

HOUSING and HOSTELS

O. F. S

1975 - 1977

REDE GELEWER DEUR SY EDELE DR. SCHALK VAN DER MERWE,
 MINISTER VAN KLEURLING-, REHOBOTH- EN NAMABETREKKINGE,
 TYDENS DIE OPENING VAN DIE ALGEMENE JAARVERGADERING VAN
 DIE KLEURLINGSKAKELKOMITEE - PLAASLIKE BESTUUR O.V.S. IN
 DIE EILANDSAAL, LOCH ATHLONE VAKANSIEOORD, BETHLEHEM OP
 MAANDAG 27 OKTOBER 1975 OM 2.00NM.

EMBARGO MAANDAG 27 OKTOBER 15h00

MENEER DIE VOORSITTER, DAMES EN HERE,

Dit is vir my 'n voorreg om hierdie jaarvergadering en kongres van die Skakelkomitee te open. U uitnodiging om dit te kon doen word hoog op prys gestel.

In sy openingsrede van die vierde vergadering van die komitee op 4 November 1974 te Welkom, het die Sekretaris van my Departement u gelukkigwens met die gedagte oor die instelling van die komitee. Ek wil my graag hiermee vereenselwig. Die voordele van beraad en kommunikasie om dieselfde tafel kan nie oorbeklemtoon word nie. Op dié wyse kan ons gemeenskaplike probleme bespreek en uitpluis. Sodoende kry ons ook insig en beter begrip vir mekaar se probleme en standpunte. Ek wil later in my toespraak graag verder hierop uitbrei.

BEHUISING:

Meneer die Voorsitter en lede, behuising is 'n aspek wat ons almal na aan die hart lê. Mnr. Mills het dan ook verlede jaar vir u breedvoerig ingelig oor die Kleurlingbehuisingsvraagstuk in Suid-Afrika en die ontwikkeling van Kleurlingwoongebiede in die Oranje-Vrystaat. By daardie geleentheid is daar genoem wat beoog word, maar vandag kan ek, met blydschap, verdere

vordering rapporteer naamlik -

- (A) Die behuisingskemas vir Jacobsdal, Fauresmith en Luckhoff sal voor die einde van hierdie jaar voltooi wees;
- (b) Die skemas vir Philippolis, Springfontein, Edenburg, Ashbury (Bloemfontein) (ten opsigte van 598 wonings), Wepener en Jagersfontein sal deur die loop van 1976 afgehandel word;
- (c) Hoewel reëlins by Trompsburg nie na wense vorder nie, begin sake by dorpe soos Rouxville, Ficksburg, Bethulie en Smithfield nou koers kry; en
- (d) by Ladybrand, Tweespruit, Boshof, Reddersburg en Koffiefontein is die kwessie van aanwysing van geskikte terreine nog nie gefinaliseer nie.

Ek kan weer eens beklemtoon dat die Regering terdeë bewus is van die Behuisingsvraagstuk en pertinent aandag daaraan skenk. So het die Minister van Gemeenskapsbou dan ook 'n tyd gelede aangekondig dat die Regering besluit het om 'n kommissie van ondersoek aan te stel met die opdrag om ondermeer die volgende sake te ondersoek en daaroor verslag te doen -

- (a) Die heersende hoë koste van behuising en indien nodig maatreëls om meer beskeie standaarde vir behuising af te dwing;
- (b) Die moontlikheid van instelling deur bouverenigings van glyskale vir die delging van paalemente;
- (c) Die verhoging van tyd tot tyd van die maksimum leningsperk wat deur bouverenigings toegestaan kan word ten opsigte van 'n persentasie van lenings deur hulle gegee;

- (d) Die steeds heersende hoë grondpryse; en
- (e) enige ander aangeleenthede wat van belang geag word om die verskaffing van behuising te bevorder en die koste daarvan te verminder.

Soos onlangs deur die Voorsitter van die kommissie aangekondig, het die kommissie sedertdien die nodige stappe gedoen om sy ondersoek van stapel te stuur en het reeds sy eerste vergadering gehou. Volgens hierdie aankondiging sou vraeboë binnekort aan plaaslike besture van stede en dorpe en ander belanghebbende instansies soos bouverenigings gestuur word. Ek wil op elkeen wat 'n vraeboog ontvang, 'n beroep doen om dit so gou moontlik en so volledig soos moontlik te voltooi en nie later nie as 30 November 1975 aan die Sekretaris van die Kommissie, Privaatsak X149, PRETORIA te stuur.

Meneer die Voorsitter, die Regering is egter nie net daadwerklik besig om in behuisingsbehoefte te voorsien nie, maar doen ook steeds stappe om ander verligtingsmaatreëls vir bewoners in te stel. So byvoorbeeld het die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou aangekondig dat vanaf 1 Januarie 1975 alle nuwe woonprojekte wat uit die Nasionale Behuisingsfonds gefinansier word vir ongeveer die eerste 5 jaar van die delgingstermyn van lenings met nagenoeg 3% verminder word om die huurgelde binne die betaalvermoë van huurders te bring. Dit word bewerkstellig sonder om die delgingstydperk te verleng maar deur delgings op 'n glyskaal te laat plaasvind met 'n aanvanklike ontladingsfaktor en na \pm 10 jaar 'n beladingsfaktor.

Die doel van die ontlading- beladingstelsel is om persone met 'n lae inkomste te hulp te kom deur aanvanklik 'n laer huurgeld te vorder en soos hulle inkomste verbeter 'n hoër aangepaste huurgeld te hef.

Die paaiemente op gekoopte eiendomme word op dieselfde wyse aangepas.

'n Verdere verligtingsmaatreël is vanaf 1 Januarie 1975 deur die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou ingestel naamlik die rasionalisering of gelykmaking van huurgelde betaalbaar ten opsigte van ou en nuwe wooneenhede. Dit behels 'n huurvasstellingsformule waarvolgens huurders van nuwere wonings aansienlike verligting kry deur 'n stelsel van verminderde huurgelde daarop en relatief geringe beladings van huurgelde op ouer skemas. Dié stelsel word so geïmplementeer dat die rente en delging van die totale aantal wonings in die regsgebied van 'n plaaslike bestuur onaangetas bly.

Hiervolgens word die huurgelde van wooneenhede wat jare gelede gebou is, maar wat in die meeste gevalle net soveel huurwaarde bied as nuwe huise, verhoog tot 'n realistiese peil. Sodanige verhogings word aangewend om die betreklik hoë huurgelde van nuwe wonings wat deur hoë boukoste, grondpryse, hoë rentekoerse, ensovoorts meegebring word, te verminder. Die maandelikse huurgelde word so bereken dat dit nie 25% van die broodwinners se inkomste oorskry nie.

In sy poging om die behuisingsprobleem op te los word die

Regering nou ook deur die privaatsektor bygestaan; 'n prysenswaardige stap van die kant van ons nyweraars en sakemanne. Daar is dan ook bemoedigende tekens dat die privaatsektor toenemend bewus raak van sy verantwoordelikheid om self 'n bydrae te lewer om die groot agterstand in behuising te help verlig. Die Kaapstadse Kamer van Koophandel het byvoorbeeld namens sy lede en in oorleg met die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou, besonderhede van 'n skema uitgewerk vir die voorsiening van behuising vir werknemers op 'n basis van huiseienaarskap. 'n Omsendbrief daaroor is deur die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou aan plaaslike owerhede uitgestuur.

Die hoof-oogmerk van hierdie skema is volle finansiering van wooneenhede vir werknemers deur werkgewers.

Ek vertrou dat hierdie positiewe benadering ook in u provinsie inslag sal vind.

GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING

In opvolging van die aanstelling van die interdepartementele komitee om ondersoek in te stel na en verslag te doen aangaande die wenslikheid en noodsaaklikheid om plaaslike besture geldelik en andersins by te staan met die voorsiening van genoegsame gemeenskapsfasiliteite, het die regering maatreëls goedgekeur waarvolgens plaaslike besture hulp in hierdie verband kan verleen in nuwe en vinnig ontwikkelende dorpe waar groot getalle persone in die laer inkomstegroep woonagtig is.

Sekere administratiewe en wetlike aanpassings moes eers gefinaliseer word alvorens die maatreëls in werking gestel kon word.

Die wetlike aanpassings is gedoen deur middel van wysigings ~~van die behuisingswet~~ vroeër vanjaar. Hierdie wysigings maak, onder andere, voorsiening vir stappe wat gedoen kan word in daardie gevalle waar plaaslike besture in gebreke bly om skemas vir die voorsiening van fasiliteite vir gemeenskapsontwikkeling uit te voer, vir die aanstelling van 'n standaardkomitee vir gemeenskapsfasiliteite en dat winste op die verkoop van grond wat met behuisingsfondse aangekoop is, vir gemeenskapsfasiliteite aangewend kan word.

Wat die administratiewe aanpassings betref, is plaaslike besture versoek om, soos by die voorsiening van behuising en aanverwante aangeleenthede, die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou om die nodige leiding te nader indien probleme met die praktiese toepassing van die voorskrifte van die Departement ondervind word. Op hierdie wyse kan volledige voorskrifte saamgestel en mettertyd in die behuisingskode opgeneem word.

BESTUURSVORME:

Sedert u laaste vergadering is standaard regulasies vir bestuurskomitees in die Oranje-Vrystaat goedgekeur. Hierdie regulasies stem grotendeels ooreen met die huidige regulasies wat vir die bestuurskomitees in Kaapland en die Transvaal in werking is. Sodra dit binnekort in werking tree kan daar ooreenkomstig aanvaarde beleid stappe gedoen word om die vier bestaande raadplegende komitees in die Oranje-Vrystaat na bestuurskomitees om te skep. Die regulasies maak, onder andere voorsiening dat die Administrateur, na oorleg met die betrokke plaaslike bestuur, mag bepaal dat al die lede van 'n bestuurskomitee verkies moet wees. Met die afkondiging

van die regulasies sal sekere bevoegdhede van die Administrateur aan die lid van die Uitvoerende Bestuur van die Verteenwoordigende Kleurlingraad belas met Plaaslike Bestuur, gedelegeer word. Ingevolge die bevoegdheid hom aldus verleen sal die betrokke lid dan, soos die geval in die ander provinsies is, ook beheer hê oor die instelling en samestelling van bestuurskomitees in die Oranje-Vrystaat. Hy het alreeds hierdie beheer oor die bestaande raadplegende komitees in u provinsie.

Aangesien dit allerweë toegegee word dat die bestuurskomiteestel sel die bestaande indeling van funksies en pligte ontgroeï het is die hersiening daarvan met die oog op die toekenning van groter bevoegdhede aan komitees op aandrang van en in oorleg met die Uitvoerende Bestuur van die Verteenwoordigende Kleurlingraad onderneem. Daar word verwag dat hierdie aangeleentheid in die nabye toekoms gefinaliseer sal word.

Die uitbouing van bestuursvorme en die implementering van die delegasievoorstelle gepaard met 'n sinvolle uitbreiding van die bevoegdhede en funksies van bestuurskomitees, verteenwoordig positiewe maatreëls in die ontwikkelingsproses na selfstandige plaaslike bestuur en die inruiming van 'n meer betekenisvolle rol vir die Uitvoerende Bestuur van die Verteenwoordigende Kleurlingraad.

Die instelling van selfstandige Plaaslike Besture vir sekere van die meer gevorderde Kleurlinggebiede geniet in die jongste tyd reeds my drukke aandag en samesprekings is van tyd tot tyd met die Uitvoerende Bestuur van die Verteenwoordigende

Kleurlingraad gevoer.

Hierdie aangeleentheid word egter voorlopig agterweë gehou aangesien die Erika Theron-kommissie dit ook in diepte bestudeer. Daadwerklike stappe in verband met die stigting van outonome plaaslike besture in Kleurlinggroepsgebiede sal ongetwyfeld volg op die bevindings van dié kommissie.

SAMEWERKING:

Die uitbouing van die stelsel van plaaslike bestuur is en bly 'n gesamentlike onderneming van die gemeenskap en die onderskeie owerhede. Dit is egter te betreur dat daar nog gevalle voorkom waar skekeling en dialoog afgebreek word weens spanning op die persoonlike verhoudingsvlak. Daar is nog lede van die publiek en plaaslike organisasies wat nie aan die bestuurskomiteestelsel sy regmatige plek en funksie wil gun nie. Die komitees word soms verbygegaan en klagtes en vertoë vind hul weg buite die voorgeskrewe kanale om. Dit gee aanleiding tot verydeling en verwarring wat geensins bevorderlik vir die gemeenskapslewe is nie.

Wat samewerking tussen plaaslike besture en bestuurskomitees betref bestaan daar oor die algemeen 'n goeie verstandhouding dog daar is ruimte vir nog groter oordeelkundigheid, soepelheid en verdraagsaamheid in die toepassing van beleid. Gesonde verhoudinge is op stuk van sake die sluitsteen van sukses op die pad om 'n gemeenskap met welslae te dien en positiewe resultate te behaal.

Aan die kant van bestuurskomitees moet gewaak word dat regmatige griewe nooit in vyandiggesindheid oorgaan nie. Komitees wat

staak of werksaamhede opskort omdat daar nie aan hulle versoeke voldoen word nie moet besef dat 'n dreigende houding en verwyttende uitlatings niemand nêrens bring nie. Soos in die geval van Blanke lede van 'n stadsraad moet die lede van komitees hulleself sien as persone wat geroepe is om 'n gemeenskap te verteenwoordig en ontwikkeling te bevorder tot algemene voordeel. Hulle kan 'n belangrike bydrae lewer om 'n gemeenskapsin en groep trots te skep en te stimuleer. Hulle moet dus opregte belangstelling toon en aktief deelneem in die funksies aan hulle opgedra tot bevordering van die ontwikkeling van die gemeenskap wat verteenwoordig word. Dit is alleen in 'n gesindheid van onderlinge begrip en erkenning van mekaar se bestaansreg, verantwoordelikhede en probleme wat die grondslag vir gesonde samewerking gelê kan word. Hiervoor is kennis nodig. As 'n leier van die gemeenskap moet 'n komiteelid hom identifiseer met die belange en aspirasies van sy gemeenskap. As die leier moet hy egter ook help om openbare menings langs gesonde kanale te vorm. Alleen op hierdie grondslag kan dienslewering tot wedersydse en gemeenskaplike voordeel geskied.

OPENBARE VERHOUDINGSKOMITEES.

Mnr. die Voorsitter, lede, ek het verwys na die belangrikheid van goeie verhoudinge tussen Blanke Plaaslike owerheidsinstansies en Kleurlingbestuursliggame. Dit is noodsaaklik dat gesonde gesindhede tussen hierdie instansies gehandhaaf word om in die gees daarvan saam die pad vorentoe te vind.

Maar, Mnr. die Voorsitter, kan ons hierdie kardinale saak maar bloot aan daardie instansies oorlaat terwyl ons, as publiek,

hulle nie in hul pogings onderskraag nie? Vir my is dit een van die mees ontstellende gedagtes om te beseef dat, soos ons geagte Eerste Minister by geleentheid verklaar het, meer as 60% van ons land se interne rassekonflikte aan swak menseverhoudinge toegeskryf kan word. Kan ons in die huidige tydsgewrig so 'n situasie bekostig? Kan ons toelaat dat Sy Edele die Eerste Minister tot sy uiterste gaan om detênte met leiers van swart Afrika state te vind in 'n poging om politieke ontspanning te probeer bewerkstellig - alles met een doel voor oë nl. om 'n vreedsame voorbestaan vir die inwoners van Suid-Afrika te verseker - terwyl ons self verantwoordelik is vir gespanne atmosfeer en dit maar oorlaat aan owerheisinstansies of die Regering om gemoedere te kalmeer?

Die tyd het nou aangebreek dat elkeen van ons, afgesien van ras of kleur, ons harte sal moet ondersoek om te bepaal tot welke mate ons bydra tot daardie 60%.

Vanweë Suid-Afrika se komplekse samestelling van sy bevolking is daar maar voortdurend knelpunte wat bestaande betrekkinge nadelig beïnvloed. Baie daarvan kan toegeskryf word aan bv. swak kommunikasie (hoofsaaklik as gevolg van taalprobleme), wanbegrippe, misverstande of ander ongelukkige faktore, dog baie ontstaan egter geheel en al ongevraagd. Op dié wyse word gespanne verhoudinge geskep. - stemminge waarby ons net nie langer kan verby kyk of die oë voor kan sluit nie.

Ek glo dat in die begrip "gesonde menseverhoudinge" Suid-Afrika sy enigste hoop op 'n beter en gelukkiger land opgesluit lê -

nie alleen wat stabiliteit en vooruitgang betref nie, maar ook en veral sover ons onderskeie groepe se vreedsame voortbestaan aangaan.

Om gesindhede oornag reggestel te kry, mnr. die Voorsitter, is nie moontlik nie. Ook kan daar byvoorbeeld nie wetgewing ingevoer word om menseverhoudinge te verbeter nie - die arbeidersparty in Brittanje het dit in 1968 met sy "Race Relations Act" probeer maar dit was 'n mislukking. Mense kan nie deur 'n wet gedwing word om aan mekaar te hou nie. Dit berus op die ontwikkeling van 'n innerlike gesindheid en vorm deel van 'n proses van opvoeding en evolusie wat tyd en geduld verg.

Wat Suid-Afrika se Blanke en Kleurlingbevolgingsgroepe betref, is die tyd nou geleë dat daardie opvoedings- en evolusionêre proses op 'n georganiseerde en gekoördineerde grondslag geplaas en bevorder word. Gedurende die 1974 sitting van die Volksraad het Adjunk-minister Smit aangekondig dat openbare verhoudingskomitees op bepaalde plekke, waar daar aansienlike Kleurlinggetalle teenwoordig is, ingestel gaan word. In hierdie komitees sal sowel Blanke en Kleurlingpersone dien - persone wat in hul eie gemeenskappe 'n leidende rol speel en wat hierdie belangrike saak van gesonde verhoudinge, kan bevorder. Die komitees sal hulle aandag toespits op terreine waar daar knelpunte bestaan en wat gesindhede tussen die twee groepe vertroebel, en sal besin oor gepaste optredes om dit in eie midde uit die weg geruim te probeer kry. Die Belangstelling wat reeds van orals daarvoor ontvang is, is beslis bemoedigend. Dit bewys dat daar 'n wesenlike behoefte by wit en bruin bestaan om sake wat hinder

en wat seermaak, met mekaar te bespreek sodat gesamentlik na oplossings gesoek kan word.

Nagenoeg 70 van hierdie komitees word beoog. Die regering ag hierdie onderneming, wat as uniek beskou kan word, van so 'n hoë belang dat 7 openbare verhoudingsbeamptes op 3 November deur my Departement van Kleurling-, Rehoboth- en Namabetrekkinge op verskeie sentra geplaas gaan word om die verhoudingskomitees met hul taak by te staan.

In die Oranje-Vrystaat word die beampte in Bloemfontein gevestig en hy sal spoedig met die komitees wat in hierdie provinsie ingestel is, en og ingestel gaan word, kennis maak.

Mnr. die Voorsitter, ek wens hierdie komitees alles van die beste toe met hulle toekomstige werksaamhede. Ek persoonlik glo dat hulle nog baie sal bereik om verhoudinge tussen bruin en wit in Suid-Afrika te normaliseer en verder uit te bou.

Meneer die voorsitter en lede, ter afsluiting wil ek weer wys op wat ek aan die begin gesê het naamlik slegs deur beraad om dieselfde tafel, kan ons mekaar se probleme begryp en gemeenskaplike probleme oplos ter bevordering van die belange van die gemeenskap wat ons dien.

Ek bedank u hartlik vir die voorreg om vandag hierdie vergadering te kon open. Ek wil ook die vertroue uitspreek dat die besprekings vrugbaar sal wees en wens u alles van die beste toe. Ek verklaar hierdie vergadering geopen.

UITGEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN INLIGTING OP VERSOEK VAN DIE
MINISTER VAN KLEURLING- REHOBOTH- EN NAMABETREKKINGE.

PRETORIA

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- cours magistraux: * Benjamin Constant - Adolphe
- * François Mauriac - Thérèse Desqueyroux
- * André Gide - Les Caves du Vatican
- * André Gide - Les Caves du Vatican

Board needs R30m for housing

RECHERC

By PATRICK LAURENCE
and STEVE KGAME

KROONSTAD — The Northern Free State Bantu Administration Board needs more than R30-million to eliminate its shortage of housing.

It also needs R826 200 to build classrooms

In the last financial year, the board received R1-million from the Department of Community Development for new houses and classrooms.

These figures do not take account of Africans in rural areas who make up nearly 352 000 out of about 531 000 under the board's control

The cost of building is about R3 500, said Mr Johannes Kruger, administrative control officer for the board.

The cost per unit is higher than in Soweto because they include plans for waterborne sewerage and internal toilet rooms.

"Soon we won't have the money to carry the sewerage buckets," Mr Kruger said.

The waiting list for houses is more than 8 625 families.

Nearly 215 classrooms are needed to help ease the shortage the board will build 50 classrooms from its own funds

Structure de l'essai d'imagination gidiennne, Essai d'analyse bachelardienne de "L'Immoraliste", French Studies in Southern Africa, No. 5, 1976

- La poésie française des nouvelles générations: analyse et approche pédagogique, Bulletin pédagogique de l'AFSSA, No. 3, (publication retardée)
- série de films de télévision (video-tape) pour l'enseignement de la civilisation française par méthodes individualisées (réalisés au West Chester State College, U.S.A., en 1972-1973):
 - * Géographie de la France ≠ WCSC-TV -EIAJ 578
 - * L'enseignement en France ≠ WCSC-TV -EIAJ 773
 - * Côtes, rivières et ports de France ≠ WCSC-TV -EIAJ 777
- en préparation:
 - * Comment va la France?, Manuel pédagogique (publication début 1977)
 - * Comment va la France?, Volume II: Dossiers Vie sociale et politique (publication en 1977)
 - * Comment va la France?, Volume III: Dossiers Economie
 - * Textes vivants (recueil thématique de textes littéraires français)

DIVERS:

- collaboration au journal Sud-Ouest (Bordeaux) de 1964 à 1972 (page des jeunes 17-24 et reportages)
- secrétariat de l'Association des Etudes Françaises en Afrique Australe (assuré depuis 1974)
- mises en scène pour la troupe des étudiants du Département de Français de l'Université du Cap:
 - comédie de Georges Courteline Les Boulingrin (Cape Town, 1974)
 - comédie de Tristan Bernard L'anglais tel qu'on le parle (tourné 1975 en Afrique du Sud: Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Johannesburg)
- rôle dans la comédie de Georges Feydeau Mais n'te promène donc pas toute nue! (Cape Town, 1976)
- en projet: création d'un Centre d'études de la civilisation française en coopération entre les Etats-Unis et la France

ADRESSE: jusqu'au 1er décembre 1976:

Dr. Pierre PETIT,
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après le 1er décembre 1976 (pendant congé sabbatique):

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97 rue Mazarin,
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Cillie told of Vaal housing relief

12/1/77
Housing

OF-5

PRETORIA — Home ownership, when introduced in the Vaal Triangle townships, had relieved the authorities as sole providers of housing, the Cillie Commission heard at the Old Synagogue here yesterday.

Mr J C. Knoetze, chief director of the Bantu Administration Board in the area, said home ownership in his area had been welcomed by non-White residents in spite of the prerequisite

of homeland citizenship. The later suspension of this condition had also been welcomed.

About 17 000 homes built from Department of Community Development funds were available for purchase, as were most of 200 former White-owned homes. The 17 000 were going

for prices between R1 350 and R1 750, the minimum deposit being 10 percent

Home ownership had been introduced with the co-operation of employers and two building societies in all the townships except Bophelong, Boipatong and Sharpeville.

When the policy statement was made at the beginning of 1975 by the Cabinet, Mr. Knoetze's board had started encouraging people and building societies to invest in the home ownership scheme.

Prospective buyers of houses could be lent money to a maximum of R6 000 once the initial 10 percent had been deposited.

Residents were encouraged to erect better homes with bathrooms and garages, and employers were encouraged to buy houses for their workers.

Mr. Knoetze also recommended more responsibilities for urban non-White leaders and

the removal of meaningless discrimination.

His board had involved non Whites in decision-making, he said, but he stressed the importance of an effective executive.

He hoped this would be kept in mind when responsibilities were transferred to non-White leaders. Executive functions should, he said, be exercised by professionals, whether they were White or non-White.

The hearing continues — (Sapa.)

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Hansard 6 Quest Q1 458

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Bloemfontein: houses for Blacks

*6 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development,

(126) 312 16/3/79
How many houses for Blacks were built in the Bloemfontein area in each year since 1976

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1976	Nil
1977	431
1978	167

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Bloemfontein: housing for Blacks

*4 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development

- (1) Whether there is a waiting list for housing for Blacks in the Bloemfontein municipal area, if so, how many names are on it, ⁽¹³⁴⁾ ⁽³⁴²⁾
- (2) whether the Administration Board has made a decision on the continuation of housing for Blacks in this area, if so, ⁶⁽⁴⁵⁷⁾ ^{16/3/79} (a) what decision and (b) for what reason was this decision taken,
- (3) whether provision has been made for alternative housing, if so, what provision

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Waiting lists for housing are unreliable and accurate information is therefore not available
- (2) Yes
- (a) No further houses are to be erected after the completion of the scheme of 1 000 houses under construction
- (b) In terms of existing policy Blacks should, where practicable, be settled on a family basis within a Black state
- (3) Yes, it is intended to provide housing in a township to be established on land adjoining the Thaba 'Nchu area

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Over 2000 houses sold under ownership scheme

MORE than 2 000 houses have been sold by the Orange Vaal Administration Board under the home ownership scheme, Mr Alexandra von Breda Rabie the Director of Housing for the Board said yesterday.

He said the home ownership scheme has been in demand from people living in the township under the control of the board. The board is to introduce the 99 year leasehold scheme as soon as it has been approved by the government.

Mr Rabie said employers also showed great interest in the scheme, and bought houses for their employees. He said there were two ways in which potential home owners could own a house. (1) The applicant could erect a house on a stand made available for this purpose, and there were 1 000 of them available. More would be developed in due course. (2) The owners may build according to their plans and specifications or on the plans provided by the Board.

Show houses have been erected in Sebokeng, Zamdela, Denneyville, Frankfort, Kroonstad, Pietersteyn, Viljoenskroon and other areas.

He said Sharpeville, Boipatong and Bophelong, as well as other areas in the Northern Orange Free State do not qualify for the scheme.

Mr Rabie said buyers could make alterations to the houses if they so wished. They could also get loans for improvements. A deposit of 10 percent is payable for a house under R10 000, and 20 percent for loans which exceed R10 000.

"Buyers who buy existing houses — four roomed houses — with or without a bathroom may also

assist from state funds, which is available at the rate of 10 percent over a period of 30 years. The approved buyer may also get a loan from building societies for houses of both standards i.e. four roomed houses or for the erection of such houses. The interest rate for the loans is 10 percent over a period of 20 years.

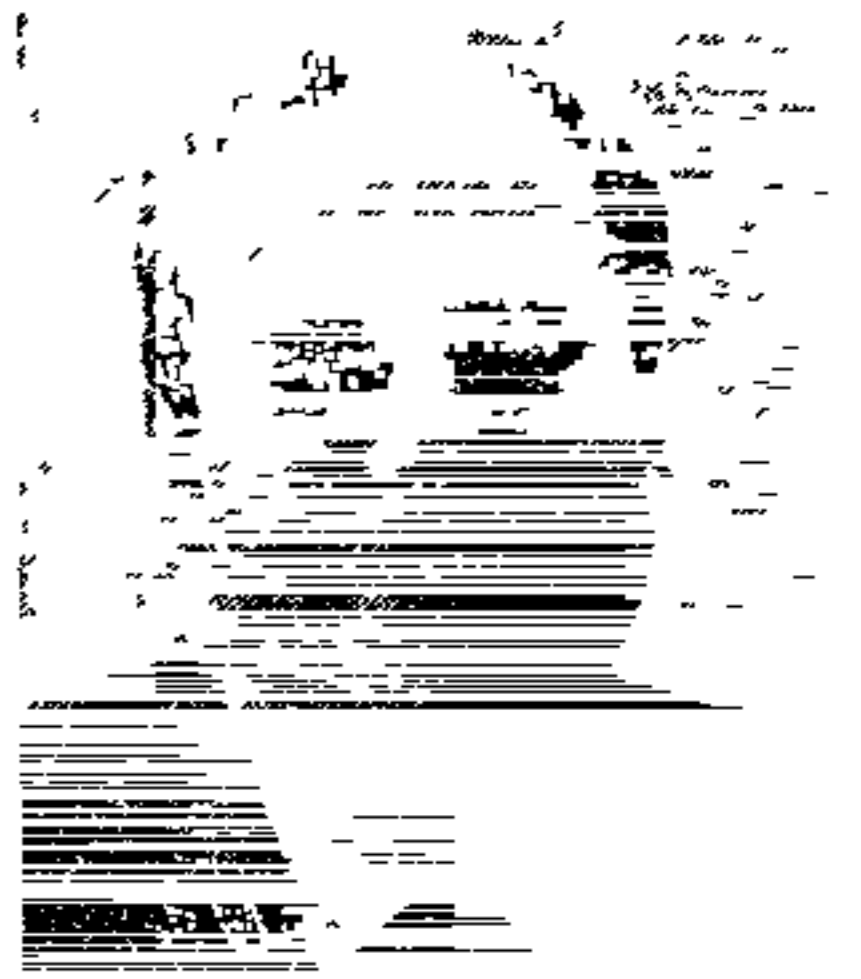
Employers may help their employees to participate through financial grants loans repayable to the employer.

The scheme is for 30 years. He said the Board is providing services in all the townships where the scheme is operating. The buyers can either pay for the contribution of services which is R350 cash, which includes the purchasing price of the house without electricity, to R2 000 on a monthly instalment of R5,78c, or pay an instalment of R2,87 a month.

Housing shortage above

73 000—Foundation

126 127 128
2/18/79
Post



By Joe Thloloe
ACCORDING to the Urban Foundation's own estimates, there is a shortage of more than 73 000 houses in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand - Vereeniging area.

And since its formation in December 1976, the Foundation has helped build 271 houses in Fimville and 55 in Khutsong, Carletonville.

Hardly a dent on the backlog?

Mr Pat Dempster, the Transvaal general manager, says it is not the Foundation's task to itself make a dent on the shortfall.

"We haven't got the resources," he says.

"We think our task is to mobilise the private sector to bring about change, and we do this in two ways.

● We demonstrate that there are ways and means for the Government, the private sector and the community to participate

in providing houses; and ● we generate loans — now in excess of R30m — from overseas, which the building societies here have matched to make the amount available R60m.

"In Pimville we are in a scheme for a socio-economic group that can afford better housing and wants the opportunity to own their homes.

"In Khutsong we are proving that incremental housing is possible and can be successful. Here we are proving that people with recognised earnings of as little as R80 can build and own their houses.

LOANS

"People at Khutsong who can afford the R200 deposit can get loans of building material of R1 500 to R1 800. We then help them with plans and they build for themselves.

"Some help to build other people's houses so that they can raise the deposits to start their own.

"Already 1 000 people are registered for this scheme, but what I find most exciting is that the residents have started savings clubs and they already have R27 000.

"We are merely proving that certain methods can succeed."

Besides the homeownership schemes, the Urban

Foundation also has a home improvement scheme for people already in houses.

Here, again, the stress is on ownership. Participants must already have some leasehold.

Other areas where the Foundation has been involved are:

● The development of the Jabulani Technical College. The Foundation has provided R250 000 for workshops and R103 000 for the ablution block.

● Three creches in Soweto. The Foundation provided the capital and the community has to contribute the equipment and the running costs.

● The Pimville Lower

Primary School. This was a joint project with TEACH and a committee in Pimville.

● Electrification of 15 schools in Soweto.

● A loan to the Chamdor In-Service Training Centre in Krugersdorp.

"The country's economic success has been attributed very largely to the private enterprise system," Mr Dempster says. "We are now extending full participation through providing opportunities to each and every individual to be a part and parcel of that system. We believe that in this way people will bring about changes in the quality of their lives."

Urban Foundation's general manager Dr R. H. Lee.



Design draughtsman, Peter Mahlangu, working on plans.



An ordinary Orlando East home transformed, through the Urban Foundation.

28/8/99
126 342

Vaal writes off R6 000

By **GEORGE MAYEKISO**

THE Vaal Triangle Community Council has written off house rentals amounting to over R6 000 due to owners not being able to pay.

The chairman of the council, Mr Knox Matjila, said they have accepted a principle of remitting house rentals of people who are unable to pay.

"We remit rentals of people who are unable to pay due to illness like TB, those seriously injured and the handicapped," said Mr Matjila.

He said since the establishment of the community councils, the council had written off a large sum of money on house rentals.

He added: "Each case is treated on its merit. A case is thoroughly investigated by the welfare staff of the Orange/Vaal Administration Board.

The area rentals which are written off are debited against Sorghum Beer profits.

Mr Matjila said that it does not mean that a person who does not work but is fit to do so, will have his house rental written off.

Tenants suffering from tuberculosis or are seriously injured and incapable get their rents written off for that period of illness. Once they are healthy and certified fit to work, they resume paying rent.



Council chairman Mr Knox Matjila.

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mnr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
Professor J.J.F. Durand
Professor J.B. du Toit
Mnr A. Flederman
Professor R.F. Fuggle
Mnr G.J. Gerwel
Eerw. D. Guma
Professor A. Paul Hare
Dr Gertrud Heydorn
Mnr F.A. Jacobs
Mnr H.M. Jimba

Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Molletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mnr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr L. Phillips
Professor H.P. Pollak
Mnr W.J. September
Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr P.M. Sonn
Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr R. Tobias
Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Mev. S. Walters
Professor F.A.H. Wilson

d) Twee Ere-Fellows

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

~~340~~ (126) Post 21.2.80

By Bulara Diphoto

THE Heilbron residents face a 233½ per cent increase on site rentals which will come into effect from April 1 this year, the spokesman for the Orange-Vaal Administration Board disclosed this week.

The spokesman said that the increase was caused by the acquisition of an undisclosed loan which will help to improve services in the township for the 1980-81 financial year

He said that the local community council, had no alternative but to increase the rentals. The rent has been increased from R9 to R30 a month. He disclosed that the

Projects will more than treble rents

Board has enough funds to build at least 150 houses, the council chambers, a soccer stadium and a hall. They also intend to purchase land where residents of Marantha Township, which has been declared a slum, would be resettled.

The spokesman further said the erection of two show houses is underway and as soon as they have been completed, the

residents will be invited to select a house of their choice.

Thereafter the building of houses will start.

The houses will be two-roomed and four-roomed respectively and will be fitted with waterborne toilets and running water.

This housing scheme will help ease the problem of many tenants who are on waiting lists, he concluded.

By BULARA
DIPHOTO

THE Orange/Vaal Administration Board will soon start a housing scheme which will cost R1m at Constantia Park Kroonstad, in their attempt to resettle residents a Marabastad, which has been declared a slum

The regional chief director, Mr J H Haasbroek, told POST that work is already under way to construct the streets, which would

R1m scheme to replace slum

Post
28/2/80

be provided with electricity poles. He said that the stands would be provided with water-borne sewerage

Mr Haasbroek revealed that the Board will build 395 houses (5-roomed with three bedrooms), 294 houses (4 roomed with two

bedrooms) and 24 high density houses (each with two rooms) for the aged and widows

He said that the Board will engage the service of local qualified black builders so that they can have a hand in the development of their townships

His Board also felt it necessary to invite tenders from blacks in order to curb the high rate of unemployment he concluded

Meanwhile reconstruction of the main road at Kroonstad township is underway and it will be completed within three months

Defusing Housing Anger

Municipal Reporter
To defuse the anger of residents in Doornfontein and Jeppe/Troyeville/Fairview, part of Doornfontein should be set aside to house coloureds and Indians for one year against the city councillor for the suburbs.

Both are in the throes of urban renewal and both have coloured and Indian families living in them. Mr John Fossett said

that in Doornfontein, 40 coloured and Indian families were angry because they faced eviction from homes due for demolition by the Doornfontein Development Corporation.

The company has pledged to help the families find other homes, but Mr Fossett believes this will be difficult because of the shortage of coloured and Indian housing.

Revenue

South African Citrus

of its production. Fruit is selected according to market and factory

export fruits are issued

Citrus Exchange according to the marketing conditions in the export markets and the grower's picking estimates are revised. Net returns are distributed to the exporters of varieties and time pools.

Supply of fruit to the domestic market (including factory) controlled by the Citrus Exchange and prices determined each season.

Only the sales of export fruit are profitable. The retail and factory fruit do not cover the costs of production. Realised in export markets are normally 3 to 4 times higher than the domestic market.

Subtropical fruits (mangoes and litchies)

Supplied to municipal markets at uncontrolled prices. Grower is a price taker.

Beef Cattle

Sold by auction at local cattle yard.

Capital overhead costs - (equipment)

- 1 Packhouse
- 2 Workshops
- 3 Offices
- 4 Stores
- 4 Tractors
- 6 Trailers
- 1 10 ton truck
- 2 Light delivery Vans
- 1 Landrover
- 3 High pressure spray pumps
- 2 Low " " "
- 2 Power dusters
- 2 Pumping Stations
- Earth moving and cultivating implements
- Ladders and picking equipment
- 4 Dwelling Houses

THE self-help housing schemes in black townships which have largely been abandoned by Administration Boards, may have entered a new era, if a building scheme in the Constantia township near Kroonstad is anything to go by.

In 1968 the Orange-Vaal Board halted self-building in the Kroonstad township but reversed the decision after petitions from the Community Council early this year

Community Council Chairman, Mr S M C Seroto said that the township residents had never favoured board housing and many found the rentals beyond their means. This, coupled with the acute housing shortage prompted the board to reconsider the proposal for self-building, he said.

In Constantia, the newly developed site for the scheme, an average of 40 stands are being allocated for development each month.

"The new residents pay a modest site rental fee and are able to move into temporary housing on their plot immediately," said regional director of housing for the Orange-Vaal Board, Mr J Haasbroek.

"The building is supervised by our inspectors and high standards are

met of 12 months for completion of building but, according to Mr Haasbroek, a certain amount of flexibility is allowed where steady progress is being made

Once the Constantia homes have been completed, residents are entitled to ownership of the house but not the land it stands on. But here again the Community Council is optimistic regarding future negotiations with the board in respect of 99 year leasehold.

COMPLETE

Asked how the residents managed to complete a three-bedroomed, brick home on family incomes which average about R120 per month among the more "affluent", Mr Seroto said that materials are usually bought on installments, or even second-hand, the families providing most of the labour under the supervision of registered builders

Foundations and garaging are erected first to provide shelter, the accommodation expanding as rooms are added one at a time.

While board housing is still being provided on a reduced scale, the Kroonstad division of the Orange-Vaal Board has further plans of self-building in conjunction with the local Community Council.

A further 1000 stands are proposed for allocation this year, most going to residents on a waiting list for resettlement.

This nearly completed home for Dr L P Hahane is the only one to be built with Natal Building Society finance, but is indicative of the standard of housing the Constantia residents are hoping to achieve for themselves.

Post
28/5/80

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Evicted women still stranded

WOMEN who were evicted from Thabong's women's hostels last week, are still looking for accommodation in Welkom's townships.

About 100 women were evicted from their hostels after they failed to respond to an ultimatum stating that they must move to newly-built hostels by March 31.

But in Thabong, people who are looking for accommodation equal those who own houses. In some cases house owners have built illegal corrugated iron rooms in their back yards to give accommodation to tenants. Lack of housing was worsened by a huge number of two roomed houses, available at R27,50 per month.

Women who were evicted from hostels were against the R8 per month for single beds in the new hostels. They were paying R2,50 at the old buildings.

Men have since occupied their hostels

Besides the pay increases a spokesman for the women said rooms in the new buildings are not spacious enough to accommodate their furniture. Some women however, had moved to the new buildings late last year when the rent was still R11,50 per month. The rent was reduced to R8 after a Thabong community council's meeting early this year.

Dr E B Tladi, former chairman of the TCC said he had applied for a court interdict on be-

half of the women to be reinstated in the hostels. Dr Tladi said the women will also see the Central Government and the TCC for damages. They were evicted without being officially notified, and their furniture was exposed to the weather, he said.

In a statement issued yesterday a spokesman for the regional branch of Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) said . . . "Azapo condemns the forceful removals of the hostel dwellers and pledges its support for any form of trying to interdict the Administration Board. We are ready to offer any form of help to the hostel inmates."

The statement continued: "This shows the real ineffectiveness of the community councils which instead of helping these poor women, who earn very little, have concluded with their new administration board to force them to pay R8 instead of R2,50."

Housing shortage

Post 27/1/60
TO provide separate accommodation for every black family in Mangaung, another 5 788 houses will have to be built.

This is said in a report submitted for the information of the OFS Administration Board at its session this week.

At present there are 11 013 residential houses available in the townships, while 20 houses are being built by private owners in terms of the house owners' scheme.

The building of an additional 99 houses for Xhosas has already been approved, bringing the total number of residences available to 11 132.

These houses are occupied by 17 069 families and 5 788 additional houses are, therefore, re-

(126)
quired to cope with the lodger families presently hiring rooms from private owners.

The estimated shortage of residences for the various groups after the erection of the 99 Xhosa residences comprises:

Tswana, 2 643 houses; South Sotho, 1 961; Xhosas, 1 035; total 4 639.

AVAILABLE

A total of 1 849 vacant building sites is available: 1 572 for Tswana, 261 for South Sotho and 16 for Xhosa.

Even if houses were to be built on all these sites, there would still remain a shortage of 3 840.

The report adds that the full implications of the Mangaung renewal scheme are not known at this stage and, should any houses have to be demolished, this would increase the shortage.

5788 houses needed

TO PROVIDE separate accommodation for every black family in Mangaung, another 5788 houses will have to be built according to a report submitted for the information of the South Orange Free State Administration Board at its session this week. (125)

At present there are 11013 residential houses available in the township, while 20 houses are in terms of the house owner scheme. Post 28/8/80.

The building of an additional 99 houses for Xhosas has already been approved, bringing the total number of houses available to 11132

These houses are occupied by 17069 families and 5788 additional houses are, therefore required to cope with the lodger families

$$\frac{15}{91}$$

LRATC would be a smooth envelope curve ✓

Do it (mainly) yourself

Paul Andrew is with the Urban Problems Research Unit, University of Cape Town

Pen Kotze, the new Minister of Community Development, began his term of office with utterances which reflected a desire to investigate the possibility of utilising self-help building strategies in the "white" areas of the country. This is an indication that a form of commonsense may be taking the place of a housing policy fraught with misconception.

Housing policy in SA, to meet development requirements which maximise and improve all individual and community resources (human and financial) need to meet a number of criteria. The main are affordability, user control, and efficient and effective supply. The most significant precondition is a secure form of tenure.

The housing manager of the administration board in Kroonstad is running a most important project demonstrating how it is possible to use commonsense to solve local low-income housing problems.

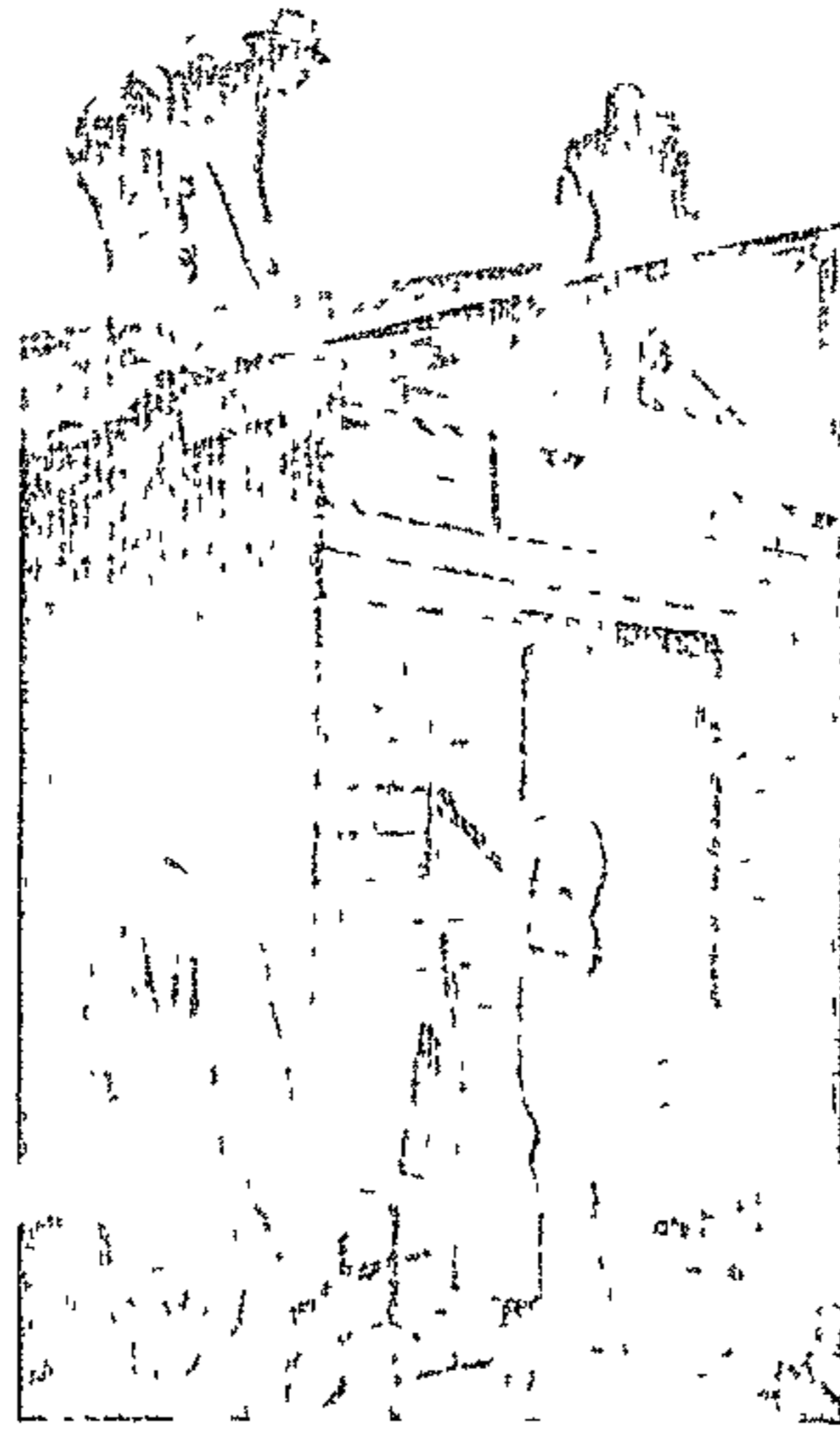
About 700 serviced plots were offered to people who wanted to build their own houses. Previously the Department of Community Development had built 200 standard houses costing R3 042 each with the lowest repayment for leasing a house at R24 per month for a one-bedroomed house. Rents for two and three-bedroomed houses were over R30. People thought that this was too much to pay for a rented house and asked to be able to build their own houses. They paid R14 for water, sewage, unpaved roads, street lighting, refuse removal and other charges. Families moved on to sites, erected temporary shacks themselves and started saving and stockpiling materials, making blocks, casting foundations and so on.

The combined family incomes of the first 10 participants were all below R150, except for one of R248.

Apart from the insistence on standards of building materials (local bricks and concrete blocks), the housing manager's control function is minimal. Most of his function in relation to the scheme is an enabling one: raising

bonds standing surety for material loans, encouraging local brick and blockmaking etc.

As a result of minimum authority interference, the actual individual and community control sub-set is maximised: individuals design their own



Blacks abuilding look to Kroonstad

houses, and have them drawn up for submission to the board. Local draughtsmen somehow emerge to fulfil the function. News gets around about the best local waste materials to use for blockmaking and these are stockpiled by individual families. Blockmaking is done by families, friends and relatives. Local brickmaking is permitted near the site. Savings are all put into home making and a valuable saving habit is started.

The board supervises the building on the weekends when the activity is intense. Families are encouraged to move into the completed part of the house and demolish the shacks as soon as possible. There is a natural tendency to remove the shacks as soon as they

can move out of them and identify with the new image.

The result of these simple permitting and enabling conditions is feverish house-building with almost all the houses started two years previously now complete or nearing completion. And all this achieved by the black population of an average Free State platteland town.

Despite the evidence of Kroonstad, the secretary of Community Development, in his latest annual reports says that site-and-service cannot work and he goes to some length to 'prove' it. In doing so he confuses the issue of shelter and tenure.

As it is expected of the site-and-service dweller to erect his own dwelling, some form of ownership of the property will have to be granted to him. Because it is the policy not to subsidise the purchaser of a property, but only a lessee, the loan for the purchaser of the stand is granted at an economic rate of interest. This means that the purchaser of a stand at a price of R3 500 would have to pay R28.89 per month on interest and redemption, whereas the expenditure of a sub-economic tenant on interest and redemption in respect of the stand would only amount to R6.51 per month.

The obvious question is: why not change the policy? Then we could come closer to allowing 'the individual a personal responsibility as regards his housing. The help provided by government and employers must be aimed at activating people and motivating them to do more for themselves' (Prime Minister, October 19 1979) — as in Kroonstad.

In applying some of these notions, in many instances also held by the PM, we could build a society based on the self-determination aspects of a private enterprise economy — giving the majority of citizens an actual role in determining their housing conditions. This is by nature incremental with people building on as they can afford it, and with State assistance in technical and financial matters.

More citizens would be reached more effectively this way than by building completed accommodation in a manner decided on by the bureaucracy.

Board evicts ^{RDM} rent ^{2-1/9/81} defaulters ⁽¹²⁶⁾

Mall Reporter

PLOT-OWNERS in the location at Brandfort, in the Free State, claim they have been pushed into the street, locked out of their houses and had their furniture confiscated by the local administration board because they owe site-rent

And those who have been summonsed to appear in court for owing site-rent have had to pay the costs of delivery of the summonses and are expected to organise their own transport to fetch their furniture once they have paid the arrears

Mr J Pretorius, township superintendent, said "The names of those who owe site-rent are submitted to the sheriff, who summonses them to court

"In cases where people fail to appear in court, an order is made to have their houses locked and their belongings confiscated and stored until the arrears are fully paid up

"Those who fail to pay have their belongings sold to defray the arrears," he said

Mr Pretorius admitted that people summonsed to court had to pay the costs of the delivery of the summonses

All Government flats at Algoa Park occupied

126

Σ Post 15/1/87

Post Reporter

THE Department of Community Development's 804 flats in Algoa Park are now all occupied. Just a year ago 300 were vacant.

This was confirmed in an interview with the department's regional representative, Mr A C Verwey, who said there was now a waiting list for two-bedroomed flats.

The 108 maisonettes situated nearby were also all taken.

There appeared to be a shortage of accommodation in the city, he said.

After the department built the rather bleak-looking three-storey blocks in 1968/69, they were soon occupied by flood victims, but thereafter there was a struggle to let them.

The flats originally were intended for people whose incomes were below a certain level. When the department battled to find tenants, permission was obtained from Pretoria to have this condition waived.

But now, nearly all the flats were occupied by people in the lower-income group, Mr Verwey said.

However, if vacancies occurred then the department was still prepared to allow people with higher incomes to occupy them.



Hundreds of pupils are shut out

25/4/82
HUNDREDS of Free State children were turned away from their schools after an official announcement that their parents had to have lodgers' permits

A community worker told the Sunday Express that last week — at the beginning of the second term — hundreds of Onverwacht residents queued outside the commissioner's office to

obtain lodgers' permits

"It was one of the most distressing scenes I had seen at Onverwacht," said the community worker "People had queued for kilometres for about seven days"

School attendance figures dropped dramatically Children whose parents did not have lodgers' permits were not

allowed to go to school

"At the moment there are about 559 children from Sub A to Std 5 and 325 pre-school children who are not allowed to attend the primary schools

"Two Onverwacht women have now tried to start a sort of creche for these children, temporarily using the Catholic Church's hall at Onverwacht."

SOUTH AFRICA'S complex colour laws turned an Indian into a coloured — on paper — so that he can continue living in the Free State.

The switch was forced on highly trained technician Mr. Abdul Ebrahim, 56, who gave up his Indian identity in a desperate bid to keep his home and job in Bloemfontein.

But now, after being ignored by the authorities for four years, Mr. Ebrahim has lost the home he planned to buy — even though he adopted a new race classification to comply with the Free State laws.

Indians may not, by law, live permanently in the Free State — however, there have been a number of cases where the authorities have turned a blind eye.

This week Mr. Ebrahim told how the weight of officialdom fell on him when he applied to buy the house he had been living in since he and his coloured wife Yvonne, and their two children first moved to the Free State capital.

Housing wrangle forces OTS Indian to become coloured

BY PAUL LANGER

Instead of accepting the application to purchase the home in which he was living, the township manager sent him a letter telling him to vacate the house because he was Indian.

Now Mr. Ebrahim and his family live with their relatives in a crowded home in the coloured township of Heidedal.

Meanwhile their former home has been sold to another coloured family.

The township manager, Mr. Phillip Langenhoven, said he was responsible to the Bloemfontein City Council for the letting and purchase

of township houses and that he made every effort to inform the management committee of his decision.

I spoke to the Ebrahims one evening this week.

The children were crowded around a TV set watching the news bulletin on the President's Council proposals.

Mr. Ebrahim was neither interested nor impressed by the news.

"I want a home of my own. I am a family man."

"We moved to the Free State from Johannesburg when our doctor said my wife needed a change in climate because of her lung condition. We have always been very happy in the coloured

community. I wanted to buy a home here," Mr. Ebrahim said.

Mr. Ebrahim's cause has been championed by the leader of the Heidedal coloured community, Mr. J. C. Solomon.

Protest

He led his fellow management committee members out in protest after a row with the white township manager who, the committee claimed, made decisions without informing the coloured management committee of his actions.

"The manager never told me that he had given notice to Mr. Ebrahim when he ap-

plied to buy the house he was renting," Mr. Solomon said.

This, coupled with staff appointments by the authorities without reference to the management committee, induced Mr. Solomon and other members to walk out.

This month Mr. Solomon approached the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Chris Heunis.

He suggested that Mr. Ebrahim be reclassified coloured.

The personal intervention by the Minister resulted in a speedy re-classification.

But it was too late. Their home had been taken over. "It is a relief now that both my wife and I are coloured. It is strange that in South

Africa one can change one's race so easily.

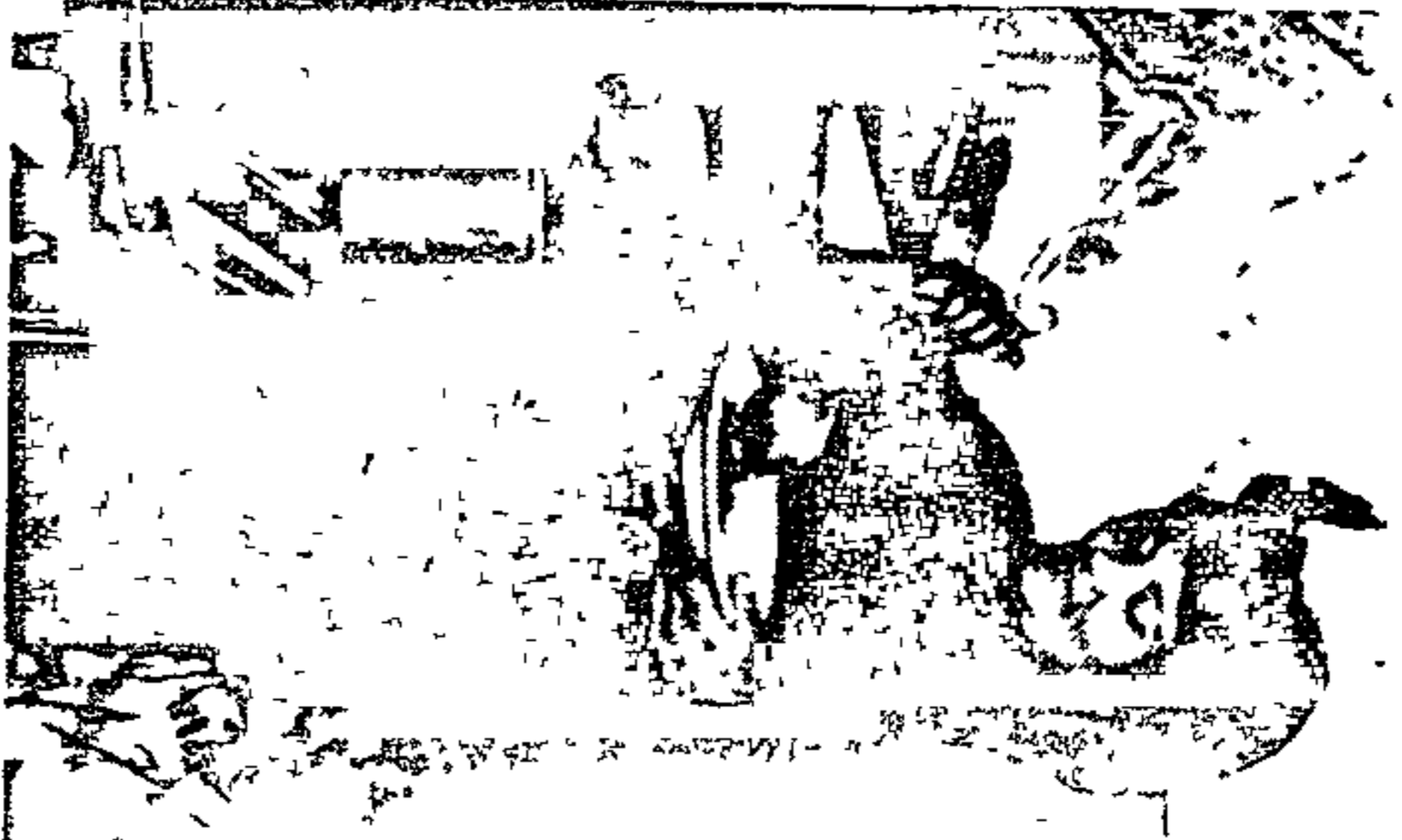
"In the beginning we felt very serious about this — now it is almost a joke," Mr. Ebrahim said.

In fact Mr. Ebrahim believes he will be happier as a coloured.

"In the Free State being an Indian makes you feel isolated. For me it is different now. I live in the coloured community, my children are part of the coloured community."

"The children don't really know what has happened — for them nothing has changed," he said.

"When all this was going on I was sometimes unhappy at work. But my employer stood by me all the way. So did Mr. Solomon."



Abdul Ebrahim, wife Yvonne, Rose Anwer, 10

PWW WOODS SUPPORT FOR CHANGE

HE MAY TALK TO BLACK LEADERS, REPORTS POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT IVOR WILKINS

THE Government is expected to embark soon on a major round of intense negotiation across a broad political spectrum to thrash out the new constitutional dispensation.

The talks, which will be confidential and probably informal, could include people beyond the confines of political

constitutional recommendations flowing from the President's Council will be inside his own National Party.

Some Nationalists believe that further defections from the right wing could occur over the constitutional issue. Predictions range from no more losses to "up to 10"

Opposition could be threatened each would then have 27 seats.

Defections

Some parliamentary sources predict that, depending on how the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slab-

Neither the Prime Minister nor the Leader of the Opposition has taken a final position on the President's Council recommendations, and in Parliament there is a powerful awareness that until the Government formally states its standpoint the situation re-

proposals and hear the Cabinet's views.

Already, strong misgivings from Nationalist ranks have emerged on some aspects of the recommendations.

There are considerable vested political interests in the provincial councils, and any efforts to tamper with these can meet with fierce resistance.

Another source of concern among some Nationalists — shared by members of the op-

tem of checks and balances will be incorporated.

Following the split by Dr Treurnicht and his followers, the National Party has been engaged in a massive campaign to mend its broken fences, particularly in the

But one said the Government, Kanner, for years to maintain-ably br-be no ef-right w- "The 9,

By LIN MENGE

H L & H Mining Timber — a division of the Hunt, Leuchars & Hepburn Timber Products Company — have looked at how their workers live

They have also examined ways and means of upgrading hostel conditions for their migrant employees and family housing for their urban employees, says their personnel director, Mr Neville Homann

But first the company is defining its objectives, with the year 2000 as deadline for housing its employees

This will be done in such a way as to "improve their quality of life," after the company has examined present housing conditions, the reasons for providing good worker housing, likely development on the political, sociological, labour, educational, technological and economic fronts and the financial implications of various alternatives

The company's business is to distribute mining timber grown in the Transvaal and Natal

It operates in the Free State and Transvaal, and the workforce ranges from unskilled employees to truck drivers, front-end loader drivers, machine operators and supervisors

A large proportion come from the homelands and are housed in administration board hostels, while the local or urban employee lives in a board-controlled house, which he either rents or is in the process of buying

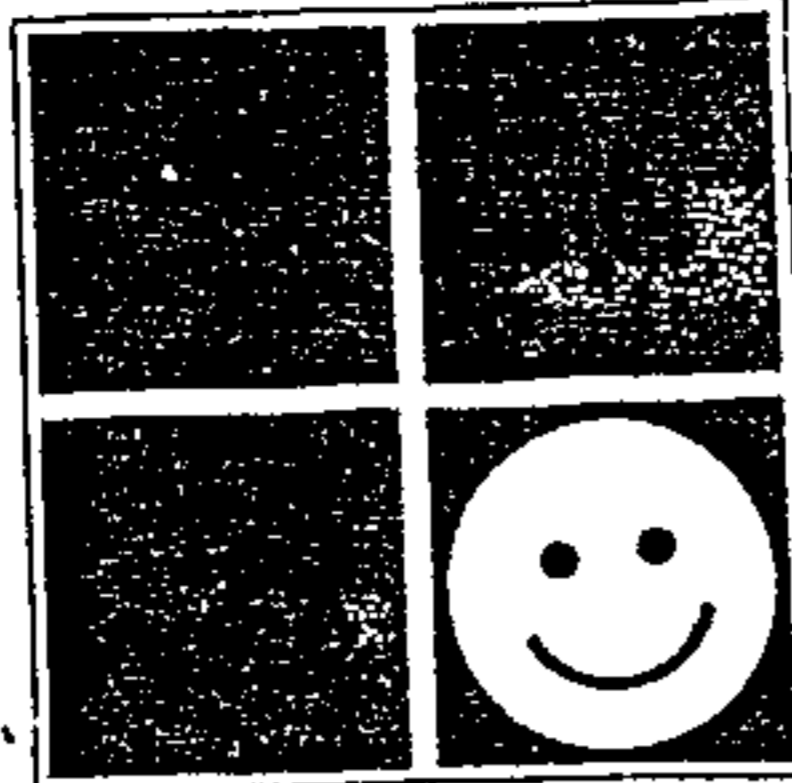
H L & H Mining Timber is thinking things through very scientifically and consulting not only their employees but also building societies, Government authorities, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Unisa School of Business Leadership and the Urban Foundation to ensure that the employee's aspirations, wants and ideas of housing are taken into consideration

In the short term, the company advances money to building societies as collateral for employees who want to buy their own township houses under the 99-year leasehold scheme

Alternatively, depending on the price of the home and the amount of deposit needed, the company will consider advancing employees money for a deposit to buy board-controlled homes

Such advances are repayable over a period of time and bear a minimum rate of interest. normally the difference between the ruling rate of interest for a bank overdraft and the rate which the company could earn should the amount be placed on fixed deposit for a period of not less than two years

The company wants to improve conditions for migrant



HOMEFRONT!!



NEVILLE HOMANN "we want to be able to offer lifetime employment"

employees and will provide "suitable and acceptable" hostel accommodation for some 1 300 migrant workers at a cost of not less than R3-million

The project commenced this year and should be completed in two years' time

"The dwelling areas are centred around lawned quadrangles and represent a definite improvement on previous facilities," Mr Homann said

"Hygienic conditions are uppermost in our minds, so we maintain and service the hostels and provide protection and security for our employees

"The new facilities will contribute towards a more permanent, restful and productive workforce"

Now H L & H plans to build more of these "house units"

The design will lend itself to the immediate need for hostel accommodation and could be converted later to semi-detached family units. Each unit will have its own small recreation area

This will ultimately be an ideal base for the lower level family man to be provided with a home on a sectional title basis — when this comes for blacks

"We will rent out our hostel

HOMEFRONT tells you how to go about housing yourself or your employees through reports in the Mail. If you have a question, tell us — we will try to deal with it in **HOMEFRONT TEL 710-2505/messages 710 2501.**

accommodation to the workers at a nominal rental, but it is our aim to take title for as short a period as possible, and then to sell the hostels to the local administration board," Mr Homann said "In the urban areas near our timber distribution points, we plan to provide complete company houses centred around a forecourt concept"

The forecourt scheme is acceptable to the National Building Research Institute of the CSIR, and the design will be in keeping with the company's philosophy of community development

"We want to be able to offer lifetime employment," Mr Homann said

"The forecourt concept of living in little communities in cul-de-sacs off the main traffic line will contribute to a sense of belonging to the organisation and the local community

"This can only improve productivity and reduce absenteeism and labour turnover

"Then if a man leaves us but does not want to leave the area, he can stay on and, in that way, we will be housing not just our workers but helping to upgrade the community generally"

How to finance such an ambitious scheme, and possibly the infrastructure, is the next problem

The Urban Foundation has suggested the company considers investing a sum in a building society at approximately 15 percent earned interest rate

The company would have borrowed the amount deposited at the prevailing interest rate

The money would be made available to the developer or house-owner at 12 to 13 percent, which would mean that H L & H Mining Timber subsidises the difference in interest paid and interest received by the company

"We think this scheme might become feasible in two to three years," Mr Homann said

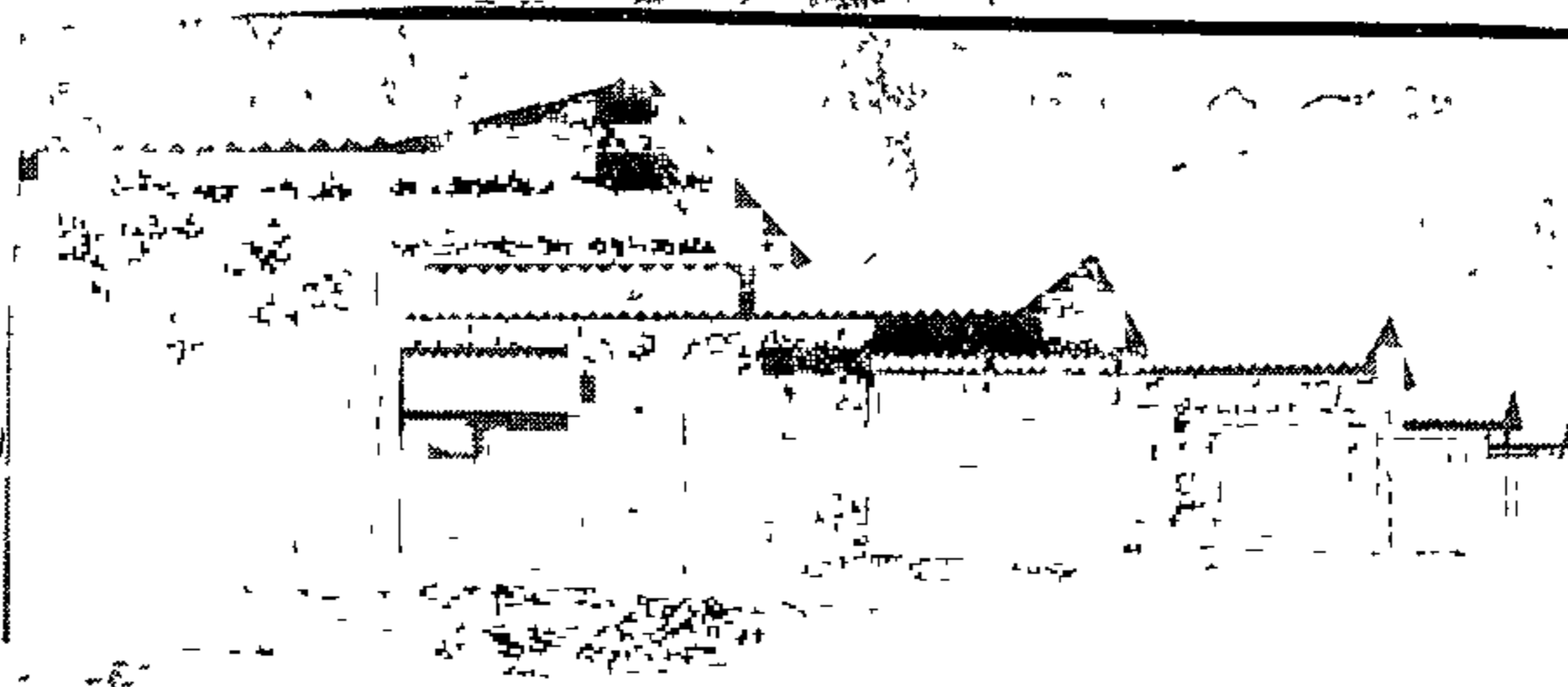
"We would design the houses, letting our employees choose from a possible three sizes. The designs would enable them to build on later

"Negotiations with the local administration board, building societies and building contractor would be done in conjunction with the individual employee .. but he must feel totally independent

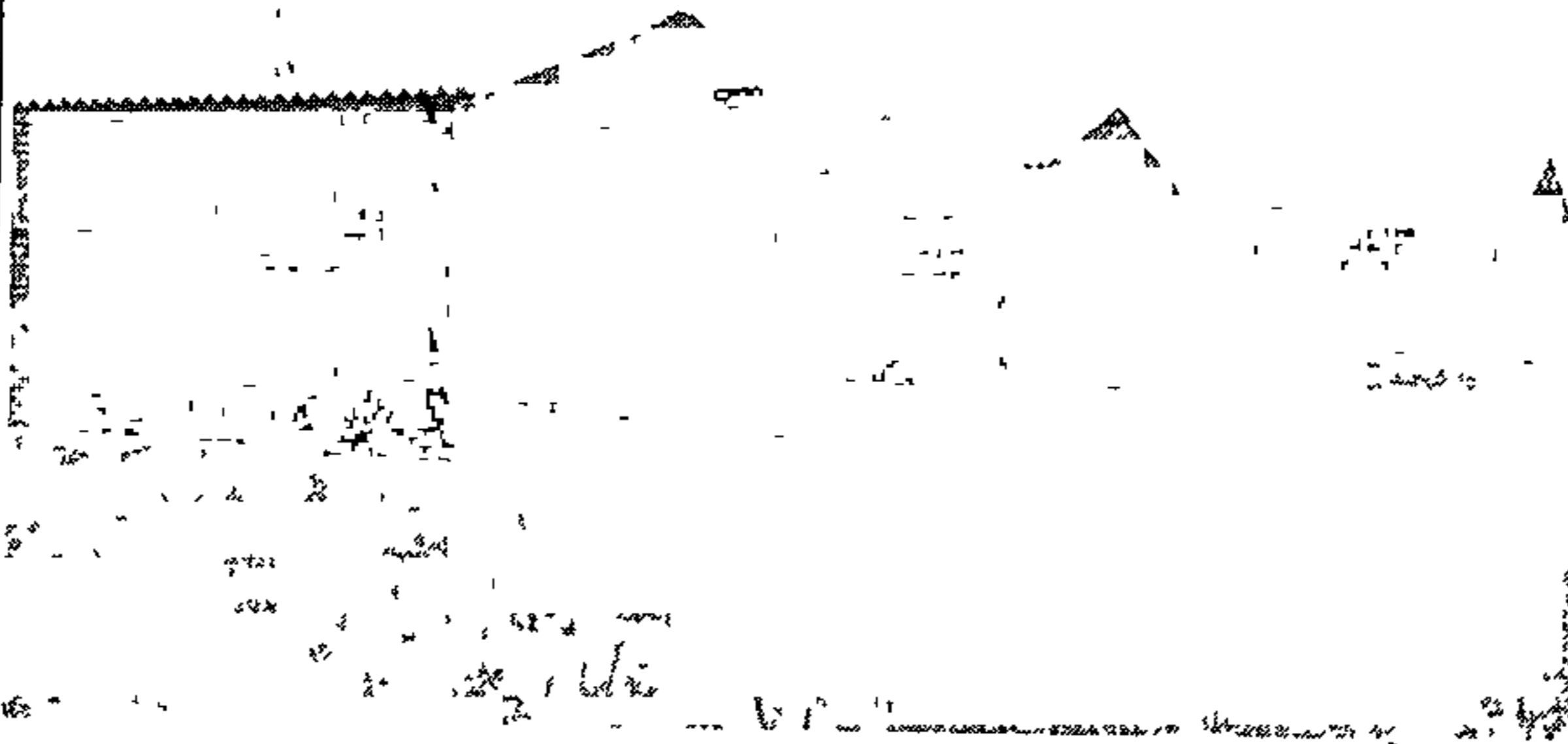
"He must make his own decisions with the building society as the third party and the home must be employee-owned, not company-owned. employees will be bonded to a building society, not the company"

H L & H think their housing through ...

REDACTED
126



ABOVE: First the steel shell with a bathroom core. BELOW: The completed house. These are part of OVAB's pilot scheme at Bothaville.



More than mealies !/3/83

THE Free State isn't all mealie cobs: it is also the place where new housing schemes are often tried out first and where blacks have a strong tradition of building their own homes.

Yesterday, HOMEFRONT described the huge new pilot scheme for core housing being undertaken at Bothaville.

Another pioneering scheme is the Constantia self-help project near Kroonstad, where self-building was first allowed six years ago when the Orange Vaal Administration Board (OVAB) had no funds to build themselves

The scheme for some 2 000 houses is run by OVAB, with the support of the community council, and offers loans, building materials, skills training, inspection and control.

Owners live on their sites, in their shacks, until their houses are weatherproof

Cape Town City Councilors who toured self-help housing projects around the country last year found each house in Constantia Park to



Mr J K Modisenyane, chairman of Bothaville community council, with Mr D C Ganz, chief director of OVAB.

be unique and built in accordance with the individual's means.

They attributed much of the success of the scheme to the "enthusiasm and attitude of the officials"

There is also a self-help scheme in Lindley, in which most of the houses are self-built

According to OVAB, there is much private building, with



Report and pictures by LIN MENGE

building society help, in Sebokeng Building society development corporations have acquired large numbers of stands

Employers also contribute considerably to the housing process. Escom is planning to erect 1 500 houses, Sasol has planned 300, AECI is building 150 and planning a further 300, Safripol and Karbochem are building 10 each, Terblanche Transport has erected 12 and Iscor and AECI have built large, model hostels in Sebokeng and Zamdela

OVAB also offers various home improvement schemes. One of these is run by the Urban Foundation at Sebokeng, where local contractors do most of the building

†The number of policemen/crime rate
 †The Minister of Law and Order
 †Mr P R C ROGERS asked the
 Minister of Law and Order
 2/3/83

- (1) (a) What is the ratio of members of the South African Police in the Cape Flats in relation to the (i) population figures and (ii) crime rate and (b) how do these ratios compare with ratios for areas less densely populated and with relatively low crime rates.
- (2) whether steps have been taken to curb the violence and gang activities found in these areas, if so, what steps,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Statistics of this nature are not kept and are also not readily available
- (2) Falls away
- (3) No

Animal Diseases and Parasites Act

*15 Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Justice †

Whether legal proceedings against any persons were instituted at the magistrate's court for the district of Messina in July 1982 for contravention of the provisions of Government Notice No R 1215, dated 25 June 1982, read with the provisions of Government Notice No 1534, dated 4 October 1963, both issued under the provisions of the Animal Diseases and Parasites Act, Act No 13 of 1956, and read with the provisions of the said Act, if so (a) what were the nature and details of each such case, (b) against whom were legal proceedings instituted in each case, (c) what was the (i) address, (ii) occupation and (iii) age of each of the accused persons and (d) what was the outcome of each case?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Yes (a) to (d) Legal proceedings were instituted in two cases. The cases arose from events on 17 July 1982 which gave rise to two counts. The first count dealt with the moving of a contaminated animal from land north to land south of the double fence in the buffer zone east of Balie 84 in the district of Messina. The second count deals with the moving of that animal from one landed property to another in the defined area of Messina with out a written permit issued by the State veterinary surgeon. Count 1 was instituted against S P Botha, a politician of Myoga, Messina. His age does not appear on the summons. Both counts were instituted against H J Visser, a 49 year old farmer of Esmetour, Messina. The first member paid R20 admission of guilt and the latter R20 admission of guilt on each count.

I have also acquainted myself with the following facts

- (1) The counts are based on regulations which were, at the relevant time, in force for only a few days
- (2) All processes of law were adhered to and justice took its normal course
- (3) Nobody attempted to conceal or withhold anything
- (4) The persons concerned conducted themselves as honest citizens by co-operating with justice when it took its course

The events again illustrate that all people in the Republic of South Africa are equal before the law and that one should make sure, if one wants to put questions, that one does not choke on the poison that one wants to suck from them

†Mr F J LE ROUX Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, I should like to inquire from him, in the light of the penal provision in section 28 of the Animal Diseases and Parasites Act concerned, which provides that the penalty shall be a fine not exceeding R1 000 or im-

prisonment for a period of six months, why admission of guilt was accepted in this case?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker this authority is conferred upon the magistrate under section 57(5) and (7). I am satisfied that the magistrates who acted in this instance, on the one hand to determine the admission of guilt, and on the other hand to confirm it validly under section 57(5), carried out their duties properly. Moreover, there should have been cases in this connection which could have served as examples. I have indicated that this case arose 22 days after the regulations had been promulgated. There are therefore no other examples in this connection, apart from the discretion of the magistrate himself. This is the only case that occurred up to that moment, and, as far as I have ascertained, that has occurred since then [Interjections]

†Mr F J LE ROUX Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply I should like to inquire from him whether the discretion in this connection lies not lie with the public prosecutor or with the Attorney-General [Interjections]

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, my reply is that I am satisfied that the functionaries acted properly in terms of section 57(5) and (7). The hon. member may argue with me about the question whether those functions were carried out properly, at this stage I say they were carried out properly

†Dr H M J VAN RENSBURG (Mossel Bay) Do you want to suggest that the contrary is true, Frank? [Interjections]

†Mr SPEAKER Order!
 Mining company hostels facilities
 †Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs †

- (1) Whether there are separate (a) dining room, (b) lounge, (c) bedroom, (d) bathroom, (e) toilet and (f) swimming facilities for mine apprentices of the various race groups at mining company hostels in the Republic, if

not, at the hostels of which (i) mining companies and (ii) mines owned by such mining companies are there no such facilities,

- (2) whether any facilities in hostels at such mines are shared, if so, which facilities,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

- (1) and (2) Yes Apprentices of the different race groups are trained at various mines, but according to information available there is only one mine at which mine apprentices of the different race groups are housed together in a hostel, namely at the mine of Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited, Virginia

On other mines where training facilities exist apprentices of the different race groups are housed in separate hostels, living quarters or even away from the mines

In the hostel on the Harmony mine the occupants are housed in single rooms and the dining room, lounge, bathroom and swimming facilities are shared. I am informed that steps have now been taken to designate separate toilet facilities for Whites and Non-Whites

- (3) A complaint regarding the sharing of change house facilities at a certain mine is at present being investigated by the Attorney-General and the matter is therefore *sub-judice*
- After this investigation has been completed, the general question of the sharing of facilities on mines will be considered

P. W. Botha Army combat School

*17 Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Community Development †

Whether farms have been purchased with a view to the extension of the site of

AR645 11/3/85

Proud Constantia folk build their own houses and few take

As the Peninsula housing debate proceeds, the Orange-Vaal Administration Board has shown that self help schemes can work and set an example to other authorities. Staffer CHA

THE people of Constantia are usually proud of their homes. And most residents paid cash for their houses when they built them.

Constantia is a self-build housing scheme just outside Kroonstad in the Orange Free State.

"Constantia is successful and stands as an example of what could be achieved in the Cape Peninsula through self-build schemes if the people, and the housing authorities, were given the opportunity to establish the right preconditions for self-help by the Government," says Mr Paul Andrew, founder member of UCT's Urban Problems Research Unit and a member of the Divisional Council.

Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, recently announced the Government's intention of allocating 2 500 self-build site-and-service plots to people living in the open at KTC.

The Orange-Vaal Administration Board has been encouraging people to build in Constantia since 1977.

Its Constantia project was planned along the lines of administration board housing projects throughout the country. But, because of lack of funds, some sites were allocated to self-builders.

There are now 1 800 allocated stands in Constantia and the regional director of the Orange-Vaal Administration Board, Mr J Haasbroek, describes it as "a very great success. It illustrates the desire of the black to own his own house."

The administration board provides would-be home owners at Constantia with sites linked to gravelled roads, water, water-borne sewerage and refuse removal.

A breakdown of the monthly income of the families who have built homes at Constantia makes enlightening reading. About 90 per cent of the families earn less than R500 a month — proving you do not have to be rich to house yourself.

Almost 800 families have now built their own homes while more than 600 are under construction. Building times are normally 24 to 36 months and, unlike the drab uniformity of the box-like structures in Cape Town's townships, every home is different.

Constantia has a township manager who processes applications, approves plans and loans and, through his staff, provides technical advice and supervision of the building process. The staff also provides a building skills training scheme.

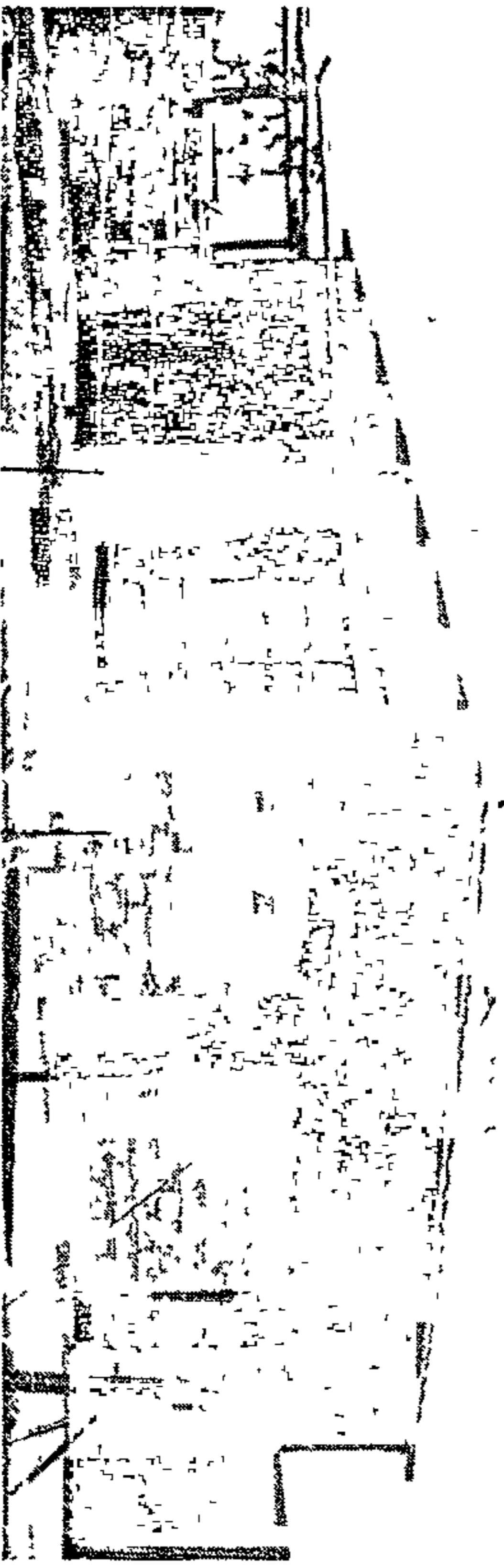
Most importantly, builders who have been allocated sites are allowed to erect temporary shacks in which they can live while completing their homes.

This allows people to stay on site to guard their materials. Most of them, in the Constantia experience, move into the permanent homes as soon as they are secure against the weather. Finance for building is provided

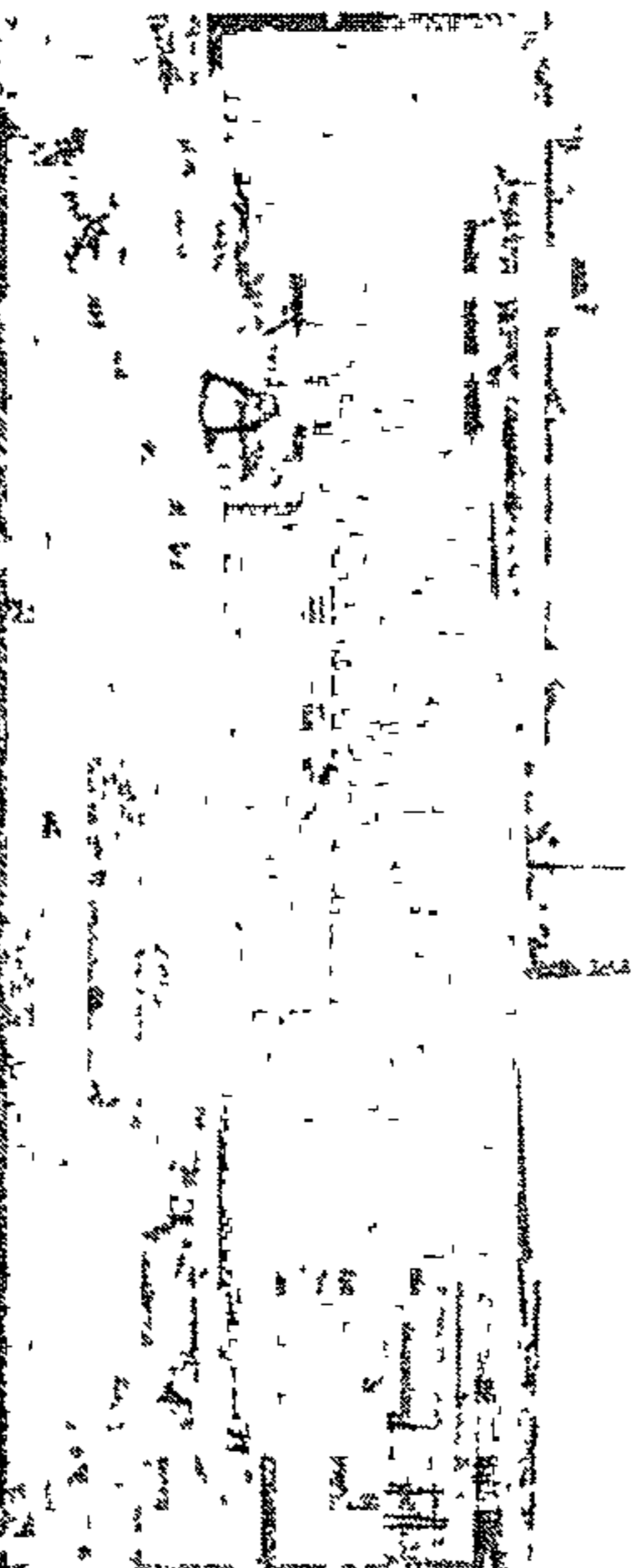
by the board which, in turn, borrows the money from the building societies. Twenty-year loans at building society rates are granted either to help build an entire home or for building materials.

Many prefer not to borrow money. "In 75 per cent of our cases the people prefer to earn the money themselves and make a cash job of the whole process," Mr Haasbroek said.

An offshoot of the scheme is that, because the people have been actively encouraged to build for themselves, many communal industries have sprung up in Constantia. For example, many people make bricks for themselves and for sale using a simple press costing R15.



A TYPICAL self-built home at Constantia nears completion. Some of the homes at the site are now worth R30 000.



PEOPLE building their own homes at Constantia are allowed to live on site. Thus in addition to having temporary accommodation they can guard their shacks are broken down as soon as they move into their new

Mr /Const ment nance All out th /ia sh /tute schen The peopl schem out th /sentat and t visited

AR645 11/3/83

Instantia folk build their own houses and few take loans

debate proceeds, the Orange-Vaal Administration Board has shown that self help schemes can work and set an example to other authorities. Staffer CHARLES RIDDLE reports.

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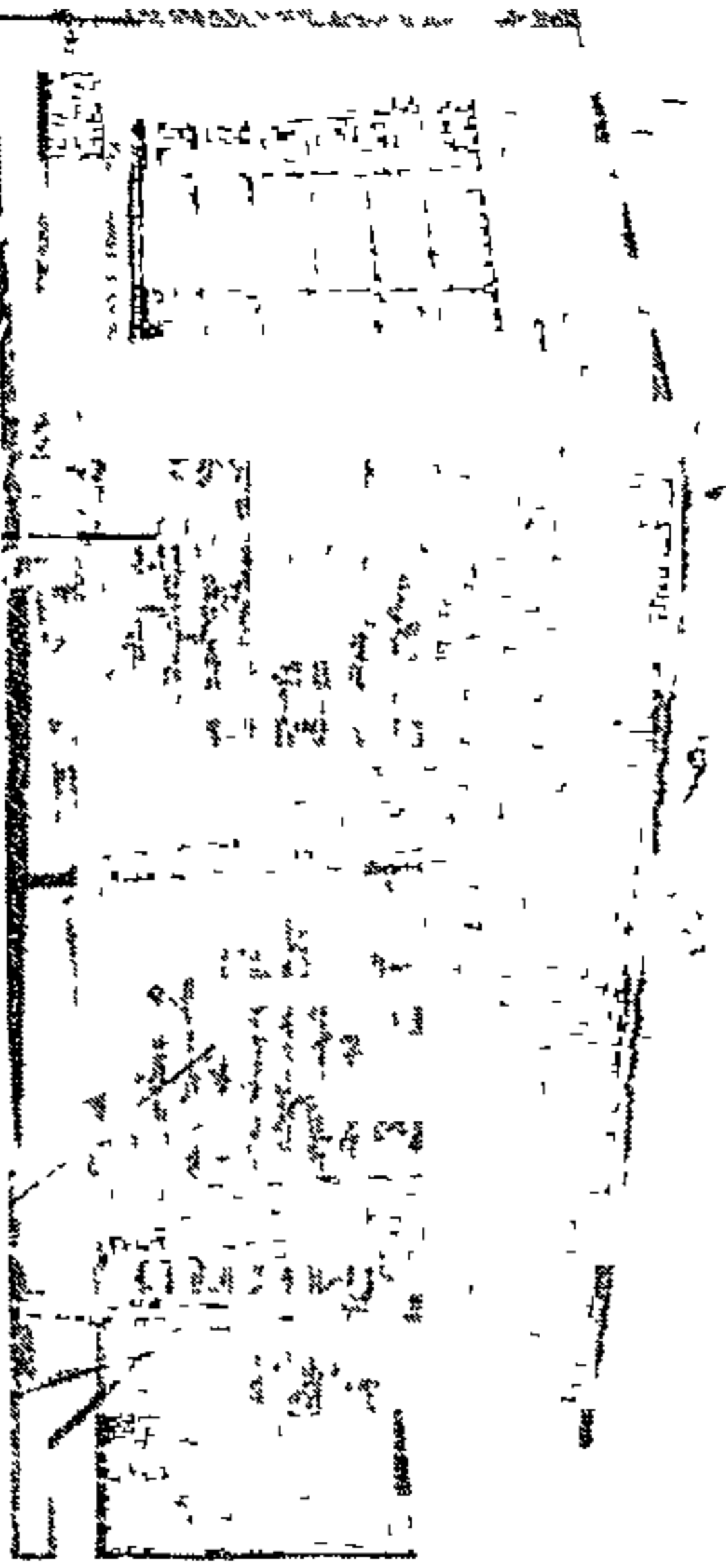
An offshoot of the scheme is that, because the people have been actively encouraged to build for themselves, many communal industries have sprung up in Constantia. For example, many people make bricks for themselves and for sale using a simple press costing R15

Mr Haasbroek estimates that Constantia has saved the Government R30-million in housing finance

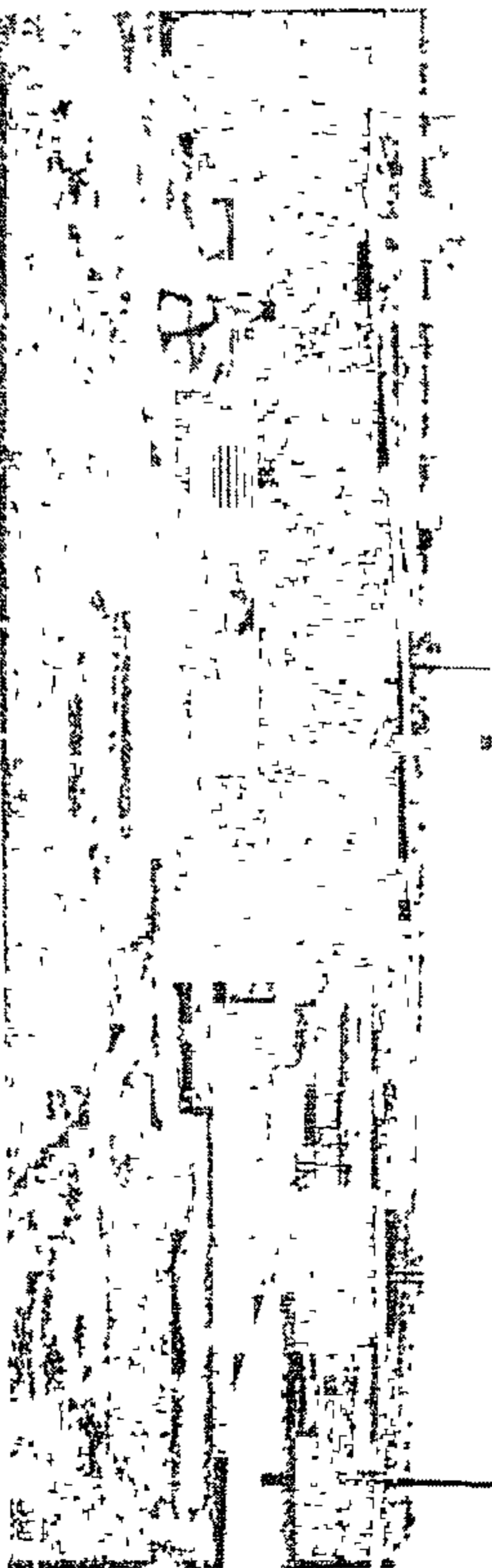
All authorities are quick to point out that schemes such as Constantia should not be used as a substitute for conventional housing schemes

That point taken, self-build schemes such as Constantia prove people can comfortably house themselves. They also show that squatter camps such as KTC and Crossroads need not be necessary

The Constantia scheme is known to Cape Town authorities. Representatives of both the City Council and the Divisional Council have visited and reported on it



Constantia hears completion. Some of the homes at the site are now worth R30 000.



PEOPLE building their own homes at Constantia are allowed to live on site in temporary shacks. Thus in addition to having temporary accommodation they can guard their building materials. The shacks are broken down as soon as they move into their new homes

has been moved recently if so (a) why (b) where (c) how many persons were moved and (d) what is the distance between the Dealesville post office and the new and old townships respectively

(2) whether any houses were demolished as a result of the move if so how many

(3) whether (a) alternative accommodation, (b) schools and (c) any other specified facilities have been provided at the new township, if not why not if so what is the (i) nature of these facilities in each case and (ii) cost of the relocation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes

(a) Due to the dilapidated state of the dwellings and slum conditions that prevailed

(b) To the new urban Black residential area North East of Dealesville

(c) 1 276

344 *271* Dealesville *Hansard*
Q. 61.1709 28/6/83
999 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

126 (1) Whether the Black township of Dealesville in the Orange Free State

1711

TUESDAY, 2

(d) By road the new township is 2 km from the Post Office and by footpath 1,2 km. The old residential area is 1,4 km from the Post Office

(2) Yes 153 Houses

(3) (a) (b) and (c) Yes

(i) 186 Four room houses with toilets, fencing and services

One 16 classroom primary school

Office, clinic, church and a hall for meetings of Community Council

(ii) R830 331,73 (This amount does not include the cost of the school which has been provided by the Department of Education and Training)

Note Sites have been zoned for other facilities normally required by a community

X
 127
 (126) Housing schemes Q. 61.1785
 1016 Mr P. G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development 30/6/83

- (1) Whether any housing schemes are being developed at present in any townships falling under the control of the Orange Vaal Administration Board by (a) the said Administration Board and (b) the private sector, if so.
- (2) (a) how many in each specified township. (b) when was each of these

schemes initiated. (c) when is it envisaged that each of them will be completed and (d) how many housing units are involved in each case.

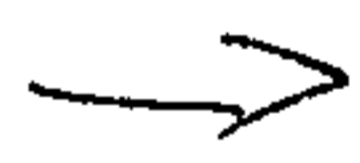
- (3) whether any housing for lower income groups is under construction in these townships if so (a) in which townships and (b) how many housing units are involved in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) Yes
 (b) Yes

- (2) (a) Sebokeng
 Evaton
 Bothaville
 Kroonstad
 Zamdela
 Bethlehem

	Administration Board	Private Sector
	1	6
	1	1
	3	1
	1	0
	0	3
	0	1



- (b) Between 1980 and 1983
 (c) Between 1983 and 1984

	Administration Board	Private sector
(d) Sebokeng	2 150 Houses	837 Houses
Evaton	478 Core-houses	44 Houses
Bothaville	945 Core-houses	20 Houses
Kroonstad	200 Shell-houses	0
Zamdela	1 000 Core-houses	120 Houses
Bethlehem	0	6 Houses

The following sites are available for self-build—

Evaton	10 000
Residensia	500
Zone 3	30
Zone 7	Nil
Zone 10	1 668
Zone 14	95
Zamdela	300
Refengkgotso	10
Arlington	57
Bethlehem	250
Bothaville	520
Cornelia	30
Edenville	358
Frankfort	Nil
Harrismith	52
Heilbron	1 273
Kestell	Nil
Koppies	156
Kroonstad	2 600
Lindley	259
Memel	30
Oranjeville	276
Parys	1 291
Petrus Steyn	69
Retz	686
Steynsrus	196
Tweeling	60
Viljoenskroon	Nil
Villiers	309
Vrede	431
Vrededorst	502
Warden	78

1017 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) How many family housing units (a) were built in 1982 in each specified township falling under the control of the Orange Vaal Administration Board by (i) the said Administration Board and (ii) private owners and (b) were there in each of the above-mentioned townships as at the latest specified date for which figures are available.

(2) how many of these units are being built at present by (a) the Orange Vaal Administration Board and (b) private owners?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	(1) (a)	(1) (b)	(2) (a)	(2) (b)
Sebokeng	899	—	—	—
Bothaville	100	—	—	—
Frankfort	200	—	—	—
Arlington	—	2	—	—
Bethlehem	—	47	—	—
Bothaville	—	532	—	—
Clarens	—	1	—	—
Frankfort	—	22	—	—
Harrismith	—	22	—	—
Heilbron	—	16	—	—
Kestell	—	14	—	—
Koppies	—	4	—	—
Kroonstad	—	111	—	—
Lindley	—	15	—	—
Parys	—	1	—	—

99-year leasehold scheme

1019 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether any persons in any townships falling under the control of the Orange Vaal Administration Board have applied for leases in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme from its inception to 31 December 1982, if so how many in each specified township

(2) whether any of these applications have been granted, if not why not, if so how many in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	(1) Yes	(2) Yes
Sebokeng	243	—
Zamdela	145	—
Sharpeville	21	—
Kroonstad	11	—
Viljoenskroon	3	—
Frankfort	—	2

Sebokeng—204 Granted, 39 Cancelled by applicants due to financing problems

Zamdela—120 Granted, 25 Cancelled by applicants due to financing problems

Sharpeville—Nil granted, 11 Pending

Kroonstad—Nil granted, 11 Pending

Viljoenskroon—Nil granted; 3 Pending

Frankfort—Nil granted; 2 Pending

- (2) (a) 2 874 Houses
 (b) 1 307 Houses

Hundreds to ~~27~~ ¹²⁶ ^{Mercury} face action over ~~rent~~ ^{5/8/83} rent in court today

African Affairs Reporter

NEWCASTLE—Hundreds of Mondlo Township residents near Vryheid have been charged for refusing to pay rent

They have been served with summonses to answer the charges at the Nqutu Magistrate's Court today

Mr M Msweli, the public prosecutor, said the defendants would be represented by a Durban advocate

The action has been brought by the KwaZulu Government

The resistance to paying rent in the township for the past three years has led to violence

A local superintendent was shot dead and the staff evacuated the office

The KwaZulu Government eventually closed the office

Yesterday the Mercury found the KwaZulu police attached to the superintendent's office still at work

They told the Mercury that there had been no threats against them

But the local residents have to travel to Ulundi, about 400 km away, to pay their rent. The KwaZulu Government has not cut off essential service such as schools and clinics

Meanwhile, the local magistrate has banned all the meetings in the area

CAPE Times 22/12/83

~~20~~ (126) ~~203~~ ~~208~~

The Cape Times

Workers barred from families

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A Free State administration board is refusing senior black workers at Anglo American's Western Holdings mine near Welkom permission to live in a nearby township with their families unless they have permanent city rights, the mine's chairman, Mr Nicholas Oppenheimer, has alleged.

In the mine's annual report, released this week, Mr Oppenheimer alleged that, in doing this, the board had backtracked on an agreement made with the mine some years ago.

He also charged that the board's move would frustrate the mine's attempt to introduce stability among senior black workers and could "result in confrontation with the new black unions".

Mr Oppenheimer urged the Department of Co-Operation and Development to overrule the board's decision.

Generally, workers without city rights may not live in townships with their families.

However, Mr Oppenheimer said in the report that the board had agreed "some years ago" to allow "certain key black workers" to live in houses built by the company in Thabong township "regardless of their residential status".

There had been a "disturbing development" recently in which

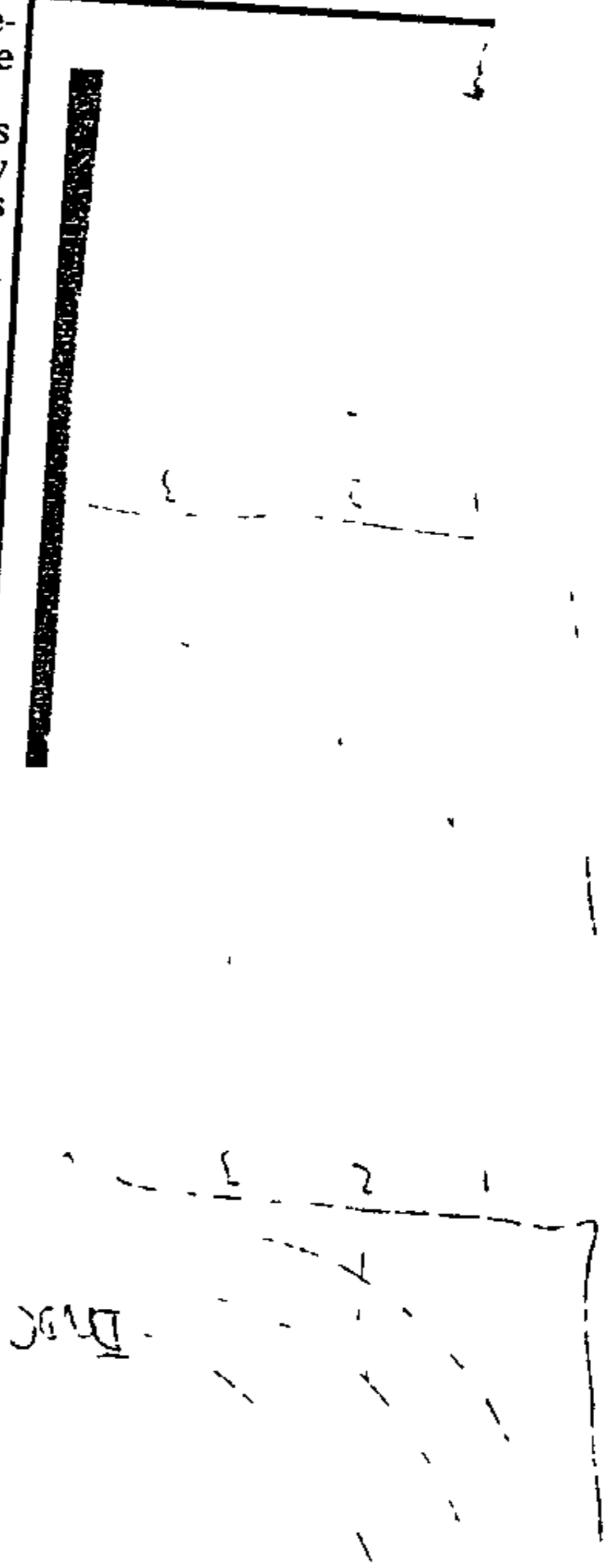
the board had said it was no longer permissible for workers without city rights to live in the company houses with their families.

Mr Oppenheimer said a "costly housing programme" was initiated as a result of the original agreement and "if the ruling given by the board is endorsed by the Department of Co-Operation and Development our efforts to induce stability among our senior black employees will be frustrated".

He said the mine believed the board had "acted incorrectly".

"We sincerely hope that the authorities in Pretoria, where the final decision must be made, will adhere to the original agreement".

Attempts to obtain comment from the board's Bloemfontein office were unsuccessful yesterday.



END

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Cedarville	Nil	Nil	44
Colenso	Nil	Nil	151
Dundee	Nil	Nil	866
Glencoe	Nil	Nil	533
Greytown	Nil	Nil	269
Kokstad	Nil	Nil	103
Ladysmith	Nil	Nil	968
Matatiele	Nil	Nil	20
Moorriver	Nil	Nil	50
Sobantu	Nil	Nil	533
Vryheid	Nil	Nil	562
			858

As at 31 March 1984

(2) 760

696 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Handwritten: Orange Vaal: housing 29/5/84

- (1) How many houses (a) had been bought under the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) 30-year ownership scheme and (b) were being rented in each township falling under the Orange Vaal Administration Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in this Administration Board area as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Evaton	Nil	455	591
Sebokeng	503	4 294	13 937
Sharpeville	4	747	4 688
Borapong	Nil	119	1 950
Bophelong	Nil	64	1 343
Zamdela	284	236	342
Referkgoiso	Nil	1	125
Bethlehem	Nil	283	1 134
Bothaville	3	Nil	309
Frankfort	Nil	20	180
Harrismith	Nil	768	894

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)	(a)	(i)	(ii)	(b)
Heilbron	Nil	Nil	218	4
Kroonstad	Nil	Nil	1 093	624
Parys	Nil	Nil	98	30
Petrus Steyn	Nil	Nil	39	5
Retz	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
Viljoenskroon	Nil	Nil	44	151
Villiers	Nil	Nil	72	245
Vrede	Nil	Nil	29	260
Vredefort	Nil	Nil	18	42
Warden	Nil	Nil	36	101

(1) (a) (i) and (ii) As at 29 February 1984

(b) As at 31 January 1984.

(2) 391. As at 29 February 1984

697 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Handwritten: Southern Orange Free State: housing

- (1) How many houses (a) had been bought under the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) 30-year ownership scheme and (b) were being rented in each township falling under the Southern Orange Free State Administration Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in this Administration Board area as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Bloemfontein	202	803	5 917
Bethulie	Nil	Nil	134
Boshof	Nil	Nil	274
Bullfontein	Nil	Nil	522
Brandfort	Nil	55	324
Clocolan	Nil	4	109
Dealesville	Nil	Nil	186
Dewetsdorp	Nil	19	221
Edenburg	Nil	21	127
Excelsior	Nil	17	73
Fauresmith	Nil	11	117
Ficksburg	Nil	2	137
Fouriesburg	Nil	2	38

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Hennenman	Nil	2	605
Hobhouse	Nil	Nil	73
Hoopstad	Nil	Nil	158
Jagersfontein	Nil	Nil	25
Jacobsdal	Nil	11	189
Koffiefontein	Nil	211	102
Ladybrand	Nil	13	478
Luckhoff	Nil	Nil	38
Marquard	Nil	2	66
Odenaalrus	Nil	916	454
Paul Roux	Nil	Nil	4
Petrusburg	Nil	Nil	129
Philippolis	Nil	Nil	136
Reddersburg	Nil	6	156
Rosendal	Nil	Nil	4
Rouxville	Nil	Nil	37
Senekal	Nil	Nil	1 126
Smithfield	Nil	Nil	41
Soutpan	Nil	Nil	260
Springfontein	Nil	Nil	211
Theunissen	Nil	23	223
Trompsburg	Nil	3	171
Tweespruit	Nil	1	354
Van Stadenrus	Nil	Nil	2
Ventersburg	Nil	Nil	41
Verkeerdevel	Nil	Nil	2
Virginia	24	80	5 148
Welkom	Nil	316	4 590
Wesselsbron	Nil	6	117
Wepener	Nil	Nil	201
Winburg	Nil	28	250
Zastron	Nil	Nil	318

As at 23 March 1984

(2) 206

698 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Handwritten: Eastern Cape: housing 29/5/84

- (1) How many houses (a) had been bought under the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) 30-year ownership scheme and (b) were being rented in each township falling under the Eastern Cape Administration Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in this Administration Board area as at that date?

(2)	46
As at 23 March 1984	

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Alwal North	Nil	7	512
Aberdeen	Nil	Nil	154
Adelaide	Nil	5	139
Alexandria	Nil	Nil	188
Alcedale	Nil	11	349
Barkly East	Nil	Nil	281
Burgersdorp	4	15	295
Beaufort West	Nil	Nil	133
Bedford	Nil	1	514
Colesberg	Nil	Nil	239
Cathcart	Nil	Nil	100
Cookhouse	Nil	Nil	489
Craddock	1	2	1 516
Despatch	Nil	3	297
Dordrecht	Nil	Nil	159
Elliot	Nil	Nil	145
Fort Beaufort	Nil	Nil	143
Grahamstown	58	100	1 321
Graaff-Renet	Nil	43	156
Hofmeyr	Nil	3	295
Humansdorp	Nil	Nil	230
Indwe	Nil	Nil	14
Jansenville	Nil	Nil	1
King William's Town	Nil	Nil	754
Kurkwood	Nil	Nil	144
Komga	Nil	Nil	1
Lady Grey	Nil	Nil	417
Middelburg	Nil	Nil	254
Molteno	Nil	1	620
Mossel Bay	Nil	Nil	425
Noupoort	Nil	Nil	577
East London	Nil	Nil	5 146
Pearston	Nil	Nil	55
Port Elizabeth	203	7 530	17 965
Queenstown	10	555	659
Richmond	Nil	Nil	40
Somerset East	1	4	617
Sterkstroom	Nil	Nil	2
Steynsburg	Nil	Nil	244
Stutterheim	Nil	35	29
Steyterville	Nil	Nil	1
Tarkastad	Nil	Nil	526
Uitenhage	79	88	6 156
Venterstad	Nil	Nil	72
Victoria West	Nil	Nil	148

Western Cape area; if so, how many units are required in respect of each township;

- (3) whether any family housing units are being built at present by (a) the said Administration Board, (b) private owners and (c) any other specified organizations, if not, why not, if so, (i) how many units are being built by each in each township and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) (i) Nil
 (b) Falls away
 (ii) Nil
 (b) Falls away
 (iii) Guguletu.
 Ujuntu Utility Co 71
 (b) Not available
 (2) Yes It is not possible to give an accurate figure in regard to the shortage of housing in respect of each township. The estimated total housing shortage in respect of Black towns in White area is 168 000. In order to make an accurate estimate in respect of each township it will be necessary to compile new waiting lists. This will necessitate a costly and time consuming survey, which in the circumstances is considered unjustified
 (3) (a) Yes
 (i) Ndulu (Ceres) 20
 Zwehlehle (Hermannus) 38
 (ii) October 1984,
 July 1984

Khayelitsha—5 000 core-houses will be erected in Khayelitsha on a time-scale hopefully commencing in July 1984 and being completed during 1985 depending

on the ability of the contractors and the prices tendered, the tenders being under evaluation at present. This reply must be read in conjunction with item (1)(b) of Question No 241 of 1984

- (b) No, the 99 year leasehold and the home-ownership schemes are not applicable in the Western Cape and it is therefore not possible for private owners to erect their own housing
 (i) and (ii) Fall away.
 (c) (i) Guguletu
 Ujuntu Utility Co . . . 33
 (ii) During 1984

Northern Cape: housing

688 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) How many family housing units were built in each specified township in the Northern Cape area in 1983 by (i) the Northern Cape Administration Board, (ii) private owners and (iii) any other specified organizations and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each township?
 (2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any townships in the Northern Cape area, if so, how many units are required in respect of each township;
 (3) whether any family housing units are being built at present by (a) the said Administration Board, (b) private owners and (c) any other specified organizations, if not, why not, if so, (i) how many units are being built by each in each township and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) (i) Nil

- (b) Falls away
 (ii) Kimberley 57
 (b) Unknown
 (iii) Kimberley
 S A Permanent Building Society 10
 (b) Unknown.

- (2) Yes It is not possible to give an accurate figure in regard to the shortage of housing in respect of each township. The estimated total housing shortage in respect of Black towns in White area is 168 000. In order to make an accurate estimate in respect of each township it will be necessary to compile new waiting lists. This will necessitate a costly and time consuming survey, which in the circumstances is considered unjustified
 (b) Yes
 (i) Kimberley 47
 (ii) During 1984
 (c) No Serviced sites are available for development by private developers. It is not known why these sites are not being developed

691 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) How many family housing units were built in each specified township in the Orange Vaal area in 1983 by (i) the Orange Vaal Administration Board, (ii) private owners and (iii) any other specified organizations and

(b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each township,

- (2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any townships in the Orange Vaal area, if so, how many units are required in respect of each township,
 (3) whether any family housing units are being built at present by (a) the said Administration Board, (b) private owners and (c) any other specified organizations, if not, why not, if so, (i) how many units are being built by each in each township and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) (i)	(1) (b)
Evaton	1 808 800
Sebokeng	6 103 785
Bothaville	2 250 300
Lindley	24 800
Parys	22 500
(1) (a) (ii)	R
Evaton	67
Sebokeng	184
Zamdela	2
Bethlehem	14
Bothaville	51
Cornelia	1
Frankfort	4
Hartsmuth	3
Heilbron	17
Kestell	7
Koppies	20
Kroonstad	16
Lindley	9
Memel	1
Parys	1
Petrus Steyn	10
Reitz	14
Steynsrus	2
Tweeling	7
Villiers	5
Vrede	11
Vrededorst	6
Warden	11

126 *Handwritten: Orange Vaal: housing 29/5/84*

(1) (a) (iii)	R				
Sebokeng		Bethlehem	21	July 1984	
Sasoburg		Bothaville	16	August 1984	
Motor Engineers	1	Clarens	3	June 1984	
		Cornelia	5	September 1984	
Zamdela		Edenville	5	March 1985	
A E C I	59	Frankfort	1	December 1984	
Sasol	98	Harrismith	8	November 1984	
Terblanche		Heilbron	50	March 1985	
Transport		Kestell	4	November 1984	
Bothma Transport	4	Koppies	162	March 1985	
		Kroonstad	1 073	December 1985	
Bothaville		Lindley	5	June 1984	
Gold Fields		Memel	6	November 1984	
Water Board	12	Orangeville	2	March 1985	
Harrismith		Parys	500	December 1984	
Woolens		Petrus Steyn	15	September 1984	
Wool Factory	1	Reitz	136	September 1984	
Koppies		Steynsrus	13	March 1985	
Dr D Bouwer	1	Tweeling	6	September 1984	
Koppies		Villers	4	March 1985	
Butchery	1	Viljoenskroon	2	December 1984	
		Vrede	11	December 1984	
		Vrededorp	10	October 1984	
		Warden	4	March 1985	

(2) — Yes It is not possible to give an accurate figure in regard to the shortage of housing in respect of each township. The estimated total housing shortage in respect of Black towns in White area is 168 000. In order to make an accurate estimate in respect of each township it will be necessary to compile new waiting lists. This will necessitate a costly and time consuming survey, which in the circumstances is considered unjustified.

(3) (c) — Yes.

(3) (c) (i) Sebokeng
ESCOM
Gough
Cooper
Longhoms
S A Perm
S M Goldstein
The Urban Foundation

(3) (a) (i) Bothaville
Kroonstad

(3) (b) — Yes

(3) (b) (i) Evaton
Sebokeng
Sharpeville

(3) (b) (ii) Zamdela
Arlington

(3) (c) (i) Sebokeng
ESCOM
Gough
Cooper
Longhoms
S A Perm
S M Goldstein
The Urban Foundation

Koppies	7	December 1984
Z Roos		
(Pty) Ltd		
Du Toit	1	December 1984
Transport		
Central		
Bakery	1	December 1984
P V Bruwer	4	December 1984
Reitz		
Greyling		
Brothers	6	December 1984

Howard Q. W. 1381

693 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in each specified township in the Drakensberg area in 1983 by (i) the Drakensberg Administration Board, (ii) private owners and (iii) any other specified organizations and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each township.

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any townships in the Drakensberg area, if so, how many units are required in respect of each township.

(3) whether any family housing units are being built at present by (a) the said Administration Board, (b) private owners and (c) any other specified organizations, if not, why not, if so, (1) how many units are being built by each in each township and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) Nil

(b) Falls away.

(2) Yes It is not possible to give an accurate figure in regard to the shortage of housing in respect of each town-

ship. The estimated total housing shortage in respect of Black towns in White areas is 168 000. In order to make an accurate estimate in respect of each township it will be necessary to compile new waiting lists. This will necessitate a costly and time consuming survey, which in the circumstances is considered unjustified.

(3) (a) Yes
(i) Kokstad 20

(ii) January 1985

(b) Yes.

(i) Kokstad 2
Greytown 2

(ii) During 1984, During 1984

(c) No Serviced sites are made available as far as possible from state funds for development of housing by private developers. It is not known why these sites are at present not being developed

(i) and (ii) Fall away

Drakensberg: housing

694. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) How many houses (a) had been bought under the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) 30-year ownership scheme and (b) were being rented in each township falling under the Drakensberg Administration Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available.

(2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in this Administration Board area as at that date?

Southern Orange Free State area: housing
 690 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in each specified township in the Southern Orange Free State area in 1983 by (i) the Southern Orange Free State Administration Board, (ii) private owners and (iii) any other specified organizations and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each township

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any townships in the Southern Orange Free State area, if so, how many units are required in respect of each township.

(3) whether any family housing units are being built at present by (a) the said Administration Board, (b) private owners and (c) any other specified organizations, if not, why not, if so, (i) how many units are being built by each in each township and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

(1) (a) (i)	(1) (a) (ii)	(1) (b)
Bloemfontein	1 479	R9 129 550 36
Fouriesburg	23	R 159 571 75
Hobhouse	9	R 58 802 97
Marquard	40	R 250 730 56
Rouxville	10	R 56 531 46
Smithfield	10	R 68 359 97
Trompsburg	19	R 123 293 38
Tweespruit	38	R 241 514 74
Ventersburg	14	R 110 050 04
Winburg	45	R 274 202 32
Bloemfontein (ii)	610	Not available
Bultfontein	6	do
Brandfort	8	do
Clocolan	57	do
Edenburg	1	do
Excelsior	4	do
Ficksburg	1	do
Fouriesburg	6	do

Hennenman	6	do
Hertzogville	3	do
Jacobsdal	1	do
Ladybrand	7	do
Marquard	4	do
Ondandaalrus	181	do
Paul Roux	2	do
Petrusburg	15	do
Reddersburg	1	do
Senekal	11	do
Theunissen	22	do
Ventersburg	18	do
Wesselsbron	14	do
Wepener	4	do
Winburg	19	do

(ii) *Petrusburg*
 Electricity Supply Com 10 R90 000

(2) Yes
 It is not possible to give an accurate figure in regard to the shortage of housing in respect of each township. The estimated total housing shortage in respect of Black towns in White area is 168 000. In order to make an accurate estimate in respect of each township it will be necessary to compile new waiting lists. This will necessitate a costly and time consuming survey, which in the circumstances is considered unjustified.

(3) (a) Yes	(i)	(ii)
Boshof	24	During 1984
Edenburg	20	do
Fauresmith	20	do
Jagersfontein	50	do
(b) Yes.		
Bloemfontein (i)	500	During 1984
Allanridge	72	do
Bultfontein	5	do
Brandfort	6	do
Clocolan	18	do
Dewetsdorp	4	do

Edenburg	2	do
Excelsior	2	do
Fauresmith	3	do
Ficksburg	7	do
Fouriesburg	5	do
Hennenman	5	do
Hertzogville	1	do
Hoopstad	1	do
Jagersfontein	7	do
Koffiefontein	2	do
Ladybrand	8	do
Marquard	2	do
Ondandaalrus	70	do
Petrusburg	2	do
Rouxville	4	do
Senekal	10	do
Smithfield	5	do
Theunissen	24	do
Ventersburg	11	do
Wesselsbron	8	do
Wepener	2	do
Winburg	12	do
Zastron	1	do

These figures are estimates based on plans approved by the Administration Board

(c) Yes	(i)	(ii)
Jacobsdal		
Electricity Supply Com	10	During 1984

Howard Q. 6/1/84
 692 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in each specified township in the Port Natal area in 1983 by (i) the Port Natal Administration Board, (ii) private owners and (iii) any other specified organizations and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each township.

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any townships in the Port Natal area; if so, how many units are required in respect of each township.

(3) whether any family housing units are being built at present by (a) the said Administration Board, (b) private owners and (c) any other specified organizations, if not, why not; if so, (i) how many units are being built by each in each township and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1)(a)(i) (1)(b)
 Hanbanat—Last 35 houses completed out of a scheme of 113 houses R1 233 768

(1) (a)(ii) and (iii)—Nil

(2) Yes It is not possible to give an accurate figure in regard to the shortage of housing in respect of each township. The estimated total housing shortage in respect of Black towns in White area is 168 000. In order to make an accurate estimate in respect of each township it will be necessary to compile new waiting lists. This will necessitate a costly and time consuming survey, which in the circumstances is considered unjustified.

(3) (a), (b) and (c)—No. The expansion of Hambanat in a north-westerly direction has been approved in principle and the acquisition of this land is receiving the attention of the Development Board. The upgrading of Shakaville has been approved in principle. The other towns are not to be expanded, as housing is to be provided mainly in townships in the adjacent KwaZulu

Howard Q. 6/1/84
 703 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) How many houses (a) had been

THE RED earth and stark kopjes of the south-western Free State are among the sights South Africans say they miss when they go abroad. You can, they say, take the person out of the Free State, but you can't take the Free State out of the person.

In the tiny village of Luckhoff, 25km north of the Orange River about half way between De Aar and Bloemfontein, a quintessentially South African community has made its home in that scenery, and you can't take it out of them.

There is Oom Jan with a full head of grey and a widely recognised wisdom to go with it. There is also Annie Tronk, perhaps the oldest woman in the village. She doesn't know her exact age, but it is known that she was born about the same time as the Boer War ended. That puts her in her 80s and explains why she walks with a stick.

Grow up

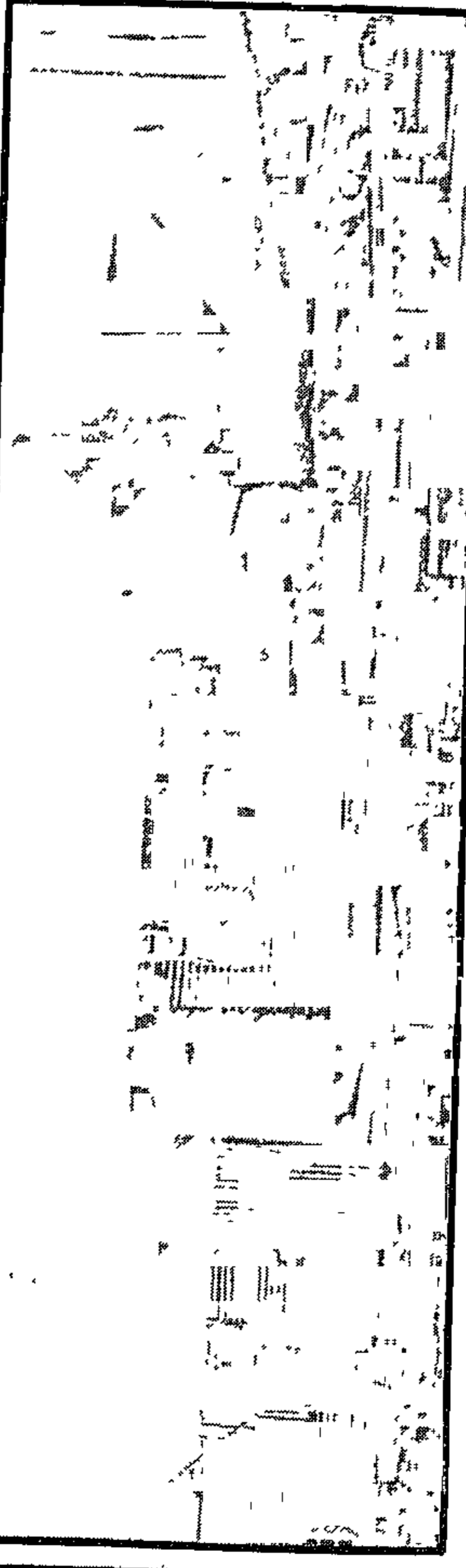
And there is Klempiet, his wife Sara and their daughter Anna. Klempiet is one of the young men of the village. His father Pieter, Oom Jan and Annie Tronk watched him grow up there.

There are many other ooms and tannies in the village, some loved by the children who play barefoot in the dusty streets, some feared, all respected.

Many of the men work for the Department of Water Affairs down at the Orange River, others shear sheep in season. A meale patch here and there makes its contribution. Their Afrikaners, the most common language in the community, clatters and hisses. The Js come out hard and the vowels are vicious.

Now this tranquil rural life amid the kopjes is being shattered, without mercy.

Why won't these people leave their leaky shacks?



Because their leaky shacks are HOME

GRAHAM WATTS reports on the won't-be-budged people of Luckhoff

In January this year men came from Bloemfontein to tell Oom Charlie that he was "a South Sotho" and Klempiet that he was "a Xhosa" and that they and everyone else who was classified "black" would have to leave Luckhoff.

Those who were classified coloured would take over their houses as the village was to be 'deproclaimed'.

If in the past the villagers of Luckhoff had known which oom was 'black' and which tannie 'coloured', it never meant anything, especially since they were often married to one another. The only time it did matter was in their dealings with the white man and his laws.

Luckhoff, as it had been known to Annie Tronk and Oom Jan and which was the only home Klempiet ever knew, was to be destroyed. Their home in the heart of South Africa which all South Africans at some stage romantically call home was to make way for a new dispensation.

The 'blacks' would go the 'coloureds' would stay. The truth is that they are all Vrystaaters, black Afrikaners. But they were destined to be moved further than most of them had ever travelled voluntarily, leaving their homes and their (coloured) neighbours forever.

Reform had arrived. The chairman of the community council Mr Daniel Ntsh, his position itself the product of an earlier reform, was the first to comply. As the community's 'representative', he was 'negotiated with and left soon afterwards - clutching R9 000 in compensation - for their proposed new home at Bochabela (previously known as Onverwacht) 250km away.

There has been talk of compensation for the others, but nothing yet. Meanwhile Klempiet Gasmeh's house was knocked down just hours after he was told - at about 6.30am on the coldest day of the year - to move out his belongings. He owed three months' rent, the local Development Board official insisted. Nowhere in the world did they knock down your house (evict you, perhaps) if you didn't pay rent, not even in Luckhoff, conceded the chief commissioner for Co-operation and Development for the Free State, Mr Henne Kriel. There must have been some other reason. Mr Kriel couldn't say what it was. The local officials who

did the deed had no alternative explanation. Mr Gasmeh and the remaining villagers said it was quite simple: he was being forced to move from Luckhoff. He wasn't the first, and the South African government's insistence on going ahead with removals despite the glare of world attention is anything to go by he won't be the last.

No choice

Interviewing the men responsible for these things is frightening. They react incredulously to any inquiry that suggests that this is something the people do not want. "No-one is being forced to move. Anyone who wants to stay can stay. Anyone who wants to move back can do so," one is repeatedly assured. But it gradually comes out - has to be extracted, in fact - that the men are responsible for these things. They must sell their houses. They must forfeit their section 10 (Urban Areas Act) rights in Luckhoff. This is because the area is being deproclaimed. It will no longer be a black area. It will be a coloured area.

Piet Gasmeh's belongings stood on an open patch of ground last Thursday night. He and his family took shelter in any already overcrowded in law's home.

"We will take them up in Bochabela," said chief commissioner Kriel when asked what would happen to them.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, returned that very day from telling European heads of state that people are not moved by force in South Africa.

There is no evidence that they believed him, but if they did perhaps their representatives in this country could take a drive through the red lands and kopjes of the south-western Free State and have a word with Klempiet Gasmeh.

Nov 1978 126

Power charges — but no lights

By SEFAKO NYAKA

THE majority of houses in the trouble-torn township of Tumahole near Parys have no electricity, yet all the families are required to pay a basic charge of more than R8,00 a month for electricity.

This week, thousands of placard-carrying protestors took to the streets, protesting against increased rents, rates and GST.

A shop belonging to a community councillor, Mr Daniel Hlalele, was gutted by fire. His butchery was broken into and looted.

A circular announcing the 40% increases states that increases in house rentals are attributable to an escalation in the cost of providing and maintaining essential services.

The circular is signed by the Chief Director of the Oranje Vaal Development Board, Mr D C Ganz, and was handed to residents of the township and employers.

Planned improvements to the township and services include extension of the existing office buildings, the erection of shelters for council vehicles, the laying of a sewerage system to replace the bucket-system and the purchase of land.

According to Mr Ganz, inflation alone causes a rise of 7% annually in the service charges.

The postponement of any capital project for one year will cost approximately 12% more the following year, he said.

For the erection and maintenance of roads residents are expected to pay more than R8,00 while they have to pay more than R10,00 for the removal of refuse.

The full breakdown of the increases is:

Housing R3,62, roads R8,45, water R3,40, electricity R8,55, refuse removal R10,39, libraries R00,97, creches R00,56, community R00,42, schools R00,30, accumulated deficit R00,34.

The Tumahole Community Council is dependent mainly on revenue derived from house rental and service charges in order to effectively administer the black township on an economic basis.

Single people living with their parents are required to pay R10,00 a month.

Top officials escape disciplinary action

Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE — Three out of four top officials from Zimbabwe's ministry of youth, sport and recreation, blamed for their part in a scandal which cost the taxpayer over R1-million, are to escape disciplinary action.

But the fourth, still employed as an under secretary in the ministry, is currently paying back R5 200 in 36 monthly installments.

Earlier this year the parliamentary public accounts committee revealed a massive wastage of ministry funds on youth brigade uniforms, furniture, equipment and illegal use of government vehicles.

The Minister of State responsible for the public service, Mr Chris Andersen, told the House of Assembly that the three officials escaped disciplinary action because they were no longer under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission.

They included Zimbabwe's ambassador to Ethiopia, Dr Tichaona Jokonya who could not be removed from his post by the commission, said Mr Andersen.

Yesterday the public accounts committee revealed another R550 000 bungle by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce in over ordering canvas in 1981 to shelter that year's bumper maize crop.

President Machel stressed in his speech that Mozambique still supported the struggle of the South African people, spearheaded by the ANC.

In a commentary carried by NCNA from Maputo on Tuesday, the agency said Mozambique's accord was the result of the thirst for peace of many African states after years of turmoil.

It said the South African-backed rebels had gravely affected Mozambique's security and industrial and agricultural production.

"Therefore, this peaceful action of the Mozambique Government has won understanding and support from more and more African countries," the commentary added.

President Li stressed that China would unswervingly support the struggle for independence and racial equality in South West Africa.

President Machel, who arrived in Peking on Tuesday, was seeing Premier Zhao Ziyang yesterday.

Chinese officials said he would also have talks with Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang.

Mr Machel is expected to ask China for increased assistance to help Maputo combat famine and aid the country's development.

No UK mail

THE national dock strike in Britain has disrupted the surface mail service between Britain and South Africa, a Post Office spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

Because of the dock strike, there were only limited shipping services operating to and from Britain at present.

Consequently, surface mail containers bound for Britain were having to be diverted to other European ports and would be trans-shipped to Britain when the dockers dispute had been resolved, he said.

No mail is being received from Britain as outward surface mail was being held at exchange offices there. Airmail is not affected by the strike — Sapa.

Royal son sent to co-ed school

London Bureau

LONDON — The seven-year-old son of Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips is being sent to an ordinary co-educational school in Dorset.

Peter Phillips will be the first member of the royal family to join a little-known preparatory school when he goes to Port Regis, near Shaftesbury, within the next 18 months.

There are 65 girls at the 230-pupil school, which prides itself on its modern amenities.

The fees range from R7 to R180 a year, but facilities for the pupils range from canoeing, bee-keeping, squash and pottery to a high level of academic study.

The Headmaster, Mr David Pritchard, said a high proportion of his pupils had their parents serving in jobs abroad and Peter Phillips would not have to sit an entrance examination.

He said "I think this school was chosen

because we are obviously flourishing and we seem to be successful in quite a lot of things we do.

"Our aim is to broaden the academic curriculum and to offer wide opportunities in the sporting field as well, so there is a chance for every pupil to succeed in both areas."

Captain Phillips and Princess Anne made a deliberate show of togetherness at a garden party at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, in an attempt to quash rumours that their ten-year-long marriage is on the rocks.

He drove 300kms from his farm in Gloucestershire to join the Princess and the couple appeared on a palace balcony with the rest of the royal family.

He then drove back to Gloucestershire and Princess Anne spent the night alone in a palace apartment.

Captain Phillips said the rumours of his marriage coming to an end were "scurrilous" and untruthful.

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GRAPHIC BY TANIA BARBER



Carz
WINHOUSE 030

Crowd calls for talks on rent hike

Star Staff Reporters 5/9/82

Chief of the South African Defence Force General Constand Viljoen toured Sharpeville today and was briefed by the South African Police

A crowd of several hundred people waving white flags had gathered outside the Development Board offices and demanded negotiations over the proposed rent increase

They were told that General Viljoen would address them, but it has not been possible to confirm whether this was done

As they demanded talks the Vaal Triangle violence flared up again. Unconfirmed reports said the unrest, which has left 29 dead, has now spread to two East Rand townships, Tembisa and Vosloorus

Lieutenant B van der Wald said today that riot police used rubber bullets to disperse mobs of rioters who were stoning buses in the Sharpeville-Sebokeng area

"At least one other house has been stoned and damaged since yesterday and early today a riot police truck was fired on with live ammunition as it moved along the Vereeniging freeway," the police officer said

Lieutenant van der Wald said the police would issue a statement this afternoon

A group of marching students was dispersed in Tembisa today. Unconfirmed reports said students in Vosloorus had marched on a police station and several were arrested.

● See Pages 3 and 11.
World section -

Rent rise was only the trigger

To outsiders it might be beyond belief that a rent increase of only R5,90 in the Vaal townships could provoke a sizeable work stayaway, protest marches and — once the violence had started — vicious attacks on community councillors.

It also led to massive police action, including the use of shotguns, rubber bullets and teargas. The known toll has been 29 lives and countless injuries.

But there are clear pointers that what seemed like revolt at a single-figure rent rise was actually outrage over a number of economic and political issues.

The pattern had already been seen in Cradock and Parys — with only slightly less tragic results — and this lends weight to the argument that rents are but a trigger to more basic protest.

Residents stress that, initially, the demonstrations were over an added financial burden that many found unreasonable or unbearable. This was the basis on which people gathered at public meetings and resolved to organise a stayaway from work on Monday.

By Jo-Anne Collinge

ernment has long been spurred by residents

At mass meetings which preceded the Monday stayaway call, the talk was of rents — rents that people found more and more difficult to pay as GST increased, basic foods became more expensive and transport fares rose.

The Vaal Civic Association, one of several groups involved in the action, insists that the council knew people were struggling to pay rents.

But, it says, the council's reaction was to insure itself against rent losses by introducing a R50 "deposit", payable by all tenants in Bopelofong. Anyone evicted for rent arrears would forfeit the deposit, residents were told when they queried this new charge which

After the violence in Sharpeville, it was calm enough yesterday for two residents to try impromptu tennis in the street.

was also scheduled to be paid from September 1.

Leaders of the Civic Association point out "People were angry, not only at the increases, but at the present rents."

The lowest rate in the area is said to be just over R50 a month in Zone 7, Sebokeng. At the upper end of the scale are rents of R70 in Bopelofong and upwards of R70 in Sebokeng's Zone 12, where income determines rental.

Residents who are buying their houses under the 99-year lease scheme have found the council rises still hit them through site rentals (the equivalent of assessment rates in

white suburbs) and service charges. A typical rate, excluding electricity charges, is R40 a month.

The United Democratic Front, to which several Vaal community organisations are affiliated, has emphasised that the burden of higher rents was imposed by "a council that represents nobody."

And, certainly, the Lekoa and Evaton councils, formed under the Black Local Authorities Act last year, were far from representative.

The Lekoa councillors, for instance, came to power on 14 321 votes. In a community of 160 000 adults that means the support of nine percent of the

people, or 15 percent of recognised voters.

In Evaton the poll was an unequivocal 1,6 percent of all adults — five percent of recognised voters.

The huge stayaway was doubtless a mixture of apathy and boycott. But the boycott voice was strongly heard in the Vaal where a civic association was launched by more than 1 000 people just two months before the poll.

It styled itself a grassroots alternative to the community councils and conducted a vigorous anti-election campaign stressing

● That the fundamental denial of political rights to black

South Africans was left untouched by community councils which rested on influx control and the maintenance of the homelands.

At the launch of the Vaal Civic Association, Soweio Committee of 10 chairman Dr Mhahloane said people should not accept pacifying dummy councils as a trade-off for a say in central government.

● That the councils set up under the Black Local Authorities Act would not really be autonomous — merely self-financing. And they would have no immediate sources of revenue apart from rents, licences and housing sales.

Dr Mhahloane put it this way "There is absolutely no way the

Pictures by Clive Lloyd.

books of black local authorities can be made to balance. There is an inbuilt imbalance because development of infrastructure — roads, electricity, drainage — was neglected for years when townships were seen as camps for temporary sojourners.

The UDF, the Black Sash, the Azanian People's Organisation predicted that sharp rental and service tariff rises would occur as soon as the new councils were faced with the task of budgeting.

Since December rent and tariff rises have been implemented in Kagiso, Vosloorus, Thokoza, Tembisa, Tumahole, Cradock, Ateridgeville, Soweio and Mamelodi. They are on

the cards in Mhluzi, Galeshewe, Katlehong, Randana, Davyton and Alexandra.

At the Parys township of Tumahole, just 30 minutes from Sebokeng and Evaton, rent rise protests ended in clashes between police and residents.

It appears that shifting responsibility for township administration from the central government to local councils has failed to depolitise social services such as housing, creches and recreation facilities.

On the contrary, the political criticism has intensified and residents have found ready targets for their anger in the councillors who continue to man the unpopular authorities

TRAPPED

ATI

takes about five to seven days, according to the SACBC, as the refugees only travel at night

But their problems don't end once they're in South Africa. Many of the refugees told the SACBC they were hounded down — sometimes "betrayed" by indunas who are paid R10 for each refugee — and taken back to the Mozambican border.

However, they escape back to South Africa at the first opportunity to escape the vicious methods used by the MNR in its battle against Frelimo.

Asked to comment, the SA Police said it "endeavours to prevent illegal immigrants from entering SA".

"If and when illegal immigrants from other countries — including Mozambique — are found in SA, they are arrested and brought before a court of law for a decision," the

police said.

Refugees said the rebels were plundering vilages, killing old people and cutting off their heads to use as "seats" in the bush.

To gain information, they also killed the children whose parents refused to co-operate with them — sometimes by boiling the children alive in front of their parents.

Women were raped and taken away to carry the MNR's goods in the bush.

Refugees have been fleeing Mozambique for the past two years, but sources say there has been a dramatic increase since the signing of the Nkomati agreement.

The SACBC says the SA Government now appears to have not only violated the Geneva convention by not granting the Mozambicans refugee status, but also violated its own peace agreements.

JORAC STOPS HOSTEL RENT HIKES

¹²⁰ THE 23 000 residents of Durban's Glebelands hostel won't have to pay rent increases because of a successful Supreme Court case brought by the Joint Rent Action Committee. *C. Press*

Last year Inkatha brought an unsuccessful application for the increases to be set aside, and is going to appeal against the decision. *30/9/84*

Jorac challenged increases authorised last year by Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof, and announced by the Port Natal Administration Board.

Jorac's Rev Mcebisi Xundu said his organisation would now investigate the possibility of bringing a similar case to challenge the rent hikes in other PNAB hostels, including S J Smith Hostel, which houses 18 000 residents.

The rent hikes affected all houses and hostels in the PNAB townships and were supposed to come into effect on August 1, 1983.

Widespread unrest followed the announcement of the increases, and several people died in the violence.

Jorac brought the application on behalf of people living in houses in Lamontville, Chesterville, Klaarwater and Glebelands Hostel.

Judge Andrew Wilson ruled that the increases for house-dwellers were valid, but that those passed for Glebelands had to be set aside because the Minister did not consult the National Housing Commission, which funded the hostels.

Glebelands resident Joseph Mazeka said after the case that he was relieved by the news.

The increases were too high for workers, he

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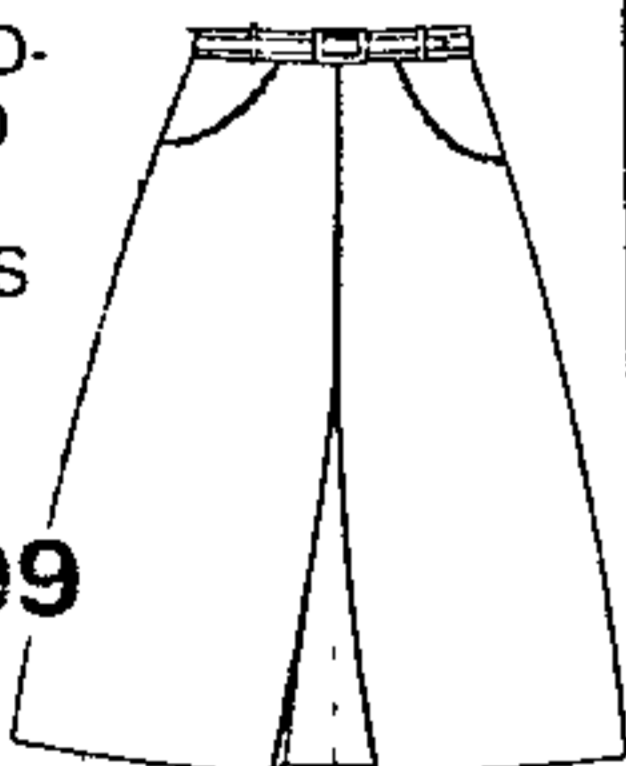
"THE MAIL KING CATALOGUE"

THIS MONTH'S SPECIALS

C BRAND-WOOD STYLE SKIRTS

Assorted Colours Sizes 32-46

R11,99



D HAND-PRINTED ZIM-BABWE WRAP

One size fits all

R24,99



G. LEFT AND RIGHT PLEATS

Fully Lined Assorted Colours Sizes 34-44

R13,99



H. HOOK UP SKIRT

Assorted Colours Sizes 34-40

R9,99



K BRAND-WOOD STYLE



L. WRAP AROUND WITH PLEATS



ASINAWALI!

23/6/85
Vaal residents
form new body to
'resist high rents'

By MUDINI MAIVHA

DISCONTENT OVER high rents — which saw the Vaal Triangle erupt in violence last year — has surfaced again in Tumahole, Parys.

The Tumahole Civic Association, which spearheaded opposition to

higher rents last year, now wants rents to be reduced

Last year the Orange-Vaal Development Board backed down on plans to increase rents from R26 to R37

But we want rent reduced to R18 a month," said TCA member Ace Magashule

Mr Magashule said board director D Ganz had avoided meeting the TCA three times. The last time was two weeks ago. Just 24 hours before their scheduled meeting at the Tumahole Community Hall Mr Ganz sent the

TCA a notice telling them he could not attend

Residents have now formed a regional body to co-ordinate activity in the Orange-Vaal community organisations. The organisation has already demanded that rents be reduced

Townships to be represented in the new body are Tumahole, Zamdela, Bophelong, Mokoallo (Vredefort), Sharpeville, Evaton, Sebokeng, Maokeng (Kroonstad), Thabong and Manguang in Bloemfontein

The new body, the Orange Vaal Regional Action Committee, is determined to organise, mobilise and consolidate residents from all those townships into a body to fight "tooth and nail for a free non-racial, democratic South Africa"

Ovrac has also deplored the 'high-handed way' the Government has handled the countrywide unrest

It said raids into townships can only evoke the anger of the oppressed and called on State President PW Botha to talk to African National Congress, Nelson Mandela and other leaders

Mr Ganz was not available for comment



Lydia and Elizabeth Ndolela: Won't give up.

'It's our plot, and we'll live on it!'

126
C. Press
15/9/85

By STAN MHLONGO

TWIN Evaton grannies. Lydia and Elizabeth Ndolela, 73, this week vowed to take the local development board to the "highest court in the land".

The battle between the grannies and the Orange-Vaal Development Board is now in its tenth year, and they have been given until Tuesday to move out of their inherited property.

A board spokesman said the stand was expropriated many years ago and a road - Union Road South - built through the property.

But the grannies said the board's admission they expropriated their plot showed they had been cheated of their inheritance.

"We are entitled to ownership of the property because Evaton is a freehold area."

They said they had not agreed to sell the property to the Board - "and we never got a cent".

Ms Elizabeth Ndolela said they were first

kicked out of their land in 1975, when the property was divided into 28 plots.

"After a few months we went back on the plot. We decided not to take it lying down because we inherited the property from our father and we have the title deed," said Ms Elizabeth Ndolela.

They told City Press that life had become "hell" on their plot.

"Recently we had to conduct a funeral of a week-old baby out in the cold after the authorities sent bulldozers to destroy our homes."

But the board spokesman said they had met the grannies' legal representative three months ago "and the matter was settled".

Money for more houses

1/26

~~scribble~~

A MAJOR building society is to invest R20-million in housing in KwaZulu without any government guarantee

Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said this week the decision by the SA Permanent Building Society to finance home building in KwaZulu was an historic development which would have far-reaching consequences

perm

He disclosed Perm managing director Bob Tucker had promised his building society would make up to R20-million available immediately for lending in KwaZulu and would probably be able to lend two to three million rands a month.

1/2/81

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Tucker had told him the critical housing shortage in KwaZulu is more important than guarantees by the Government.

"The Perm is therefore prepared to lend against the security of KwaZulu property mortgages"

The KwaZulu housing crisis had reached unmanageable proportions because of years of neglect, Chief Buthelezi said, but he hoped the Perm's decision to dispense with red tape would start "a new era in which meaningful housing development could take place"

Since the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation has been virtually the only institution financing housing in KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi has offered its expertise relating to loans and the registration of securities to the Perm - Sapa

Homes plan for blacks

in OES

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — The private sector's biggest development project in a black township in the Free State is to go ahead at Mangaung outside Bloemfontein

The project, by the Blamonda Housing Company, entails the provision of services for 1 200 erven (housing sites) The company is negotiating with the Urban Foundation for R8 million for the project

It is hoped houses on these sites will be built by private developers, employers and owner builders on a freehold or 99-year lease basis

The Mangaung Town Council has received approval for a loan of R1,3 million for external services to Kagisanong Extension

12/12/85
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Indians are welkom

WELKOM — Welkom City Council is to investigate how to provide housing and other amenities for Indians who may wish to move into the area.

The council decided last month to apply for permission to open the CBD to traders of all races

State departments will be contacted to ascertain whether a separate residential area must be established for Indians, and, if so, whether there will be Government financial assistance

6 500 to get new houses

A PROJECT designed to provide housing for 6 500 people in Kagisanong township at Mangaung in Bloemfontein has been started by a private business-financed non-profit utility company.

Blomanda Housing Company's attempt to break down the township's huge housing backlog is the largest development of a black township sponsored by business interests.

It started when Blomanda - started by the Urban Foundation - used its option to develop the Kagisanong Extension Phase at Mangaung.

Blomanda chairman EA Richardt handed over the letter of intent to exercise the option at a recent function attended by NS Mathobisa and Southern OFS Development Board chief director HP Scheepers.

Blomanda general manager Geoff Dys said the Government's contribution of about R200-million a year towards black housing is not enough to make an impact on the existing housing backlog.

"The private sector must therefore play a greater role providing suitable housing options.

The project represents a total investment of over R40-million.

It entails the development of 1 000 ordinary residential stands with different service levels, as well as 250 fully-serviced smaller erven earmarked for high-density housing.

The development also provides for commercial stands, a church, a school, a college and community centres.

Blomanda will be responsible for all the internal services.

It will also market and develop all the erven.

The company intends providing help - through its professional services to the client - with financial arrangements, design and technical information on



correct housing

Urban Foundation Free State and Northern Cape regional director Andries Lategan said that by mobilising the R4,8-million for the Blomanda Housing Development, the UF was turning recent Government policy into real opportunities for the residents of Mangaung.

It would enable them to build homes to their liking with a level of services they can afford, he said.

Through this development a large number of parents who work for State and semi-State institutions in Bloemfontein will also be able to take advantage of state housing subsidies, he said.

With this project, the foundation is also pursuing its goal of encouraging the private sector to provide houses in a way that gives people greater say in the form of tenure, a method of building or buying houses and the type and quality of housing in which they can live, he said.

The uncertainty over Mangaung's future first started to lift when the Government formally accepted the permanence of black South Africans in urban areas.

It was finally dispelled in September last year when Constitutional Development and Planning Minister JC Heunis announced the lifting of the freeze on the boundaries of Mangaung to provide for its natural growth, said Lategan.

The children of Mangaung residents - who according to a study by the Council for Science and Industrial Research in 1982 had a commitment to stay in the area - now no longer have to look for accommodation elsewhere.

Evicted Tumahole families reinstated

The reinstatement of 35 Tumahole, Parys, rent-boycotting families was greeted with a mixture of joy and grief by residents of the Free State township.

They were evicted after boycotting rent payments in support of their demand for a reduced rental of R8. The Orange-Vaal Development Board selected a few families for eviction in a bid to frighten residents into paying rent. Individually they owed the board hundreds of rands.

Residents engaged lawyers to negotiate with the board and their efforts resulted in this week's reinstatements. The agreement was reached pending judgment on an application for a declaratory order in the Supreme Court challenging the validity of rent-

also promulgated after 1979

The residents recalled the agony of being kicked out of their homes in June and August this year.

They spoke of their miseries after they were evicted. Some stayed with relatives scattered around the townships, while others stayed in shacks in their yards.

Residents said they were happy with the reinstatement. But they were sad because the evictions had caused the death of an elderly neighbour.

They said Mrs Martha Kosa (76) died of a heart attack shortly after she was evicted on August 8.

The reinstated families said they hoped this would be the end of evictions.

Residents accuse board police of sjambok attacks

By JO-ANN BEKKER

DEVELOPMENT Board police, sometimes working with a local vigilante group, have laid siege to Tumahole township outside the Free State town of Parys, according to residents

And in an apparent bid to break a 17-month-old rent boycott in the township, white Development Board officials have been secretly approaching individuals to fill the community council positions vacated when councillors resigned early last year

Residents allege that since the nationwide State of Emergency was declared two months ago

● Schoolchildren who were late for school or attempted to skip morning assembly were beaten by the Development Board police, called the "green beans" or "Amstels" because of the colour of their uniforms

● Anyone caught on the streets an hour before the 10pm curfew was sjambokked by Board police and the "A-Team" vigilantes, also known as "Tau" or lions. The officials were often difficult to identify because they were wrapped in blankets

● Fifteen rent defaulters — many the parents of activists — were evicted from their homes by the Development Board last week

● Thirty-four Tumahole residents, many of them youths, have been detained in Heilbron police cells since the start of the Emergency. Affidavits of the conditions in which they are being held and their treatment in custody have been embargoed by a Supreme Court judge pending an application for an urgent interdict

Bureau for Information official Caro Hoon said the bureau was not in a position to comment on the allegations, but had referred them to the authorities concerned for comment and/or investigation

Weekly Mail also approached the Orange Vaal Development Board about the claims, but had received no reply at the time of going to press

* A teacher from the township who approached Weekly Mail with the claims said Development Board police had usurped teachers' disciplinary roles and "turned schools into military camps"

The teacher spoke on condition he was not identified, for reasons of self-protection

Last week the officials ordered students to cut their hair and wear uniforms, he said. When some children stayed away from classes in protest on Monday, they were rounded up at their homes and forcibly taken to school

"The Development Board police arrive at the school grounds early in the morning," he went on. "They search the toilets and classrooms and sjambok any children who don't line up for the morning parade. Then they lock the school gate and beat any

Pmb grenade attack

A HANDGRENADE was hurled into the temporary police station at Sobantu township in Pietermaritzburg on Wednesday, injuring a policeman and causing slight damage

A Bureau for Information representative confirmed the incident and said the attack took place at 1.30am. — Sapa

latecomers"

The teacher said the officials often refused to allow students to leave their classes to go to the toilet. When a matriculant had insisted on going, explaining she was menstruating, the Development Board police had asked for proof. "Since then the whole matric class has been especially resentful," he said

Staff members were divided in their response to the police presence, the teacher said

Some resented the challenge to their authority. "They don't allow us to question anything they do," he said. "There is no effective teaching going on"

Others made full use of the new system, taking unruly students to the police to be beaten

Tumahole's recent history of resistance pre-dates the Sebokeng uprising of September 3, 1984, which is generally taken as the beginning of South Africa's two-year-old wave of continuous civil unrest

It began in July 1984, when 25-year-old Milo Ngalo was killed after police broke up a residents' march to protest an increase in monthly rents. According to academics who have done research in the area, many Tumahole residents built and owned their homes, and were thus incensed at the increase from R26 to R37

After the Vaal Triangle erupted over rent hikes in September, the Orange Vaal Development Board shelved Tumahole's increases and most residents continued to pay the old rates

But when police shot dead three residents in March last year while dispersing a meeting called by the Development Board, the rent boycott became total

This year, two families successfully fought their eviction in court. Since the Emergency was declared, however, 15 families have been ordered out of their homes. Board police guard the locked houses day and night. The house owned by the parents of Tumahole activist Ace Magashule has been offered for sale by Board officials

A member of the Tumahole Civic Association said teachers, businessmen, police and other residents had been approached by white Development Board officials to join the community council. He said they were offered salaries of R150 and promised R1 500 if they informed on prominent activists

Residents said organising had been severely disrupted by the Emergency. "We had only begun forming street committees just before the State of Emergency was declared," one activist said. "Before then we had relied mainly on mass meetings to mobilise people and to air our grievances"

Since the June 12 decree, activists who have not been detained are in hiding, many in different centres. But, residents said, the heavy-handed actions of the Development Board police had not had the desired effect

"People are bitter," one summed up. "But far from dividing people and making them afraid, these attacks have convinced us that we have to stand together"

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RIP-OFF IN PHIRITONA?

TWENTY FAMILIES at Phiritona township near Heilbron in the Orange Free State pay rent and service charges ranging between R120 and R152 a month for matchbox houses.

A random survey in Phiritona revealed that an average factory worker earns R20 a week, while those employed at shops and other businesses earn about R25 a week. Domestic workers earn an average of R45 a month. The residents say they do not have water and electricity in their homes. They pay R6,72 for water and R17,49 for other services.

The 20 houses — 10 of them five-roomed and 10 two-roomed — were sold to them by the now dissolved Orange-Vaal Development Board for R9 000 and R5 000 respectively.

Mr Jacob Leseba, who bought a five-roomed house, says he is angry with the authorities because he is paying for services which are not provided for in his house. He is paying R152 a month.

He is paying R122 for rental instalment, R5,72 for refuse removal, R6,72 for fixed water supply, R17,49 for other services and R30 for the plot. He says he cannot cope with the high tariffs because of his low income. He earns approximately R250 per month and spends R75 on transport to work a month and still has to support his family of five.

"The money we pay for the houses is too high. Residents cannot afford them. We were promised electricity and water in our homes, but we still have to fetch water from a tap. Our toilets are the old bucket system."

"The board was not fair to us when we bought these homes," he said.

He disclosed that many families have been

forced to vacate those houses because they earned "too little" and because they did not have facilities.

Residents who stay in two-roomed houses claim that they are paying R70 instalments, excluding refuse removal, fixed water and municipal services.

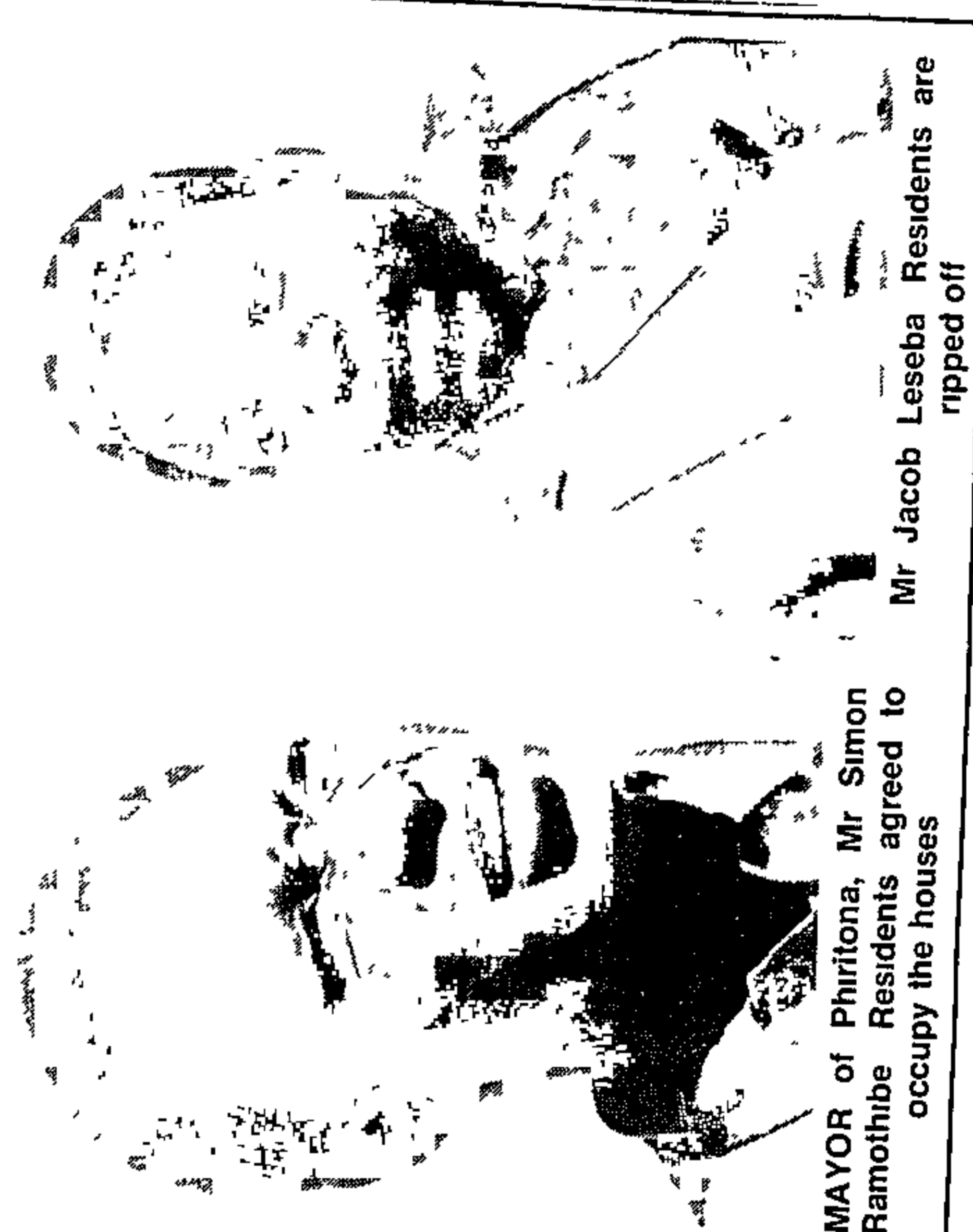
The mayor Mr Simon Ramothibe said the 20 houses were not built according to plan. He encouraged the people not to occupy them, but they had no alternative accommodation. His council will discuss their problems in its next meeting.

A spokesman for the local authority said the tenants agreed to occupy the homes without essential services. They will have to make their own arrangements to get them, the spokesman said.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

'Rent for houses is very high'

PART of the 20 houses in Phiritona where residents claim the authorities are ripping them off of hundreds of rands.



MAYOR of Phiritona, Mr Simon Ramothibe Residents agreed to occupy the houses

Mr Jacob Leseba Residents are ripped off

3/8/86

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Tumahole rents too high, say lawyers

SMK
23/1/86
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Lawyers for the Parys township of Tumahole — one of the few places where rent boycotts have resulted in evictions — have told the authorities they believe residents have been charged excessive rents and that they are not in arrears.

The claim is made in a

letter sent this week to the local authorities in Tumahole. The move is seen as a prelude to Supreme Court action to overrule eviction orders issued against residents.

The letter also seeks to have several evicted families reinstated in their homes.

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Swejan 14/7/86

Housing bonanza

AN Israeli-based company is to build close on 500 houses in Bloemfontein's black townships and the West Rand later this year.

The company, Minrav International, has already built 200 houses in the R80-million Protea North housing project in Soweto

The company recently completed the first of the 453 houses to be built in Bloemfontein's Mangaung township. A further 90 houses are scheduled by the company in Botshabelo, and 40 more in Lenasia

A spokesman for Minrav said the company was firmly committed to providing housing "that suits most needs and income brackets"

Meanwhile a housing seminar is to be held at the Interbou 86 Exhibition which takes place at the National Exhibition Centre, Crown Mines next month

Organised by the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), the seminar will advise home seekers on the process of securing a home

The NAHB director Mr J Grotsius said the seminar comes in the wake of the R750-million allocated by the Government for low-cost housing schemes. The seminar will be addressed by housing experts, including property economist Mr Neville Berkowitz

Those interested in attending the seminar can contact Mrs Synnette Verster (011) 789-3062. Registration is R15 a person, R20 a couple

STYL 10/7/86

Botshabelo township to expand

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN

Botshabelo, the sprawling black township about 50 km from Bloemfontein, is all set to be extended by a further 12 000 ha

There are already more than 450 000 people in the area

The land is between Botshabelo and the Modder River

The progress of the project will depend on the amount of money available for the purchase of the land.

Farmers in the area have until July 24 to make counter-proposals and a commission will sit in Bloemfontein on July 30 and 31 to hear evidence.

18 MONTHS

Mr Dawie Grewar, the Commissioner-General of the South Sotho, says more land is needed for the people at Botshabelo

The Chief Minister of Qwa-Qwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, under whom the Botshabelo area falls, says the land envisaged does not have a high agricultural potential

It could take 18 months for all negotiations to be completed, but firm proposals are expected to be placed before the Cabinet next month

APF 12/13 7/7/86

Plan to give Free State township to Qwa Qwa

Political Correspondent

THE government announced yesterday that a further 12 000 hectares is to be added to the black township of Botshabelo in the Free State with a view to incorporating it into the Qwa Qwa homeland.

The planned extension incorporates a number of farms south of the Thaba Nchu/Bloemfontein tarred road and west of the existing sprawling Botshabelo dormitory township.

Although much of the extended township borders on parts of the Bophuthatswana homeland in eastern Free State, it is slated for eventual inclusion in Qwa Qwa.

According to a statement by the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, the proposals will serve as a basis for negotiations and for hearing of evidence before final proposals are submitted to Parliament.

Those wishing to present evidence and representations to the Commission for Co-operation and Development should submit supporting memoranda to the commission's secretary, Private Bag X644, Pretoria, 0001

Two to contest eviction

By NKOPANE
MAKOPANE

TWO Tumahole, Parys, pensioners are to bring an urgent court application against the Orange-Vaal Development Board after their families were evicted from their homes on Wednesday.

The two are Mr Nathaniel Legoale of 1109 Moopeloa Street and Mr Kaiser Moosana of 580 Letsaba Street

They were evicted for not paying rent since March 1985 when Tumahole residents started a rent boycott

A spokesman for a law firm in Johannesburg said yesterday the applications would either be heard today or early next week in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court

Occupy

He said the application will seek that the families be allowed to occupy their houses, pending another application for recession against the default judgment into the incident

He also said the applicants would fight their eviction on the grounds that they were never issued with summonses warning them to pay

In both cases, they were only issued with warrants of eviction by a court messenger on the day their houses were locked

Furthermore, he said, it is the applicants' contention that Tumahole residents have been paying far more than the legal rentals



Miss PAULINE Legoale, daughter of one of the Tumahole pensioners whose house was locked up. She and her family spent a night next to a brazier after being evicted from their home

Pic MOFFAT ZUNGU

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27/6/86

Severfan

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

	(1)(a)	(2)(a)
Carletonville	2 596	1
Christiana	599	Nil
Coligny	333	Nil
Fochville	220	Nil
Hartbeesfontein	287	Nil
Koster	534	Nil
Leeudoringstad	326	Nil
Lichtenburg	599	1
Makwassie	314	Nil
Orkney	1 088	1
Ottosdal	418	Nil
Sannieshof	167	Nil
Schweizer Reneke	782	Nil
Swartruggens	152	Nil
Stilfontein	1 631	1
Ventersdorp	463	Nil
Witpoort	36	Nil
Wolmaransstad	786	Nil
Zeerust	574	Nil

(1) (b) It is government policy to provide serviced sites in order to enable Blacks to erect their own houses either with own capital or with loans which are made available for the purchase of building material. Houses are erected only in exceptional cases for those applicants in the lowest income group, for instance pensioners, who are not able to help themselves. The number of houses to be erected for this group will depend on the availability of funds.

(2) (b) (i) and (ii) The provision of school facilities is a function dealt with by the Department of Education and Training

Northern Transvaal Development Board

960 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) What total number of houses (a) were there in each township falling under the Northern Transvaal Development Board as at 31 December 1985 and (b) are to be built in each such township in 1986,

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

	(1)(a)	(2)(a)
Balfour	842	1
Belfast	692	Nil
Bethal	1 587	1
Dullstroom	133	Nil
Greylingstad	181	Nil
Hendrina	287	1
Langverwacht	1 905	1
Leandra	1 597	Nil
Lydenburg	641	1
Machadodorp	165	Nil
Ogies	989	1
Perdekop	99	Nil
Standerton	2 593	1
Volksrust	1 400	1

(1) (b) It is government policy to provide serviced sites in order to enable Blacks to erect their own houses either with own capital or with loans which are made available for the purchase of building material. Houses are erected only in exceptional cases for those applicants in the lowest income group, for instance pensioners, who are not able to help themselves. The number of houses to be erected for this group will depend on the availability of funds.

(2) (b) (i) and (ii) The provision of school facilities is a function dealt with by the Department of Education and Training

Orange Vaal Development Board
962 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) What total number of houses (a) were there in each township falling under the Orange Vaal Development Board as at 31 December 1985 and (b) are to be built in each such township in 1986,

- (2) what total number of (a) crèches and (b)(i) primary and (ii) secondary schools were there in each such township as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

	(1)(a)	(2)(a)
Arlington	346	Nil
Bothaville (Old)	438	Nil
Bothaville (New)	2 055	Nil
Clarens	100	Nil
Cornelia	144	Nil
Edenville	227	Nil
Frankfort	1 076	Nil
Harrismith	1 852	2
Heilbron	1 072	1
Kestell	211	Nil
Koppies	333	Nil
Lindley	689	Nil
Memel	135	Nil
Oranjeville	73	Nil
Parys	2 150	3
Petrus Steyn	450	Nil
Reitz	993	Nil
Steynsrus	388	Nil
Tweeling	170	Nil
Vrede	894	Nil
Vredefort	364	1
Villiers	499	Nil
Viljoenskroon	750	1
Warden	517	Nil

(1) (b) It is government policy to provide serviced sites in order to enable Blacks to erect their own houses either with own capital or with loans which are made available for the purchase of building material. Houses are erected only in exceptional cases for those applicants in the lowest income group, for instance pensioners, who are not able to help themselves. The number of houses to be erected for this group will depend on the availability of funds.

(2) (b) (i) and (ii) The provision of school facilities is a function dealt with by the Department of Education and Training

Southern Orange Free State Development Board

963 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) What total number of houses (a) were there in each township falling under the Southern Orange Free State Development Board as at 31 December 1985 and (b) are to be built in each such township in 1986,
- (2) what total number of (a) crèches and (b)(i) primary and (ii) secondary schools were there in each such township as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	(1)(a)	(2)(a)
Allanridge	166	Nil
Bethule	429	Nil
Boshof	300	Nil
Brandfort	759	Nil
Clocolan	649	Nil
Dealesville	196	1
Dewetsdorp	585	1
Edenburg	446	Nil
Excelsior	329	Nil
Fauresmith	346	1
Ficksburg	1 490	Nil
Fournesburg	450	Nil
Hertzogville	185	Nil
Hobhouse	184	Nil
Hoopstad	346	1
Jagersfontein	631	Nil
Jacobsdal	211	Nil
Koffiefontein	681	1
Marquard	523	Nil
Paul Roux	279	Nil
Petrusburg	349	Nil
Philippolis	309	1
Reddersburg	363	Nil
Rosendal	97	Nil
Rouxville	374	Nil
Senekal	1 500	1
Smithfield	336	Nil
Soutpan	262	Nil
Springfontein	373	1
Theunissen	1 108	Nil
Trompsburg	312	Nil
Tweespruit	394	1
Vanstadensrus	73	Nil
Ventersburg	490	Nil
Verkeerdevlie	120	Nil
Wesselsbron	855	1
Winburg	789	1
Zastron	599	Nil

(2) (b)(i) and (ii) The provision of school facilities is a function dealt with by the Department of Education and Training

MANUSIA

971 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply to the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 939 on 13 June 1985, any members of any local authorities established in terms of the Black Local Authorities Act, No 102 of 1982, have resigned from the relevant councils since 28 May 1985, if so, (a) what are the names of the persons who resigned, (b) from which council did each of them resign and (c) what was the reason for the resignation in each case;

(2) whether any by-elections were held to fill the vacancies caused by these resignations; if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what was the result in each case,

(3) whether any such vacancies remain to be filled, if so, (a) in which local authorities and (b) when is it anticipated that each of them will be filled?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) Yes.

(a)	(b)	(c)
SP Buti	Alexandra	Unrest
LC Koza	Alexandra	Unrest
AM Makubire	Alexandra	Unrest
AP Peters	Alexandra	Unrest
RS Mashile	Alexandra	Unrest
TK Molepo	Alexandra	Unrest
NA Maphala	Alexandra	Unrest
MC Mabasa	Kagiso	Unrest
SB Galekhutle	Kagiso	Unrest
SR Matshtshe	Mohlakeng	Unrest
JM Khumalo	Diepmeadow	Health
JK Tau	Daveyton	Business
NL Pule	KwaThema	Unrest
HM Matjokana	Tembisa	Unrest
FV Somdaka	Tembisa	Work
WM Matubane	Wattville	Unrest
KK Khumalo	Pabalello	Work
JSSifumba	Pabalello	Work
DMxaxa	Nonzwakasi	Unrest
JHhthani	Nonzwakasi	Unrest
D Vumazonke	Nonzwakasi	Unrest
PPenzi	Nonzwakasi	Unrest
NXabela	Nonzwakasi	Unrest
MLehloesa	Nonzwakasi	Unrest
MJ Tau	Phahameng	Unrest
NB Plank	Seisooville	Work
MCetu	Ibhayi	Personal
HMPitje	Mamelodi	Health
KJ Hlongwane	Mamelodi	Health
FEMakena	Mamelodi	Family
RA Kekana	Mamelodi	Family
JB Kekana	Mamelodi	Family
TT Tshvase	Atteridgeville	Health
PHB Mamabolo	Atteridgeville	Health
PM Mnguni	Atteridgeville	Family
J Mabao	BelaBela	Intimidation
D Maaka	BelaBela	Intimidation
L Baloyi	BelaBela	Intimidation
SMmabane	BelaBela	Intimidation
SFM Mbethi	KwaGuqa	No reasons given
TA Mhotshwa	KwaGuqa	Family
AK Masuku	KwaGuqa	Work
M Debele	Mhluzi	No reasons given
AMoneymore	Ikageng	Work
SS Pakade	Jouberton	No reasons given
EM Maleke	Jouberton	Unrest
AR Sekobane	Lekoa	Moved
AS Dhlamini	Lekoa	Death

(2) Yes (see also 3 hereunder)

(a) 5 April 1986 (Daveyton) S S Mothwa was elected
31 January 1986 (KwaThema) M M Mothlaping was elected

(b)
S S Mothwa was elected
M M Mothlaping was elected

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R700m to build black township near Welkom

A GIANT R700m black township development for the Free State was announced in Johannesburg yesterday.

The development, comprising 33 000 homes, will take five years and will be funded by the private sector. Bidding on Thabong township near Welkom, the town will have homes ranging in price from sub-economic to R50 000. The new development is expected to swell Thabong's population to

more than 250 000.

A spokesman for Time Housing, one of the organisations appointed to develop the town, said construction would start before the year-end.

"The town, to be managed by the Thabong Town Council, will be a trend-setter in town planning for black residential areas."

He said other developers included LTA, Murray & Roberts, Bester Brothers and S M Goldstein.

MICK COLLINS

Time Holdings is to be listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) today. Earnings for the group, of which Time Housing is a division, are forecast in the pre-listing prospectus to be R2,71m for 1987 and R4,2m for 1988.

Time chairman Colin Hibbert said forecast earnings did not take the deal into account.

JSE assistant GM and head of the

listings department Douglas Gair told *Business Day* the company had satisfied the JSE that the deal was in the ordinary course of business.

"Time is one of 10 developers selected. It will get only a proportion of the overall contract."

Time Housing MD Mike Graham said, "Town planners are already working with an overall master plan and we hope to start building by the end of the year. We will also be involved in the development of

infrastructural services and town planning."

He said a large proportion of homeowners would be underwritten by employers and bonds would be arranged through building societies. Time, he said, would be arranging finance for prospective buyers and also marketing homes

Thabong town clerk James Ngake said, "We are planning a new town from scratch incorporating all these facilities for the local

inhabitants."

He said it was expected that 16 000 homes would be earmarked for occupation by local Gencor and Anglo American mine employees

"A recent survey commissioned by Anglo American and undertaken by Market Research Africa highlighted a critical shortage of housing in the area. It is estimated that at present an average of 17 people are crowded into every home in Thabong."

Rent sharks put bite on tenants

Own Correspondent

DURBAN Rents have tripled overnight for some South Africans as a result of a horrendous bureaucratic bungle

A crisis meeting is to be held tomorrow for Durban victims of over-charging, many of whom stand to lose their homes

Tenants' associations may seek a Supreme Court interdict compelling the Government to retract a five-month-old proclamation

The problem goes back to March when the Government quietly scrapped rent control boards, later reconstituting them for whites only

This has left coloured and Indian tenants at the mercy of landlords, many of whom have been quick to take advantage of the situation by pushing rents sky-high, thus

earning themselves the nickname of "rent lords"

According to Mr Iqbal Mohamed of the Durban Central Residents' Association, one tenant has been told her rent is to be raised from R124 to R400 next month

Mr Mohamed said widows and pensioners would be unable to pay and would have to move out or face eviction

URGENT TELEX

The association sent an urgent telex a week ago to the Housing Ministers in the Houses of Delegates and Representatives, Mr Baldeo Dookie and Mr David Curry, appealing to them to freeze rentals, stop evictions and reinstate the old control boards

It has also called for their resignations. Mr Dookie this week responded by say-

ing: "This matter is receiving the urgent attention of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs. It is expected the department will proclaim new rent boards and new areas for coloured and Indian people within the next two weeks"

In a statement last night, Mr Dookie said he would ask the new control boards to examine every case of hardship caused by the change to legislation. Aggrieved parties can protest through the usual channels, he said

Mr Mohamed said Mr Dookie had given no clue of the status of tenants already facing massive increases. "What's more, the coloured and Indian administrations have done nothing to resolve the matter," he said

The association has decided to hold a meeting to decide on a course of action

...and business, he learned for his asylum.

'Blunder' of the rocketing rent

HUNDREDS of people in central Durban alone could be homeless from the end of the month because of a little-known government proclamation dissolving all rent control boards

The problem is believed to be even more widespread, affecting tenants of rent-controlled properties countrywide.

The Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works in the (white) House of Assembly, A A Venter, issued the proclamation in March, dissolving the rent control boards in all group areas, then reconstituting them in only those areas where whites live.

An official of the Durban Central Residents' Association, Iqbal Mahomed, said the proclamation had not been noticed until rents suddenly soared, and landlords issued warnings that if tenants "were not prepared" to pay the new rentals from September, they should quit their flats.

22/8/78 WGCEN 11
By CARMEL RICKARD
Durban

Mahomed gave as an example of the many cases being dealt with by the DCRA, the plight of a pensioner whose rent was increased from R96 52 to R340 and who would have to leave her home

The DCRA has sent telexes to Venter and his colleagues in the Indian and Coloured Houses, Baldeo Dookie and David Curry, asking that rents be frozen immediately and all evictions halted. Dookie and Curry had replied that there had been a "blunder" which would be rectified immediately, but the DCRA rejected this response as inadequate

"Saying it's a blunder won't stop the evictions," Mahomed said. "We believe people all over the country are facing similar problems with the discovery by landlords in coloured and Indian areas that effectively there is no more rent control"

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More housing plans

THE Thabong council has begun a major re-development program to overcome serious over-crowding and to upgrade living conditions in the town

It has started a project to convert seven hostel complexes into high-density accommodation areas

Planning and research for the re-development - valued at an estimated R40-million - will involve the demolition of existing structures. They will be replaced by a minimum of 3 000 units of self-contained, as well as semi-detached and double-storey housing

The design is aimed at using the available space to maximum benefit at the lowest possible cost to the buyer

In addition, according to the latest issue of *Commentum* - the publication of

community services in the Free State - a new town is being planned next to Thabong

James Ngake, town clerk of Thabong, was quoted as saying that the new town would be managed by the Thabong Town Council and would be a trendsetter in sophisticated town planning

The new township is expected to swell Thabong's population to more than 250 000

The township will have 33 000 houses, which range in price and design from sub-economic to expensive

Town planners are working on the overall masterplan. It is hoped that construction will start before the end of the year and that the total project will be completed within five years - Sapa

~~SP~~ cl/ress 9/8/87 (126)

RENT BOYCOTT

Rent boycott involves refusal to pay both rent and service charges. These are in practice indistinguishable to township residents as they are billed and paid together.

The State, however, attaches great importance to the theoretical distinction. In principle, rents are made up of site and house rent for State housing tenants. Service charges cover the cost of township capital development and provision of services.

Service charges constitute most of the "rent" in many townships and rose markedly in proportion to site and house rents in the early 1980s.

In Sebokeng, for example, service charges comprised 83 percent of the proposed total "rent" for 1984-85. The rents referred to in this article include service charges unless otherwise specified.

The first rent boycott of resistance started during September 1984 in the Vaal triangle townships of Sebokeng, Sharpeville, Evaton, Boipatong and Bopeloneg. In 1985, boycotts began in Northern Free State townships which, like the Vaal triangle, are administered by the Orange Vaal Development Board.

A later wave of boycotts swept townships on the Rand during 1986. In most cases boycotts were already under way in certain areas of each township. By mid-1986 boycotts had spread throughout the townships.

From the mid-1970s, the South African State's response to chronic political and deepening economic crises was to alter the constraints and opportunities affecting black South Africans.

Raising revenue from rents was a political problem. Restructuring township local government was, at least in part, designed to resolve it. But this restructuring caused unanticipated political changes in the townships, transforming the relations between councillors and their supposed constituents.

Councillors were increasingly seen as corrupt, unaccountable and irresponsible. Dependent on rents to finance township development, councillors more and more frequently presided over rent hikes and resorted to coercive measures against squatters.

The outbreak of rent boycotts represented a new stage in the ongoing political mobilisation around rents, housing, and local government. The trigger was both economic and political. Many households found it increasingly difficult to pay rents that continued to rise in real terms while incomes were eroded by inflation.

At the same time, residents were less and less motivated to pay rents because of the apparent lack of promised township development, the scale of corruption among councillors, the council's illegitimacy and (later in most cases) rising levels of repression.

A major factor in mass support for boycotts was many households' growing inability to pay rising rents. Surveys of the PWV townships carried out by the Unisa Bureau of Market Research indicate that the proportion of households below consistently defined minimum and supplementary living levels, and of households earning below R4 000 a year, increased substantially between 1980 and 1985.



Rent boycotts in the Northern Free State, the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal area and the Eastern Transvaal have been widespread since September 1984. Daily, residents are being evicted from their houses because they are either in arrears with their rent or have simply refused to pay. In the first of a two-part article, MATTHEW CHASKALSON, KAREN JOCHELSON and JEREMY SEEKINGS look at the background to the rent boycotts.

the development board. Elsewhere in the Northern Free State, rent boycotts pre-dated any significant township organisations. Indeed, activists saw boycotts as a means of stimulating organisation as rent protests had done in Tuma-hole.

Ethandukukhanya served as an epicentre for the rent protests and boycotts in the Eastern Transvaal.

The Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union organised the first protests. The presence of the union was crucial. Though PWAWU was only established in the Piet Retief area in 1983, it provided a coherent organisational alternative to the community council.

There were no similar existing structures like the unions in other Eastern Transvaal townships before the rent boycotts. The Ethandukukhanya rent issue was discussed in factories, and shop stewards went from house to house in the township canvassing it.

Residents decided to form a representative committee of 13. Several committee members belonged to PWAWU, and the chairperson was also head of the Mondri factory's shop stewards' committee.

Opposition to rent increases in other Eastern Transvaal townships was encouraged by newspaper and word-of-mouth reports of the apparent success of the Ethandukhanya boycott. Activists from the different townships met through lawyers in Nelspruit, and thereby heard of successful legal action against evictions.

The very gradual transformation from mass non-payment to rent boycott can probably be

time when mass meetings were prohibited, and helped strong support to develop throughout Soweto. In both Alexandra and Tembisa, unions and individual unionists were centrally involved in the inception of rent boycotts.

The State does not appear to have formulated any overall plan to counter rent boycotts. Emergency Press regulations prohibiting unauthorised reports about rent boycotts indicate that some elements within the central State are concerned about them.

But there is no evidence that this has been translated into directives for dealing with boycotts. For the most part it seems that State responses have been determined by the local State, with central State policy limiting its choice of options.

The joint management committees might well have played an important part in State responses to boycotts, but it seems likely that de facto power within JMCs rests with the board and council of officials and not with the military or police.

Even individual development boards lacked any coherent strategy to counter boycotts for a long time. The first and only known formulation of such a strategy was approved by the Lekoa Town Council in November 1985.

Two contrasting approaches by the local State are identifiable:

- Discussion or concession, in the belief that rent increases are justified and need only to be explained, coupled with a concern to avoid violent conflict.
- Coercion, aimed at crushing rent boycotts with evictions and deployment of force.

The State displayed an

percent between 1981 and 1984

In July 1985, the Eastern Transvaal Development Board announced

to be higher than they had been in the old localities and that they would now be determined according to the Pay-As-You-Earn system

through Sebokeng in protest against the increase. Sixty-six people were killed in clashes with police in the next week. Events in Mamelodi

rent boycotts really took off in mid-1986

In the first few months of 1986, the UDF convened national meetings of civics that resolved to

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13/12/87

This involved significant changes in many urban policies, including reform of influx control, deregulation of township housing and infrastructure, opening up more business opportunities in townships, and restructuring local government

The local authorities sought to provide more extensive housing and public services. But the central State remained committed to the principle that township administration and development should continue to be funded through township-raised revenue

By the early 1980s, most administration boards were accumulating colossal deficits. Their aggregate deficit for 1982-83 was estimated at R32-million

The State increased rents and service charges rather than increase taxes on capital or central State subsidies. Large increases were required to raise rents to the "economic" levels which would completely pay for the provision of housing and services

Employment rates also fell dramatically. The BMR data, conservatively interpreted, suggests that at least 25 percent of PWV households had falling real incomes between 1980 and 1985.

The Orange Vaal Development Board's determination to achieve economic rentals caused Vaal rents to rise by more than 400 percent between 1977 and 1984. When the August 1984 rent increase of R5,90 was announced, the average rent of R62,56 was already more than R10 higher than any other township, and more than double the national metropolitan average

In Tumahole, the community council announced in mid-1984 that rents would be increased from R26,25 to R37 as of July 1. Other Northern Free State townships under the OVDB's jurisdiction faced similar increases

Rents had also increased steadily in the Eastern Transvaal during the early 1980s. In Carolina's Sibobela township, for example, rents increased by 300

rent increases in all the townships under its jurisdiction

Inability to pay rent was reflected in growing rental arrears. For example, amounts owed to the Kalebong Council were said to be R2-million in January 1985, and R5-million just over one year later

But the transition to an actual rent boycott requires additional explanation

In some cases rent boycotts simply evolved out of an unco-ordinated mass non-payment of rent. Elsewhere they began with a definite collective decision. Such decisions were in some cases an expression of popular moral outrage at the local authorities, and in others were adopted as a tactical or strategic weapon

In Piet Retief's Ethandukukhanya township, residents were moved to a newly built area after the destruction of their shacks by Cyclone Denna in January 1984

The ETDB did not inform residents of their new rent for five months. In June, they were told that rents were

The new rents were backdated to the date of occupation, so households were immediately faced with considerable arrears. Some residents continued not to pay rent

During late 1984 and early 1985, other Ethandukukhanya residents became involved, adding their grievances

A further R5 rent increase in February, together with a deadlock in rent negotiations and the ETDB's resource to evictions, led to a general boycott

The Ethandukukhanya boycott, therefore, came about more by default than design

In the rest of the Eastern Transvaal, rent boycotts evolved in response to the July 1984 increases

Residents initially did not consider a total boycott of rents. Some continued to pay the old rent, others decided to pay a reduced rent; others paid nothing at all. When the ETDB and the councils insisted on the new rents, a total rent boycott began

On September 3, residents marched

followed a similar pattern. The trigger for the boycott was the "Mamelodi Massacre" of November 21, 1985

In Tumahole, the rent boycott was a response to a series of incidents in which popular frustration with the administration board had accumulated

After lengthy and unsuccessful negotiations, residents decided that they would boycott rent from April 1, 1985

Activists claim that Northern Free State boycotts (other than in Tumahole) began after a strategic decision early in 1985 by representatives in the Rent Action Co-ordinating Committee

The RACC resolved to start rent boycotts in Vrededorp, Viljoens-kroon, Bothaville and Kroonstad as a way of strengthening — or in some cases initiating — organisation in these townships

It is unclear, however, whether participants in the boycotts saw them in the same way, and to what extent boycotts should be attributed to activists' intentions

The strategic use of

use rent boycotts as a general weapon of protest

By June, rent boycotts had broken out in several PWV townships. Most of these boycotts were started by UDF activists and were organised around national demands but they took place in areas where local rent struggles were already being waged

In the Vaal, opposition to rent increases was led by the Vaal Civic Association and the Sharpeville Anti-Rent Committee

These organisations had held meetings in Sharpeville, Sebokeng and Bopatong to protest the increases. After September 3, 1984 all meetings were banned

Most VCA and anti-rent committee leadership went into hiding. Those who did not were arrested by the end of September

In Tumahole the situation was different. The boycott followed the breakdown of lengthy rent negotiations between the civic association and

attributed to the small and relatively isolated nature of the townships, and the absence of strong traditions of either unions or township organisation

Councils seem to have retained some legitimacy until 1985. In Umgwenya, for example, discontent with a rent increase in 1984 was limited to unsuccessful attempts to take up the issue with councillors and the township manager

No formal organisation existed until July 1985. An action committee was finally formed in response to police requests that representatives be elected

The action committee was larger than such committees elsewhere in the Eastern Transvaal, with 26 members made up of parents, workers, unemployed, teachers and businessmen

In Soweto, the general rent boycott that began in June 1985 was organised through a network of street committees built up in conjunction with the 13 branches of the Soweto civic

The committees enabled the boycott call to be widely relayed at a

unusual reluctance to adopt the second approach, especially during 1984-85. The Lekoa Town Council only started to explore repressive responses in November 1985.

In both the Eastern Transvaal and Tumahole, officials waited 15 months before evicting tenants for non-payment of rent

Three factors influenced these responses: Officials misinterpreted boycotts; they were concerned to avoid violent confrontation and their legal position was weak

HOUSING & HOSTELS - O.F.S.

1988 - 1992

Residents reject new rentals

26 Press 8/5/88

By VASANTHA ANGAMUTHU
A MASSIVE rent struggle is brewing in Durban's coloured and Indian townships

This was evident when a crowd of 3 000 gathered at the city hall to voice their rejection of the new rent formula

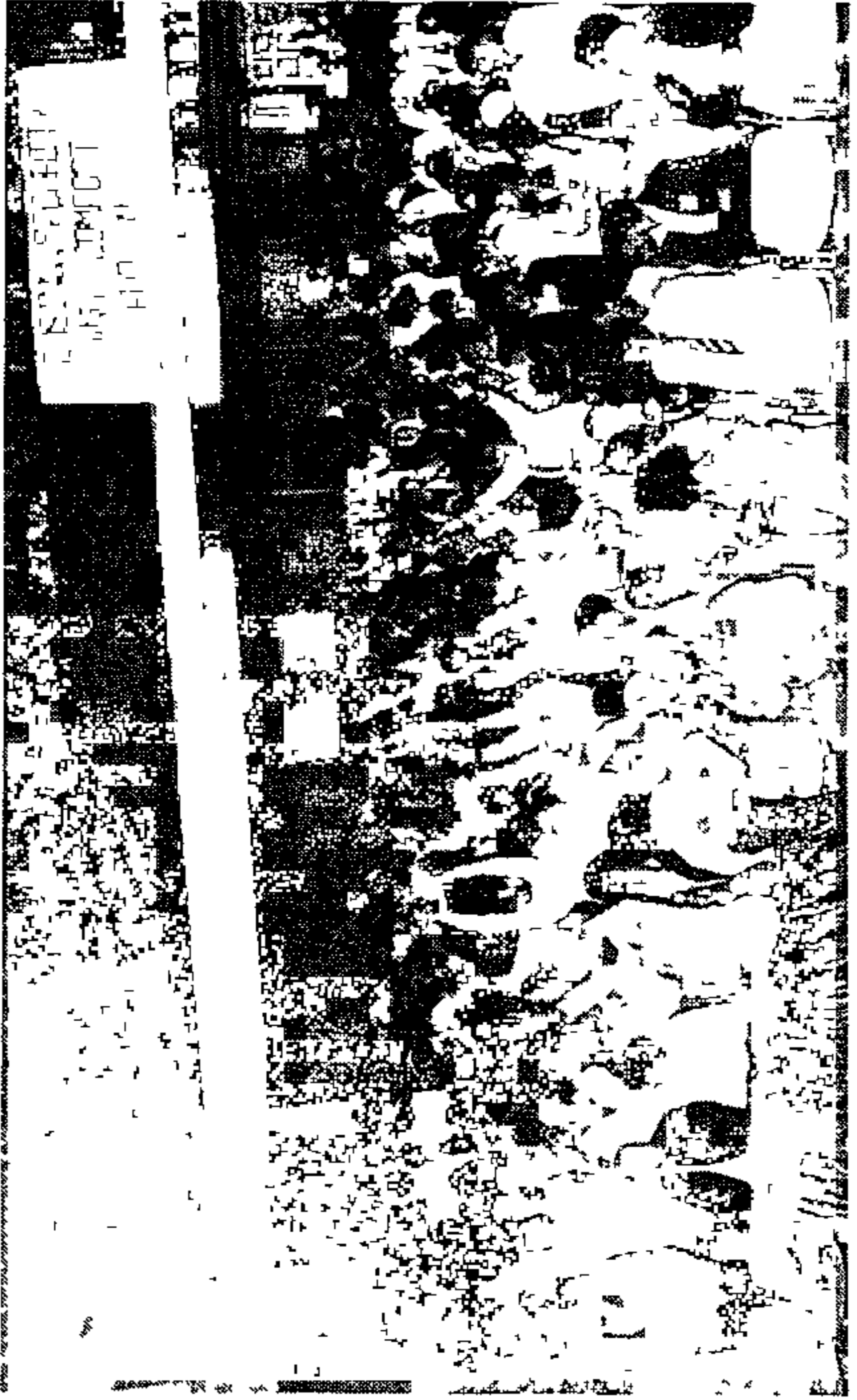
As the hall filled to capacity with the residents bused from the townships, it echoed with cries of "lower our rents" and calls for the Indian and coloured local affairs committees and Ministers Rajbansi and Curry to resign.

The massive rejection by Durban tenants of the new rental formula forced the Durban City Council to make representations to the relevant Houses of Parliament

Reacting from Cape Town to the protests, Labour Party MP for Wentworth, Tommy Abrahams, echoed the rejection of the formula and the pledge by tenants not to pay the increased rents.

The rally, organised by the Durban Housing Committee, was greeted by messages of solidarity from over 25 organisations

Committee speaker, Trevor Bonhomme said: "This meet-



Council tenants protest in the Durban City Hall against the new rent formula.

ing is an historic occasion because people of all races have joined hands - united in their suffering"

Rent increases, often as high as 100 percent, have affected almost 17 000 of the 19 000 council tenants

White council tenants applauded as he delivered the

church organisation's message of support

The resolution, passed by the committee and received overwhelmingly by the audience read: "We the tenants both black and white, call on the Durban City Council to protest at unfair and unjust

rent increases.

"We therefore call on the Durban City Council, Curry and Rajbansi to immediately scrap all rent increases. We fully support the DHAC as our organisation and give them the mandate to represent us."

Chairman of the council's health and housing committee, Margaret Winter, said she was aware the scheme would affect some groups

She said a three-month survey on the effects of increases was sent to the co-ordinating committees of all three houses of Parliament with a warning that the effects of the increases would be massive, particularly to those with an income of less than R250 a month

She said there had been no response for some time, but a meeting had been arranged between a council delegation and the co-ordinating committees

Councillor C Hemson said the council could not implement the rent formula if it meant "such high increases to tenants and if there was such a widespread rejection of the new rental formula"



T Bonhomme... Historic occasion.

150 instant
low-cost ^{Star 17/8/68} homes built ⁽¹²⁶⁾

Own Correspondent
BLOEMFONTEIN —
More than 150 instant
low-cost homes have
mushroomed in three
small Free State towns
— the products of a
scheme in which home-
owners receive building
materials as loans

The Self-Help Housing
Scheme requires people
to build their own homes
and repay loans over 30
years

Local authorities pro-
cess candidates

Homes have been
erected in Boshof, Hert-
zogville and Excelsior.

Housing project planned

Southern 28/11/68

126 *28/11/68*

THE Urban Foundation would embark on a major housing project next year to accommodate families in the lower income group, the organisation announced this week.

Addressing a report back meeting of the organisation's Orange Free State region, Mr D R van Coller, managing director of the Urban Foundation, said this will only succeed if more land was made available to put up the houses

"Unless there is progress in this vital area, there will be no progress in providing housing for those in greatest need. The Urban Foundation is now focussing more intensively on the provision of long term bond finance at the lower end of the housing market," said Mr van Coller.

Mr van Coller said the organisation was also

**By MZIKAYISE
EDOM**

addressing the issue of government subsidies as "it was evident that the present subsidy policies of the various housing authorities were not meeting the needs of the situation"

He also said that there were about seven million people who were living in informal housing and shelter. He said these people would not enter home ownership through the acquisition of a formal house.

"It is obvious that this must be a key focus area for the Urban Foundation," Mr van Coller said.

New project will

alleviate backlog

126 Sowetan 30/3/89

A CONSORTIUM of three leading South African developers is to embark on a R200-million housing project at Sunrise View, near Thabong, Welkom, in an effort to alleviate the housing backlog in the Orange Free State.

The three developers — Blomanda Housing, Habitech and Bester Homes — plan to develop more than 6 600 residential stands for up-market and low-cost housing within the next five years.

Mr Jan Steyn, executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, who gave a keynote address at the opening of the new venture, said the consortium would have provided homes for more than 35 000 people by the time the project was completed.

Situated

Mr Steyn said the new area, situated on the eastern side of Thabong, would be developed in seven phases, the first of which would involve

more than 1 400 conventional housing units.

He stressed that Sunrise View would not only provide housing for people employed by local mining groups, but would also benefit those working for other institutions in the Goldfields area.

substantial number of stands would also be developed for low-cost housing.

Provision

He said the consortium was presently working on the provision of infra-structure, including tarred roads, stormwater drainage, electricity and water.

The land on which the houses will be built was bought by Blomanda Housing, the Urban Foundation's utility company, from a farmer in August 1987.

The project is unique in that it is the first privately-owned land to be developed into a township in the Orange Free State.

It will provide support to local industry.

In a survey conducted by Urban Econ, the housing shortfall in Thabong was estimated at 22 000 units. This

means that about 3 200 housing units must be built annually to meet the needs of the local residents by the year 2 000.



MR ROB HATTON, project manager of Sunrise View.

Mr Rob Hatton, the project's manager, said the first and second phases of the project would be completed by the end of the year.

He said the first phase, which had already been commenced with, would consist of up-market houses worth R30 000 and more. He said a

Bloem plea for more neighbourhood watches

BLOEMFONTEIN — Bloemfontein residents have shown increased interest in the formation of neighbourhood watches, and the municipality has made an urgent plea to all residents to join the neighbourhood watch organisation.

Already 20 "watches" have been brought into operation in Bloemfontein by the city's security services in co-operation with the South African Police

A co-ordinating committee for Bloemfontein's neighbourhood watches has also been established.

The purpose of the "watch" is to effect co-operation between members of a residential area and the police force to combat crime in the community.

According to information released by the municipality, there has been a definite decrease in the incidence of crime — particularly burglaries — in areas where neighbourhood watches operate — Sapa

(126) ~~SM~~ 29/8/89

Suffering brothers

OFS students help rebuild black homes



Not much of a shelter . this is what the volunteer students found when they went to help rebuild the shack of two old women.

By Winnie Graham

Students at the University of the Free State are helping to rebuild dilapidated old houses in the black township of Batho, near Bloemfontein.

They are mainly theology and architectural students who, with a number of women students, are involved in a residential upgrade programme initiated by the Urban Foundation. The young people spend most of their Saturdays mixing cement and laying bricks.

Houses in Batho, regarded as a model black town in the 1930s, have disintegrated rapidly — yet they are generally well-designed and spacious.

Mr Deon Bester, an OFS post-graduate student, said the first house they tackled was quickly rebuilt.

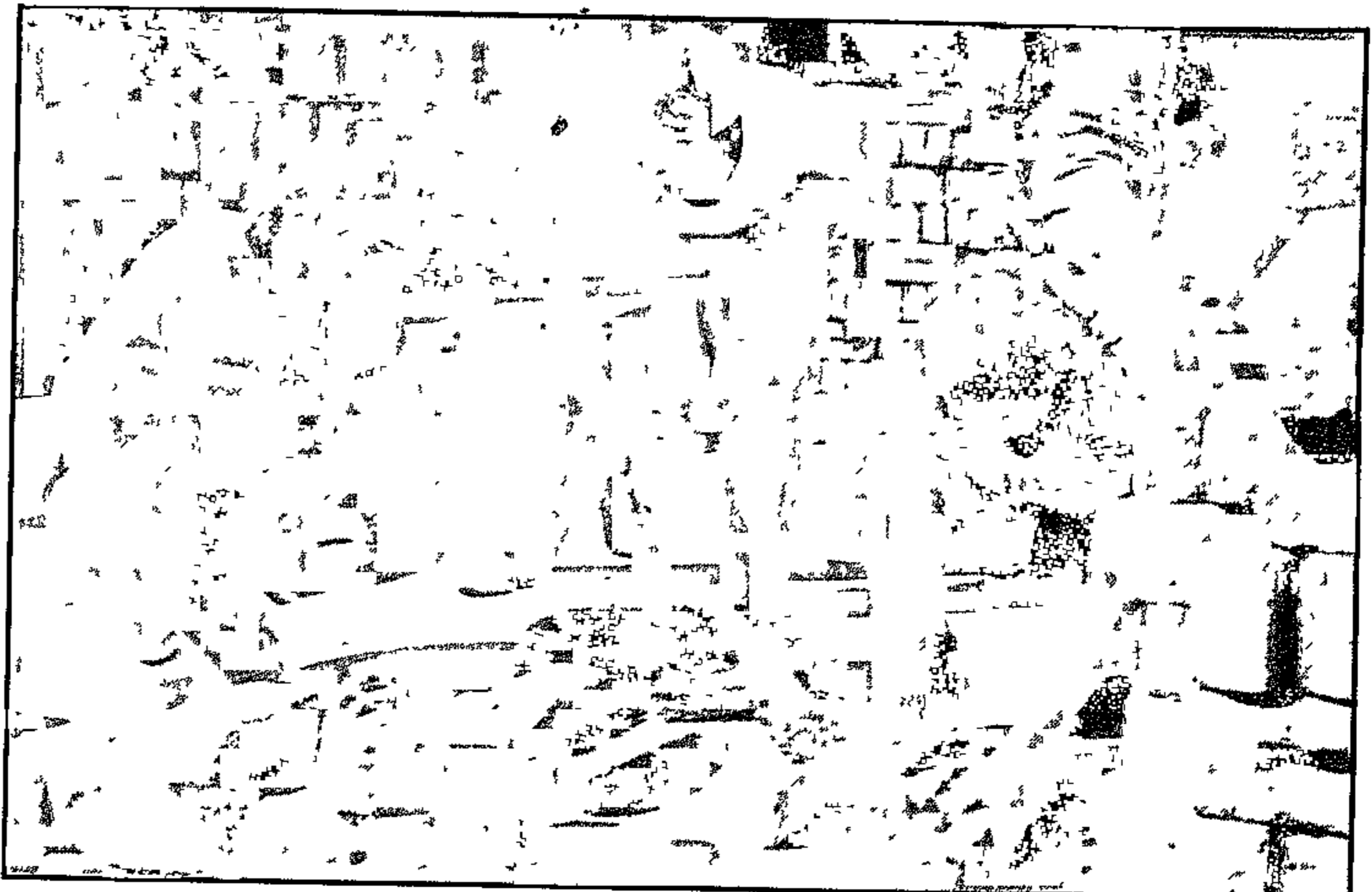
Pensioners

The property belonged to two old women, one blind, and had been first built nearly 70 years ago. Architectural students at the university drew up the plans for renovations.

"Most of the people who live in Batho are pensioners," he said. "Theology students decided to help because we could not close our eyes to the suffering of our black brothers."

He stressed they were not simply moving into the area and taking over. They were working as "equal partners".

The church in the township identified those people most in need of help, he said. The Red Cross provided tents in which residents could stay while building operations were in progress. The students knock down un-



Welcome helping hand . . . Theology students at work rebuilding the house (from left) Machiel ter Haar, Renier Nel and Barnard Steyn.

usable walls and then rebuild from scratch. They say the foundations are solid they do not need to be replaced. A roofing firm provides them with sheets of corrugated iron without cost.

In the building process, the students develop firm friendships with the people.

When Mr Bester went with The Star to meet Mrs Susan Kotzi (74) whose house he helped rebuild, he referred to her as "ouma" (granny) and she treated him like a son.

"I felt really sorry for the two old ladies while rebuilding was in progress," he added. "They

had to live in a tent — and it is cold here in winter."

Operation Upgrade is being monitored by Mr Patrick Fortein, the Urban Foundation's project co-ordinator, who is available to advise Batho residents on the type of renovation their home needs and the cost.

Loans scheme

"For long many of the residents did nothing to improve their homes because they believed they would be moved," Mr Fortein said. "Some houses are in poor shape but most of the 840 can be saved."

To assist residents, the Urban Foundation has introduced a small loans scheme through which amounts ranging from R500 to R5 000 are lent to groups working together to rebuild each others' houses. The money is used to buy building materials and labour is supplied by the people.

"The scheme works well where members of the group all know and trust each other," Mr Fortein added.

Many original homes comprised a lounge, two bedrooms and a kitchen, but with accommodation pressures, they now house several families.

Deposits paid 'but no sites'

126

Sowetan
16/11/89

POLICE are investigating charges of fraud against a black director of a Home building company in Pretoria who allegedly collected thousands of rands from clients after promising them residential sites that did not exist.

The man who operates in the city is said to demand a deposit of R600 from each client looking for a site and financial assistance

His customers are mostly from Atteridgeville, Soshanguve and Mamelodi

Sowetan yesterday established that the company had no sites in all three townships

A number of people who thought they had been taken for a ride briefed a firm of attorneys about the matter.

A spokesman for the Mamelodi City Council yesterday said they had laid charges of fraud against the director for selling non-existing sites.

A spokesman for the police confirmed that they were investigating charges of fraud against the director. He said applica-

By MONK NKOMO

tions for sites by the company were also being investigated

The spokesman said the company had about a month left to start building some of the houses and failure to do so would result in a criminal offence

Both Mr Hendrik Viljoen and Mr Willem Bester, senior township managers of Atteridgeville and Soshanguve respectively, said the company had no sites in their areas

An attorney representing a number of complainants yesterday said a letter of demand had been written to the director warning him that legal action would be taken against him if he did not allocate his clients sites or refund their money

Squatters appeal to govt



Mr. Eric Ntshiqela

By PHUMLA ROYI

VULINDLELA United Community which is a newly formed organisation for shack-dwellers is to send a delegation to Pretoria to appeal to the Government to address the plight of people living in slum areas

The decision was taken at a meeting held at Ipelegeng Community Centre in Soweto also attended by representatives

from East London and King William's Town in the Eastern Cape

Chairman of the organisation Mr Eric Ntshiqela said the State President, Mr F W De Klerk, appeared to be more worried about the opening of beaches to black people

than tackling the squatter problem. He warned shack dwellers that there were certain people who would take advantage of their plight and "make money out of you"

Ntshiqela said his organisation was prepared to work with other bodies which were also concerned about the squatter problem as a matter of urgency.

A resident, Mr Mike Simpkins, told the meeting that there were cases where between 10 and 15 people lived in one shack. He said the Government must address the housing crisis as a matter of urgency.

1918/89

Thabong boycotts

126
~~212~~

By MONK NKOMO

13/7/90

50 October

RESIDENTS of Thabong, Welkom, have resolved to boycott rent in protest against the town council's reluctance to meet their demands, which include the building of more houses and an end to the payment of lodgers' fees

Mr Thabiso Chomane, chairman of the Thabong Civic Association (TCA), yesterday said they have stopped paying rent because the council seems unprepared to address other grievances. The decision to boycott rent was taken at a public meeting held on June 24, said Chomane.

Tumahole boycott of Parys begins

A CONSUMER boycott to protest against alleged police harassment and high rents at Tumahole, Parys in the Free State, begins today

Tumahole Civic Association spokesman Mr Vuyol Dabi said the boycott was called after police and the Parys Town Council had failed to respond to township residents' grievances, in-

cluding affordable housing and a monthly rent of R18.50

The secretary of the Parys Town Council, Mr Jacob Versteld, said he did not understand why the boycott was called because Tumahole was outside the jurisdiction of the council

Tumahole had its own local authority which was responsible for the levy-

ing of tariffs

The secretary of the Tumahole Town Committee, Mr Gert Prinsloo, denied the committee had failed to respond to residents' demands, adding that he had responded to "various" demands from the TCA on Friday

Police could not be reached at the time of going to press - *Sowetan Correspondent*

126

01/18/62
Lepofane

Youth struck down by arrow

80 Welkom
A SIXTEEN-year-old youth was shot in the arm with a green, black and gold crossbow bolt as thousands of black protesters marched past armed rightwingers on their way to the Welkom police station to hand over a memorandum on Saturday morning.
Hundreds of khaki-

2018/90
clad men with Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging insignia lined a part of the 8km march route armed with rifles, shotguns, pistols, whips and batons. They however remained inside white-owned private properties.
Several took up sniper-like positions on roofs and one man was

126
seen carrying a crossbow before the march began. The march, arranged by Welkom ANC-aligned structures to demand action on community grievances, proceeded about 1km through white residential area to the Jan Hofmeyer police station where a memorandum was handed to SA Police

244 239
deputy district commander Lieutenant-Colonel Sam Kruger

Col Kruger assured the marchers that the demands would be forwarded to Welkom's city council.

Residents of Bronville, a suburb of so-called coloured people, are demanding one city council for Welkom, the resignation of councillors and the management committee, affordable houses and service charges and the provision of service land for new housing development.

Demand

Another demand was for the cessation of evictions and the acknowledgement by the Welkom City Council of the Bronville Civic Association.

On their return past the AWB-guarded houses, protesters danced, whistled and flaunted ANC colours chanting "ANC, ANC" while the right-wingers returned the shouting with flat handed salutes and loud cries of "AWB, AWB".

A dog in a house along the route was encouraged by its owner to bite and shake a bundle of green, yellow and black rags, the colours of the ANC.

Water restored to Mokwallo village

Sowetan 28/9/90

126

RESIDENTS of Mokwallo in the northern Free State were temporarily rescued from the brink of a health crisis when the nearby white town council decided to restore services to the township.

A large part of the township, which has no water-borne sewerage, has been without water for several days, leading to fears of an epidemic

The Vredefort Town Council decided to restore the water supply provided residents, who have been boycotting rent for eight months, started paying by October 5

By **SY MAKARINGE**
and **IDO LEKOTA**

Mr John Bensch, town clerk of Vredefort, confirmed yesterday that water supplies to the township had been "cut down" by about 80 percent after a request by the Mokwallo Village Council

Services

He said the services were fully restored this week after councillors made an undertaking to pay by October 5

"However, they have not yet paid their August account which was due on Wednesday I'm busy

writing a letter to give them a final warning

"If they don't pay, I'll have to refer the matter to my council who will take a resolution," Bensch said

Mr Isaac Ranchu, of the civic association interim committee, said residents felt R26 a month rent was too high as there were no services in the township.

"We're still using the bucket system. We also get water from street taps

"More than 80 percent of the people here are unemployed and those who are lucky to have jobs earn as little as R25 a week," Ranchu said

Health

Sowetan 27/9/90

126

Scare

By SY MAKARINGE

RESIDENTS of the northern Free State township of Mokwallo fear the outbreak of an epidemic after the local municipality decided to cut off water supplies to the township.

The services were allegedly cut off by Vrededorst's Mokwallo municipality about two weeks ago because of an eight-month-old rent boycott in protest against the way the council was running the township.

A large part of the township does not have water-borne sewerage and uses the bucket system, which poses a danger for contagious diseases to spread.

According to health regulations, it is illegal for any local authority to cut off water supplies to a residential area.

Disaster

A resident said the situation in the township was becoming unbearable, with night soil piling up in many yards as council workers were no longer removing the buckets.

The resident said "You can imagine what the situation is like. The buckets are overflowing with faeces and we don't know how long this is going to last. It's a recipe for disaster."

"On Tuesday they promised that water supplies would be restored at 10am. But this did not happen. Up to now there's no water in the township," the resident said.

Another resident said they got drinking water from the neighbouring



of well wishers when America, yesterday. Organisation's lightweight pages 36, 39, 40 Pic MBUZENI ZULU

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FORMAL & CASUAL WEAR
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Health fears

From Page 1

coloured township of Vrededorst but some of the residents made them pay for it.

The town clerk of Mokwallo, a Mr Basson, yesterday denied that water had been cut off in the township. He declined to elaborate and instead referred all inquiries to the mayor.

The mayor could not be reached for comment yesterday.

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WE ARE HERE

Council resigns in wake of cut-offs

THEO RAWANA

THE Tumahole Town Council has resigned, becoming a casualty of a four-day electricity and water cut-off by Parys Town Council

A meeting held to end the switch-off and the two-week consumer boycott ended with a decision that the council should resign and that the Free State administrator be asked to appoint an administrator for the township.

The administrator would be informed that the Tumahole People's Delegation had demanded that arrears in respect of rents and service charges be written off

The township's problems started last Monday when Parys Town Council switched off electricity supplies and reduced water flow by 90% because the township owed R235 000. Two days later, the water was cut off completely.

The services were restored on Thursday afternoon after a meeting between the Parys municipality, the Tumahole delegation, the Tumahole council, representatives from Eskom, the SAP and the Free State Provincial Administration.

In a joint statement they said the Tumahole Town Council had resigned and the appointment of an administrator would be recommended.

The delegation had demanded the write-off of arrears.

It said "The residents of Tumahole will, in the interim, pay a flat rate of R18,50 a month with immediate effect

"It was agreed that in respect of outstanding water, electricity and sewerage accounts, R25 000 would be paid weekly by the Tumahole Town Committee, the first payment being made on September 21

"The Parys Town Council indicated that in respect of the first payment it would be prepared to consider an extension of time up to September 28, provided that a reasonable part of the R25 000 was paid on or before September 21."

The parties agreed that a planned stayaway would be called off, and that the delegation would recommend to the boycott committee that the consumer boycott be called off

A joint working group made up of representatives from Parys, Tumahole Civic Association and the provincial administration would be set up to investigate issues such as a new system of local government, financing and administration, standards of services and affordable service charges

PAC firm on 'people's constitution'

CAPE TOWN — The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) had been invited to talk to government and it might do so — but it would not budge from its demand that the people write their own constitution, senior PAC official Barney Desai said at the weekend

Desai told a rally of about 1 000 people in Hanover Park that the PAC called for a constituent assembly as it believed the people of a country had to draw up their own constitution

"It is not a question of writing a constitution in someone else's lavatory. If you do, the only treatment for that constitution is

to pull the chain," Desai said

Launching an attack on the ANC for taking part in negotiations with government, Desai said the PAC asked no favours from "our oppressors".

He said the militant Africanist chant, "One settler, one bullet", was a call for retribution for crimes against black South Africans

Desai said the PAC stood for reconciliation, but "there can be no reconciliation between master and servant, oppressor and oppressed, unless justice is done". — Sapa

Big blackout hits township business

THE first victims of the electricity blackout that hit the East Rand townships of Thokoza and Katlehong yesterday were the local petrol stations

As the Thokoza town committee and the local civic association were deeply locked in negotiations to resolve the electricity-bill question, taxis operating in the adjacent areas were speeding to the nearest filling station — an Indian-owned operation on the Alberton side of the border of the two townships

The two councils cut off power to the townships yesterday morning after the five-month rent boycott in the areas

Meanwhile, Tumahole township was celebrating last night after electricity and water were restored after talks between the local township administration, the civic association and the Parys Town Council.

Parys withdrew the services on Monday after the township failed to pay its R235 000 bill to the council, town secretary Joop Ferreira said earlier.

A Thokoza garage owner said yesterday all her filling station operations had come to a standstill

Taxi driver Sandile Mbhele said he had to get his petrol from a station over the bridge when electricity was cut off yesterday.

THEO RAWANA

"I sympathise with Thokoza and Katlehong garage owners, but I also have to keep my operation going," he said

Katlehong's switch-off was selective, with emergency services such as the local hospital and the police station spared. Some street lights were on in Katlehong and the local shopping centre had power reinstated in the afternoon

But Thokoza, whose town committee had asked Alberton to cut off its electricity supply, had a complete blackout

Businesses in areas outside Katlehong's shopping centre experienced a day of lowered turnovers as butcheries had to do without refrigeration

Weighing facilities were affected and meat had to be cut with butcher-knives instead of electric saws

Shops had to use calculators instead of tills and could not keep food fresh

Witwatersrand SAP spokesman Col Frans Malherbe said last night police had made no arrangements for street lights to be switched on in the trouble-torn areas.

"We are deeply concerned about the street lights being switched off and are going to talk to the people involved tomorrow," he said

Parys cuts power to local township

THEO RAWANA

THE Parys Town Council, under pressure from white ratepayers, yesterday slapped an electricity blackout on neighbouring Tumahole township and cut its water flow by 90%, Town Secretary Joop Ferreira said yesterday. *Blom 11 19190*

The town could not carry the R235 000 Tumahole owed for electricity, water and sewerage services, he said.

The cuts would stay in place until the outstanding bill was paid by residents, or an agreement was reached with Tumahole Town Committee at a meeting on Thursday, Ferreira said last night. *(126)*

Eskom said last night Parys had not reported the switch-off, but a call to its local office confirmed the power cut.

Eskom spokesman Johan du Plessis said Eskom had offered its services, as in Sharpeville recently, to try and resolve the problems of non-payment so that power would be restored.

Sapa reports Tumahole consumer committee head Ace Magashule said many residents had protested against the switch-off by not going to work. *(126)*

Ferreira said Parys supplied services to the township at cost and was not making any profit. "My own people have said they will stop paying if we do not withdraw the services to the township. What do I say to the people who are paying if we have to pay 21% on bank overdraft?"

He said there had been a rent boycott in the township since 1984 but bridging finance had been provided to the Tumahole Town Committee until June.

A meeting between the Parys Town Council, the SAP and the Tumahole Town Committee was due to take place on Thursday morning, Ferreira said.

TPA spokesman Piet Wilkens said yesterday talks with 40 of the 50 Transvaal councils involved in rent boycotts were "being completed or were under way".

A number of councils had undertaken to end the boycott since the TPA had written off the R515m owed by the three councils comprising Greater Soweto, he said.

Kimberley poised to switch off power

THEO RAVANA

KIMBERLEY yesterday threatened to withhold electricity from its neighbour, Galeshewe, which owes about R6m in service bills.

The threat came as Tumahole township business began to feel the bite after the Parys Town Council cut off electricity and reduced water supplies by 90% on Monday morning.

Kimberley's threat to switch off follows close on the heels of Carolina in the Eastern Transvaal, Alberton in the East Rand and Vereeniging in the Vaal triangle. The cutting of supplies to neighbouring townships was prevented by means of negotiation and intervention by Eskom and the TPA.

Sapa reports that Kimberley City Council said yesterday water and electricity to nearby Galeshewe township would be cut from September 18.

The report quotes township

mayor Taolo Bosvark as saying residents had been boycotting rent and service charges since March this year, and they now owed about R6m to the Kimberley council.

Pleading with residents to pay, Bosvark said his council might be able to convince Kimberley not to proceed with the switch-off.

Meanwhile, Tumahole butcher Solly Mlambo had to send R14 000 worth of meat back to the supplier yesterday because of the blanket electricity cut by Parys.

Parys cut services to Tumahole after the township had run up three-month arrears of about R235 000, according to Town Secretary Joop Ferreira.

Mlambo runs a butchery with a daily turnover of R8 000, and his adjacent grocery shop averages about the same turnover.

"But with the electric saw, the scales, the fridge and the till not working, I had to send the meat I had in stock to Vereeniging for cutting. I had to serve customers without a scale, and my stock was getting bad."

"So when the supplier came with new stock I had to send the stuff back because I could not keep rotting meat on the premises," Mlambo said.

Dry cleaner Peter Monkhe had piles of clothing sitting at his factory that had been brought by clients who hoped power would be restored.

"I keep hoping electricity will be restored, and the people hope their clothes will be cleaned. It's puzzling because not one business owes money. The Tumahole Town Committee cuts off power if you owe," Monkhe said.

His assertion was echoed by al-

most all businessmen interviewed, including grocer Ruth Tladi, who reduced orders as milk, chicken, milk products and other items began to go bad.

A meeting between the Parys Town Council, the local civic association, the Tumahole Town Committee and the SAP is scheduled for tomorrow.

And according to Sapa, about 1 000 Toekomstrus residents yesterday handed a petition of grievances to Randfontein town clerk Louw Brits, demanding the immediate and unconditional resignation of the management committee.

The residents gave the Randfontein council a week to reply.

The march, which had all the makings of a showdown between "coloured" participants and conservative white residents of Randfontein, was peaceful.

Residents defy stayaway call

Sowetan 29/11/90

MAOKENG township residents yesterday defied a call by the local Democratic Crisis Committee to stayaway from work in protest against electricity and water cuts by the Kroonstad Town Council

Chairman of the Maokeng Residents Committee Professor Gabriel Setiloane said yesterday thousands of residents had reported for work as a sign of no confidence in the MDCC.

"The people are saying we can't sacrifice our jobs at this time of the year. We have had too many stayaways and cannot forfeit our year-end bonuses and end up being out of jobs

"The MDCC has breached an agreement which was signed recently which specified that not a single body would be entitled to call for a mass action without the consent of others," he said

Setiloane said the MRC met the Maokeng Council

on Monday and agreed that

* Efforts and suggestions of the MRC be fully endorsed as being representative of the feelings of the residents,

* As an interim measure the following rates be applicable to facilitate the supply of water and electricity - a flat rate of R20 for service charges and R30 for electricity until a fixed amount had been agreed upon

It was also agreed that the Maokeng Council would in the meantime approach the Kroonstad Council and tell them residents were prepared to pay a reasonable amount for services

Setiloane said there was a strong feeling among residents that the Kroonstad Council was making profit at the expense of the township's residents and believed they were paying more than their white counterparts -
Sowetan Correspondent.

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Memel
Sowetan
meeting
23/11/90
to break
boycott

By MATSHUBE
MFOLOE

A POLICE delegation, backed by members of the conservative Memel Town Council and local civic leaders to resolve mounting tensions between police and residents in the north-eastern Orange Free State township this week.

Memel residents called for an indefinite consumer boycott of businesses in the verkrampte town on Monday alleging that police were harassing and intimidating residents.

Residents said Memel town was practicing segregation despite the repeal of the Separate Amenities Act by the Government early this year.

"Memel town is the only and nearest provider of consumer goods to the nearby township."

The local ANC Youth League president, Mr Themba Thela, said police had allegedly assaulted a number of youths in town and several had been charged and fined R30 "for no apparent reasons".

In the meeting Thela lashed out at the Police whom he said were "serving conservatives and were not neutral".

The allegations were denied by the police who said they were in the township to maintain law and order.

Police said youths who were charged and fined had thrown stones at them.

Thela asked for all charges against the arrested youths to be withdrawn.

Appealing for cooperation and mutual understanding between police and residents, the head of the Bethlehem security police, Captain Colin Robertshaw, said: "Let us forget about the past".

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Parys' unquenchable thirst for freedom

By JO-ANNE COLLINGE

THE Parys offices of the National Party are filled with residents from the nearby township of Tumahole. No, they haven't come to join the party. They've come to stay until their grievances are taken seriously.

The silent placard-bearing rearguard of the group makes their identity and their main demand clear. "We cry for water. Viva ANC-SACP. Water asb." This is local level talks in the flesh — with the politely paternalistic chairman of the NP, JF van Pletzen, virtually rubbing elbows in the shabby office with the ANC's plain-talking branch chairman, Tate Makgoe.

Rubbing elbows — but talking as if from different planets.

Van Pletzen had in his hand the memorandum presented by Makgoe on behalf of residents of Tumahole where the water supply had been cut three days earlier by the Parys Town Council.

At the top of the list of demands was the "immediate resupply of water to Tumahole", and "no more termination of water or electricity supply by Parys, now or in future under any circumstances".

Clear enough. But what of demand number four: the resignation of the town clerk and the administrator of Tumahole (the township councillors had already decided to abandon office).

Van Pletzen tendered another solution. Why not appoint a black administrator who might be more acceptable to township residents.

Countered Makgoe, this wasn't a question of changing the actors but rewriting the script:

"We don't want a Tumahole and a Parys. We want one municipality."

Van Pletzen: "So you want the whites to pay for the blacks?" He pointed out that the budget for Parys outstripped that for Tumahole tenfold.

"Are you aware that we are putting money into parking metres here in town and that that helps you. That we appear in court — we pay traffic fines and that helps you?" came back Makgoe. "We want a single tax base and one council for all."

Van Pletzen noted the point. The discussion went on — reconnection fees, refuse bins, etc. Then: "Scrapping off of outstanding arrears owed to Parys municipality by Tumahole Town Council." The demand related to the fact that, since residents of Tumahole had begun their rent and service charge boycott in 1984, the Tumahole Town Council had been unable to pay the Parys council for water supplied. It also owed Parys council for electricity, because the white council had settled the bill with Escrom.

At the end of September the rent boycott was called off after negotiations involving the Tumahole Civic Association and the Parys Town Council. Rent/service payments were fixed at a monthly flat-rate of R18.50 and residents agreed to make good the arrears, paying the Parys council some R20 000 to R25 000 a week.

By mid-November they had fallen behind in these arrears payments and the Parys council summarily cut off all services.

Residents, outraged at the lack of warning and lack of consultation, were now refusing to

pay further arrears. If Soweto could be let off the book, why not Tumahole, they asked.

Van Pletzen's view was clear: "But somebody must pay!"

So was Makgoe's: "It has already been paid. Parys has already paid Escrom. Parys can see we are struggling to make ends meet. So Parys must help."

The reply was beyond Van Pletzen. How could people who rejected education now demand help, he asked. "Why did you leave school in standard eight? Why, when your leader Dr Mandela qualified with a BProc?" he accused a young member of the delegation.

What good did education do, Makgoe countered. The educated Parys council had broken its agreement with the people of Tumahole, he charged. Now residents "do not have confidence in the Parys Town Council" and were demanding its resignation.

The import of the demand, dawned on Van Pletzen: "You mean the white town council?"

Indeed, Tumahole ANC, in line with the organisation's approach to local authority issues, was looking to building new interim institutions. It was demanding not only the demise of the township council, but an equivalent measure in the white town — and the setting up of a new non-racial interim committee to replace the racial structures.

Outside the NP offices and around town about 200 picketers were echoing the demands voiced in the NP office. It was Friday and month-end. But the tills at the supermarkets were silent. The consumer boycott called in support of the demands had begun with a sharp bite.

And the next few days would see the launch of a work stayaway — traditionally a successful form of political protest in Tumahole.

Van Pletzen, however, was faced with more immediate problems. A member of the Tumahole Civic Association announced that in view of the lack of progress in talks "I think we've decided to sleep here overnight".

Caught off guard, Van Pletzen wondered, "Must I sleep with you?" before regaining his composure and insisting: "No, no this is private property. I've got sympathy with you. But this is not a place to sleep." Then: "Why do you choose the NP office to sleep in?"

Makgoe answered: "There are people in the NP who are trying to sabotage negotiations. That's how we feel. You are part of the government. You must see to it that we get water."

The ANC group of nine settled in — to see if Van Pletzen could raise the necessary officials; to await possible arrest; or, maybe, to spend the night in the break office.

Eventually, they were evicted from the offices by a group of police and soldiers.

Time was when the actions of that Friday morning would have "won" the protesters weeks or months in detention. In the 1980s Tumahole buried its share of victims of political violence, contended with the A-team vigilantes — and spawned the militant youth group, The Fourteens, who were tempered in the fire of tough repression.

If political polarisation screamed persistently through every sentence of the brief encounter on NP turf, the occasional gurgles of a still-inarticulate tolerance could not be ignored.

Turmoil in Tumahole

From MONO BADELA
PARYS — Tumahole, the tiny black township outside Parys in the Orange Free State is dry and stinking. Its 100 000 residents have been without water and electricity for more than a week.

The Parys Town Council cut off the water supply early last week because residents failed to pay the R20 000 service charges required every week.

Irate Tumahole residents staged a protest stayaway from work on Monday. They demanded that the water supply be reconnected immediately.

Last Friday residents staged a sit-in at the National Party offices in Parys to

South 6/12/90 - 12/12/90
protest against the water and electricity cuts

Demonstrators vowed they would not leave the premises until their water had been restored.

However, late on Friday police stormed the place and ordered them to vacate the premises or face arrest. The demonstrators dispersed.

Picket
A memorandum was presented to the NP vice chairman, Mr JF van Pletsen, who promised to take the matter to the relevant cabinet minister — "once I know which minister to talk to".

Residents also picketed the offices of the Parys Town Council and the Tumahole Administration offices.

Placards and banners dis-

played by protesters said "We Cry For Water", "Thirsty Man is an Angry Man Give Us Water, Not Bullets Please!" and "Free the Children, Give Them Water".

Tumahole Civic Association (TCA) person Mr Archie Thlobelo said the TCA had been engaged in talks with the Parys Town Council aimed at reaching practical solutions to the problems of Tumahole residents.

He said the Parys Town Council had cut off the water supply without warning because residents still owed R7 000 of the R20 000 arrears.

A consumer boycott of all white-owned businesses has also been launched in pro-

test against the cuts, resulting in Parys businesses being hard hit.

Now the 100 000 residents get their water supplies from only two water outlets on the perimeters of the township.

The sewerage systems have been blocked and there is the threat of a health hazard and the spread of infectious diseases. Doctors fear for an outbreak of dysentery and gastro-enteritis among the township residents.

They have asked the Parys Town Council to restore the water supply.

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Authorities are adamant on switch-offs



ORGANISERS of rent boycotts in Transvaal townships had to accept responsibility for deteriorating conditions after services were cut because of non-payment, Transvaal Provincial Administration liaison services director, Mr Piet Wilken, said yesterday.

Three townships, Emzinoi near Bethal, Maokeng in Kroonstad and Tumahole in Parys have had water cut by white municipalities

The situation in Emzinoi has reached crisis proportions with an outbreak of dysentery.

An ANC spokesman said the only alternative left to communities was mass action such as consumer boycotts.

A Johannesburg Health Department spokesman said earlier that in terms of the Health Act, municipalities which cut water and waterborne sewerage to townships could be breaking the law.

A spokesman for the Free State provincial authority said the water cuts to Maokeng and Tumahole were not their concern.

SO wafm 4/12/90



Tumahole protests against switch-off

By SOPHIE TEMA *CP/ren 2/12/90*

IRATE residents of Tumahole Parys, renewed a consumer boycott on Friday while members of the Tumahole Civic Association (TCA) staged a sit-in at the local National Party offices to protest against water and electricity cuts.

A stayaway has also been called for tomorrow.

The protesters vowed they would not budge until water and electricity had been restored to the township.

A memo was handed to the NP's vice-chairman in Parys, JF van Pletzen, who promised to take the matter to a government Minister - "once I know which Minister to talk to".

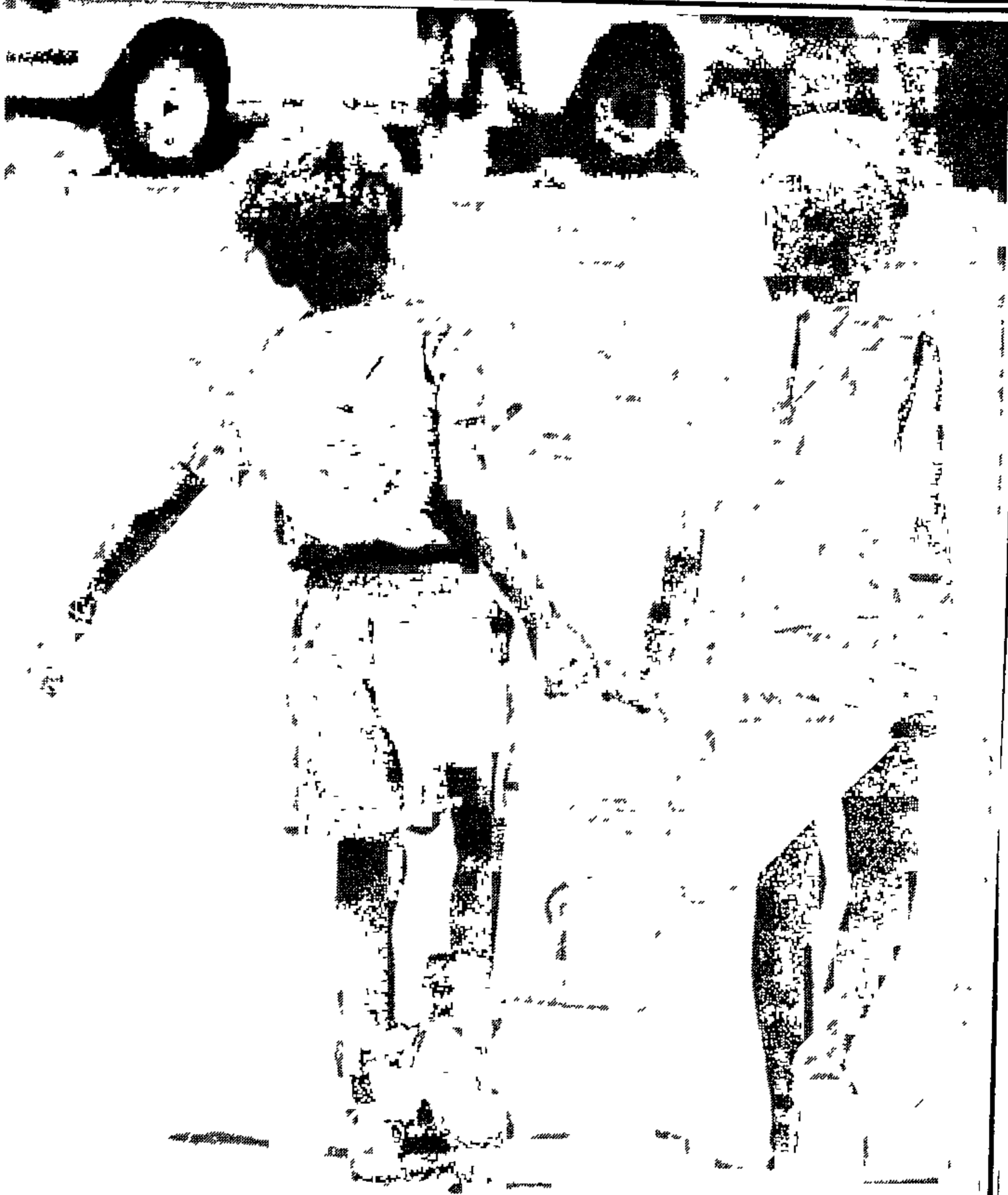
TCA official Archie Tihobelo said in a statement that earlier talks with the Parys Town Council had led to the lifting of a six-year-old rent boycott.

An agreement was reached that residents pay a flat rate for services of R18,50 from September this year.

"However, on Tuesday this week the Parys Town Council decided to cut off the water supply - including the temporary supply the TCA installed in the four squatter areas." Tihobelo said the cuts stemmed from arrears owed by a previous committee - The Tumahole Town Committee - which had since resigned.

He said the Parys Town Council demanded repayments of R25 000 a week, which was later reduced to R20 000 a week.

In the last payment the committee could only make up R13 000, which resulted in the drastic action



Kiddies from Tumahole hit the road in search of water.

■ Pic: BONGANI MNGUNI

Maokeng violence looms

CHANCES of a negotiated settlement to the crisis in Maokeng, Kroonstad, slipped further away on Friday when the ANC Youth League announced plans to launch a "militant" mass action campaign next week. *CP/ren 2/12/90*

An extremely tense Maokeng has been without a normal water supply for the past three weeks, after the Kroonstad municipality cut off water and electricity because of a services

boycott by residents.

"We are now going to take this matter up with a mass campaign," said executive member Daniel George. *126*

White businesses in the NP-controlled town have also been hit hard by a consumer boycott, which according to local businessmen has resulted in an average 70 percent drop in business.

Next week's planned mass action campaign could include a stayaway, George said, but re-

fused to divulge details. *126*

Kroonstad treasurer At Odendaal made it clear this week that his council would only switch on water and electricity after payment by the Maokeng Council.

"If we can get the people of Maokeng to pay an amount arranged with the town council of Maokeng, so that they can pay us, we will reconnect."

But violent confrontation looms as residents are adamant they will not pay.

Tumahole protests against switch-off

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But violent confrontation looms as residents are adamant they will not pay.

The place of despair

(120)

TSHEPONG, which means a place of hope, offers despair.

All we found was misery, hunger and frustration

There are no recreational facilities, clinics or transport. Most people are unemployed

There is only one school, Refihlile Combined School, which admits pupils from Grade 1 to Standard 10. The school employs 19 teachers

Most of the 400 families in the township describe the area as "a place of hell with little to do, but just bask in the sun all day"

The reason for this, they said, was that most people don't work because there are not enough businesses in the area to employ them

Those who are fortunate to find jobs have to travel daily to far-flung areas such as Bloemfontein, Welkom and Brandfort to work

Problem

But, they have a problem. There is no transport to take them to work and back on a daily basis. So, they are forced to find accommodation in areas near their workplaces and can only see their families at weekends or month-ends

This state of affairs in the area was best described by school teacher, Miss Mantwa Mphambo, when she said: "The place is a nightmare for all of us."

"We are like prisoners with nowhere to go. It seems we are cut off from the rest of the world and I bet that very few people know there are black people in Verkeerdevlei."

Mphambo said life in Tshepong was no bed of roses

Teacher

"There are no recreational facilities where people can relax and enjoy themselves during their free time and weekends."

"There are no services at all and we use the bucket system which residents sometimes have to empty."

Mrs Jeanette Moroane, a teacher at a school built by slain farmer Mr Bennie Engelbrecht, said: "Life in Tshepong is boring. We have little to do during our spare time and even over weekends."

"There are no recreational facilities and this has made life here hopeless for most people."

Student Mr Sebata Manele (24) said "We live in Verkeerdevlei because we have to

"Life is a bore. People have to walk for 2km to town and back when they need to buy food."

"When we have to apply for passports, IDs, birth and

MUCH attention has been focused on the racial tensions between white and black residents of Verkeerdevlei. Sowetan's IKE MOTSAPI (left) and photographer MBUZENI ZULU (right) visited Tshepong, the squatter camp. This is their report.



marriage certificates we have to do so at Brandfort, which is about 32km away

"The problem is that there is no transport to take you there. There is a bus that leaves Tshepong every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and at the weekends to Brandfort and returns in the evening

"If you miss that bus in the morning, then you are doomed for that day."

Mr Samuel Muthibi (78) said "I have lived here all my life and I can tell you that there is no hope for the future in this place

"We hear that black townships in other parts of the country are being upgraded but not Verkeerdevlei

"It seems we are a forgotten lot. What we need is

to live normally, like most people in the country. We need services to be upgraded, such as the installation of electricity, improved water supply, tarred roads, upgrading of the toilet system and a better telephone system"

Muthibi said the people "were trying to cause problems" with the authorities but that their demands were "our basic rights"

Rent

He said what angered residents most was that every householder was forced to pay R24 a month for rent, although they had built the houses themselves

"We have since refused to do this because we get nothing in return," he said

The chairman of the lo-

cal ANC branch said "My organisation has been pleading with authorities in Brandfort to improve services in the area but we have always received a negative response

"Furthermore, this place is dead as far as recreation is concerned. The people here console themselves by forming gospel music groups which compete against each other at the local church," he said

But despite all this, the people of Tshepong are cheerful, warm, friendly and ready to help and accommodate any people who visit their area

They are hoping that one day things will change and that they will live normally, like people in the rest of the country



Tshepong residents listen attentively to speakers at a meeting held in the township recently

This will be part of De Ramodike.

Nyakallong gets houses

Sowetan 30/1/92

(126)
(302)

ABOUT 250 new houses will be built in Nyakallong, Allanridge in the Free State to ease the housing backlog in the area.

This follows months of negotiations between the civic association and the local administration.

The civic's spokesman, Mr Wilson Cele, said they had approached the local administration after receiving complaints about lack of shelter from the community.

Both parties agreed that a farm be bought in Allan-

By GRACE RAPHOLO

ridge, where four-roomed houses would be built for residents of Nyakallong.

Cele said surveyors began working on the land early this week and sewerage pipes had already been installed.

He pleaded with the community to pay their service charges so that the township could be developed. The charges would be increased from R20 to R30 with effect from February 1.

Boycotts and marches after shooting of two children

By PHILIPPA GARSON

ANGRY residents of a township near Kroonstad have embarked on a rent and consumer boycott after two boys died and eight were injured when municipal police opened fire on thousands of people preparing to march to the local town council.

The situation was tense the day after the shootings in Maokeng, a northern Free State township bordering Kroonstad, as hundreds of youths thronged the streets, stopping taxis and forcing people to show they had not purchased goods in town. The streets were strewn with burned-out barricades, erected by residents the day before in an attempt to keep police out.

According to witnesses, the violence began at about 6.30am on Monday morning as people were gathering to start their march.

Residents had planned to march to both Maokeng and Kroonstad town councils to present a petition complaining of corruption, high rents and exorbitant electricity bills and demanding the reinstatement of 700 municipal workers who were dismissed last year.

Many said they saw "green beans" (municipal police) gathering next to a house near the Constantia shopping centre where the march was to begin. Said Thabong Motobo, 35, who was standing next to the 11 municipal police waiting in a van outside a nearby house: "I was waiting with a group of people — who can confirm what I say — for the owner of the house to tell the police to move away. Then I heard one say to those in the back of the van: 'Here they come. Get your guns.' The people walking up the hill were about 30 metres away. Then they shot — as usual. People ran and one child dropped there, another one dropped round the corner. A woman ran to pick him up but when the police came she put him down and ran."

The two killed were Paul Rabanye, 10, and George Mabille, 18. Eight people were injured and one, Abraham Chabangu, 23, is in a serious condition in the Boitumelo Hospital. He has bullet wounds in his chest and side and breathes with difficulty.

He spoke to the *Weekly Mail* from his hospital bed, where scores of supporters were gathered around him: "We were starting to march. We had done nothing when they decided to shoot. I ran and then I felt pain and fell. Some comrades took me to hospital. I know who shot



Abraham Chabangu wounded in clashes with police in Maokeng township

me but I don't know his name."

Catherine Rabanye, mother of the 10-year-old who died, said she could not describe how she felt. "The police are to blame because I know my son. He is not a trouble-maker," she said.

Police say they took action after youths set fire to the Maokeng community hall, but residents deny this, saying they stoned the hall and attempted to set it alight after the police had fired on the people. One person admitted that a bus had been set alight, but this happened in the early hours of the morning long before people gathered to march.

After the violence, the crowd grew to about 40 000 and demanded to march. Patrick "Terror" Lekota, United Democratic Front leader, arrived to address them.

Tense negotiations ensued between Maokeng Democratic Crisis Committee members and police officials. Petitions were handed over at the boundary between the township and Kroonstad.

Police say they abide by their initial unrest report and have nothing further to add.

Racial violence set to explode

Soweto 10/5/90

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RACIAL hatred has placed the town of Welkom under siege.

After Nelson Mandela and President F W de Klerk's first tentative steps towards negotiating a settlement to South Africa's political stalemate, white diehards are stoking apartheid's fires in this Orange Free State mining town

Khaki-clad vigilantes, charging that police are unable to contain crime in Welkom, have established night patrols to chase blacks from the town's neat suburbs and leafy avenues

Armed with shotguns and Magnum pistols, vigilantes head out in groups of 12 in unmarked vans to patrol the uneasy streets of the town, which means "Welcome" in Afrikaans

Organisers say most night patrols are uneventful, with routine checks on the properties of elderly people and women living alone

Murders

But trade union and civil rights officials say the vigilantes are more concerned with "black-bashing" and terrorising law-abiding residents than maintaining law and order.

They say at least two blacks have been murdered, allegedly at the hands of the patrols, since they were launched earlier this year.

The white organisers of South Africa's biggest vigilante scheme - they boast a membership of more than 4 000 - deny the murders and are unrepentant about their actions.

They say they have a mission to clean up their home town of 75 000 whites, surrounded by huge compounds housing thousands of black miners who work in the goldfields.

"We don't want kaffirs dancing in the streets. If they want to play with fire we can play with fire as well," said Hennie Muller, one of the masterminds of the "White Security" scheme.

It was established shortly after the Government opened the flood-



Against the backdrop of negotiations between the Government and the ANC, white right-wingers threaten to match fire with fire in the Orange Free State town of Welkom.

gates of black dissent in February by releasing Mandela from jail and legalising protest movements

But whites living in South Africa's conservative hinterland did not subscribe to the generally favourable reviews of De Klerk's initiative, and their reaction in Welkom has fuelled fears of a white pro-apartheid backlash.

The conservative reaction is spreading, mainly from towns like Welkom - rural communities of Afrikaners where strict racial segregation often still prevails

Muller said that his telephone never stops ringing from like-minded citizens all over South Africa who want to establish armed neighbourhood watches in their towns.

But he denies his vigilantes are responsible for terrorising or intimidating innocent blacks

He blames the neo-fascist white supremacist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), which has an active branch in the town, for the night-time raids.

"It is the AWB who do these things. They have their own patrols and then blame the violence on us," he said.

Things may be coming to a head in Welkom. Battle lines are being drawn for a full-scale racial confrontation

Strict apartheid

Black community leaders have retaliated against this white pressure by staging a consumer boycott of white businesses Muller said his members will counter by blockading wholesalers to starve out the black townships

Muller said the boycott would only spawn violence within the black community, and said most blacks opposed such militancy.

David Naude, one of Muller's fellow vigilantes, said most blacks were conservative at heart and subscribed to the policies of the white rightist Conservative Party,

which advocates strict apartheid.

"They don't want to live with us just as much as we don't want to live with them," he said.

The Welkom offices of the National Union of Mineworkers were bombed earlier this month, and officials believe that right-wingers angered by the union's part in organising the boycott were behind the blast

Damage was slight and no one was injured, but few believe the violence will stop there

As the atmosphere grows ever more poisonous, the Welkom police force is stuck in the middle, countering accusations of bias from both white and black

A spokesman said the force was doing its best to get both sides to sit down and talk

But unless they succeed soon, Welkom may be blown apart by the kind of racial violence that most South Africans were fervently hoping had become a thing of the past - Sapa-Reuter

UDF plea to avoid hatred

Ste 18/5/92

Own Correspondent

WELKOM — The United Democratic Front has urged residents of Thabong and Bronville townships not to antagonise Welkom's white community in the wake of renewed confrontation between white and black residents.

Speaking at a consumer boycott report-back meeting in Thabong on Wednesday night, UDF spokesman Freddie Vanga said: "We embarked on the consumer boycott after our people were assaulted and killed by (white) vigilante groups in the city centre and white suburbs

"Let us not develop racial hatred as this is against policies of the UDF and the ANC."

It is hoped the boycott, which is in its 12th day, will end on Sunday, after the Consumer Co-ordinating Committee has met the Afrikaanse Sake-komitee and Goldfields Independent Traders' Association.

South African Catering, Commercial and Allied Workers' Union spokesman David Komako said yesterday hundreds of Welkom employees had been dismissed and others given leave without pay. Many cases had been referred to the industrial court

● A mass meeting of Thabong residents will be held on Sunday.

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23/5/92

The Goldstone Commission



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I made 2 false statements, policeman admits

By Melody McDougall, Vereeniging Bureau

A Vereeniging Security Branch policeman yesterday admitted before the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry that he had made two false statements in connection with certain occurrences at the Sebokeng Shootings on March 26, in which several people were killed and many injured.

However, Warrant Officer Kalman Csajaghy, told the commission, chaired by Mr Justice R G Goldstone, he was unable to explain why he had done so.

The issue was raised under cross-examination by George Bizos SC, representing relatives of 12 dead people and the injured, when the policeman was called to the witness stand to testify yesterday.

It was revealed that Warrant Officer Csajaghy had initially made a sworn statement shortly after the shooting in which he made no mention of stones being thrown at a police line-up near the Sondela Brewery in Sebokeng on the day. He also did not mention seeing a group of demonstrators storm the police.

Second statement

At a later stage — he could not remember when — he made a second statement, in which he said he had seen the stone-throwing and storming incidents himself.

But yesterday he said he had not personally seen the incidents, but had heard of them from someone afterwards.

Asked by Mr Bizos why he had made two false statements Warrant Officer Csajaghy replied "I do not know about this."

Asked by Mr Justice Goldstone how he could say this, he stated: "I don't know. A person is a person." ('n mens is maar 'n mens).

Minutes later Mr Bizos asked the commission to note that Warrant Officer Csajaghy had had a grin on his face while being led through his evidence by Johan du Toit and during the last part of cross examination.

(Earlier in the hearing the witness denied allegations by a photographer of The Star, Hebert Mabuza, that he had heard laughter from people in civilian clothing behind a police line-up which he assumed included security policemen, immediately after fire was opened on the crowd. From evidence led yesterday, it emerged Warrant Officer Csajaghy was part of a group of security police in plain clothes standing behind the line-up.)

Shots were fired

Giving evidence yesterday, another policeman, Constable Andries Potgieter, told the commission he was in a police line-up near the Sondela Brewery on March 26 when stones were hurled at the police from the crowd. Shortly afterwards he heard shots being fired. He did not know who fired the first shot, but moments later he himself fired three rounds of bird-shot at the crowd.

"I opened fire to drive back the crowd because I felt our (police) lives were in danger."

He said that before the shooting, marshals had formed a human chain to prevent the crowd from surging forward, but "more than five people had burst through" towards the police line-up. At that stage the masses had a threatening attitude and sang songs that they were going to "hit the police"

● The shooting occurred after a UDF gathering which, apparently, had intended marching to Vereeniging, was halted by police in the township on March 26. The proposed march was banned by both the Vereeniging Town Council and the local chief magistrate.

Sta 2315/90

Ex-mayor was stabbed, stoned and burnt to death

By Helen Grange

An elderly woman watched her husband being stabbed, stoned and burnt to death in the strife-torn Welkom township of Thabong on Monday.

In one of the most brutal incidents of violence in Thabong in many years, Albert Phakathi (67), a former Thabong mayor and leader of the local Inkatha, was surrounded by an angry mob and killed.

His house and medicine depot were set alight before the youths turned on him.

Rebecca Phakathi, sitting in a sparsely furnished room with only a mattress and a candle, said she and her husband were in the medicine depot when youths pitched two petrol bombs into the shop and then began stoning it.

Moments later, police arrived, the fire was extinguished and the crowd dispersed.

Later however, the youths regrouped and headed for Mr Phakathi's home, 500 m from his shop.

Eyewitnesses saw Mr Phakathi running after them with a shield and assegai.

"They finally turned on him and trapped him next to a car. He fell over when he was stabbed in the back and stoned. Then petrol was poured over him and he was set alight," Mrs Phakathi said.

She said that retaliation was not on her family's mind.

According to local activists, Mr Phakathi had been hunted for some time as he was allegedly involved in the deaths of five activists earlier in the year.

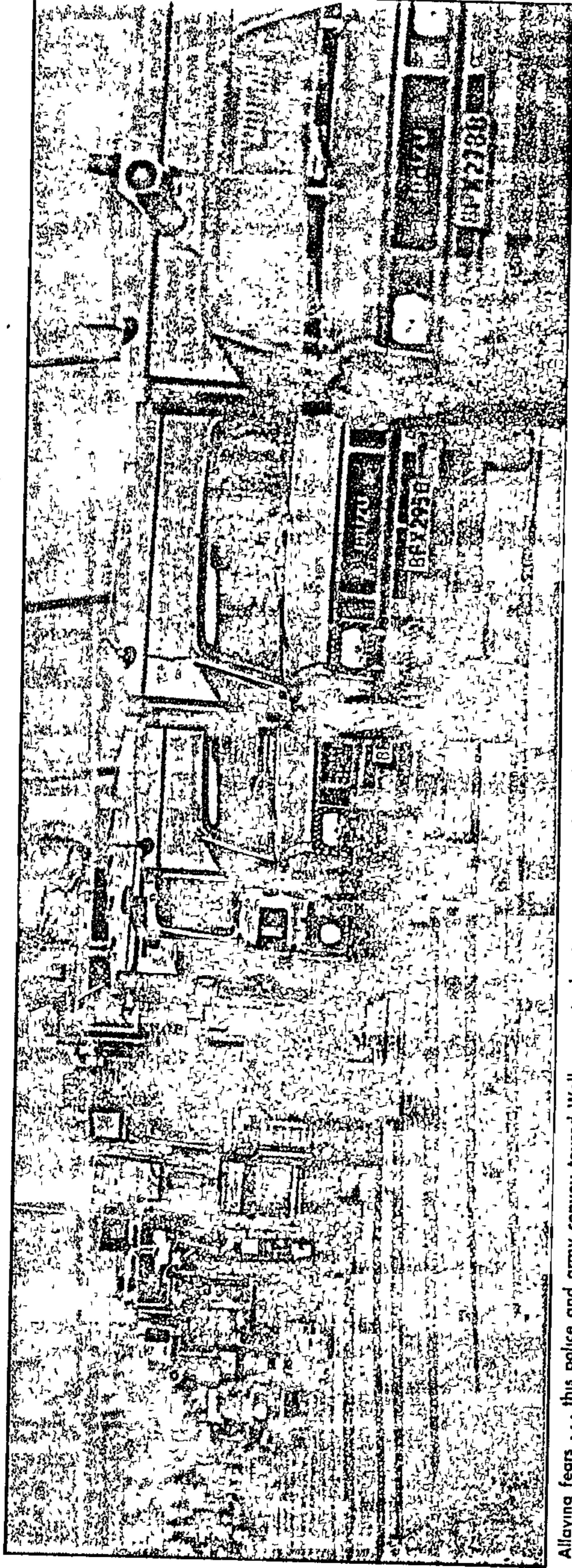
He had also summoned members of Inkatha from Natal to protect local councillors from attacks, they said.

A prominent ANC member in Thabong, who wished to remain unnamed, said his death was the result of many vigilante attacks he motivated against activists during his time in the council.

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NEWS

Uneasy calm as Thabong cleans up



Allying fears ... this police and army convoy toured Welkom yesterday to reassure residents that the security forces were ready for any eventuality. ● Picture by Ken Oesterbroek

By Helen Grange
 Welkom's Thabong township was left to clean up the aftermath of three days of violence yesterday as police and troops moved out and the situation returned to "normal".
 A message to maintain restraint in this strife-torn area has spread among police and township residents — although right-wing elements remain resolved to carry firearms to "protect themselves".

The ANC, UDF and civic associations in Thabong have decided to end a consumer boycott, clean up the streets and send pupils back to school.

Police — after a final thrust into the township

early yesterday morning to recover weapons and stolen goods — have left the township, claiming it was "back to normal".

In the three days of violence, which erupted on Sunday, 12 lives have been lost and more than 100 people have been injured. Most suffered gunshot or buckshot wounds.

Mr Albert Phakathi, an Inkatha leader, was stabbed, stoned and burnt to death when a mob attacked him on Monday — believing him to be involved in vigilante attacks on activists.

Vehicles and buildings have been gutted. For journalists in the area visits to Thabong have been dangerous. On Tuesday scores of burning barricades slowed vehicles passing in the

main streets while youths stood around in groups, some clutching stones.

Residents claim the root causes of the conflict have not yet been addressed.

While Thabong pupils are returning to school, there are no white teachers to teach them. Several teachers withdrew from the township when student groups issued demands on the Department of Education and Training, which have still not been acknowledged.

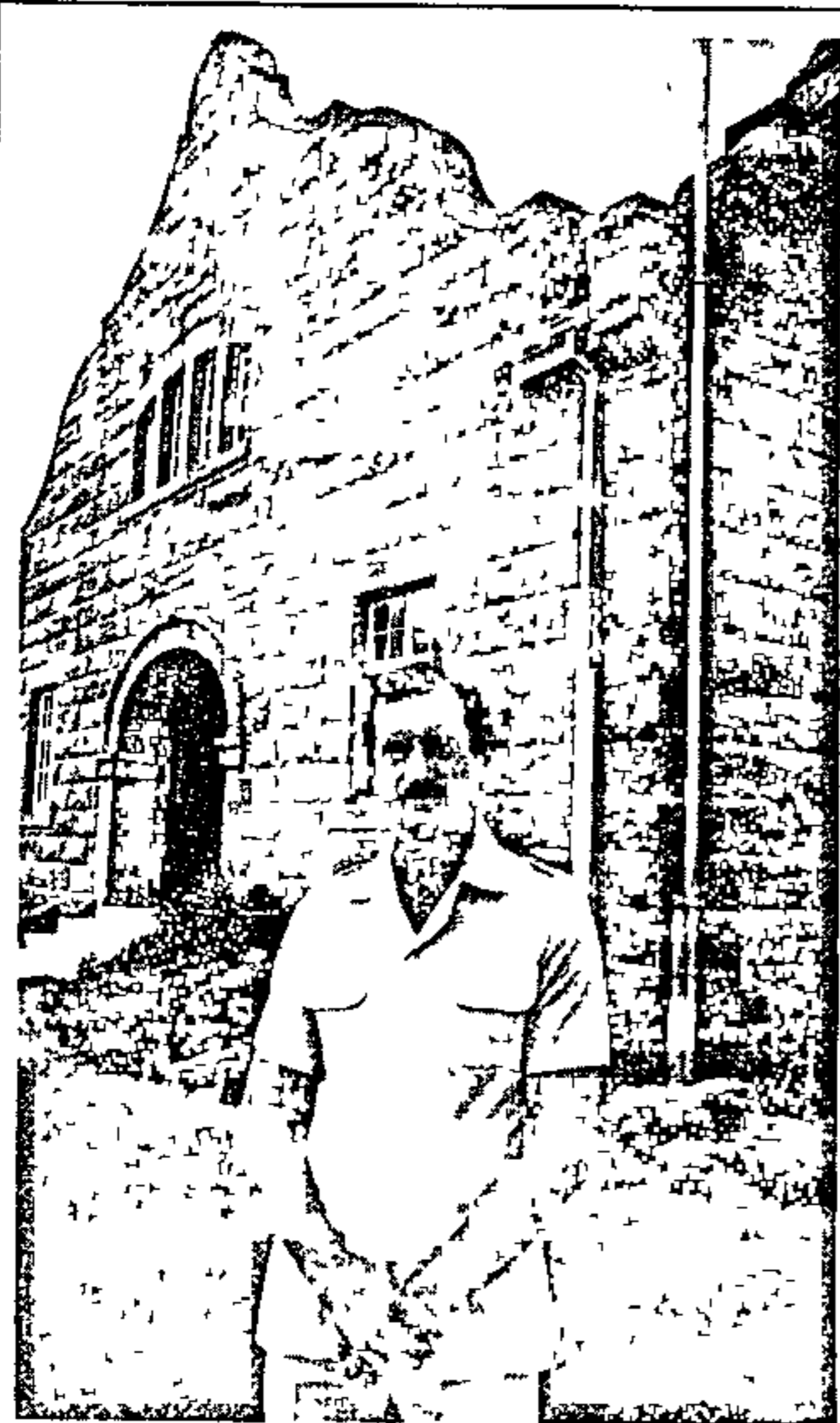
And while violent clashes on the mines are being kept at bay, racial hatred continues between miners and officials — many of whom belong to right-wing groups, such as the Blanke Verligtheid and AWF.

Thabong hawkers claim they are still being harassed by police while the Welkom town council drags its feet over the issue of acceptable trading areas.

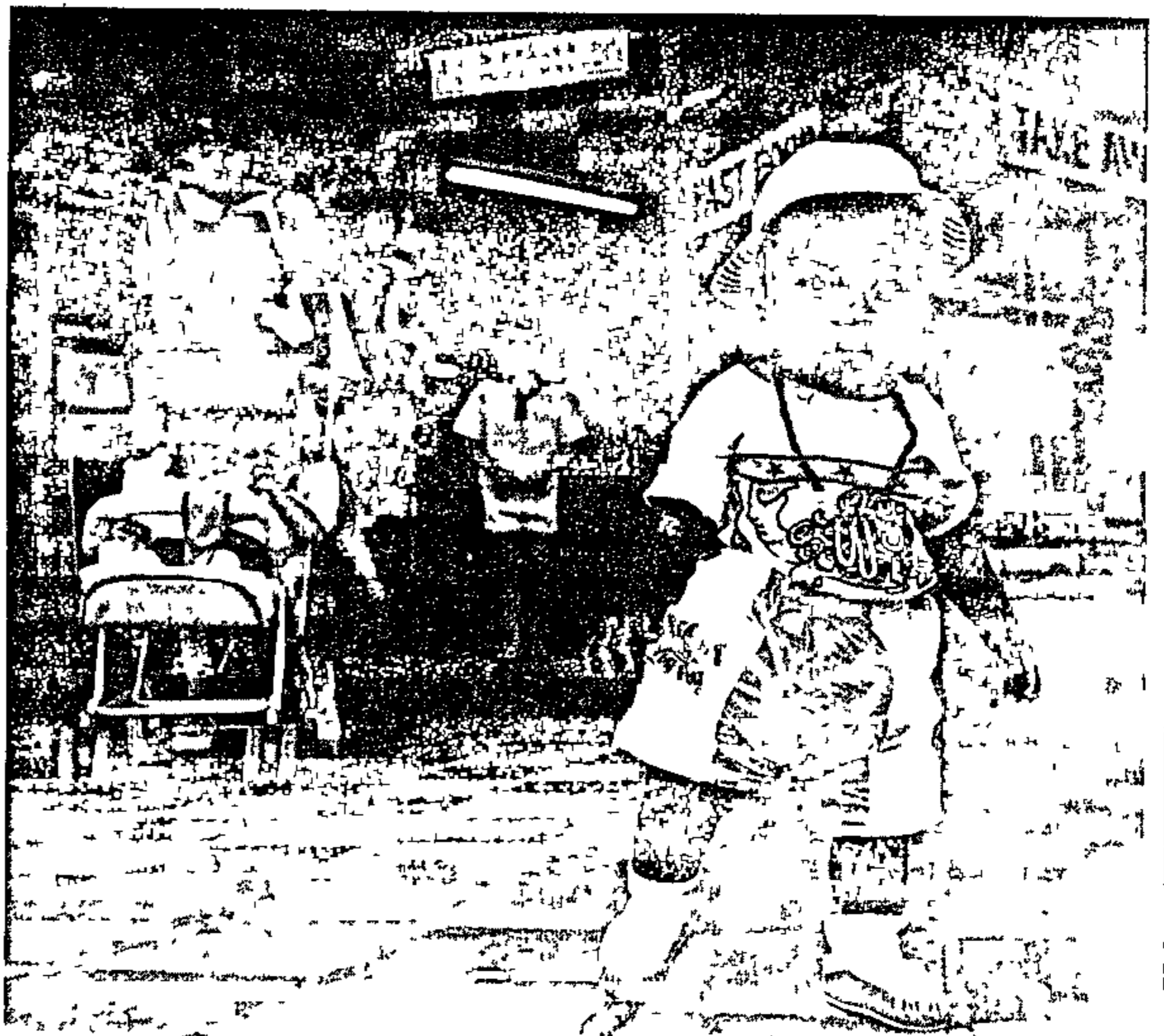
And although the consumer boycott has ended, Thabong residents are afraid of going into town in case of intimidation.

All these factors have contributed to the ongoing violence in the area and will continue to do so unless addressed, according to the ANC convenor in Thabong, who wished to remain anonymous.

In addition, a worker strike is looming at Ernest Oppenheimer's mine hospital, where black medical staff claim their petition of grievances has fallen on deaf ears.



Mashaeng town clerk Hennie Venter



Facing the future a toddler steps out warily in Fouriesburg

Photographs KEVIN CARTER

THE majestic granite hills and deep green fields that surround the eastern Free State town of Fouriesburg have been fought over before

This exquisite land was both the battleground and the prize for a decisive war between Boer and Basotho way back in 1865. The black people, whose land it was, were driven eastwards towards the Maluti mountains and into what is now Lesotho.

"They wouldn't stay on their side," says Henry de la Harpe whose forebears staked out the farm Grootverwulf soon after that war of conquest was complete. "They kept coming across and stealing cattle the way they do today." De la Harpe now leases his farm out and spends time writing a history of the district which he hopes to have published.

He has no sons, no certainty that the farm will remain in De la Harpe hands. But despite government changes to the Land Acts, set out in a White Paper this week, De la Harpe doesn't expect Grootverwulf to be bought by a black farmer, not for a while anyway. "There are no big black farmers in the area, and while a man in Johannesburg may have the money he won't last long," De la Harpe says.

"Even the blacks here are too slow to learn and too set in their old ways. There is more to farming than milking cows and driving tractors. Even a guy from Hillbrow can do that."

Back in Fouriesburg, the 500 whites in the town aren't bracing themselves for black neighbours either. For a start, nobody in the adjacent township of Mashaeng has the money, be assured of that. And besides, this little town right now has more new bodies arriving than it has bedrooms.

After years of watching the agriculture on which the town depends being slowly sapped by inflation, drought and spiralling debt, the people of Fouriesburg are getting ready for a nice little boom. And the lifeline they are being thrown, oddly enough, comes from the descendants of the people whose land their own forebears forcibly seized.

At the end of this month, international funds for the Highlands Water Project in Lesotho are being released and work on the scheme, already un-

derway, will begin in earnest. Fouriesburg's farmers won't see any of the water, drought or not — some will be used for irrigation in Lesotho and the rest piped north and west for use on the Rand. But it's been good news for the town.

"We've got beautiful growth here, a nice good bloom," says BD Saayman, Fouriesburg's town clerk for the past 17 years. The road to the expanded new border post at Caledonpoort has been tarred, 16 houses have been put up to house engineers and supervisors working on the water scheme, and another 11 are to be built. "If you wanted to come and live in Fouriesburg now, I couldn't help you. There is not a house available," Saayman says.

New quarters for the South African Police are being built, in anticipation of more traffic and therefore more traffic offenders and a new bank is under construction. "The old one won't be big enough for the money that is coming in," Saayman says with a chuckle.

Fine times ahead for Fouriesburg, it would seem, so much so that one resident has been asking R270 000 for a tatty thatched house. The young man from Madeira who runs the local cafe says he has bought a Mercedes in the eight months he has been here, even if he has paid a price for it in being bored witless. But just across the road from the town clerk's office, in earshot of Saayman's cheeriness, is a man with a problem.

Hennie Venter has a wall full of certificates in his office, including one that came with his Pro Patria medal for "defence of the Republic and the prevention and suppression of terrorism", earned while serving as a lieutenant on the border. But despite the personal touches, Venter is irritated by his surroundings — he is, after all, town clerk of Mashaeng, until last

Red badge over Fouriesburg

w/Man 22/3 - 27/3/91

JOHN PERLMAN visited Fouriesburg and found the town booming because of the Highlands Water Project but struggling because of a township boycott.

week he had his office in the town ship.

"Last week I was blocked from entering the township. They had put up a barricade this high," Venter says, standing up and pointing to his chest. From the start of the year township residents had refused to pay service charges and a consumer boycott of the town was under way, but this was the last straw. Venter packed up his office and took tractors and office equipment out of Mashaeng.

This boycott, he says, has him baffled. Mashaeng, until now, was completely self-funding — it now has arrears approaching quarter of a million rand. "They have everything they need — tarred roads, electricity exactly the same standards as the white town. For this they paid R32 a month, compare that to a white area," he says.

"We got the white kids to play cricket against them, we made them a boxing ring, we gave them mini cricket and we arranged netball. All of that is now dead," he says, "all stopped by politics."

Fouriesburg has convened a forum, including businessmen, to try and deal with the problems. The consumer boycott, after all, has already put one shop out of business. But Venter seems resigned to just letting the blacks themselves sort it out. "I sometimes wonder if we do too much for them anyway. Every time they get in trouble we are there to sort it out," he says.

"They will spend money on rubbish, but they don't want to pay for their priorities. And now they are

mixing in politics with questions of municipal services. These are basic services they have nothing to do with one man one vote. What has local government got to do with apartheid?"

Venter says channels have been opened to the local ANC. "Last week we dropped some pamphlets on the township from a plane," he says. The pamphlet begins: "PEOPLE OF MASHAENG!! THE SUFFERING come to an end!! The SUFFERING come to an end!! You can buy again in Fouriesburg BUY and be sure that there IS MONEY to pay salaries." It goes on to say that a committee has been formed to listen to grievances. "Come to your townclerk he will arrange these talks," it concludes. "THIS COMMITTEE LIKE TO TALK AND LISTEN!!" (Sic).

Venter says he too will listen, but his final point is given emphasis by the revolver-shaped bulge in his beige safari suit. He glances at another framed certificate, this one thanking the "Fouriesburg Friends of Rhodesia", signed by a wrinkle-free Ian Smith and says: "They think this is like Rhodesia or South West but it isn't. The platteland will stand strong whatever happens. They are not just going to run away with us."

The Mashaeng comrade who takes us to his leaders insists that isn't their intention. "We have a serious problem with the whites here because they think we want to kill them," he says. "The other problem in the small towns is that the security police do what they want because there is nobody to stop them."

The township, which houses some 10 000 people, appears quiet again. There are two boys putting up posters, but it's only to advertise a showing of "The Damn Dobermans".

The Mashaeng branch of the ANC Youth League, formally launched

less than a week ago, is meeting in a small little hall. No names, no pictures, please — 14 of their members have already been detained, youths have clashed with police before and 15 of them are up on charges of public violence. Each person with a point to make addresses it to their chosen spokesman wearing a South African Communist Party badge, who delivers the cobbled-together consensus view.

We dispute Venter's view that we have everything they need, says Red Badge. The electricity he talks of — which has now been cut off — street lights, no more. About 50 people have electricity in their own homes, he says. "There are very few households with taps — we share taps in the street that are about 25 metres apart. And we still have the bucket system for sewage."

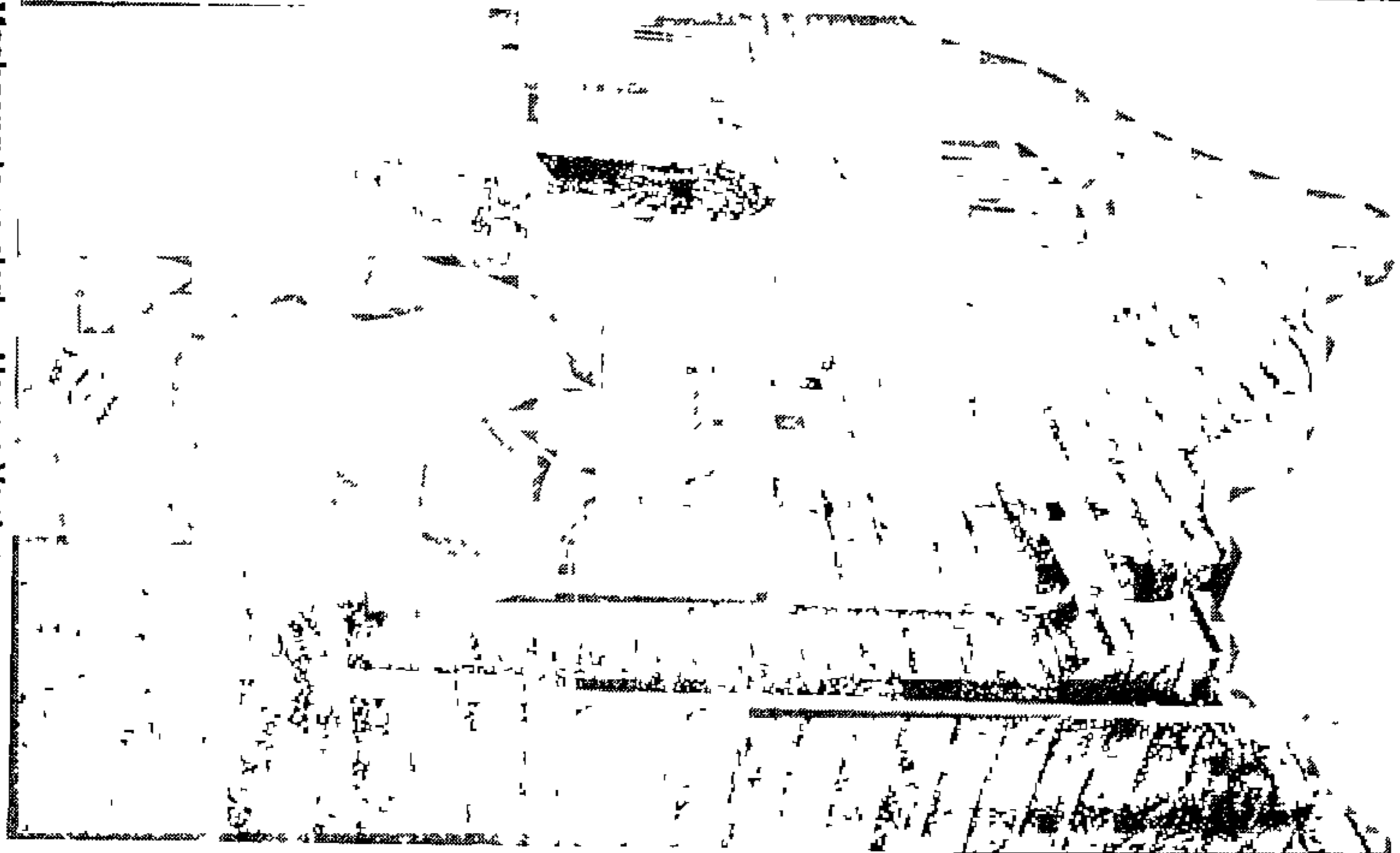
Red Badge says the service charge boycott was embarked on in January because people simply could not pay. "The average salary here is about R50 a month, because most of the people are domestic workers. How can people pay R32 out of that?"

The consumer boycott was the result of an all-too-familiar cycle. Forty-five residents were summoned to appear in court for not paying their bills. "We felt we should show solidarity by marching to the court," says Red Badge. The police disagreed and clashes followed in which tear gas and rubber bullets were fired and policemen's houses were burned.

"Then we applied for a legal march so that those higher up could see our grievances," Red Badge says. They set strict conditions — only 500 could march and we had to put R20 000 deposit with the town council. But there are more than 500 of us with grievances and of course we don't have R20 000. So we launched the consumer boycott.

The ANC Youth League is prepared to negotiate, Red Badge says. But the public violence and non-payment charges must be dropped first. The town council — what's left of it — must resign, and "all services must run effectively while negotiations continue." That would just about do it, says Red Badge, then almost as an afterthought adds: "And we don't want Venter to come back. He used to talk about us as his people. What does he think this is? His farm?"

126



Mashaeng town clerk .. Hennie Venter



Facing the future ... a toddler steps out warily in Founesburg

Photographs. KEVIN CARTER

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W/M 22/3-27/3/91

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Blacks: housing shortage

104 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing

- (1) What is it estimated was the shortage of housing for Blacks in the Republic, excluding the self-governing territories, at the end of 1990,
- (2) how many houses were provided in each province in 1990 for such Blacks by (a) the State, (b) local authorities and (c) the private sector,
- (3) when is it estimated that this shortage will be eliminated?

B289E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING

Transvaal

- (1) 323 848 houses
- (2) (a) None
- (b) Material loans were granted to local authorities (5 212 loans were provided to individuals to erect houses)
- (c) 23 690 houses

(3) It is the aim of the Government that by the year 2000 shelter be provided for all South Africans

Natal

- (1) 180 000
- (2) (a) ± 500
- (b) None
- (c) ± 550

(c) On request of the Black Town Council of

Dordrecht 28/3/91

Apart from the 214 families mentioned which have been resettled under section 5(1)(b) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, No 52 of 1951 as amended in 1990, numerous voluntary removals have taken place which led to the orderly settlement of approximately 245 000 people up to 31 December 1990, inter alia 16 250 at Mangaung near Bloemfontein, 18 000 at Odendaalsrus, 24 000 at Duda near Nigiel, 80 000 at Orange Farm near Vereeniging and 47 760 at Zonkisswe near Germiston

Transvaal Black local authorities: services

162 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing

- (1) (a) (i) In how many Black local authorities in the Transvaal has the provision of any services been discontinued and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) in respect of each such case, (i) what is the name of the relevant (aa) town and (bb) township, (ii) what services were discontinued and (iii) on what date was each of these services discontinued,
- (2) whether these services were discontinued only in townships that were in arrears in respect of service payments, if so, (a) what total amount is owed by each of the Black local authorities concerned and (b) to whom is it owed, if not, (i) what procedure was followed in discontinuing services and (ii) why was this procedure followed,
- (3) whether he is taking or plans to take any steps to restore the provision of services, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

B372E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING

Yes

- (a) 214 Black families
- (b) (i) From an area without services in the Black residential area of Dordrecht
- (ii) To serviced sites in the Black residential area of Dordrecht

(b)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Name of town	Services suspended	Date of suspension	
(aa) and (bb)			
eMzinom (Bethal)	Electricity	14 January 1991	
Siyathuthuka (Belfast)	Electricity	19 November 1990	
eThandakukhanya (Pret Refef)	Electricity	6 February 1991	
Tsweleng (Wolmaransstad)	Electricity	17 October 1990	
Boroelo (Swarttruggens)	Electricity	29 January 1991	
Tokoza (Alberton)	Electricity	1 December 1990	
Munseville (Krugersdorp)	Electricity	4 March 1991	

(2) Yes

(a) Name of town Amount (b) To whom outstanding payable

eMzinom	R 672 787	Bethal
Siyathuthuka	R 75 407	Belfast
eThandakukhanya	R 157 975	Piet Refef
Tsweleng	R 28 279	Wolmaransstad
Boroelo	R 4 935	Swarttruggens
Tokoza	R2 248 908	Alberton
Munseville	R 58 225	Krugersdorp

- (b) (i) Falls away
- (ii) Falls away

(3) No steps are to be taken to restore the respective services Consumers should pay for the electricity they use as the services cannot be rendered unconditionally without payment Available bridging finance is not intended to finance payment boycotts

OFS Black local authorities: services

164 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing

- (1) (a) (i) In how many Black local authorities in the Orange Free State has the provision of any services been discontinued and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) in respect

Tokoza heads township arrears list

4/4/91
By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

126

SEVEN Transvaal and 16 Orange Free State townships owe about R7 million for electricity and water

Services at these areas were cut off between November last year and last month, the Minister of Planning Provincial Affairs and National Housing, Mr Hernus Kriel said.

Replying to questions put to him by the Democratic Party's Mr Jan van Eck, Kriel said that Tokoza showed the highest arrears in the Transvaal (R2.25m) while Thabong was the highest in the OFS (R1.9m).

The arrears were calculated from between September last year and March this year, he said.

Kriel warned that no bridging funds would be made available in the Transvaal and "no steps are to be taken to restore the respective services"

"Consumers should pay for the electricity they use as the services cannot be rendered unconditionally without payment," he said.

The Minister said that steps had been taken in the Free State in the form of discussions with concerned parties

He also said that campaigns had been launched to motivate payment and communications networks by means of the popular media had also been initiated.

He repeated however, that while the campaigns would continue, the payments had to be made by the consumer.

The effected townships in the Transvaal are:

- * - eMzinoni, Bethal (R67 787 arrears),
- * - Siyathuthuka, Belfast (R75 407 arrears),
- * - eThandakukhanya, Piet Retief (R157 975 arrears),
- * - Tswelelang, Wolmaransstad (R28 279),
- * - Borolelo, Swaruggens (R4 935 arrears),
- * - Tokoza, Alberton (R2 248 908 arrears) and
- * - Munsieville, Krugersdorp (R58 225)

These townships have had only their electricity cut.

In the Free State the cuts are across the board in many areas, but range from electricity, water nightsoil, garbage and sewage.

Most Tumahole workers join protest stayaway

JOHANNESBURG. — Most the workers of Tumahole, outside Parys in the Orange Free State, joined a one-day stayaway yesterday to protest against a three-week-old water cut-off to the township.

"There is a very successful stayaway here today," a spokesman for the Tumahole Town Council said "Almost none of Tumahole's work force went to work."

The council maintains water was cut off because residents refused to pay service fees.

Tumahole Civic Association members alleged on Tuesday that previous cut-offs had resulted in the deaths of at least 30 children and three adults since last December. — Sapa

CT 6/6/91

ANC men fire-bombed as water flows again

S Times 9/6/91

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By SIPHO NGCOBO and CHARIS PERKINS

THE homes of four ANC and civic association officials in Tumahole township near Parys were petrol-bombed early yesterday morning — hours after the water supply was restored to the township.

The township's water supply was cut off by the Parys town council about four weeks ago and turned on again on Friday after lawyers warned that the council could face legal action.

No one was injured in the bomb attacks, but damage of about R200,000 was caused to the home of local ANC branch and civic association executive member

Pontso Mogholosane. Only minor damage was caused in the other three attacks at the homes of local ANC secretary Otto Moloi and executive committee members Dolly Fantisi and Dita Putsweyane.

The local civic association and the ANC branch have been involved in a rent and services boycott in the township.

Miss Mogholosane's mother, Rhoda Mogholosane, said the attackers arrived at about 2am while four family members, including an 11-year-old child, were asleep. "We tried to fight the fire with

hosepipes, but it was too strong. We lost everything. There isn't even a blanket left," she said.

Miss Mogholosane was not at home during the attack.

Mr Moloi said he was preparing to go to bed shortly after 1am when a petrol bomb was hurled through his lounge window. "It burst into flames, but we managed to put the fire out. It was terrible, I'm still dazed."

The attacks came only nine hours after the Tumahole Civic Association and the ANC branch clinched a deal with Tumahole administrator Burger Olivier, the Parys town council and local white businessmen for the temporary restoration of the water supply to the township.

The switch-on, the result of a meeting engineered by local businessmen, will only last until Thursday when further negotiations between all parties involved will be held to find a permanent solution to the water crisis.

Court

The businessmen agreed to give a bank guarantee of R19 600 to the council for the restoration of the water supply to the township for one week.

There was jubilation in the township yesterday as people enjoyed fresh water for the first time in about a month.



Residents fill up as the water is turned on in Tumahole while (left) Rhoda Mogholosane stands in her destroyed kitchen. Pictures: JOE SEFALE



people stop paying, the obligation falls away.

"But one might then be able to make a case under the law of delict using the best could a reasonable person have realised cutting off the water might lead to health problems and possibly death?"

"I think the answer in this case is 'yes'." Tumahole administrator Burger Olivier initially brushed aside legal impl-

cuts that have plagued the 46 000 people of Tumahole. Electricity, water and sewerage services were first cut off last September.

The Tumahole civic association rejected a proposed R27 monthly fee, suggesting R18,50 instead. Because of this, the township was unable to keep up with the weekly R19 600 bill agreed on by Tumahole and its supplier, the Parys council.

Mr Olivier earlier said it was unfair to expect the ratepayers of Parys to carry the costs of Tumahole's services. While people of Parys, however, went out of their way to assist the people of Tumahole during the crisis.

Scores of people drew water from the taps of sympathetic white dealers close to the township. Vivienne Botes, who owns a grocery store close to Tumahole, is one of the good Samaritans. She has handed out thousands of litres of water in the last four weeks.

"I know my water bill is going to be incredibly high, but I don't mind that," she said. "My concern is with the people. Water is the mainstay of life. I cannot understand the council's actions. It's a crime against humanity," she said.

Lawyers had earlier suggested the people of Tumahole could take the Parys municipality and the Tumahole town committee to court for depriving them of water.

The Ministry of Health also turned its attention to the plight of Tumahole. Public relations spokesman Coenie Oberholster said: "Municipalities cannot cut off water unless they have alternative arrangements to meet basic needs."

Brian Currin of Lawyers for Human Rights suggested it was legally arguable that the Tumahole authorities had a duty of care. "A council is contractually obliged to provide water if people pay for it. If

"The people in Tumahole are responsible for their situation," he said. But he later confirmed the water had been turned on late on Friday afternoon.

Earlier in the week, Mr Olivier denied there were health problems in Tumahole. "The people can get clean water from skin away," he said. He said 15 adults and nine children had died since the water was cut off on May 13, but this was "more or less average".

"In the past six or seven months, about nine people have died in Tumahole every month." The latest water cut was one in a series of service

Workers off ^{15/2}

BLACK workers in Bloemfontein yesterday failed to turn up for work in line with a stayaway call by the Mangaung Civic Association.

Sowetan 16/5/91 ^{15/2}

The civic called for the stayaway to coincide with the court appearance of four residents charged with trespassing -Sapa

(126) 1

Maokeng mums to march

By SOPHIE TEMA

126

THE women of Maokeng, near Kroonstad, have had enough of gangsters and violence

To publicly demonstrate their anger, they intend to stage a protest

9/2/92
march to the Law and Order Minister's offices where they will hand over a memorandum detailing their problem.

They will also hand over a separate memorandum listing their complaints about rent arrears and water and electricity switch-offs.

Charlotte Tilo, who spoke for the women, told City Press that school children had been killed by

the 'Three Million' gang who have been terrorising the township since last year - yet not one gangster has been convicted

■ In the northern Orange Free State the Tumahole community near Parys has voted to start a three-month consumer boycott of white-owned

businesses if their complaints about continuous water cut-offs are not dealt with.

Faulty homes help offer (2)

PRETORIA — The Consumer Council has offered to assist owners of low-cost housing projects who have bought poorly constructed houses.

CF 1113192
In a statement yesterday, Consumer Council executive director Mr Jan Cronje said such owners could now apply to the council for arbitration if they were dissatisfied with the houses they had bought.

"Owing to the housing shortage many people are prepared to accept poorly or even semi-completed houses. Once they have moved in, they discover shortcomings and defects in construction and finish." — Sapa

Blind pensioner's eviction stayed

By DAN DHLAMINI (Phon 514192) 126

AN 11th hour intervention by Lawyers for Human Rights has saved an elderly blind Free State pensioner from being thrown out of the house she occupied for more than 38 years

Lydia Mphore, 73, of house 759 Rammulutsi, near Viljoenskroon, told City Press that she had bought the house in the early 70s after residents were given the go-ahead to buy houses they were living in.

She said during the 10-month-long rent boycott in 1990 she did not pay and as a result had to pay her arrears in terms through the council's lawyers.

She said she was surprised when she was told last month that her house had been sold at an auction.

"I begged the Town Clerk, Johan Nel, to tell me who had bought my house so that I could plead with him or her to resell it to me. Nel refused to tell me," said the bitter Mphore.

City Press investigations revealed however that Mphore's house was bought by Nel himself for R2 000 at a council auction on March 5. He then sold the two-roomed house with cracked walls to Cecilia Sefudi, a farm-school teacher, for R2 300.

Sefudi said when she was supposed to occupy the house this month, lawyer Alec Hill of the Rammulutsi Council lawyers told her that there was trouble and that she had to wait.

Lawyers for Human Rights' Western Transvaal regional director, Igbal Motala, confirmed that papers have been served to set aside the sale of the house because of suspected irregularities in the transaction.

Thabong rates to be re-evaluated ⁽¹²⁶⁾

THE Welkom Town Council, the Thabong township administrator and the local civic organisation will re-evaluate tariffs for local ratepayers at a joint meeting on Monday *Sawetam 16/4/92*.

Development Bank of Southern Africa representatives have accepted an invitation to attend as observers, Thabong Civic Organisation's general secretary, Mr Mzwundile Kundulu, said yesterday

Kundulu said residents had since March last year paid a flat rate of R50 for electricity, R20 for water and R25 for service charges

These charges were introduced after residents stopped paying in protest in June 1990 - *Sapa*

Rent boycott STAR 27/4/92

The community of Heidedal near Bloemfontein unanimously agreed at an anti-poverty rally yesterday to embark on an indefinite rent and service charges boycott. The call was made due to the management council's alleged refusal to resolve residents' problems (126)

Mine houses in Welkom ¹²⁶ & cheap ²⁴⁸

PETER GALLI

IF YOU are interested in a Welkom home, you can pick up a mine house for between R20 000 and R30 000

Demand for rental accommodation in the town had been boosted by stringent cost-cutting by Free State mines, said H Lewis Trafalgar group MD Neville Schaefer. *Bl Day*

A number of company-owned homes had been put up for sale. Some tenants bought them, while others moved closer to the city centre.

The scrapping of the Group Areas Act and migration from other towns to Welkom were also contributing factors, with flat vacancy levels dropping to around 3% *27/5/92*

Schaefer said the firm was focusing on Welkom's rental market due to economic pressures and the property market's performance.

Rentals in Welkom had risen marginally over six months, well below the 20% national average. About 167 Welkom firms had closed down, but the worst was over, Schaefer said.

Dennisville residents on a collision course

Sowetan 5/6/92 (126)

RESIDENTS at Dennisville township near Sasolburg are on a confrontation course with the authorities after the arrest of six civic leaders for staging a sit-in at the council offices

Police in Casspirs were yesterday patrolling the township while residents held a mass meeting

The arrest of the offi-

Sowetan Reporter

...cials, who were subsequently charged with trespassing and fined R30 each payable by the end of the month, follows the alleged failure of the Dennisville administrator, Ms Roselle de Jager, to meet the community leaders to discuss residents' demands

Dennisville residents,

according to community leader the Reverend Thabang Skhosana, are demanding additional sites promised to them by the administrator this year

"The attitude of the administrator is quite arrogant," said Skhosana "Instead of agreeing to meet the leaders she decided to send police to arrest them

"This angered residents

who have vowed to take the matter up while resolving problems on their own," he said

De Jager could yesterday not be reached for comment Residents demand that the charges against civic members be withdrawn, the immediate occupation of the sites by residents and the withdrawal of the police from the township

Earth tremor rocks Goldfields

By Montshwa Moroke

An earth tremor struck the Free State Goldfields on Saturday night, disrupting electricity supplies and causing considerable damage.

Worst hit was the mining town of Virginia where windows were broken and walls cracked. Several suburbs were left without electricity.

The tremor's epicentre was the suburbs of Saaiplaas and Harmony, chief of emergency and protection services at the

Virginia municipality. Pieter Smith said yesterday

Water pipes in Riebeeckstad, Welkom, were damaged and the tremor was felt as far away as Bloemfontein and Vereeniging.

In the western Transvaal, it was felt in Ottosdal, Lichtenburg and Rustenburg.

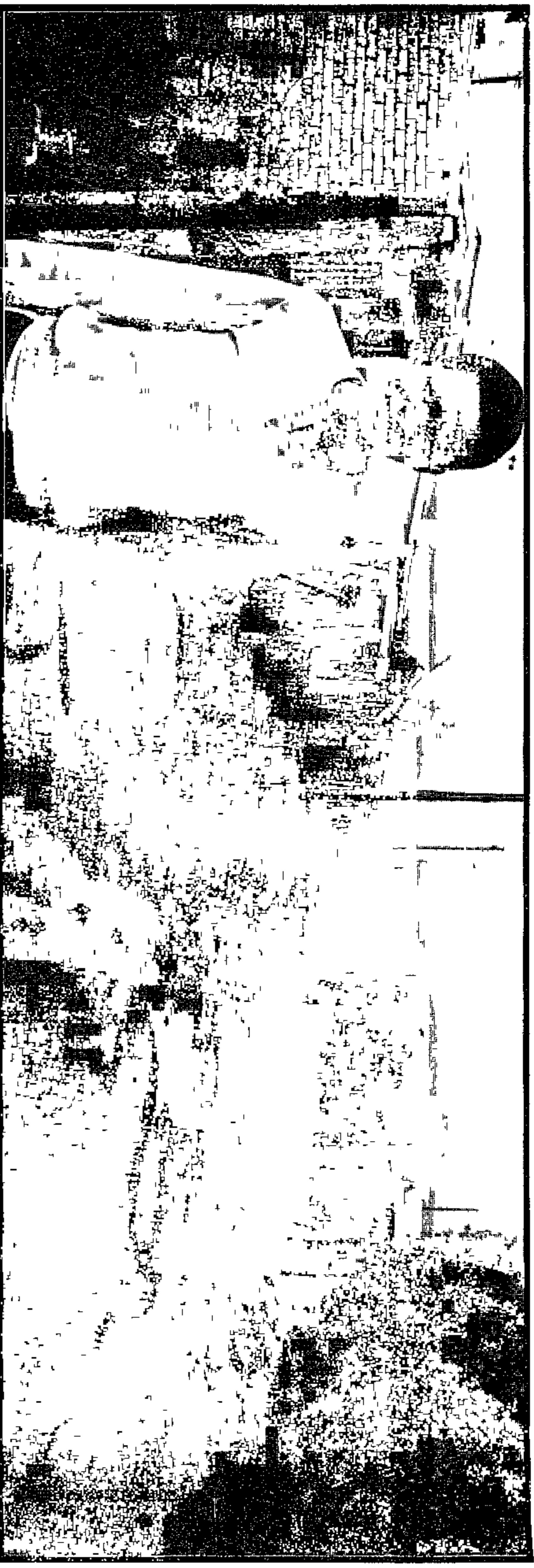
Mr Smith said the tremor occurred at about 8.30 pm while he was watching TV at his home in the centre of Virginia.

"All of a sudden there was a cracking sound like a rockburst underground, then a rumbling and windows started shattering

STAR 8/6/92
"I immediately called the fire brigade control room. We sent out traffic and police patrols to all important buildings such as hospitals and old-age homes, after residents started phoning in. The power failure lasted for two hours.

"We are quite used to these tremors, which last for a second or two, but this one was felt for about 12 to 15 seconds. It certainly was one of the most intense I have experienced in my 10 years here. Others who have lived here longer say it was the worst in 30 years."

The Free State town of Vrede slowly faces up to a painful truth: The new South Africa is not going away



No push-over . . . Thembalihle's ANC leader, Eneki Radebe, astonished the police by turning a Free State township into an ANC stronghold

Photo RIAAN DE VILLIERS

HE turning point for Oom Mike Brits was the trip to Paraguay. To this day he claims he only went to Paraguay on holiday —

and to import wood for his furniture factory — and it had nothing to do with the referendum or the drought or the African National Congress

“I have never seen wood like that in all my life,” he says

And when he bumped into more farmers — one from the northern Transvaal and the other from the Free State — on the flight to Asunscion, no doubt they told him they were also just on holiday

Like Oom Mike, they just happened, out of interest, to inquire about the price of land. Farmers do that while they are on holiday

And the reason he didn't stay to buy any land, priced as it was at \$15 a hectare, can be found among the snapshots he took of his Paraguayan hol-

Inside the soul of Vrede, the town without peace

Wendell 18/9 - 24/9/92

(126)

where to locate the town down near the water or on a hill. The founding fathers of the town at last made peace

and decided to build the town on high ground, unwittingly leaving the waterfront as real estate for a future generation of local entrepreneurs. One of whom is Carel van den Heever, the head of the local Chamber of Business, town councillor and leading figure in the local National Party.

He has sunk R2-million rands into the hotel perched above the marina, framed by the koppies, the parched

It took a trip to South

America to convince Oom

Mike that his roots lay

back in his old brick

house in Vrede. It may

take some of Oom Mike's

feuding neighbours a

little longer.

the town official in charge of the maintenance of roads, was never prosecuted. “Our problem is we don't have lawyers here,” says Radebe.

Three blacks have bought houses in town, including a school principal called Mahlambe. But fearful of the reactions of their future neighbours, they have all delayed the big move.

Undaunted, the ANC has persisted with its campaign. Radebe, a graduate of the University of Zululand, has a list of demands carefully hand written on foolscap. They include such things as

sakkie sakkie king Nico Carstens and a dusty collection of war buttons and insignia. He is about to add to his collection. The travelling salesman for Smirnoff vodka has promised him Russian war buttons and medals when he next passes through town.

There were no travelling salesmen from Russia in the northern Free State in the old days (particularly not ones that had picked up tips from Dale Carnegie.)

Van den Heever says that since the referendum the old Broedertrwis has died down, as it always does when people are made aware of their common destiny, and face a common enemy. “It used to be that if a CP member came into a shop, the Nats would walk out. Now there is unity among the whites. The old CP supporters have accepted that there is nothing to do but accept the new

In Vrede, the northern Free State town where he lives

Pictures of a rain forest. You do not even need to ask where you would find blacks to cut it down.

The average temperature in northern Paraguay leaves Kuruman in the shade. "You would have to get used to the climate," says Oom Mike. "And it rains like anything." Enough to make one homesick for the drought.

At the back of Oom Mike's lovely 94-year-old brick house in a sidestreet of Vrede is a private museum. It houses his grandfather's ox-wagon, his father's first tractor, a giant pair of old bellows, a copper kettle, an 1840 plough, dinner plates from the 17th century and benches from the old Vrede synagogue before the last smous vanished from that part of the Free State more than a decade ago.

The museum, and the exquisite antique furniture in his house, seem to sum up Brits' rootedness in South Africa. He has a cattle ranch outside Vrede which, despite the drought, is great ranching country.

But he is a worried man. "The situation is so unpredictable. I can't see what's going to happen. I only hope things will come right."

His angst derives not only from what he sees on television — a lot of blacks marching here and there — but also from events in his own little town of Vrede. It probably holds the national record for consumer boycotts seven since 1990 and one more to start on November 15.

There is no *vrede* in Vrede. The town was not named "peace" for the conclusion of any wars with long-standing rivals of the Boers such as the Zulus and the British, but from that equally persistent source of conflict Boeretwis.

There was a petty squabble about

northern Free State. The hotel, where blacks and whites mingle in the pool room, carries the promise of the "new" South Africa, only it is echoing empty on a Saturday afternoon as a powerboat roars in the marina below.

Van den Heever has been at the forefront of the negotiations with the local African National Congress and civic leadership. His downtown bottle store business relies 60 percent on black trade, which explains his reality-conversion.

"The people of Vrede are so pro-Thembahlile (the neighbouring township) it's not true," he says. "We depend on them. They've got the money, they've got the masses. The people of Vrede are willing to support the 'new' South Africa, even the ANC," he says.

"Of course, they go too far with their boycotts."

Such an apparently accommodating approach to the ANC has been hard-won. Mass action has been a way of life for some time.

In the township, the movement's 26-year-old local chairman, Bheki Radebe, says that shortly after the ANC was unbanned in 1990, a local security police captain boasted that the organisation would never exist in Vrede. "He told me he had a lot of ammunition and if there was any looting, he would shoot us all."

One cannot but imagine the captain's state when Vrede was transformed into one of the staunchest ANC towns in the Free State, with downtown marches every fortnight and a string of consumer boycotts. He ended up being transferred to some other godforsaken outpost.

But Vrede was no push-over. Radebe says the police set up a vigilante group of gangsters calling them-

PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

There is no peace in Vrede



selves the PAC. A query to regional Pan Africanist Congress headquarters revealed they had no branch in Vrede.

Then a group of Conservative Party supporters in the town hired a squad of local blacks to kill the ANC leadership. One of the trainees, daunted by his assignment to assassinate Radebe, went to the local *sangoma* for a potion to strengthen himself for the deed.

What he did not know was that the *sangoma* was a loyal member of the ANC, who quickly informed Radebe of what was up. One hesitates to ask what was in the potion that the would-be assassin was given.

Attempts at blocking the "new" South Africa in Vrede occurred not only at the level of botched assassinations.

Van den Heever boasts that the town swimming pool was opened to all in 1990. But children from the township were charged R5 admission fee (compared to 50 cents for the whites) because they had "not contributed taxes to the construction and upkeep of the pool."

Blacks who ventured there were beaten and chased off with sjamboks. That sparked one of the seven consumer boycotts. It stopped the beatings, but no blacks go near the pool now and one is being constructed in the township.

The man who led the sjambokking,

township (there are two in the town), the need for a doctor at the clinic; the recognition of a representative trade union by the municipality; the need for a social worker in the township, and the restoration of pensions.

They have even demanded the resignation of the white town clerk who keeps a shotgun in his office and plays golf on Wednesday afternoons instead of tending to the needs of the township.

Once these grievances have been dealt with, the big issue ahead is establishing one town council for Vrede and Thembahlile.

The problem, like the burning question throughout South Africa, is one of arithmetic. The black township has grown to 18 000, while the white town of Vrede remains stubbornly at the 2 000 mark. Vrede so far has evaded the fate of many nearby white towns, such as Memel and Warden and Cornelia, dying like carcasses on the dry veld.

But, any way you look at it, in one man one vote elections, all the whites combined would get fewer seats than the Herstigte Nasionale Party does at present.

The whites have put forward a scheme that votes should have value in proportion to rates and taxes paid, which would give the whites with one tenth of the population about four fifths of the vote.

The ANC, though it laughed this suggestion out of court, is surprisingly accommodating in its own proposals. Radebe says "We recognise that we are from different cultures. We must develop a way they (the whites) can be represented — a unified system but with reserved seats, for instance, for white farming and business interests."

Van den Heever sits at the back of his bottle store next to a picture of himself playing key boards with

Van den Heever is optimistic: "Once this thing is over, we'll all make money," he enthuses. "There's a lot of future. We can all make a helluva good living in this country."

For old Oom Mike the transition to the "new" South Africa has been an altogether more painful process. In his museum, there is a slogan painted on his grandfather's ox-wagon "Die *Oorwinning*, 16 Desember, 1838" Blood River. An hour and a half down the highway in northern Natal. There are framed colour photographs on the wall of him leading the wagon through Vrede on December 16, 1988, the 150th anniversary of the *oorwinning*.

Among his mementoes is a mug from the launch of the Conservative Party at the Skilpadsaal in March 1982 with Andries Treurnicht's face on it. He was there that day, as they screamed in unison to launch the right-wing challenge to former president PW Botha's policy of "healthy power-sharing."

But these are distressing times for the CP. The wheels are coming off the ox-wagon. Andries Beyers has led a group, including the local MP, Cehill Penaar of Heilbron, into a new-right party that wants to negotiate.

Oom Mike says he's keeping open his options whether to support the rebel Beyers or Treurnicht. But he gives himself away. He wants the talks, he wants Codessa to succeed.

There has been a transformation in Oom Mike, subtle on the outside, but huge in the soul. He will probably never be able to see the world through Radebe's eyes. But ever since he came back from Paraguay he has resigned himself to Africa.

The good, the bad ... and the ugly

Three unlikely dudes

'Shootin' from the lip

HEY man, this place is really getting to be a FREE STATE after all, I thought to myself as I dismounted in deep CP country recently.

And what strange unions I encountered there, of the dorpie of Petrus Steyn.

There's the stolid wit Ahtkener, the local black efirefeneur, the former local black copper - and all ANC!

They serve on the executive of the newly-launched ANC branch in Mamafubedu township on the outskirts of this CP-controlled dorpie.

Jan Groenewald, Anthony Nakedi and Raphael Motung are characters in the classic vein of the GOOD, the BAD, and the UGLY. But they do not belong in the same headspace as the spaghetti-western movie going by that name.

No indeed. These fellows are in a different class they have brought the black struggle to Petrus Steyn.

In doing so, they have become the heroes of the once-politically docile township.

The GOOD That's Jan Groenewald, the "kafferboetie", fondly nicknamed "Comrade Popeye" by the 13 000-strong black community - and the man scorned by his white community for "selling out".



NO REGRETS ... Jan "Com Popeye" Groenewald is a proud ANC official.

People poured out of their homes to celebrate in the streets and, after much toy-toying in the township, we felt we should stretch the celebrations a bit. We decided to march into town.

Since then Mamafubedu has been the hotspot of resistance in the Free State.

Yet it's such a tiny place three schools, a bare patch of ground to play soccer on, a booze store (owned by Nakedi), three shebeens and a supermarket. There's no cinema, no

Residents, most of whom are ANC members, are waiting for a reply to their recent petition.

They asked the provincial administration for a sewerage system, affordable rent (at R24,50 - but they will only pay R18,60), a living wage for domestic workers (R50 a month is slave wages!), safe working conditions, ambulance and fire services, more houses, and, hell, why not one council you old diehards!

Features Editor LEN KALANE looks at strange happenings in the Free State dorpie Petrus Steyn and the once-dorpie township of Mamafubedu.



NEW BREED ... ANC leaders, former cop Raphael Motung (left), and businessman Anthony Nakedi have awakened pride and confidence in the formerly subservient township of Mamafubedu. Residents are demanding decent living conditions in CP. controlled Petrus Steyn. M PEAR EVANS M BOWEN



CRACKLING

Autumn Harvest

CRACKLING

Crisp Pure Sparkling.

International gold award winning Autumn Harvest Cracking is the nation's favourite taste in

his white community for "selling out".

Groenewald is the only white card-carrying member of the ANC in the dorp and was elected as the branch's first treasurer.

He runs businesses in white Petrus Steyn - including his restaurant which is mostly patronised by blacks.

His supermarket was gutted by fire in August at a time when whites in the town were whipping themselves up over his friendships with local blacks. The attack set him back R1,1-million.

The BAD: That must be young Anthony Nakedi, 29, the popular ANC branch chairman. But, in the slitted eyes of the white authorities, he is the local "noisemaker" who stokes up protest.

In 1983 the the young entrepreneur left QwaQwa and settled in the sleepy hollow. Mamafubedu has not been the same since.

Nakedi motivated the little township community to get up and noisily demand decent living standards - like those enjoyed by the whites.

THE UGLY: This is former cop Raphael Motaung, the prodigal son of the "struggle" who, in 1989, resigned from the force after eight years and "joined the people".

"I was always a comrade-cop deep in my heart," said the 29-year-old deputy chairman of the ANC branch who, in eight years' service, can't remember having ever arrested anyone!

No wonder he "fell out" with his superiors!

Then of course we have the radical "Young Lions" - teenagers Percy Melato and Mayoyo Mofokeng. Melato was elected secretary general and Mofokeng was made deputy.

They have been at the forefront since the student rebellion of 1983-84 and have endured stints in detention. If anything, they are the ones who really brought the struggle to Mamafubedu.

On February 2 1990, the day ANC president Nelson Mandela was released, the two led the first ever protest march into town at Petrus Steyn.

Melato recalls: "There was a lot of jubilation.

three sheets and a supermarket.

There's no cinema, no library, no dry-cleaner, no creche, no ambulance, no fire-brigade, no surgery, (available 35 km away in

hell, why not one council you old diehards!

Of the fighting talk, Nakedi says: "It's the only language they understand."

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FOCUS Are blacks being refused loans to make way for others?

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focus on evictions

Sowetan 18/11/92

(126)

A community of would-be black homeowners face imminent eviction because banks refuse to give them finance for their houses. They are frustrated and desperate and blame developer Basil Read for not assisting them. **Joe Mdhlela** investigates



THE SMALL BLACK COMMUNITY IN WHITES, a settlement near Hennenman in the Free State, have been told to vacate their homes because banking institutions have refused to grant them mortgage loans.

The 40 families applied to buy houses from Basil Read and had already occupied them for more than a year when they were told to leave.

They are now up in arms over what they regard as a ploy by the company to evict them to make way for Chinese and Korean families.

Managing director of Basil Read, Mr Leon Nel, disputed the claim by the residents that they were being told to leave "in order to make way for the Korean-Chinese communities."

Provide them finance

Basil Read has no knowledge of any Chinese-Korean community due to be settled at Whites, he said.

The African Bank is among the financial institutions that have refused to provide them finance, the bank's regional manager, Mr Solly Makole, confirmed this week.

He said independent evaluators confirmed that properties in the area had been overpriced and African Bank could therefore not provide finance for these structures.

"We have been informed by independent evaluators that the property at Whites has been overpriced," Makole said.

The housing and township developer Basil Read yesterday confirmed that they had no option but to ask the small community of Whites to vacate their houses because banks could not obtain finance for them.

Original sale agreements

Nel said: "We made it clear to the residents that the condition of sale was that bond finance should be raised."

"We approached every single financial institution but nobody was prepared to provide finance."

"It has therefore become totally impossible to execute the original sale agreements."

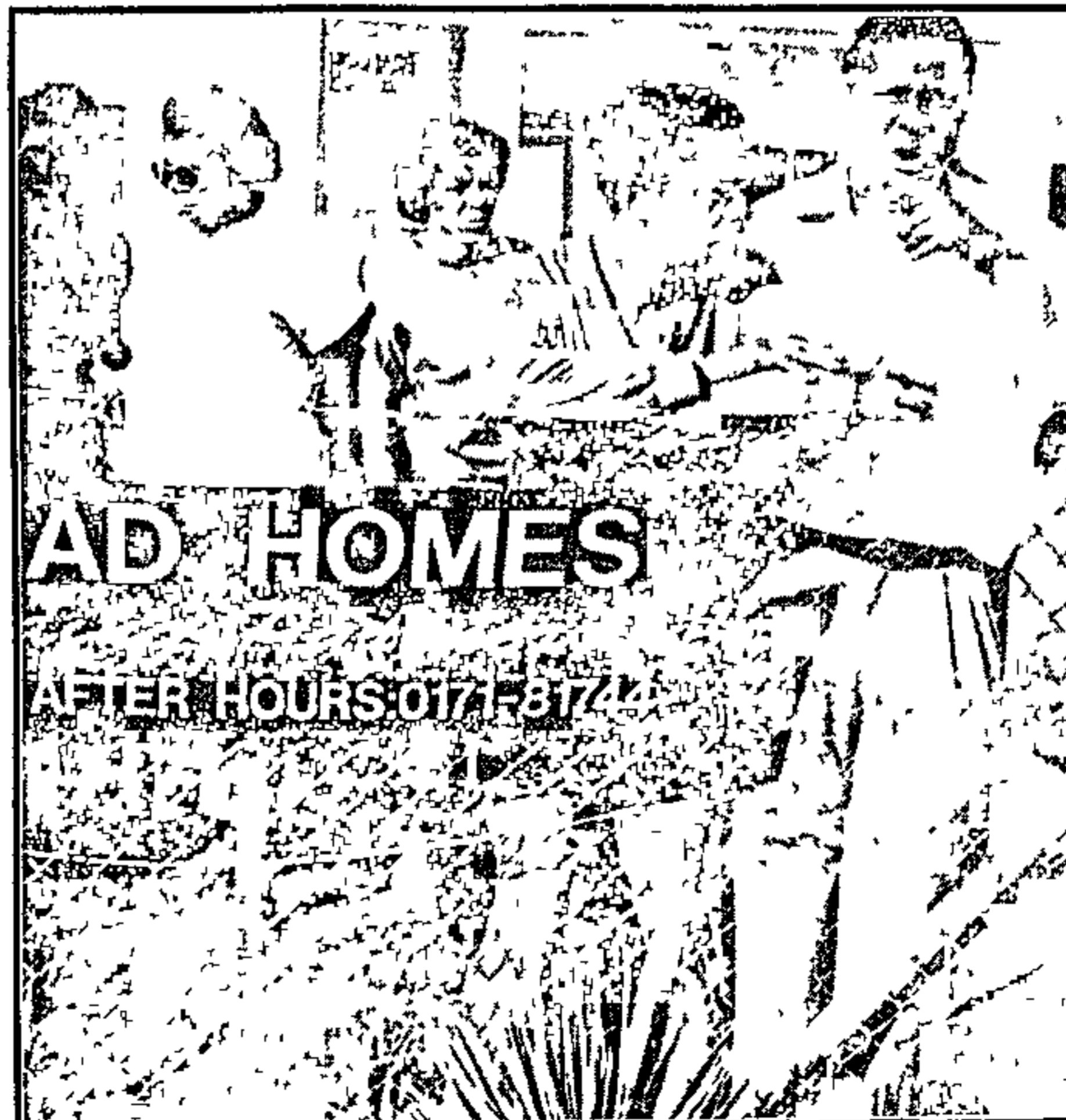
He undertook to meet the residents of Whites and explain why the original sale agreements were not concluded.

Nel also disclosed that his company had had discussions with Mr Jackie Selebi, the ANC's head of the repatriation committee, with the view to selling property at Whites to the organisation.

"Even though the ANC expressed a wish to buy the settlement, Selebi said the organisation was short of funds," said Nel.

Nel claimed the capital employed to develop Whites amounted to R3,5 million.

The ANC was not available for comment. Mr Meshack Mnyamana, chairman of the



Residents of Whites near Hennenman on the Free State ponder their future after threats of eviction. PICS: PAT SEBOKO

local residents committee said they were frustrated that they could not obtain finance from the banks.

"Most of us are professional people and just don't understand why we can't get finance from the banks," said Mnyamana.

Businesswoman Mrs Selina Dinko paid a R4 000 deposit to Basil Read for a house at Whites.

She said the community was distressed by the

refusal of banks to grant them finance. "We feel betrayed by Basil Read for not helping us get finance for the property we intend buying."

"We also cannot even understand why the banking institutions are reluctant to grant us bonds."

"We came to this settlement two years ago with the hope that we would get finance," said Mrs Dinko.

Eskom will take over

Supply of electricity to the township of Thabong in the Free State:

By **Lulama Luti** *Sweetan*

1/12/92
ESKOM will take over the supply of electricity to the township of Thabong in Welkom in the Free State from March next year.

The chairman of the Thabong branch of the South African National Civic Organisation, Mr Enoch Lesupi, said 18 000 houses would be receiving electricity direct from Eskom for the next five years.

Biggest project

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According to Eskom electrification manager in the Free State Mr Dame van der Walt the scheme will be the biggest project in the area during the next five years.

He said Eskom only supplied electricity to areas where it was asked to do so to by residents.

Preparatory work for the take-over in March would begin in January, he said.

news in brief

Sowetan 23/12/97
Illegal occupations

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THE MANGAUNG City Council is to take legal action against families who have occupied the Phahameng Hostel in the Bloemfontein township.

Mangaung town clerk Mr Lindelo Mkaza said yesterday that action was being taken against the families because "they cannot take what is not theirs". He said money had been set aside for the upgrading and conversion of the hostel into family units. "We don't know what to do now because if we proceed with the conversion of the hostel to family units, without the participation of the community-based associations like Mangaung Civic Association, people will accuse the council of not consulting them prior to our decisions."