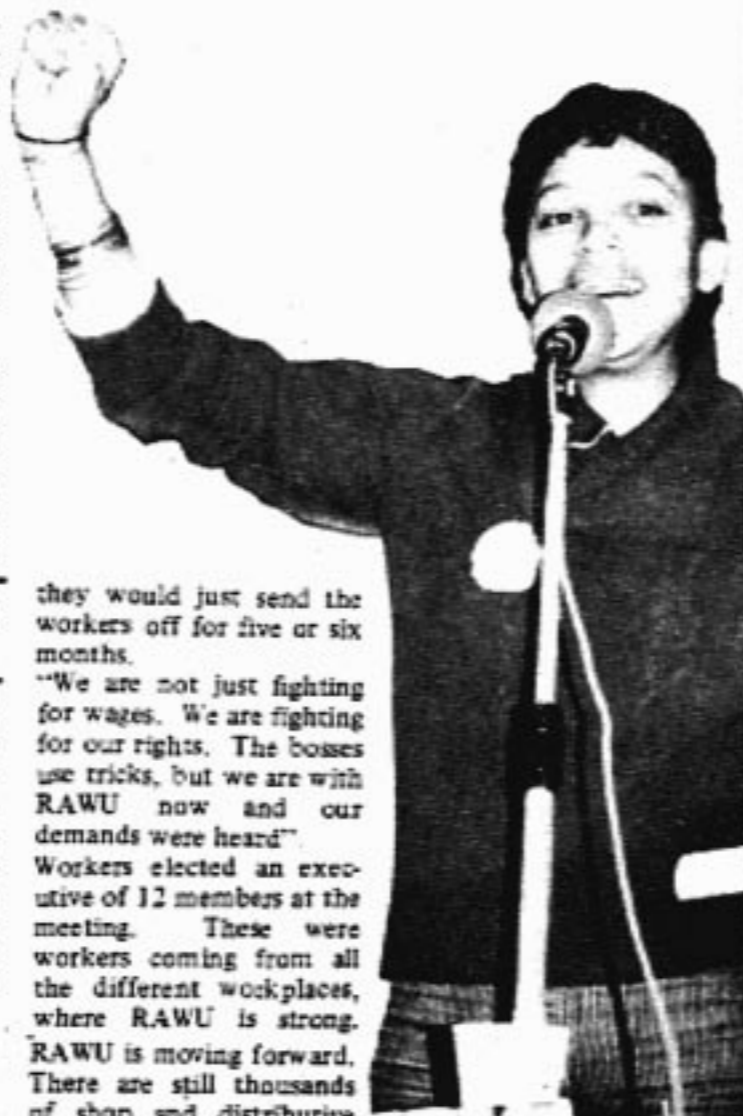
Die afdelingsraad het nie geantwoord toe mense hulle vra hoekom die huurgeld so hoog is nie.

Die huurders se hulle moes hulle name teken voor hulle toegelaat was in die afdelingsraad se kantore.

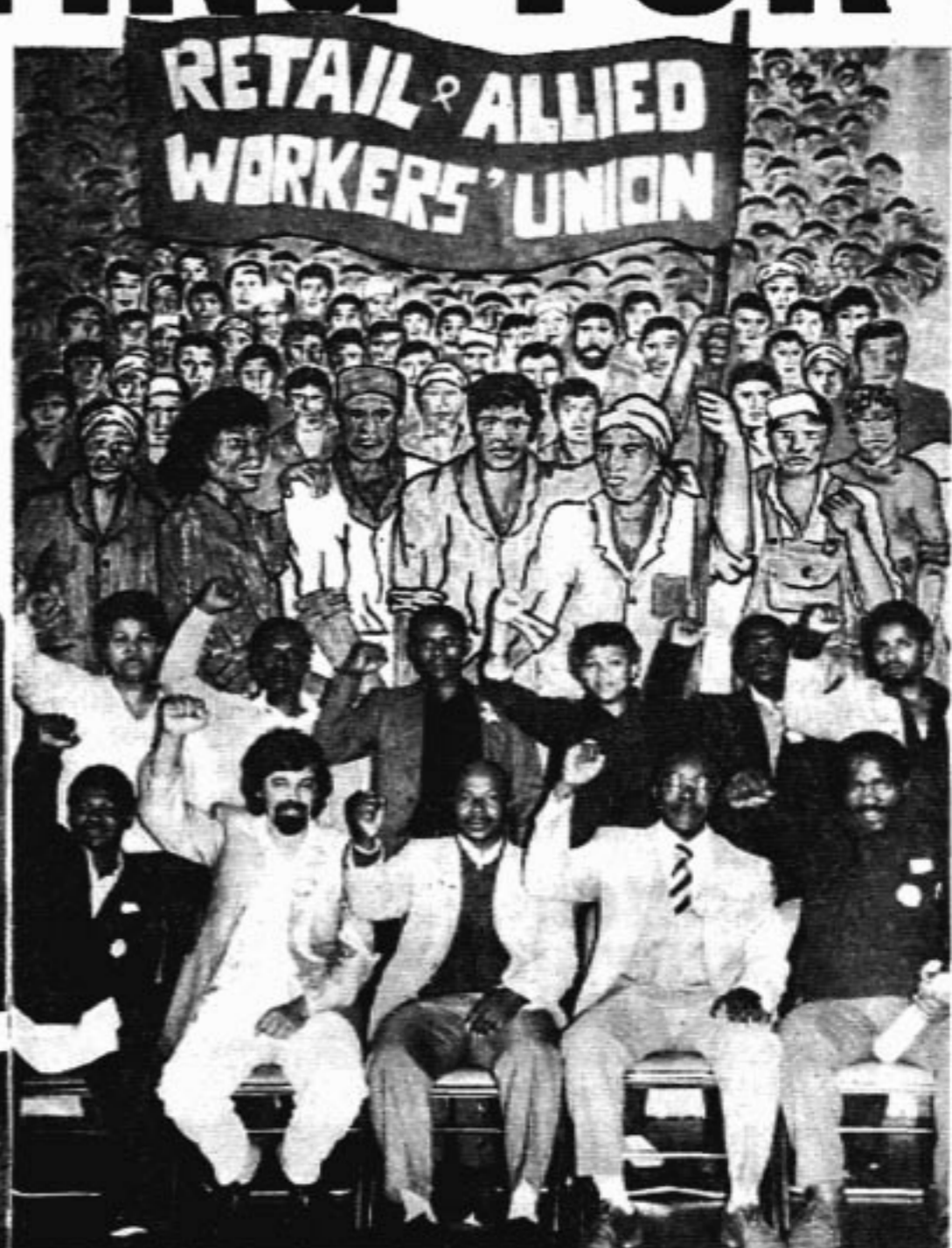
RAWU: FIGHTING FOR OUR RIGHTS

"WORKERS! Today we must not fight for bread and butter issues only. We must fight for all our rights and for real change. We must fight as workers and as members of our communities." With these words, UDF President Oscar Mpetha opened the first Annual General Meeting of the Retail and Allied Workers Union (RAWU). Over 400 members attended the AGM on Sunday, June 10. They came from all the different places

the commitment and determination of a few workers and organisers who had been in a bosses' union and had rejected it. In late 1982, these people began the work which gave birth to RAWU last year. Today, no-one can say that RAWU has slept since then". Like most workers, the dairy and shop workers have many problems. They get low wages. The migrant workers have to live away from their families in hostels. A workers



Geraldine Kennedy



The new executive of RAWU.

"We look forward to the time when the people shall govern"

where RAWU is organising - the dairies, the shops and the hotels. They came to speak about RAWU past and future.

RAWU was formed a year ago by a handful of workers. Today the union has over 2 000 members in 17 factories and shops. They have won recognition agreements at Dairy Belle, Van Riebeeck, and Union dairies. Alan Roberts explained RAWU's history "We have come a long way. It is not easy starting a union. RAWU did not just come about. It is the result of

ies in hostels. A worker from Epping Market said: "I would also like to wear a suit, and own a watch. But now we are earning R30 - R40 per week for our work! Our workers are hungry. We have taken our problems to the manager, but they say they have no money!" Workers also spoke of their victories since they had united under RAWU's banner. Union Dairies told the meeting of their victory 2 days before the AGM. The bosses had agreed to give the workers one month's leave. Before

they would just send the workers off for five or six months.

"We are not just fighting for wages. We are fighting for our rights. The bosses use tricks, but we are with RAWU now and our demands were heard" Workers elected an executive of 12 members at the meeting. These were workers coming from all the different workplaces, where RAWU is strong. RAWU is moving forward. There are still thousands of shop and distributive workers who are not organised. RAWU is determined to organise them, and build the union into a powerful voice of the workers.

UWO: Building women for the struggle

UWO '84 conference

"HOW can we get women to join the struggle for a free non-racial democratic South Africa?" we asked at conference.

We saw that our conference was so small. We felt weak and were worried.

The past year has

been long and difficult, but exciting. We've worked hard with UDF and the Women's Front Organisation. Many of us came to the conference tired and thinking only of our problems.

But when members started talking about

our gains, weaknesses and tasks, we got strength to go forward. We heard, "I've got a place to live at KTC through a women's organisation". "I've learnt to speak in UWO. Before, I was afraid to speak, because I'm a woman. Now I know that women must speak out."

What are our tasks? A member answered, "we must organise around political issues such as housing and passes. These are women's issues. If you haven't got a roof over your head, you are not going to worry about lobalo first, and then a roof."

"We shouldn't worry about losing women to other organisations. We can find new women who can get strong to work in all our organisations. The struggle does not belong to one organisation. If our members join other organisations, we have not lost them. We are proud, because we have built them for the struggle."

RAWU resolves

Resolutions adopted at the AGM:

- * RAWU calls on all its members and other organisations to resist the removals to Khayelitsha - we say that South Africa belongs to all, not just to whites.
- * RAWU supports the UDF Million Signature Campaign.
- * RAWU calls on the government to scrap GST.
- * RAWU calls on Coloureds and Indians not to vote on August 22. "We look forward to the time when the people shall govern".
- * RAWU must organise dairy workers throughout the country, so that we can be truly united and face the bosses as one".



Workers strike at Van Riebeeck Dairies

Ugwayimbo Lonoderi

"Elikhefu lide. Lisiphathela imbandezelo. Basithumela ekhaya inyanga ezine nezintlanu. Elixesha lonke asilhlawulwa. Sizondle njani ke iintsapho zethu. Siphile njani".

Esi sisikhatalazo esikhulu sabasebenzi bakwa Union dairies.

Bonke ngamalungu akwa RAWU. Minyaka le abasebenzi banyanzelwa ukuba bagoduke ithula elingange nyanga ezine. Abafumani ntlawulo ngelithuba kwaye ke abakholwa yilento. Bathi bafuna ikhefu lenyanga enye khonukuze ezizintathu basebenzele iintsapho zabo bakwazi ukuthumela imali ekhaya.

Umsebenzi uxelele uGrassroots oku. "Emaphandleni akukhonto akukho msebenzi kungekho kutya. Ukuba asinakusebenza iintsapho zethu zakufa yindlala. Ngakhe sihlale ekhaya inyanga ezine zonke".

Ngomhla we 8 June abasebenzi baye bagwayimba. Omnye umsebenzi ebethunyelwe ekhaya iveki phambi kokuba kwenzekile lento. Ebengumquqezeli okhuthelweyo wemanyano. Abaqeshi batho angabuya kuphela emva kwinyanga ezintlanu. Abasebenzi khange bayithande lento. Bathetha nomqeshi ngalento. Kodwa umqeshi khange afune kuba phula-phula. Kwaze kwanyanzeleka ukuba abasebenzi bagwayimbe. Baze abaqeshi bavuma ukuba umsebenzi angabuya emva kwinyanga enye.

Abasebenzi abayithandi inqubo yabaqeshi. "Abaqeshi mabangathi xa besibiza makhwenkwe singamadoda. Sibe sibahloniphile amandla ethu hayi eziq zethu". Abasebenzi ngoku bayawabona amandla abo. Bayazi ngoku ukuba ngomanyano bangaziphumelela iimfuno zabo.

ABAKWA Van Riebeeck nge 8 zika Juni. Kungentimbi yesibini ekuseni. Uninzi lwabantu ngelixesha bakobude ubuthongo. Kodwa hayi kubasebenzi basezideni. Sele besemsebenzi ni ngeloxesha. Ngaphandle kwabakwa van Riebeeck abasebenzi koko bakugwayimbo! Kuzinyanga ezimbini ikomiti yabasebenzi bakwa Van Riebeeck bethetha nabaqeshi. Abayithandi lenqubo yamakadi. Bafuni itshintshwe ukuze bakwazi ukuya ekhaya inyanga umntu abuye abaye kwakulamsebenzi wakhe. Bonke ababasebenzi ngamalungu ka RAWU bebecela abancedisi ababini endaweni yomnye aphuma ne truki. Abaqeshi bala ukukhupha owesibini. Uthe umsebenzi, "Ukuba abaqeshi abafuni kusimamela sizzkuthi noqo ngokugwayimba bade basivisisise". Malunga nama 500 abasebenzi abaye bagwayimba kwaze ukuhanjiswa kobisi nomsebenzi kwenu-mama. Abaqeshi kwanyanzeleka ukuba badibane nekomiti nabameli bakwa RAWU. Kwaze emva koko abaqeshi bazamkela iimfuno ezimbini zabasebenzi ebezifuna baza abasebenzi babuyela emsebenzini.



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BUILD PEACE AT HOME

"THE evil system of apartheid is the central cause of the disappearance of peace in this country."

These were the words of Popo Molefe, national secretary of UDF, at an anti-Republic Day meeting in Claremont Civic on

May 28.

The meeting was organised by the UDF area committees in Claremont, Gardens and Observatory and drew a crowd of more than 800 people.

The theme of the evening was "Building peace at home" and

'I've suffered much under apartheid'

A WHITE SECURITY worker told the UDF's meeting in Claremont how he had suffered under the apartheid laws. This is his story.

"I have been going out with a coloured woman for the past 13 years. Yet I am not able to marry her, to call her my wife. This is in spite of the fact that we have two children, one aged twelve and the one aged five.

"I met her when I was a policeman in the South African Police force. She was a nurse. Things just developed and we realised that we wanted to be together.

"But the laws of the land do not allow us to live together and we had problems from the start.

"We were charged under the Immorality Act even though they did not find us sleeping together or anything like that. They just found me holding the baby.

"When we appeared in court, I was told that as a member of the police force, I should know the laws of the land. Of course, I know the laws of the land, but that is not the law of God that a man cannot marry who he wants to marry.

"I later resigned from the police force and had to find other

work. That is why I am now working as a security guard.

"Throughout these 13 years, I have been hounded, and so has my wife.

"We once decided to get away from it all and found a little place to stay where we thought we would not be in anyone's way. But the police were always there. They came knocking on our door at all hours of the night. We could never sleep. When they were knocking on the front door, I had to let her run out of the back door.

"All our life is like this. I have been so desperate that I have even tried to commit suicide. I have turned a gun on myself and shot myself. I have cut my wrist because of these apartheid laws. I felt that it would be the only way out.

"Some people are saying that we should leave the country and go marry somewhere else, but why should we do that. I am a citizen of this country. And she is a citizen of this country. Why should we go to another country to get married.

I have suffered much under this apartheid government. That is why I support the UDF. I want to help the UDF in their fight."

each speaker drove home the same point: Botha can sign agreements and travel overseas, but he cannot fool us that he is trying to build peace in Southern Africa. As long as the government ignores the root cause of conflict - apartheid - South Africa will not be a peaceful home for all its people.

The speakers described the grievances of the people living in South Africa.

- At present 27 000 students are boycotting Universities and schools.

- Over three million people have been forced to move from their homes since the first Republic Day.

- The cost of living is spiralling and wages stay low.

"Where does GST go to?" continued Mr Molefe. "It oils the vicious machine of the SADF."

Problems

The speakers also criticized the government's New Deal, and outlined how parties which work with the government will not improve our lives.

As Cheryl Carolus, the speaker from UDF, put it, "Mr Hendrickse will be part of a government that orders the ripping down of plastics from people's heads."

She explained how the people of this country have never been consulted about how to run this country. One of the aims of the Signature Campaign, she said, was to go door-to-door in order to speak directly to people about their problems.

The meeting received international attention, with messages of support from anti-apartheid groups in Britain, Ireland and Sweden.



More than 800 people attend the UDF's anti-Republic Day meeting in Claremont.

Overseas support

SWEDEN

AFRICA Groups of Sweden strongly condemn Mr P W Botha's visit to Western European capitals as a violation of international diplomatic isolation of the South African government. We also wish to inform you that the Swedish foreign minister at a prize ceremony for UDF in Malmoe last night declared that Sweden will never admit Mr Botha should he ever think of a visit to such a country. Africa Groups wish to send their greetings in solidarity with your meeting.

LONDON

THE vast majority of the peoples of Western Europe remain vehemently opposed to the manoeuvres of the apartheid regime and its friends.

Peace with the apartheid system is impossible: nor can racism be reformed. The attempts through constitutional proposals to recruit the Indian and coloured people as co-oppressors are crude tricks which delude no-one. They must be firmly opposed since they are aimed to bolster apartheid.

There can be no compromise with apartheid. The only real alternative is a truly non-racial and democratic society. We therefore extend our greetings and support to the UDF and all those who are so courageously standing up for the noble cause of human freedom. We shall continue with our solidarity actions until Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners are freed and all the people of South Africa are able to play a free and full part in building a new non-racial and democratic South Africa.

Abdul S. Minty
Honorary Secretary
Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.

BRITAIN

THE A.A.M. sends its greetings to the UDF and its solidarity with your struggle for a non-racial and democratic South Africa.

Your rally takes place at an historic time. It is not only a challenge to the apartheid republic but it should also recall that South Africa was forced out of the Commonwealth because the international community would not tolerate its obnoxious policy of apartheid.

Today South Africa is trying to break out of its international isolation. Its allies in the west are revealing their true colours and are making a mockery of their rhetorical condemnations of apartheid. P W Botha's visit to Britain is a reward for the apparent success of his policies of aggression and destabilisation. Thatcher is to Botha what Chamberlain was to Hitler. But this time the British people will not tolerate any collusion with racism and will demonstrate in their tens of thousands their solidarity with the freedom struggle in Namibia and South Africa.

IRELAND

THE only basis for peace in South Africa is the dismantling of apartheid. If Mr Botha wants to be accepted as a leader he must release Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, and negotiate with the real leaders of the people of South Africa for the transfer of power to the people.

Those of us who work in solidarity with the people of South Africa, reject this latest example of the total offensive. We salute the UDF and on the so-called Republic Day with its overt symbols of armed force which has brought so much misery and violence to the people of South Africa, we rededicate ourselves to assist the people of South Africa in their noble struggle against the terrorism of the Apartheid state.

Cdr Asmal,
Chairperson, Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement

'Asiyi eKhayelitsha!'

"ASIYI eKhayelitsha - Asiyifuni iKhayelitsha."
Asikhalo sabantu base Crossroads sivakele kwakhona ngomhla we Republic xa amakhulu-khulu amavoluntiyi eUDF ebetyhutyha-tyhutyha lo kampi yoluyiso ebhalisa amagama abo bathi asiyifuni lengcinezelo ngaphezu kwama 12000 amagama aqokelelwe kolu bhalomagama (1-million Signature Campaign).



'We won't move!'

ASIYI ekhayelitsha - We don't want Khayelitsha".

Crossroads residents raised this protest again on Republic Day, as hundreds of UDF volunteers walked through this camp of resistance to collect over 12 000 signatures for the Million Signature Campaign.

While the government celebrated Republic Day, May 31, (the

day when the Nationalist government took over full control of South Africa without the majority of the people having a say) there was a different kind of celebration at Crossroads.

The UDF was there and a spirit of defiance and unity was in the air. A large section of the camp was visited door to door.

Afterwards, about

500 volunteers and residents packed the hall of the Noxolo school to hear speakers from the UDF and the Crossroads Committee.

Speakers included Oscar Mpetha, president of the UDF, Popo Molefe, national secretary of the UDF, Terror Lekhota, national publicity secretary of the UDF, and Zoli Malindi of the Western Cape Civic Association.

Umhla we 31st ka May ibingu wovuyo nolonwabo kwabamhlophe abahambisana nalorulemente wengunezelo.

Ngalomhla ngo 1961 amabhulu quotela uMzantsi Afrika ukuba ube yi Republiki. Lo nto yayithetha ukuba urulumente wamabhulu ukhululekile phantsi kwe Britani uzimele. Kodwa lonto yayingathethi ukuba nomnyama umntu unkhululekile. Kuba zange bamenywe naseluvoteni. Ukusukela ngoko impatho kubacinezelwa yaye isithi catha ukubanzima oku.

E Crossroads bekukho umahluko kulomibhoyozo kulo nyaka. I UDF ibilapho umoya wobunye ubhabhaphazulu. I qembu lale kampi kungenwe indlu-nendlu umnyango-nomyango.

Izikupa ezimthubi ze UDF bezigcwelindawo yonke okwentlantsi zomlilo ziphakamisa ithemba kwabantliziyo zidakumbileyo. Umayeke zo ubulula kwaye ucacile - Asiyifuni iKhayelitsha.

Lo myalezo uphume kuma 1200 abahlali base Crossroads abebe bhala amagama abo bekhathazekile.

Umhlo we UDF uyanwenwa kwaye uzoyisile intliziyo zabantu base Crossroads. Ngoku noko sinalo ithemba.

Ngaphezu kwa 500 amavoluntiyi nobahlali bazalisa iholo lakwa Noxolo bezokuphulaphula izithethi ze UDF kanti namalungu ekomiti yilapha nawo athethile.

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comment

We are not fooled

EVERY night on TV we see P W Botha shaking hands with the Prime Ministers or Presidents of other countries in Europe.

He has gone to tell the world that apartheid is dead and that the South African government is bringing peace to Southern Africa.

But we know P W Botha. We know apartheid. And we know that there is no peace in South Africa.

We know that in South Africa, the real leaders of the people are spending their lives in jail. That the government is now trying to force down our throats a constitution which is undemocratic and will strengthen apartheid.

We know that GST will go up to 10 percent in July. That means on every R10, we will be paying one rand extra. Why? To pay for the guns that the government is using in their war against the people in the countries around South Africa and in the war against the people of South Africa.

We know that rates, rents, busfares, milk, electricity and many other things are going up. This makes our lives under apartheid even worse.

We also know that apartheid laws like the Group Areas Act, pass laws and the migrant labour system will continue. These form the cornerstone of apartheid and have caused much suffering to our people.

We can see our workers suffering with low wages, tiny pensions and being pressed down by high prices and unemployment.

We also see young people refusing to fight in the apartheid army, the South African Defence Force, in spite of attempts by the government to force them to fight.

We see our children sleeping in the cold at KTC and we know the government wants to force all our people into homelands and places like Khayelitsha.

Mr Botha, this is the South Africa we know. But this is not what you are telling the people overseas.

We can see how difficult you are finding it to convince everybody overseas that you want to change things in South Africa. By the number of protests against you, we can see that many people do not fall for your story.

We are even less fooled.

We know that nothing is changing for the better. That there will be no peace until apartheid is really dead and buried. Until we have a new united, non-racial and democratic South Africa, free from poverty, hunger and oppression.

We know too that it is only our own efforts and struggles that will bring real peace to South Africa.

P.W. BOTHA SETS OFF TO "MAKE PEACE".....



What the people say

Grassroots spoke to people in Cape Town about Botha's overseas visit. This is what they had to say:

"PW is going to brush up apartheid overseas. People there will not understand how much we are oppressed. He and Thatcher will discuss not to give up apartheid."

Mr Sipho Mabanga
Guguletu

We want our rights first. There is confrontation in South Africa. If the government gives us our rights then relations between blacks and whites will be better.

M.Cyster
Kewtown



He is only going to say good things outside, while things are bad inside. It is not a good thing. He must get things right first inside the country.

Resident of
Mitchells Plain



He should have used that money he spent going overseas to build more houses for the people. I earn R130,00 a week, but I pay R110,00 a month for a house that is worse than a cowshed. He can talk nicely overseas because he lives comfortably.

Moegamat Jaasiem
Valhalla Park

"Mr Botha chose a nice time to go overseas - with the coming election, people there will really think that at last coloureds and indians can vote. He is going to convince them with propaganda talk that South Africa is moving away from apartheid."

Mr Christopher Gutuga
Heideveld

UMNU P.W. BOTHA utyelele kumazwe aphešheya ukuya kuthengisa le apateyiti kumazwe Angaphandle. Utyelele elase Potshugali elase Britani, elase Ntshona Jamani nelase Fransi. Onke lamazwe ngala anenkampani ezinkulu apha eMzantsi Afrika. Babonana no Botha Kuba befuna ukuqinisekisa ukuba basenawo na amathuba okwanza inzuzo kweli. Benza ngathi bayavelani nabantu abahluphekileyo belilizwe.

Bathi bayichasile ingcinezelo. Kodwa singabakholelwa njani, ingabo nje abacinezela abasebenzi bethu? Ngoku bayadula into abayiyo ngokuthi bahlalane no Botha. Ngaphandle nje kokuba wena abantu abaninzi peshya bangahambisani nolutyelwelo. Kwelase Britani ngaphezu kwama 20 000 abantu abathe babonakalisa inkcaso kolutyelwelo luka Botha. e Ntshona Jamani kuye kwadubula ibhombo ukubonakalisa ukuba abantu bakhona bayalucaphukela olutyelwelo luka Botha kunye ne apateyiti yakhe. Orulumente balamazwe babacaphukisile abantu babo ngokuthi bahlale phantsi bathethe no Botha. u Botha ayingommeli wabo bonke abantu boMzantsi Afrika. Umele ibathwana labamhlophe, isikakhulu osomashishini abakhulu bona bafuna ubuhlobo noongxowa nkulu balamazwe kuba nabo bebacinezele ababo abasebenzi njengabo.



Botha does not represent the people of South Africa. The UDF and SACOS are correct to oppose his visit.

Lawrence Heavyside
Kensington

"He'll make something good out of it by talking to those people. But overseas people must come here and see for themselves - they must first go to Crossroads."

School principal
(Preferred to remain anonymous)

"He won't be able to convince people there that South Africa is changing."

M E Christians
Bo-Kaap

It is obviously not a good thing. Maybe we can start something here to oppose the visit. They should kick him out overseas. What's he doing there?
UCT student

"I wouldn't like him to be received overseas because he is going to sell the new constitution which most of us don't agree with."

Mr Brian J Radloff
Belhar



It's a lot of bull! He must first fix up things internally. All he is trying to do is get S.A. back into the olympics. Let me tell you, without the African, South Africa will never be at peace. That is why I am all for the UDF.

Cyril Williams
Salt River

WE DEMAND DECENT HOUSES

Dear Grassroots

I am very upset that the government took so long to help the people of Suurbraak who lost their homes and belongings in the storm last month.

I am upset because the government decided very quickly to help the people of Laingsburg. It seems as if we must first starve to death as well before they help us.

The "houses" in which our people are forced to live in places like Suurbraak are blocks of mud. No wonder they were des-

troyed so easily in the storm.

I am sure many of our people wish that winter did not have to come around every year. Because it is during the winter season that we see the hardships our people face with bad housing.

Where I stay in Manenberg the roof of my house leaks as if we had no roof at all. And we have to cover the floor with buckets and newspaper. The "roads" are flooded and we have to jump like frogs to dodge the pools of water.

We have to pay such high rents and this is what happens in winter. The council wants to increase our rent again, but what will they do about our leaking roofs, our damp walls, flooded roads and bad lighting.

I think the government who now wants to sell these houses to us must really think we are stupid!

We want to live in comfort and security, not blocks of mud and flats that are falling apart.

Manenberg Resident.

Learn our history

I am writing to you to tell you about a play I saw during March, "A Time to Act".

It is a play based on the history of S.A. How the "Black man" lived here and the "Whites" came here to take over the land and control SA. The "Blacks" fought back but it was no good as the whites had more power and ammunition to defend themselves. Until this

day the "Whites" are controlling this country and are making rules.

Now there are a couple of people called the UDF trying to gain what they lost when the "Whites" first came to settle here.

It is a must that you see this play and not only learn the history of the "Whites".
Romeo Bartes
14 years

Gaan dit met almal van ons gebeur?

Die Nuusredakteur

Op die oomblik is dit so dat die owerheid huise aan ons mense wil verkoop. Baie van ons gaan hierdeur geraak word.

Ons, die inwoners van Bellville, is bekommerd dat ons nie die huise kan bekostig nie en ons self op die straat sal vind.

Hierdie vrees het groter geword deur die onlangs besluit van die Munisipaliteit en Bestuurskomitee van Bellville om 'n hele paar gesinne in die huis-

eiensars skema se agterstallige paalemente te weier en hulle uit te sit omdat hulle agter geraak het met hulle paalemente.

Dit is vir my baie duidelik wat op ons mense wag wat besluit om hul huis te koop.

In die lig hiervan maak ek beroep op die Munisipaliteit van Bellville om hul onlangse besluit te heroorweeg.

Mev. D.J. Michaels
26 Martin Petersen Ave.
Bellville South

Calvin Booysen
Bellville Suid

BOTHA GOES ROUND THE WORLD.....

SELLING APARTHEID!

LAST month, Mr P W Botha packed his bags and set off for a trip around the world. With a big smile on his face, a hand shake at the ready, and a pack of lies in his suitcase, Mr Botha was setting off to sell apartheid.

Mr Botha is not the first travelling salesman. Some years ago, Mr Koomhof went to America. He wanted to win lots of friends for South Africa.

Of course, he did not tell them that he had just taken South African citizenship from 8 million Africans. That his department was busy uprooting communities and dumping them in resettlement camps. That 100 000 - 500 000 African were arrested every year for pass "offences". Such things are not very good for friendship.

He told them, "Apartheid is dead". Apartheid is not dead, Mr Koomhof. It just smells funny.

Earlier this year, apartheid's junior partner, Mr Allan Hendrickse, went to Britain. "South Africa is changing" he

promised. "The coloureds are getting the vote." What about Africans? Well, as a "leader" of the coloured people, that's not his problem. "Why don't you send your sports team to South Africa?" Mr Hendrickse suggested.

For a junior partner, he did very well. Last month, Britain sent some people to play rugby here. Not the best team, of course. They refused to come. Because they had no reason to believe that apartheid was gone.

I'm sure Mr Hendrickse was paid a good commission. He must have been a very good salesman to convince anyone that the new deal is anything new. What a pity he can't convince people here in South Africa!

Now Mr Botha is busy talking to many people - in Britain, Portugal, Germany, France. He is shaking many hands. He is telling them many things about our wonderful country.

He is not telling them much about the UDF and people's resistance to the new

constitution. Or the school boycotts. Or the workers striking because of low wages and high prices. Or the 4000 million rand spends on guns and bullets, while people are desperate for housing, and food.

Well, perhaps the people in these countries are stupid. Perhaps they will hear his voice more clearly than the millions of voices who say NO to apartheid and the new deal - in South Africa and all over the world.

It's nice to have friends in faraway places. But Mr Botha will not sleep very well at night until he has a few more friends here. And, unfortunately the people in South Africa are harder to fool, because they suffer the hardships and pain caused by apartheid every day of their lives.

And until our leaders are freed from prison, until all South Africans have full rights in the land of their birth, until all people have a full stomach and a roof over their heads, they will not believe anyone who says, "apartheid is dead."

Listen to the people!

The government of Mozambique and Angola met with the South African government. We understand that they were forced to. South Africa was attacking their countries. They wanted to end that. They wanted to build their countries in peace.

But why do the governments of America, Britain, West Germany and other countries meet with South Africa when they are not forced to? Why do they sit and talk with Botha?

The answer is simple. Like in South Africa, these governments work in the interests of the big bosses of their countries. The big bosses of Britain, America and West Germany own many factories in South Africa.

They own Leyland, Ford, Wilson, Rowntrees, BMW. They control the big banks. They own Woolworths. They own big mines, big factories and farms.

These bosses have investments of over 10 000 million rand in South Africa. They make huge profits by paying workers low wages. They grow fat on the wealth of our country. And they are afraid a people's government will put an end to this.

So the bosses tell Thatcher and Reagan and other leaders to talk to Botha. Leaders like these have two faces. The one face tells us that apartheid is evil. The other face works out with Botha how to strengthen apartheid, how to safeguard the profits of the overseas bosses.

Our people have called on overseas countries not to give their money to South Africa, not to strengthen apartheid. But leaders like Thatcher and Reagan reject our calls. They have shown clearly that they are on the side of apartheid, and not of the people.

We know that there are many people in these countries who are angry about this. Who have come out in the streets in their thousands to protest against Botha's visits.

We call on these people, and all people in these countries to help us end the hardships and suffering in this country. To force their governments to listen to the oppressed people of South Africa, and not the oppressors. And to end their support for apartheid, and exploitation.

LUSAKA TALKS FAIL TO BRING PEACE

SWAPO: "We want war to end"

"TODAY we are all presented with the unique opportunity to . . . seriously discuss the problems facing Namibia and its people, and to put an end to the bloodshed, death and destruction which is currently ravaging our country and its people, as well as the racial prejudices which divide and keep us apart.

"I sincerely believe that no Namibian, whatever his or her political persuasion, would be so callous as to want the present ugly state of affairs to continue indefinitely in our country."

SWAPO president Sam Nujoma brought this message of hope and unity to the so-called peace talks held at Lusaka last month. But the talks failed to bring the peace so desperately needed by the Namibian people.

The talks came after many years of bitter struggle for freedom in Namibia. "The history of national resistance of the Namibian people has been written and continues to be written in blood. The successive periods of colonial occupation of our country by imperial Germany and apartheid South Africa have left scars, wounds and painful memories," said Mr Nujoma.

The South African government has occupied Namibia since 1915. Their presence there has been declared illegal by the United Nations. South Africa has been condemned by countries all over the world, and by religious and other organisations. And, most important, the Namibian people themselves have clearly shown that they

reject the South African rule of their country. That SWAPO is their organisation. And a war against SWAPO is a war against the people of Namibia.

Peace

SWAPO turned to armed struggle in 1966, after years of peaceful resistance. They have suffered greatly in the war. They want peace. They are willing to lay down their guns, and ask the Namibian people to choose their leaders for themselves, in free and fair elections monitored by the United Nations.

At the talks, Mr Nujoma stated "Your excellency, I wish to inform the Administrator General and . . . his government that I have been mandated by the central committee of SWAPO to sign a ceasefire with South Africa right at this meeting, and to proceed with the overall implementation of Resolution 435 in order to bring about the independence of Namibia."

But the South African government has



Andreas Kapitingo - spit roasted by Koevoet members who were each fined R50 on conviction.

again shown itself unwilling to end the war. Over the years, they have done everything

Many Namibians, reunited for the first time, celebrated the they can to prevent SWAPO from coming into power. They have detained, killed and imprisoned SWAPO members.

The SADF unit, Koevoet, has committed acts of terror such as the spit roasting of Andreas Kapitingo. They have set up a puppet government, the Multi-Party Conference, to rule Namibia.

At the Lusaka talks, they again refused to agree to a ceasefire, and to allowing the Namibian people to choose their leaders in a free election.

They said that they cannot sign such an agreement until the Cubans leave Angola.

But Angola is not Namibia. And the Cubans in Angola have nothing to do with the

birthday of Swapo leader Sam Nujoma.

people of Namibia.

Mr Nujoma appealed "to all the participants at this historic meeting to make the ensuing deliberations a success, in the name of all the children of Namibia, their mothers, their fathers, and for posterity."

Sadly, the talks were not a success. The war in Namibia will continue until South Africa allows the Namibian people the right to choose their own government.

Determination

The "children of Namibia" have suffered great losses in this war. They will continue to suffer. But they are determined to go on fighting until they have won freedom and justice in their country.

ECC call for peace in Namibia

WE can place the blame for the war in South Africa squarely at the door of those who create and implement apartheid policies."

This was said by Pastor Kameeta, a leader of the church in Namibia, at a End Conscriptio Committee meeting held last month.

The meeting came at the end of a two week focus on Namibia. The focus began with a visit by Advocate Anton Lubowski and Hans Rohr, leader of the Namibian Democratic Party.

Lubowski was the first white Namibian to publicly declare his membership of SWAPO. "SWAPO is the only movement that can lead Namibia to a peaceful and prosperous future" he said. Both speakers were members of the Swapo delegation to the independence talks in Lusaka.

The focus included an anti-conscriptio concert, a vigil for

those killed and injured in the war in Namibia, and pickets. These ended in a mass meeting at St. Georges Cathedral on May 20th.

The main speaker at the meeting was Pastor Kameeta. He said: "Young South Africans are conscripted to keep the South African government in Namibia by force, and to uphold apartheid."

"The SADF has no right to be in Namibia without the consent of the people there. The people want the SADF out of the country. They see the SADF as terrorists, while they call the SWAPO guerillas 'our boys'."

Mike van Graan (Student Union for Christian Action) said: "As South Africans, we must take responsibility for what is happening in Namibia. We must work in organisations such as those in the ECC, and in other organisations working for peace in Namibia."

'Put an end to GST, finish and klaar!'

FOUR percent . . . five percent . . . seven percent GST. And from July 1st, GST will be ten percent. "Where will it stop? Why must we pay GST on food and other things that we need to live?"

This is what thousands of workers are asking. This is the question of the poor, the unemployed, the pensioners.

The government says that there will be no GST on bread, milled meal, wheat meal, milk, eggs, butter, margarine, fresh fruit and vegetables, raw meat and fish. But workers say that this is not good enough.

Mrs Fortuin of Marzenburg told Grassroots, "I don't work. My husband only earns R50 per week. We don't have a fridge, so we can't keep raw meat and vegetables fresh. There are lots of things that we still pay GST on. If I buy R10 groceries, I must pay the government R1. The government is mad."

Mr Mdeka from Gopoditsha feels the same. He says, "The government is trying to be funny. It thinks we buy crayfish and steak. Only rich people can afford such things. We live on canned foods - baked beans, pickles, things like that. We must pay GST on those. The government must put an end to GST, finish and klaar!"

There are many things workers need to buy. Candles and soap, clothes, tinny food, other food like sugar, butter, jam. These are not "luxuries". They are necessary for living. But we must pay GST on these things.

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SOUTH AFRICA: Where many people live like this..... So that a few can live like this!



THE WEALTH MUST BE SHARED!

- END TO HIGH PRICES
- END TO ALL GST
- END TO LOW WAGES

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The workers give money to the bosses. In one week, a worker may make goods which can be sold for R200. But he/she is only paid R50. So the worker gives the boss R150 per week.

Then, the worker must buy the clothes or food that he or other workers have made. Maybe he/she pays R15 for a dress. But the dress only cost the boss R15 to make. So the worker gives the boss another R2.

The workers also give money to the government. Each month, they give the government tax money out of their wages. Then each time they buy something, they give the government one tenth of what they spend. This is called

freedom. The government needs a lot of guns and bullets and armies in Namibia to stop this from happening. And armies are expensive things.

The government also needs to make sure that the workers in South Africa do not cause trouble. It likes all this money and is afraid that one day the workers will refuse to give it so much money.

This year, it will spend over R40000 million on the army and police. Just in case the students boycott school, or the workers strike for higher wages, or the women march to convince to demand lower rents, or the people refuse to take part in the new constitution. The government needs lots of soldiers and policemen to keep things under control.

But there is still money left over for other things. So the government will spend 3 over R4000 million of what it calls "constitutional planning and development". This means the wealthy, coloured and Indian parliament, the elections on August 22: the big salaries for Alan Boesak and his



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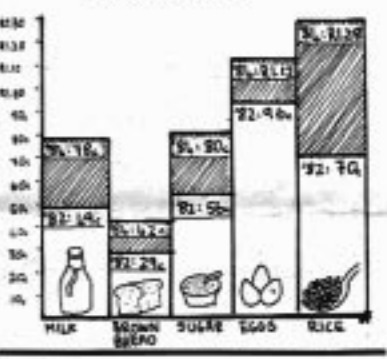
EVERY year, we can buy less and less with our wages. Prices are going up all the time. Whenever the bosses find that they are not getting enough profit, they put up prices. If the government needs more money for apartheid, it puts up taxes and GST.

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And other things are costing more. Railway fares have increased by 17.5 percent, telephone calls by 9 percent, postage by 9 percent, hospital fees by 20 percent. It is too expensive to be sick these days. You pay R18 - R23 for each hospital visit. And R27.45 per day if you have to stay there. It seems that the poor will have to stay healthy - which is quite difficult when you can't afford food any more!

And just in case people have any money left over, there are more increases on the way. In July, the City Tramways bosses want to put up their fares by 11 percent. The City Council and Divco say that rents will be increasing. And of course, we will now have to pay R1 GST for every R10 that we spend.

PRICE INCREASES FROM 1982 TO 1984



'I MUST STILL PAY R6.01 TAX'

This is Mrs Isaacs' shopping for the month:

Tea	R2.40	Milk	4.5
Tea bags	2.60	Milk	15.70
Tea powder	3.34	Washing powder	1.62
Toilet soap	5.94	Laundry	1.36
Toilet tissue	1.62	Dishwater	95
Toilet brush	2.46	Laundry	1.50
Toilet brush	2.46	Soup	90
Toilet brush	2.46	Soup	2.57
Toilet brush	2.46	Soup	2.57
Rice	5.12	Butter	1.90
Eggs	8.95	Wheat	30.28
Margarine	5.6	Milk	14.14
Ground coffee	10.08		R10.10
Sugar	6.40		101.60 6.01
Coffee	6.58		R11.11
Milk	9.00		
Soup	1.68		
Tea	5.60		

THESE ARE NOT LUXURIES! Mrs Isaacs spends R101.18 per month on groceries. OF THIS, R4.18 IS EXEMPT FROM GST. Most of these items (R66.10 worth) are still taxed. Mrs Isaacs must still pay the Government R6.01 each month.

SHE MUST STILL PAY THIS MUCH GST TO THE GOVERNMENT EVERY MONTH

END TO GST ON ALL NECESSITIES!

'Don't take money from the workers'

WE demand an end to GST and high prices. We demand higher wages.

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In March, a group of trade unions including the General Workers' Union, Food and Canning Workers' Union, FOSATU, and Cape Town Municipal Workers' Union wrote a letter to the Minister of Finance.

They told the minister, "As organizations representing workers, we utterly reject the increase in GST and demand that GST be scrapped altogether for all foodstuffs and necessities."

The unions reject GST because: 1. GST will reduce the income of workers 2. Many workers are unemployed and have many hardships. 3. The money from GST is used for war in Namibia and Angola. The people in South Africa don't want this war.

The unions also told the minister to raise money from companies and the people who earn big salaries, and not from the workers.

What was the minister's answer? He put GST up to 10 percent, and exempted only a few foodstuffs from GST.

The trade unions say, "The list of foodstuffs on which GST is eliminated is totally inadequate. At least GST should have also been scrapped on tinned foods and processed foods. Many workers do not have fridges, and have to buy 'canned food'."

'We must unite to put a stop to this!'



"We see how many children are underfed. Before I had never heard of a 9 month old baby with TB, but you get that now."

This is what Liz Abrahams told a women's meeting in April. She said, "Three out of 10 children in South Africa are underfed. In the Ciskei, 7 out of 10 children are underfed."

"If children are underfed, they don't stand a chance in life. They will get sick, they will not be able to learn properly at school. They may die. Their whole lives will be messed up, because of these high prices and GST."

Liz Abrahams has been organizing workers for the Food and Canning Workers Union

officials who want to appease us, it goes to the bullets that kill our children. That is what we are paying for."

There will be more increases in prices and GST. Something must be done. Liz Abrahams says, "There is a very good medicine for this sickness of high prices. That medicine is unity. That medicine is standing together. That medicine is building up our organizations so that we can fight these things."

"How can our workers be healthy and happy? Their wages are so low. They must rent lousy houses, they have to buy lousy food. Now when it's hard and it's killing us. And what happens to this lot? It goes to pay the huge salaries of government

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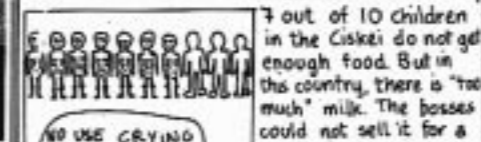
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AT WORK: wages = R50 Profit for the boss = R150
HOW MANY TIMES A DAY DO YOU GIVE MONEY TO THE BOSSES & THE GOVERNMENT?
When you pay Train fare + Bus fare...
If workers didn't spend all their money on drink, they wouldn't be poor.
Buy yourself a new gun, Magnus!
When you go shopping... GST 10%
When you pay electricity...
When you pay rent...
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The unions warn the government and bosses that the increase in GST will influence their demands for higher wages. "The workers will have no choice but to demand for higher wages, and if necessary take collective action to win their demands."

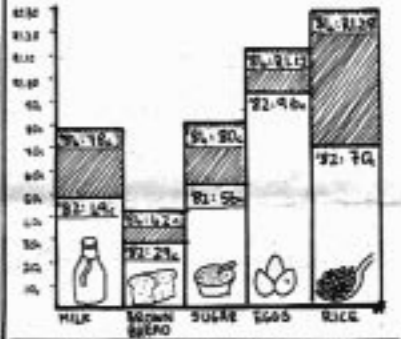
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And just in case people have any money left over, there are more increases on the way. In July, the City Tramways bosses want to put up their fares by 11 percent. The City Council and Divco say that rents will be increasing. And of course, we will now have to pay R1 GST for every R10 that we spend.
There's one thing that isn't going up. The wages of those who pack the eggs, bottle the milk, clean the trains will stay the same. How can people who earn low wages afford high prices? When will high prices start? When will workers share in the wealth that they produce?

PRICE INCREASES FROM 1982 TO 1984



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Liz Abrahamson has been organising workers for the Food and Canning Workers Union for more than 20 years. She has seen how workers suffer because of their low wages. She has seen how children suffer because there is no food, how they go to school hungry. And what happens to this lot? It goes to pay the huge salaries of government officials who want to appear as, it goes to the bullets that kill our children. That is what we are paying for!
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"How can our workers be healthy and happy? Their wages are so low. They must rent lousy houses, they have to buy lousy food. Now when it's hardship and oppression of our people going to end? We must unite to put a stop to this."



JUNE 16: NO CHANGE

TEN THOUSAND students marching down the streets of Pretoria's townships. A funeral of a student killed during a student demonstration a few days earlier. Flags - "Away with Bantu Education", "Cosas for dynamic free and compulsory education". Freedom songs. "Amandla Ngawethu".

Unitra closed, 137 students detained

THE University of Transkei has been closed. One hundred and thirty-seven students are in detention and six lecturers have been kicked out of Transkei.

On May 5 a pamphlet came out at Unitra. The pamphlet criticised the principal, Professor van der Merwe. The registrar, Mr Majokweni, blamed four students for the pamphlet. He took them to the Transkei police who detained the four students. Now, Mr Majokweni is getting phone calls and letters threatening him with death.

Other students protested at the detentions. On May 16, the police attacked students in the library. The university was then closed.

The Transkei president, Matanzima, told the principal, students can only come back if they sign an oath saying they support the Transkei government.

On May 22, students met in a park to discuss their problems. A student said: "We were suddenly surrounded by police and baton-charged."

The police detained 137 students. Now many lecturers are angry with the principal. They say they have no confidence in van der Merwe.

The Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) called for a national boycott on May 30 in solidarity with Unitra and other students. Students at UWC, Wits and other campuses supported the call.

At Wits, one of the expelled lecturers paid tribute to the courage of the Unitra students who were "prepared to speak out against injustice and exploitation".

UCT solidarity

HUNDREDS of students attended a meeting at the University of Cape Town recently to hear about the boycotts by thousands of students throughout the country.

A speaker from the University of Transkei described the tension at the university over the last few weeks.

He told of baton charges on students, of lecturers being deported and of truckloads of students being taken to prison.

The university was in a state of emergency, he said.

Popo Molefe, national secretary of the

United Democratic Front, gave other examples of how the police repressed students who resisted.

"The authorities are avoiding negotiation... so-called law and order is being maintained at the cost of lives," he said.

The meeting resolved to express solidarity with the boycotting students and to condemn the Transkeian police and government.

"As long as the apartheid system remains, the struggle for a nonracial and equal education will continue," the resolution stated.

Six schools closed in Atteridgeville. Four schools shut down in Cradock. University of Transkei closed, 137 students detained, lecturers fired. Solidarity boycotts at all the universities. Poster demonstrations at many Western Cape schools. Banning of student meetings.

1976? 1980? No, 1984.

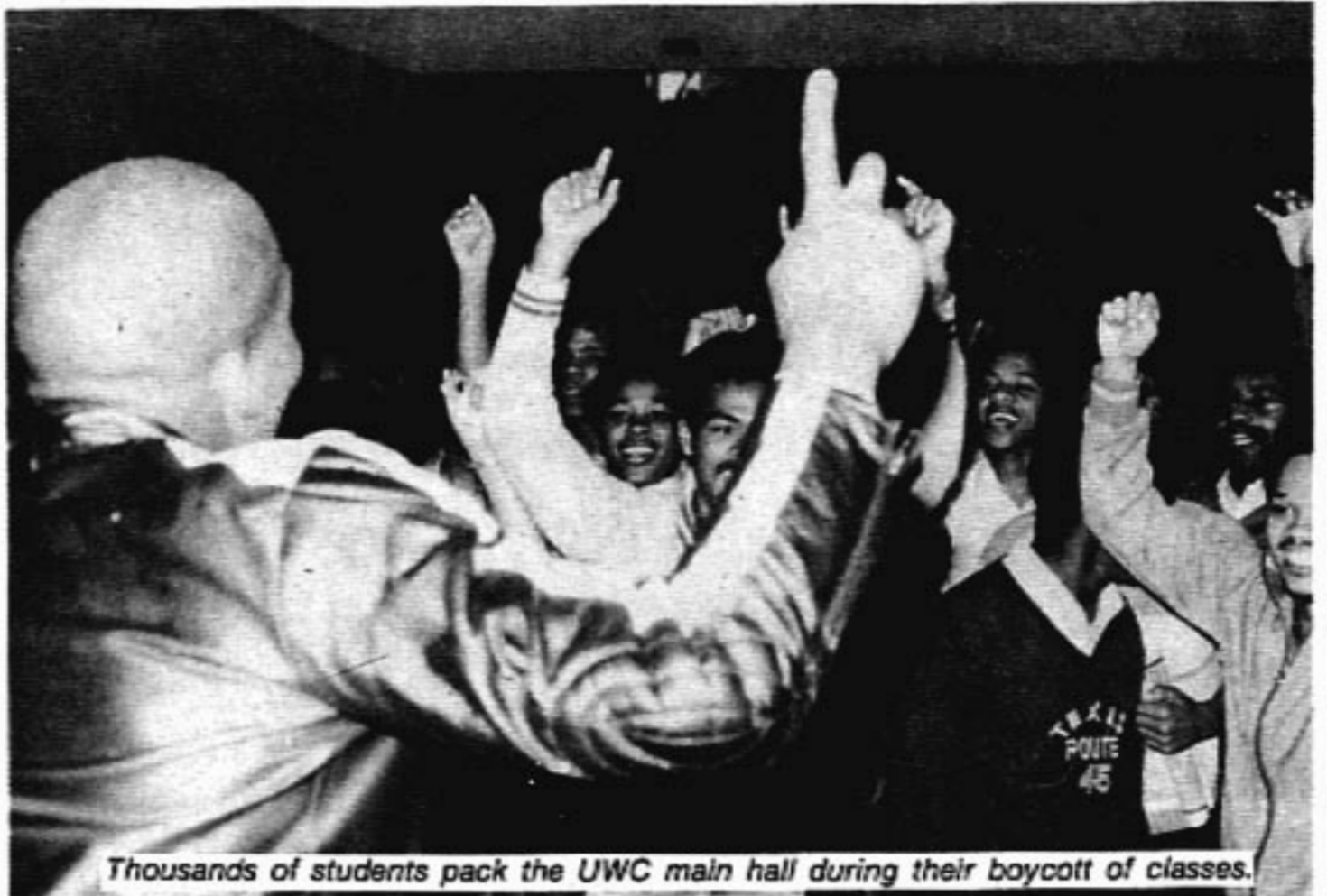
But then, nothing's really changed. All the student problems are still with us. It could well be the beginning of another June 1976.

Eight years ago on June 16, students in Soweto held a peaceful protest. They were against learning in Afrikaans. They were sick and tired of Bantu education.

The police opened fire. Blood began to run like water. In the next few months hundreds of students and workers were shot dead. Thousands were injured. Many were detained and banned. Schools were burnt down. The whole country looked like it was going up in flames.

It happened again in 1980. It's starting again in 1984.

"It will not end until there is one nonracial and democratic education system in a free South Africa.



Thousands of students pack the UWC main hall during their boycott of classes.

UWC boycott over

STUDENTS at the University of the Western Cape have called off their boycott of classes.

They have been on boycott for two weeks. An ad hoc committee had been set up on the campus. They had co-ordinated the boycott.

Every day about 4 000 students packed the main hall on campus for programmes organised by the ad hoc committee. These programmes included speakers, music, poetry and other activities to educate the students about the situation in South Africa. There are 6 000 students on the campus.

A member of the ad hoc committee said the boycott had been successful.

"We had most of our demands met. Now we need to consolidate what we have achieved. We have set up faculty committees and other structures. Now we must ensure that they work," he said.

The decision to go back was taken at a meeting of about 4 000 students. Before the meeting, the students had received a letter from the administration replying to their demands.

"All the students would be allowed to write the mid-year exams," the student said.

Some of the student demands had been around the lack of accommodation for students, the year-mark (DP) system, lack of bursaries and the manner in which bursaries are given, transport problems and grievances related to the cafeteria.

When the students first decided to go on boycott, they decided the boycott would be indefinite. They met every day to evaluate the boycott, to see whether they should continue or whether they should stop.

The students have linked their demands to the demands of students throughout the country for a fair and equal education system.



Students sit-in at UCT admin block.

March at UCT

BLACK students at the University of Cape Town had a one day solidarity boycott of lectures on Wednesday May 30.

The decision to boycott was taken in a mass meeting of black students on campus the previous day.

Students remember Clifford Brown

ONE day late in 1978, a young Sunday school teacher named Clifford Brown, left South Africa.

As a high school student and as a trainee teacher at Dower Teachers' Training College in Port Elizabeth, he had been detained and harassed by the security police many times.

Six years later, Clifford Brown made his way back into South Africa. He now belonged to an armed unit of the African National Congress (ANC) with three other men.

It is believed that Clifford came back into the country in March. In May he and the other men were killed in a clash with police.

More than 3 000

A pamphlet issued listed the following reasons for the boycott:

- the closure of six schools in Pretoria;
- the boycott by students at the University of the Western Cape, University of Transkei, Fort Hare, Turfloop

- and elsewhere;
- the forthcoming dummy elections in August and
- PW Botha's trip to Europe to "sweeten the image of racial capitalism".

The boycott can be linked to the accommodation and transport crisis at UCT.

After two weeks of squatting and a protest march by over 300 students, the administration has provided one "experimental" bus service to and from Malunga Park - but students are demanding four bus services.

The refusal by the administration to meet the students' demands resulted in a unanimous decision by the students to have a sit-in at the Administration on Tuesday May 22.

Over 400 students took part for more than three hours.

They demanded the immediate withdrawal of charges against 11 students "failing which all black students should be charged".

The charges were later withdrawn. But the students still feel their demands have not been satisfactorily met. They feel their struggle continues.

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LANSDOWNE

OR GIVE US A CALL AT
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Curtaining, Accessories
Steam Cleaning 'Scotchgard'

WILL YOU DEFEND APARTHEID?

GRASSROOTS
LOOKS AT
CONSCRIPTION

THE government spends R4 000 million per year on the army. Everywhere we hear of "peace talks". But everyday, millions of rand are poured into guns, bullets and soldiers.

Each year, about 100 000 white men are called up to serve in the army. They give a total of 4 years of their life to the SADF.

Now, the new constitution will bring more soldiers for the government. Coloureds and Indians will be told, "Now you have the vote, you must also come and fight."

But people are asking questions: "What is this war we are fighting? What is the SADF doing in countries like Angola and Namibia? Why does P W Botha talk about peace, when there is no peace in our own country?"

Why does he speak to leaders in other countries when our own leaders are banned, in exile or in prison?"

Already, hundreds of young white South Africans leave the country or face long jail sentences to avoid joining the army.

Coloureds and Indians are saying, "We will not go. We will not fight to defend apartheid. We will not give our bodies as weapons, for a vote in a sell-out parliament."

And all over the world, countries have criticised South Africa for fighting the people of Namibia.

There are many organisations taking up the fight against conscription. On this page, Grassroots looks at these organisations, and their activities.



Rev. David Russel, Pastor Kameeta and Mike van Graan at the ECC mass meeting.

'NO TO CALL-UP' - ECC

"FOR me it became immoral to participate in the SADF and defend an unjust system. I had to choose sides. And I had to take the side of the people working for a just and free South Africa."
- Brett Myrdal.

Brett Myrdal is a young white South African. Like thousands of other white South African males, he is forced by law to give four years of his life to the SADF. By refusing to go, he can be sent to prison.

Many white South Africans have accepted the army as part of their life. But a growing number are saying "No to SADF. We will not fight in apartheid's army."

Most army resisters have left the country. A small number, like Brett, have chosen to stand trial and go to prison.

The prison sentence for resisters used to be 2 years. Then the government was afraid that when they extended the call-up to coloured and Indian youth, there would be many more resisters.

So last year, the maximum sentence was extended to six years.

Six years in jail. Its a long time. But some people are willing to face that rather than fight for a system which they find immoral and unjust.

Recently many organisations have come together to demand that there be no compulsory conscription into the army. They have formed the End Conscription Committee. (ECC), which includes 19 church, student, women's and human rights organisations. Similar committees have been set up in Durban and Johannesburg.

The ECC has said No to the call-up because:

1. Conflict in South Africa is a civil war caused by the oppression and exploitation of an apartheid system. This cannot be resolved by fighting. It can only be solved by changing South Africa to a free and democratic country. Trying to stop conflict by forcing people into the army can only lead to more violence and division.

2. The call up helps to prolong the war in Namibia. South Africa's occupation of Namibia has been declared illegal by the United Nations. South African citizens should not be forced to fight in a foreign country.

3. Each person should have the right to refuse to serve in the army. No one should be forced to fight against his/her will.

Each day, more and more South Africans are adding their voice to the call to end conscription. Each day, more and more are choosing to join the struggle for freedom and justice. They believe that they cannot do this and go to the army.



Call-up in Namibia

Brother against brother

"I WILL not fight my own brother. I will not fight against the people's organisation. I will not fight for an army which is illegally occupying our country and oppressing our people."

This is what Namibian Eric Binga told the court. He was on trial for refusing to serve in the SWATF - the South West African Territorial Force.

The SWATF was formed by the South

these areas that the SA government did not even try to conscript people from those regions.

Support for SWAPO is so widespread that conscription in Namibia has split families down the middle. Many people have the same experience as Eric Binga. He himself is a member of SWAPO, his father is a member, and his brother is fighting for SWAPO's military wing.

"The so-called enemy is your own brother who was forced to leave because of oppression."

African government as an internal army to fight SWAPO. But most Namibians do not see any difference between the SADF and SWATF. Both are enemies of SWAPO.

In 1981, the SA government tried to conscript people into the SWATF. The Namibian people immediately showed that this would not be easy. Within three months, 8 000 Namibians left to join SWAPO. And an organisation was formed to fight conscription.

Three quarters of the Namibian people live in the Northern areas. The support for SWAPO is so strong in

Even some of those who have been conscripted into the SWATF do not willingly support it. There have been cases of SWATF soldiers changing sides to fight for SWAPO.

The message of the Namibian people is the message of Eric Binga. At a protest rally against conscription, a speaker said: "The so-called enemy is your own brother who was forced to leave the country because of oppression. The enemy of the South African army is SWAPO. And who is SWAPO? SWAPO is the people."

'SADF, keep out' - UCT



Military involvement on UCT campus

CAYCO to fight conscription

"WE MUST fight against the conscription of Indian and coloured youth. We must fight forced removals to Khayelitsha and elsewhere."

This was the decision taken at the first annual congress of CAYCO. The congress was held from the 25 - 27 May. 100 delegates representing 31 Cayco branches throughout the Western Cape attended the congress.

The out-going executive gave reports, which critically looked at the progress over the last year. Delegates discussed the way CAYCO had been organising youth.

"We must look at the issues which affect the youth. Conscription

is a big issue. Black youth will soon be faced with orders to join the SADF. But many are angry about this. They are saying that they refuse to be conscripted."

"Unemployment and removals are also problems experienced by the youth. We must organise campaigns around these. We must actively show that the youth will fight for justice in this country."

A new central executive committee was elected. Rose Souto of New Crossroads is the president, Trevor Oosterwyk (Portlands) is vice-president, and Donovan Jurgens (Tafelsig) is general secretary.

"WE don't want the army on our campus."

This was said by students at the University of Cape Town (UCT). They were responding to the suggestion that a military unit should be established at UCT.

In 1981, the South African Defence Force (SADF) tried to form a university military unit (UMU) at all the English-language campuses. This was stopped when students strongly opposed it.

Students at UCT say they don't want the SADF on their campus, because of the role the SADF plays in society.

Through its policies and actions, the SADF has always upheld apartheid.

The students of UCT say that if the SADF was on their campus, it would be easier for the SADF to act against the many students who oppose and work to end apartheid.

The SADF, the students say, will try to divide students by drawing some into the UMU.

Call-up part of New Deal - UDF

THE United Democratic Front has set up an Anti-Conscription Committee (ACC) to fight against conscription.

"Part of the government's new deal will be the conscription of coloured and Indian males in to the SADF," an ACC spokesperson said.

"We believe that the SADF serves to protect Apartheid and oppress the people. As an organisation committed to ending apartheid and all forms of oppression

and exploitation, the UDF firmly rejects any enforced conscription."

"The ACC is launching a campaign around the conscription issue. We think it is important to educate people about the SADF. The SADF is using anything in its power to win the support of our people

- school guidance programmes, children's camps, magazines... Our people have the right to hear the truth about the SADF and its

activities.

"We also want to make it clear to people that a vote for the new constitution on August 22 will be a vote for the conscription of our youth.

As part of the campaign, the ACC will be holding a mass rally in Westridge, Mitchells Plain on the 17th June to discuss the conscription issue.

The ACC is calling on all organisations to take up the call to end conscription.

CAYCO holds first annual congress 'WE CAN DO MORE!'

CAPE YOUTH CONGRESS



At the CAYCO Congress.

"We must commit ourselves to do more. We must fight for the demands of the Freedom Charter. But we can only do this if we are disciplined".

This was the message given to the youth by the UDF secretary, Trevor Manuel. He was speaking at the opening night of the first conference of the Cape Youth Congress (CAYCO).

"Youth is the most exciting time of your life. Youth is heroism. Youth is energy." Trevor said that the youth can do many things to bring forward the day of freedom. They can collect signatures for the UDF campaign. They must fight the removals to Khayalitsha. They must demand the release of leaders like Nelson

Organise women

"We must realise that women are more than 50 percent of our population; we cannot leave them out."

This was said to the CAYCO meeting by Nomandia Mfeketo from United Womens Organisation (UWO).

"Many youth think that women's place is in the kitchen or tying napkins. They are wrong."

She urged CAYCO to look at the question of women. "The problems of women must be addressed and linked with the other problems we face."

"Women in CAYCO must not be treated as 'cherries'. They must be treated as comrades, as fellow freedom-fighters. The women's place is in the struggle not in the bedroom."

Mandela. They can unite and resist conscription into the Apartheid army.

The youth also have a duty to educate their parents. They must explain why they boycott school or reject the new constitution. In this way they will build

unity between parents and youth. They must get their parents' support.

"We demand a CAYCO that is all energy; we demand a campaigning youth which will actively struggle for a better future." Trevor told

CAYCO members.

The guest speaker was Aubrey Moekana, Publicity Secretary of the Release Mandela Committee. He told the youth "Freedom is in your hands. But we can't only dream about freedom; we must also work for freedom"

The meeting cheered when he said: "The raw Apartheid is going away. It is becoming hidden. But it is still here. And it's still evil. Some years ago the South African government told Smith that he must release Nkomo and Mugabe and speak with them. Now he must do the same with Mandela and other leaders."

"P.W. Botha can sign a million peace pacts. But there will never be peace until Mandela is free. The people must rule."

'They're taken the spirit out of Cape Town

Parade will never be the same



What the Grand Parade looks like now.

THE grand Parade will never be the same again. Not after the old small and popular stalls were taken down and replaced by rows of "Victorian" stalls.

Many people don't like the new-look parade. Some say they like the new look for one reason only - it looks more clean and tidy.

But stallholders all agree: "Business is not so good anymore. The stalls are too cramped and people can't see what we have. We can't pack our goods outside.

Mr Adam Essop, a stallholder for more than 50 years, said: "When the old stalls were here, people were happy go lucky. But now I don't see a lot of those people here anymore. I don't even know that my neighbour exists. We are all locked into our stalls."

Mr Essop's grandfather came from India and used to stand on the parade with a basket selling fruit and vegetables.

His father took over the business and soon after Mr Essop had left school, he had to take over.

"With the new stalls and the destruction of District Six, the parade will never be the same again. When District Six was still alive, people always walked around at night as if it was day. But now we only have homeless children sniffing glue and petrol. It is like ghost town now," he said.

Mr Mohammed Adams, who manages his father's business, does not like the new stalls.

"They've cut us off from everything. We used to have a lot of passing trade. But now we only have the high rents to pay. It's not the same as before," he said.

Another stallholder, Mr Ahmed Essop, said he had suffered a great financial loss.

He said the business was closed down during the peak season. He had to sell his goods to hotels and restaurants. This was not worthwhile.

"If you look at the castle, the City Hall and the mountain, they are all historical. But the parade is no longer one of these elements. It is only a tourist attraction not historical. We also had good business before the demolition of District Six.

Mr H Collison manages his father's general dealer stall. He said: "The new stalls are more convenient, but not better for business, which took a dive. My father is trading here for more than 20 years and the parade has changed a lot. It is sad that the character of the parade has been taken out."

A flower seller, Ms Francis Jansen said she liked the parade as it used to be.

"When the old stalls were here, business was much better. Tourists always ask me what had happened to the parade. They should never have changed the parade," she said.

Eighteen-year-old Veronica Jordan of Rondebosch, had never been to the parade before. She found it rather boring and asked: "Is this all there is to the parade?"

Mr Samuel Fortein, of Retreat, said: "The parade is not the same. My friends and I always come here. But nowadays we don't feel like coming to the parade anymore. It is too different."

A regular shopper on the parade, Mr Ebrahim Hendricks of Mitchells Plain, said he had liked the old stalls even though they were rotten.

"Things are too expensive now. In the past, people used to display their goods outside, but now we can't see the business," he said.

The stallholders said that the old stalls had been in a dilapidated state. They had asked the City Council if they could repair the stalls. But the council refused them permission to do so.

Stallholders said that after many years of complaining, the council decided to build the "Victorian" style stalls without their recommendation.

They now pay rent of up to R450 a month.

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ALL over the country, Muslims are making their voices heard against the new constitution.

All the major muslim organisations have rejected the government's "new deal" and have called on people not to vote in the August elections for the "coloured" and "indian" parliaments.

Several protests have been planned and many statements have been made by top muslim leaders. All have the same message: "Muslims should not support apartheid or make apartheid work."

In the Western Cape, many muslim organisations have come together. They planned a mass rally in the Primrose Park mosque for Sunday, June 17.

Speakers include Sheikh A Gabier, Sheikh Faik Gamieldeen, Imam Hassan Solomons, Maulana Faried Essack and Ebrahim Rasool.

We asked the organisers of the rally why they were having the event.

"Although the voice of the Muslims have been consistent of late, some elements, have been making pro-new deal noises. They want to create the impression that there is no consensus in the muslim community with regards to the rejection of the new deal. We need to give one response in a clear and unambiguous manner. And we need

MUSLIMS CALL FOR ELECTION BOYCOTT

to show our solidarity in a physical way with the rest of the people involved in the struggle. This can be done through a mass rally."

Why are you having the rally in Ramadaan?

"Ramadaan has always been a month of symbolic identification with the hungry and downtrodden."

Why have you decided to have a rally and not merely a prayer service?

"In many ways, prayers are a petition to God. But we realise that He works through people and we need to rally the people. Muslims have not done this enough. Only when we have rallied the call of the oppressed, then we can think of prayers only."

What do you do about people who collaborate within the system?

"Our organisations, and more specifically

the Muslim Judicial Council, feels that if any of our members support the system in a physical way, like standing for election, he is automatically expelled from the council.

"We have consensus on the issue of a boycott."

Apart from the rally, what will you be doing to stop people from voting in August?

"Our main tool has always been the pulpit. We will be using the pulpit to convey the message that people should abstain in August."

"We are also having talks in mosques during Ramadaan to explain the Q'uranic position on oppression and collaboration with the oppressor. There is an important quote from Hadrat Ali that says: 'Three kinds of people will not be under Allah's mercy on the day of judgement - the

For Muslims Against Oppression
PRIMROSE PARK MOSQUE
Sun 17 June 1984
After TERESA SALAAM
(Chairperson of the rally)

oppressor, the one who collaborates with the oppressor and the person who remains quiet in the face of oppression."

What has been the role of the United Democratic Front with regards to the rally and generally?

"We have been using the infrastructures of the UDF to assist us with pamphleteering, bus arrangements and other work."

There are people who will say that Muslims should not go into the UDF because Muslims should not be in the same organisations with Christians. How do you respond to that?

"The unity of the

oppressed is far more important than many of the differences which separate us. Of course, there is much talk about our separate identity as Muslims, but that can only be meaningful if Muslims make a contribution to the struggle for justice."

There are also those people who will say that Muslims have never stood together or become involved in the struggle before. Why are they becoming involved now?

"That is true and also not true. Muslims have always taken an interest in the struggle as individuals. This is really the first time that they are being organised as muslims."

Bellville fights evictions

THE Bellville South Housing Action Committee (BSHAC) has started a campaign against evictions in the area.

For a long time now, evictions have been a problem in Bellville South.

In last year, the BSHAC successfully took up an eviction case against the management committee and the Bellville municipality.

Since then, the management committee and the municipality have started a new attack on the residents of Bellville.

Residents in the home-ownership areas have been experiencing money problems. Three families fell into arrears with their payments.

When they wanted to pay, the management committee refused to accept their money.

This has disturbed

the BSHAC. They feel that many other people could find themselves in the same position since the government has decided to sell 500 000 houses to tenants.

The BSHAC's campaign against evictions has taken the form of pamphlets, petitions, house meetings and legal actions.

The three families facing eviction have received summonses from the council. They must now say if they are going to fight against the action which the council will institute against them.

"If the council does not withdraw the eviction threat, the BSHAC will have no alternative but to call on the tenants of Bellville South not to buy their houses," said a member of the committee.

Walmer Estate water bill shock

"I HAVE lived in Walmer Estate for over ten years. I have not paid a single account for water in all that time. We were told that tenants do not pay these accounts. Now, all of a sudden, we are told to pay accounts, some for over R100 within 14 days! These people are cruel. Why do they treat us in this way?"

This was the reaction to a Dept. of Community Development demand last week that all its tenants in Walmer Estate and Woodstock must pay water accounts within 14 days.

It has come as a complete surprise to the tenants. There was

no explanation as to why they must pay now after all these years.

Each tenant in a house has to pay an amount, whether he or she uses water or not.

One shop-owner rents a store-room in a building which has no tap. He received an account for R40.00.

People are unhappy about these accounts. Many are going to demand an explanation, while some are refusing to pay. It has come at a bad time for Muslim tenants who have many expenses at this time of the year. There are also some pensioners with small pensions. They cannot afford these sudden expenses.

TRAFALGAR TO BECOME WHITE PRIMARY SCHOOL

TRAFALGAR High in District Six is to become a white primary school.

The government's grand plan still carries on, despite the so-called New Deal and talks of 'reform'.

As usual, none of the parents, students or teachers were consulted.

"This is the first time I have heard of this. It is a tragedy and it shows the authorities have no respect for us",

the headmaster is reported to have said to a daily newspaper.

This is also the view of many residents of Walmer Estate and Woodstock. People are angry.

The school was started in 1912 by Mr Harold Cressy and Dr Abdurahman. It is the first high school for 'coloureds', and has developed a proud reputation. Last year the top pupil in the matric exams came

from Trafalgar.

Today the school stands amidst the ruins of District Six and the new houses of mainly immigrant whites.

The community around it has been scattered by the Group Areas, but they still come back.

Many of the 560 pupils come from as far away as Mitchells Plain. They are attracted by Trafalgar's good name and proud history of resistance to oppres-

sion.

Since the beginning Trafalgar has believed in "human rights and fundamental freedom". In the words of a former student, "it has produced top guys in the political sphere".

One such freedom fighter was Achmat Cassiem, who spent many years on Robben Island.

During 1976 and 1980 Trafalgar students played their part in protesting against gutter education.

According to one student, "the government knows this and wants to put a stop to it. Trafalgar and Harold Cressy High have always resisted apartheid education in the schools. We are also taught to fight for our rights outside school."

Soon, Trafalgar High, and very likely Harold Cressy High as well, will no longer exist. The history of many Cape-tonians will be wiped away to make way for outsiders.

As the news spreads, the anger grows. The school committee is to decide what action to take.

A former student expresses the view of many when he said: "This shows very clearly that apartheid is still alive. How much longer are we going to stand back and watch them destroy us?"

"Parents, students and teachers must stand together and fight to preserve a valuable part of our history. More than that, we must reject these dummy parliaments and fight for a government of the people which cares about the people".

Silvertree creche must stay

THE Dept. of Community Development has decided to demolish the Silvertree creche. Since 1955 the creche has provided an essential facility for about 100 families.

"We are a reminder of the injustice done to District 6," said Ms Ephraim, a parent at the creche. "They want us out of the way".

Community Development bought the building in 1976 and has now served the creche with an eviction effective on 31st

August. They say it must be demolished for the Technikon ring road.

"A road to go through our building is absurd as Maidstone Street runs next to the building and follows the natural slope of the land. We have formed a working committee to fight this eviction", said Ms Ephraim.

The parents, through an elected parents' committee, take an active part in running the creche. At an urgent parents' meeting

on 10th June the following resolution was adopted:

"That we, in the interests of the care, safety and security and education of our children cannot agree that our premises should be summarily and arbitrarily demolished."

A factsheet produced by the Working Committee states:

"Working parents who contribute to the economy of this country have the right to have a suitable creche situated in an

area where it is convenient for them.

"... we are being treated as rightless and voteless citizens, we are once again being evicted from our creches (Silvertree and Tafelberg), schools (Trafalgar and Harold Cressy), churches (St. Marks and St. Phillips) and mosques (Ellesmere and Aspelung Street) AND EVEN OUR HOMES (Nelson, Chapel, Osborne, Pine Streets etc.).

"Are we once again going to allow this?"

grassroots

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ADVICE MISTAKE IN NOTICE PERIOD

Dear Grassroots,
You are quite correct to say "Boss can't just sack you" - he must give notice. But the information on the notice period is not quite correct. The notice period is different for different workers. For example, a building worker can get only two hours notice; metal, engineering and plastics workers can get one days notice. It is true that most other weekly-paid workers can get one week's notice, but it is best to check.

Workers can check the notice period in the industrial agreement or wage determination which applies to them. These are available to read at the Trade Union Library (Hours: Saturday 10.00 to 5.00).

There was also something missing in the part about Unemployment Insurance. I think you meant to say that the worker who is dismissed should apply for UIF as soon as possible. Do not delay your application even if you do not have a blue card. The blue card can be handed in later. An unemployed worker will only get UIF benefits from the day he applies for UIF.

R.G. Young
Secretary
Trade Union Library
Salt River.

ADOPT A CHILD

There are children who need you

EVERY year about 50 babies need families to adopt them. Some people think that mothers are cruel if they give their babies away. But most times these women have many struggles. So they hope somebody else can give their baby a chance in life.

It is a big decision to adopt a child. This is what Mrs D. Said:

"We were married for 10 years and were struggling to have a baby. I felt very lonely especially when I saw mothers and their children. At times I thought I would go crazy in my desire for a child.

"In May last year we decided to apply to adopt a child. We told no one of our plans, just in case we were not accepted. We were interviewed by social workers and had to attend three group meetings. These meetings were so interesting. We learnt of things we had never heard of before. These meetings gave us more insight into what adoption was all about. These meetings were like the pregnancy - it gave us a chance to prepare and to see that other parents had the same worries.

"We were told we



"Our son has changed our lives. We praise God for him. He's our Baby! Our marriage has been enriched by his presence and we are very proud parents.

"Our neighbours and friends all gathered and celebrated with us. They were so good to us.

"We believe that it is important to tell our son that he's been adopted as soon as he can understand. We don't want him to hear it on the streets. Our baby is almost one year old. We intend adopting another baby sometime in the future."

When you adopt a baby the court makes that baby yours for always. There are places where people can go to find out about adopting a baby. These places also help with the questions and worries about adoption.

If you are: between 25 and 45 years of age and married have a home are in good health can afford it and would like to know more about adoption, contact Merlyn Lawrence at Child Welfare Society, phone 717130, 714128.

might have to wait a long time. The waiting period was like going into labour.

"One morning in July, I was on my way out, when the phone

rang. The social worker said she had a baby for us. I couldn't believe it. It was a miracle! So soon after we'd applied! I had to stop work immediately.

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Retrenchments

IN THE last Grassroots we had an article on your rights on retrenchments, that is when there is no more work for you and the boss gives you notice.

By mistake, a few important points were left out of that article. Here are the points that were left out.

NOTICE PAY

If the boss wants you to leave at once, he must give you notice pay. For example, if

the boss has to give you one week's notice, he can instead ask you to leave at once. But then he must pay you that notice week.

WAGES OWING

You must get all wages owing to you for work done up to the time you finish working. Make sure you get any overtime owing to you.

LEAVE PAY

You must get paid for any leave due to you that you have not

taken. This is known as leave pay.

For example, if you get three weeks' leave a year and when you are put off, it is a whole year since you went on leave, then you must get three weeks' pay as leave pay.

But if you get three weeks leave a year and it is only six months since you last had leave, you will get one and a half weeks' pay as leave pay.

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ADVICE

THE last advice page in Grassroots had an article on your rights on retrenchment, that is, when the boss puts you off after giving you notice.

This article is about when you can be fired without notice. This is often called 'summary dismissals'.

When can the boss put you off without giving you notice or notice pay?

1. Absenteeism:

This is when you stay away from work after the boss has told you that you must come to work. But the boss must obey the law. For example the boss cannot force you to work longer hours than the law allows.

2. Desertion:

This is if you stay away from work for longer than three weeks without permission from the boss. This would also apply if you just walk off the job and do not come back.

3. Incompetence:

This applies to skilled workers only. This is if you have a certain skill and do your job very badly. Also if you should lie to the boss about skills which you do not have.

4. Negligence:

This is if you cause serious damage to the property of the boss because of your carelessness and the boss suffers a great loss. For example, if you are a driver and through your own carelessness you have an accident and wreck the boss's truck. If you just dent the truck the boss cannot put you off for negligence. He must suffer a serious loss.

5. Disobedience:

This is if you disobey or refuse to carry out an order from the boss. He can then put you off without notice. But the boss can only do this if he ordered you to do work you are employed to do. And the instruction must not be dangerous to your health and safety.

So, for example, if you are employed as a

FIRE WITHOUT NOTICE

A look at dismissals

machine operator and the boss wants you to work as an office cleaner, you can refuse and the boss CANNOT put you off without notice.

6. Bad Behaviour:

Examples of bad behaviour which could allow the boss to put you off without notice.

- If you are rude or insulting to the boss.
- If you are drunk on duty; but only if you are so drunk that you cannot work properly.
- If you assault a fellow worker on duty.
- If the boss proves that you have stolen from him or lied to him about something important concerning your work; But the boss must have definite proof in such cases.

Questions that workers

often ask about Summary Dismissals:

1. What happens when you are off sick?

The boss cannot dismiss you without notice if you are absent from work due to illness. But, by law, if you are absent for more than two days you must get a doctor's certificate which you must send to the boss as soon as possible.

2. What does the boss owe you when he dismisses you without notice?

You must collect the following:

- Wages for all the work done, including overtime, up to the time you are dismissed.
- Holiday pay due to you.
- Your U.I.F. card.
- Certificate of service.
- Pension money, if you paid in to a pension fund.

See the article on retrenchment in the May 1984 issue of Grassroots for more information on these points.

3. Can the boss ever keep back money owing to you?

If you desert your job the boss can keep

back wages owing to you. If you were paid weekly he can keep back up to 1 week's wages; if you were paid monthly he can keep up to 2 weeks' wages. Also you don't usually get leave pay. But if you desert for a very good reason you can still get leave pay. For example if the boss made you do a dangerous work that you were not employed to do. You could then resign without warning and still claim leave pay.

If you have damaged the boss's property or stolen from him, he cannot keep back money owing to you. You only have to pay for damages if the court orders you to do so.

Conclusion:

You can see that the law gives the bosses lots of different chances to dismiss workers without notice. But the law also does not just allow the bosses to have their own way. Also the more you demand your rights the more careful bosses are about dismissing workers without notice when the law does not allow it.

If you have been dismissed and are not sure that you have everything owing to you come to your nearest Advice Office for help. See the list on the advice pages of April and May 1984 issues of Grassroots

IHLENGAHLENGISO

KU GRASSROOTS odluleyo sibe sinenqaku ngohlengahlengiso emisebenzini, lonto yenzaka xa umsebenzi unqongophele ze ke ngoku ninikwe isaziso.

Ngempazamo ezinye izinto ezibalulekileyo zange sizifake.

Ibhatala yesaziso

Ukuba umqeshi ufuna uyeke nogku, funeka akubhatala imali yesaziso. Umzekelo, ukuba umqeshi kufuneka ekunike isaziso seveki, aze asuke athi yeka ngoku kufuneka ekubhatala lamali yalaveki.

Imali Ozibanjwayo

Kufuneka uzifumene zonke imali zakho ubunzibanjwa de uyeke. Quinseka ukuba nemali zamaova uzibhatalwe.

Intlawulo Yekhefu

Kufuneka ubhatalwe imali yekhefu lakho noba ubungakalithathi. Le yaziwa ngokuba yintlawulo yekhefu.

Umzekelo, Ukuba uthatha iveki ezintathu ikhefu lakho ngonyaka, waze wahlelwa emse-

benzini ungekalthathi kunyenzekile ukuba bakubhatala.

Kodwa ukuba uthatha iveki ezintathu ikhefu lakho ngonyaka weze wakhethwa usebenze inyanga ezintandathu uyakubhatalwa iveki ene-hafu ikhefu lakho.

iKadi le UIF

Umqeshi kufuneka akunike ikadi eliluhlaza le Employmente. Eli laziwa ngokuba yi UIF Kadi.

Eli Kadi kufuneka libonise umvuzo owamkelayo nethuba olisebenzileyo apho nexesha oyeke ngalo. Nesizathu oyekele sona kufuneka sibhalwe emazantsi elikadi. Kufuneka elikadi ulithathe ngokukhawuleza ulise kwisakhiwo sezamanda emisebenzi ubhalisele imali yakho aploymenti.

Abasebenzi basemakhitshini nabasezifama abayifumani bona lemali. Kodwa ukuba babekhe basebenza kwezinye indawo baze bawafumana lamakadi banako ukuyifumana nabo lemali. Unako ukutsalela umnxeba kulendawo xa ungazi ukuba uthini nantsi inombolo 457110.

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UDF TACKLES RACIAL SPORT

A GROUP of rugby players from England is presently touring South Africa.

Sporting and community organisations have condemned their tour and asked them to go home.

Members of the United Democratic Front tried to see them at their hotel. The UDF handed the following letter to their tour manager.

"The UDF notes with concern your presence here in South Africa. Your decision to tour South Africa can only serve the interests of the white minority government in pursuance of its apartheid policies.

"You have come to boost the battered morale of white South Africa by playing against them. The coloureds you will play against are Uncle Toms who, because they are caught in the stranglehold of apartheid, have sold their souls.

"Their playing against you is not representative of the communities from which they come. The majority of blacks detest your very presence. For blacks, the chances of participation in sport, are few.

"We live in overcrowded ghettos where the sportsfields are mere vacant plots. Such conditions do all but allow us an opportunity to advance our sporting abilities.

"As South Africans, we are faced with a battery of oppressive and repressive laws. Right now the government is planning to forcibly remove all Africans from the Cape Peninsula, probably with bulldozers and guns.

"Right now, all black schools in Pretoria and Cradock have been closed in an attempt to quell a schools boycott which has been sparked off by gutter education.

"There are many

people currently living under plastic sheets in Crossroads, the KTC squatter camp and Nyanga bush - just a few kilometres from your luxurious hotel - because the State refuses to build sufficient houses.

APARTHEID

"While you play rugby, thousands of South Africans suffer in jails for violations of apartheid laws or for fighting these vicious laws.

"All these and more, are the crimes of the Botha government. Your presence here bolsters this government and extends their licence to continue with the crimes against humanity.

"The UDF is a front of more than 600 organisations all united against apartheid. The UDF, like all freedom-loving organisations, believes that the sports isolation of South Africa must continue so that we can bring apartheid to its end.

"Your presence here is a provocative violation of the beliefs of freedom-loving South Africans and the Gleneagles Agreement, as well as being an affront to the right of all South Africans to a decent life.

"On behalf of the majority of South Africans, we call on you to terminate your tour of South Africa immediately.

"Don't play with apartheid, go home!"



Olympics: why SA was kicked out

IN THE next few weeks there will be much news about the Olympic Games. There will be stories about boycotts, about brilliant athletes and about world records.

Some people will wonder why South Africa is not taking part in the olympics. Most of us know that South Africa was kicked out, but we don't know how it happened.

For many years South Africa sent athletes to the Olympics. But there was something funny about the teams - none of them had any Black members. First our athletes thought that they were not good enough. Black athletes thought that they just had to get better and practise harder to be selected.

But soon they learnt the lesson. Take the

example of Precious McKenzie. He was a brilliant weightlifter from Cape Town and no one in the country could get close to him. But when the team was announced for the 1960 olympics, Precious was not selected.

Instead they chose a White weightlifter who did not even manage to lift the starting weight in the White championships. Later Precious went to England. There he won many championships, including some events of the world championships.

So our sportspeople realised that they will not get their rights if they do not fight for them. The non-racial organisations started to organise and work to-

gether. In 1958 they formed SASA - The South African Sports Association - with over 70 000 sportspeople. Dennis Brutus was the first secretary of SASA.

SANROC

In 1960 SASA sent a long letter to the IOC (The International Olympic Committee) to demand that South Africa be expelled. But the government refused to give Brutus a passport to talk to the IOC and South Africa was not expelled.

In 1962 SASA decided to form SANROC - the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee. In 1963 SANROC again tried to get South Africa expelled from the Olympics. The government refused to give passports to any of the SANROC leaders to go overseas.

EXPELLED

Eventually Dennis Brutus tried to go without a passport, but the Mozambique police caught him and handed him over to South Africa. When he tried to escape from jail, the police shot and nearly killed him.

This time SANROC was successful. The IOC decided to suspend South Africa, because she refused to stop racial discrimination. In 1968 South Africa was again suspended from the Olympics and in

Mwasa recognised

THE Media Workers' Association of South Africa (MWASA) recently signed a recognition agreement with Metal Box Blow-molders. Metal Box Blow-molders belong to the big Nampak company.

MWASA organises workers in the media, printing and packaging industries. They had talked for three months with the bosses before they signed the agreement.

MWASA represents 80 of the about 100 workers at Metal Box Blow-molders. A union official said: We are happy at the outcome of negotiations. Workers now have the right to bargain directly with the company on wages

and conditions of employment.

"In the past workers were members of the Engineering Workers' Union of South Africa, an affiliate of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA).

"The wage increases that workers received were negotiated at an industrial council level. Since joining MWASA the majority of the work-force has resigned from the TUCSA union.

"It is clear that workers do not have any trust in the industrial council system. Industrial council have never offered workers any concrete job protection or given them the right to bargain directly with the com-

pany. "The agreement goes a long way in protecting workers in the event of a dispute and industrial action.

"A clause included in the dispute procedure prevents the company from selectively firing or re-hiring workers involved in any form of industrial action subject to the dispute procedure being exhausted.

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