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# Ilizwi LaseRhini

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Grahamstown Voice

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## G'town to form civic

"THE STAGE HAS COME FOR THE PEOPLE OF GRAHAMSTOWN TO SEE THAT THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL IS NOT THE SOLUTION TO THEIR PROBLEMS."

This was the message of nearly a thousand people at a meeting in Joza earlier this month. At the same time an interim committee was elected which will begin to organise a civic or peoples' organisation for Grahamstown.

The committee was elected at a report-back meeting of a special committee of the Rent and Ratepayers Association, which was looking into the serious housing problems in Grahamstown. Increased rents and service charges

and the selling of houses had made many people realise the need for a true representative organisation.

At previous meeting of the Community Council and the Rents and Ratepayers Association it became clear that the leaders of these bodies were only looking for votes for the Local Authority elections to be held soon. These meetings were called to tell people about the elections and to tell them to register as voters. But the so-called leaders could not answer the question asked by the people. Those people promised to call meetings to explain what is going on but this has not happened.

The special committee of the Rent and Ratepayers Association said that the housing problems and lack of information about the elections could not be solved by lawyers and by people trying to get elected to the Local Authority.

"These issues had to be taken up by  
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INSIDE: Border UDF, Ciskei, Housing, Sport

UP UNTIL NOW THERE HAVE BEEN NO REAL PEOPLE'S ORGANISATIONS IN GRAHAMSTOWN. BUT THE TIME HAS ARRIVED WHEN MANY PEOPLE SEE THE NEED FOR DEMOCRATIC ORGANISATIONS TO TAKE UP THEIR PROBLEMS AND BEGIN THE WORK OF SOLVING THESE PROBLEMS.

ILIZWI LASERHINI SPOKE TO MEMBERS OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE ABOUT THE FORMATION OF A CIVIC AND THE KINDS OF THINGS THEY FACE IN THE STRUGGLE. THESE ARE SOME OF THE THINGS THEY TOLD US.

# Phambile kwiCivic

\*What are the organisations in Grahamstown at present and what do their leaders do?

At the moment there are three organisations that pretend to represent the people. They are the Community Council (CC), the Grahamstown Rents and Ratepayers Association and the Parents Association.

The CC has been created, along with the Bantustans, by the government as part of a system to deny South Africans their political rights. But it does other things too. It dampens the resistance of the people and creates a group of blacks that stand between the government and the majority of the people. This causes divisions which make the government's work easier. The CC also gives information to the government and takes decisions without telling the people. For example, when it has meetings, only a few people are told. So far the CC has done nothing for the people of Grahamstown and does not have the same interests that they do.

The Rents and Ratepayers Association and the Parents Association are advisory organisations. They do not have any power, but have leaders that try their best to confuse the people. Sometimes they seem to speak against the government but in their hearts they wish to be part of the Community Council- a government created thing. These are not honest people who will fight for the rights of Grahamstown residents. These so-called leaders have betrayed the people of Grahamstown.

\*The special committee of the Rents and Ratepayers Association has raised the problem of using the law to fight the high rents. How successful can this be?

Many people think that the law is for everybody. That is why they go to lawyers with their problems. So when there are high rents, lawyers are called. But the law in South Africa is not meant for justice. The solution to problems is not easily found in the law but with the united will of the people. Only when people have information can they decide when the law is useful. When it became clear that the law could not help in the fight against high rents, the special committee demanded that the chairman give all the money collected for lawyers back to the people.



Interim committee from page 1 the people. We must force the authorities to know that we mean business," they said.

At the report-back meeting, one of the executive members of the Rent and Ratepayers Association suggested that people should vote in the coming elections and try and solve their problems in this way. But people became

angry and a new chairman was elected from the special committee. There were elections straight away for the interim committee to start work on forming a civic."

"Our leaders have disappointed us. A civic is not a Community Council. It will fight the problems of the people. It will represent the people. It is the people themselves."

# Housing - for people or profits

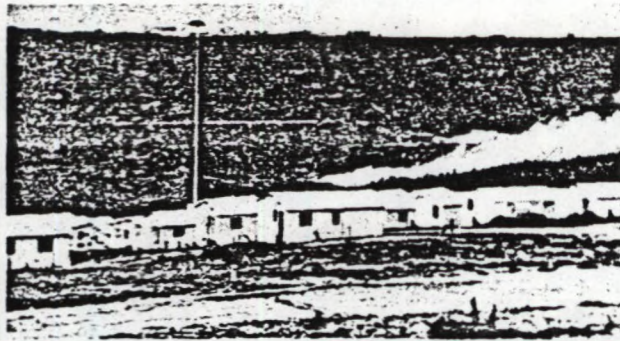
From page 2

\*Can you tell Ilizwi about the housing problems that face the residents of Grahamstown?

The Community Council has not told people the truth about the housing situation. There are many problems that affect all the residents, like bad roads, bad water services and bad rubbish collection. This is part of the life of the community. The residents pay high service charges for these non-existent services. People are not told what they are paying for. An example is the amount of money in each service charge that goes to the Community Councillors to pay them. Also, people are not told about the service charge increases and are not consulted about the way the money is spent.

But the big problem is the new housing at Makanaskop. Firstly, people have not been told that they can rent these houses. Many people who cannot afford to buy these houses could rent them instead. However, the feeling was created that people had to buy a house to live in one. This was simply a way of trying to force people to buy houses. This would bring "free enterprise" to Grahamstown.

Secondly, the Community tried to tell people that they could only buy houses if they earned more than R251,00 per month. This is not true. Anybody can buy a house who can get the money, no matter what they make in a month. There are many people who earn only a little money each month who are desperate for houses. These are the people who should get housing first. Instead they are discouraged from getting houses. The whole way in which these new houses have been made is bad. People still have to paint them, put carpets in them, plaster them and pay for electricity to be connected.



BUILDING A NEW HOUSE AT MAKANASKOP

The people of Grahamstown would like to know why the houses here are so much more expensive than the same houses in Port Elizabeth and other places. The difference has been as much as R5 000,00 per house. Is the Community Council pretending to solve the housing problem by making these houses so expensive? Are the prices so high because the Community Council can do as it likes when people are not organised?

Does the Department of Community Development (who lent the Community Council the money to build houses) wish to make profits from the poor people?

\*How can a civic organisation fight the housing problem?

A civic or people's organisation is dedicated to fighting the lies of the "officials", and to making the people clear about the money they must spend on housing. It will fight for the peoples' rights to know what is happening to them. Everyone must have a voice.



# The Voice

PEOPLE'S ORGANISATIONS ARE BEING FORMED ALL AROUND THE COUNTRY, AND THOSE THAT ALREADY EXIST ARE GROWING STRONGER. THEY CONTINUE TO FIGHT AGAINST UNDEMOCRATIC AND GOVERNMENT-CREATED BODIES LIKE THE COMMUNITY COUNCILS. THEY CONTINUE TO FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID AND EXPLOITATION.

In this issue of Ilizwi we have written about organisation in Port Alfred and Grahamstown. We have also written about the UDF.

The Eastern Cape has a long history of resistance. In 1952 more people volunteered for the ANC-led Passive Resistance Campaign in this part of the country than anywhere else. It is important that

this tradition of resistance is continued, although it may be in different ways. Struggles around buses, rents, housing, education and dummy bodies can carry forward the people's desire for freedom.

But times have changed. The government is more powerful and acts against the people's organisations ruthlessly. Detentions and bannings of meetings are strategies used by the government to break the leadership and destroy the organisations.

But repressive regimes all over the world - in Mozambique, Angola, Nicaragua, Vietnam - have been overthrown by the organised and united masses!!

## Freedom day for donkeys

A few weeks ago all the donkey cart men in Tanti were angry. Their donkeys were all in 'skut', in the pound. The poundmaster had taken them to 'jail' because they were on the pavements and in the streets.

But there is no field in the township where the donkeys can be kept. When the animals were taken away Mr Mashigo, who owned two of them, came to Ilizwi LaseRhini and said he was desperate. He said always when the poundmaster took the donkeys you couldn't just pay a fine and get them back again. You had to wait a week until the Pound had a sale and then try to buy them back. Mr Mashigo said it cost R25 a donkey, and so to get his donkeys back he needed R50.

"Where can a poor man like me find the money," he said.

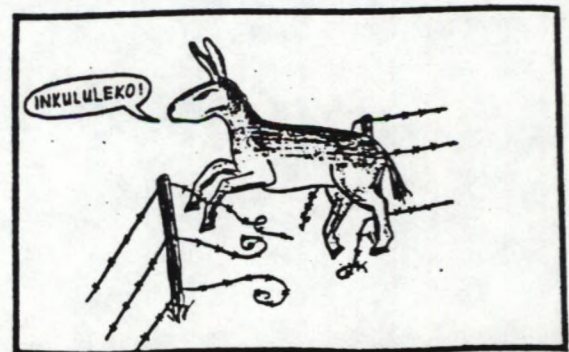
Another cart man, Mr Madodo, told Ilizwi he had also lost his donkeys. He said if he couldn't buy them back the poundmaster would kill them. He said the only way to stop donkeys eating grass beside the roads was to tie them up.

He said that made him sad for the donkeys.

Then something funny happened. The night before the donkey sale somebody crept up to the Pound and cut the fence. All the donkeys ran free. By midday on the day of the sale, all the donkeys had arrived home free of charge. Now the township is laughing at the Pound.

But Ilizwi asks: How can the Pound charge poor people so much money if donkeys walk on the streets when there is nowhere nearby for the donkeys because the work the carts do is very useful for the people.

When Ilizwi phoned the Pound we were told that there was grazing land for the donkeys out along the road to East London. But the donkey owners said this is too far from where they live. The Town Clerk's office told Ilizwi that "black people don't care for their donkeys" and this is why they were taken to the Pound.



# UDF - a symbol of hope

THE UDF IS A SYMBOL OF HOPE. HOPE FOR UNITY OF ALL OUR PEOPLE. HOPE FOR A FREE SOUTH AFRICA. ALL OVER THE COUNTRY, THE UDF IS GROWING. THE DIFFERENT ORGANISATIONS BELONGING TO THE UDF ARE CARRYING OUT THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION.

NOW A BORDER REGION UDF HAS BEEN LAUNCHED.

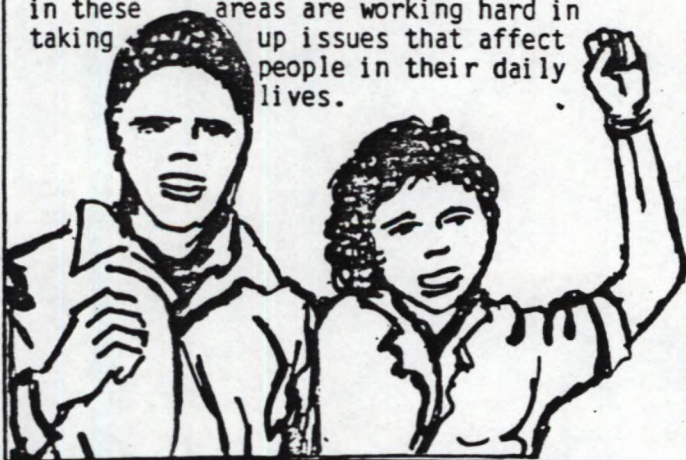
After meetings were banned in East London on September 24 and King William's Town on October 15, the Border branch was launched in Grahamstown on October 15.

Organisations included in the Border branch are: SAAWU (South African Allied Workers' Union), ELYCO (East London Youth Congress), COSAS, AZASO, the National Women's Association, Catholic Students' Association (Fort Hare) and the Anglican Students' Association (Fort Hare).

The people on the UDF Border executive are: PRESIDENTS: Steve Tshwete (presently in detention in the Ciskei) and Bangumzi Sifingo (SAAWU); SECRETARIES: Charles Nqakula (MWASA - Media Workers' Association of South Africa) and Sabelo Ndzuta (Detainees' Support Committee); TREASURERS: Hintsisa Siwisa and Rev Stofile.

The Northern Cape also launched their UDF on 15 October, and the Eastern Cape and Orange Free State are working towards building regional UDF's. In Port Elizabeth, about 14 organisations have formed an interim committee, and they will be launching an Eastern Cape UDF soon.

There are regional UDF's in the Western Cape, Transvaal and Natal. Organisations in these areas are working hard in taking up issues that affect people in their daily lives.



In the Western Cape, people have rejected the Coloured Management Committee elections because these bodies are not representative of the people. The highest poll in these elections was 11%.

In Natal, JHORAC (Joint Rent and Housing Action Committee) and DHAC (Durban Housing Action Committee) are speaking out against the high rents. In Lamontville, a township just outside Durban, people are angry because the government wants to give this area to Kwazulu. Residents say that they are South African citizens, and they do not want to be shoved into a homeland.

In the Transvaal, organisations are protesting against the Community Council elections.

Everywhere, people are taking up issues of removals, resettlement, the bantustans, army call-up, housing, education, and the repression in the Ciskei.

All UDF organisations throughout the country are preparing for the People's Weekend on October 29 and 30, just before the Nationalist Party referendum. This will be a weekend for all freedom loving people to show their rejection of the Koornhof Bills and the governments' apartheid constitution. Everywhere there will be mass rallies, vigils, prayer services and meetings.

But the government is becoming afraid of the UDF. Not only has it banned the launching of the Border UDF twice, but in Johannesburg on October 31 the government said that the National Secretariat of the UDF could not hold a meeting anywhere in Johannesburg. But the ten members of the National Secretariat were determined, and they held their meeting outside Johannesburg, and the launching of the Border UDF went ahead despite the bannings.

UDF will not be stopped by the government. Nothing is going to stop the people working towards a free and democratic South Africa in which everyone can live in peace and friendship.



# 'Away with Sebe'

# MDANTSANE RESISTS

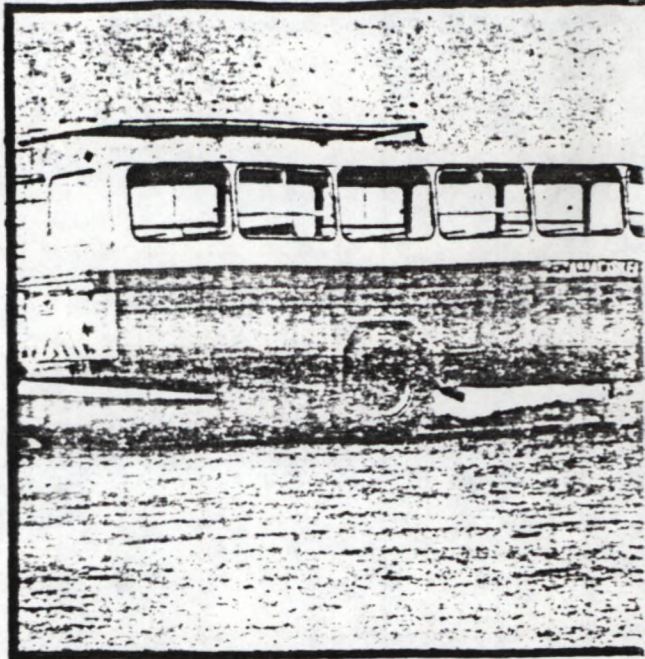
Life for the 350 000 people who live in Mdantsane, Ciskei is always hard. But since the bus boycott began there 4 months ago, many people have been killed, beaten and harrassed. Mdantsane residents say over 90 people have been killed. Chief Lennox Sebe called in his police and army to force the people to catch the buses but they have stood together and refused.

The Ciskei Transport Corporation said that busfares would increase. Food prices had also increased and so the people formed a committee to protest. The committee's demands' were ignored and so it was decided to call a boycott of the buses.

On the 18th July people began to walk to work. Some caught trains. The buses were empty. Some people walk from 12 to 32km a day and arrive at work late..

The Ciskei Transport Corporation began to lose their profits as the people walked. The Ciskei government under Sebe owns part of the corporation. So Sebe called in his army, police and vigilantes to force residents to catch buses.

The people using the trains were attack-ed daily by police and vigilantes. The police forced people onto buses by pointing firearms at them. Train tickets were torn up. The workers were continually beaten up. A factory worker, Shula Ndukwana Bixa, was stopped by vigilantes who told her that if she had any complaints she should not bother to complain to the President as they were acting on his behalf. They hit her with a rifle fracturing her arm and threw her on a bus. This happened again two days later. Many people complained and reported such incidents but the Ciskei Minister of Justice said that no one had been assaulted.



After 4 months people still don't use the buses - they stand empty.

Then the shooting of commuters began. Vigilantes started to use guns to keep commuters from catching trains. In Fort Jackson, station 5, people were shot dead after police opened fire.

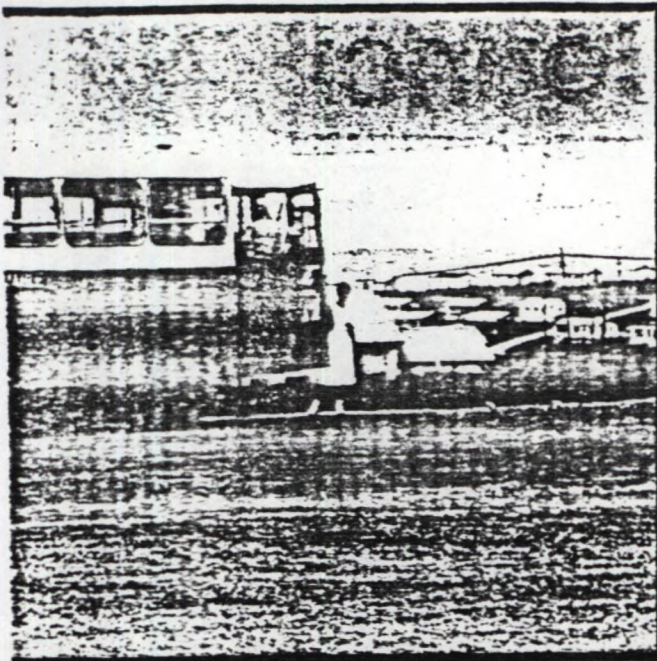
The police reports say less people were killed. But many hospitals and mortuaries are under government control.

Sometimes the police stop visitors to the hospital. It is rumoured that people are being burned secretly in nearby villages. Doctors and nurses who are on the side of the Mdantsane people are detained.

People are being tortured at Sisa Dukashe Sports Stadium. People arrested are brought here and kept under harsh conditions. The small change rooms are being used as cells and often 80 people at a time are locked in together with no food, water or toilets. Children of 11 or 12 in the stadium are forced to run around the stadium singing praise songs to Sebe.

Women have been raped and many men beaten with sjamboks and whips. The Ciskei police deny these claims but residents living near the stadium complain of screaming from the stadium often.

The Sebe government has also clamped down heavily on the trade unions. The government believes SAAWU is behind the



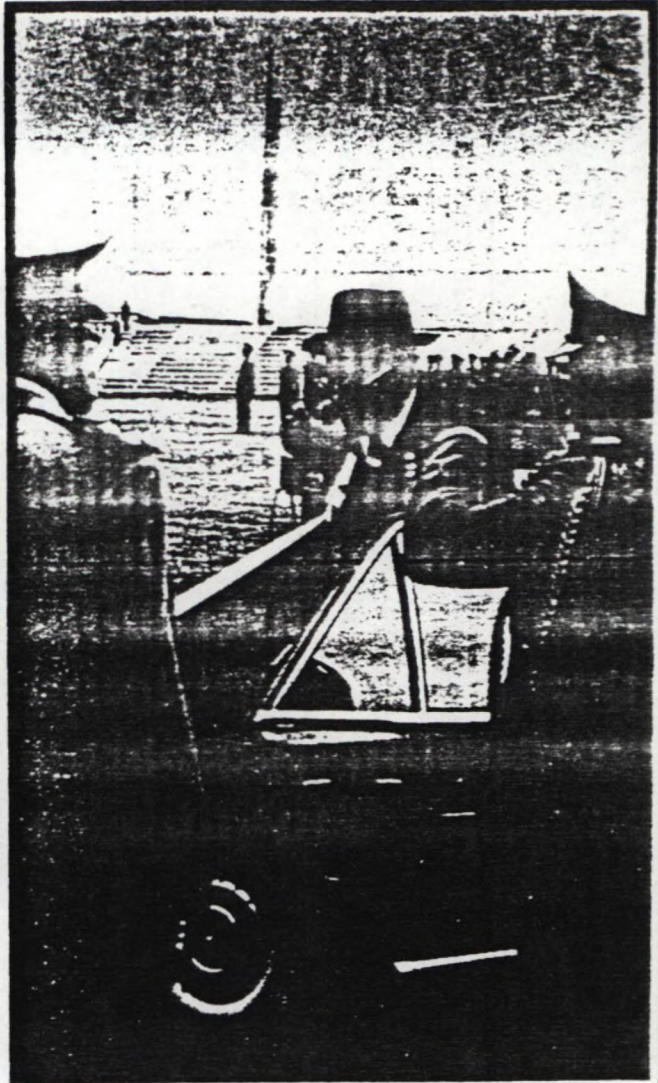
People catch the trains or walk. The train journey is a meeting place for workers to discuss the progress of the boycott.

boycott. Many trade union leaders have been banned in the Ciskei.

Two members of the Transport and Allied Workers Union (TAWU) who are recruiting workers at the Ciskei Transport Corporation have also been detained.

During the boycott the trains have been the meeting place. Workers use this daily journey into town to maintain solidarity. They sing freedom songs and discuss the figures of deaths and repression that they live under.

Even the children in school are supporting their parents and are protesting against the detentions. COSAS members feel that "it is impossible to stay out of the problems of the community. We are part and parcel of the community and the treatment of our



Sebe called in the police and army to force people to catch buses.

parents including the busfare increase hits us directly."

Some white factory owners first were sympathetic to workers. But later they began to issue warnings that workers would be dismissed if they were not on time. Some employers even placed advertisements in newspapers to try and get the workers to use the buses.

SAAWU says that daily membership lists are growing. In the words of one of their officials:

"The people realize that their strength lies in their unity, in fact the authorities have united the working class and consciousness is higher than before."

The anger, courage and resistance of the Mdantsane people against the cruel Sebe regime must be admired.  
**SOLIDARITY TO THE PEOPLE OF MDANTSANE!  
 AWAY WITH SEBE!**



# Community Council divides us!

One cold morning an old man, Madala, and a young man, Qondile, were discussing the dangers of the new town council system in Grahamstown.

Madala: Hello my son! You look very worried this morning. Why?

Qondile: Yes, Madala. I am really worried because the people whom you elected as Black Councillors have accepted a "monster" from the Government.

Madala: A monster? My son, come closer and tell me these things. I am now curious to know about this monster in case it kills our nation.

Qondile: It is already dead alive, Madala, because of the policy of this Government which you old people support.

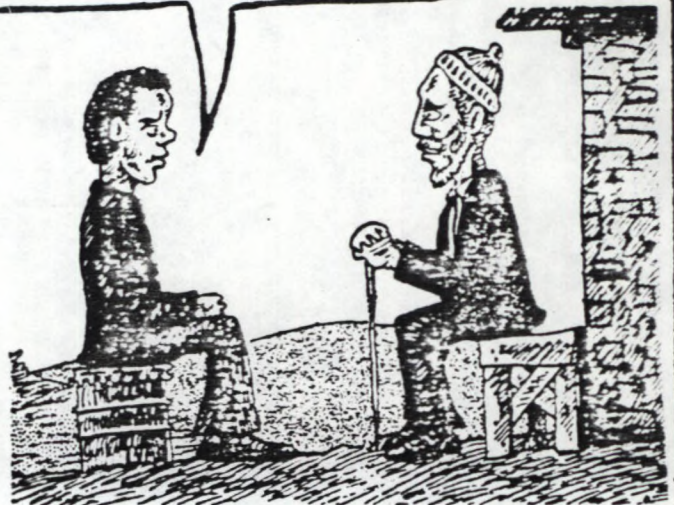
Madala: What do you mean my son?

Qondile: You old people accept apartheid by electing dummy bodies like the Community Council here in Grahamstown. Do you like the idea of having four separate councils for one town?— That is "apartheid".

Madala: It is not that we do not support it my son. But sometimes uneducated people are misled by so-called educated people who know nothing though they claim to know something about the politics of this country. They go about canvassing the elections of the Community Council which will get a few more powers on December 12.

Qondile: That is the monster I was going to talk about which really worries me. I really wonder whether you old people will vote this year.

Madala: Never! We don't want the Community anymore. They have misled us. Our eyes are now wide open and we shall stand together and not vote in the next elections. No! We are not only against the idea of a separate "independent" Black Council but against the whole system of apartheid.



Qondile: I can respect you more once you talk about unity against apartheid. The homeland leaders and the black Councillors do not know what they want. They are selling out their own blood to the oppressors. And the laws which allow them so-called independence are made in their absence by the "masters of apartheid".

Madala: That is true, my son. These so-called leaders are just after money and are prepared to sell us out as long as they get money in return for furthering the aims of the oppressors. Why so many Parliaments for one country? Why so many Council for one town - Grahamstown?

Qondile: The aim is to divide and rule and strengthen the policy of apartheid in this country. The result is that we blacks have found ourselves foreigners in our own country which we now want to be "South Africa for all". Apartheid divides. But unity of all people of South Africa will one day liberate us from this monster which the Community Council and Homeland leaders support to the disadvantage of millions of black people.

Madala: The Community Councillors are not our true leaders, but "good boys" of Pretoria.

Qondile: If we elect them to become independent this coming December we must know clearly that we support apartheid. Away with these instruments of oppression!

Madala: To hell with apartheid and its community misleaders!

Qondile: Away with these corrupt, greedy and treacherous political idiots!

Madala: Away with the new Council and the existing Community Council which are obstacles in the way of true freedom.

Qondile: I am sure all the black residents of Grahamstown will reject this new Council



# Government has same power over 'town council'

Elections for a new "town council" will be held soon in Grahamstown. The government will have the same total control over the town council that it has over the community council.

But the government has given the community councils a few more duties and a new name. The government wants the community to believe that life is improving, that blacks have control over their own affairs in the townships.

So there is much talk of the "independent" status of the new town councils. The government claims the town councils will give Africans a bigger say in the running of the townships.

The new duties or functions of the town councils that are different from the community councils are:

- \* Looking after rubbish removal, water, sewerage, drains and electricity.
- \* Taking on some of the jobs of ECAB, for example, collection of rents or the breaking down of squatter's houses.

\* Another power given to the council is to own, buy and let property.

\* The town councils are also allowed to keep community guards - as one community councillor said " they will be armed with guns... we want to keep the townships quiet."

\* The town council can also call the police if the people protest over an event.

The government has given the Minister of Cooperation and Development wide powers under the new law which has brought town councils. The law was passed last year and is called the Black Local Authorities Act.

The government can set up or close down councils and change any decisions made by the town councils. If there is a boycott or not enough people elected the Minister can choose a town councillor.

The government wants to redirect the anger of urban Africans from the government to the town council. It wants the people to believe the councils are independent from the government. Then the people will blame the council for the housing shortage, for high rents and bad sewerage.

So the problems that apartheid caused will be blamed on the town councils. That way there will be division between the community.



The new town council will be able to call the police in if people protest.

# Port Alfred people form civic

High rents, bad conditions and rulers who do not listen to the complaints of residents. These are some of the problems of the people in Port Alfred. But, this year the residents of Port Alfred said "enough". They formed the Port Alfred People's Civic Organization (PAPCO). to fight these problems. Ilizwi spoke to a person who helped to start PAPCO. These are some of the things that he told us:

## ILIZWI: HOW WAS PAPCO FORMED AND WHY?

"All over people were not happy about the Community Councils. The community council did nothing for five years. Then the rent was increased from R4,73 to R5,09. No reasons were given for the increases. The community council did not consult the people. Then it was increased again to R13,73. But it was not called rent, it was called 'service charges'. The community council did not ask the people how they felt about the increase in service charges. The community council called a meeting but did not inform the residents about it. So only 15 people went. PAPCO formed when the community council did not consult the people about the service increases.

## ILIZWI: WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS LIKE FOR PEOPLE IN PORT ALFRED?

"There are 10 000 people living in the township. Many are unemployed. There are no jobs. Most people do not earn more than R30 a month. No services are given to the community. There is no refuse removal - people bury there refuse in the ground. The streets are bad, little sanitation, water - nothing is done for the community. We do everything ourselves.

There is no community Hall. All these are included in the budget, but we got nothing. Many people went to jail because they could not afford to pay their rent. They also lost their homes."

## ILIZWI: WHAT ABOUT THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL?

"PAPCO asked the Community Council where the people's money was spent. The Community Council could not answer. They said the money goes to refuse removal, streets, schools, gravesites. But we do it ourselves. Who is doing the streets? We bury our people, and we pay for our children to go to school. The community council could not answer. There is no difference between the Advisory Board and the Community Council. This Community Council and any other Community Council is rather useless. The salaries of the Community Councillors have gone up, but our people cannot afford to pay the rents."

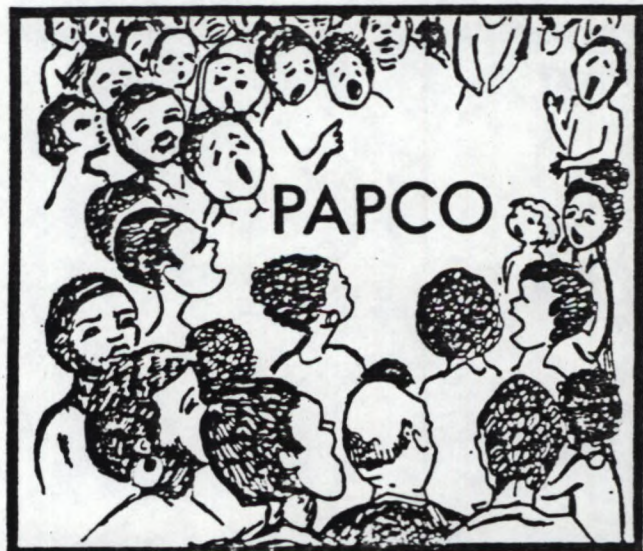
## ILIZWI: HOW DID PAPCO ORGANIZE ?

"A PAPCO delegation was elected by the people at a mass meeting of 5000 people. The people demanded to know where their money had been spent. The Community Council did not consult the people. 'You have people who you work for. Did you ask them?' PAPCO asked.

PAPCO sends letters to the Churches and school principals to tell the people where to come for a meeting. The community is very against the service charges and many come.

PAPCO SAID THAT PEOPLE MUST NOT PAY THE SERVICE CHARGES. IF PEOPLE PAY THEN THEY AGREE WITH THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL. PEOPLE HAVE NOT PAID THE SERVICE CHARGES SINCE THE INCREASE IN JULY."

Ilizwi and many people from Grahamstown wish PAPCO well and hope they grow into a strong organization that represents the real needs of the Port Alfred people.



# PLAYER OF THE YEAR

THE GRASA SPORTSPERSON OF THE YEAR IS EARLY BIRDS' STAR PLAYER STICKS COKO.

He was elected not only because he is an ace soccer player, but also for the role that he has played in the administration of his club and the Association.

Sticks sees soccer as one part of the overall struggle in this country.

"When I was elected to the Grasa Executive in 1980 we were not playing non-racial soccer. So the executive decided to join KWASBO, which is affiliated to SACOS," he said.

"We decided that if we wanted to play any meaningful role in the process of change we would have to join a progressive organisation, even though they could not offer us material benefits."

Sticks started playing soccer in 1973 when he joined the Early Birds, the oldest club in Grahamstown.

Sticks was the captain of the Early Birds for four years, and has often served on the executive of his club.

GRASA chair, Mr P. Auf der Heyde, is pleased that the players chose Sticks as their



sportsperson of the year.

"We wanted someone who was not only a very good player, but who has also shown commitment by serving in an administrative capacity. When it comes to the struggle and in particular to non-racialism, the person should not be a fence-sitter," he said. Sticks' record in all of these fields is one of the best. He has always been very dedicated to GRASA and SACOS. In 1982, although unemployed, he turned down a job as organising secretary for NAAWU (National Automobile & Allied Workers' Union) because he was needed in Grahamstown.

Sticks Coko will now represent GRASA at the KWASBO sportsperson of the year event. The winner of this competition will go forward to the EP Council of Sport sportsperson of the year event.

## GRASA Soccer League



TEAM	PLAYED	WON	DREW	LOST	GOALS		POINTS (after 18 October)
					FOR	AGAINST	
1) XI ATTACKERS	9	8	0	1	28	7	16
2) EARLY BIRDS	7	6	1	0	26	8	13
3) CRUSADERS	8	5	1	2	18	13	11
4) FRASERS	5	5	0	0	9	3	10
5) CROWN	6	4	1	1	22	9	9
6) YOUNG TIGERS	7	4	1	2	15	9	9
7) ROYALS	9	3	3	3	17	9	9
8) BUSHBUCKS	8	4	0	4	14	10	8
9) UNITED TEENAGERS	6	2	3	1	9	8	7
10) JOZA CALLIES	8	2	3	3	9	11	7
11) GOLDEN STARS	6	2	2	2	13	11	6
12) FINGO STARS	7	2	2	3	8	10	6
13) PIONEERS	8	2	2	4	10	10	6
14) NEW SEEKERS	7	1	3	3	3	15	5
15) NEW TOWN CITY	9	2	1	6	12	20	5
16) MARY WATERS	9	2	1	6	15	29	5
17) XHOSA UNITED	9	0	2	7	7	33	2
18) BLACK ARROWS	9	0	1	8	7	29	1

# Strange sports control body

TOWARDS THE END OF AUGUST THERE WAS A CONCERTED MOVE BY SOME MEMBERS OF THE WELFARE LIAISON COMMITTEE TO FORM A SPORTS CONTROL BOARD FOR THE AFRICAN TOWNSHIPS IN GRAHAMSTOWN. IT WAS SAID THIS BOARD WAS GOING TO BE AN UMBRELLA BODY FOR ALL SPORTSBODIES IN THE TOWNSHIPS PRESUMABLY NON-RACIAL SPORTSBODIES. ON BEHALF OF ITS AFFILIATED UNITS THE BOARD WAS GOING TO MAKE DEMANDS TO THE RELEVANT GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT ABOUT FACILITIES, FINANCE AND WAS ACTUALLY GOING TO CONTROL THE FIELDS.

However, the way they went about doing this was very questionable and mysterious; as questionable and mysterious in fact as the body that wished to bring about the existence of the controlling body, that is the Welfare Liaison Committee. This committee is a very young organisation, far younger than most if not all the sporting organisations it wishes to co-opt under this Sports Control Board. Amongst its members you find community councillors or former members of the U.B.C.

A cordial relation exists between them and the officials of ECAB like township manager, Mr Loots and Mr Bush, the Manager of Grahamstown.

## Sedru challenges constitution

In August this year notices were given to individual people and some sports organisations to attend a meeting of the Welfare Liaison Committee at Rhodes' Ichthyology Department. The notices were very late and besides that they gave an impression that only the formation of the Sports Control Board was going to be discussed in that meeting. On the contrary, the formation of this Board was the last thing on the agenda. Minutes of the last meeting of the Committee were read and matters arising therefrom discussed. Reports were given by individuals on various topics.

When it came to the formation of the Sports Control Board a certain Mr Nkosinkulu, former UBC member (convener in this matter) gave his report. He gave an impression that the authentic



The Mary Waters goal keeper is beaten for the second time by a well placed shot. XI Attackers won this first round Mainstay League fixture by 6 goals to 2 and now head the log with 16 points.

representatives of sportsbodies had accepted this idea of the formation of a Sportscontrol Board under the Welfare Liaison Board which was not true. After Mr Nkosinkulu had given his report Mr Bush instructed him to get down with people to draft a constitution and send it to the relevant government department for approval. Mr Nkosinkulu then agreed. Just then the President of Sedru challenged the manner in which the formation was being done, without most representatives of the authentic sports bodies. He also challenged the racist nature of the constitution.

## Meeting hastily closed

This challenge made the chairperson, Mr B. B. Zonadi, a community councillor, hastily declare the meeting closed without further discussion on the matter and without forming the Board. He promised that the formation of the Sports Control Board would be top priority on the agenda of the next meeting.

Up to now no meeting has been called or at least authentic representative sportbodies of the people have not been invited to such a meeting.

People in nonracial sport believe that this is an effort by the opponents and enemies of non-racialism in sports to cripple nonracialism in sports and an attempt to further divide the people of Grahamstown.

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