

W68

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THE EYE



Join and support
The Eye

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10 000 in all!

They came on foot, by buses, cars and trains. They came in all sizes — young and old.

They came from different organisations, unions, schools, churches, youth, women and students groups. And they came from different areas. They came from Krugersdorp, Springs, Bonaal, Tembisa, Vaal, Pretoria and Johannesburg — 10 000 in all.

They were responding to the United Democratic Front's call. The UDF had organised a big rally at Jabulani amphitheatre. The place was filled to capacity.

They listened to Bishop Tutu saying: "The Nobel Peace Prize belongs to you Mama, who is selling vegetables at street corners, so as to give your children education."

"It belongs to you in the hospital. You who are only able to see your family once a year for two weeks."

"It belongs to you, all the peace loving South Africans."

And they sat and quietly listened to a message from a man most of them have never seen. A man who went to jail before some of them were even born.

A man whose name they make songs about — Nelson Mandela.

And they sang and chanted songs about the UDF, about Nelson Mandela and about our suffering. They sang about our hopes, about our anger. They sang about our struggle.

And at the end of the day they went back to organise more members. To speak to more people about the UDF. About Mandela, Sisulu and others.

To speak about our struggle for a better life. And they went back to ask more people to join their struggle.



10 000 people at the UDF rally at Jabulani.

6125
6125

30th anniversary

Thirty years ago a call was made to South Africans to state their demands. On June 1955, 3 000 delegates met at Kliptown. They discussed the demands from millions of South Africans and put them together in the Freedom Charter.

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"We don't pay"

Just like last year, the townships are burning — because of rent and service charge increases.

In Crossroads the people refuse to move to Khayalitsha, about 40 km from Cape Town. More than 20 people have already died since the beginning of February.

In Seesoville, Kroonstad in the Orange Free State, four councillors have resigned after the residents put pressure on them to do so.

In Atteridgeville, a resident asked a protest meeting: "How can the councillors increase rents when most of us have lost our jobs? When train and bus fares have gone up? When food and other basic necessities have gone up? How can they really do that?"

She was speaking at the meeting organised by the Atteridgeville-Saulsville Residents' Organisation (Asro). Close to 7 000 people attended the four

meetings in the area. Residents agreed not to pay the increased rents.

In Katlehong councillors were stoned by residents when they tried to address a public meeting about rent and service charge increases.

About 6 000 residents rejected the increases in a meeting at the local stadium. Police came to the aid of councillors by firing tearsmoke.

On the 17th of February the Katlehong Action Committee called a meeting to discuss the rent increases. 2 000 people came to the Methodist Church. They found that the meeting was banned.

The people marched through the streets, protesting. Two women were shot dead by police and another was wounded.

In many townships the cry is heard: "We don't have money. We won't pay the increases."

61670

The rent struggle goes on in the townships

Ateridgeville and Saulsville residents are not going to pay rents until the rents' increases are dropped.

This decision was taken at the last two meetings organised by Ateridgeville-Saulsville Residents' (ASRO).

About 6 000 residents in these meetings agreed to boycott the rent as from 1st March 1985.

The residents' decision came shortly after the local town council announced an R2,40 rent increase as from March this year.

This was a second attempt by the town council to increase rent. Last year the council was forced by the residents to suspend the increase. Residents had said they were not consulted.

This month the residents were angered by the decision of the council to increase the rent again.

The residents rejected the council's decision to hold a number of ward meetings to explain the rent issue. They agreed to boycott such meetings. Instead they called upon

the "puppet mayor", Enoch Sibanyoni, to call a big meeting of all residents at the Super Stadium.

In this big meeting they will explain as to why they want to claim authority not based on the will of the people.

Other residents' demands are:

- the scrapping of the lodgers fees
- the building of more houses
- the reduction of rents.



Thousands of people attended Asro's anti-high rent meeting.

Thousands back Soreia



Part of the crowd at Soshanguve residents' meeting.

More than 6 000 people packed the Soshanguve Community Hall in February, as protest to the possibility of the Black Local Authority and the incorporation of Soshanguve into "Bophutsanyana".

The meeting which was convened by both the Soshanguve Residents' Association (Soreia) and the branch of the Interdenominational African Ministers' Association of South Africa (Idamasa), saw a cross-section of the community who came to mark their protest against the possibility of the introduction of the community councillors.

In his annual report the chairman of Soreia, Rev Hlalethwa, highlighted the problems that Soreia had

faced and that the people's support had helped a great deal to strengthen the Association.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, was invited to come and talk about the Black Local Authorities and the 99-year leasehold. She explained to the residents about their uncertain residential rights and highlighted the fact that these people living in Soshanguve were not entitled to section 10 rights because they were not living in what is known as a 'prescribed area' and that Soshanguve was called a 'trust land'.

Sheena Duncan further said: "The local authorities like the basistants leaders cannot dismantle apartheid, but will only

serve to ensure its continuity."

She further explained the implications of the 99-year leasehold and stressed that the Administration has to change and that it will offer people with security more than rights.

The meeting was marked by poetry reading and shouts of "amandla".

In a report-back the spokesperson of Soreia said that a delegation went to see Patco management and asked them to prepare a fresh proposal to the government on the return of buses to the township.

Lawyers acting on behalf of the residents are also handling the case.

Parents take up students' issues

About 2 000 residents of Mamelodi packed the YMCA hall in Mamelodi East. They came to discuss the future of their children at school.

The meeting was called by a parents ad hoc committee which was formed a month ago.

Speaker after speaker condemned the system of Bantu Education and the Town Councils who continue to operate against the will of the people.

In his speech the publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front (UDF),

Terror Lekota, condemned the government for not accepting responsibility for the situation now in the country, but shifting the blame to organisations like the UDF.

"When we ask, with what are our people paying all these increases, because they are the lowest paid, they say the UDF is instigating people to riot."

He also condemned the town council for taking over something they knew they could not maintain.

"They knew that they have nowhere to get the money to run these bodies. So they drain us to get the money they need by increasing rents."

"These people are there to take orders from the government to the people, and not the demands from people to the government."

At the end, a permanent parents committee was elected and charged with duties of taking up the students' grievances.



Mamelodi Parents Association's meeting.

The National Parents Committee has won an important victory.

In their meeting with the Department of Training (DET) it was agreed that the prefect system will not be forced on

students.

The meeting was held in Pretoria in February. The Prefect system was a major cause of last year's student boycotts.

In the meeting with DET it was agreed that

students will be allowed to form their own Student Representative Council's (SRC).

The National Parents Committee was formed last year in December in Soweto. It was formed by

delegates from civic organisations and parents committees from all over the country.

The task facing the committee is to improve relations between parents, students and teachers.

Victory for students

2270
22670

Organisations in 1985

62835

Mamelodi

We recognise that this is the year of the Youth Internationally as declared by the United Nations. We appeal and urge all the youth in Mamelodi and throughout the country to participate actively in the progressive youth organisations.

We encourage the youth to increase their efforts to prepare for the coming campaigns like the Freedom Charter and the Education Charter.

The aims of these campaigns are to organise, mobilise and educate the youth to understand their role in the community. And to take their rightful place in the struggle.

All these efforts shall strengthen our unity and make the International Year of the Youth a success. Forward to the Year of the Youth. The struggle continues! Amandla!

Youth

Organisation

Sayo

1985 has been declared the International Year of the Youth. This means 1985 is our year. Now during this year our presence must be felt. Our refusal to be ruled against our will must be made clear.

As it was said before, we must be ungovernable, unruly and we must make the state machinery inactive.

The youths must now show their will to be liberated. This can be shown by identifying themselves with the progressive organisations, and taking courageous mass united action against oppression.

Since we know the oppressor is going to answer us with violence, let this violence not intimidate or deter us from taking the necessary action for the cause of freedom.

We must now move forward together, no one must be left behind. We must educate each other, show each other the way. We must not leave others saying they are disco lovers, hippies, pantsola.

They are what they are because of today's social order. It is in fact our task to educate them and show them the necessity to overthrow this government. This is our year.



Atteridgeville-Saulsville

We of the Atteridgeville-Saulsville Residents Organisation (Asro) wishes to thank the Atteridgeville-Saulsville community for their support for the past year.

Without this support Asro will not be as strong as it is now. We hope more people will see the good work of Asro and join the organisation.

In 1985, we are already faced with the rent increase. This increase comes at the time when things are bad for the working people.

Everything is up. Yet our wages remain the same. However, we hope that even in these bad times the will and determination of our people will overcome.

Let us now join hands like never before and fight for rents we can afford. Let us continue with the struggle for houses, security and comfort. Let us continue to fight for South Africa where the people will govern.

Residents Organisation

Soshanguve Residents Association (Sorea)

From its beginning, the Soshanguve Residents' Organisation (Sorea), and Idamasa have always addressed themselves to the issues which bother our people.

These include among others, the present and future legal status of Soshanguve, the rent in-

crease, bad roads, electricity accounts, recreational facilities and the shortage of houses.

We now take this opportunity to thank those of you who have supported our work, especially during the past 15 months. We want to thank workers' churches, men, women and the youth for observ-

ing the Black Christmas. Black Christmas has hopefully helped our people to save more money for their families and children.

In 1985, only the workers, youth, women and churches of Soshanguve can decide whether or not this year will bring us closer to or further away from liberation, happiness

and prosperity. We appeal to our youth to take up the issues connected with the International Youth Year. These are Participation, Development and Peace. We call upon our women workers to join Sorea and Idamasa and to participate in its programme of action.

61620

THE EYE



The campaigns of last year have advanced our struggle in the country. The new year is bringing new challenges for us.

We must increase the pace of our struggle. We must take up more campaigns. We must never relax.

In addition to the campaigns, we must increase the political education of our people. Our people must be very clear about where our struggle is going.

1985 is the year of the youth. Let's have more participation from the youth on matters affecting our communities.

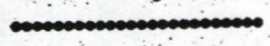
Let's have more clarity of issues. And let us inspire the youth with well-thought programmes and campaigns.

From the mass mobilisation and organisation of last year we must have mass education.

From the lessons of last year we must emerge with advanced, well-thought and carefully planned programmes.

1985 is also the 30th year of the Freedom Charter. Throughout the 30 years of the Charter, it has served as an organising and mobilising document.

It had brought more people in the struggle for change. It has made many more start questioning our society.



When Nelson Mandela rejected the release offer from President P.W. Botha, he said amongst other things that the government must renounce violence. And the government must dismantle apartheid.

He said P.W. Botha must prove that he is not like the earlier presidents. He must show that he is a man of peace.

Hardly a month after Mandela's answer over 70 people are raided by police. 15 are detained. Close to 30 people are killed in the townships and over 200 are injured.

Why? Because the people refuse to pay high rents. They refuse to move to an area which is very far from their work.

The actions against the United Democratic Front and its affiliates are a continuation of last year's attacks. It has been feared that the UDF and some of its affiliates might be banned.

As one of the leaders said: "Soon we will be accused of furthering the aims of the UDF."



O.K. workers win victories

The unity of workers at OK Bazaars in Pretoria has brought them victories.

About 500 workers at the Van der Walt Street branch of OK went on strike on Friday, 8th February. They went on strike demanding the dismissal of five white workers who had replaced 15 other retrenched workers. The

strike lasted for seven hours.

On Monday, the 11th February, workers threatened to go on strike again. Management was forced to dismiss the new workers.

At the same time about 200 workers went on strike at the OK Gezina and Andries Street branches. The strikes took place on the 11th February.

Workers downed tools in protest against unfair retrenchment and the increase of food prices at the company.

The power of the workers made the company fire the personnel officer of the Gezina branch because he was responsible for the strike.

And in Valhalla, workers went on strike on the 12th February 1985 because of the racist retrenchment policy of the company. Black workers are retrenched and replaced by white workers.

All the workers are members of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Cca-wu).

Workers protect each other

An injury to one worker at one Siemens factory is an injury to all workers at all Siemens factories.

Members of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) at Siemens have realised that the company's disciplinary and grievance procedures do not protect them - now they have decided to protect themselves.

On the 12th February 1985 more than 1500 workers staged a work stoppage because two of their members were fired. The plants which were involved in the stoppage are Walsley, Kooxepoort, Inande and Roslyn.

The workers were fired because they fought at the plant. But workers say the two were dismissed because they belong to Mawu.

"There have always been fights here, but management have ignored them. Just because the two workers who fought each other this time are members of Mawu, they are dismissed," a Mawu member told The Eye.

According to this worker, last year two members of Mawu fought each other at work and were dismissed.

A few months later a Mr Blackie hit one worker on the hand with a hammer. The worker's hand is not working properly until this day.

The matter was reported to the police. And according to the worker, management persuaded the injured worker to cancel the case. They promised him to investigate the matter.

After he had dropped the case, nothing was done. "The case wasn't investigated - because the attacker is white. There is discrimination here," said the Mawu member.

The injured worker was never compensated. Later a non-Mawu member hit another worker with a fist. But no action was taken.

A Mawu shop steward said: "Now when the two Mawu members fought, management wants to dismiss them. Not that we encourage our members to be involved in fights. That is bad."

"But our point is that if people who fight at the factory are fired, they should all be fired regardless of their skin colour and their union's membership."

Another Mawu spokesperson said that management apparently pleaded with the workers to return to work because "they were afraid we were going to boycott a meeting with a Mr Turak, who is the company's top executive from Germany."

The two workers were taken back. And some advice from a fellow union member: stop fighting each other and unite against your problems.

10 000 dead, 100 000 left homeless — but the war goes on

The war in Namibia does not seem to be nearing an end. From 1966 until today 10 000 people have died in the war.

100 000 people have left the country because of the war. Those who remain live under harsh restrictions and daily terror.

Yet the people's will against South African occupation is stronger than ever.

South Africa invaded Namibia and took it from Germany during the first world war. Since then, apartheid laws have been practised against the people of that country.

The United Nations have tried to get South Africa out of Namibia. It has failed.

Today the people look up to South West African People's Organisation

(Swapo) for freedom. Swapo enjoys the support of the majority of the people of Namibia.

Swapo's support has helped it to continue with its war for 18 years against a force with far superior war technology — and ten times its size.

Even pro-South African people agree about Swapo's support as one said: "Swapo is the people, the people you see around you".

We heard the sound of the aircraft and ...

"First we heard the sound of aircraft and then we saw the soldiers. They bayoneted many of the women and children and took men and Swapo people as prisoners.

"We heard that some prisoners were taken up in a South African helicopter and pushed out.

"We were captured with more than 200 other Swapo guerrillas and taken to a military camp in Ovamboland. We were kept there for three months.

"Nearly all that time we were kept hanging from the wall, sometimes by our feet and sometimes by our hands. They used plastic sacks on our heads and electric shocks between our legs. Even when we told the truth, we were tortured ..."

Six years later, Jannic recalls the event without pain. He was one of 75 Swapo members recently released from Mariental prison in Namibia.

He had been imprisoned with his comrades for six years — without trial. When they were released in October last year, the South African government said they had been amongst hundreds of Swapo members arrested during a raid on the Cassinga refugee and training camp in southern Angola.

Between 800 and 1 000 Namibians were killed during the raid and 131 taken



Sam Nujoma, the president of Swapo.

prisoner. But Jannic and his five comrades told a representative of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) that they had never been in Cassinga.

They said they had been captured at a camp called Vietnam in southern Angola.

Thirty-six of the 75 released last year are now suing the South African Minister of Defence, Magnus Malan and the Administrator-General of Namibia, Dr Willie van Nickerk, for detention without trial and alleged torture in prison.

Jannic had joined Swapo three months before the SADF raid. He

had been working as a labourer in Windhoek. He was paid between R15 and R20 a month, sometimes less. He was bitter. He decided to join Swapo and fight so that South Africa would leave his country and take apartheid with it.

He did not know much about Swapo. He just knew they were fighting in

the north against South African soldiers. They wanted Namibians to be free to rule themselves the way they choose, he said.

His comrades had never met before they joined Swapo, but they all told the same story. All six were young Christian men, between 20 and 30 years of age.

Individually, they had

headed north and at the Angolan border handed themselves over as Swapo recruits. Jannic was the first to arrive at Vietnam, to begin training as a guerrilla.

"The guerrillas have to be tough," said Jannic. "The weather is terrible, always very hot. But they believe in their struggle. They are strong people."

But then came the raid. Like Cassinga, the Vietnam camp was mostly refugees from Ovamboland, but was described by the South African authorities as a Swapo camp.

Like Cassinga it was flattened — hundreds were killed or taken prisoner.

For Jannic and his com-

rades, the next six years were spent in prison without trial — sleeping in tents, hard labour and rotten food.

Their interrogators tried to "re-educate" them — allowing them to read only South African propaganda (*Parasit*, the SADF magazine) and tried to force them to renounce Swapo.

But the six said they never gave in. "We were Swapo and will always be Swapo," they said.

And now, after being released from six years in prison, the men still do not feel free.

They will continue in their struggle, they said, to release their fellow Namibians from that other large prison without walls ...

Namibia — the sun shall rise

Namibians see their struggle as one with that of South Africans. They reason that their victory will come because of their efforts and the struggle waged in South Africa.

"It's only when South Africans themselves start to feel and express the pain we feel, that things will start to happen.

"When South Africa can no longer afford the economic pressure of this war. When South African soldiers begin to rebel or when dissatisfaction with apartheid grows to breaking point so that the South Africans cannot be fighting on two fronts — only then can we hope for peace," said a Namibian Bishop.

Namibians don't believe that South Africa is willing to leave their country.

"How can they (South Africans) say

they are going to leave Namibia when every week we see more and more homes going up for soldiers at the bases. And when their presence is more noticeable than before?" said a teacher in the Ovambo area.

"And now they are calling up all Namibians to fight against their brothers. How can independence be at hand in that case?"

South Africa has now introduced a new style of warfare. The army is trying to give itself a 'good guy' image.

They are trying to win the hearts and minds of the people. A church worker described it:

"They tried to force us to accept them through the gun — that did not work. Now they are trying the soft approach and that is not going to work either.

The soldiers are now working in hospitals, clinics and even villages in big numbers. Part of their role is to make friends with the local people.

They are also becoming more involved in schools as teachers.

But it appears even the soldiers themselves are not sure whether that will work:

"You can't expect to be their friends, go and drink with them during the day and shoot them at night," said one soldier at the Oshakati military base in Ovamboland.

One church leader said the new strategy was the final desperate measure of a loser:

"It came too late!" he said. "For years the soldiers have been seen as killers, not as protectors. It's not an image you can change."

SOCIETY THAT NEEDS TO BE CURED BY OUR UNITY



Critically ill children at the Alexandra clinic.

Three out of four die of hunger

In April 1983 Professor Allie Moon, of the University of Natal, said that South Africa's death toll from malnutrition was 30 000 people a year.

This means three people out of four die of malnutrition every hour. The majority of these victims are children.

He appealed to the government to take preventative measures. His appeal fell on deaf ears.

Today the figure could be higher. Many people have lost their jobs — and the cost of living has gone up.

Malnutrition is common in South Africa. In Durban 43 per cent of black children admitted to King Edward VII Hospital for any reason are found to suffer from malnutrition.

For every 1 000 live births in the African community in Pretoria, 53,33 die before they reach the age of one.

For whites in the same area the figure is 10,06 deaths per 1 000 live births.

More than 150 delegates from different organisations in the Transvaal called on the participation of health workers in the struggle for change in South Africa.

This was at the meeting called by the Health Workers' Association (HWA). It was held on the 13th January 1985 at the Funda Centre in Soweto.

The meeting called on doctors, nurses, porters and all health workers to join organisations working for a better future in South Africa.

They were urged to join the struggle against forced removals, pass laws, bad education, detentions and beatings.

They were further urged to join the Health Workers' Association.

The meeting noted that the government is using health to further its policy of apartheid.

Money is allocated differently to hospitals serving various population groups. Just like in education, more money is given to health facilities for whites than for blacks.

The struggle for improved health facilities is part of the struggle for equal distribution of wealth.

It is the same struggle for just, democratic and non-racial South Africa.

In these pages we share with you some of the ideas about health raised at the meeting.

Separate but equal — a lie

The government and its supporters always speak about 'separate but equal' facilities for all the people of South Africa.

This, as we know, is nothing but a big lie. This lie is shown by the figures in the money spent on health.

From the facts and figures, it is clear that the 'health' for the majority in this country is a story of suffering, illnesses and diseases.

PATIENTS CHARTER

- the right to proper and enough medical care for all, irrespective of race, class, sex or religion;
- the right to privacy, consultations, case discussion, proper examination and treatment;
- the right to have all communications and records dealing with one's illness;
- the right to complain about treatment; to have the complaint investigated and to get information as to the outcome of the investigation;
- the right to have access to all facilities appropriate to one's illness;
- the right to participate in decisions regarding one's medical care;
- the right to information of any hospital rules applicable to one as a patient.

Child with bun

While blacks suffer from illnesses related to poverty and hunger, whites suffer from illnesses related to too much wealth.

For the 1983-1984 financial year, R1,33 billion was voted for the Department of Health and Welfare. The figure represents 1,78 per cent of the Gross National Product (GNP).

This is very low compared with other countries. The spending on

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Organise around health

There is an urgent need to organise around health. All organisations should include health in their programmes of action.

In many townships rubbish is left uncollected for weeks at street corners.

Small children often play at these rubbish heaps. Some eat rotten food picked up amongst the rubbish. They are poisoned and become very sick.

Others are injured by broken glass and other sharp objects.

The rubbish also pollutes the area with germs. The places attract flies and our health is always in danger.

Many of the roofs of our homes are leaking. The walls have cracks.

Some streets are dusty, which means we always breathe in dust.

Others are rocky, making us sprain our ankles now and then.

The hospital fees are up. Yet the conditions at the hospitals are very bad. Most of our hospitals are overcrowded and don't have enough doctors.

And some health workers make things more difficult with their hostile attitudes. This has made many people refuse to go to hospitals when they are ill.

In the factories the conditions are also bad. Workers get injured because of uncovered machines.

Some workers work with dangerous chemicals. They get infections of the lungs as well as other illnesses.

These conditions are a challenge to all the organisations in the country. They are a challenge to all those who work for a better future in South Africa.

We need to take up these issues, organise and educate our people around them. We need to resist, challenge and fight these unhealthy conditions in our communities and workplaces.

We need to educate ourselves about the illnesses from these conditions, how to avoid them and how to fight them.

And we need to organise more health workers into organisations such as Health Workers' Association.

suffering from TB and Marasmus

and at Elms Hospital



times higher than allocated to Health. billion. money allocated to health facilities for went has also not tion and money to a vames. ant out of the total allocated to the a vames.



Mothers with their children at the clinic.

Few enjoy high standard of health

Like inferior education, health services have been shaped by the apartheid state.

Whilst a few enjoy a high standard of health services, the majority have never enjoyed a satisfactory standard of health.

The new constitution will not improve this position. It will only make it worse.

South Africa has the most fragmented health service in the world. There are ten bantustans, each with its own department of health.

And there are health services provided to those who live in the other 87 per cent of South Africa — outside bantustans.

These health services are divided into state health,

provincial services and the local authorities.

The state health is responsible for prevention of diseases, family planning, mental health and environmental services.

The provincial services are responsible for curative services, like provision of hospitals, out-patient and ambulance services.

And the local authorities

deal with preventative, promotive and environmental services like rubbish collection, water supply, health inspectors, child and mother care, clinics and others.

But in many areas these services are almost not available. Thus many people are suffering from diseases brought about by unhealthy environment.

The health services are further divided with segregated services for Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Africans.

This often leads to confusion as to responsibility, competition between different levels of resources, bad co-ordination and duplication of services.

Because of the bad health care system, services provided are not enough to meet the health needs of the people.

Now the government has introduced a way of coping with the problem. They have developed a policy that communities and individuals must see to their own health needs.

Recently hospitals and clinic fees have gone up. At times it is more expensive for people to be treated in hospitals than by private doctors.

The increase in hospital and clinic fees is a further burden on the working people. It came at the time when people are losing their jobs and the basic foodstuffs are very expensive.

There is a big difference between the money used for black hospitals and for white hospitals in the country.

In 1982 the cost per patient per day in Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto was R39,81. Yet for Johannesburg Hospital, serving whites, it was R118,75 per patient per day.

HF Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria, also for whites, was R113,00 per patient per day.

While the bed occupancy rate of white hospitals in 1982 was 59 per cent, that of blacks was 95,2 per cent.

In Baragwanath, Kala-

long in Pretoria and many other hospitals for blacks in the country, many patients are forced to sleep on the floor because of overcrowding.

The inequalities of wealth between blacks and whites is reflected in the infant mortality rate and the child mortality rate.

Infant mortality rate means the number of deaths of infants up to an age of one, per 1 000 births in a year.

It is a very useful indication of the health condition of infants and the

whole population. It also shows conditions under which people live.

Child mortality rate means the number of deaths at ages one to four years in a given year per 1 000 children.

Child mortality rate reflects the main factors affecting the health of a child such as nutrition, sanitation, childhood diseases and accidents.

The infant mortality rate for whites ranges from 6,5 to 22,7 for every 1 000

Inequalities

born infants. The rate for blacks ranges from 34,6 (urban areas) to 282 (rural areas) per 1 000.

The rate for whites falls within the range of most developed countries. But the rate for blacks falls closest to the range of the poor countries in the world.

The child mortality rate for blacks is 15,6 per 1 000 and that for whites is 1,1 per 1 000.

In some rural areas five out of every ten children die before they reach the age of five.

We need to file our work to make it easy to get documents

WHAT IS FILING?

Filing means keeping information (papers, letters, addresses, etc.) in a safe place. We file information by arranging it in order so that we can find it quickly. When we learn to file we learn:

- how to decide where to put information,
- into which file to put a paper,
- in which file to look to find a paper,
- where to find an address.

WHY DO WE NEED TO FILE?

We file because:

- we don't want to lose documents;
- we want to keep documents clean and tidy;
- we want to be able to find documents quickly and easily.

Filing helps us to be able to be efficient in our organisations.

WHAT SHOULD WE FILE?

We should file all documents that our organisation receives. We should file letters, notices, reports and any useful information.

We should file copies of all documents we send out. Documents such as letters, minutes, notices and agendas, as well as newsletters.

We should also file documents that have to do with the money side of our organisation — bills, invoices, receipts and bank statements.

And we should file documents about our members.

FILING EQUIPMENT

There are many types of filing equipment that you can use. We are going to look at the simplest and

cheapest type of equipment that you can use even if you don't have an office.

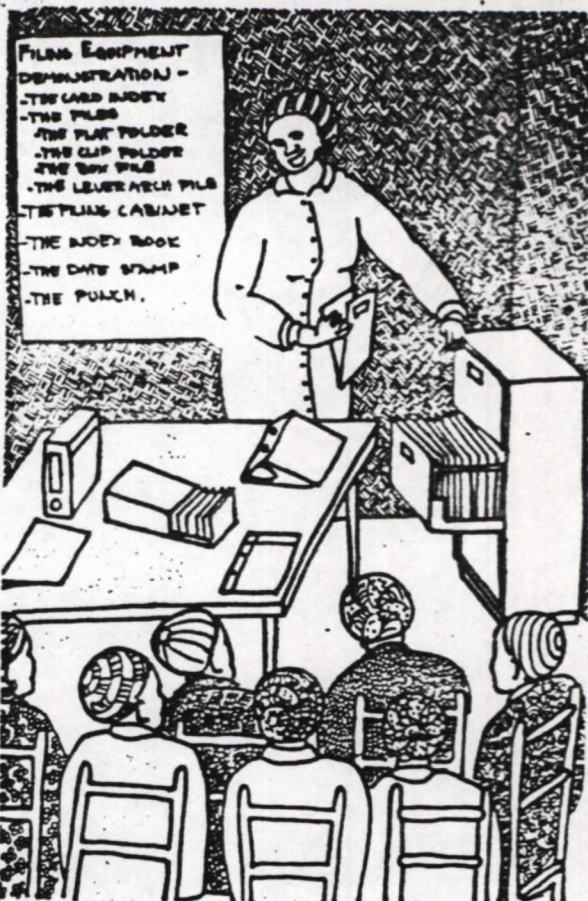
The card index
A card index is used to store cards (e.g. membership cards).

We can make our own card index by using a box like a shoe box. The card is put upright into the index in alphabetical order.

Here is an example of a card index you can buy. It is a box with a drawer and it is made of metal. This can be a protection if there is a fire.

You can also buy card-board card indexes at shops like the CNA.

The cards in the card index must have useful information. Here is a membership card that an organisation uses:



Here are the different types of files

There are many types of files.

The flat folder is used for documents which we want to use very often. It can be used to keep documents in a filing cabinet.

The clip folder holds paper more firmly. It is like a flat folder with a clip inside. We can buy clips separately and punch holes in the paper with a punch.

The box file can hold many documents. We can use a box file to store thick documents and even books.

Box files can be stored standing upright on shelves.

The lever arch file is another type of large file. It can be used to store letters and documents.

Documents can be read without taking them out. Lever arch files can also be stored upright on shelves.

We need to punch holes in documents before we put them in the lever arch file.

The Filing Cabinet
A filing cabinet is a steel cabinet with drawers in which we store flat files. The files are put into the drawers upright.

Inside the drawers there are metal bars from which we hang suspension files. The suspension files hang down from the cradle. ('Suspension' means 'hanging down'.)

The suspension files always stay in the filing



A clip folder

The Human Awareness Programme has produced four books on 'How organisations work'. These books are very important for our organisations. They deal with Basic structures, Internal communication, Filing systems and Simple bookkeeping. In the past we have published some points about Basic structures and Internal communication.

In this issue we take some points on the filing systems.

cabinet but the flat folders can be taken out of the suspension files when we need them.

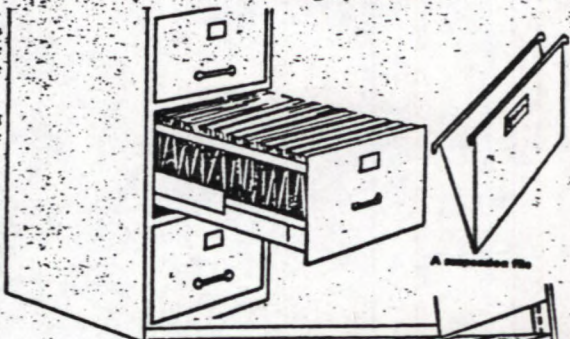
When we start a filing system we need to decide how we are going to file.

For example, if we get a letter from Ms Mofokeng about membership fees, do we file it under Mofokeng (name) or membership (subject)?

If we have membership cards, do we file them under the branch to which the member belongs (by area) or the member's name?

If we have many areas in our organisation, do we file by area (e.g. Northern Cape, Southern Transvaal, etc.) or by date?

Each organisation will need to decide how they want to file.



A suspension file

Filing by name

When we file by name, we use the alphabetical filing rules. We file by the name of the person or by the name of the organisation.

In the filing cabinet or in the lever arch file, we can put guide cards.

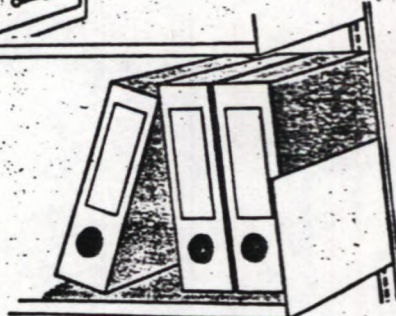
These cards have a tab on them with a letter of the alphabet written on the tab. The guide cards make it easy to know where to put files and to find them.

When we file by name, we file under the name of a person or an organisation.

If the document is from an organisation, then we file it under the name of the organisation.

Letters to and from a person are always filed together.

In the next issues we will deal with filing by subject and filing by area.



Filing cards for heavy files.

The year of the campaigns

1984 was the year of the campaigns. It was the year in which political organisation continued on a large scale.

And it was a year which continued to separate those who actively work for change from those who just shout about it.

Working for change means organis-

Million Signature Campaign made us stronger

One of the most important campaigns of 1984 was the million signature campaign (MSC). The MSC was organised by the United Democratic Front (UDF).

The purpose of the MSC was to firstly show our rejection of the new constitutional moves.

Secondly, it was to organise and educate ourselves about the problems facing us.

And lastly, it was to organise more people into our organisations — thus strengthening them.

The MSC was not a petition. It was not going to be presented to any government official. It was an instrument used to organise our people.

From the outset it was made clear that the idea was not just to get a signature. It was to educate and make people join our local student, youth, women's, labour and civic bodies.

Volunteers were briefed before going into an area to campaign. We were briefed about the problems affecting the area.

We were also briefed about local organisations. How to use the MSC to strengthen organisations and how people can join the organisations.

The MSC also helped volunteers in many other ways. It increased our commitment to the struggle for change.

ing. It means mobilising. And it means educating.

Programmes have to be carefully worked out. We have to know whether the programme is going to help us mobilise, organise or educate.

Often the programme serves only one of the three objectives. At times it serves two or even all of them.

It increased our experience in house-to-house and person-to-person campaigns.

When campaigning we always had to explain about our struggle — where we come from, where we are and where we are going.

We have to explain about the role our local organisations play in the struggle for change. How these organisations fit in the National Democratic struggle.

We had to explain about the role of the UDF in our march to freedom. About the need for unity in action.

Not all the areas and organisations in the UDF took up the campaign as they should have.

But those areas and organisations which took the campaign fully, did not regret.

Organisations which took the campaign grew in numbers. Their members gained more experience in organising.

The campaign also helped more people to know and support the UDF. This is very important because the support for the UDF is the support for the struggle for change.

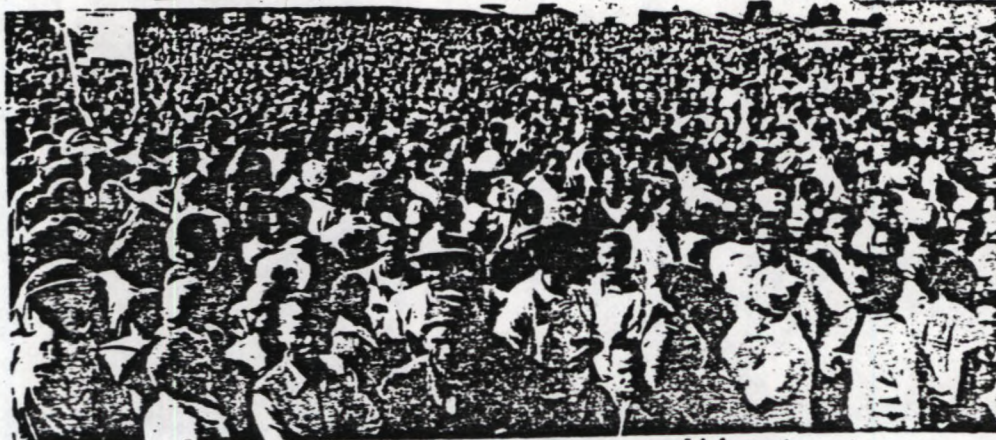
Campaigns are very important to us as we saw last year. They help to strengthen organisations. They show that we can win demands by organised struggle.

Campaigns are a means of educating our people and bringing them into our struggle.



With Million Signature Campaign more people joined our organisations.

Puppet shows out!



Flashback: Vaal people refuse to pay high rent.

Within a year of its establishment, the Black Local Authorities faced a massive attack by the people in many parts of the country.

By the end of December 1984 more than 30 town councillors had resigned from their posts. This was because of the pressure from the residents.

Most civic and youth organisations made the scrapping of the town council system part of their programmes.

The town councillors were urged to resign because they are helping

apartheid to work. They are seen as local representatives of apartheid.

And when the anger of the people erupts, they are the first to suffer.

In some areas the boycott of the councillors' businesses was also taken up.

Most of the councillors who resigned are from the Vaal Triangle townships, Ratanda in the East Rand, Tembisa and Mankweng in the Northern Transvaal. In Ratanda and Ma-

shongwe all the councillors resigned their seats after pressure from the residents and local organisations.

In the Vaal Triangle most of the councillors resigned during the anti-high rent riots in September. Others resigned later.

The campaign against town councillors was taken up together with the rent struggles.

The rent struggle has many lessons for us. Two methods were generally used to fight high rents.

Some residents' organisations have used legal pressure to force town councillors to drop or suspend rent increases.

Other organisations have marched and demonstrated for rents to go down. There are others who used the two methods.

The campaign against high rent made more people join civic organisations.

They started to see that the power and strength of residents is in unity, action and organisation.

Many people took part in the rent struggles by being involved in house-to-house visits and in mass protests.

Almost all the organisations which campaigned against high rents and town councils are members of the UDF.

The campaign against the town councils and high rents is going to continue

this year. What we need is to be strong and be prepared to struggle more than ever before.

Cosas just grows

In most parts of the country, the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), has called on students to go back to school but to continue the struggle for a better education.

Other branches have called for the continuation of the boycotts because of the hostile attitude of the school authorities.

The struggle for a better education follows the high level of organisation against inferior education last year.

Cosas grew very much last year. Many students joined the organisation. More branches were formed, particularly in the Transvaal.

Parents also started to take interest in the educational matters. Parents committees have been formed in many areas.

In Mamelodi, Tembisa, KwaThema, Daveyton, Soweto, Cape and some areas of Natal, the committees were formed.

The working relations between students and parents improved. Parents started to see and understand the problems faced by their children.

(1980)

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Solidarity action planned against Continental China

Solidarity strike will be launched throughout the factories of Pretoria if the 650 workers fired by the Continental China are not reinstated.

The agreement was reached at a joint meeting of community organisations and trade unions.

After the Continental China management fired workers and refused to negotiate with their union, the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), the union rallied community organisations and unions in Pretoria to pressure management to reinstate the workers.

Already two joint meetings of organisations and unions based in Pretoria had taken place.

In these meetings it was agreed that a campaign should be launched to highlight the plight of workers at Continental China.

The campaign will also serve to discourage those looking for job, not to go to Continental China in solidarity with the fired workers.

Again, it was agreed that the organisations and union will petition the Federale Volksbegeleging, which is the mother body to Continental China, to reinstate the workers.

If the Federale refuses to do so, there will be a solidarity strike throughout the Pretoria factories.

After a meeting between Saawu and the Federale

Volksbegeleging, the management at Continental China agreed to hold talks with Saawu.

In the recent talks with Saawu the Continental China management maintained their stand that they could only re-employ 320 workers, and their wage starting with a lower rate than before.

Saawu rejected this and maintained their stand that management must reinstate all the fired workers unconditionally.

The branch secretary of Saawu, Mr J. Masebola, said: "As to what will happen next, will be left in the hands of our members and other organisations in Pretoria."



More are losing their jobs now.

"I feel I was unfairly dismissed"

As retrenchment hits hundreds of workers early this year, it didn't leave Mr David Letswalo untouched.

Mr Letswalo, father of three and ex-employee of Geryle and Hofstad in Rosilyn, was retrenched in December 1984.

Mr Letswalo was an assistant representative with the company for the past four years. In November 1984, three assistant representatives were told that their services were going to be terminated.

Later during that month, he was told that they would transfer him to another department as a result of his outstanding service with the company.

However, in December he was retrenched and given only R155. Mr Letswalo's two children are at school and his wife is unemployed.

Asked to comment about his dismissal, he said: "I feel I was unfairly dismissed. I have done so much for the company.

"For the past year I have been sleeping out because of work and that was not even paid for. We didn't get any allowance for accommodation while we slept out.

"I have so much to pay for, my house rent, schooling of my children and house accounts. My children must wear and eat and yet there is no money.

What will I do now that I am out of a job?"



"It is going to be hard for my family"

Mrs Anna Mithombeni's six months old baby caused her to lose her job.

Mrs Mithombeni, a member of the South African Allied Workers Union and an ex-employee at Juicy Lucy, lost her job after coming from maternity leave.

On the 1st August 1984 Mrs Mithombeni went for maternity leave and on the 4th of the same month, she had a baby.

Her employers told her to report for duties in November, but she could not do so because she couldn't get someone to look after the baby.

On the 8th January 1985, Mrs Mithombeni went to her employers and they only told her that her services were terminated.

The management had de-



Poor economy is bad news for workers.

ecided to employ someone else.

Mrs Mithombeni is a mother of five of which two are at school. Her husband's earnings cannot maintain the family.

Asked to comment about her lost job, she said: "I think this is unfair because I was only given

R103,00 which I don't even have at the moment.

"I was highly expectant when I left for maternity leave. Only three days after my stay at home did I go to the hospital. My family will starve and it is going to be very hard for my husband to maintain us now."

Closure hit workers hard

Hundreds of workers lost their jobs when the Speed and Susan Bag Construction Company was closed down last year.

Mr Thomas Tsatsi is one of the workers who lost his job as a result of the closing down of the company last

year in May.

When Mr Tsatsi left the job he received nothing from his ex-employers except his weekly wages.

He hasn't as yet received the following:

- UIF card;
- Stamp book;

- Leave pay;
 - Pension fund money.
- "It is almost nine months since I left my job and it is very hard to live and make ends meet. Things are so expensive and I don't know how I am going to cope in the next month," he said.

Participation, development, peace

Sporting activity is featuring as an issue around which the youth organisations are rallying the youth.

The youth movement has a membership with different backgrounds, interests and aspirations. So it finds itself in a position where it has to draw together all these people and unite them.

The immediate problem is that the youth movement does not have immediate issues around which to rally these people.

For example, if it were a trade union they would immediately rally workers under wages. A student body would immediately rally students under the demand for a SRC.

Now, the youth movement has to look around to find under what they can rally the youth.

The immediate answer here, seems to be taking what would be of interest

to the youth. But the youth have got various different interests.

Now, the duty of the youth movement is to bring young people with the same interests together. The aim is to develop those interests into a political issue.

For instance, when a particular group of youth are interested in dancing, we organise them around that. Not only to dance, but also to discuss dancing.

We discuss where dance originates, why we dance, how does dance make us better people? So we develop dancing into a political issue.

If we find a particular group interested in swimming, we organise them around swimming. Not only to swim, but to discuss swimming.

Why do we not have swimming pools at our homes. Why only one or

two or no swimming pools in our township.

Who should be providing the pools. So we develop swimming into a political issue.

Our aim is to make the youth understand that whatever they are engaged in is politics. And that there is a need for them to come together to discuss and decide their own politics.

Many youth organisations have done this through cultural activities, organising swimming sessions with young people, organising sporting activities and many other things that are of interest to the youth.

Youth organisations in the Transvaal seem to be attracted to the idea of sports activities. Maybe because many young people love sports. And sports further makes them meet with other youth organisations.



Youth groups around the area of Tzaneen came together to organise a youth camp. It was a whole day of food, drinks, music and discussions. This picture shows us some of the serious moments of the day.



A light moment during the youth camp

Mayo organise youth around games

Question: For how long has your sports committee been established?

Answer: Our sports committee has been established since January 1984.

Question: How many sporting activities have you organised locally?

Answer: So far we organised two soccer matches with two local clubs and a day of indoor games.

Question: How many sporting activities have you organised with other organisations?

Answer: We played with Saulsville-Atteridgeville Youth Organisation (SAYO) on two different occasions and on one occasion with Alexandra Youth Congress.

Question: Do you have enough sporting facilities and equipment?

Answer: We have no facilities and no sporting equipment. When we practice we rely on equipment owned by individuals. When we play

against other clubs or organisations we use their equipment.

Question: What games do you participate in?

Answer: We would like to participate in as many games as the youth would like, but presently we are involved in Soccer, Netball, Volley Ball and indoor games.

Question: How does the youth respond in your area?

Answer: Good. In all practices we see new faces coming. Each time we play against a club or organisation we get more support.

Question: Does the youth come for the love of sport or for the love of the organisation?

Answer: Most come for the love of sport. But as time goes we let them see the importance of the organisation, and they turn to love the organisation too.

Question: Why did your organisation decide on a sports committee?

Answer: We realised that the youth

are interested in sports. To organise them we had to pick on what they like so that they can come to our organisation.

Question: How do the sporting activities help you organise the youth?

Answer: To the political youth it is very difficult to start with raw political issues.

So we use sport to let them have interest in our organisation and have interest in how we see things. From there we develop with them to issues that affect us.

Question: Have the sporting activities helped your organisation to grow?

Answer: These activities helped in increasing membership. They also helped to make communication easier because we meet almost every day at practices.

Question: Has this so far helped to politicise the youth?

Answer: Yes. We always make time available to discuss issues affecting us as the youth after playing games or after practice.

DEDICATED TO THE YOUTH

We are in the hands of the future
And the future is in our hands.
We are the Peoples' leaders
And society healers
Of tomorrow.
We are the future
We are the youth.

Forward we march.
To life's brightness
We know before us.
Our path is uphill and dark.
In these our times of troubles
We are the youth
We are the future
We shall overcome!

In war-like fashion
We march forward.
With our rifles held ready
And bayonets stuck forth
To knock life out of
Imperialism
Racism
And all anti-democratic forces.

Forward we move!
We are the future
We are the youth!
Phambili siyeyi!

By MORAKAE SEAKHOA

NELSON MANDELA

Mandela's response to President P.W. Botha's offer made in Parliament

On Friday my mother and our attorney saw my father at Pollsmoor Prison to obtain his answer to Botha's offer of conditional release.

The prison authorities attempted to stop this statement being made, but he would have none of this and made it clear that he would make the statement to you, the people.

Strangers like Bethell from England and Professor Dash from the United States have in recent weeks been authorised by Pretoria to see my father without restriction yet Pretoria cannot allow you, the people, to hear what he has to say directly. He should be here himself to tell you what he thinks of this statement by Botha. He is not allowed to do so. My mother, who also heard his words, is also not allowed to speak to you today.

My father and his comrades at Pollsmoor Prison send their greetings to you, the freedom-loving people of this, our tragic land, in the full confidence that you will carry on the struggle for freedom.

He, with his comrades at Pollsmoor Prison, send their very warmest greetings to Bishop Tutu. Bishop Tutu has made it clear to the world that the Nobel Peace Prize belongs to you, who are the people. We salute him.

My father and his comrades at Pollsmoor Prison are grateful to the United Democratic Front who, without hesitation, made this venue available to them so that they could speak to you today.

My father and his comrades wish to make this statement to you, the people, first. They are clear that they are accountable to you and to you alone. And that you should hear their views directly and not through others.

My father speaks not only for himself and for his comrades at Pollsmoor Prison but he hopes he also speaks for all those in jail for their opposition to apartheid, for

those who suffer under apartheid, for all those who are opponents of apartheid and for all those who are oppressed and exploited.

Throughout our struggle there have been puppets who have claimed to speak for you. They have made this claim, both here and abroad. They are of no consequence. My father and his colleagues will not be like them.

My father says I am a member of the African National Congress. I have always been a member of the African National Congress and I will remain a member of the African National Congress until the day I die. Oliver Tambo is much more than a brother to me. He is my greatest friend and comrade for nearly fifty years. If there is any one amongst you who cherishes my freedom, Oliver Tambo cherishes it more and I know that he would give his life to see me free. There is no difference between his views and mine.

My father says I am surprised at the conditions that the Government wants to impose on me. I am not a violent man. My colleagues and I wrote in 1952 to Malan asking for a round-table conference to find a solution to the problems of our country, but that was ignored.

When Strijdom was in power, we made the same offer. Again it was ignored.

When Verwoerd was in power we asked for a National Convention for all the people in South Africa to decide on their future. This too, was in vain.

It was only then when all other forms of resistance were no longer open to us that we turned to armed struggle.

Let Botha show that he is different to Malan, Strijdom and Verwoerd.

Let him renounce violence.
Let him say that he will dismantle apartheid.

Let him unban the peoples organisation, the African National Congress.

Let him free all who have been imprisoned, banished or exiled for their opposition to apartheid.

Let him guarantee free political activity so that the people may decide who will govern them.

I cherish my own freedom dearly but I care even more for your freedom. Too many have died since I went to prison. Too many have suffered for the love of freedom. I owe it to their widows, to their orphans, to their mothers and to their fathers who have grieved and wept for them. Not only I have suffered during these long lonely wasted years. I am not less life-loving than you are. But I cannot sell my birthright nor am I prepared to sell the birthright of the people to be free. I am in prison as the representative of the people and of your organisation the African National Congress which was banned. What freedom am I being offered whilst the organisation of the people remains banned. What freedom am I being offered when I may be arrested on a pass offence. What freedom am I being offered to live my life as a family with my dear wife who remains in banishment in Brandfort. What freedom am I being offered when I must ask for permission to live in an urban area. What freedom am I being offered when I need a stamp in my pass to seek work. What freedom am I being offered when my very South African citizenship is not respected.

Only free men can negotiate. Prisoners cannot enter into contracts. Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, when freed, never gave any undertaking, nor was he called upon to do so. My father says I cannot and will not give any undertaking at a time when I and you, the people, are not free. Your freedom and mine cannot be separated. I will return.

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