"NO-ONE was safe. Not even old people or our most respected religious leaders."

This comment, by a woman in Belgravia Road, summed up the brutal manner in which the police and army unleashed themselves on thousands of people in Athlone, Belville and Guguletu on Wednesday, August 21.

Thousands of people congregated near the Athlone Stadium on the morning of Wednesday, August 21, to join in what would have been the biggest protest march in South Africa's history. They were prepared to march to Pollomore Prison to demand the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

Thousands more were stopped from joining the march. Trains were stopped on the Southern Suburbs line and police ordered students off. All exit roads to the African townships were blocked off. Students from the University of the Western Cape and the colleges could not leave Belville because of roadblocks.

Police and soldiers lined Klipfontein Road, from central Athlone to Vangard Drive. Roads were blocked off in the area and police guarded the entrance to some schools.

Several political activists were detained by the intelligence service of the National Party from the UDF. They were detained by the intelligence service of the Western Cape government on Friday before the march. A day before the march, Mr. Allan Bonak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and UDF patron, was arrested at a roadblock in Belville South.

Louis Le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, ordered the march was "illegal", and would be stopped.

About 30 police routers drove up and down Klipfontein Road. People started singing songs in praise of Mandela. Everytime the Mandela's face. A banner held by the people read: "A nation that lives martyrs cannot be enslaved."

As one, the people shouted: "We want Bosesk. We want Mandela."

After a long meeting, it was decided to march. But the people did not come far. Police climbed into the marchers on Kromberg Road.

Police in their robes, old women, young children, were seen in full dress, shirts, shorts, trousers, teachers, pupils — all were beaten with clubs as they knelt in the streets and prayed for peace and justice.

Shack Kamara's father, chairman of the National United Council, was arrested. Some people managed to make their way back to Hewett. Police surrounded the college and started shooting truncheons and rubber bullets. Angry students, trapped inside the college grounds, responded by throwing stones at the police and at passing cars and buses.

At 2.30 pm, the police fired tear gas from all around the college. A number of policemen with guns rushing at the students as they took cover from the teargas.

Local and foreign reporters and cameramen were told to leave if they did not want to get hurt. Some foreign journalists who resisted were arrested.

Police chased people down Belgravia Road and shot truncheons in between the houses. We saw a teargas canister falling under the bedroom windows of one house.

A number of policemen in a group, forced their way through a gate at the back of Hewett College. They cornered a group of students and kept photographers outside as they beat the students.

As people started leaving by 3 pm, police and army vehicles continued patrolling the area, and watched the marchers to Hewett.

Flashpoints

Louis Le Grange announced that the Congress of South African Students had been banned. Thousands of high school and higher primary pupils in the Western Cape and throughout the country belong to COSAS."

Police broke up a march by about 5 000 UCT students to the residence of the president, Groote Schuur. This was after a mass meeting on the campus.

Police blocked off all access to Guguletu and other African townships. Thousands of people who wanted to march to Pollomore were stopped. This gave rise to continued unrest in the area.

"Give us two minutes and we will disperse the people," said Rev Hendricks.

"The police officer replied: "Don't worry. We will clean up here soon."

Rev Hendricks said that innocent people's lives were in danger. "What you mean by cleaning up will not bring peace and stability."

The police officer called some of his men and ordered them to arrest Rev Hendricks and other clergy.

The commanding officer, speaking over a loudhailer, continued giving his men orders to charge and beat people.

Within minutes, word spread that people were regrouping at the Hewett College.

Police parked outside the gates, while about 5 000 people met inside the college grounds to decide what to do next. The police came close to the fence and sang: "Mandela, Mandela."

Many held up posters with...
BOYCOTTS TAKE OFF

OVER the past few weeks, thousands of people in the Western Cape have shown their support for the schools boycott and the consumer boycott of white businesses.

In almost all areas, thousands of people have streamed to mass meetings to be informed of what is happening throughout the country and to show their support for the boycotts.

On one night (Tuesday August 20), the second anniversary of the United Democratic Front's four meetings were held such that between 1500 and 4000 people.

In Mitchell's Plain, more than 4000 people attended a UDF meeting at the Rocklands Civic Centre on August 20 to launch the consumer boycott campaign.

On that same night, about 1500 people attended a meeting in Lotus River called by a UDF affiliate, the Lotus River and Grassy Park Residents Association (Logra) and more than 1000 people attended a meeting in Bellville. A new Unity Movement meeting at the Athlone Civic Centre attracted about 3000 people.

Democratic organizations in the Western Cape are united in their support for the consumer boycott and a Consumer Boycott Action Committee has been formed, consisting of a number of organizations. Progressive unions have given their support to the campaign.

In all areas, organizers have had meetings with traders and in most cases, traders agreed to bring down their prices during the boycott of white shops. In reaction, some white shops, seeing the decline in the business, have also offered many specials to get people to break the boycott.

But the success of the boycott can be seen in some white areas where shops depend mainly on black customers, like Claremont.

COUNTRY IN CRISIS

Some scenes during the boycotts, Marches: Mitchell's Plain pupils (above); UCT students (below); Police in townships (right) and UWC mass rally (bottom right).

The Diary of Protests

HERE follows an incomplete diary of events in the Western Cape over the past few weeks, related to the schools and consumer boycotts, and the reaction to the government's state of emergency in 36 magisterial districts.

Because of the many things happening, it was virtually impossible to include everything in this diary.

Tuesday July 23: 4000 students at a mass meeting at the University of the Western Cape decide to boycott as a protest against the state of emergency.

Friday July 26: About 10000 pupils and students from all over the Western Cape attend a mass rally at UWC. In Mitchell's Plain, about 100 pupils from Spine Road High School are brutally beaten by police when they attempted to take part in the rally.

Monday July 29: Schools throughout the Western Cape start to boycott. Black students at UCT decide on a boycott. Mass meetings are held at most schools.

Tuesday July 30: Mass meetings at Peninsular Technical and Bellville Training College attended by about 3000 students. Awareness programmes are held at schools. Mitchell's Plain students decided to join the Congress of South African Students (COSAS).

Friday August 2: Students' Action Committee (WESAC) meeting at UCT attracts about 3000 students. Police seal off UCT. Mitchell's Plain pupils are chased by police at Aloes High.

Thursday August 13: About 3000 Bonteheuwel and Heideveld students attend a meeting at Middedorp High. About 6000 pupils from Aloes, Spine Road, Springfield, Mondeale, Glendale, Portland and Woodlands attend a meeting at Woodlands High. Police watch as pupils march back to their schools.

Wednesday August 14: Student rally at Trafalgar High.

Thursday August 15: Valhall Park High teachers down tools in solidarity with pupils. About 1000 teachers decide to strike for two days. About 1000 pupils attend a rally at Wynberg High. More than 2000 students and pupils attend a Free Mandela rally in Athlone.

Friday August 16: About 4000 students attend a WESAC mass meeting in Hanover Park. Police try to stop students from leaving the hall.

Monday August 19: Teachers throughout the Western Cape down tools. Police arrest teacher at Westridge High. Teachers go to police station to demand his release. Students meet at St. Columba High. Hewat students begin community work.

Tuesday August 20: About 300 teachers and other school staff go to Mitchell's Plain police station to demand the release of Barry Crowie and Kevin Bird.

Police informer is discovered and thrown out of teachers' meeting in Athlone. Mass meetings are held in Rocklands, Bellville, Lotus River and Athlone.

Wednesday August 21: About 7000 pupils attend mass meeting at Spine Road High, 5000 pupils at Alexander Sinton rally.

Thursday August 22: Students meet at Pentech, Joint Azano/Nusari Cosas rally in Athlone attended by about 4000 students. Teachers meet again to discuss the formation of a trade union or teachers' organization.

Friday August 23: Mass meetings are held at Glenelde in Mitchell's Plain (7000 pupils), Cape Town in Athlone (4000 pupils) and Hewat.
**ADVICE VICTORIES**

**‘Dis bietjie baie swaar’**

MRS ALIDA JAPPAH, 63, got a house in Beacon Valley in 1981.

- I started paying R5.04 rent, but that time I was still working.
- Now I am on pension. My rent is R39.31. I get pension of R105. I don’t have money to cope like this.
- The extra pension I get is from my daughter, but she also has a child to look after. She died last year. My brother had an accident and can’t work. I also have to care for the two children of my eldest daughter who has died.
- I have to pay water, lights and rent. Ask my brother for more help.
- I have been to the Council in Cape Town many times, but to no avail.
- When I discovered the advice office. Since the end of July I’ve come to the advice office regularly, not only to be helped, but also to help.
- Since I’ve come here, I’ve seen so many people helped.
- I’ve found that the advice office is a good one.
- I was before the time. We need to take care of the people.
- The people are now running the advice office themselves. A committee of residents has been elected.
- People are learning to give advice to others. I was elected to do the register," said Mrs Japtha.

**Police must stay away**

MRS GALEMA RHODIA, 61 lives with her husband at a house in Tafelsig. Her children live at her sister’s house in Beacon Valley.

- She applied in 1983. The council has no house for her there. We do not know where there are houses. We have to continue to pay R50 of my R113 pension to my sister.
- Mrs Rhoda helps in the kitchen at the advice office.
- “I have been around in Tafelsig to tell people of the office. Those people who come have been helped. People’s rents have been reduced from R127 to R45 and from R96 to R40. This is how the advice office helped.”

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**THE VIC INFORMS**

**‘We’ll protest against sell-outs’**

**Let them teach**

PUPILS at the only school in Richmond (Eastern Cape) have been boycotting classes since June after three teachers were dismissed for belonging to Richmond Residents Association.

Mr W Koyengana, Mr M Zenzile and Mr Veli Harmans were dismissed from their posts at the Richmond Higher Primary School under Article 280 (1) of the Department of Education and Training.

Three teachers were proceeds with a boycott of all 350 children — from Sub A to Standard Seven, Pupils have to go to schools in isolated areas.

When they come out on boycott, the pupils were taken on charge and shot with rubber bullets by the police.

The pupils say they will not go back to school until their teachers are taken back. They are also demanding better facilities and more schools.

Richmond is about 185km from Beaufort West and 134km from Graaff-Reinet. Other organisations in the area are the Women Consulted Organisations, Detainees Committee and the Richmond Youth Congress. Three were told by the Director General of Education and Training that they were dismissed for failing to ask his permission to join the residents’ association.

The dismissal of the three teachers sparked off a boycott by all 350 pupils — from Sub A to Standard Seven. Pupils have to go to schools in isolated areas.

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**Woody says No to SA**

**Top** film director, actor and humorist Woody Allen has taken a stand against apartheid.

In his new contract with Orion Pictures, Allen has included a clause which prohibits the release of any of his films in South Africa.

Allen says this is “in an effort to protest against the atrocious policies of the South African government.”

He won’t estimate the financial cost because it is just a gesture. But it en- courages other film-makers to speak out or make films that might help.

**Jazz jam**

**SOME of the top jazz artists in Cape Town will give a free performance at the University of Cape Town on September 2 to raise money for unrest victims and hunger victims.**

The UCT Jazz Group has organised a gala jazz night at the UCT Stadium for the even-

**Icy Gumba**

Interchurch Youth (ICY) has organised a jam session for September 6.

It will be held at the Landowwn Civic Centre and the donation is R2 (two rand) a person. ICY consists of church youth groups throughout the Western Cape.

**Shiba’s Shoe Stores**

**BATA TOUGHIES**

(Boons & Girls) R12.99

**Just Arrived**

LADIES LEATHER SANDALS

Assorted Colours

10 Styles Available

**7th Stocks Last**

ALSO AVAILABLE AT GAYLORD FACTORY SHOP

CLAUDIE RD., AThLONE INd. 1

EXCLUDING G.S.T.

LAYBYES ACCEPTED

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LAYBYES ACCEPTED
"Workers robbed"

Dear Grassroots,

The Domestic Workers’ Association wishes to announce that it has undergone certain changes in its leadership.

At a meeting of the DWA Executive Committee, it was agreed to dissolve the chairperson, Maggie Oewies Oewies (Shongwe). This follows a number of problems which members have experienced with Ms Oewies (Shongwe). She has been expelled from the office. Her position will be reviewed and finalised at the Annual General Meeting of the DWA in October 1985.

Until such time, Ms Oewies (Shongwe) may not represent the Organisation or act on its behalf in any way.

This means that until the October meeting, the Executive of the Domestic Workers’ Association will operate without a chairperson.

The Executive of the Domestic Workers’ Association.

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"IT's unfair. So many other people have made mistakes without any action being taken against them. I feel this is another attack on the union.”

This was said by Ms Carvia Davis, the chairperson of the Clothing Workers’ Union. She spoke to Grassroots after she was dismissed from Cape Underwear on Monday August 19. She had worked there for 16 years.

Ms Davis said she had made a mistake and the bosses decided to hold her responsible.

"I was allowed one representative from the workers committees at this inquiry. 

I was also allowed one representative from the workers committee at this inquiry.

"On Monday the bosses called me in. They said I was not satisfied with the argument in my defence and that I should go.

I gave up my pay and cards and I had to sign for it.

They allowed me to make contact with the other workers. Some- one from the union was in my belonging in the cutting room and I was handed the notice out of the factory.

"Ms Davis, 42, has worked in the clothing industry since she was 15 - 27 years. She is a lay maker.

She became involved with Clowu in 1983 at the time of the Cape Underwear strike. "I used to be a shop steward for the Garment Workers’ Union until I was scratched from their register after the strike.”

She was elected as chairperson of Clowu at their AGM in March this year.

Ms Davis is the breadwinner in her house. She has two children. Her husband, John, is unemployed and works on a casual basis.

She intends taking legal action against the Cape Underwear bosses. She has also approached the Western Province Council of Unions for support.

Cloow’s general secretary, Zudenda Jaffar said: “This is the last straw after all these attacks on our union. We will not leave it lying like this.”

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"DOUMAN MUST GO" - HERALD STRIKE

STAFF at the Cape Herald have been on a five-day strike recently as the management threatened to retrench 25 percent of the staff: nine out of 38.

It was the second such notice in two papers, the first took place five years ago when the boss fired two working conditions and salaries.

On July 30 this year, The Argus Company reported that the media Workers’ Association of South Africa (Msaw) and the South African Society of Editors (SASIE) that it intended to retrench 25 percent of the Cape Herald staff in an effort to remedy financial problems at the paper.

At a meeting shortly after, the management advertising and editorial staffs formed the Cape Herald Staff and Editorial Association and elected a committee to negotiate with management of the The Argus Company which owns Cape Herald.

The association later presented the memorandum in a memorandum: in which they called for the return of the newspaper’s editor, Mr Ted Donham, and called on management not to send anyone from Cape Herald.

The association argued that the editor was largely responsible for the paper’s financial difficulties in which the newspaper found itself, because of his inadequate editorial policy.

Mr Donham later made it clear through Mr Fred Collings, the general manager of the Cape Town Branch of The Argus Company, that he didn’t intend to resign, but would continue to serve the company loyally.

Mr Collings said that the Argus board was responsible for the appointment of editors and that Cape Herald management should therefore not negotiate with the Cape Herald staff.

The staff made several requests for the Johannesburg-based managing director of The Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller, to come to Cape Town to negotiate with the staff committee.

After many delays in Mr Miller’s visit to Cape Town, the staff was told that the board was preoccupied with the emergency of the situation in the Cape Herald.

The staff was left to work through the afternoon of Friday, August 9, to Saturday afternoon, August 10, on which Mr Miller was prepared to negotiate.

In the meantime, workers who broke the strike produced a "scab" edition of the paper.

The striking workers soon brought out a pamphlet and called on community organisations to boycott the August 17 issue of Cape Herald.

On Wednesday, August 14, the Argus management and the staff committee agreed to have continuing discussions on the development of the Cape Herald.
Grassroots September 1985

CONSUMER BOYCOTT GROWS AND GROWS

All over South Africa, people are learning the strength of their buying power. As the boycott spreads, white businessmen are being forced to realise the suffering of the people. On this page Grassroots looks at the consumer boycott.

"No Corner of SA untouched"
Grassroots speaks to a member of the Consumer Boycott Action Committee (CBAC)

GRASSROOTS: What are the demands of the Consumer Boycott?

CBAC: The demands of the consumer boycott resolve around the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of all political prisoners and the withdrawal of the police and SADF from the townships.

GRASSROOTS: What are the aims of the consumer boycott?

CBAC: The aims of the consumer boycott are probably many.

One of them concerns the fact that white business, especially big business, has been a big supporter of the government and the SADF for a very long time. The consumer boycott draws attention to this fact and links those businesses with the government. It makes the oppressed people see who are their friends and who are their enemies.

The main aim however, is that the boycott draws the attention of the oppressed people, that they are the only people who can save themselves and their country. They must begin to do it now. The consumer boycott is a real way of beginning to take that little step forward which can eventually prove to be the turning point.

GRASSROOTS: What potential does the boycott have?

CBAC: As a result of the boycott in the Eastern Cape, the companies of Commerce and Industries have desperately called upon botha to meet them. There is no doubt that the consumer boycott has had great effect.

GRASSROOTS: How does the boycott extend our struggle for freedom?

CBAC: Until now all our struggles have been contained within the townships and locations where the oppressed live. The rest of white South Africa is entirely happy to have it that way. The SADF and police appear to them to have the situation under control. Their life goes on as normal. They make money as usual. They go to bed as usual. They go to their parties as usual. What the consumer boycott does is to extend the struggle from the townships to the cities, to the length and breadth of South Africa. No corner of South Africa can remain untouched.

GRASSROOTS: Many people are asking, "Won't workers lose jobs if we boycott shops?"

CBAC: My answer is that there is always a sacrifice which we have to make in the struggle for freedom.

It is possible that workers may lose jobs. But the question is: haven't workers already lost jobs? Isn't there already vast re-arrangement and unemployment affecting millions of Black South Africans?

Suddenly, we find bosses very concerned about black's losing jobs. What nonsense! What the oppressed people are doing are taking a stand in the direction of a new society in which unemployment, loss of jobs, bad housing, starvation and gutter education will come to an end.

GRASSROOTS: Will black traders stand by the oppressed?

CBAC: There is no doubt that in the ranks of Black business there are a number of profiteers. They are budding capitalists who are simply looking to make profits.

But there are hundreds of little traders who give support and assistance to students and workers in their struggles. They did this in 1976 and 1980. They did it in the Fattis and Madoh boycotts. We must not write off Black traders as enemies. We must win them over and get their assistance wherever possible.

The organisations (unions and civics) must talk to traders. They must inform them of what is happening and get their cooperation.

Remember also, the call is not only for a boycott of white shops. It is also a call for boycott of the shops of collaborators. Where Black traders take advantage of the situation to make big profits, our community must deal with them. Pro- fiteering will not be tolerated by our communities.

GRASSROOTS: Some people are asking, "Why a boycott of all white shops? Why not just big shops?"

CBAC: There is much to be said for both points of view. In the Eastern Cape, in the heart of the struggle, the consumer boycott arose as a boycott of all white shops. It is not a reaction against white people. It happened because of the fact that white business in general has been the main support base of the present government. As the boycott develops, it may take new forms. We must be flexible about this.

CRISIS CENTRES

WORKERS who lose their jobs during the boycott will be assisted. These shops will be boycotted at crisis centres to be set up in different areas.

Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches in Southern Africa, has called for a 4,000-strong UDF rally in Rocklands, Mitchells Plain, on Tuesday August 20.

THE national round-up of the consumer boycott

PORT ELIZABETH: The boycott began on July 15. It is estimated 1.2 million people are boycotting white shops. Organisers say that it is a 100 percent successful. The magistrates of Port Elizabeth, Ivan King, described the situation as "desperately urgent". He says the protest "is our only way of getting the time". Dozens of small shops have already been forced to close and one supermarket owner in Commercial Road said he was going on holiday. With only R2.00 takings in a day (on the first day of the boycott), he said there was no point in staying open.

EAST LONDON: The boycott began on July 29. Over one quarter of a million people support the boycott.

PRETORIA: Ballot shops have reported a 40 percent drop in sales. The city centre is described as being snow white - no black customary snow white - no black customary white - no black customary.

PIETERSMARTZBURG: The boycott has been in pro- gress for two weeks. An important demand of the boycott here is that 10,000 workers who have been laid off be given their jobs back. The workers belong to FATU'S Metal and Allied Workers Union.

CAPE TOWN: The boycott began on August 12 and is beginning to take effect. Many merchants have been organised in most communities to get support for the boycott. According to OK Bazaars, its seven shops in the Western Cape have already lost between 20 to 25 percent of their trade.

VAAL TRINITY: White general traders, butchers and bottle store owners say their business has been badly affected.

ADELAIDE: The boycott began in May. There is a 100 percent boycott in July. Local businessmen are resisting any attempts to undermine this support. Residents also allege that many black shopkeepers have been detained.

CRADOCK: A 100 percent boycott has been in progress since late June. Workers recently decided to buy bread for their lunch in town. The bosses have suddenly become very concerned about the demands of the community.

GRAAFF-REINET: A 100 percent consumer boycott has been in effect since July.

Police hit back

The success of the consumer boycott has prompted strong action from the government.

Under the emergency regulations, police can close down a business if they suspect that the business is helping the consumer boycott campaign.

Reports from Graaff-Reinet suggest that the police indirectly threatened to close black shops, in an attempt to force residents to buy at white shops.

Residents also allege that many black shopkeepers have been detained.

Progressives whites excepted

The Watson family is well-known in the Eastern Cape.

Cheeky Watson, a potential rival of Mondi- bok, turned his back on Springbok colours to play nonracial rugby under Kwanza. For this and for their support of the struggle of the oppressed, their 4 clothing shops have been exempted from the consumer boycott.

This exemption however resulted in police action. Watson says five uniformed policemen were stationed outside his shop in Uitenhage "with the effect of intimidating black customers into not buying from me." They only went away when he threatened to call local and overseas journalists.

Watson says, "The government is trying to make us see that this boycott is anti-white and that is not true. Blacks still support those who support them.

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Grassroots September 1985

Page 6

Comment

People's struggle will change SA

Last week P.W. Botha spoke to South Africa. What he had to say was essentially this. There will be no change. Apartheid will remain.

The oppressed people were not surprised. We did not expect anything else. But the day when P.W. Botha can claim that there will be no change or be out of position is not in the cards or on the ball. Because just as the white regime will not change, and South Africa is going to come through the struggle of the oppressed and exploited people themselves.

All around us struggles are taking place. School boycotts, rent boycotts, consumer boycotts, protests, marches and demonstrations. And when students, workers and communities are linking arms and joining the struggle for freedom. An unlike in 1960 the state had already been unable to kill this brave resistance of our people.

Today arising out of the depths of our consciousnesses and localities is a cry for freedom, justice and peace. The preconditions for peace have been met. It is for the ruling elite's decision to release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners

• unbanning of the ANC and other organisations.
• renewal of all political alliances
• disarming of the police and army
• scrapping of the pass laws and all racist laws and abrogation of all legislation
• scrapping of the bantustans
• scrapping of the apartheid constitution

Beyond this Mandela's recent statement makes clear what the government's role is if it is at all interested in a speedy end to the conflict in our country. As Mandela says "All there is to talk about are students, workers and bodies handing over power to the people of South Africa".

The people can govern

Our leaders believe that the people can govern themselves. And our people do.

South Africans speak, write and debate their ideas freely. And debate for themselves who will be their leaders.

The free exchange of ideas throughout history is that liberty and equality were the basis for political union was an idea. Indeed many vermouths doubt that people of South Africa can make the decisions upon which the good government can depend.

Oppressors fear that equality and freedom will lead to chaos, KANTI HAYI KHONA. Our own experience is that the idea of democracy, and that of other demo-

The stuff of which the movement of the people is made.

I am one of your white readers and I think you are wrong to think just what we need in this time and age.

I believe that now is the time for freedom and for the implementation of enough of promises of empty words that don't feed us, clothe people, only kill people.

R15 for 15 days, nights

I hereby inform you that I am a supporter. I am doing Standard Six (Form 4) and I really want to learn, but because I had no money for books, I asked Mr. Anvar Espoo. I worked for 15 days and 15 nights (in his night club) but he only gave me R15 out.

I tried by all means to talk to him for an interview, but he didn't want to do so.

Now, I would like to hand over to your care.

Your comrades in deed.

Marin Nkayi
Beaufort West

I am greatly concerned with the high rate of publicity to the brutal repression which is taking place in South Africa, particularly the Bantustans, more particularly the Umata bomb attack. I am in shock because I can't see how the people can fight back.

They are being told to wait and to be patient. They are not being given any chance to show their anger.

We are our people are entitled to know that our comrades in those "illegal" churches who are being arrested are being tortured, beaten, and killed.

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REUSE SAAMTREK IN WORCESTER

MEER as 2 000 mense het op Sondag 18 Augustus die gemeenskap in Worcester volgegaan in sy massavergadering van die Worcester tak van die United Democratic Front (UDF).

Die reuse saamtrek was toegepaste deur Dr Allan Boesak, voor- sitter van die Wes-Eiland Bond van Gereformeerde Kerke en Imam Hassan Solomon, 'n voormalige lid van die UDF bestuur in Kaapstad.

'n Lid van die Cape Youth Congress (Worcester) het ook deur die vergadering opgetree sowel as 'n Bonteheuwel se student en 'n vrou van Mitchells Plain wat geslaag het om werklikheid te bereik.

Mense van plekke soos Swellendam en ander Boland se gebiede het ook die vergadering bygewoon.

Talle boodskappe van ondersteuning was ontvang van ander, onder andere, die Nationale Uitvoerende Bestuur van die UDF, studente en organisasies en.

Die gemeenskapspaal was so vol dat talie mense op die verhoog agent die sprekers moes sit.

Daar was dawarende applaus toe die gesprekders Dr Allan Boesak en Imam Solomon kort na die begin van die vergadering deur die lua aangeroep het.

Dr Boesak en Imam Solomon het 'n beroep op die mense van die Boland gemaak om nie by "witwinkels" in die dorp te koop nie.

Hulle het die mense vertel hoe suksevol die boeket van "witwinkels" is in plekke soos Paarl, die Oos-Kaap, Oos-Londen en Transvaal.

"As ons van hulle winkels wegbly, sal apartheid so 'n kno kry, dat hy nooit weer van sy siekbed sal opstaan nie."

Dit was die woorden van Dr Allan Boesak by die UDF massavergadering in Worcester verheide maand.

Hy het 'n beroep gedaan op die mense van Worcester en omringende gebiede om nie by die witwinkels in die dorp te gaan koop nie. Hy het ook 'n beroep gedaan op die ander winkels om hulle pryse af te bring.

Dr Boesak het verwoes na die Oos-Kaap, Oos-Londen, Paarl en Transvaal waar die boeket van "witwinkels" baie suksesvol is. In die Oos-Kaap is dit beskryf deur lede van die Consumer Action Committee as "100 persent suksesvol". "As hulle dit kan doen, dan wat is verkeerd met Worcester?" het Dr Boesak gesê.

Dr Boesak gaan verder: "Oos moet nie by hulle gaan koop nie. As ons ons geld van hulle wegnem, gaan dit 'n groot kno wees. Lyt hulle winkels oor wees maar laat hulle so wit wees soos die Boland se berge in winter."

Ons moet bereid om ons hulp in die ebenfalls van Suid-Afrika sal deur mense soos ons beslis word. Imam Hassan Solomon het ook 'n beroep gemaak vir 'n boeket van "witwinkels". Hulle moet voel hoe miljoene van ons mense voel as ons nie die einde van dien die maand ons rent kan betaal nie." het Imam Solomons gesê.

In Worcester is 'n Consumer Boycott Action Committee aan die lewe geroep. Dit bestaan uit lede van die gemeenskap.

Die mense van Swellendam en ander Bolandse gebiede boekt die winkels in die dorp vir meer as twee weke. So die effek van die boekot word alredes in Worcester gevoel.

---

Gee apartheid 'n knou, sê Boesak

"Ek is nou al moeg van wag" (n"Oor die afwesigheid van ons om te glimlach.

---

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THE POWER OF THE BOYCOTT

In The last six years, consumer boycotts have become a common weapon of the people in fighting against what affects them directly. The people in the country of Cape Town have taken the battle against the high cost of living. In 1970 there were many people who participated in the Boycott. Last year there were many people who participated in the Boycott at Grand Bassa.

In 1979 the people of Cape Town boycotted Fattis and Monis products. In April 1979 the Fattis and Monis house was burned by the people who were angry. In response to this the Fattis and Monis products were not produced.

1980: RED MEAT BOYCOTT

We don’t eat red meat

The red meat boycott of 1980 was one of the first consumer boycotts to be initiated in the country. It was called by the General Worker Union which was struggling for better working conditions.

In May 1980 workers went on strike in support of fellow workers who had been fired for taking part in a Cold Storage. Although almost all the meat workers were union members, the workers managed to get the production going again.

The workers realized that the strike alone was not enough, and that they had to get support from the community. They decided to call for a boycott of red meat.

Community support for the boycott was won by the efforts of the Fattis and Monis boycott. The meat boycott was called during the school holidays, so that students could get support from their teachers and parents. The students also formed a Student Action Committee, which went out in many high schools of Cape Town. The support for the meat boycott was also better organized and covered more areas.

But despite the great community support for the meat boycott there were also many problems.

DIARY OF BOYCOTTS IN CAPE TOWN

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1959: POTATO BOYCOTT

‘Don’t eat the blood of a fellow worker’

In 1959 the ANC and its allies in the Congress Alliance organized a nationwide potato boycott. The boycott was called to protest against the treatment of workers in the agricultural sector.

But one of the most famous and successful campaigns of the 1959 potato boycott was the demand for the release of the famous leader, James H. (‘Mandela’).

People all over South Africa responded to the campaign and started to buy the white potato instead of the red potato. This put pressure on the government to release the leader.

In 1959, in protest against these conditions, the Congress Alliance called a national white potato boycott. At mass meetings and nurses the call went up: “If you eat a potato, you are eating the blood of a fellow worker who has been killed and hanged on these farms.”

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Swaarky word nou erger

DIE swaarky van ons mense word erger by die dag. Meer en meer mense word afgetaal, huur en koopwy nie geses nems en ons huis is in 'n baie swaak toestand. 'n Vrou van Worcester vertel van haar probleme wat vir haar vreeslik bekomeer laat voel. Hier volg haar verhaal:

" Dit is 'n waaghalsige lwa wat ek en my gesin lei. Ek het vroeg kinders op skool wat gevoel moet word. My man verdien R49,43 per week. Ek is ongelukkig vir enigs werk en het reeds 'n fortelkaart by die dokter ontvang maar klusflakke weers om my te help. Die een seun werk slegs drie dae per week en kry maar net R20 uit.

My kinders moet mekaar se kleere dra en ons moet afhanklik wees van ander mense se help. Ek voel ek het ook 'n trots en dit maak my seer om ander mense se help aanvaar.

My begraafsboekies het ook geval. Ek het skuld by 'n meubelwinkel en die kollektans moet elke keer oordeel. Ek voel ook skaam om in die rondte te hardloop vir help. Ek is verbitterd teenoor almal. Hoe moet ek my kinders groot-maak?

Ek kan nie eens werk om te help om die gesin te voed. Ek weet nie waar dit alles gaan eindig nie. As my kinders nie die gebroeder omgekeerd nie, gaan hy huur word toe volbloet.

As ek nie binne twee dae my ligte betaal nie, word dit grus. Waar gaan ek die geld kry? Ek hoop ek word gevoel dat dat ek onder die mense se help kan aanbied want ek is moedeloos. Waar is die mense van die bestuurkomitee? Hulle ken ons net as huur kruisies agter huur name het."

ZWELENTHEMBA RESIDENTS MARCH FOR PEACE

ON SUNDAY 18 August, hundreds of residents from Zwelethemba in Worcester marched to the entrance of the township carrying placards and singing freedom songs.

They stopped close to a police roadblock and all knelt in the road.

The incident occurred after a 20-year-old resident was shot dead by police in the township the day before.

The residents, mostly women, were carrying many placards. One read, "We are not fighting, take the police away from the township."

Another said: "Stop the killing."

After a few minutes, heavily-armed policemen in vans arrived and positioned themselves while spokes-
persons for the residents and the police were engaged in discussion.

Later the residents of Zwelethemba dispersed peacefully and the police left the scene.

Earlier that afternoon, police prevented Dr Allan Boesak from entering the township. He wanted to visit the family of the youth who had been shot dead the previous day.

At a mass rally in Worcester on that same day, speakers alleged that the police have prevented many of the Zwelethemba's residents from attending the meeting.

Huurstoring: Zwelethemba inwoners ontevrede

DIE huurders van Zwelethemba voel baie ontevredee oor hulle huishuur wat onlangs verhoog is.

Een huurder het gesê: "Die pryse van kos is al klaar so hoog en boonop is werk ook nog skaars. Hoe sal ons bykom met die nuwe huur?"

Die inwoners voel ook dat daar te min gedoen word om die huise behoorlik instand te hou en daar is 'n groot tekort aan belangrike gemeenkapsoorloes.

Die nuwe verhoog sal mense glad nie kon bekoor nie.

Een man van Zwelethenba wat voorheen R27 per maand betaal het vir huur, betaal nou R39. Hy verleen R16 per maand.
Zouota

Q: What was your main concern while in prison?
A: A very, very important concern of mine was my political activities.

I was concerned about the fact that I was living outside of UDF and I don’t know exactly what and where the UDF is. And I was actually concerned about what the people were doing.

I did not know what Miranda was doing, if she was being beaten. I was in the middle of the night. I would sit up, try to hear if it was her.

I also wondered about the kids who were arrested with me, whether they had been released on 19th day. They were very young, and crying a lot – it was very concerning.

I heard the cops saying one day: ‘In a gun barrel, not in a tobacco!’ I knew Miranda was still in.

I was worried about the organisation – it seemed to me that they were just arresting people. I also wondered why they were picking on me. I was in solitary confinement.

Q: Did you meet other women while you were in prison?
A: No. I was in solitary confinement. I was given a Bible – I was reading about Moses all the time. There was no news about what was going on outside, no newspaper. They did not even let me see a piece of paper when I was interrogated. No information.

Q: How did your experience in prison affect your attitude to your organisation and the struggle?
A: I think in prison you don’t think about yourself. You think of other people.

When you are in prison, the priority is not the get released at the expense of others. They asked me why I was covering up for other people. I just told them I won’t tell them stories about anyone.

It is important, people should not just get out of prison for the sake of it. One must be careful how one gets out of prison.

Q: Did your stay in prison strengthen your commitment to the struggle?
A: Now I’m not scared of being in prison. When I was sitting in jail for 22 days without interrogation, I was taught for me on the 24th day. I told you, that I was so nervous, I did not know whether they were going to take me to a wall, to make me jump from it, I did not know what to think. For the first two minutes they interrogated me in a rough way, but I gained strength from it.

Q: What, according to your experience, is the main difference a female prisoner as opposed to being a male prisoner?
A: Well, from my experience, I must say that women are stronger. I think it’s because women have to bear children. They are therefore able to face even the worst.

Q: Have you, or any other women you know, been sexually harassed or threatened?
A: No, I was not sexually harassed but I was threatened.

Because I’m black, I was told I was barbaric and do not deserve a bathroom space. I just needed to be killed.

One day they grabbed me by my throat and threatened to kill me.

I also want to add that people need to be educated about their rights, they need to know what can happen during detention so that they can be prepared if they are detained.

People should be actually strengthened in terms of organisations and should know what to demand when they are imprisoned.

When I was in prison, I was exercising to maintain my health. I was not eating any substance, I was just doing push-ups on the ground.

Q: When were you arrested?
A: About 11 p.m. in the road when I was coming from a meeting.

Q: How many policemen were there?
A: There were six vans, four cars and a bighorn sheep. We were mad, insane, like growing lions.

Q: What charges were made against you?
A: That I was a terrorist, an M.K. member. We were thrown by hand granades.

Zou Kwotha (right) and Miranda Qwanyshane at a UWO mass meeting

Q: Did they have information about you or your organization?
A: As I was not at home when they arrived, my mother said I was living in the Transkei. They asked her “Mother, where are you?”, my doger work in Hanover Park. As for UWO, oh yes, lots. They don’t like UWO.

They said “Dial UWO (in Afrikaans, not in English as most of us say) make no iemand. Hulle was die eerste organisatie in Western Cape.” They have a geheime file on UWO. They even knew the date I was elected secretary of the Gugulethu branch.

Q: Women prisoners are more anonymous. Why is this so?
A: This is a reflection of the whole society. Women’s role is not seen as important. It is for us as a women’s organization to show the importance of women in the struggle. We should also contact women prisoners and publicize their names and conditions.

Q: Did you have any communication with other women prisoners?
A: No, only the policemen who called us “bombers”.

Q: How many policemen were there?
A: There were six vans, four cars and a bighorn sheep. We were mad, insane, like growing lions.

Q: What charges were made against you?
A: That I was a terrorist, an M.K. member. We were thrown by hand granades.

Q: Were you, or any other women you know, subjected to sexual harassment or threats?
A: No. I was not sexually harassed but I hardly slept. At night I was so scared that they would rape me or let me sleep with a dog that I never wanted to sleep. I heard this from other women, especially after ‘76 – how they were raped and some were forced to sleep with dogs.

At night, when I heard keys, they checked every 2 hours, I would sit up straight. They would ask “Is all right?” I would quickly answer yes so that they need not come inside to check.

Q: I was also called all sorts of names. They would ask about UWO and UDF activities.

Then I said I was not arrested for UWO nor UDF activities.

When I refused to give information they would say what type of secretary are you if you don’t know what’s going on. No wonder UDF is like that with such a stupid secretary.

I read the bible a lot. When I missed people like Jonathan, I would read that part of the bible. But I must say that this whole experience strengthened me a lot, made me more committed and determined to fight for the struggle.

Q: Why were you in prison?
A: First my parents who are very old, as I am the breadwinner and my 5-year-old is autistic. But I realized my com- mutes would look after them. I was then concerned about my organisation.

Women praise Victoria Mxenge

AUGUST 9 was National Women’s Day. On that day, the women throughout the country paid tribute to the 20,000 women who marched to the Union Buildings in Pretoria on August 9, 1956 to protest against pass laws being extended to women.

On Sunday August 11, a meeting was held in Langa to celebrate Woman’s Day. The rally was also a memorial service for Victoria Mxenge, a lawyer and UDF activist who was brutally murder- ed a week earlier.

Speakers at the meeting, attended by about 100 people, saluted Mrs Mxenge as a mother, a wife, a lawyer and a political activist, who was brutally murdered because she dedicated her entire life to the fight for a just and democratic future for our coun- try.

She is the first woman political activist to be killed by an assasination bullet, the rally heard. Her husband, Griffiths Mxenge, also a lawyer, was also brutally murdered in 1982 after he was ‘missing for a few days’. Police say they are still investigating his murder.

Speakers at the meeting said that the death left by Mxenge: “Take forward the fight!”

The rally heard that the state of emergency has already come to Cape Town – it is rising in Capi ngton, and in other areas.

Botha has declared the state of emergency in 56 magisterial districts but his police and soldiers are enforcing it in all areas. In Bellville, where they gatcked students, at St Albans and Amandifield where they baton-charged and tear-gassed students; At St. Lukes’s in the Noord, where they baton-charged and tear-gassed students.

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Dear Grassroots,

I am a student at UWC. We have been boycotting lectures these last three weeks to protest against the government’s actions. Some of us believe that it is important to carry on studying on our own during the boycott. But we have experienced many problems trying to study on our own.

Do you at Grassroots Advice have any suggestions for how self-study can work during boycotts? Thanks for your help.

Maria Jantjies.

Dear Maria,

We believe that learning to study on your own should not only be important at times of boycott. Learning to study on your own is important in teaching you to be an independent and critical thinker. It is difficult to learn to study effectively on your own because the education system has taught us all to depend on a teacher or lecturer to tell us what to think. We need to learn to become independent thinkers. We do have some suggestions that can help you and your friends to learn to study more independently.

Suggestions

FORM A STUDY GROUP of between 3 and 7 people who are doing the same subject. Studying in a group rather than on your own is more effective and fun.

AT THE BEGINNING OF A COURSE (i.e. before the boycott) ask the lecturer to provide you with the following aids:

- A clear plan of the entire course. This should include the goals of the course, the main divisions of the course, the relationship between the various sections, and the type of activities involved.

IT IS MUCH EASIER TO STUDY IF YOU KNOW WHAT THE OVERALL GOAL OF THE COURSE IS!

- A detailed breakdown of the main sections of the course. This should include the learning objectives for each section, the main questions you should be asking, and ways of testing your understanding.

- A guide to additional useful resources for the course – for example films, videos, books, people outside organisations.

- Where the lecturer can be contacted for informal help and advice. Boycotts are part of a proud tradition at UWC and at the schools. They are part of the struggle for a just society. Learning to study independently in groups is also a part of the struggle. It is also a part of the struggle to develop an alternative way of collective learning.

We hope these suggestions are useful to you and your studies.

Grassroots

STUDY WHILE YOU BOYCOTT

Ithubwa onokulivela xa Ubanjwa

Kubalakhele rakhulu ukufumani kwi-
polisa likhubene phansi phantsi kholile.
Lekhona ngembela ukufana ukwazi uku-
ke emvelo ezikhombiseleni.

Nangoapha akakhilungana nje ukufana ukubeka
izinhlangulwana izimbele nexe.
Kubalakhele okukhulumalo okubhekisa
akukhulu kubeka ustwo.

Nangaphende kubeka ukuhlopheki
ukubeka ukungaphala
ukufana ukukhulu.

Ithubwa onokulivela xa Ubanjwa

Kubalakhele rakhulu ukufumani kwi-
polisa likhubene phansi phantsi kholile.
Ngingathile ukuhlopheki ukuhlopheki
ukufana ukubeka ustwo.

Nangoapha akakhilungana nje ukufana ukubeka
izinhlangulwana izimbele nexe.
Kubalakhele okukhulumalo okubhekisa
akukhulu kubeka ustwo.

Nangaphende kubeka ukuhlopheki
ukubeka ukungaphala
ukufana ukukhulu.

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Grassroots

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- busaries for preschool teachers in training
- the best educational equipment for teachers and parents through our non-profit Preschool Shop
- information and ideas on preschool education from our Resource Centre

We take action to get a better deal for our preschool children.

For more information visit us at: 350 Victoria Road, Salt River, or Phone: 47-2546

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Hemingway was not in prison.

AND a woman who held a baby against her breast said: Speak to us of Children. And he said: your children are not your children. They are the sons and daughters of life going on for itself. They come through you but not from you. They are with you but not in you. You may give them your love but not your thoughts, For they must think for themselves and then speak their own minds. And the hearts of children are full of stone.

The parent's creed

Kahlil Gibran

Health care is a right

Rate reductions for pensioners

Most councils give a reduction of their rates to pensioners. The Divisional Council does not give this reduction. The Divisional Council decided that they will not give this reduction. They said that the rate payer has paid $2250 per year, and that is not much. But you can get this amount every year on keeping the house of your parents.

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GRASSROOTS YOUTH EXPRESS FESTIVAL AUG. 9 & 10

YOUTH FOR FREEDOM

The Spirit of freedom was there — in the trumpets of the Swingsters, in the beat of Amajingi; in the plays, banners, songs and poetry of the youth. On Aug. 9 & 10, youth from Oudtshoorn, Worcester, the West Coast and Cape Town came together at the Grassroots Youth Express festival. With one voice, they showed that bullets, jails and teargas will never break us. They gave us a vision of a free South Africa — a nothing will stop us winning that!

The Sharpstown swingsters at Rocklands Civic on Friday night.

Amajingi set the beat

Some of the many posters entered into the Youth Express Competition.

Breaking out in breakdance

Play by Khumangano Cultural Group from Johannesburg

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Workers strike
SAAWU grows

ABOUT 1 000 Murray and Roberts workers went on strike recently in support of demands for the recognition of the South African Allied Workers’ Union. The strike took place on Monday August 12 after a meeting at the workers’ hostels the previous night. The strike ended when management agreed to meet SAAWU representatives to discuss the grievances.

The workers’ demands are:
1. The recognition of their union, SAAWU;
2. Management must dismantle the liaison committee system and replace this with a workers' committee which is democratically elected;
3. Workers must be involved in all issues that affect them in the running of the hostels.

At the meeting, agreement was reached and Thursday August 15 was chosen as a day to prove the membership of the union.

Meanwhile, SAAWU has signed its first recognition agreement in the Western Cape with Continental China Black-the office, arrested by police and had to appear in Wynberg Magistrate’s Court on charges of attending an illegal gathering. The decision to march was taken when a speaker from the Mannenberg Advice Office spoke to unemployed workers on Tuesday August 13 about their rights.

The next day unem-
ployed workers gathered at the advice office to discuss how they could put pressure on the council to meet their demands.

The unemployed workers agreed to march to the housing office with placards reading: “We’re unemployed, We want low rent and we need jobs”.

The march started about 12 o’clock with 15 adults and children. Along the way pamphlets were given out and the marchers increased to about 40 when they reached the rent office. As they were about to cross Mannenberg Avenue, police stopped them. They were not asked to disperse and told to stay in position while police reinforcements were called. A police video unit recorded what happened.

An army Caspil arrived a few minutes later and eleven people - three women, eight men and two children (aged four and five) were ordered into the vehicle.

Some of the men had not eaten for two days and were disguised at the way they were treated.

Later the arrested people were transferred to Wynberg Magistrate Courts and charged under Section 57 of the Internal Security Act which deals with illegal gatherings.

At the courts the prosecutor asked if they had money for bail. They replied that they are unemployed and did not have any money: that because of their unemployment plight, rent arrears, hunger, they went to the rent office to ask for a rent reduction.

They were released without bail and will have to appear on 27 September 1985.

The next day they went back to the rent office to finish their plan of action and were told to report back for further results on 19 August. The victory was planned and carried out with the determination by the unemployed workers of Mannenberg.

THE Murray and Roberts site in Cape Town where the workers went on strike recently.

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Raadsaal Instant Coffee 750g R3.69

All Gold Apricot Jam 900g R1.09

& MANY MORE INSTORE SPECIALS

Advice Forum holds 1st AGM

"The easy part is now over. We know how to set up an office, how to run an office, how to run workshops... Now we will have to ensure that the organisation enables us to respond to the developments in the broader struggle against racism and for our national liberation."

These were the words of Ms M Naidoo during her address to the First Annual General Meeting on Saturday 17 August 1983. Ms Naidoo spoke about the strengths and the weaknesses of the organisations and the year ahead.

Mr Meyer of the Mannenberg Advice Office was elected chairman of the organisation for the next year.

Mr J Patel of the Unemployed Workers’ Union in Durban told the meeting how the Union have succeeded in mobilizing groups of unemployed around their legitimate demands.

Mr D Groothoom was re-elected Secretary. He too reflected on the problems that occurred during the past year.

"We can say without fear of contradiction that the forum has managed the respect of other people and organisations, especially activists, of whom some were fairly sceptical about the concept of office advice."

Throughout the day there was a great spirit of unity among the people from the different areas. The meeting also condemned the present state emergency.

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WHO WILL TAKE THE CHALLENGE CUP?

TALK that all the Virginia soccer titles are going to PROVINCE, that's the Kensington-based WP Football Association, rang clear when three Province teams qualified for the quarter-final round of the Challenge Cup.

Unfortunately, two of them, Saxon Rovers and Norway Parks meets in this round — so one will be eliminated — but Factretoun United have an easier passage.

Province have already regained the major Virginia Inter-union title which they last won in 1982.

And here the scoring feats of Joe Juta, Johnny Schroeder's leadership and the steady play of Deon Warely hardly went unnoticed. How Juta and Schroeder pull Saxon Rovers back into contention for the honours in group two of the Virginia inter-club competition is also keenly awaited.

Rovers lost 2-1 to pacesetters Matrosofontein for whom Andre Daniels scored in reply to Juta's customary goal. At this stage Rovers, with a match in hand trailed Matrosofontein by three points.

If Province reach their goal they'll emulate the feat of Cape District FA who made a clean haul of the Virginia titles with the aid of top club Battwood in 1983 and '84.

Battwood are in line to win group two of the inter-club league in spite of suffering their first defeat against Thornhill in the competition last week.

But not forgetting Mitchells Plain FA who still have Westridge AFC and Liverpool AFC in the quarter-final round of the Challenge Cup.

It's the furthest Mitchells Plain clubs have progressed in the competition and association chairman Ebrahim Parker has promised to provide incentives for the club to succeed and bring home the honours.

WESTERN Province face Transvaal in the 1985 SA Soccer Federation Inter-provincial finals at the Athlone Stadium on Sunday October 6.

And on current form it looks like unbeaten WP will garner the title. The Western Province Football Board's other aim is to retain the SA inter-club title, and Everton United meet Blackpool of Eastern Province at the Athlone Stadium on Sunday September 1.

Everton eliminated Battwood, the SA inter-club holders for the past two seasons, and the inclusion of Eugene Agbas in the provincial side should boost his morale for the big match.

THE Western Province Football Board Virginia Challenge Quarter Final fixtures to be played in September with venues still to be announced:

**QUARTER FINALS**
- Westridge vs Aurora (1)
- Saxon Rovers vs Norway Parks (2)
- Liverpool vs Wolves (3)
- Peninsula United vs Factretoun United (4)

**SEMI-FINALS**
- Winner game 1 v Winner game 2
- Winner game 5 v Winner game 4

**FINAL**
- Winner game 1 or Winner game 2 v Winner game 3 or Winner game 4

VIRGINIA CHALLENGE CUP

Parkhursts' Gerald May shrugs off a challenge from Wolfe's Russet Tobin in a Virginia challenge cup match at Turfball Wolves won 4 - 2

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