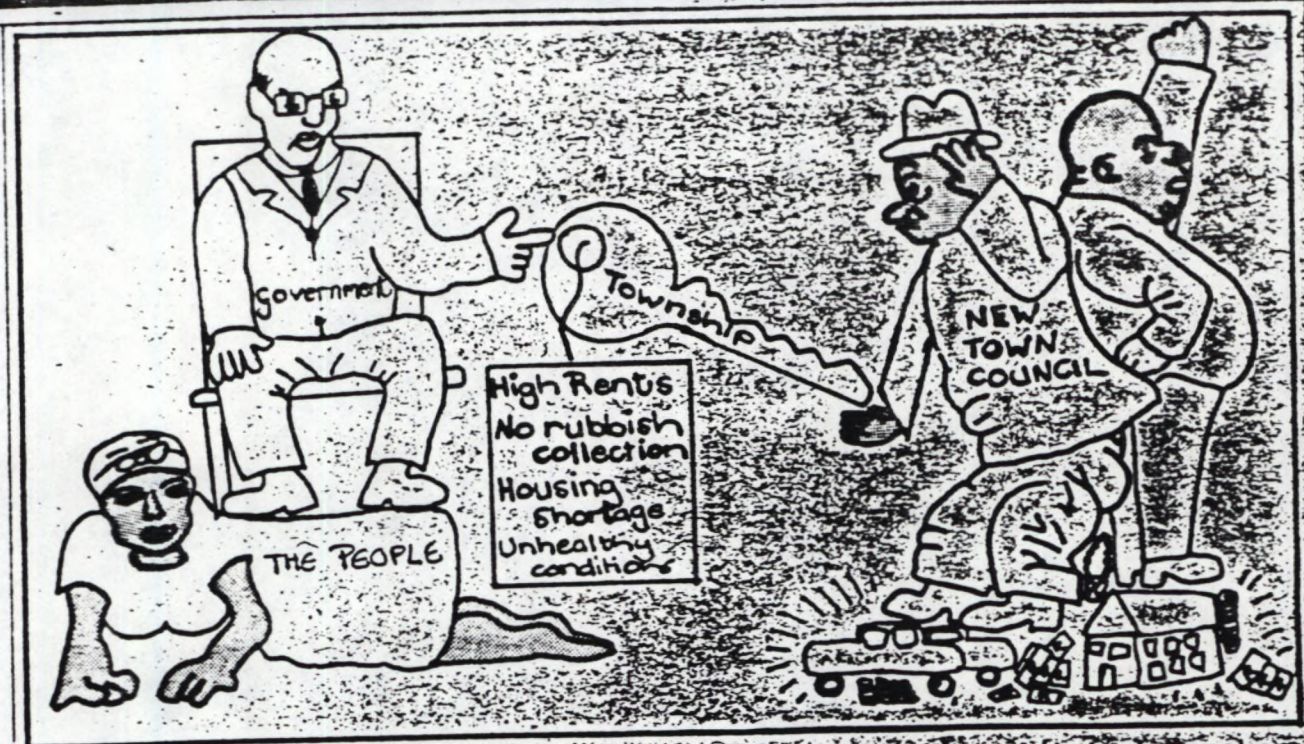


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New black Town Council

Same rotten system

THE GOVERNMENT WANTS TO CHANGE THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL IN THE "AFRICAN" TOWNSHIPS OF GRAHAMSTOWN. The new plan is for the Grahamstown township to become a "Black Municipality" controlled by a "Black Local Authority" by October 1. The "Black Local Authority" will be called a "Town Council". THE NEW TOWN COUNCIL WILL REPLACE THE PRESENT COMMUNITY COUNCIL.

A Grahamstown resident who spoke to Ilizwi LaseRhini said: "It makes no difference. I don't think the Town Council will make any change. It's the same stooge body, but having been given a new name. The Town Council will run on the same rotten system as the Community Council under the laws made by the apartheid parliament. The Town Council will just give Koornhof's laws more chance to operate in our townships."

The new Town Council will take over many of the jobs of the Administration Board (ECAB). It will have more say over the

Continued on page 2

Continued from page 1
running of the township than the Community Council does. It will have direct control over rates and rents, for example. It will also be able to tell people which sites they can live on.

Nobody was asked

OTHER CHANGES ARE:

** The Town Council will be allowed to own buildings. It will be taking over most of the ECAB buildings.

** The Administration Board (ECAB) will be renamed a "Development Board". It will still enforce the laws of apartheid (like influx control), but will leave most of the running of the township up to the new Town Council.

** Town councils will be linked more closely to the government than the Community Councils are now. They will be in direct contact with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Koornhof.

The government wants to get its plan working quickly. Elections for the new Town Council, to replace the Community Council, might be held as soon as September this year.

But the government also wants the new plan of Town Councils to look as if the people want it. Koornhof said the whole plan will only go forward at the wish of the communities. He said the people were being asked whether they wanted Town Councils are not.

None asked

Ilizwi LaseRhini spoke to many people in the streets. Not one had yet been asked for their

opinion. So it is not clear when and how the authorities intend to ask the people what they think of the new plans.

This new government plan is not only for Grahamstown. The state wants to set up a "Black Municipality" and "Town Council" system in every so-called African township in South Africa.

Koornhof, who has final control over the Town Councils, will decide when each township (New Brighton, Soweto, Nyanya, etc) will change to the new system.

The laws which the new system is based on are the Black Local Authorities Act and the Black Communities Development Bill.

Not true

The government has presented its plans to make "Black Municipalities" and "Town Councils" as part of its attempt to 'reform' apartheid. The government claims that the Black Local Authorities Act and the Black Community Development Bill are big gains for the "African" people. We can see it is not true. They are made to give a few Africans a small say in the system. The government is trying to benefit a minority at the expense of the majority. It is trying to divide the oppressed people. People who are divided are easier to rule over than a united and organised people.

Under control

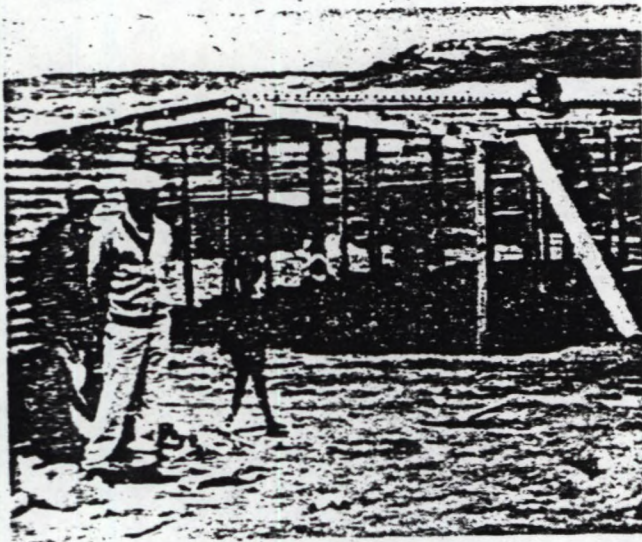
The Town Council - like the Community Council - will be under the control of the government. Town councils will never be able to fund themselves, but will always have to get money from the government.

* The town councils will never be able to solve the problems experienced by the people every day. Rents will stay high, or will get even higher if the Town Council needs more money. People will still get sick because of bad conditions in the township and the housing shortage and overcrowding will remain.

Problems with money and bosses

Zenzele new houses

In 1982, the government made new decisions about houses for African people, township people. The problem of building houses is too big, the government says. People must pay for their own houses. The bosses must help the workers buy houses. The madams must help the maids.



BUILDING IN ZENZELE

So the government has started home-ownership schemes, on 99-year lease. The government will give people some land, though people must get money to build houses themselves. Only those people who get less R150 a month will get help from the government for houses.

Now we see the Abalezi or Zenzele scheme there in Tanti. There houses cost more than R2000 each. If a worker borrows money to build a house, the boss can own that house, or the worker can own the house.

The Voice asks: What happens when the worker loses his or her job? To pay back the money costs

more than renting a house. You must pay the service charge and the money back at the same time (about R50 a month). So the government is not going to build houses, but is going to sell houses and tell people to buy or build their own houses.

The Voice asks:

- * How many families get more than R150 a month? Surely there are not many who can afford to buy or build their own houses.
- * Where do people get the money to build houses? The Building Societies will not lend money for Abalizi because they say the houses will not stand for 99 years. They will give money for brick houses, not "zenzele" houses of clay.
- * The bosses and madams can own these houses. What happens when a worker is fired, but gets another job? Does he or she have to leave the house? Do the bosses and madams control the houses now, instead of the BAAB or Community Council?

The problem is that the government will not give money for houses. There is enough money. But the policies of apartheid-capitalism mean that the government spends the money on things like the army.



HOUSES COST R2000 AT LEAST

WORKERS UNITE

TRADE UNION UNITY: This was the call from more than 14 independent trade unions at a meeting in Cape Town recently. These unions represent more than 300 000 workers in South Africa.

The trade unions decided to form a "feasibility committee" - to work out how to set up a new trade union federation.

The independent democratic trade union movement has recently been under severe attack from the bosses and the government.

The government is against trade unions which struggle for democracy and workers' rights. It gets worried when the oppressed people begin to struggle against oppression. The government does not want trade unions to grow into powerful organisations which might challenge apartheid. So the government tries to break the trade unions - it harrasses or detains their leaders, or sends in police with guns and dogs to break up strikes.

The bosses are also threatened by trade unions. Trade unions organise workers to demand higher wages - and higher wages can reduce the bosses profits. Progressive trade unions also challenge the system which allows a minority to benefit and get rich from the exploitation and poverty of the majority. (Workers)

So the bosses also try to break trade unions. They call the police to come and break up strikes with tear gas. They fire and victimize workers who organise fellow workers, or workers who strike for their rights.

For the progressive trade unions to keep their organisation and strength, they need more and more to be united. It is hard for the

bosses and the government to break down a united movement. It is much easier to break down a movement that is divided.

But trying to create unity among the different trade unions has been full of problems. The first talks about unity among the independent trade unions were held in 1981. But in 1982 the trade union movement became seriously divided. The unions disagreed on many different questions. Some of these questions were:

- * Organisational questions: Different unions conflicted over which workers they were supposed to organise, and how they should organise these workers.
- * Strategic and tactical questions: Unions like MACWUSA and SAAWU said that no unions that claimed to be progressive should register with the government or participate on state bodies like industrial councils. Other trade unions (like FOSATU) said that unions could use registration and industrial councils to help their struggle.
- * Political questions: Some unions said links with the community organisations and community struggles were very important. Other trade unions wanted to keep their struggles more to the factory floor.

These differences between trade unions became very complicated. The result was a breakdown of unity talks in Port Elizabeth in July last year.

In 1982 trade union organisation grew, and attacks on the unions by the bosses and the government got worse. So it became more and more important for the progressive trade unions to be united, if the movement was to get stronger. This is why the feasibility committee was formed at the new unity talks in April this year.



GWU



AN INJURY TO ALL

The feasibility committee was given guidelines:

- * It must get information from different unions and discuss the structure and policies of a new federation.
- * Unions will submit proposals to the committee. These proposals will be sent to the different unions.
- * There will be a conference of trade unions within three months to discuss the different proposals.

SA

The unions serving on the feasibility committee are:

FCWU(Food and Canning Workers' Union), AFCWU(Africam Food and Canning Workers' Union), GWU (General Workers' Union), GAWU (General and Allied Workers' Union), CUSA(Council of Unions of South Africa), CCWUSA(Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa), CTMWA(Cape Town Municipal Workers' Union), FOSATU (Federation of South African Trade Unions), SAAWU(South African Allie Allied Workers' Union).

SA

Unions need to solve problems of the past

Other unions which attended the talks, like OVGWU(Orange Vaal General Workers' Union) and MACWUSA(Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union of South Africa), might still join the feasibility committee.

The differences between the trade unions have not disappeared. But it is possible that unions will be able to set aside differences that kept them from uniting in the past.

But if problems are set aside, this does not mean that the problems have been solved. At the moment, it seems that the unions are a long way from resolving their differences.

SA

At the April conference, for example, there were two ideas on how unity was to come about. One suggestion(supported by OVGWU) was that regional solidarity committees should be formed. This would be a way of uniting workers and start the basis for a federation. These solidarity

SA



committees should unite unions around problems faced by all work workers, problems like low wages, rising prices, retrenchments and unemployment, victimisation, the President's Council proposals and influx control, which are an attempt to divide workers.

Another idea was given by FOSATU, which said:

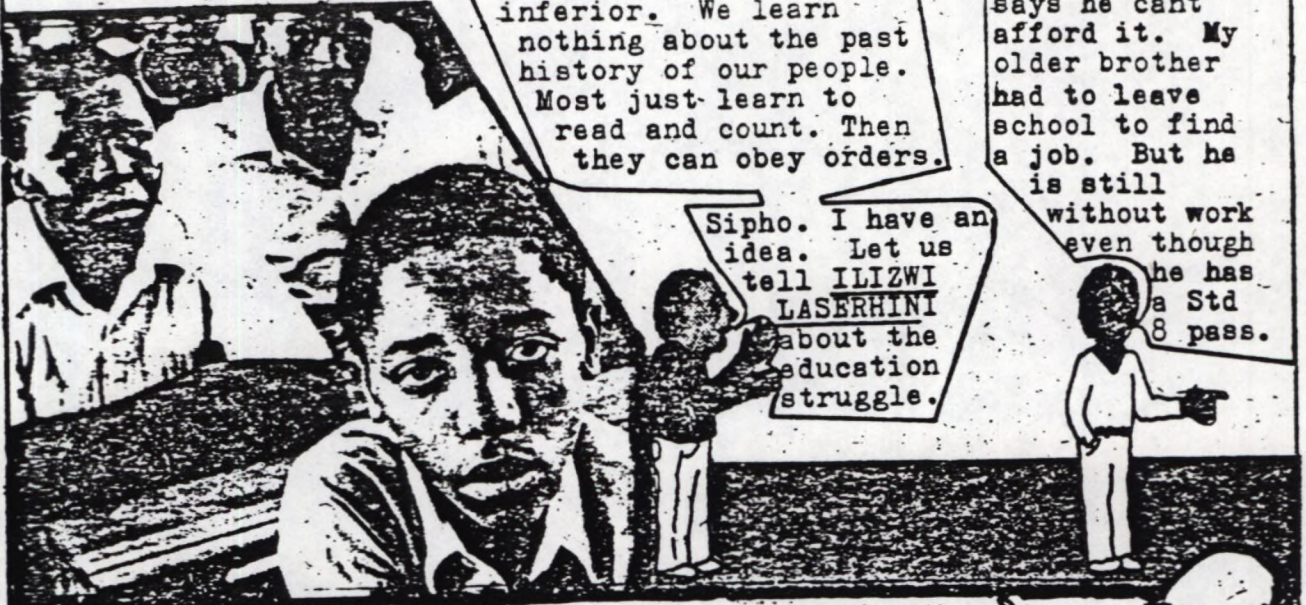
"We need an organisational structure which will allow us to take effective common action at all levels - local, regional and national."

We can only hope that the move to unity goes on in a constructive manner, for only in this way will the workers' struggle become stronger. Unity among workers should not only come about as a response to attacks on the trade union movement by the government and the bosses. The struggle for unity should be an important part of the ongoing struggle for a non-racial, democratic and non-exploitative society.

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!!!

Remember June 16

SECOND CLASS EDUCATION



FACTS

GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON EDUCATION 1980/1

white	R913
indian	R513
coloured	R253
african	R139

PUPIL TEACHER RATIOS FOR 1982

white	1:18
indian	1:24
coloured	1:27
african	1:39

What does Bantu Education do?

1. It trains people for different jobs. Most blacks will be workers, but the government and business does need a few people to be better educated so they can serve as teachers, managers and administrators.



2. It makes people listen to those in power. Education tells you if you fail in life it is your very own fault. It does not look at the faults of apartheid and capitalism which give some people a better chance from the start.



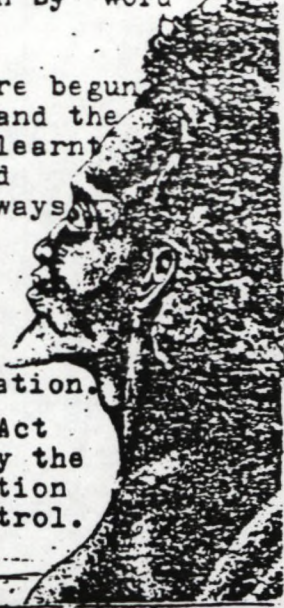
"Emancipate yourselves from mental slavery.." BOB MARLEY

A History of black education in South Africa

1. Before the colonists came, there were no schools. But people still learnt useful things as school and daily life were the same things. History was passed on by word of mouth.

The first schools were begun by the missionaries and the government. People learnt to read the bible and were taught Western ways. A small minority of Africans learnt to read as facilities were bad. The state gave very little money to education.

The Bantu Education Act of 1953 was passed by the Nationalists. Education came under their control.



2. "EQUAL EDUCATION"

Opposition to Bantu Education was begun by the ANC in 1954 with a school boycott. 17 000 pupils in the Eastern Cape and Transvaal stayed away. Independent schools were started. But the parents and children, although united, were eventually crushed by the might of the state. In 1955 education was a demand when the Freedom Charter was drawn up. The charter called for 'free, compulsory, universal and equal education'. It also called for the people to govern, equal rights and a share in land and wealth for all. It said: 'all shall be equal before the law, and there shall be houses, work and security.' 'The doors of learning and culture shall be opened, and there shall be peace and friendship.' These were the demands of the people.

By 1976 conditions had got worse - many workers lost their jobs, the government spent 15 times as much on each white child as each African child and wages did not keep up with inflation. But people were heartened by the events of Mozambique and Angola.

What finally sparked off the student conflict was the Minister of Bantu Education saying that from then on half the school subjects would be in Afrikaans. On 13 June the South African Students Movement had a protest meeting in Soweto and formed what became the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) with 2 delegates from each school.

On June 16, 200 000 students marched to Orlando stadium for a peaceful protest. The police opened fire and 13 year old Hector Peterson became the first of 1 000 victims of the uprising. Students through the country stood in solidarity. Four national worker stay aways were called in support of the students. The government had to halt their plan. It is those youth of Soweto, Langa and New Brighton who now work through youth groups, community organisations and trade unions. Many also left the country to join the guerilla movement.



A Dying Land *Worst drought in fifty years*

There is a terrible drought in South Africa. The land is dry and there is little water. People all over, especially in the rural areas, are suffering.

In the rural areas, the dams and rivers are drying up. The Water-down Dam which supplies the Queenstown and Whittlesea/Sada area is less than a quarter full. The Oxkraal River which supplies Zweledinga has dried up. The drought is crippling people in resettlement camps. People are starving.

Because of the drought, white farmers are laying off a lot of workers. These workers were badly paid before, how will they support their families now? People are not allowed into the cities to find more jobs. And the cities themselves are in a bad way.

Farmer's crops have been bad since the drought started five years ago. This means that the price of basic food like mealie meal and bread is going to rise more. Since April last year, the price of bread has gone up over a hundred percent.

The rich in South Africa always have enough to eat, and they eat far too much, while people in the townships and rural areas starve. South Africa has a lot of food, but people are too poor to buy it.

In Grahamstown, 12 000 whites used up 50 000 kilolitres of water in April, while the majority of 48 000 blacks used only 25 000 kilolitres of water. The price of water is rising. Most residents in Grahamstown will not be able to afford it. In 1980 water cost 23 cents per kilolitre. By July it will cost 60 cents.

It is unfair that the whites in Grahamstown use up so much water. The blacks have little water yet there are more people. No water means bad health and sickness for people. Sickneses like cholera and gastro-enteritis will spread because there is not enough water to keep everything clean.

But the drought is not the only problem. There is a recession and unemployment is getting worse. Already thousands of moneyearners have been sent back to the homelands. There it is a matter of life or death.

If things were not so bad before the drought, they would not be so bad now. The drought shows up the problems in our society. There has always been hunger and poverty in the rural areas. People have always been getting sick.

Three out of four black children in urban areas are undersized, and eight out of ten black children in rural areas are undersized. Three children die every hour in South Africa from malnutrition and lack of healthy food. This will be made worse by the drought.

There are people in South Africa who will not feel the drought. These people can afford the high prices. They have enough water and food and they live in good houses. But these people are few. The majority of South Africans are crying out because of the hardships of the drought. If water, food and land were equally distributed things would not be so bad.



The Voice

THE GOVERNMENT IS GOING TO CREATE A NEW "TOWN COUNCIL" TO REPLACE THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL IN GRAHAMSTOWN. Iilizwi LaseRhini has written about the new Town Council and what it means (see front page). But there are still more questions to be asked.

* Who will benefit? A few people will become big shots while most people will remain in the same bad situation. Those people who work on government bodies have been called sell outs and collaborators by many people in South Africa.

* Why won't the majority benefit? Because the new "Town Council" is a new name for the old system. After 1978 the government created Community Councils. That was because the people had rejected the Urban Bantu Councils because they were dividing the people. Now, people all over the country are rejecting the Community Councils because they are doing

NO to new constitutional proposals

All over South Africa people have rejected the Botha government's plans for a new constitution. (A constitution is a group of laws which say what kind of government a country will have.)

Now the United Democratic Front (UDF) is being formed to fight the government's plans.

In Johannesburg, 32 organisations joined forces recently to form a United Democratic Front there.

the work of the government, who hides behind them.

* Can the Town Council become a true people's organisation. NO! This is not what the people demand. Calls are being made for a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa.

Only when people begin to take control over their lives, and start to create a system that is based on the will of the majority of South Africans, will they begin to solve their problems.

REJECT DUMMY BODIES. REJECT APARTHEID. FORWARD THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

The Voice joins hundreds of thousands of South Africans in condemning the hanging of Thelle Mogoerane, Jerry Mosololi and Marcus Motaung. The government executed these guerillas in spite of national and international protest.

This includes the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC), the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA), SAAWU (South African Allied Workers' Union), the Soweto Civic Association. The representatives of the 32 organisations adopted a declaration forming the UDF and pledging to fight side by side against the government's constitutional and reform proposals.

The government is trying to divide the people with this new constitution. Botha wants the so-called coloured and Indian people to turn against other oppressed people. The UDF wants people to be united as South Africans with one government for all the people.

The Botha government wants to tell the people what kind of government we can have.

The UDF wants the people to choose their own government.

Letters



Dear ILIZWI LASERHINI

I am a worker at the laundry. I am not sure what will happen to my pension if I die before I retire. Also who can help me if I get sick and cannot afford the hospital?
WORRIED LAUNDRY WORKER

Dear WORRIED LAUNDRY WORKER
WORKERS WHO GET HURT OR SICK AT WORK CAN GET MONEY FROM WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Every boss must register his workers each year with Workmen's Compensation. Workmen's Compensation keeps the money in Pretoria. Every worker can get money from Workmen's Compensation if he or she gets hurt or sick at work. Domestic workers and prison workers cannot get money from Workmen's Compensation.

WHAT DOES WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION PAY FOR?

- * Workmen's Compensation pays for the doctor and for medicines.
- * Workmen's Compensation gives money to the family of a worker who is killed at work.
- * Workmen's Compensation gives money to any worker who gets hurt in an accident at work. He or she will get money for the time that they cannot work.

- * Workmen's Compensation pays for the funeral of a worker killed at work.
- * Some Workmen's Compensation gives money to a worker who gets sick because of his or her work.

Workers who get sick from their work can get help. In Grahamstown workers who cannot get help from Workmen's Compensation should go to the Advice Office in Raglan Road. If you get sick or hurt in your work go to your foreman first. If he cannot help you the Advice Office will.
PENSIONS

Men over the age of 65 and women over the age of 60 who do not earn more than R41 per month can get an old-age pension.

Men over the age of 70 and women over the age of 65 can get a pension no matter what they earn.

The amount of the Old Age Pension depends on the income or salary of a person, and how much they own.

Many workers have a pension fund. If you have worked for many years in the laundry or a factory
AND
If you have a pension fund at work your children will get the money if you die before you retire.

GRASA Soccer League

TEAM	PLAYED	WON	DREW	LOST	FOR	AGAINST	POINTS
					goals	goals	
ATTACKERS	27	21	5	1	79	16	47
FRAZERS	26	20	4	2	63	20	42 *
EARLY BIRDS	27	18	6	3	78	23	42
YOUNG TIGERS	26	16	5	5	40	15	39 *
GOLDEN STARS	27	14	3	10	66	42	31
N T CITY	25	11	5	9	49	38	27
UNITED ROYALS	26	10	7	9	40	35	27
CROWN	27	11	7	9	32	34	27 *
FINGO	28	15	3	10	64	44	27 *
CRUSADERS	25	12	2	11	41	45	26
UNITED TEEN	27	11	3	13	41	56	25
PIONEERS	28	11	3	14	38	40	23 *
BUSHBUCKS	26	6	5	15	37	65	17
JOZA CALLIES	25	4	4	17	24	60	12
BLACK ARR	27	4	2	21	20	69	10
NEW SEEK	25	3	1	21	25	88	7

* these teams lost points for various reasons

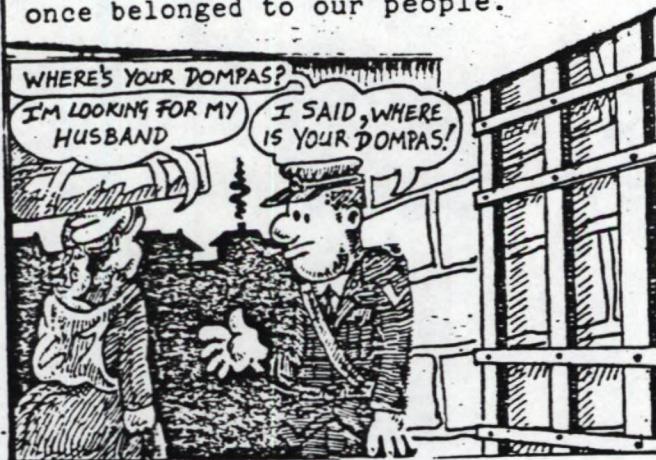
Hard for rural blacks to find work in towns



THERE IS NOTHING WHICH FRUSTATES RURAL BLACKS MORE THAN THE INHUMANE SECTION TEN LAWS WHICH MEANS THEY CANNOT TAKE UP EMPLOYMENT IN THE URBAN AREAS OR LIVE IN THESE AREAS WITHOUT SPECIAL PERMISSION. So why are rural blacks not allowed to work in towns without going through endless trouble?

These voiceless people have to submit their reference books to the labour offices before they may take up employment in the towns.

Why? The rich minority must clamp down on people coming to the towns because they will demand their rights. Also the farmers used to have labour for the profits they make from the land which once belonged to our people.



One morning Senzeni and Msokoli were talking about living and working in urban areas and of black people coming from rural areas.

SENZENI: Hello! Msokoli you look nervous. Why?

MSOKOLI: I am really frustrated Senzeni. I'm coming from the Labour Office. My parents are living on the farm and they are now unable to ensure for the survival of the family because they are old. After twenty years of exploitation on the farm, they have saved nothing for us except misery because they have been paid a drop in the bucket. Fifteen rand per month. They never kept any livestock because they were not allowed to keep any by the farmer. For twenty hard years they were herding the farmers cattle, sheep goats, pigs. The farmer is now very rich and my parents are very poor and miserable.

SENZENI: Oh! Shame Msokoli. So are they still now wanted by the farmer?

MSOKOLI: No! They have been told to try to get a place somewhere. They are no longer needed on that farm.

SENZENI: What are you going to do now?

MSOKOLI: I just don't know really. I am now coming from the Labour Office so that I may get a residential stamp and become an "urban black". My aim is to live and work in town, and take my family to live with me.

But to my disappointment I am not allowed to come and live in town because of Section Ten (Act 25 of 1945). The Labour Officer has given me seventy two hours to leave town or else I will be in trouble. He has put a big stamp on my "dompas" commonly known as "uphumaphele".

SENZENI: What wrong have we done, we blacks? Really, our life is full of care and we have no time to stand or stare. We blacks are mental and physical slaves. We are prisoners even if we are not in jail.

SEDRU win again

SEDRU beat Frontiers 4 - 0 ON MAY 7, AFTER LOSING TO EASTERN PROVINCE THE WEEKEND BEFORE.

In a remarkable change of form from last year, SEDRU has had two victories following each other in the S.A. cup competition.

Victory no 1 came against Frontier in a match played at Lavender Valley on May 7. The score was 4 - 0 and SEDRU played some exciting rugby.

The lone try of the match was scored by Marywaters High School wing, SAMUEL MARTHINUS. Even more heartening was the large crowd, which was the largest in three years according to SEDRU officials. There was good combination between scrumhalf, M. RHAWANA, and flyhalf, DAVID WESSELS.

Victory no 2 came in the away match against VERU at Alice. Some said the referee was biased, but despite that SEDRU won 4 - 3.



The SEDRU pack laid the foundations of victory with a power-packed performance. The talented back line of SEDRU was stifled with some blatant late tackles.

On June 25 SEDRU travel to Uitenhage who had already beaten Eastern Province. At the moment SEDRU and Eastern Province have the same number of points. So the match against Uitenhage is vital for SEDRU, if it is to move against Eastern Province and Uitenhage.

One of the reasons for the vast improvement in non-racial rugby has been the part played by the referee's association which is working effectively. One should applaud the sterling work of the referee's association:
E. WILLIAMS chairperson
L. TAKE vice-chairperson
P. DININISO secretary

Malunga ne-GRANA

I Grahamstown Netball Association iyazama ukubambelela nangona inani lamaqela ayo lihlile. Ekuqaleni konyaka iqale ngamaqeli ayi-14, kodwa ngoku ayi-8, ngala alandelayo:

Early Birds, Fraser Chiefs, Phoenix Crusaders, United Royals, Golden Stars, Young Tigers, Kunye Le Newton City.

Okwangoku ayikazimanyi na Board kodwa ke ekuhambeni kwexesha ijonge yona ukuba ibe yi Board apho ke iyakuthi izimanye ne South African Netball Union.

Kungoku nji izama ukunyusa ingxowa yayo ukwenzela ikwazi ukuzenzela amalungelo ayo. Isebenzisana kakhulu ne GRASA njenzoko amaqela la evela kumaqela e Soccer e GRASA.

Umgangatho womdlala unyanyuka kanzanokuba ibikhe yadlala namaqela lase Uitenhage apho yawaswantsulisa kanobom.

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DELMAS TREASON TRIAL 1985 - 1989

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