

TWEEDIE, SHANTHIVATHIE (FORMERLY NAIDOO), 8 November 2019, Johannesburg

Interviewer: Karen Hurt. KH

Interviewee: Shanthie Tweedie (previously Naidoo). ST

KH We are in Lombardy East on the 8th November 2019, interviewing Shanthie Tweedie, previously Naidoo. Cody van Wyk is our videographer, and I'm Karen Hurt. Thank you so much for this interview, Shanthie.

ST It's a pleasure.

KH We feel so privileged, and in awe of you, so we feel very happy and thrilled to be having this opportunity. Could we start by asking you something about your early life, where you were born, where you grew up, where you went to school, that kind of thing?

ST I'm the eldest of five siblings, and being the eldest, I was born in my paternal grandparent's home in Pretoria, you know? And I was born in Pretoria on the 6th of March 1935, you know? And my brother, Indres, is a year and three months younger than me, and my mother had difficulty coping with two small children, you know?

Apparently one day I was sitting in the middle of this Rocky Street and cars were hooting (laughs). I mean, you know, my mum couldn't cope, so my granny took me to Pretoria, and I stayed there until I was about 16, you know? And I went to primary school in Pretoria, in Asiatic Bazaar.

KH Do you remember the name of the primary school?

ST It's a Pretoria primary school, you know, there's nothing set up.

KH And then the high school, were you also in Pretoria?

ST No, I didn't, I was, by that time I decided I've have enough of Pretoria, I wanted to come back and live with my parents. So I came back to Johannesburg, and went to school at the Johannesburg Indian High School in Fordsburg.

KH And whereabouts in Joburg did you live as a teenager?

ST We lived in Doornfontein, and it's Rocky Street, it's not the same Rocky Street that runs through Hillbrow, this one is in Doornfontein, it's a fairly short street, you know?

KH And did you live in a block of flats?

ST No, we had a house, in fact, it's terraced houses, there were five houses, semi attached, you know? And we lived in one of those houses.

KH Do those houses still exist?

00:02:56

ST No, they moved us away and smashed it, because it was fairly old, you know, it was, you could see it was beginning to decay, this red sand which kept dripping (laughs) from the walls, 00:03:00 and things like that.

KH So what are your most vivid memories of apartheid, and how it impacted on your day-to-day life and activities?

ST As a banned person?

KH No, when you were younger.

ST You know, like I was brought up in Pretoria, you know, primary school, and it was a separate school, and it was Asiatic Bazaar, they called it, you know? And in Pretoria, apartheid was applied much more severely, you know, like an uncle of mine, it was quite late, and they were looking for a shop where they would buy fish and chips or something, they were hungry. And they managed to get him and beat him so badly, in fact somewhere we've got a picture of how badly he was beaten, you know?

So it's that sort of thing, and also, you fairly, go to the other parts of Pretoria, you know? You can go to the shops. I remember my aunt went with her daughter to the shop, to one of these, like, Greatermans, or something like that, and she had her daughter with her. Her daughter wanted to go to the loo, and she must have been about four, or something like that. And they said, sorry, we don't have such thing for other nationalities, so my auntie said, well, you sit, and you mess, do it here, and we go.

And that's how, you know, life was, more or less, in Pretoria. I mean, they didn't consider whether the child needed to go to the toilet, or not, you know?

KH Was there a moment that, perhaps you, I know that you're from a very political household, and family, could you talk about that a little bit? How you grew up, the sort of, values, and thinking, and vision, of the people, your family? Could you talk about your mom and dad a little bit?

ST It actually comes from a few generations back, my grandfather was a political man. He became very, very active, and he worked closely with Mahatma Gandhi, and, you know? And he was quite well known.

00:06:07

KH Shanthie, may I ask you where your grandfather was, was it Pretoria?

ST He lived in Johannesburg. I mean, they came from, my paternal grandparents came from Mauritius, you know, and somehow they, you know, stayed for a while in Kimberly, and came back to Johannesburg, and they stayed here. And he, you know, most of, especially the Tamil speaking Indians, were, sort of, a hawkery, and also some of the Hindustani people, you know, they weren't so...

What they did is buy fruits and things like that, go house to house and sell it, and that's they, and they were being badly treated by the state, and, you know, often their goods were confiscated, and it wasn't very easy for people just to make a

living. And my grandfather, although they had a business, you know, a forage business is like only a garage these days, you know, where you sell horse food and things like that, they had a forage shop in Fordsburg.

KH And they were politically active?

ST Yes, that's where he started his political activities.

KH Was there any particular organisation that he was affiliated to?

ST They called it the Tamil Benefit Society, at that stage, you know?

KH And then your parents were also political?

ST Well, my mother became political by virtue of marriage, you know? Being married to my father, and she, herself, was active and she went to prison twice during the 1946 passive resistance, and the 1952 defiance campaign, and she served a month each time.

KH And your father?

ST My father was arrested a few times, and he passed away in 1953.

KH Was there, this is a difficult question, because you grew up, sort of, with politics in your life, and with human rights kind of ethos and values, but was there a moment that you can remember and talk to us about when the injustice of the system made you feel compelled to do something about it?

00:09:08

ST Well, we were always doing something compelled, every time something happens, we were outside the city hall steps demonstrating, you know? And sometimes the movement called a stay-at-home or something like that, and we were very involved in this sort of thing.

KH What kinds of things did you do, say, from being in your teenage years?

ST See, in Pretoria, I wasn't, I told you I was brought up in Pretoria, and although I used to come home very often, that, in the family, they didn't get so involved politically, you know, but when you came to Joburg, but, that's how, when I came to live in Johannesburg, I became involved, you know? And then my dad died in 1953, and, you know, so Indres and I had to leave school and look after the family and provide an income.

KH What did you do for your work, to derive an income?

ST I worked, actually, I did some odd jobs to, like, there was a firm that did clothes for theatres and things like that. I worked doing, sort of, sewing, and things like that for a short while, and then I worked for the Congress of Democrats, and that is the white wing of the congress movement.

KH What age were you around then?

ST 18, 19, you know?

KH And could you talk about other members of your family, and we've spoken about your parents and grandparents a bit, but your siblings, their involvement?

ST Well, we were all, sort of, politically involved, and in fact, my sister, she's more or less about ten years younger than me.

KH And her name?

ST She wanted to give out leaflets, wanted to join my brothers, and she went, and the police saw her and started chasing her. And she fell, and they put a big boot on her, and they made a hell of a fuss of that, you know, she was only nine at that stage.

KH And her name?

ST Ramnie.

KH And do you recall what those pamphlets might have had written on them, what might it have been about?

00:11:58

ST I think I was in Pretoria at that stage, I don't I know what that was. And Prema was, got really, although we were all active, Prema got very involved in the late '70s and '80s and he was severely tortured, and he also gave evidence in the, it's a doctor, there's also a trade unionist, that died.

KH Was it Neil Aggett?

ST Yes, and at Neil Aggett's trial, of his torture.

KH So they were there at the same time, were they?

ST They were detained the same time, (pause) and mostly, you know, he was sort of, was also politically active, he was arrested, detained, twice, once from, because he moved to Pretoria, and was arrested in Pretoria, and earlier he was... He went to actually go and see Indres, and he was flying to Cape Town, they were waiting for him (laughs) at the airport.

KH Because Indres was on Robben Island?

ST That's right.

KH More or less, when was that?

ST Indres was sentenced in '64, I think.

KH Did you ever get to see him on the island?

ST Just before I left the country, I did.

KH Was there a person, or people, who had a particular effect on you during your time of political involvement? Were there any people who stood out for you in a, kind of, leadership or mentorship way?

ST Well, Dr Dadoo was one of them, you know, he was the leader of the Indian community, the Transvaal Indian Congress. He was an outstanding leader, and always would look after you.

KH And was there anybody else that you can...?

ST Moses Kotane, and Walter, and...

KH Walter Sisulu?

ST Yes, and Nelson Mandela. In fact, these people were frequent in our house when we lived in Doornfontein, because it was so central, you know. They would arrange to meet a journalist there, or a friend, or something like that, and, you know, Doornfontein was, sort of, quite central.

KH Yes, and was it quite a mix, racially, in Doornfontein at that time?

00:14:56

ST Earlier, yes, there were, you know, lots of coloured communities, and these people were, sort of, like play whites, they called them, and they, sort of, emigrated to Australia, and places like that, you know?

KH From the time you can remember, did you ever have a sense of being treated differently because you were a girl, or a woman, or did you have a sense of equality?

ST Well, actually the boys always had (pause) more freedom, you know?

KH Do you think, did they have more freedom to come and go at different times, did you have more chores to do?

ST They were never questioned.

KH Right, but your family obviously encouraged your political activism?

ST Yes, we sat and talked, you know, and there was, we all, sort of, didn't disagree, you know?

KH Yes, what year were you banned in? In what year were you banned?

ST In '64, '63, it's the same year Indres was arrested.

KH How long was your banning order for?

ST Two lots of five.

KH Did they, were there, they followed each other, so once your one expired, they [overtalking]?

ST Before it expired, we were served a new banning order (laughs).

KH How did you feel when you got your second banning order?

ST Then I was feeling really frustrated. Ramnie had already left on an exit permit, because Isi left the country, her husband, and she actually did get a passport to go, they didn't know her real name, you know. And two days before she was

going to leave, they took her passport away. And then Pat Davidson, you know, she was a lawyer, and she was a close friend. So she arrived immediately and took Ramnie to Pretoria and sorted an exit permit, and she left on an exit permit with two small children.

So I thought, well I should join her, after I got the second banning order, but there was a whole lot of other problems, you know. They originally refused to give me an exit permit, but legally, they're not allowed to refuse you an exit permit, as long as the country you're going to have accepted you.

KH And where did your sibling go to?

00:18:02

ST My sister? In England, she was in England.

KH Could you, do you remember what law you were banned under?

ST Suppression of Communism.

KH And what were the conditions of your banning order? Did it include house arrest?

ST No, it didn't include house arrest, I mean, communicating with... Murthie was, my brother, was also listed, so legally, we weren't allowed, I wasn't allowed to communicate with him.

KH Were you staying in the same house at that time?

ST Yes, we were (laughs) living in the same house, and, you know, I mean, although they, I was not house arrested, they often checked on you, you know? I had to report once a week to the Jeppe Police Station, you know? And couldn't be in the company of more than two other people, or something like that. And I was confined to the magisterial district of Johannesburg, you know? I couldn't enter certain buildings that were educational institutions, or trade unions, or anything of the sort.

And I had to leave work after my banning was served.

KH Where was, was that at Congress of Democrats that you were working in?

ST No, no, they were already banned by then, so I worked for SACTU, the trade union.

KH The South African Congress of Trade Unions?

ST Yes.

KH And what did you do there?

ST I did clerical work for them, in fact, we also ran the organisation during the state of emergency. The Congress of Democrats was closed during the state of emergency, you know, after the Sharpeville.

KH And what kind of work did you do?

ST I did general office work, and things like that.

KH And then, were you, did you stop, did you have to stop doing that work once you were banned?

ST Well, I, the Congress of Democrats was also banned and closed. I only worked 11 months at SACTU.

KH And were you working at SACTU when you were banned?

ST Yes, so I worked 11 months, and then I was served with banning orders.

KH Were you given any reasons for why you were banned?

ST No reasons.

KH And why do you think you were banned?

ST Because of my political activities, you know.

00:21:04

KH What do you think they hoped to achieve by banning you?

ST Well, they were restricting me, you know. I mean, you cannot be quoted by anybody, even the newspapers cannot quote what you say or do, and you became, sort of, a non-entity, really (laughs).

KH Yes, and how did it feel? I'm sure you had different feelings during the time, but did you have any particular feelings at that time while being banned, and so restricted?

ST Well, it's frustrating, very frustrating, you know? And, like, even when my brother got married, I couldn't go, and my uncle died, I couldn't go with anyone. I mean, during that time, all sorts of big family things happens, which you couldn't go, you know, you're restricted.

KH So thinking about your political...

ST And also, you had to report once a week to the Jeppe Police Station.

KH You were talking about, did you get raided quite often, your family home?

ST Yes.

KH What time of the day or night would they generally come?

ST Well, they, usually late at night (laughs), or early morning.

KH And how did they come, did they, like, knock at the door?

ST Knock at the door, they had to knock, yes, and just disrupted everything.

KH So it was just designed to destabilise the family?

ST You know, and going through your books, and everything. You know, your personal dignity is, like, violated, because you were sleeping, and, you know, you cannot imagine how your privacy is violated.

KH Yes, and how often would you say that happened, more or less?

ST It was difficult to say, you know?

KH But it would be at least once a month, maybe?

ST Maybe, you know, less.

KH What impact did the banning order have on your own personal life? I know the personal is political, but just, for you, growing up as a young person, on your ability to find work, on your personal relationships?

ST Yes, that was the difficult part is finding work, you know? I mean, Indres and I were the main persons, you know, looking after the family, and a...

00:24:04

KH Yet you were both banned. Was Indres banned?

ST Indres wasn't banned.

KH Oh, Indres wasn't banned,

ST He was only house arrested after he was released, and by that time I was in England.

KH So how did you manage to make ends meet during such a difficult time? Would you just get short jobs or...?

ST You know, get jobs, and things like that, and Murthie worked, my other brother worked, and between the three of us... And after Indres was arrested, from our, Murthie eventually found a job in an engineering company, and that's how the family survived. And my mother used to do things, you know, she knew some factory people, and things like that, and they used to make petticoats and things. She used to sew, and she used to make some income.

KH Did she do that at home, or did she go...?

ST At home.

KH So it was, kind of, piece work at home?

ST Yes.

KH And your leisure activities, were you able to do anything during that time of your banning? I mean, could you, how did you manage to have any leisure time?

ST It was very difficult, you know, it was difficult, but usually it's, you go out with your family you were living with, and things like that, you know? And they, I mean, it will be stupid of them to arrest you for being with your family.

KH Yes. You know, during that early, your, sort of, earlier childhood, and up to the time you're talking about, what did you think it would take to change South Africa at that time? If you can remember, you know, the kinds of things you thought about, and talked about, with your comrades?

ST Well, we knew it's going to be a very difficult struggle, and, you know, we even thought that maybe the armed struggle will come in, you know, we don't, it was a

bit scary. Even when Indres was there, doing things, we didn't know, the family didn't know.

KH And, I mean, if you took yourself back to say, being a 20 year old, what kinds of things did you think about needed to change in South Africa, generally, to, you know, to do with, obviously apartheid, but also other changes you wanted to see, maybe around working class struggles?

00:27:04

ST Well, we wanted to live where we wanted to, and also work for people, you know? That it shouldn't be difficult to find a job, I mean, it is difficult now, anyway (laughs), I mean, I eventually, after '64 when I was banned, I worked for Vanguard Booksellers.

KH Right.

ST You know about it?

KH Yes, where were they located?

ST They were in Joubert Street.

KH Is that Braamfontein?

ST You know where Belfast was?

KH Yes.

ST You know, and there was something in between, it was a building society in between, and then Vanguard. And they had a small section for children's books on top, and downstairs in the basement is where all the books were.

KH The, sort of, revolutionary texts.

ST (laughs) I mean there's no bookshop I know that was like that, Fanny Klenerman and Joe Moed, really, you know? And they were so supportive because I was detained while working there, you know, after I was a banned person there. They couldn't intimidate her, she said they need to live, you can't do that. And Helen Joseph worked there at the same time.

KH Oh, okay.

ST Yes, we worked at the same time.

KH And did you do a lot of reading during that time, being in a bookshop?

ST Yes, we did, but not too much, because time was a bit difficult.

KH Yes, was it a busy bookshop, do you remember it being quite busy?

ST It was a busy bookshop, it was very nice.

KH It sounds like the kind of bookshop people might have had meetings in.

ST I don't know about meetings, but because, you know, the place is always swarming with cops.

KH Oh, right, so the cops used to come into the bookshop, as well?

ST Yes, you know, they, somebody used to come and look around and see what they had, and they are talking to each other, or whatever (laughs). Because both of us were banned and we couldn't communicate with each other.

KH Sjoe, from that time of your first banning order, which you have spoken about already, and then you had the second banning order, what happened between then and now in your life? What kinds of things did you do?

00:29:59

ST Well, I must give you this whole story, you see, I applied to leave the country when the second banning came.

KH Which year was that?

ST '68, I think, during the second banning order, and...

KH Sorry, Shanthie, did they give you any reasons then about why they were banning you again?

ST No.

KH And was it the same conditions you were banned under?

ST Absolutely.

KH And do you remember the day when they brought that second banning order, where were you when you...?

ST In Doornfontein, we were living there.

KH They brought it home?

ST Yes, and it was, like, overlapping, you know, it was before, they give you a week, or so (laughs).

KH And so from the time, from the beginning of that second banning order, could you take us back to that time, and to the present?

ST Yes, in fact, after the, you know, we were talking to the family and that, you know, if I want, because I felt very much to go and stay in England, and Ramnie was already there with her two children, and you know, they didn't even have the... The British were taking their time, because you've got to get permission, whether they'll accept you to come into the country, that the first hurdle we had to go through, you know?

And then, you get your exit permit, if a country accepts you legally, they're supposed to give you an exit permit. But the British took such a long time, I was detained (pause) in '69, June '69.

KH What were the reasons for your detention at that time, because you were banned?

ST None, they just said they're detaining you under the Terrorism Act. And they never give you reasons for anything they do, you know?

KH How long was that detention for?

ST I was in detention a year and a week.

KH In solitary confinement?

ST Yes, and (pause) I was detained and then, I don't know if you want to hear that, it [unclear], all my detention details, as well?

KH Only if you feel like talking about that?

ST Well, the first two weeks, I was at the Fort, and then they picked me up and took me to Compol Building (Pretoria) where the interrogation takes place, you know?

00:33:07

And they were, sort of, interrogating me, and eventually they said, well, you just have to stand, you know? And I don't know how long I stood, but I know I went in on Monday (pause), you know? And they change every four hours, the interrogators, (pause) and they, different people. I'm sure you heard of Swanepoel and his scary methods, you know? Now, by the end of that Friday, now, I haven't slept from Monday.

KH You're in the same room for that whole period?

ST Yes, with different interrogators, and things like that, you know? And I was actually hallucinating standing, and it was something about me flying on a plane, and money, and all sorts of things. Now, they also thought that there's something there about money coming in, and things like. They were going on at me when I, sort of, woke up, but then they realised, you know, there was nothing there. They kept track of me, they didn't know, you couldn't, they knew I hadn't left the country or anything, I'm still...

KH You're still right there.

ST Yes, and that Friday, they gave me some solution to drink, and I slept on a camp bed, you know? And when I got up it was like the floor wasn't there (laughs), you know, it was the most freaky feeling, incredible, freaky feeling you know? And then they were interrogating me on, about that silly dream I was hallucinating about (laughs), you know? Then they let me go to a cell in Pretoria, and I was in solitary there.

And then Monday they brought me back, and they went on about that dream, and things like that, and finally, they decided to leave me alone. And six months after I was detained, they took me to the synagogue where the trial of the 22 was taking place. [Trial of 22 activists under Suppression of Communism Act, December 1969, heard by Judge Simon Bekker. Held in the Old Synagogue in Pretoria. Shanti Naidoo refused to testify.]

KH Where was the synagogue?

ST Synagogue, it's Pretoria, that was converted into a court during the Treason Trial, and that's where the trial of the 22 took place, because they don't have courts big enough to accommodate all these accused, you know?

00:36:04

So then they took me to court, and I was asked to give evidence, and I said, well, I don't think I want to. Or actually, they asked the judge if I could be represented by a lawyer, and the judge said, okay, you write a letter to your family. And I knew my mother was, actually, for the first time she saw me, she didn't know where I was, and what was happening to me.

And when I got off the car with the police, she started running towards me, and, you know, [unclear], one of the police, was really, like, horrible to her, and chased her away, told her, we'll arrest you. And that was the only time my mother saw me, but she didn't know where I was. And I were there, I got Jack Unterhalter, the family arranged for Jack Unterhalter to represent me.

The letter I wrote never got to my family, because my mother was in court, so the family knew, and they arranged for me to be represented. And I had to officially give evidence again, we...

KH Is this a, which trial was that?

ST Of the 22. And Jack Unterhalter represented me, and it's the first time I saw somebody that, in six months, you know, outside the prison. (pause) And, you know, when I was sentenced, he also thought that I would be treated like an ordinary prisoner, which means you get letters, and visits, and things like that. But they didn't release me from the detention. I was still in detention. I was in the same cell, excepting I had prison clothes for two months.

KH And then at the end of that period, at what point did you leave the country?

ST No, I was detained, like, all you know, I was there for a year and a week, you know? I was released in '69/'70, 1970, June 1970.

00:39:08

And then we also pursued this to leave the country, and we didn't hear from them when the lawyers threatened to take them to court, then they said, okay, we'll give you an exit permit. By the way, this applying for exit permit, you know, to going to court, included Sobukwe.

KH Right, Robert Sobukwe?

ST Yes, so, I mean, I thought it was a silly move to do both of us together, because, you know, he was a leader of a movement, and they wouldn't give him permission, but I wasn't significant enough, you know? I could have been, should have been alone for that process.

KH For that application process, yes.

ST Yes, and we could have won that if we, but we went to the highest court and we lost it, you know? And then eventually they said, well, we'll give you an exit permit, but I couldn't leave the Johannesburg district, the magisterial district to go the port of departure. That's where...

KH Yes, how did you overcome that?

ST Well, they didn't want to release me from my banning orders, you know, but there was a lot of pressure from Anti-apartheid, Helen Suzman, and all this pressure was growing. And eventually they said Pelsaer wanted to see me, so (laughs) I went there and we said to him, and we said to him, when we said...

You see, what happened was, while we were in detention there was a rugby thing in England where they couldn't even play, the South African team, because of the anti-apartheid movement there, and they decided they'd rather keep you on the banning than to send you abroad and create trouble for them.

KH Right.

ST So because of all the pressures and the anti-apartheid movement from important people in Britain, and Helen Suzman, you know, they said, okay, you can go, and I had to get an exit permit, and so I left.

KH And once you arrived in England, what kind of work did you do, or what were you involved in up to the time that you [overtalking]?

00:42:10

ST I did a short course, you know, like typing and shorthand, and shorthand was very difficult when you, I mean, those days I didn't have a hearing aid either, you know? And you can't cope, you hearing is bad, you can't cope with shorthand. And after a while I got a job at the International Defence and Aid Fund, in their research department, and I worked there until we came home. (laughs)

KH Oh, you were there all those many years?

ST Yes, but there was a break in there, because I went to, Dominic [Dominic Tweedie, Shanti's husband] got a job. The ANC wanted him to help assist the, the African National Congress, you know, they have a school, they had a school for all the exile kids, because after '76 there was loads and loads of people flowing to Tanzania, and things like that. The ANC actually opened up a school with dormitories and houses for the teachers. I mean, it was actually quite a little, beautiful city (laughs), it was really nice.

KH And so you went there with Dominic?

ST No, he was there a year before me, and we came back together, and lived in England, and then I managed to get a job back at International Defence and Aid, you know. And that's what happened.

KH In what year did you return in, to South Africa?

ST '90.

KH How did that feel for you?

ST You know what, your, imagine what life was like, and relationship with families, and things like that, but by that time, brothers have got married , and things like that but Ramnie and I were very close, and we always have been, and still are, you know? But because of sister-laws and things like that, it, the relationship hasn't always been (laughs) smooth.

KH Yes, that kind of, general family stuff.

ST Yes, and my mother, actually, was living in Pretoria with my cousin at that stage, you know?

KH Whereabouts?

ST In Laudium.

KH Okay, when did your mother return? Did your mother also go into exile?

00:44:59

ST No, no, no, she was living, because, you know, the house, they were living in Rocky Street, was demolished.

KH Yes, and once you arrived, what was it like for...? Do you mind me asking how old you were when you arrived back?

ST Gosh, I'm 84 now, and I came back in '91.

KH Okay, we'll do the maths. And where did you go straight you when you got back?

ST Well, our family were living in Lenasia, and we stayed with brothers, and their families, until we bought this house.

KH And did you, were you involved in any political activities from that time?

ST Well, we still are members of the movement, and, you know, took part in whatever, because, you know, it wasn't all smooth sailing that time we came back, you know? Also, we had to reapply, people who left on an exit permit, you actually forsake your citizenship.

KH So that was still in place when you came back, they hadn't disbanded that?

ST I had to reapply.

KH And was that smooth sailing?

ST Yes, it wasn't difficult, because there were some of these, you know, the (pause), you know, the government people, they were very nice, and they assisted us in going through all this.

KH Looking back on your past, and knowing what you do now, are there things you might have done differently?

ST I doubt it, you know, I can't see how it could be different.

KH On the basis of all that you've told us, and all that we haven't been able to cover about your life, do you have a message for the youth of South Africa today?

ST Continue with the struggle, but continue it in a correct way. And, you know, extreme violence, and all this, are not acceptable, you know. You don't destroy properties, and things like that, but you continue the struggle.

KH If you were a young person now, what do you think, what struggles do you think you might get involved in?

ST I think the same sort of thing, you know? I think the ANC had a good policy, and things like that, but lots has gone wrong, and we need to rectify that (laughs), just improve everything.

00:48:07

KH How would you go about doing that if you had the power to?

ST I think, we do need to [unclear], educate the people and they must, you know, stand together and demand that. I think there is an attempt at the moment with trying to, but they must work quicker, they're not doing it fast enough. And also, work quicker to eradicate unemployment, you know? That is the biggest problem above all, and housing for people, and make sure that people have food.

KH Shanthie, it's been absolutely wonderful spending this time with you, thank you for giving your time for this project, and, yes, thank you so much.

00:49:02

Transcribed by Way-With-Words
Checked by Anne Mager