

W79

GRAHAMSTOWN ON FIRE.

More than 200 000 students boycotted lessons throughout South Africa. They are boycotting against separate education (Bantu Education) which does not permit the SRC (the mouthpiece of the students) and schools that do not cater for students' aspirations from an educational point of view.

These desires are a necessity for students. The Grahamstown students also decided to boycott lessons. This decision was taken in a student meeting called by COSAS (the Organisation fighting for students' rights). They decided that they would not sit for the end of the year examinations, until a reply is received about their aspirations.

On the first day of October the students from Ntsika, Nombulelo and Nyaluza walked out of classes striking for a SRC.

On the second day of October, the students decided to meet at Nombulelo ~~to discuss about their boycott.~~

*TO DISCUSS WAYS OF CONDUCTING
THE BOYCOTT ORDERLY*
(Turn to page 2):

While the students from Nyaluza and Ntsika were going to Nombulelo, they were attacked by the State Police, without the Police warning the students to disperse. The Police hit the students, shot them and shot teargas at them.

Many students were hurt, some arrested. The following day some 3 000 students met at Ntsika to discuss the boycott. They were joined by five primary schools. While they were seated the Police surrounded the school yard, and without warning they shot teargas. Many students were injured as they ran away, jumping the fences. The Police went into nearby houses taking out students and arresting them. Some students who were not partaking in the boycott were arrested and charged with public violence. A ten year old child was arrested and charged with Public Violence. The Government had to close the schools. This was to assure that students did not meet. The confrontation of students by Police carried on. COSAS saw this action as a way of stopping the students from demanding their rights.

Without the Police persecution, there were other groups trying to divide the students saying they represent students, trying to disturb COSAS. COSAS appeals to the parents and the Community in general for assistance, to unite with it in the struggle for a free South Africa; non-racial where the people shall govern.

Ilizwi LaseRhini

5c

Grahamstown Voice

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iRhini emlilweni

Ngaphezulu kwama 200 000 abafundi bagwayimbe izifundo kulo lorke eli loMzantsi Afrika. Bagwayimba kuba bekhaba imfundo yocalu-calulo (Bantu Education) engayivumeliyo iSRC (umlomo wabafundi) kunye nezikolo ezingenazo iimfundo zabafundi ngokwasemfundweni. Ezi mfundo zimfundo ezinyanzelekileyo ukuba abafundi bazifumane njengabafundi.

Abafundi baseRhini bagqibe kwelokuba nabo mabazigwayimbe izifundo. Esi siqibo sithathwe kumhlangano wabafundi.

ububizwe yiCosas (umbutho olwela iimfundo zabafundi). Bagqibe kwelokuba abasayi kuzihlalela iimviwo zokuphela komnyaka de iimfundo zabo zibe ziphendulekile. Ngomhla wokuqala ku-October abafundi baseNtsika, Nombulelo neNyaluza baphumile emagumbini okufundela begwayimbela iSRC.

Ngomhla wesibini ku-October abafundi bagqibe kwelokuba mabadibane eNombulelo ukuya kuxoxa ngendlela enokuthi ugwayimbo lwabo luhambe ngocwangco.

●Tyila kwelesi 2

Inside: GRACA p3 COSAS p6 Pensions p5

Res "M" 79"

IGRACA IYATHETHA

GRACA SPEAKS

The rejection of Blacks of this Country and the bringing in of so-called Coloureds and Indians to Parliament worked like the touching of an injury on the Grahamstown students.

The students boycotted classes for some time showing their opposition to the Government's new Constitution - the Government of force and oppression - and also made use of the opportunity to voice other grievances which have been worrying them like the introduction of a SRC. These are genuine grievances, things that are sought by any intelligent person, which things are caused by the absence of a student watchdog.

The students should have this Organisation, the SRC. To students the prefects are voiceless, submissive representatives of those in authority. They are like the Rhini Council to the Rhini people who represent the oppressor to the people.

Incidentally these "red stomachs" are in fact oppressors who were rejected outright by the people of Grahamstown during the elections. Even though they said "never" they went in into those Puppet Councils which came about with rent increases, the selection of tenants, dog tax and all other forms of oppression. The Government sent in the Police and did all sorts of wrong things. ~~The Government blame all kinds of agitators, unnecessary, because the people know what they want, and it is not necessary to decide what the people want. They should get what they want.~~

THIS GOVERNMENT PUTS THE BLAME ON
RADICALS AND UNRULY ELEMENTS, THAT
IS THE USUAL MISTAKE THEY ALWAYS
MAKE. INSTEAD OF LOOKING AT THE
CAUSE OF THE UNREST, TIME IS
WASTED LOOKING FOR INVESTIGATORS +
INCELS. PEOPLE KNOW WHAT THEY WANT
AND THERE IS NO NEED FOR OTHERS TO
THINK FOR THEM ON WHAT THEIR NEEDS ARE. PEOPLE DEMANDS

iGRACA iyatetha

Ukukhatyelwa kude kwaba manyama beli nokusondezwa kwabo kuthiwa ngaBebala nama-Ndiya kwindlu yowiso-mithetho (Parliament) kwathi kwasebenza njenga kuthu-nakala kwesilonda kubafundi balapha eRhini. Abafundi bavuka indulumbane balubona luyimfuneko ukwayo lwama-gumbi okufundela okwethutyana bebho-kodela nokubonisa inkcaso yabo yalo mgaqo-siseko mtsha walo Rhulumente wengcinezelo nendlovu. Balibona eli iithubalokuphalazanezinye izinto ebezi-soloko zikrekretha imiphfumlo yabo ekukho phakathi kwazo ezi ezityhulu; ukumiselwa kwamabhunga abafundi (SRC's). Zonke esi zizikalazo ezine-mbadlo nomhluzi ezinokukhalazelwa nangubani na obhadlileyo nezibangwa kukungabikho kombutho oza kuthi ube libhaku (wathdog) labafundi ezikolweni kuba uza kuphalaza izikalazo zabo kwabo basemagunyeni - mbutho lowo oyi-SRC.

KUBAFUNDI ii "prefects" ngoohamlomo bemithothovela engumlomo wabase magunyeni kubafundi. Zifana nje neRhini Council kubantu balapha eRhini, yona imela abacinezeli kuluntu.

Kaloku aba siswana sibomvana ngababhe-xeshi benqwelo yengcinezelo abangeva "hayi" kuba nangona uluntu lwaseRhini lwabakhaba ngawo omane mhla kwakuvotwa bathi unotshe bangena baphelela kulo nomgogwana wengcinezelo uze nokunyuswa kwerente, ukukhutshwa kwabantu ezindlwini ukubhatalwa kwentiawulo yezinja nabo bonke ubuvilikitshane bengcinezelo. Urhulumente uthe waphendula ngobundlongo ndlongo wathumela amapolisa wenza yorke into engalunganga.

Unobangela Yintoni Ngokwalo Rhulumente? Lo rhulumente isityholo usibeka koo "gqadambekwemi" no "funzeweni" okanye abaqhanqalazi". Yimpazamo athe gqolo ukuyenza ke leyo. Endaweni yokuqwala-sela okungunobangela wobugushu - gushu uye achithe exesha efunana nabaphembeleli okanye abaphixinisi. Abantu bayayazi into abayifunayo akukho mfuneko yakucingelwa ngabanye abantu ngabakufuneyo. Abantu bafanele ukuba bakunikwe abakufunayo.

iRhini emlilweni

● Ukususela kweloku 1

Ngexa abafundi baseNyaluza neNtsika besiya kwintlanganiso eNombulelo bahlaselwa ngamapolisa ombuso kaphathiwe. Ngaphandle kokuba amapolisa abacebise abafundi ukuba mabachithakale, amapolisa ababetha abafundi, abadubula, abafaka nesintywisizi (teargas). Abafundi abaninzi benzakala abanye babanjwa.

Ngosuku olulandelayo abafundi abangama 3000 bahlangana eNtsika ukuzo kuxoxa ngomba wogwayimbo. Kwaye kwangenelela abafundi be-primary ezintlanu. Balile besahleli njalo amapolisa aye arhangqa iyard yesikolo. Ngaphandle kwengcebiso yokuba mabachithakale agalela isintywisizi. Abafundi abaninzi benzakala xa babazama ukubaleka betsiba iingcingo. Amapolisa aye angana kwimizi ekufuphi ekhupha abafundi ebabamba. Abanye abafundi babengathathi nxaxheba kugwayimbo babanjwa batyholelwa ukuduba-duba intlalo. Umntwana ona-10yrs wabanjwa watyholelwa ukuduba-duba intlalo.

URhulumente waqonda ukuba makazivale



COSAS meets to discuss the boycott

izikolo. Le nto yayixela ukuba abafundi abanakuphinde badibane ukungcungcuthekiswa kwabafundi ngamapolisa kwaqhubeka. ICosas yayibona le nto njengo mzamo wokunqanda abafundi bangafuni iimfuno zabo ezinyanzekileyo.

Ngaphandle kwentshutshiso zamapolisa akhona namanye amaqela azama ukohlulahlula abafundi. Bathi bangabameli babafundi kodwa ke bazama ukuthirtela iimfuno zeCosas. ICosas icela abazali noluntu jikelele ukuba bancedisane, bamanyane nayo edabini layo lokulwela uMzantsi Afrika okhululekileyo ongakhethe-bala, apho kuzakulawula abantu.



GRACA: a year of struggle

Graca is now one year old. Ilizwi spoke to Mr Billy Ndwabisa, chairperson of Graca, about why Graca was formed, the problems it has had and the gains it has made over the past year.

Ilizwi: Why was Graca formed?

Graca: People in Grahamstown face many problems like high rents, bad housing conditions, poor transport and overcrowded classrooms. Graca was formed to take up these issues.

Ilizwi: What is the role of Graca?

Graca: Graca voices the demands of the people. We demand rents that the people can afford. We demand better houses and improved transport. We provide an alternative to dummy bodies like the community council. Graca, like all other community organisations, is a community school. It tries to educate people and to solve problems where this is possible.

Ilizwi: Graca is now almost a year old. What have been the gains that you have made since you started?

Graca: This is an interesting question. Earlier I said that Graca is a community school. A great deal of progress has been made in this respect. Through our public meetings, house-to-house visits, and Ilizwi we have made the people aware that it is Apartheid that is the cause of high rents and lack of houses. The community councils, the Ciskei and Transkei bantustans are all part of the Apartheid problem. It divides people where we are trying to unite them.

Ilizwi: What have been the problems?

Graca: Graca has faced many problems. First, there were the smear pamphlets which accused Graca of being in the hands of the youth. They said no gains could come from such an organisation. Another problem is that the Community Council is always refusing to let us use the halls for our meetings. These problems have made it more difficult for Graca to communicate with the people.

Ilizwi: How is Graca structured?

Graca: We have three sub-committees. One in Joza, one in Tanti, and one in Fingo. These sub-committees report to the Executive Committee which consists of ten people. Only the Joza sub-committee is strong. They have not been working well in Tanti and Fingo. We urge the people to join and make these committees strong.

Ilizwi: What is Graca's relationship with the UDF?

Graca: We worked closely with the UDF around the Million Signature Campaign. We give the UDF our full support because Graca and the UDF have a common enemy - all organisations like the Apartheid parliaments, the dummy town councils and the bantustans like the Ciskei. Graca and the UDF have a common purpose to organise people to struggle for a non-racial, united, democratic South Africa.

POLICE BRUTALITY

The Government, instead of replying to the grievances of the students, decided to sjambok and teargas the unarmed students, who also had not invited outsiders.

While we were surprised by this action, we read in the Newspapers that the Minister of Police says the Army should get into the township because the work is too much for the Police, it is a job for the Army.

What followed was dissatisfaction by the township people due to being unnecessarily beaten up by Police. These are some of the things we experience. Some of them stay with us in the township, the Black ones. They demonstrate the power which will get finished the day we are liberated.

It is clear that in the townships the Government is treating us like fowls that are kept in a fowl-run. We walk around with a light over our heads. They know very well that our conditions force us to fight for our freedom. The idea of the light that is accompanied by Police, is to see whatever we do.

Now tell me reader, is that a Country that is being governed by ~~uninitiated~~ boys?

Ububhovu-bhovu bamapolisa



Urhulumente wegqudu endaweni yokuphe-ndula izikhalazo zabafundi usuke wafaka izabhokhwe nezintywisizi kubafundi aba ngenazixhobo kwaye bengazange bathi ba cela umngeni ngaphandle nje kwezikhala zo abazibekileyo. Uthe umntu esajonge leyo kwavakala emaphepheni ukuba umpathiswa wamapolisa uthi amajoni makangene ezilokishini kuba umsebenzi awungangamapolisa. Koko ufanele umkhosi wona ngokwawo.

Okuthe kwalandela lurkwantyo noku ngomwabi kwabantu apha elokishini ngenxa yala mapolisa abetha abantu abangenzangamnto. Zizinto ezi othi nokuhamba oku

ubone ukuba ziyaqhangasa ziyanywantsuza kukho nezimnyama ezihlala nathi, ziqhayisa ngamandla aza kuphela ngenye imini mhla sakhululeka. Apha elokishini kuya caca ukuba urhulumente usenza iirukhu ezisehokweni Sihamba nje nje kujinga isibane phezu kobuchopho. Kuyacaca ukuba bayazi ngokumhlope ukuba esikuyo imeko iyasinyanzela ukuba silwele irukhululeko. Injongo yesibane esikhatshwa ziinqwelo zamapolisa kukuqinisekisa ukuba kujongwe norhwece esimenzayo.

Khawundixelele ke mfundi ukuba lingakho na ilizwe eliphethwe ziingqutsuba zeentsaduba zamakhwerkwe omtshotsho?



KHANGELA iITEARGAS ZAMAPOLISA



Bayenzakala abendodla eCawa

Eli phepha lakhe lapapasha impatho-
mbi yabandodli eCawa. Ndaweni
yokuba abantu base Cawa bayiseke
ingxelo leyo basuka balithuka
eli phepha.

ucalu-calulo

Kukho umkhwa endiwufundileyo apha eCawa:
abantu balapha banalento kuthiwa yi-
Apartheid kakhulu; kunjalo izakubenza-
kalisa. Phulaphula. Ngenxa yokuba eli-
phepha liphuma eRhini bathi balithuka
abantu bePapco neCommunity Council
besithi liyaxoka. Batsho besithi abantu
mabangalithengi. Isimanga ke sesi.
Akukho namnye kwaba bantu okhe wathetha
into eyakha umntu - ukususela kwiPapco
ukuya kwi Community Council - kodwa
abandodli bona bayenzakala.

Bandodli phakamani

Iyahluhwa imali yaba bantu kula ofisi
ye Development Board. Phulaphula kakuhle
Phaya itafile zimbini phakathi; kukho
le yokwamkela, kubekho le yokuhlawula
ngenkani nokuba umntu yena ebejonge
ukulungisa amanye amatyala akhe. Kule
idlulileyo indodla kuye kongezeleka
itafile yesithathu yakwa Elliot - uno-
venkile. Abantu babuye belila ezikrakra
bevuthulula izandla. Iphi iPapco, iphi
iCommunity Council? Kanti yona iVoice
isahleli kwaye isalwa ilwela aba ban-
dodli. Bandodli base Cawa phakamani
nizithethelele kobu bundlathiya ni-
phethwe bona, sokuze banithethelele
onodyasana kuba le mali yenu ithathwa
phaya ihlawula la kansile yabo. Nabo

bamkela ngale mali ithathwa kuni phaya.
Kuyacaca ke ukuba noomyana nabazukulwana
benu abazimisela kunithethelela
(andibathuki xa ndisitsho, ndithetha
inyani) ngokuthula nangentho nezenzo
zabo bancedisa izembe. Ndithetha kamn-
andi ke kuba nam ndingunyana wenu.
Kukho umzekelo omhle wabantu abalawuliwa
ngabacinezeli babo. INosga ngumbutho
omhle osebenzela abazali kwiingxaki
zabo kwanemizamo. Kodwa kukho abantu
abafana neeCouncillors ezithile no Mr
P Mzizi abathe gqolo ngokuthetha kakubi
ngeNosga, beyinyelisa befuna ukuyileqisa
ngamapolisa ithiwe nangabantu. Wakhe

Nantsi iNosga

Waliya wena igqwirha lixelela umntu
elimbulalayo ukuba maka yeke ixhwele
lakhe? Umsebenzi wegqwirha mnye qha-
KUKUBULALA - kunjalo libulala kakuhle
xa likwazi nokuxelela amakhoba alo into
amakayenze

La mama ungafundanga

Kukho ke la mama ungafundanga ulixhoba
leetitshala ezikhohlakeleyo - iNosga
imele lo mama nokuba ubani uyibiza njani
na. uPrincipal wakwaNomzamo uthe waxelela
abantwana bethu ukuba izembe libekiwe
konkhulu nakomncinci. Watsho esithi kukho
abazali abalixhumi elinambini ababhalele
iDepartment bebeka yena izoro ezilikhulu
elinanye. Wahambisa esithi bathi maka-
gxothwe. Kodwa yena wabaxelela abantwana
ukuba sokuze agxothwe ngamaqaba aphantela
ekitchen, achola amaphepha, asebenza
ngeepeki. Yabona ke unyanisile singama-
qaba, kodwa yena wamkela ngathi

COSAS says: St

COSAS (Congress of South African Students) aims to build a spirit of trust and unity between students of Grahamstown. It is bringing together people to fight Bantu Education which divides students and teaches them to hate each other.

Students at Nombulelo, Ntsika and Nyaluza don't have enough textbooks or teachers. The classrooms are overcrowded. There is too much corporal punishment. Female students are abused by teachers. We in COSAS want to stand together as students to fight all these problems.

BANNINGS

After the banning of student organisation in October 1977, there was very little activity. But students soon began to realise the need for an organisation to represent them, and in 1979 COSAS was formed. It began taking up problems facing students at school. It began fighting against inferior Bantu Education. Now COSAS has more than 70 branches at schools throughout the country. COSAS is also affiliated to the UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT.



COSAS was formed in Grahamstown in October last year by a small group of students. This group began discussing the problems at school with other students. More and more students saw that COSAS could bring them together to fight for a non-racial and democratic education. Now COSAS has an executive and different committees which give students responsibility and a place to get involved. There is an education committee, a publications committee and many others.

COSAS is deeply involved in the Education Charter Campaign with AZASO (Azanian

GYM: building for t

Since its formation in February this year, the Grahamstown Youth Movement (GYM) has been organising and educating the youth in the 'coloured' township.

Ilizwi spoke to GYM's Publicity Secretary, Mr James Bowles on the development of this organisation.

Ilizwi: What has GYM been doing since its formation?

James: We have been busy with a lot of things recently, for instance our Anti-election campaign before the dummy elections in August. We ran a very successful campaign. We also had an education programme during the September school vacation.

Ilizwi: What did GYM concentrate on once the election was over?

James: GYM went on as normal. We still held meetings once a week. But I think our greatest achievement has been the acquisition of a building in Froude St which we are now renting.

Ilizwi: That's interesting. Now that you have a building, what does GYM intend to do with it?

James: GYM has already established a resource centre. But we still have a long way to go. We also plan to start an Advice Bureau in the near future.

Ilizwi: What is the purpose of the resource centre?

Students unite!

Students Organisation) and NUSAS (National Union of South African Students). COSAS and these two organisations are finding out the grievances and demands of students throughout South Africa.

CHARTER

Students need SRC's at school. They need better facilities and more teachers. They want a free and equal education. COSAS, AZASO and NUSAS will bring these demands together into a single document that will show what kind of education system South African students want. COSAS of Grahamstown has set up an Education Charter Committee to plan and co-ordinate this campaign.

By getting involved in COSAS students can learn to become tomorrow's leaders of the people. COSAS says forward to free, compulsory and dynamic education for all.



COSAS victory

More than 800 parents and students gathered together on October 14 at Nombulelo High School to discuss the school boycott.

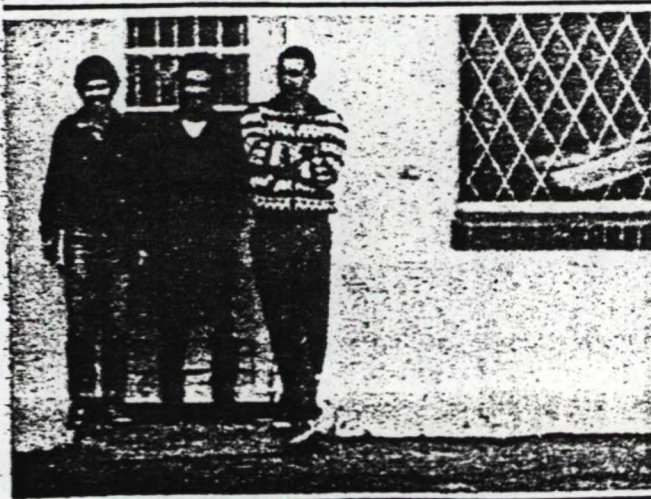
COSAS speakers explained the boycott in Grahamstown. They repeated the demands which caused them to start boycotting - an end to bad school facilities, corporal punishment and underqualified teachers.

COSAS said that a Parents Committee should be set up to negotiate with the DET on behalf of the students. COSAS said they would stay away from school until their demands are met. They asked the Parents Committee to examine the government's SRC proposals and put forward the students demands.

The Committee members are: Mr D Sandi, Mr B Ndwebisa, Mrs N Tsewu, Mr P Zondani, Mr S Ngeju, Mr Mkhontwana, Mr Dwane, Mrs Nzuzo, Mr Moya and Mr Lolwane.

Parents and students left the meeting in a spirit of greater understanding. They committed themselves to work together to win the students demands for a free, dynamic education for all.

The future



GYM members stand outside their new offices.

James: The purpose of the resource centre is to provide the youth with reading and study facilities.

Ilizwi: What do you mean by an Advice Bureau?

James: The 'coloured' township faces a lot of problems, you know. People have to face these problems on their own. GYM feels that it has a role to play in trying to help solve these problems.

Ilizwi: What sort of advice does GYM plan to offer?

James: We intend to advise the community mainly on issues such as hire-purchase, unemployment and rental.

The Voice

We have all seen and felt the recent crisis in Grahamstown. Students have been boycotting school. People are angry about bad conditions and low wages. But the people of Grahamstown are not alone. This crisis is taking place all over South Africa. Everywhere people are rejecting the government's "new deal". This "new deal" has not given people rents they can afford. It has not ended Bantu Education. The "new deal" has brought confusion, pain and suffering. Now is a time for careful thinking and careful listening.

* We need to hear what students are saying. What are their grievances and problems? How can students and parents solve these problems together? The children are our future. We need to unite to protect this future. It is good to see COSAS, AZASO and NUSAS taking up the Education Charter Campaign. These organisations are uniting people to find out what kind of education system South African students really want.

* We need to help each other to understand why the government responds to the people's problems with teargas and guns. The government is afraid of the power that the people have to change the way of life in South Africa. Strong and democratic organisations can bring people together to challenge apartheid.

ILIZWI remembers the long history of the struggle in South Africa. We know that many people have died and that many more will die. We must be careful not to let false promises by the government stop us in the struggle for freedom. The government has used divide-and-rule policies to break down our organised strength. We need to stand together in unity - an injury to one is an injury to all!

Reject Repression

" AFTER THE TRAGIC HAPPENINGS OF THE 70's - THE BANNING OF OUR ORGANISATIONS AND SO MANY OF THOSE WHO STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE; THE MERCILESS KILLING OF OUR CHILDREN ON THE STREETS OF THE NATION; THEY EXPECTED SURRENDER. INSTEAD HERE WE ARE STRUGGLING FOR OUR HUMAN DIGNITY AND FOR THE FUTURE OF OUR CHILDREN - WE SHALL NEVER GIVE UP!" (REV BOESAK)

OCTOBER THE 19TH:

- * The day we remember the bannings of many organisations, newspapers and leaders in 1977.
- * The day we remember those who have died in detention, who are held in detention such as the UDF leaders and those who are banned.
- * The day we remember the students who are struggling for equal, non-racial education.
- * The day we remember those who are struggling for rents they can afford.
- * The day we remember the people's organisations uniting the people of South Africa for a better future.



ILIZWI calls on the people to reject the government's bannings and detentions. ILIZWI calls on the people to reject the Security laws which terrorise the people of South Africa. ILIZWI calls for the release of all political prisoners.

Non-racialism

When people speak of non-racial organisation and non-racialism it is sometimes difficult to understand what they mean. Ilizwe hears these words like democracy and non-racialism and sees the importance of trying to explain their meaning. In the last issue of Ilizwe we spoke about democracy. Now we would like to talk about non-racialism.

Apartheid means that black and white people are forced to live in different places and under different conditions because of the colour of their skins. Black people have to go to schools under Bantu education. They have to live in shacks in the townships. They can only work in places the government says they can work.

It is easier for our organisations to organise in the places where we are. That is why GRACA organises in the African townships and GYM organises in the "coloured" areas. The people that GRACA organises have different problems to the people that GYM organises.



It is not because our organisations believe in Apartheid that they organise separately. It is because Apartheid has divided our people that we have to work among divided people to try and bring them together again. We are working against Apartheid. We are working towards non-racialism.

Non-racialism is not black people organising against white people. There are many white people who are oppressors but there are also many black people like Sebe and Zondani who are oppressors. Non-racialism means all people who are against Apartheid standing together and working against the oppressors. It means working for a South Africa where the colour of people's skins does not make any difference as to where or how they can live or work.



At the same time as we work for a non-racial South Africa, we must be sure that we destroy the governments propaganda. The ideas that we hear on radio and in the newspapers, like "separate but equal development" and "multi-racialism" are part of this propaganda. These ideas are a new kind of apartheid. The government knows that it can never stop the resistance to racial oppression. The whole world has rejected apartheid. So now it tells us that we must live and work separately, but that things are getting better. More houses, better jobs, more schools. But these things will never wipe away racial oppression. Only in a united struggle of all organisations against apartheid will we reach a united South Africa.

When we look at the United Democratic Front, we see non-racialism in practice. The UDF brings together different organisations which are opposed to all forms of racial oppression. The struggle in South Africa has a long history of non-racialism. The Congress of the people in 1955 brought together many different groups to draw up a charter for the future of the country.

Non-racialism is part of the struggle for national liberation - freedom from racial oppression and exploitation of person by person. To build a new South Africa, we must unite to smash the prison of apartheid, and this means that we must practice non-racialism.

The people of Glenmore speak with one voice

'We will not move'

"If the trucks come again as at Klipfontein and just try to load our belongings and take them to Peddie, we will just go through the bridge right up to Grahamstown. And we'll squat on the road. Even if there are police."

This is what a Glenmore resident said. He is one of the people who was moved by the Government in 1979 from Klipfontein to Glenmore. Now the government is telling the 3 000 people of Glenmore that they must move again. Ciskei wants their land to grow crops on.

He also said, "The government must see that we must have a place to work, some jobs in Glenmore. Not just to take us from here and dump us again."

When people were brought from Klipfontein and Coega five years ago, they were promised many things. They were promised jobs, schools and proper houses. But people are still struggling to survive in the dusty place called Glenmore. The government has been forced to give them rations for five years because the people have no way of getting money to buy food.

In June the government announced that the people of Glenmore must go to Peddie. The residents committee called a public meeting to find out how the residents felt about being moved again. All the people of Glenmore spoke with one voice -

"We do not want to go to Peddie - there are no jobs there for us. Why must we be moved again?"

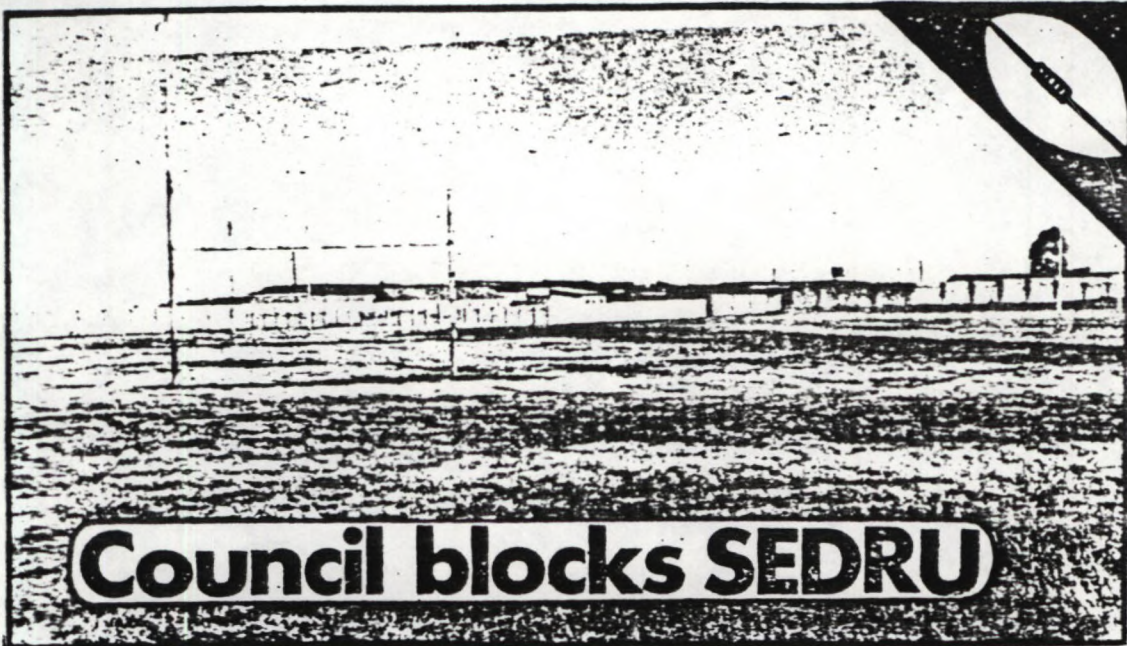
Since that first meeting in July, there has been another meeting where the people said the same things. Now the committee is calling the people together every month to report back to them and hear what they say.

Up to now, the government has not asked the people what they think. This is the way the government works. The government will decide what to do without asking the people



"We do not want to go to Peddie - there are no jobs for us. Why must we be moved again?"

Ilizwi calls on the Ciskei and South African governments to hear the people of Glenmore. Listen to their demands and their problems.



Council blocks SEDRU

The government has been trying to frustrate the efforts of the South Eastern Districts Rugby Union (SEDRU) to organise rugby clubs on a non-racial basis this year. ILIZWI found out this week.

According to SEDRU's acting President, Mr Robert Mopp, "the East Cape Development Board (previously the East Cape Administration Board) and the Rhini Town Council has been instrumental in this move".

"The Rhini Town Council manages all the sportsfields for the ECDB. That includes SEDRU's famous headquarters, the J.D. Dhlepu stadium", Mr Mopp said.

When Ilizwi spoke to the Union's former President, Mr Gerry Accom, earlier this year, he said that the Rhini Town Council

wanted SEDRU to put down R100 as a deposit before they could use the field at the beginning of the rugby season year.

"An additional R45 was required of SEDRU for each days use of the field."

"How can we pay that kind of money when SEDRU sometimes cannot even raise R20 at the gates at big matches?" Mr Accom said.

"SEDRU just cannot afford this kind of money."

Ilizwi asked Mr Accom what the response of sportspeople was?

He said that sportspersons have resisted these repressive measures by moving to play at Lavender Valley.

SACOS speaks out

SACOS (South African Council on Sport) President Frank van der Horst recently paid a flying visit to Grahamstown.

His visit was part of the Grahamstown Youth Movement's (GYM) school vacation programme

Mr van der Horst spoke about the implications of the "new deal" and about SACOS sports policy. He said that the government would step up its efforts

to divide SACOS and win over its popular support.

"Sportspeople should not allow themselves to be forced or bribed into taking part in multi-racial sport just because of the benefits they will enjoy" Mr van der Horst told ILIZWI

"They should stand firm and united in the struggle against inequalities in sport and in broader society"



New Town City who played against United Royals on Sunday 14 October

Attackers and Birds fly high

XI Attackers are leading the race for the African Eagle Shield and their forwards have been wearing their best kicking boots to win the trophy. In only five games Attackers have scored 33 goals, 11 of which came last weekend in a match against the unlucky Xhosa United.

Other top contenders for the first place are United Teenagers and Early Birds. These teams drew recently, without scoring, in a tough match. Teenagers can thank their KWASBO star Ashwin Desai, for keeping them in touch with the top. In two games he scored four goals, while against Birds he played in the backline and prevented Birds from scoring.

Early Birds have dropped an easy point against New Seekers, and this could very well cost them the championship. The other favourites, Mary Waters seem to be too shaky to seriously challenge the top three. They were very unlucky to lose to Attackers by a goal scored in the 1st minute of the game, after leading 3:1. But the next week they were trounced by United Royals with seven goals to one.

It is too early to say if New Town City will have a chance. Even though they have yet to lose a game, it must be remembered that they have not yet played against any of the top sides.

African Eagle Shield

Position	Team	Played	Won	Drew	Lost	Goals For	Against	Points
1)	XI Attackers	5	4	1	0	33	33: 8	9
2)	Early Birds	5	3	2	0	15	15: 2	8
3)	United Teenagers	4	3	1	0		11: 5	7
4)	New Town City	3	1	2	0		6: 5	4
5)	United Royals	4	1	2	1		12: 7	4
6)	Bushbucks	4	1	1	2		4: 8	3
7)	New Seekers	4	1	1	2		6: 11	3
8)	Xhosa United	6	1	1	4		10: 25	3
9)	Mary Waters	4	1	0	3		10: 19	2
10)	Black Arrows	4	0	1	3		4: 21	1



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