GROUP AREAS – T.V.L.

1991

Cape Times 9/1/91

(84)

Power cut for 1 400 homes

JOHANNESBURG. — The Randfontein municipality plans to cut off the electricity supply to 1 400 of the 1 880 houses in the Toekomsrus coloured residential area near the town.

Randfontein town clerk Mr Louw Brits said the supply would be cut off from the houses of people who had refused to pay their electricity accounts. He said the accounts were between six weeks and four months in arrears and involved about R1 million.

Toekomsrus residents have been refusing to pay their rent and service tariffs since last September. — Sapa

Alberton business crippled by boycott

Cape Times 15/1/91

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Turnover in Alberton shops has plummeted by 80% since residents of neighbouring Thokoza township launched a consumer boycott last month, the Alberton Traders' and Professionals Association said yesterday.

Association secretary Mr Yunus Karolia described the situation as "unreal".

"I have been through boycotts before — the last one between June and September — but nothing has ever been like this," he said. "Our members are reporting business 10% to 20% of normal turnover and some are talking of closing down."

The boycott was called by the Thokoza Civic Association (TCA) after the Alberton town council cut off electricity supply to the township.

Meanwhile, Jouberton township residents yesterday started an indefinite consumer boycott of Klerksdorp business after the town's council announced it would cut off electricity and reduce water supply to their township this morning.

Areas repeal is no major gain

South 17/1/ - 23/1/91 (84)

The rumoured imminent abolishing of the Group Areas Act must be accompanied by positive steps to make land and housing accessible to the poor, reports Actstop publicity secretary Cas Coovadia

THE government has implied that the Group Areas Act will be scrapped during the first session of parliament this year.

The abolishing of an Act that displaced about 630 000 people and reserved more than 84 percent of the country's land for white people should be heralded as a major event.

However, most people will not be overly enthusiastic about this.

The history of the struggle for a democratic, nonracial and non-sexist South Africa has been marked by a phenomenon whereby the apartheid government promulgates "major" changes a few years after the masses have invalidated racist laws through their own actions.

This was the case with the Immorality Act, Mixed Marriages Act, Pass Laws and other legislation. The same applies to the Group Areas Act. Black people have invalidated it in most major cities in South Africa.

Abolition

Johannesburg, for instance, is a nonracial city with people of all races living side by side, despite the Act

Its abolition will therefore not be of tremendous political significance for the majority in South Africa, although the government will regard it as being significant.

The scrapping must be seen within the context of the country's broader socio-economic problems. The legacies of apartheid include a serious homelessness crisis, a high rate of unemployment, astronomical building costs and interest rates and abject poverty for many.

Most unused accommodation units — houses or flats — have been occupied because people are desperate for a roof over their heads.

GREY AREA: The scrapping of the Group Areas Act will not change the face of Woodstock, which has long since been a "grey area"

Large tracts of land are in the hands of the private and business sectors and are financially beyond the reach of millions of South Africans, particularly those most in need of accommodation.

Only the privileged few have access to elite areas created by the grossly unequal distribution of resources and wealth The more accessible areas are already saturated.

The scrapping of the Group Areas Act will have little or no effect on the conditions mentioned above.

The abolition of the Act must be accompanied by a positive programme by the state to make land and housing accessible to the poor. Otherwise the scrapping will be reduced to a penpushing exercise.

We must also guard against the propensity by the government to introduce forms of control that could have the same effect as the abolished Group Areas Act.

We hear of whispers about standards and protection of the rights of those who choose to live with their own kind These are ominous attempts to retain some form of group areas without having the Act on the statute books

The state argues that the scrapping of the Act must not compromise standards We fully support any position that advocates that adequate health and hygiene standards be maintained.

However, we are not blind to the fact that those who have benefitted from apartheid in South Africa have enjoyed an inordinately high level of standards, while the victims of apartheid have been forced to become used to excessively harsh living conditions.

Transition

The transition to an apartheid-free South Africa must include the normalisation of standards for all population groups. This would of necessity mean a less luxurious life for the haves and a better standard of living for the have nots.

The scrapping of the Group Areas Act must facilitate this process.

Better use must be made of all available land for accommodation, even in the elite areas created by apartheid

The scrapping of the Act must also be part of a process that makes racism a punishable act Any desire on the part of people to have a racially-exclusive area must be outlawed and be punishable in law

The abolition of the Group Areas Act will thus not be an instant panacea to all the ills created by the Act since 1950 The homeless will still be without homes, the poor will still be restricted to the ghettos of our land and the divide between the haves and the have-nots will still exist

The struggles that have been waged against the Group Areas Act must be continued until all the consequences of the Act have been reversed and all our people have an equal claim on the resources and wealth of our land.

(Actstop was launched as a fully fledged civic association in January 1990. It has about 76 organised flat committees in about 76 buildings in Johannesburg)

Louis Trichardt's council opposes free trade area

TIM COHEN

The CP-controlled Louis Trichardt council firmly opposed the conversion of the town's central business district to a free trade area at a public hearing in the town yesterday.

An application to convert the central area of the town into a free trade area, originally initiated by NP councillor Renier Pieterse, was supported by the Indian management committee, the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, the Louis Trichardt Chamber of Commerce and the Venda Chamber of Commerce.

But council representatives yesterday argued that converting about 20 blocks in the centre of town would ultimately lead to the establishment of black residential area there.

The public hearing, chaired by Group Areas committee member N Terreblanche, heard emotive speeches by CP councillors and town residents, the vast majority of whom were against the conversion.

A council spokesman said one of the municipality's chief complaints was that 145 of the 229 "burger erven" in question were currently residential properties.

In his summation of the argument, the spokesman said the Soutpansberg area had historically developed an ethos of negotiation and reconciliation.

The town therefore did not want to be forced in any particular direction by intervention from above or from outside. It would deal with its own problems in its own way and in its own time, he said.

Opening the town was one of the main demands of the Consumer Boycott Committee (CBC), which launched a consumer boycott just before Christmas.

The boycott was initiated after 12 khaki-clad men allegedly whipped Venda residents and schoolchildren at a Louis Trichardt park. Twelve people are due to appear in Pietersburg Magistrate's Court today in connection with the incident.

The CBC has emphasised that the lifting of the boycott shortly after Christmas was to allow other parties to meet outstanding demands.

Many in favour of opening areas to all race groups — varsity survey

(84)

ARGUS 25/1/91

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Most residents in the greater Pretoria area are in favour of opening residential areas to all races and merging the seven municipalities.

These are the further findings of an investigation undertaken by the University of Pretoria at the end of October to determine points of view on "certain changes in the urban society that are taking place".

There were marked differences of opinion between the white language groups polled with nearly 75 percent of English-speaking whites in favour of opening residential areas and nearly 63 percent of Afrikaans-speaking whites either unsure or against it.

MAJOR FINDINGS

In the investigation, headed by Mr André Horn of the department of geography, a total of 728 people of 18 years or older, including 370 whites, 255 blacks, 51 coloureds and 52 Asians from Pretoria, Verwoerdburg, Akasia, Atteridgeville, Mamelodi, Eersterus and Laudium were interviewed by telephone.

The initial findings published in December showed the feelings of residents about opening public amenities and schools.

The major findings with regard to the opening of residential include:

- Most residents in the greater Pretoria area are in favour although most whites are against it;
- Most residents, including whites, are of the opinion that the Group Areas Act will be repealed or amended during the year;
- Most residents are in favour of declaring all trading areas in the city free trade areas;
- A total of 62 percent of the residents polled are in favour of open residential areas but of this group most comprised blacks, coloured people and Asians.

FLAT COMPLEXES

Almost 57 percent of white residents polled are also in favour of opening some existing and future residential areas. Half of the white population in Pretoria is also in favour of opening flat complexes to all race groups at the request of the owner or residents thereof.

The survey found that among whites the most important reasons cited in opposition to opening residential areas was a fear of lowering social and residentail standards (including squatting) and overcrowding of residential erven and structures.

Group Areas Act alive and well in Boksburg

Star 5/2/91

84

By Mark Suzman

Only three days after President de Klerk announced the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, a white man has been evicted from his home because his coloured fiancee visits him there.

Albert "Blackie" Swartz (46) was yesterday morning confronted by Boksburg Town Council officials who told him to leave the premises immediately on the grounds that he had contravened his lease by allowing other people to live there.

However, according to Mr Swartz, his fiancee Priscilla Thompson (23), only visited him during the day.

"I have not broken any law. Besides, if they say Priscilla sleeps here, why don't they raid us?" he asked.

Several neighbours were outraged by the council's actions.

"I think this is very unfair — is this the new South Africa we keep hearing about?" asked an angry Diana Bartman.

"The State President's son is going out with a coloured woman. What would happen if they tried to evict him?"

However council official S W Pieterse, said Mr Swartz had been warned in two letters that he had been violating the terms of his lease and that the decision would not be reversed.

"The flat has already been let to someone else," he added.

BUSINESS

Open areas if you can afford it

84

W/Mail 8/2-14/2/91

The scrapping of the Group Areas Act and a shrinking market are putting upward pressure on flat rentals. Although they will soon be able to do so legally, many blacks may be unable to afford to move to 'white' areas, reports **MONDLI MAKHANYA**

FLAT rentals are set to soar as demand increases while the market shrinks.

The envisaged influx of blacks into formerly white areas with the scrapping of the Group Areas Act is set to push up demand.

More importantly, the rental hike will be due to the continued shortage of rented accommodation as property investors shy away from this sector because of poor returns.

A major player in the market, Standard Bank Properties, has set a policy of divesting from residential property — selling rented residential properties to buyers who will convert them to sectional title.

Recently the group sold a 964-unit complex in Bedfordview, on the East Rand, to Investec Property Group for R90-million in what was the biggest residential property transaction yet in South Africa. This sale will put further pressure on up-market rentals since Investec has a policy of acquiring rental buildings and converting them to sectional title.

Average rentals in the Hillbrow-Berea-Joubert Park areas range from R350 to R450 for bachelor flats. In up-market areas such as Killarney rentals are about 30 percent higher.

Investec subsidiary I Kuper director Sam Hackner believes although demand won't increase too much, it will nevertheless be adequate to push up rentals.

"In the inner-city areas like Hillbrow and Berea, black people who want to live there are already there. One advantage of the Act's scrapping is that it will stop unscrupulous landlords from exploiting people. Pressure may also be taken off the already grey areas as black people will be able to rent accommodation wherever they want."

He said the selling of flats would be made much easier because "in the past financial institutions were unwilling to lend money to people buying in these areas. But when the Group Areas Act has been scrapped the element of uncertainty will be greatly reduced".

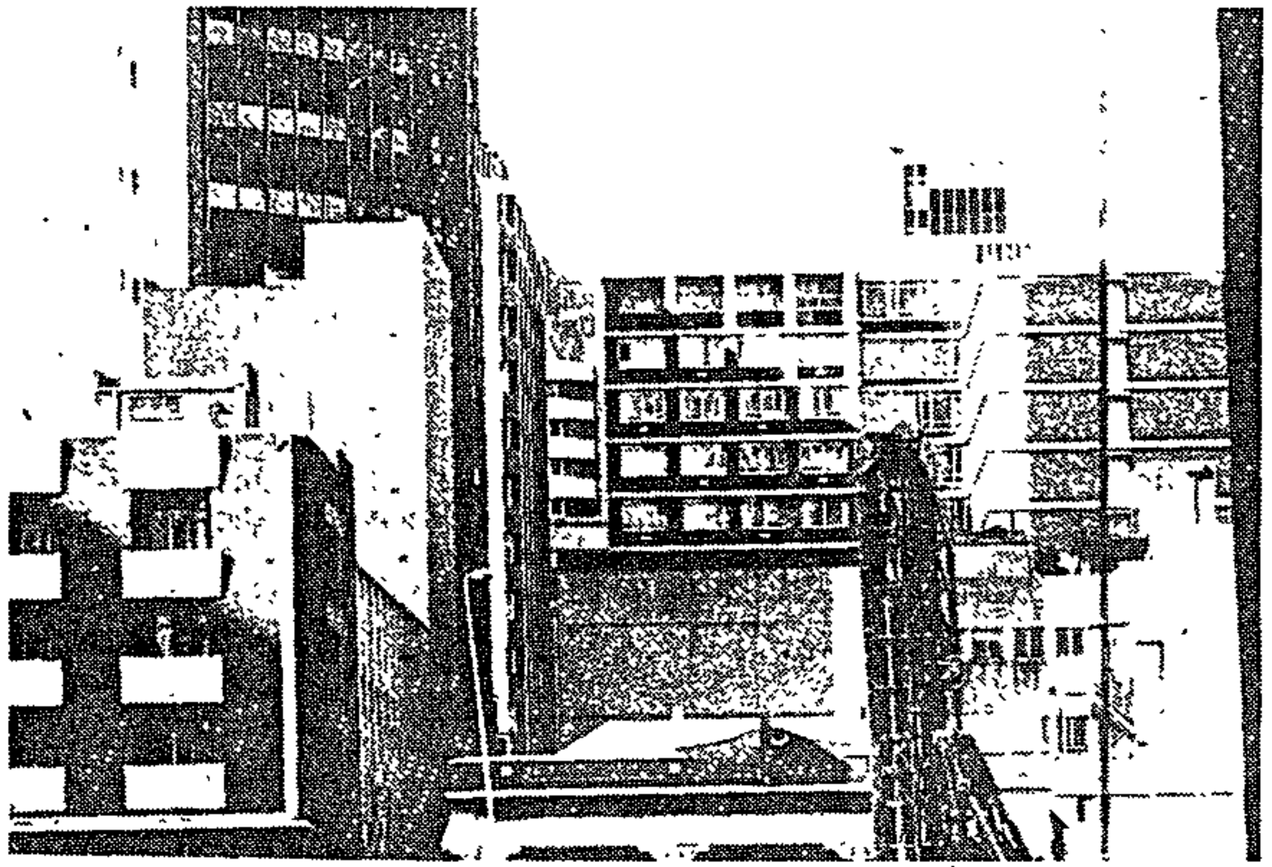
JH Isaacs residential property director Peter Holling believes there will be a general increase in rentals both in lower- and upper-market areas. He says the continued sale of rental residential buildings is bound to exacerbate an already hard-pressed market.

"There is a trend towards sectional title and this is irreversible. The returns from rentals are too poor for a number of reasons," says Holling.

He cites rent control as the main reason for the poor returns and the resultant reluctance of developers to move into this industry.

In many buildings tenants' committees have refused to pay the rent demanded by the landlord and have opted for that recommended by the Rent Board. Landlords often complain that as a result of this, they are unable to break even, hence their inability to maintain buildings. A vicious circle arises when tenants refuse to accept rent increases on the pretext that the building is not well looked after.

"It takes years for a building to yield a return. For instance, a building built 15 years ago would only be showing a return of six or seven percent this year. A classic example is the Ponte building in Berea which, built in 1970, was the last building to be built in the area for rental purposes. This building is still losing money and has been changing hands at a remarkable rate because nobody wants to keep it," says Holling.



Inner-city flatland ... the cost of rented accommodation is set to soar

Anglo American Property Services (Ampros) MD Gerald Leisner, whose company owns Highpoint in Hillbrow and manages Darragh House in central Johannesburg, does not foresee a flood of blacks into the inner city as this has already happened regardless of the Act. "Black people began moving into town long ago when it was still illegal and there is nothing that will further encourage movement into town. Also, there is simply no accommodation for people to move into," says Leisner.

There will, however, be a slight increase in demand and this will create a lot of problems because "although there is tremendous demand for rented accommodation, developers are not interested in this market because it is generally not profitable".

Highpoint and Darragh House are profitable and, unlike in other buildings in Hillbrow and the inner city, tenants' committees were there to liaise with the owners and not to co-determine rentals. Ampros experiences few problems in its buildings, says Leisner.

"The main problem in our buildings is overcrowding. The consequence of having too many people in one flat is that it puts great pressure on services."

Investec MD Marc Wainer says he expects the shortage of rented accommodation to increase in the near future — which will be accompanied by increased rentals. "Political changes and demographic movements will create an enormous demand for medium-priced accommodation and rentals will increase substantially, but particularly in higher-quality suburbs," he says.

According to I Kuper's Sam Hackner, where the company has acquired property in order to convert to sectional title, about 40 percent of tenants have accepted the option to buy.

Hackner says for rental accommodation to become profitable rents would have to increase by 50 percent.

Holling agreed, saying in buildings with 40 flats the owner usually had to pay R1 500 a month for water in excess of what the tenants had paid. Electricity charges are usually passed on to the tenant.

Overcrowding is also a problem facing JHI as it puts pressure on the plumbing — "which not only affects the building but the whole suburb".

While it will be possible, as Wainer points out, for owners of sectional title properties to relet their flats this will further increase rentals. This is because a single flat costs more to run than a whole block per unit.

With the rentals set to increase, the issue of affordability will come into play and determine whether there is actually flood of black people into town. A recent study done in Cape Town among a coloured commmunity showed that while 50 percent of that community would have liked to move to nearby white areas only three percent would be able to afford such a move.

2 told to quit flat after complaints from tenants

By Susan Smuts Star 14/2/91

The ANC and Actstop have been called in to fight a threatened Group Areas Act eviction in Yeoville, Johannesburg, — just days after President de Klerk said the law was on the way out.

Ursula and Lorraine Williams, of Glenton Court, were told on Monday last week they would have to vacate their flat immediately as the the caretaker had received complaints from other tenants about coloured and Indian people living in the block.

The sisters, who are classified coloured, and an Indian tenant in another flat in the same building received letters the next day telling them to move out immediately.

Ursula Williams said her letter had made no reference to race.

It said they were illegal tenants as the lessee did not live in the flat. It also said the notice was irrevocable.

"On Wednesday, Lorraine and I went with Mike Westcott, who signed the lease, to the agents for the building, J H Isaacs.

"We spoke to Mrs R Conradie, who said that if the caretaker could confirm that Mike lived in the flat, he could stay, but that Lorraine and I would still have to leave," said Ms Williams.

"That day, a woman came to look at our flat. We told her we were not moving, but she insisted on looking at it."

She said the caretaker had come to look for Mr Westcott, and even after he had found him at the flat, refused to believe he lived there.

Spokesman for the Yeoville ANC Bruce Gillespie said the organisation had sent a letter protesting against the action to the caretaker and the agents.

The Yeoville ANC would try to arrange a meeting with the parties to resolve the issue amicably.

However, Mr Gillespie said this was not an isolated case, and the ANC would take firm action if racial evictions continued.

"We will not tolerate Group Areas evictions. We will oppose them wherever they manifest themselves.

"It is ironic that Mr Isaacs has been quoted in the press and on the BBC as saying he is pleased the Group Areas Act is on the way out."

Mrs Conradie said she could not speak to the press.

A Katz, spokesman for J H Isaacs, would only be available on Monday, she said.

Living without harass

STAR 21/2/91 (84)

The abandoning this week of all prosecutions under the Group Areas Act marks a historic moment. But more importantly, it marks the end of great suffering. HELEN GRANGE reports.

Free at last . . . a resident of Pageview, a community paralysed by uncertainty under the Group Areas Act, ponders a future free of r

A GREAT sigh of relief must have resounded through South Africa's grey suburbs yesterday — where thousands of people have been legally harassed for years because of the spot they chose to live.

On the Witwatersrand, many "non-white" people living in "white" suburbs were still waiting for word on the state of prosecution proceedings against them under the Group Areas Act

To those who have fallen victim to the Act, the announcement by Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee this week that all prosecutions under its provisions have been stopped has at least removed the most worrying obstacle in the way of the Act's abolition in Parliament.

Fred Samuel, a long-suffering resident of Homestead Park, was particularly relieved yesterday to hear that the third prosecution against him since he moved to the "white" suburb would be dropped.

Distrustful

He had been waiting since a court appearance last February — the month State President F W de Klerk announced apartheid was on its way out — to hear from the Attorney-General on what had been decided.

Mr Samuel, distrustful of the Government's statements last year, is still not entirely at ease with this week's news, however.

"Yes, a load is now off my shoulders. I have been plagued for years by the authorities — charging me, dropping charges and then charging me again.

"But now I have to pose the question how am I going to get my house under my own family's name," he said.

There were several families living in Homestead Park, Mayfair and Pageview who would be pondering the same question.

"Most of us have already paid transfer fees to get our homes registered under the names of white nominees. Do we now have to pay transfer fees again to register our houses under our own names and secondly, do we have to wait until the Group Areas Act is formally scrapped before we can go about this?" asked Mr Samuel

Mr Samuel said he was still sceptical about the Government's intentions in regard to these questions

"While the Group Areas Act may be scrapped, there may be other strategies up the Government's sleeve to conserve white areas. We are still feeling in limbo," he said.

Anwar Mentoor, who moved from Lenasia to Pageview last year, said he was grateful for the fact that he was now free from potential prosecution.

"When I came here, I realised problems could arise, but I decided to live with that. Although I have never had a problem, it has come as a real assurance to me that I can continue living here without harassment."

A number of Indian families had moved into Pageview over recent months in anticipation of the pending political breakthrough.

"We will now be looking forward to owning our own homes," Mr Mentoor said.

Pageview, the focus of huge controversy in the past, has seen about 12 000 people evicted over 30 years, according to Ebrahim Kharsany of the Save Pageview Association

STAR 21/2/91 (84)

Evicted

A demoralised community, torn apart by continued State intervention over its racial mix, Pageview has finally broken through the legal barriers it has fought against for decades

Mr Kharsany said yesterday the real break for Pageview happened some time ago, when it was clear the State would not pursue a legal suite aimed at having the remaining 67 Indian families evicted, following new political developments in the country.

"But obviously we are happy about this week's decision to stop prosecutions and there is a great sense of expectation in the community about the future," said Mr Kharsany.

He anticipates a return by many of Pageview's former residents and is calling for the suburb to be restored

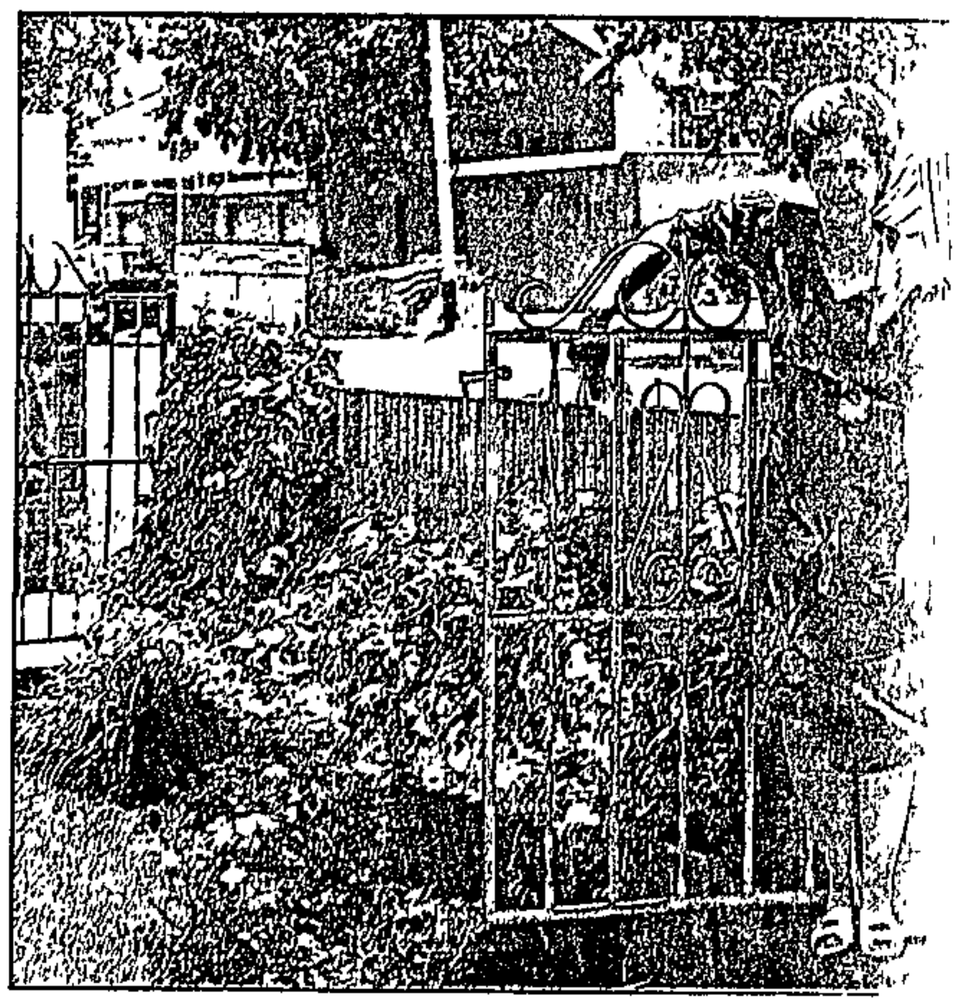
"I also think the residents who have suffered for so long should now be given the opportunity to own their homes and be granted subsidies to extend and improve After all these years, they should now have the security of tenure," he said.

Pageview, he added, could become the first model of an attractive, harmonious non-racial community.

Although the suffering that the Group Areas Act has brought to thousands will take time to forget, the commitment the Government has shown to its final abolition has been warmly welcomed.

Speaking after Tuesday's announcement, Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer said "It's a great day for South Africa ... another pillar of apartheid has come crashing down"

According to a report by the Human Rights Commission, the last two charges under the Group Areas Act were launched in December.□



Relief . . . The abandonment of prosecutions under the Group Areas Act in Homestead Park, are "out of the clutches of

without harassment

resident of Pageview, a community paralysed by uncertainty under the Group Areas Act, ponders a future free of prosecution. Pictures: Karen Stander

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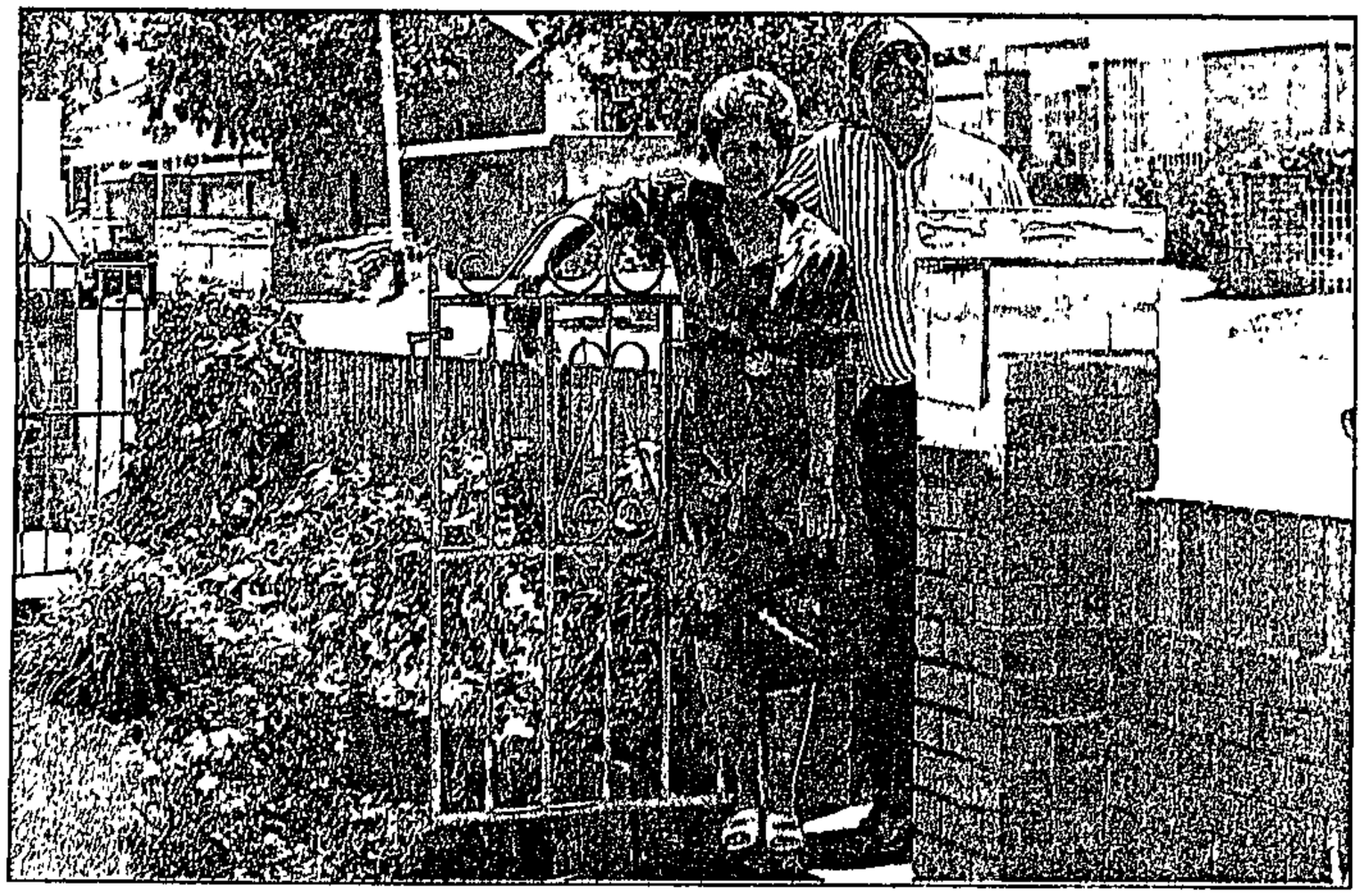


Relief . . . The abandonment of prosecutions under the Group Areas Act means that Fred Samuel and his wife Brenda, of Homestead Park, are "out of the clutches of the court at last".

Group Areas may go — but black tenants will still face harassment

(84)

W/Mail 22/2-28/2/91

By WALLY MBHELE

THE scrapping of the Group Areas Act (GAA) will mean a blow to racist landlords — and may herald a new war between tenants and landlords in Johannesburg's grey areas.

Civic organisations point out that the mere abolition of the Act will mean little if not accompanied by legislation that protects tenants from exploitative rentals "and other forms of harassment and intimidation from unscrupulous landlords".

Many tenants *The Weekly Mail* spoke to this week expressed fear that, in order to bar blacks from moving into previously "whites only" buildings, they are going to experience unaffordably high rentals, exposing them to evictions.

And last night, a coalition of organisations, including the African National Congress, Actstop and the Yeoville Residents' Organisation (YRO), launched a campaign in Yeoville to resist racism, evictions and high rentals in white residential areas.

YRO executive member Lydia Konke expressed fears that the scrapping of the GAA will mean nothing to many homeless blacks, because they would still be charged far higher rentals than their white neighbours.

Konke says many blacks are still unable to buy flats in Yeoville and those who do survive only through the tactic of "close co-operation" — whereby a sympathetic white buys a flat and then passes it on to a black, who stays there as if he had rented it from the white.

This system, according to Konke, has its flaws because if the person who has bought for you decides to take it, the law is on his side.

Konke foresees a situation where rentals could doubled as soon as blacks are allowed into "whites only" flats.

"That's going to be the only way of getting rid of blacks," she says.

However, she says, "blacks need shelter and all the money they earn will have to go to rent payments".

A related problem is the removal of services as soon as blacks move into buildings.

Konke says there were security guards in some buildings before blacks moved in but immediately they were allowed to stay in those buildings, security guards were removed and many whites consequently left the buildings.

"This is done deliberately to discredit us," she says.

Actstop publicity secretary Cas Coovadia this week appealed to the government to ensure the scrapping of the GAA will be of significance to the majority of the people who have suffered under this legislation.

Coovadia said the demise of the Act must be accompanied by some form of rent control to ensure affordable rentals for flats occupied by people in the inner city area.

"Standards must be revised to account for changed residential patterns in the city to ensure adequate health and safety, but must not exclude people from residence in the city," Coovadia said.

"Because of the present conditions, the city council will have to look at its by-laws and revise them against racist landlords."

Most estate agencies *The Weekly Mail* contacted this week refused to comment on the issue, saying they'll do what the owners tell them to do. Some had no hesitation in sticking to their Group Areas guns.

A typical case is of a white man vacating his flat at Harley Gardens in Yeoville, and wanting a black friend to take over the flat. He was told by an official of the estate agent, Landsec that blacks would not be allowed to occupy flats in the building even if the GAA was going.

Peter Neithan of Landsec said: "Our position is that we don't allow blacks in our buildings, but if owners say we must allow them, we will."

On hearing that the GAA was about to go, one Yeoville landlord told his white tenants: "Blacks want to live in white areas and I will charge them for that privilege."

Doornkop's people want to go home

C/Press 24/2/91

'Sign just a ploy to keep us off our land'

84

By LEN KALANE

WARNING SIGNS about "unexploded bombs" have been put up by police to prevent a dispossessed community from venturing on to Eastern Transvaal land they want to reclaim.

The scattered community was uprooted from Doornkop near Middelburg during a government relocation operation in 1974.

They planned to hold a prayer meeting at an ancestral graveyard near their land today to "pray for courage from our ancestors to help us reclaim our land".

But police have warned against this, claiming the gathering would have "political undertones".

Abey Malomo, a co-ordinator of the Homecoming Organisation (HO), which organised the meeting, said it was impossible to stop the scattered community from assembling.

"The police notice came too late. We expect people from as far as Sekhukhuneland. We don't have efficient enough communication lines to stop them from coming at such short notice."

As a compromise, Malomo said they would get the people to gather for a brief moment, tell them about the ban and get them to leave immediately.

"We will then have to formulate new strategies in our battle to reclaim Doornkop."

He said the meeting's aim had been to mobilise their displaced community into a united front to reclaim Doornkop.

The community is presently scattered throughout the homeland of Lebowa; Motetema near Groblersdal; Leeufontein near Marble Hall; Praktiseer near Burgersfort; and at Nebo and Mhluzi near Middelburg. Others live in the PWV area.

The HO was established last October after the government announced its intention to repeal the Land Acts.

Doornkop was forcibly taken from them and they had the right to claim it back in the spirit of the new South Africa, Malomo said. "We have waited patiently for the past 16 years."

Among those buried at the graveyard is king Seth Kgalema Ramawube, the head of the tribe who bought the land on behalf of his people from a farmer, Klaus Joubert, after the Anglo-Boer War in 1902.

But police say the land is now private property and "trespassers will be prosecuted". They put up signs on the disputed land, saying the area was an SAP shooting range.

But Molema said this surprised him. The land has been empty since 1974 and the warning signs only appeared about two weeks ago.

"We suspect this to be a ploy to give a new dimension to the whole thing," he said.

But Eastern Transvaal's regional commissioner of police, Maj-Gen Robbie Robinson, has warned people not to return to Doornkop.

"Should a dispute arise as to the ownership of the land, this should be settled by means of the existing legal framework."

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Hansard 26/2/91

(1) No, information is not available at this stage. It is not as yet possible to determine the number of posts;

(2) given the tendency of decreasing numbers in the school population in my Department it is probable that teaching posts will be abolished;

(a) see (1);

(b) efforts will be made to appoint the teachers concerned to suitable vacant posts in other areas;

(3) no.

School/tuition fees

*3. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether his Department is taking steps to make the collection of school and/or tuition fees compulsory; if so, what steps; if not, why not;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

Hansard 26/2/91 B205E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No, although the necessary preparatory steps have been taken the collection of compulsory tuition fees is not being considered for the near future. The financing of education is one of the aspects which is presently being investigated as part of the Education Renewal Strategy and the findings are awaited;

(2) no.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, could he give an indication as to whether his Department permits school management councils to hire or employ additional teachers or to remunerate existing teachers over and above their salary scale?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Speaker, officially there is no such policy. I have complete understanding for the fact that there is a particular need in certain schools and also perhaps the financial means to give additional benefits to certain teachers. However, it creates a very large problem within the teaching profession because there are large problems surrounding this issue. The most important thereof is that a particular community can offer teachers better benefits than other schools can as a result of its economically directed composition, and this can really be a problem. Hansard 26/2/91

I am aware that teachers are assisted in various ways to teach at a particular shool without a specific amount of money increasing the salary. The whole issue of differentiated salaries is a difficult matter that constantly demands the attention of my department as well as that of the organised profession. it can be that we will really have to pay attention in future to possibly allowing it, but I do not want to commit myself to that at this moment in time.

Certain White areas: permits

*4. Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of Welfare, Housing and Works:† (84)

(1) How many permits to live in the White residential areas of Erasmia and Christoburg in the Pretoria West constituency have been granted in terms of the Group Areas Act to Indians to date;

(2) whether his Department obtains comment from the relevant city council, member of Parliament and neighbours before permits in terms of the above-mentioned Act are granted; if not,

(3) whether his Department gave the member of Parliament for Umhlatuzana the opportunity to make such comment in respect of Indians who wished to settle in Queensburgh, a suburb of Durban; if so, (a) what was the nature of this member's comment and (b) why was this procedure not followed in respect of Erasmia and Christoburg?

Hansard 26/2/91 B254E

The MINISTER OF WELFARE, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) 140;

(2) Yes; my predecessor at the request of the relevant City Council had discussions with the Chairman of the Management Committee of the Pretoria City Council and the City Councillor for Erasmia/Christoburg on 24 September 1990. Thereafter they orally indicated, on behalf of the City Council, that there would be no objections to the granting of permits. (84)

On 25 September 1990 officials had discussions with the City Councillor, the Chairman of the Ratepayers Association and others. During a residents meeting on 29 September 1990 it was indicated, on a *pro forma* letter, that most of the residents are prepared to sell properties to Indians. This fact was conveyed to the Department by the City Councillor on 1 October 1990.

On 9 Novemebr 1990 my predecessor had discussions with the hon member on his request during which the hon member again clearly stated his viewpoint against the possible issue of permits.

Applications for permits were accompanied by forms of consent or otherwise from the adjacent neighbours. The information was verified during the consideration of the applications.

(3) Falls away.

Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, in respect of the suburbs in the constituency of Pretoria West, were any of the applications received by the Department turned down and, if so, how many?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I do not have that information readily at hand. If the hon member wishes to put that question on the Question Paper I will reply to it.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

State/private schools: amount per child

*5. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:† Hansard 26/2/91

Whether there is any difference in respect of the average amounts spent by the State per child on ordinary State schools as compared to private schools under the control of his Department; if so, (a) what average amount was spent per child in each case during the latest specified financial year for which information is available and (b) what are the reasons for the difference?

Hansard 26/2/91 B257E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes, for the 1990/91 financial year

(a) *State schools:* Approximately R3 600 per pupil per year,
Private schools:
Gr i to Std 7: R760 or R253 per pupil per year,
Stds 8 to 10: R1 140 or R380 per pupil per year,

(b) Regulation 5 of the Regulations regarding the Registration of and Financial Grants to Private Schools (No R2281 of 31 October 1986) stipulates inter alia as follows:

"(1) A registered private school may apply to be considered for one or two categories of financial grants.

(2) The categories referred to in subregulation (1) are either 15% or 45% of an amount calculated in accordance with a standard formula of the Department."

The state accepts greater responsibility for the financing of State schools than for private schools, which have greater autonomy.

Land Tenure Acts: abolition

*6. Mr A P OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Agricultural Development:†

Whether after the abolition of the so-called Land Tenure Acts of 1913 and 1936 the Directorate: Financial Aid of his Department will render financial assistance to non-Whites for the purchase of agricultural land; if not, why not; if so, what steps are contemplated in this connection?

Hansard 26/2/91 B287E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

The Directorate: Financial Assistance may in accordance with the Republic of South African Constitution Act, 1983, render a service to any population group provided the funds are available for that purpose. The conditions for financial assistance for the purchase of agricultural land will be the same for everyone.

Govt considers selling back Pageview homes

PATRICK BULGER (84)

GOVERNMENT is considering selling back homes expropriated under the Group Areas Act to their former owners at "bargain basement prices".

Representatives of the Save Pageview Association will meet Department of Local Government, Housing and Works officials today to discuss the issue.

The homes were expropriated for an average of R3 000 under the Act which will be abolished soon. Indians are still occupying the homes.

Association secretary Ebrahim Kharsany said yesterday a case could be made for government assistance in other areas from which people had been evicted under the Act. B/Day 1/3/91.

"Families forcibly evicted from their homes and businesses suffered a great deal of hardship in that they were moved into new areas which lacked an infrastructure in terms of hospitals, schools, police stations and social amenities. Businessmen suffered huge losses," Kharsany said.

While he welcomed the imminent scrapping of the Act, Kharsany said government could assist by reconstructing houses, business centres, temples and cinemas demolished when people were moved.

Government could also sell back expropriated land at prices paid when they were expropriated.

The MINISTER OF WELFARE, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) The Department will continue to render a service in line with the needs of the communities concerned which have been served for many years. It is a world-wide phenomenon that services which are rendered to different communities are based on social compatability. The admission policy in respect of these homes will be effected in accordance with the provisions of the RSA Constitution Act, 1983.

(2) At these homes provision is made for a service within the community for those who prefer it.

(3) Falls away.

Sonop settlement: occupation by non-Whites

*7. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Welfare, Housing and Works:†

(1) Whether the Sonop settlement near Brits will be open for occupation by non-Whites after the abolition of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966; if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether any restriction will be placed on the number of non-Whites who will be admitted to the settlement;

(3) whether any other conditions will apply to the admission of non-Whites to the said settlement; if so, what other conditions?

B510E

The MINISTER OF WELFARE, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) The Department does not envisage a change in admission policy due to the repeal of the Group Areas Act specifically. At Sonop settlement, as well as the other two departmental settlements, the Department will continue to render a service according to the needs and wishes of the communities concerned. This will be carried out within the framework of the constitution. It is government policy to promote the concept of an own community. However, an own community life has to be sustained by a community's inherent will and capabilities and not by statutory coercion.

(2) Falls away.

(3) Falls away.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Black townships: electricity

13. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing:

Whether any housing units in Black townships have yet to be supplied with electricity; if so, (a) which townships are involved and (b) what percentage of Black housing in each specified region had not yet been supplied with electricity as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

B18E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

Cape

Yes.

(a) and (b) The Black townships involved and percentages per township as at 19 February 1991 are reflected in the accompanying Annexure A.

Natal

(a) and (b) The Black townships involved and percentages per township as at 14 February 1991 are reflected in the accompanying Annexure B.

Transvaal

Yes.

(a) and (b) The Black townships involved and the percentages per region as at 13 February 1991 are reflected in the accompanying Annexure C.

Orange Free State

Yes.

(a) and (b) The Black townships involved and the percentages per township as at 28 February 1991 are reflected in the accompanying Annexure D.

ANNEXURE A

CAPE PROVINCE

Township	*% without electricity*
Mataleng	97
Mziwabantu	94
Kuyasa	95
Tlhakalatlou	35
Nonzwakazi	68
Tidimalo	98
Bongani	95
Matlhomola	96
Nompumelelo	100
Valspan	99
Galeshewe	40
Kwazamuxolo	96
Ditloung	99
Thembinkosi	90
Lukhanyisweni	99
Boichoko	93
e'Thembeni	96
Boipelo	93
Sabelo	100
Motswedimosa	3
Paballelo	99
Huhudi	100
Ikhutseng	97
Kutlwano	100
Thembalesizwe	100
Addo Noodkamp	100
Lingelethu	96
Kwanonqubela	98
Kwanonswakazi	100
Dukathole	70
Nkuluekho	90
Nolukhanyo	100
Nyarha	96
Mzamomhle	20
Katikati	95
Bhongweni	99
Lingelihle	90
Despatch	98
Sinakho	95
Gompo Town	80
Masibambane	100
Kwatinidubu	68
Umasizakhe	92
Rini	72
Umzamomhle	100
Luxolweni	99
Kwanonzamo	99
Mavuya	100
Kwazamukucinga	100
Masakhane	100
Jeffreysbaai	100
Kareedouw	100
Kei Mond	100
Kei Weg	100
Ginsberg	70
Bontrug	87
Wongalethu	100
Qumrha	100
Kwezinaledi	100
Sonwabile	100
Marselle	98
Kwanonzame	96
Nomonde	99
Kwazenzele	96
Khanyiso	95
Nkwenkwezi	99
Ibhayi	77
Kwamagxaki	0
Kwadwesi	0
Walmer	30
Motherwell	75
Mlungisi/Komani	83
Zakhele	100
Kwanojoli	95
Masakhe	90
Khayamnandi	97
Vuyolwethu	100
Cumakala	100
Zola	98
Dyoki	28
Kwanobuhle	95
Nozizwe	99
Willowmore	100
Khayelitsha	56
Langa	36
Gugulethu	19
Nyanga	0
New Crossroads	69
Crossroads	48
Phillipi	0
Lwandle	0
Mfuleni	43
Khayamandi	0
Mbekweni	57
Zweletemba	0
Zolani	89
Nkqubela	60
Zwelihle	55
Nduli	82
Sidesaviwa	99
Masinyusane	18

Black agent to sell Johannesburg flats

Sowetan 4/4/91.

FOR the first time since the Government introduced legislation that precludes race barriers in property purchases and the elimination of the Group Areas Act, a black estate agent has been given permission to sell blocks of flats in Johannesburg

Mr David Mathipa, the marketing director of Funa Homes, a subsidiary of Soweto Homes Estate Agency, says he has been mandated to sell various blocks of flats and business sites in the city.

(84)

Ceremony

The first sale to many blacks will take place during a ceremony when owners occupy their homes in flats in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, next week, in a move that is destined to create an upsurge in demand for residential and industrial purchase of property by blacks in the city.

Mathipa said: "South Africans would be surprised at the number of ordinary blacks and successful black businessmen and industrialists who have been waiting for a signal that they are able to buy land wherever they please.

"They will create a major new market for industrial land with the introduction of this new legislation."

This follows years of frustration where industrial land ownership by blacks in "white" areas was made virtually impossible under the Group Areas Act.

"Funa is going to be one of the first to receive a dispensation under the Group Areas Act for the sale of land to black businessmen in Johannesburg.

"But it took 10 years of hard lobbying and was a major achievement at the time.

"The picture is now entirely different and we are very optimistic that the new legislation will create job opportunities for blacks.

"We have also been given the green light to buy and sell land to black businessmen."

Well-known

Mathipa said Funa has already notched up several successful sales to a variety of black interests. He is hoping to penetrate the market in most Johannesburg suburbs.

Mathipa is well-known in both business and community circles, particularly in Soweto where he served as an estate agent.

Give our land back, demand picketers

(84) (KM)

Star 9/4/91.

Arthur Monnakgotla (63) stood on a pavement on a central Johannesburg street yesterday at rush hour, spreading a defiant message to passers-by.

"Give us back our land" said a placard he carried, in a message to the Government.

The father of five plans to return to Molotestaat near Ventersdorp from where he and about 10 000 others were forcibly removed in the 1960s.

Residents were moved about 100 km away to Lidag in Bophuthatswana.

Yesterday, victims of the controversial removals policy picketed in Johannesburg to dramatise their campaign to have their ancestral land returned.

The Government's proposals, contained in its White Paper on Land Reform, have given no respite to victims of the policy which dispossessed some 3,5 million people of land they had lived on for centuries.

Those who have tried to reclaim land have faced the might of the State, with unpleasant consequences.

The picket was held against a backdrop of a court case against about 25 members of the Barolong-Ba-Modibao community who tried to reoccupy land at Machaviestad near Potchefstroom earlier this year.

They face charges of trespassing after they attempted to get back land they lost in 1971.

Some 40 families plan to reclaim their land in a stronghold of the AWB soon, the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) said yesterday.

Details would remain under wraps to forestall any actions that would interfere with the move by about 1 500 people.

Trac has approached the select committee on land reform for a meeting to put forward its demands. The request was made last week but no response has yet been received. — Sapa.

MP told to explain land purchase

Star 12/4/91 (84)

The Conservative Party MP for Hercules, S P Barnard, should explain the circumstances in which he bought a piece of land worth more than R1 million from a coloured owner for only R20 000, A E Reeves (LP Klipspruit West) said in Parliament yesterday.

He said in the Budget debate that the farm Klipriviersoog was expropriated under the Group Areas Act and sold by auction in 1973.

Mr Barnard, who worked for the Johannesburg City Council at the time, bought it.

Mr Reeves said the owner, Barckly Lipton, had been referred to a Pretoria attorney, a Mr Langley, for help in sorting out an earlier legal tussle over the land, and Mr Langley offered him R20 000 for the land.

Mr Reeves wanted to know if this lawyer was the MP for Soutpansberg, Tom Langley, and whether he had informed Mr Barnard of the impending sale of the land.

"Mr Lipton lost out totally on his farm. The Group Areas Act was abused for these people. People used it for their advantage." — Sapa.

Heartbeat of our future

TRANSITIONS: FASCINATING CHANGES IN SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIETY

SHIFTS IN THE HEART

JOHANNESBURG

Can South Africa manage its biggest metropolis? That may depend on who does the managing

By GAVIN EVANS and JOHN PERLMAN

A LARGE slice of South Africa's destiny could be decided in an area that covers less than two percent of its land surface

From Vereeniging in the south to Winterveldt in the north, from Springs in the east to Randfontein in the west, the PWV region will, by the year 2000, be home to some 12,3-million South Africans, one quarter of the population.

It is a region rich in potential — by the end of the decade it will be producing 50 percent of the country's wealth

But it is also fraught with problems — the Urban Foundation estimates that 2,5-million people in the PWV live in informal housing (excluding the sea of squatters that is Winterveld), 25 to 40 percent of blacks are unemployed and 70 percent live without access to electricity or running water South Africa, with its past of fragmented local government, has little experience of planning on this scale.

Johannesburg is at the centre of this web of possibilities and pitfalls Over 200 000 people work in the central business district alone More than a million enter its boundaries every day.

But not all roads lead to Egoli. On the east of the PWV for instance, commuting patterns indicate that the majority of people from Thokoza, Katlehong, Germiston, Tembisa and Kempton Park work on the East Rand Factors like this will shape metropolitan government; that in turn will shape the PWV.

The Urban Foundation urges planning and support at national level for the development of the PWV, including funding, land provision, housing subsidies and assistance with services. Within this framework, each local authority must develop its natural advantages to encourage investment and job creation.

"Competition ... that is how cities function," says Planact's Mark Swilling. "Cities compete for skills, public funds and private investment by offering whatever locational advantages they can. If within that you have competition of organised interests, particularly if unions develop an urban programme and the civics increase their capacity to influence, then you will have the most efficient allocation of resources If cities are left to the bureaucrats, they will die."

W/Mail 12/4-18/4/91

In that scenario there are already areas of contention taking shape. If the PWV is carved up into smaller metro regions the boundaries will be crucial. Which authority, for instance, will get "cherries" like Midrand — a commercial zone offering a rich tax base and no housing backlogs?

What about the mass of squatter camps like Orange Farm, that begin south of Soweto and stretch all the way to territory that could form part of a Vaal metropolitan area? Which metro authority is going to take charge of them? "Functional" relationships will not be the only criteria in deciding their future.

Meanwhile, the future is happening."At the moment you have around 250 people per square hectare living in Soweto, over 300 in Alexandra and between 30 and 60 in the rest of Johannesburg," says urban consultant Nigel Mandy.

"What you will see in future in the traditionally white areas is greater backyard occupancy, people sharing houses, especially in the inner ring of suburbs surrounding the city centre" — an increase in the number and density of the city's emerging slum areas.

"In areas like Hillbrow, Joubert Park and the North East CBD the level of decline has been alarming," says Mandy."Because of Group Areas people have not been lawful tenants, which has led to rack renting and over-occupation. The Rent Act has meant that there have been few new buildings and little upgrading.

"It will be extremely difficult to reverse this trend. In most areas you will have increased occupancy, which is a short term solution to the shortage of accommodation."

Transport could also become a growing headache over the next decade, as the number of cars and taxis — and air pollution — continues to increase.

Ian Symon, who heads up that aspect of the Johannesburg City Council's Metropolitan Planning department, says a lot has been done by "fine tuning the system in an efficient way. We have managed to keep the city moving. But that kind of fine-tuning can only go so far", he says.

Symon says they now need to look at "a major upgrading in the transportation system. And this city has a great opportunity to get it right. At present 62 percent of people move on public transport. Our goal should be to keep that 62 percent there and to keep them happy".

Symon believes there is now significant political and private enterprise support for a light rail transit system to link up Johannesburg with the suburbs, townships and towns beyond the CBD.

Despite the separation of the Witwatersrand towns into different regional services councils, Symon's department does transportation and land use planning for 17 local authorities But in the end it is politics, it would seem, that will shape the PWV.

Ian Davidson, chairman of the management committee of the Johannesburg City Council, predicts the evolution of a body along the lines of the old Greater London Council, which will direct the affairs of all the municipalities in the central Witwatersrand.

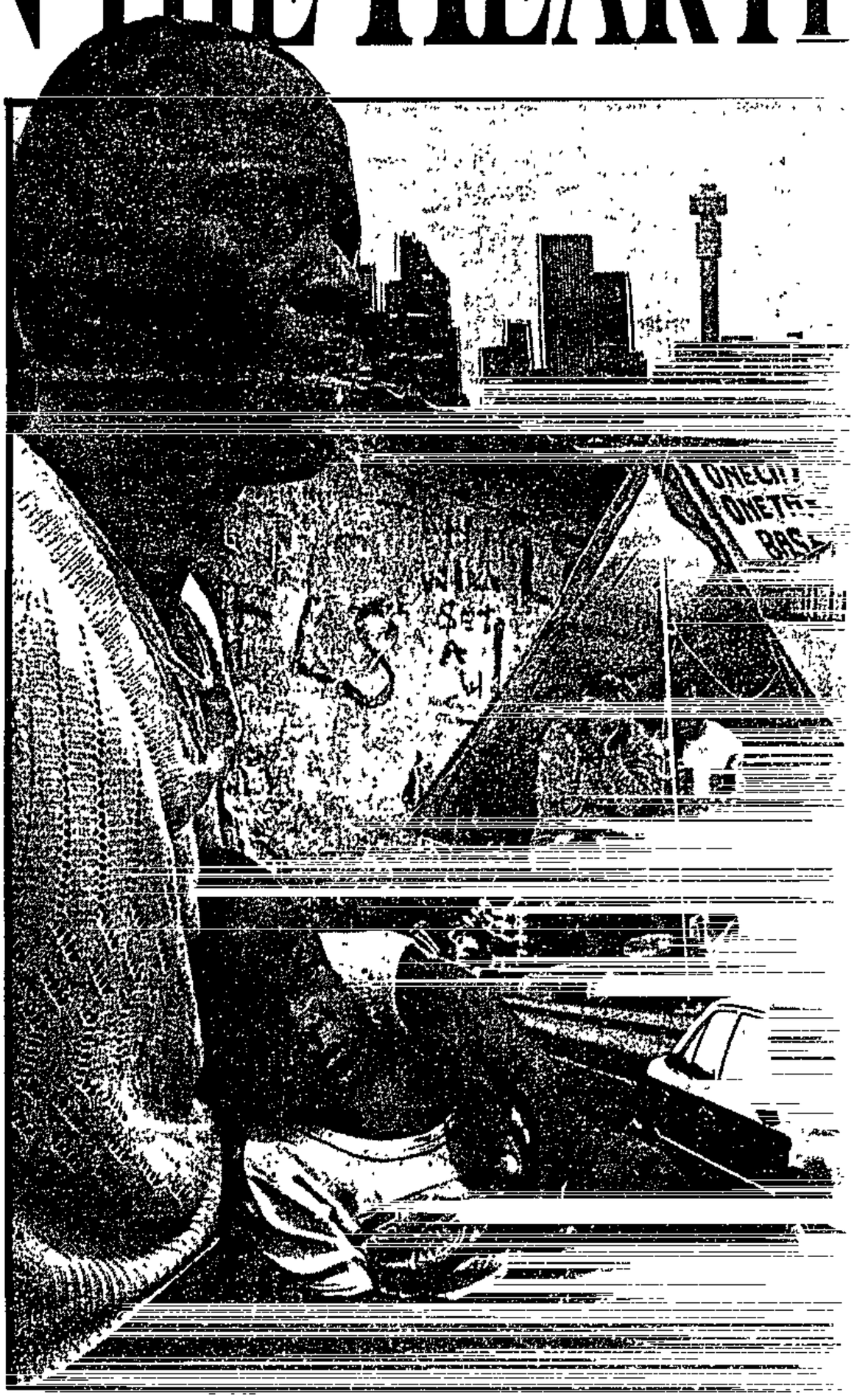
"I believe each of the major areas — Johannesburg, Soweto and so on — could have its own council because the size is simply too big for a single council.

"The metropolitan council could then ensure there is an adequate mechanism for the redistribution of wealth and could have its own financial base which would act as a redistributive mechanism This is important because residents of areas like Soweto and Alexandra do much of their spending in Johannesburg.

"The metropolitan council would look to handling broader service functions like transport, health, sewerage, water and electricity while the city and town councils would deal with things like parks, road maintenance and aspects of urban planning," he said.

The shape of such a metropolitan body is one thing, but the content of the politics may be hard to predict.

Soweto politicians, for instance, won't say now that the squatters south of the city are not their responsibility, not while they share their political exclusion. But what about in five years time, as inevitably scarce resources put pressure on them to deliver to their own constituency first? Those kinds of political conflicts may well grow more acute as the burning issues of today recede into the past.



The future of South Africa's cities ... Overcrowding, pollution? Or a share in the collective s...

Surge forward

(127) (84)

Anglo in multi-race housing

S/Times 14/4/91 (Bus/T)

Business Times Reporter

A MULTIRACIAL residential estate has been developed by Anglo American near Sandton's northern boundaries. S/Times

Fairfield comprises 223 erven, 15 of which are reserved for a school, clinic and nursery school. The remaining stands of between 800m² and 1 000m² are zoned for single dwellings. Prices range from R38 500 to R47 000. 14/4/91

To prevent speculation on stands there is a compulsory contract for the construction of a house with a minimum floor area of 120m².

Built by Schachat Cullum and Zotos Construction, and managed by Montagu Homes, 63 sites have been sold. A total of 43 buildings have been completed and 14 are under construction.

Standing firm . . . Yumna Woods with a placard promoting the new South Africa and a letter she wrote to President de Klerk to seek help against her conservative neighbours. Picture: Jacoob Rykliff

Homeowner digs in despite CP threat

Star 24/4/91

(84)

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

Coloured divorcee Yumna Woods discovered that the new South Africa is still a long way off when buying a house in Conservative Party-controlled Roodepoort.

But the tough mother of four is not easily deterred — and she has taken her troubles with her conservative neighbours directly to the State President.

She has not yet had a response from the President, but is determined to get his help even after Minister Stoffel van der Merwe has promised to come and see her at her newly acquired three-bedroom home.

With blind trust, she says: "I think Mr de Klerk will see me. I'll pester him until he does. I don't give up easily."

The Conservatives, headed by MP Jurg Prinsloo, have vowed to get her out of the neighbourhood.

Antagonistic neighbours have dumped their garbage into her garden and locked her gate from the outside with padlocks and chains.

Mr Prinsloo has held a protest meeting in the street, telling protesting neighbours over a loudhailer that the CP would not let them down.

Says Mrs Woods: "I sympathise with them because they feel threatened. All I want is for them to give me a fair chance to see whether I upgrade the area."

This she has already done. Having bought the house before viewing it because previous white tenants would not allow her in, she subsequently discovered that they had removed the bath and toilet. This has been replaced, the house painted and the yard cleaned up.

She handles her problems with healthy humour.

"Mr Prinsloo came to my house to tell me to leave. I told him Uncle de Klerk has given me permission to move in. He was so furious that he left without a word," she chuckled.

Catch-22 of 'white' suburbia

Peace of mind – at a hefty price

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

THE quest for quality life seems to be a mission impossible for blacks who want to buy properties in previously "whites only" suburbs.

Violence and school boycotts are the main reasons many blacks want to move out of the townships in search of a stable society and a quiet life for their families in suburbia.

One of the snags is that black homeowners are finding it difficult to sell their township properties to enable them to put up reasonable deposits for property of their choice in the previously-white areas.

Escalating land prices in "white" suburbs is another stumbling block.

A snap survey this week revealed that there is no tremendous rush by blacks to buy property in previously-white suburbs ahead of the repeal of the Group Areas Act which is expected to be passed by Parliament before July.

But despite the odds weighing heavily against blacks moving to the suburbs of their choice, many have taken the plunge.

It is estimated that a quarter of the houses in three affluent suburbs of Sandton – Kelvin, Buccleuch and Wendywood – are occupied by blacks.

Former Sandton mayor and Anglo American Property Services director Peter Gardiner said black occupancy in these suburbs certainly called for them to participate in the local decision-making process.

Gardiner added that a new residential area in Sandton, called Fairfield, is the first housing estate to have been actively marketed to all races without having been a free-settlement area.

A managing director of one of the biggest estate agents, Scott McRae, said another disturbing factor is that sales of property by whites to blacks has produced very little in the way of prejudice, but there is an element of exploitation creeping into the prices being asked of black buyers.

The scrapping of the Group Areas Act will be extremely positive for the property market, he said, but sellers have to keep a sense of perspective on their asking prices.

"We are definitely coming across an attitude among some white sellers that black buyers are not sophisticated and that an extra premium could therefore be placed on the asking price because they are dealing with naive buyers.

"In fact, black buyers are perfectly well-informed about market trends and price levels in a given area.

"Moreover the calibre of black buyer is definitely high in that many are successful businessmen, professionals and so on. In short, they lack nothing in terms of sophistication and it's a fallacy on the part of sellers to assume they can be misled."

This house in Fairfield, Sandton, is in the first area marketed to all races without being a free-settlement area. But is the Great Trek on?

McRae added that sellers were doing themselves a disservice by over-pricing in that they make their homes increasingly difficult to sell.

He further said such properties tended to "stick" and will ultimately realise less than if they had been correctly priced.

"There are obviously those exceptional homes in prime positions which will get premium prices in the current market. But in the main, over-pricing has to be studiously avoided," McRae warned.

The risk was that buyer resistance would be generated – certainly among black buyers who would at the very least resent being presented with a blatantly over-priced property.

Hundreds of group areas exemptions

Star 1/5/91

By Shirley Woodgate 84

Nearly 1 000 permits for exemption in terms of the Group Areas Act were issued in Johannesburg between December 1990 and April 1991, the council replied to questions from leader of the Opposition Jacques Theron last night.

Of these, 391 were issued in the Hillbrow/Berea/Joubert Park area, 49 in the Bellevue/Yeoville/Bez Valley suburbs and 169 in the Mayfair/Crosby areas.

Other favoured parts of the city were Jeppestown (29), Judith's Paarl and Lombardy (14), Naturena (24), Newlands (11), Pageview (10), Robertsham (19), Rosettenville (14) and Kensington (9).

(c) The companies' costs are currently being reimbursed monthly in accordance with predetermined budgets.

(d) The two companies concerned are—

Toll Highway Development Company (Proprietary) Limited; and Toll Road Concessionaires (Proprietary) Limited.

(2) Falls away.

(3) No.

Group Areas Act: applications for exemptions

373. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing:

(1) Whether, during 1990, his Department received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential areas in Johannesburg; if so, (a) how many such applications had been (i) granted and (ii) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the reasons for (i) granting and (ii) refusing each application;

(2) whether any action was taken against (a) owners and (b) occupants of residential property in Johannesburg in terms of the provisions of the said Act during the above-mentioned period; if so, (i) in respect of the owners or occupants of which properties, (ii) what action was taken, (iii) who initiated the action, (iv) who decided what action should be taken and (v) what was the outcome of the action in each case?

B1005E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

(1) None.

(2) None.

Own Affairs:

Private schools: subsidy

70. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether any private schools in (a) the Transvaal, (b) Natal, (c) the Cape Province and (d) the Orange Free State (i) applied for and (ii) were granted a subsidy for private schools in 1990 in terms of the Private Schools Act (House of Assembly), No 104 of 1986; if so, which schools in each case;

(2) whether any registered private schools did not apply for this subsidy in 1990; if so, which schools?

B839E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) (i) Yes,

Auckland Park Preparatory School
Assumption Convent
Assumption Convent Primary School
Bellavista School
Beth Jacob Girls' High School
Boys' Town School
Brescia House Ursuline Convent
Broadlands School
Capital Tutorial College
Carmel High School
Carmel Primary School
Christian Brothers' College (Boksburg)
Christian Brothers' College (Silverton)
Christian Brothers' College (Springs)
Christian Community College
Convent of Our Lady of Mercy Dominican
Convent of the Holy Family
Crossroads School
Damelin College High School
De la Salle Holy Cross College
Deutsche Schule (Auckland Park)
Deutsche Schule (Silverton)
Dominican Convent School Belgravia
Eden Christian School (Warmbaths)
Eden College
Ermelo Christian School
Flamboyant School
Gereformeerde Laerskool "Dirk Postma"
Gereformeerde Laerskool "Johannes Calvyn"
Glen Oaks School
Grace Christian School
Grantley School
Hillel School
Holy Rosary Convent
Iona Convent
Japari School
King David Primary School
King David School (Linksfield)
King David School (Victory Park)
Kingsmead College
Kroondal Deutsche Schule
La Salle College
Lighthouse Christian School
Loreto Convent
Loreto Convent High School
Marist Brothers' College
Maryvale College
Mayfair Convent
McAuley House School
Menora Primary School (Glenhazel)
Michael Mount Waldorf School
Modern Methods Business College
Our Lady of Mercy School
Paterson Park School
Presda Laerskool
Pretoria Chinese School
Pretoria Preparatory School
Pridwin Preparatory School
Redhill School
Rodean School (SA)
Sacred Heart College
Saheti School
Sancta Maria Junior School
Sedaven High School
Sedaven Primary School
Selly Park Convent
Sha-Arei Torah Primary School
Shanon Christian School
St Alban's College
St Andrew's School
St Benedict's College
St Catherine's Convent
St Catherine's Dominican Convent
St Columbus' Primary School
St Conrad's College
St David's Marist Brothers' College
St Dominic's School
St Dunstan's Memorial Diocesan School
St John Bosco College
St John's College
St John's Preparatory School
St Katherine's Preparatory School
St Martin's School
St Mary's Diocesan Convent
St Mary's School for Girls
St Paulus Laerskool
St Peter's Preparatory School
St Peter's School
St Stithian's College
St Teresa's Convent
St Thomas Aquinas School
Studywell Tutorial College
St Ursula's Convent High School
St Ursula's Convent Primary School
The King's School Fontainebleau
The Ridge Preparatory School
The Torah Academy
Uplands Preparatory School
Waterkloof House Preparatory School
Windsor House Academy School
Woodmead School
Yeshiva College of SA
Yeshivath Torath Emeth College

(ii) as for (1) (a) (i) except

Eden Christian School (Warmbaths)
Ermelo Christian School
Lighthouse Christian School

(b) (i) yes,

Carmel Junior Primary (Durban North)
Carmel Primary
Carmel College
Clifton Preparatory (Durban)
Clifton Preparatory (Nottingham Road)
Cordwalles Preparatory
Cowan House Primary
Deutsche Schule Durban
Drakensberg Boys' Choir
Durban Girls' College

Cas drops out of Actstop over wrangles

Star 25/5/91.

CONNIE MOLUSI

ACTSTOP publicity secretary Cas Coovadia has confirmed his resignation from the central Johannesburg civic organisation, which now has internal wrangles to solve.

Mr Coovadia dismissed reports he was leading a breakaway group that would form a civic body as a rival to Actstop, formed to advise mainly black tenants of their rights, and to act for them against landlords who took advantage of tenants under the Group Areas Act.

Mr Coovadia said he had resigned his position a week after re-election. He confirmed that he was one of the 36 representatives who boycotted the organisation's annual meeting two weeks ago because of objections to the executive committee's running of the organisation.

RESIGNED: Actstop's Cas Coovadia.

Yesterday Mr Coovadia claimed the Actstop AGM was unconstitutional and added that a process had been started to resolve the problems.

Actstop general secretary Mr Pressage Nkosi confirmed that there were problems in the organisation, but said that these were internal matters.

Responding in his personal capacity, Mr Nkosi said Mr Coovadia's resignation had not come as a surprise and had been expected for some time. He said Actstop's executive would consider the resignation at a meeting today.

Mr Nkosi said there was disagreement within Actstop on the Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber. Some members insisted that the organisation join the chamber, while others called for more consultation within the membership.

"A democratic organisation should consult its constituency before taking major decisions, and therefore Actstop has remained an observer on the chamber," Mr Nkosi said. "Actstop has refused to join the chamber because there has been no consultation or discussions of the issue in Actstop forums."

Mr Coovadia said he was prepared to rejoin the organisation if the problems were resolved and the majority of the constituency demanded him back.

Mr Coovadia has also resigned his post as assistant general secretary of the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal over a disagreement on the metropolitan chamber.

The chamber is constituted by the Transvaal Provincial Administration, city councils in the Witwatersrand and civic associations, and has as its main objective the formation of non-racial local authority administrations. — Sapa.

respect of the alienation. One does not need that link road for that commercial and industrial development.

The MINISTER OF HOUSING: Mr Chairman, that road is a necessity. I want to compliment everybody, including the City Engineer's department, who assisted us in getting that road off the mark. Other people struggled to do so for 10 years. A road will serve some people and not serve others. Those whom it does not serve must take it for granted that the road is being located in the right place. It is being located in the right place and I want hon members to go and have a look at it. The hon member for Cavendish, the hon member for Mariannhill and other hon members from that area could guide them and show it to them.

We have subsidised housing in Lotus Gardens. We are subsidising land development in Copesville. The people of Shallcross were put there by the Department of Community Development.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: But who has a finger in that commercial development?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon the Minister may proceed.

The MINISTER: Not me! The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition must not judge everybody by his own standards. [Interjections.]

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I am not going to permit a slanging match across the floor. [Interjections.] Order! The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition must contain himself. [Interjections.]

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: I crave your indulgence, Mr Chairman. Aspersions have been cast on me.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition must find some other opportunity to respond to that. The hon the Minister may proceed.

The MINISTER: I am trying to explain to the best of my ability what has been done. The road is a necessity. The Durban City Council is assisting in order to arrive at the cost. Our consultants will work out the cost and apportion the costs between the Durban City Council and the Development and Services Board.

Mr M RAJAB: They agreed.

The MINISTER: They are waiting for those figures.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: No, they refused.

The MINISTER: The Development and Services Board has agreed. I do not know why the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition is so negative. Why is he negative? Is it to benefit . . . [Interjections.]

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Because you've got a vested interest!

The MINISTER: I do not! He failed and his failure is now evident.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: This is a scandal!

The MINISTER: What can be done? I will take the hon the leader to Shallcross and show him what can be done. As far as I am concerned, I take full responsibility for that road.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I regret that the time permitted for this interpellation has expired.

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

(84)

Certain person: allocation of business site

*1. Mr D K PADIACHEY asked the Minister of Housing:

Whether a business site in Lenasia South Extension 1 was allocated to a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if not, why not; if so, what (a) are the relevant details and (b) is the name of this person?

D182E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

No.

The possible allocation is still under consideration.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(84)

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, would he inform the House as to whether a standard procedure is applied in respect of identifying resettlement cases and allocating business sites in respect of resettlement cases?

The MINISTER OF HOUSING: Mr Chairman, I do not know whether the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition is referring to the cases in the Transvaal for which we are trying to make land available from an industrial estate that has been established. No sooner were some applications under consideration, than we learnt there were many people who were interested in acquiring land and who had lodged applications with our Department. As a result of that the Department has put out an advert calling for tenders from people so that they could be adjudicated, because the number of sites is not sufficient to satisfy all the applications that have been made. This particular one has been sent to the Housing Development Board for consideration.,

Mr D K PADIACHEY: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, would he tell us whether land will be set aside for the backyard traders in the Lenasia area?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the backyard traders are not really considered to be traders. A man who is doing panelbeating in his backyard is an informal businessman, but he is not a trader in the sense that he is selling goods over the counter. I get the impression that there is a large number of these people looking for land on which they can settle themselves and do business, and we are now carrying out an investigation to see whether we will be able to set out a larger number of stands, because rather than allowing people to squat and create problems for us, we should make stands available to these people. If we have the required number, the manner in which we can distribute them will be more acceptable to our hon friend from Central Rand.

Mr D K PADIACHEY: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will he also acknowledge that the tender system is not in the interests of the small businessman?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, it is not a matter of what I think. That is the manner in which the State applies the rules, and one has to abide by that. However, as I have said, I am sympathetic to the representations that have been made by the hon member for Central Rand.

Mrs R EBRAHIM: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him how he intends handling the application of T N Day Care Centre for a crèche site in Lenasia?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOUSING: Mr Chairman, we are in touch with T N Day Care Centre, negotiations are taking place and we are expecting an amicable settlement in respect of this whole issue.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

N2 North/Quary/Inanda Road intersection: traffic problems

15. Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Transport:

(1) Whether traffic problems are being experienced at the intersection formed by the N2 North, Quarry Road and Inanda Road in Durban; if so,

(2) whether it is the intention to take steps to alleviate these problems; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D163E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(a) The possibility to provide left and right turn lanes, the widening of the ramps and the changing of traffic

Star 7/6/91

Govt urged to restore Pageview

(84)

The Save Pageview Association (SPA), which has fought — and won — a protracted battle to stay Group Areas Act removals for the Johannesburg suburb's dwindling number of Indians, is gearing up for another tussle

Now that the Act has been scrapped, the SPA wants the Government to restore the once vibrant suburb — legendary for its cosmopolitan flavour and once-thriving 14th Street shopping area.

SPA secretary Ebrahim Kharsany yesterday called on the Government to finance the rebuilding of schools, community halls, theatres, places of worship, parks and recreation facilities in the suburb.

And he urged the Government to "right the injustices of the past" by restoring properties to their former owners.

He said the State should help former residents by selling the land to them at subsidised prices and providing long-term, interest-free loans for buildings purposes. — Staff Reporters.

White move into Soweto

(154) (335) (84) CT 17/6/91

SOWETO — When Alan broke apartheid's law by going to live in Soweto, he was such a rarity some blacks could not believe the township had a white resident.

Alan (33) a former miner, said he went to Soweto eight months ago because he could not find a job in Johannesburg.

He likes his new life working for garage boss Za Kubheka in Meadowlands, one of the roughest areas of the township, but crime is a problem.

Alan said: "I would rather live in (white) Johannesburg. The living conditions are better. You've got security there.

"But what can you do? Half a loaf is better than nothing. Unemployment plays a definite role (in being here)."

Alan underlined the sensitivity of his decision to cross the racial divide in South Africa by asking that his family name should not be published. He wanted to avoid reprisals against his parents by white rightists.

He thinks more unemployed whites would go against 300 years of white supremacy and settle in townships to work for blacks if only they could conquer their racial fears.

He was made to feel welcome in Soweto. "It's basically about respect. Blacks have a very high respect for the young and old. If you respect them and treat them like humans, there's no problem," he said.

His boss Kubheka said: "He's a good worker. We like him."

Harry Mashabela, South African Institute of Race Relations black researcher, said: "When people heard about him living there they could not believe it. It had to be a trick."

Black journalist Zingisa Mkhuma wrote: "He attracts stares and curious glances and most Soweto residents would give anything to have a conversation with him."

The welcome for whites in Soweto contrasts sharply with a grudging attitude to blacks who move into Johannesburg, where white landlords often demand that blacks pay twice the rent asked of whites.

Unemployment and a shrinking mining industry has forced many whites to accept menial work usually done by blacks.

Dozens of poor whites in Johannesburg sleep in boxes and shacks while hunting for jobs as car washers and maids but few enter townships. Alan said apart from white priests he knew of only a handful of whites in Soweto.

Alan's presence will be illegal only until June 30, when the Group Areas Act and 40 years of residential apartheid end as part of political reforms.

Alan, an unkempt, lanky figure, says he has become fascinated by black tribal dancing and herbal healing.

He drinks at shebeens and says he doesn't care whether his future wife is white or black.

Alan speaks a township dialect of mixed Zulu, Sotho, English and Afrikaans learnt in years working with blacks in the mines and as a cook.

He has taken the African name Juluka Khumalo.

Alan earns R140 a week and lives in a bleak room in a building firm's ramshackle offices rented for R60 a month.

Over in Dobsonville section white Afrikaner builder Doep du Plessis has also become one of Soweto's whites.

A stocky figure in boots and short, Du Plessis has been working for contractor Jacob Tsatsimpe for more than a year because, like Alan, he could not find work elsewhere.

Du Plessis brought his wife and two children to live in the township.

Tsatsimpe said his family has taken Du Plessis to their hearts.

Thieves stole Du Plessis's car at gunpoint but left him unharmed. Tsatsimpe told him they were "just baptising you".

Du Plessis said: "I've got a lot of friends here, a lot of honest friends." — Sapa-Reuter

"It has been shown from UK studies that productivity rises as much as 30% to 40% when staff are relo- ... but also for those who drive past or live nearby."

The onus to improve the environment seems to rest with the private sector, ... to have the landscaper in at the start of the development.

While this doesn't cost any more, it often saves vast amounts, as the envi- ... The completed phases are fully tenanted, which shows business is aware these developments offer a profitable alternative, he says.

Alrode South points the way

B/Day 18/6/91. (84)

ALRODE South has emerged as a microcosm of the new South Africa, with a mix of black and white industrialists, says Investron MD Allan Goldring.

The township was one of the first white industrial areas to obtain exception for black ownership under the Group Areas Act and, as a mixed society laboratory, is further down the road than most other industrial townships, he says.

Goldring took the initiative in obtaining government approval for black businesses to move into Alrode South, and he says the experiment is a success.

"Black entrepreneurs in black townships are faced with many problems, the size of premises being just one of them, with many having to set up in their backyards," Goldring says.

The reluctance of white businesses to deliver raw materials into a township or to visit a place of business in a black area is another problem.

Investron specialist black industrial land salesman Charles Ntuli says: "I worked for an oil company for nearly eight years and they had a policy of encouraging business with blacks.

"In keeping with that, I generated business for a township stationery supplier, but when I went on leave none of the white employees would venture into the township and the venture failed."

However, at Alrode South, major benefits accrue to black businessmen, such as reduced finance and insurance rates, disruption-free environment, good transport links, proximity to markets and access to new ideas in technology and marketing.

"Unrest has hit black businesses in the townships and there is a natural eagerness to vacate these areas.

"The publicity surrounding the opening of Alrode South produced an immediate response from black entrepreneurs, ranging from panel beaters to distributors, small tool repairers and investors wishing to erect buildings to lease," Goldring says.

There are many black businessmen in the area, with investment amounting to about R2,5m.

Investron runs seminars aimed at introducing blacks to factory ownership and land-related issues. These are well attended.

"Black businessmen are often knowledgeable in their own fields, but as industrial land has not been available to them on a freehold basis in the past, it is necessary to upgrade their know-how," Goldring says.

Ntuli says black entrepreneurs like the idea of ownership. They understand the benefits of the appreciating market value of premises.

The white industrialists in the area have no objections to black entrepreneurs moving in, with many seeing this as an opportunity to do business, such as sub-contracting.

"Business offers common ground and fewer opportunities for cultural conflict than could arise in a residential area, for example.

"Entrepreneurs share common goals, regardless of race," Ntuli says.

SOWETAN Building the Nation
Focus on PROPERTY

Moving in new South Africa -

(84)

Sowetan 20/6/91

Special report by Reah Booysen, managing director of Rable Property Developers's Transvaal region.

Townships: many will stay due to socio-economic factors.

A RUDE awakening awaits prospective homebuyers who think that, after the demise of the Group Areas Act, they can move to any of the historically white suburbs.

The reason is, in the main, one of pure economics compounded by bureaucratic red tape.

Johannesburg gives a good example of the situation which exists around the country

Let us look at a homeowner in one of the black areas. He may have bought a stand for say R30 000 or he may be contemplating investing at that price Let us assume that he is a buyer of property at one of the newer developments around Soweto.

That stand only comes into existence when the township or suburb is proclaimed and here we come up against the first discrepancy which will count against him

Proclaimed

Black townships are usually able to be proclaimed much faster than those in white areas Furthermore, the authorities concerned have specifications which must be met in terms of type of house construction, infrastructure and services which may be lower than those in white areas

This is historically the case and the existence of these down-graded specifications bears testimony to earlier efforts to keep costs as low as possible

In white areas the period taken for proclamation can be more than 18 months - thus a year and a half has to pass by between purchase of the land by a developer and the start of home construction

This period is much less in black areas.

Costs, however, remain the major factor On the outskirts of Soweto land may be bought for approximately R30 000 a hectare by a developer In Sandton this figure is closer to R1 million.

In Soweto, influenced by the differing specifications referred to earlier, a stand of 300sq m, without a house on it, in a prime area like Diepkloof Extension sells for R50 000

In Johannesburg's northern suburbs this figure will be R120 000 for the stand.

A further factor is stand size, which varies from suburb to suburb. That house in Diepkloof is situated on a stand of 300sq m in size. You won't find stands smaller than about 500 square metres in the northern suburbs with the equivalent living area erected on them

And so the person who wishes to move from Soweto to Sandton has the dice loaded against him - the size of his Diepkloof house will, in effect, drop by approximately half should he move at the same house price and this before he has taken into account the double-edged sword of increased stand size at increased costs a square metre.

A further problem is infrastructure. The proximity and types of schools, churches, shops, public transport and a host of other social necessities are a major factor influencing the decision on where to live.

This is because home buyers seek convenience and are also having to be far more aware in today's climate of the cost of transport. In white areas, too, public transport is not as efficient or convenient as that to which black commuters are used

The outlook therefore is perhaps a little gloomy - at first view. However, it is a fact that we are about to witness the beginnings of a significant shift by many groups from traditional areas to others

Economic

More correctly, we are going to see suburbs changing their character as economic and demographic forces begin to dictate the address of individuals. Formerly this was legislated to a large degree

What will occur is a shift of people, starting with those blacks in the middle-income groups, from areas formerly designated black to those previously considered lower-income white.

Certainly some of the more affluent residents of Soweto and other townships will make the transition to affluent suburbs in white areas.

Their personal economic situation will allow for this with little trouble. But they are in the minority. For the members of the upper middle-class who wish to move across the old boundaries, this is going to take time, given that it will not be their intention to lower their existing living standards.

Put bluntly, the family which has over the years spent time, effort and money to buying, say, a three-bedroomed home is not easily going to trade for a two-bedroomed alternative.

Right now there is far better value for money on offer in the Dobsonville North Gardens and Spruitview Gardens residential areas than in most white areas catering for equivalent incomes

We are talking here about moves from black areas to white suburbs I believe that the beginnings of this process will take about two years to materialise.

As far as reciprocal traffic is concerned - I don't see many, if any, whites moving to Soweto or Alexandra for many years. This is even though some of the up-market developments, such as Dobsonville North Gardens and Spruitview, offer homes and properties of highly desirable standards.

This, in the main, is because the social requirements of schooling, shopping, worship and so on will just not be met for many years to come.

I see white families, certainly in the long term, remaining in suburbs which will retain their economic and social characteristics. Blacks will move into those same areas as and when their situations permit.

This is an important issue, for it gives the lie to frequent expressed fears of white suburbanites who fear that their property values will drop as soon as a black family moves in next door! I cannot see this.

Any white suburb into which blacks, or anyone else, move will retain its stand values. In fact in certain areas, which are not difficult to identify, the reverse will be the case

Influence

Values will rise significantly as blacks move in The affordability levels will continue to increase over the years - although at a differing rate in different suburbs, influenced by the perceived desirability of the various neighbourhoods.

Normal economic influences will therefore prevail. While these will probably include personal prejudice for some time to come - if not for ever - this is, internationally, a fact of life and not peculiar to South Africa where we have experienced it for many years.

What will happen is that the total amount of people looking to buy in one suburb - people whose identity is fixed by financial means now, and not by race - is going to

* To Page 25

SOWETAN Building the Nation
PROPERTY Focus on

not all that black and white ...

* From page 24

(84) Sowetan 20/6/91.

increase massively.

Increased demand must surely, as it has always, lead to increased prices. I cannot see any easing of this.

Suburban residents of all races will now together be working towards improving their lot in life; their economic and social situations, with a view to satisfying normal human aspirations.

These will include, as always, moving to "better" homes and suburbs as identified goals in life are achieved

To revert to the Soweto example again - as people improve their quality of life, some will continue to want to move from say, Emndeni to a suburb like Dobsonville North Gardens.

From there, some years later, a further move could well see them go to a formerly white suburb in Johannesburg.

After the cost factor, therefore, the prime factors influencing individual choice of address are going to be normal demographic considerations and not legislative constraints.

People are going to seek to live in areas which provide convenience in respect of commuting needs; in those which make sense of their children's educational requirements.

Those who wish to live adjacent to public open space will seek to achieve the necessary personal economic goals and criteria for achievement of their aspirations. The various economic rungs on the ladder will be climbed on the way.

Progression through suburbs and living standards will mirror professional promotions and the attainment of personal potential.

In many cases this progression will see blacks investigating what is, for some reason or other, a new situation. I refer to flat life and sectional title developments - traditionally not areas in which blacks have participated up until now.

For many families flats represent one of those rungs on their ladders - for others flat living provides a chosen alternative to property ownership. Sectional title dwellers too have their reasons for choosing their way of life.

Security and preference for a degree of communal life are not the least of these. And access to and convenience of transport, as mentioned earlier, are massive considerations.

The fact is that blacks have not chosen - or perhaps it has never really been available to them - to opt for this type of lifestyle

Flats

This must obviously change - certainly where flats are concerned and I see a significant increase in demand for such accommodation in the immediate and short terms. It will take far longer, I believe, for blacks to become significant investors in sectional title developments.

Again, the major reason for this will be economics. I think this, coupled with the difficulties which will be encountered by the challenges of corporate management and levy collection, will be a barrier for some time to come.

The changes in living standards and shifting of groups to residential areas previously out of bounds to them are going to represent two only of extensive new characteristics of the new South Africa which is being so extensively discussed and moulded

Many will be extremely difficult to experience and these provide no exception. Ultimate achievement will be marked by tough times but attained through hard work and team effort.

The rewards will be immense - how else can one describe the rebuilding of a nation which must occur if there is to be the growth on which ultimate success is so dependent.

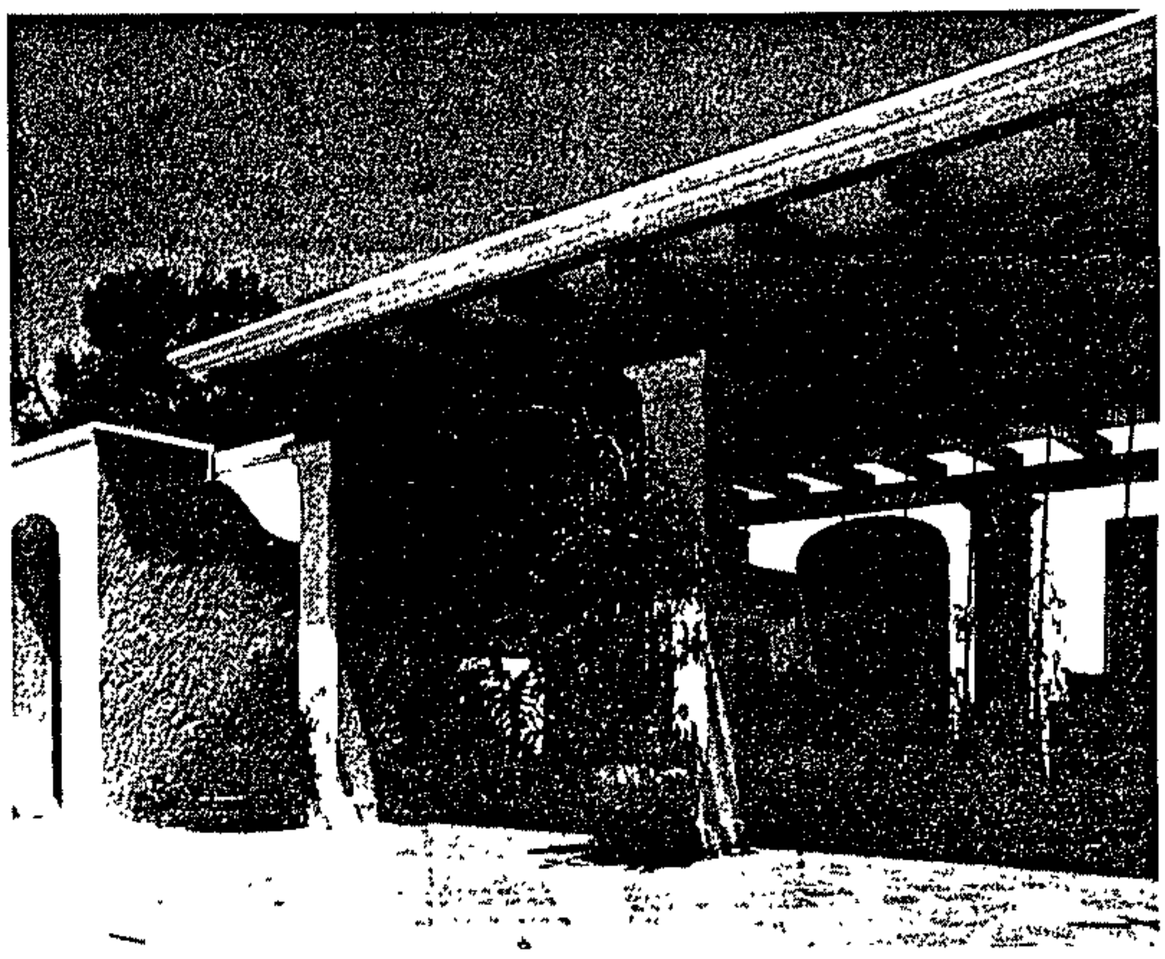
The attainment of personal potential, home ownership and the improvement of quality of life of the individual will for ever remain the hallmarks of human aspiration.

And so property will remain a sound investment and property ownership a highly desirable state of affairs.

My advice has therefore to be to continue to strive for exactly that. Buy the best you can afford while identifying the appropriate levels with extreme care and responsibility. Use the available professional advice to the full extent and explore all avenues of assistance.

The successful building of a nation is totally dependent on the development of the individuals who make up its population.

Through personal self-development, therefore, comes national pride and prosperity The demise of artificial barriers to the former make for significant opportunities to explore the benefits of the latter.



White suburbia: how many blacks will move there?

We will return, vows Pageview battler who beat the bureaucrats

Star 26/6/91 (84)

This week a hard-fighting Pageview Indian banker and his family, who resisted the Group Areas Act for 11 years, will move to a new home, reports SHIRLEY WOODGATE.

SOME time on Sunday, Ebrahim and Tahera Kharsany will quietly move out of their derelict Pageview flat and voluntarily relocate with their six children to a temporary home in nearby Mayfair.

The emphasis is on "voluntary". Their move will signal the final scrapping of the Group Areas Act.

It will also mark the end of Mr Kharsany's Save Pageview Association's (SPA) fight to block Government attempts to forcibly remove an estimated 3,5 million people of colour from areas they had inhabited since before the turn of the century.

"We are taking a break," said the quiet banker who defied the full might of apartheid legislation for 11 years, eventually scoring what must go down in history as the only significant victory over the Act.

After its promulgation in 1952, virtually every other Indian, coloured or black group earmarked for "relocation" succumbed to the bulldozers.

Tears, anger, frustration and physical retaliation failed to prevent entire communities from being uprooted, regardless of the massive costs.

The SPA went to court, and every legal method available to their lawyers was used to outwit, undermine and unsettle the bureaucrats.

Time after time, bungling officials were left red-faced and fumbling.

And each minor victory won breathing space until the Act was finally struck off the statute books this month.

"The Government started by closing down schools, hoping the parents would capitulate.

"They took the heart out of the area by forcing the Delarey and 14th Street traders out to the Oriental Plaza.

"They ripped up the streets, threatened to cut off services, unsuccessfully tried to demolish the two mosques, then smashed houses as they were vacated.

"By the end of 1977 little was left of the once-vibrant Pageview community," Mr Kharsany said.

With most of the job completed, on December 8 1980 an interdict ordering the last remaining 120 families to get out by month-end was served.

The SPA won precious time by stressing that a full month's notice was needed.

By March 1982 the SPA had obtained a court interdict against the department, marking the real start of the war.

Every legal loophole was exploited against officials trying to implement the law against the last 67 diehards.

The Government played a trump card, offering the Indians alternative accommodation in Octavia Hill "or else", then sulked when the offer was refused.

The SPA went right up to the President's office, only to be sidelined to an unyielding Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer.

With the last of the approximately R250 000 worth of court cases and appeals behind them, and time running out, the Free Settlement Act became the straw which the SPA desperately latched on to.

Finally they hit the home stretch. This month the new South Africa saved them from the bell.

Standing firm . . . Ebrahim and Tahera Kharsany with their youngest child, Fatima (3), outside the partly boarded up block of flats in Pageview where they staged their 11-year stand against the Group Areas Act. Picture: Ken Oosterbroek

But it has been a long, lone battle which has left its mark on the Kharsany family.

Successful relocations were followed by an influx of white residents in new matchbox houses in Pageview.

The norm for the Kharsanys became bricks smashing through the front window of their flat at midnight, pigs' heads and graffiti, taunts of "coolie", and cars speeding headlong at their children when they walked in the streets.

By then all the other available accommodation in the flat building had been boarded up.

Mr Kharsany, a University of the Witwatersrand BA, BCom, MBA graduate, and his wife, who was reared in a magnificent eastern Transvaal home, got used to rusted water pipes, leaking ceilings, draughty windows and faulty electricity in their derelict home.

"It was eerie at night," she said, "but we grew used to the conditions.

"No, we never really wavered. For the past 11 years the children, now aged from three to 13, relied on Ebrahim's calm resolve and the friendship of our Indian neighbours.

"We also had a vigilante group among the 67 families which could help out when we were attacked."

During that time their visitors in the cramped lounge ranged from shadow Labour Party Foreign Minister Donald Anderson to American housing consultant Neal Richman, Canadian ambassador Ronald Maclean, representatives of the German Greens Party, Dutch politicians and various other dignitaries.

All were welcome, but none could relieve the forces bearing down on the Indians to get out and make way for whites.

In the end they did it themselves.

"We will return to Pageview when the land is restored to its former inhabitants," said Mr Kharsany.

"But sadly we will never get back the real old feeling. That is gone. What remains now is the spirit of a fight well won.

"What was it all about? You compartmentalise people by legislation, but at the end of the day they will gravitate towards their own kind." □

Actstop: a change in policy

By Shirley Woodgate Star 26/6/91

Actstop is undergoing a major policy change to move into line with the recent scrapping of apartheid laws.

Focussed since 1976 on evictions under the Group Areas Act in the inner city residential areas of Johannesburg, the logical new direction was "a shift from purely protest politics to the politics of development", said spokesman Mohammed Dangor.

"There is a need for flat dwellers to set up building co-operatives where people living in specific blocks will combine to buy the property after forming a non-profit Section 21 company.

"Former tenants become shareholders in the company, selling their holdings back to the co-operative when they leave the property."

Mr Dangor said approaches for financial backing for the scheme would be sought by way of guarantees from either the multi-billion rand Industrial Development Trust (IDT) or foreign sponsors.

Actstop called on the Johannesburg City Council to reduce rates for inner city buildings providing accommodation. It warned that unless this was granted, many of the residential blocks would be converted by landlords into more profitable commercial space.

Unless authorities viewed the housing situation in the inner city areas with more compassion, Greater Hillbrow would inevitably deteriorate into a second Harlem or Bronx as landlords would be reluctant to upgrade their properties, Mr Dangor said.

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Huddleston returns to his 'Sophiatown'

(84)

JOHANNESBURG. — Archbishop Trevor Huddleston yesterday returned to his old parish at Triomf and said the suburb should be renamed Sophiatown to honour the thousands of black people forcefully removed from the area 36 years ago.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) president, on his first visit to South Africa since he was recalled to Britain in 1956, reminisced about old Sophiatown with journalists not yet been born when the township was bulldozed in 1955 and its black residents were forcefully removed.

He said he found the changes "disconcerting".

Only his old church — then known as the Church of Christ the King and since renamed the Pinkster Protestant Kerk — was recognisable.

Describing SA's first forced removal and the fruitless fight to stop the action, Archbishop Huddleston said Sophiatown's thousands were simply bundled into large trucks and driven away while their homes were bulldozed behind them. — Sapa CT 28/6/91

Huddleston's nostalgic trip to Sophiatown

ARG 29/6/91 (84)

KAIZER NYATSUMBA

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Archbishop Trevor Huddleston took a drive down memory lane this week when he visited Triomf, where he defiantly posed for South African and international photographers more than three decades ago as bulldozers moved in to demolish Sophiatown.

For Father Huddleston, who arrived in South Africa last Sunday to open the ANC's national congress in Durban next week, Sophiatown was not only his parish. It was also his home, and he counted among his neighbours prominent ANC leaders such as the late Dr A B Xuma, until black people were kicked out when Sophiatown became the white suburb of Triomf.

Father Huddleston, 78, heads the British Anti-Apartheid Movement. He spoke nostalgically of his home at 74 Meyer Street — now an overgrown, vacant plot.

Standing outside the Pinkster Protestante Kerk, once the Church of Christ the King, Father Huddleston spoke with emotion about the place, its people and those who declared the area a black spot and moved its inhabitants to Soweto.

Sophiatown, he said, was "culturally immensely alive", with numerous talented artists, writers and musicians. He lamented the loss of "vitality".

Speaking non-stop and appearing not to be bothered by a cold wind on a typical Johannesburg winter morning, Father Huddleston reminisced about institutions his church built in the area, pointing out where they once stood.

"Over there, where that house now stands, we built a large primary school that accommodated about 2 000 pupils."

Looking at the church, the Archbishop told how his sermons were translated into seven languages.

"It's very disconcerting," he said when asked how he felt to be back there after so many years. "The only thing that is still recognisable is the church".

Although the suburb is now called Triomf, the street names remain the same.

One of apartheid's fiercest critics, Father Huddleston spoke with affection about the Sophiatown he loved, and mentioned politics only when responding to questions from the Press.

He was asked if he would like to spend his last years in the area and be buried there.

"As a first step, I would like to have the place called Sophiatown again," Father Huddleston said.

Backlash over group areas

Indians poised to sue for billions

Star 1/7/91 (84)

By Shirley Woodgate

South Africa's Indian community is investigating massive claims against the Government as compensation for alleged multimillion-rand losses incurred through forced removals under the Group Areas Act.

Ebrahim Kharsany, president of the Islamic Business Chamber, said the enforcement of the Act not only led to the destruction of established businesses, but also widespread expropriation of valuable properties.

He said most of the property was in the central business areas of towns and cities, and now occupied by white-owned organisations.

The Indian community aimed to approach the Government with two options: to sell land back to the original Indian owners at cost, and to subsidise the business activities of those who were ruined by forced relocation.

The Star talked to businessmen in the eastern and western Transvaal, and found the pattern repeated all over the province.

In Ermelo, the present all-white CBD was developed in the late 1900s by Indian shopkeepers who had pioneered the town, said Baboo Bagalia. "The Government expropriated all Indian property, offering well below market value.

"Some 28 thriving Indian businesses were forced into a slump as they were relocated 3 km outside the town to Cassim Park Plaza.

Heavy losses

"Today, the Indian businesses have been replaced by thriving white-owned shopping complexes."

Indians poised to sue for billions

Star 1/7/91 (84)

● From Page 1

the acquistion by Sorec (Schlesinger Organisation Real Estate Co) of Indian-owned properties on the site of the present Life Centre bounded by Commissioner, Market, Kort and West streets in Johannesburg.

"During the 1960s, after 90 percent of the Indian traders had sold up, executives of Sorec moved in on the last two traders operating from what was known as Barkly Arcade.

Faced with a flat refusal to sell, Sorec warned the traders they would seek Government intervention under the Group Areas Act.

(Sorec has since been taken over by Anglo American Properties.)

"I have no doubt they were serious. We were in a no-win situation. If we insisted on more money, the Group Areas Board would take 50 percent of the difference between its valuation and the selling price.

"We handed over, and relocated our businesses elsewhere. Life Centre went up and we have been forced to watch over the last 20 years how values in the area have soared more than tenfold. The Indian is generally a pacifist but we vowed we would see justice done one day."

Star 2/7/91

Muslim group seeks to sue Govt over rental loss

84

Pretoria Bureau

The Pretoria Muslim Congregation (PMC) is considering taking legal action against the Government for loss of potential rental from a white-owned shopping complex developed on Muslim-owned land.

"We had to lease out our land in 1977 for it to be developed — as under the Group Areas Act, we could not develop it ourselves. Had we been able to do so, we could have procured rentals," said Anver Carrim, a PMC member.

Since then, the Mosque Plaza shopping complex had been built next to the original mosque on the corner of Vermeulen and Queen streets — and the building's leaseholders were collecting R2 million a year in rentals.

Mr Carrim said his community now wished to purchase the lease, and could make in excess of R2 million in rentals because the current leaseholders had entered "bad business agreements".

"The company leasing the building took advantage of our situation. Without consulting us as the owners, it entered into a long-term agreement which entails paying an enormous amount for the use of a ramp on adjoining property.

"Now there is a bid by another large company to buy the lease. We insist that we must be given the first option to buy it, as we are the landowners," Mr Carrim said.

Estate agents will defy arson threat

By Al-Ameen Kafaar Star 18/7/91

Standerton estate agents say they will defy a threat to burn down their homes and offices if they sell any houses to blacks.

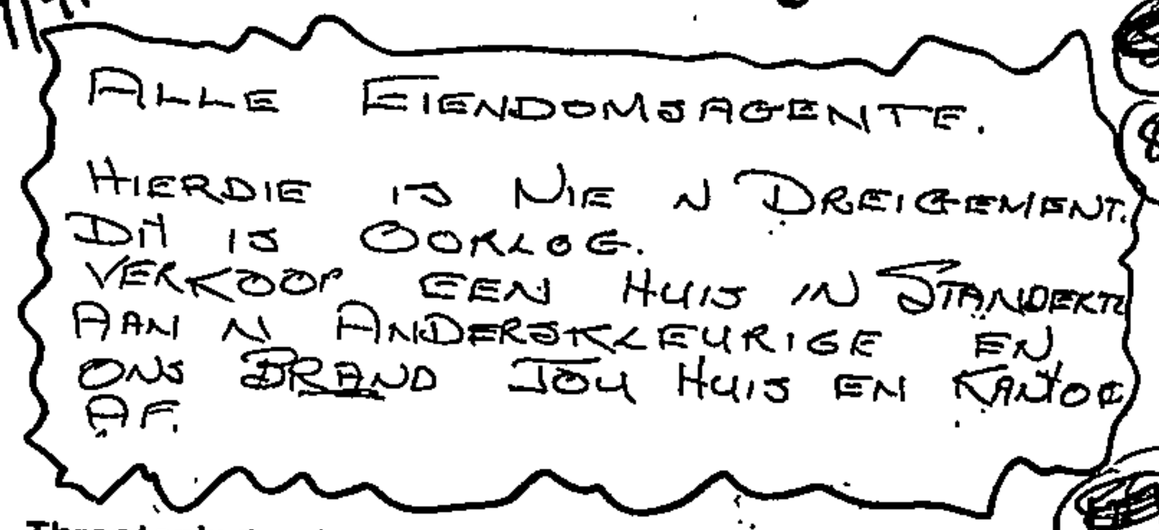
Four of the five agents in the town received a letter, handwritten in Afrikaans, on Monday warning them not to sell any houses in "white" residential areas to blacks.

An agent at the fifth, Heino Christo Agency, said the firm had not received the letter. He was unable to explain why they had been left out.

An eastern Transvaal police spokesman, Major Themba Mhlangu, said yesterday that Standerton police were investigating the matter.

The Star obtained a copy of the letter from Aida Holdings Ltd, which holds a franchise in Standerton.

The letter reads: "This is not a warning. It is war. Sell one house in Standerton to blacks (*anderskleuriges*) and we will burn down your houses and offices".


ALLE EIENDOMSAGENTE.

HIERDIE IS NIE N DREIGEMENT.
DIT IS OORLOG.
VERKOOP EEN HUIS IN STANDERTON
AAN N ANDERSKLEURIGE EN
ONS BRAND JOU HUIS EN KANTOOR
AF.

Threatening note . . . sent to a Standerton estate agent.

Aida Holdings managing director Aida Geffen yesterday strongly condemned the letter.

Mrs Geffen said her franchise holders had sold quite a number of homes to blacks in the Transvaal and Free State.

She said some of the houses belonged to very conservative people who requested that the sales not be made public until they had left town.

One man at Van Biljon agency said: "The letter was very childish and we don't take it seriously."

The other agents — who requested not to be identified — said the letter would not discourage them from selling houses to blacks.

They said a number of blacks had inquired about buying homes in "white" areas.

Eskel Jawitz, chairman of the Estates Agents Board , said the board would advise all estate agents to ignore similar threats.

"The board will take a very serious view if consumers bring complaints to us of estate agents refusing to deal with them because of threats like this," he said.

The Group Areas Act is still alive and well

Two Weekly Mail reporters, one black, the other white, went flat hunting and discovered that the Group Areas Act is alive and kicking in the minds of some of the city's leading estate agents and flat owners.

By SIZIWE MAZWAYI and GAVIN EVANS

W/Mail 19/7 - 25/7/91

THE tactics differed but the message was the same wherever we went: if you're white you're welcome, if you're black, sorry, we've got nothing for you. (84)

This was the only conclusion we could come to after contacting some of the leading estate agents and property owners in a section of the flatlands of Johannesburg which includes the suburbs of Berea, Yeoville, Bellevue and Observatory.

What soon became evident was that the repeal of the Group Areas Act has made little difference to the prospects for black people leasing accommodation. In most buildings the only way in is to find a white nominee lessee, and then move in quietly.

One of Johannesburg's largest letting agencies is Zulbergs. Late last year we asked the owner, Hymie Zulberg, why they adopted a strict whites-only policy for their flats.

"We keep to the Group Areas Act," he said. "We don't victimise people, but ... I'm a law-abiding citizen. If they bring in certain laws I'll do my best to keep them."

We inquired whether his policy would change when the Act was repealed, and he suggested we phone him back then. When Evans phoned last week, the receptionist told him several flats were available for occupation in the area.

A few minutes later Mazwayi's inquiry elicited this reponse; "Sorry ma'am, but none of our boardings are multi-racial."

When Mazwayi arrived in Johannesburg from East London in March, she answered a newspaper advertisment for the Berea flat, Concordia, where GH Hill were the agents.

She was told "all the flats have been taken", but the next day the GH Hill advertisement was still there.

A few days later she phoned again and the switchboard operator, Joseph Mbata, said blacks weren't taken there. "Even coloureds are not allowed here. There's a different phone number for flats where blacks are accepted," he said.

Mbata himself, however, lives at Concordia. His accommodation is on the 8th floor. The lift can only take one up to the 7th floor. From there Mbata and his black co-workers climb the outer stairs and enter their dingy rooftop rooms. Mazwayi phoned Concordia again this week and was told: "We have nothing available."

But when Evans phoned five minutes later, the first questions he was asked by the caretaker, a Mrs van Rensburg, was: "Are you European and is the flat for yourself?"

He replied yes to both and then asked for a flat from August 1.

"No problem," said the caretaker. "I'll make sure there's one available."

Two months ago Mazwayi phoned the Rosebank agency Finders-Seekers in search of somewhere to stay.

Their response to her "black" voice was one which soon became familiar: "I am sorry we have nothing there at the moment, try again next week."

Earlier this week she tried again, and was told: "We have nothing. Try again next week."

But when Evans inquired this week, he was told: "Yes, we have several nice flats available. Why don't you come in and have a look."

We then tried the Rand Executives Apartments in Berea where Evans was offered a fully furnished one bedroom flat but Mazwayi was told: "Sorry there's nothing available."

Later we both contacted the city centre agency I Kuper, where Evans was offered three flats in the Yeoville-Berea area, but Mazwayi was told, "we have nothing available anywhere".

After four months of constant inquiries there were no flats available for Mazwayi in the Yeoville-Berea-Observatory flatlands. In one week Evans had been offered flats by every agency he contacted — several of them comfortable apartments for under R400.

Mazwiye was finally offered a bachelor flat in the down-market area of Joubert Park. "The rent is R660 and R660 deposit and R100 and another R100 and I am only here from seven to nine in the morning. You also have to have good references," the woman from Lee Estates told her. Instead she opted for a nearby tourist hotel where she is still staying.

LOW FLAT RENTALS ARE SET TO TAKE A LEAP

By REG RUMNEY W/Mail 19/7 - 25/7/91

FLAT rentals are low and should see a tremendous leap in two years' time with the next upswing.

This emerged at a property conference organised by Erwin Rode's Real Estate Surveys.

Rent control has been blamed for low rents and hence the dearth of construction of new flat blocks. The argument ran that no one would put up a new building while rents generally were kept low by rent control.

However, Rode added, rent control would by the end of the year have been completely phased out, but few new flat blocks had been constructed.

Even with the passing of rent control it still doesn't pay to put up a block of flats for renting out to tenants.

Why should this be?

Rode's theory is that housing subsidies have been the real cause of persistently low flat rents. Flats form part of a bigger market for accommodation which includes housing, he explained.

Rode reminds that house subsidies distort the market, and many homeowners have been subsidised.

The landlord has not been able to put up flat rentals, because beyond a certain point it pays the flat renter to move out and buy a house if he has a subsidised mortgage bond.

For example: John and Mary are renting a flat, and the rent rises to R500 a month. Then John discovers he can buy a house for R500 a month with the addition of a subsidy from his employer. It makes more sense for them to buy the house than pay the higher rent.

Rode has been campaigning for housing subsidies — for second-time house buyers, not state subsidies for first-time house buyers — to be abolished.

The government has phased out the tax benefit of subsidies.

What little remains is the benefit of the difference between the official interest rate, now 19 percent and the market rate, now 20,75 percent.

If a homeowner gets a subsidised home loan of 19 percent he pays no extra tax.

If he gets a subsidised home loan below that, he pays tax on the difference between the lower rate and 19 percent.

So there is still a benefit in the subsidy. This, believes Rode, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis is likely to allow to dwindle until it becomes tax neutral or even tax punitive.

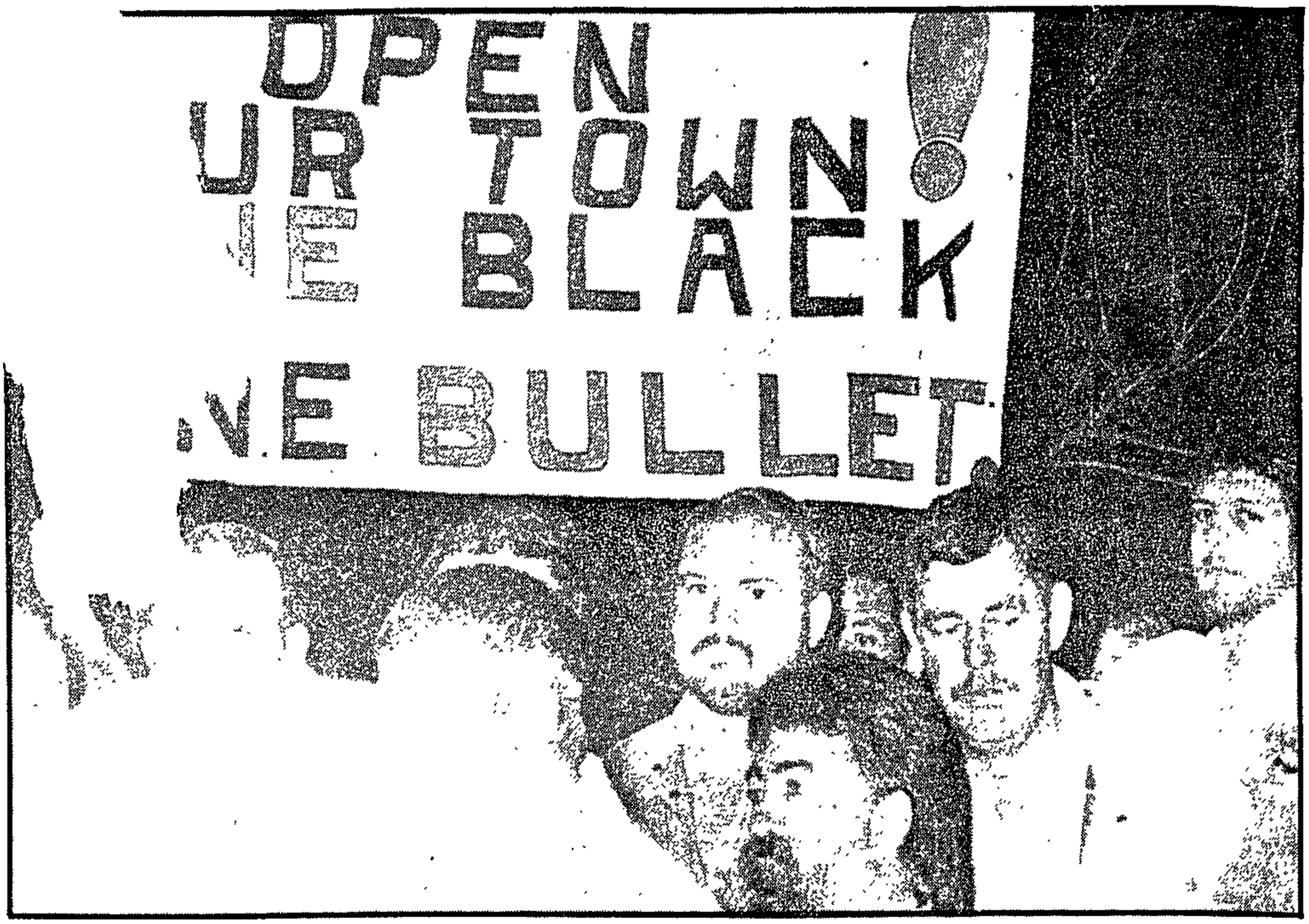
Getting a subsidy would become tax punitive if the official rate stayed at 19 percent and the market rate fell below that.

Rode forecast that as the tax benefit disappears within a year, employees will be banging on their bosses' doors asking for house subsidies to be changed to cash payment which they can spend as they choose.

Rode said the selling off of flats on sectional title would also put pressure on flat rentals. Up to now there had been no measurable impact.

How much flat rents will rise is difficult to gauge.

Demand in the rental market has also been distorted to some extent by the Group Areas Act.



PROVOCATIVE MESSAGE: Protesters make their point at the Mineworkers' Union meeting. ● Picture: JACOOB RYCLIFF

Row over Eskom desegregation

GUY JEPSON

84

Star 20/7/91

ABOUT 250 white workers gathered at Megawatt Park last night to voice their outrage at Eskom's decision to desegregate its residential areas.

The stormy open-air meeting at Eskom's head office, organised by the Mineworkers' Union (MWU), was also attended by members of right-wing paramilitary groupings, the Conservative Party and Transvaal Agricultural Union.

Individuals shouted racist slogans and a banner bearing the legend "Open our town! One black, one bullet" was raised during an address by Mineworkers' Union general secretary Peet Ungerer.

Reading a petition handed to Eskom officials before the meeting, Mr Ungerer said Eskom had set a precedent which would be followed by other big companies.

"These companies are not concerned about what (will happen to) the prices of homes, residential standards, separate white lifestyles and the peaceful nature of our residential areas," he said.

"They are also not concerned about the effects of such a step for white schools, voting lists and own community life."

At the meeting, the formation of Aksie Eie Woongebiede (AEW), an action group aimed at combating residential integration countrywide, was announced.

Mr Ungerer said: "We say today: 'Up to here and no further'. The whites are in their last trench. We will not submit."

Sapa reports that the delegation of MWU members was met by by Eskom's personnel manager, Danie du Plessis, and industrial relations manager Riaan Neethling.

'Blood in streets' threat by union

(84)

C Press 21/7/91

A DELEGATION of the rightwing Mineworkers' Union (MWU) on Friday gave Eskom several petitions rejecting the desegregation of the corporation's residential areas.

The petitions were accepted by two Eskom officials on the way to a meeting with 12 MWU men at the company's head office at Megawatt Park in Sandton.

About 250 people, including representatives of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, the Boere Kommando, Conservative Party MPs, the Transvaal Agricultural Union and the CP-controlled towns, gathered on the Eskom sportsfields in support of the MWU.

"The people who take our land from us will lick blood from the streets," said MWU official KP Cronje.

"This is a matter which affects everyone, not just Eskom."

The 12-man MWU delegation was led by general secretary Peet Ungerer and organising secretary Flip Buys.

Ungerer said the petition marked the beginning of the "Action Own Residential Areas" campaign.

"We are not planning to share our neighbourhoods with any other race group. The MWU rejects this," he said.

Eskom's personnel manager Danie du Plessis said: "Our main aim is not to react to the petition, but to look at the relationship between the union and our own personnel." – Sapa

Star 23/7/91

Greying of south 'pain-free'

Staff Reporter 84

Councillors in Johannesburg's southern suburbs have reported a surprisingly pain-free "greying" of the south, despite its traditionally conservative residents.

However, councillor Cecil Long of Robertsham said he felt the situation was unnatural, and that if there was no housing shortage in Indian, coloured and black areas, they would not "impose themselves" on whites in the south.

Mr Long added that about 30 to 40 families of "other races" had moved to Robertsham. Other councillors reported a trouble-free process.

For a more in-depth look at the greying of the south, read the lead article in the Southern Focus, which can be found in The Star at outlets in the south.

If it is not distributed in your area, copies of the Southern Focus can be obtained from the The Star, 47 Sauer Street.

Takeover of empty houses criticised

Star 23/7/91

By Abel Mushi

The Alexandra Civic Organisation (ACO) has dismissed last week's occupation of empty houses in nearby Marlboro, Sandton, as a ploy to sow division in neighbouring black and Indian communities.

Addressing a press conference organised jointly by ACO and the Marlboro Area Committee (MAC), ACO general-secretary Richard Mdakane yesterday condemned the action, which he said was being carried out by "opportunists" or a group of individuals purporting to represent the residents of Alexandra.

"We view this as another attempt by some external or hostile forces to create a racial flare-up between Africans and Indians living in this area," he said.

Last week black residents belonging to the Alexandra Civic Association, led by Mike Beea, tried to take over 32 unoccupied houses in adjacent Marlboro Gardens. They had been sold to Indians on a waiting list.

The action, the ACO executive said, undermined the Alexandra Accord whose aims included the creation of a non-racial democratic local government for the region, which includes Marlboro.

ACO executive member Mzwandile Mayekiso said: "We suspect it could be an attempt to create tension in the community. That is why we are saying the (Alexandra) council and the security police are behind it, to undermine the Alexandra Accord."

Mr Beea did not have the support of progressive structures in the area, said Mr Mayekiso.

Mr Beea could not be contacted for comment.

MAC representative Nazir Alli said blacks were welcome in Marlboro and it was only the illegal occupation of private property that was condemned.

The two organisations called on the Government and the House of Delegates to provide land for the homeless.

They also called for the resignation of the Marlboro management committee and the Alexadra Town Council.

Place of peace and tranquility

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

BASIL Read Homes' Delmore Gardens development, which got off the ground in January this year, is rapidly taking shape.

More than 146 homes have been completed and many have already been occupied.

The company started marketing the development to blacks in anticipation of the scrapping of the Group Areas Act.

More than 50 percent of the homes have been sold to blacks.

Delmore Gardens, which is about 2km from the Boksburg central business district, was developed to give middle-class residents of the neighbouring Reiger Park an opportunity to raise their standard of living.

Since most clients are first-time homebuyers, the company ensures that all aspects such as bond applications, registrations, transfers, local authority deposits and connection fees are taken care of.

A Basil Read spokesman said: "With the ongoing uncertainty in the black areas, clients are delighted to settle in this quiet suburb, free from problems that they experience in most of the townships.

"The suburb represents a unique opportunity for prospective buyers in the 'new' South Africa," the spokesman said.

Battle to sell elite township homes

(84)

W/Mail 26/7-1/8/91

By MONDLI MAKHANYA

THE EXODUS by wealthy blacks into white suburbs is set to drive house prices down in elite black areas.

Many wealthy blacks, who built their six-figure priced homes in the era of the Group Areas Act, are now finding it increasingly difficult to sell their homes.

The logic behind this is that there are few people prepared to buy a highly priced property in a township if one can now purchase a house in a white suburb for roughly the same price.

An ironic spinoff of this, however, is that the inability to find suitable buyers for their township houses is also hampering some blacks from moving to white suburbia.

While this movement itself has thus far been insignificant — mainly as a result of affordability — a number of very wealthy blacks are slowly infiltrating white suburbs. Insofar as Johannesburg is concerned, says Aida Estates managing director Aida Geffen, there've been a number of sales to blacks in the northern suburbs while the southern suburbs have proved quite popular.

"This is because there are more areas in the south which are within the price range of middle-class blacks," notes Geffen.

Also preventing blacks from "invading" suburbia as was expected are the recession and high interest rates.

According to a Soweto estate agent who herself is having difficulty selling her house, "people want to flock to town but they cannot find buyers for their houses".

But those blacks who are able to overcome these obstacles, believes Real Estate Surveys director Erwin Rode, will see a 20 percent depreciation in their house prices.

However, he believes this devaluation will bring these houses to their real value and therafter prices will start climbing again.

Also exerting downward pressure is the fact that value does not necessarily equal cost. Therefore, a lot of houses that cost a certain amount to build, will, by virtue of their location in the overwhelmingly working class townships, not be worth their cost price.

Basil Elk Estates managing director Basil Elk explains: "The general principle in residential housing is that the most expensive house in a lower priced area will always devalue."

But Geffen believes wealth discrepancy within the black community is also responsible for the devaluation.

"In the black community there is very little upward mobility. As a result you have a small top echelon and then there's the rest. Those in the top echelon are having difficulty selling because there are very few people to sell to," says Geffen.

'A steady trickle of blacks are moving in

S/Day 31/7/91 (84)

THERE are 150 000 whites living in Sandton.

The council estimates there are at least as many blacks living a transient existence in the city's backyards.

There are also over 500 000 blacks living in Alexandra township within the city's borders.

Council oficials say what happens to these people has a vital bearing on the future of Sandton.

Sandton Chamber of Commerce president Tony Leftwich says: "There has been a steady trickle of black people moving into Sandton in the past few years." 31/7/91

Leftwich says a number of Indians and blacks have been living and running businesses in Kelvin for some years and the numbers will increase now racial legislation has been abolished.

A senior council member says discussions are under way between Sandton, Alexandra and other neighbouring councils, including Modderfontein, about the fate of Alexandra.

"Sandton cannot take on all of Alex's problems without bankrupting itself," he says.

Sandton council takes on ad hoc responsibility to cope with some of Alexandra's needs, running its fire service and supervising refuse collections.

"But the process will require a rationalisation of funds.

"People will have to ask whether they need enormous highways and fancy landscaping schemes when faced with the enormity of Alexandra's problems.

"Most people in Sandton are bright, educated and informed enough to know that we have to sort these things out.

"As it is, the baling out of Alexandra is happening at enormous speed."

Police quiz Asro official

(84) Sowetan 5/8/91

By MONK NKOMO

THE general secretary of the Atteridgeville and Saulsville Residents Organisation, Mr Simon Tshidi, was held by police yesterday when 40 local residents tried to occupy empty houses in nearby Lotus Gardens.

Tshidi was held "for questioning" by a white policeman named Gerder.

The residents arrived in the Indian residential area led by Mr Jeff Ramatlhale at 11.15am to protest against the area being reserved for Indians only.

The residents were leaving the area after discussions with members of the SADF when Gerder and another white policeman arrived.

An Indian man, who appeared to be drunk, told the police: "We do not want these black people here".

Gerder then gave the group 10 minutes to disperse. Tshidi asked under which Act the group was barred from being in Lotus Gardens. Gerder told Tshidi not to shout at him.

An ANC flag seized by an SADF member was later given back to the group who queried the police action.

Asked by *Sowetan* if Tshidi had been arrested, Gerder replied: "No. He is just being held for questioning."

Tshidi was with his attorney, Mr Dabula Manzi Tantsi. At the time of going to press, it was not known if any charges had been laid against Tshidi.

Black family flees white gang terror

S/Times 25/8/91

A BLACK family were forced to move out of their luxury home in a white suburb four months after moving in because they were terrorised by a white teenage motorcycle gang.

The gang began tormenting the Nkabinde family soon after they moved into their double-storeyed house in Hutten Heights, Newcastle, in April.

The teenagers harassed the Nkabindes by revving their motorbikes outside the house and stoning the windows and roof.

The family decided to move three weeks ago after someone had spray-painted "Mandela Sux" on a concrete wall and painted over one of the windows.

TEENAGE THUGS ATTACK LUXURY SUBURBAN HOME

84

By GEORGE MAHABEER

Mrs Jacqueline Nkabinde, 27, a nursing sister at the Madedeni hospital, and her insurance broker husband, Mac, 34, bought the house through an estate agent in March and moved in with their three-year-old son, Lungisa.

Mrs Nkabinde said the house was in a state of neglect and her husband had repainted the interior and fitted new carpets.

"It was filthy and we spent a lot of money to bring it up to the standard of the neighbouring homes. We have now lost that money because we cancelled the sale."

She said her neighbours did not seem to mind the family's presence.

Crashed

"Our immediate neighbours were wonderful and made us feel very welcome.

"When we told them we were leaving, they were very sad."

She said the gang started terrorising the family three weeks after they moved in.

"Mac and I were entertaining white friends one day when I heard a motorcycle pull up in front of the house. Suddenly a stone crashed through a window in the lounge where we were sitting.

"One of the guests and my husband followed the motorcyclist but lost him," she added.

Gangs

That night, stones were thrown on to the roof and more windows were broken.

Ever since moving into the house, she said, gangs of teenage motorcyclists and white motorists had stopped outside their home for no apparent reason.

"I did not pay much attention to them. The motorcyclists used to rev their engines, but this did not disturb us."

Three weeks ago, another white visitor told the Nkabindes that someone had painted a slogan on their outside wall.

The next day, they found that a lounge window had been spray-painted.

She said: "I hope they are just hooligans and not members of the AWB or any other right-wing group.

"I don't think any responsible parent would let their children do such things."

She said the family could not identify the teenagers, but had reported the incidents to the police.

Sergeant Paul Korb of the Newcastle police said the Nkabindes' complaint was receiving attention.

"We will search for and find the culprits," he said. "The police are here to protect people and property and no one has the right to behave like they did towards the Nkabindes."

Newcastle town clerk Dawie Schutte condemned the teenagers' behaviour.

Surprised

He said: "We have no group areas or racial discrimination here. We would do not like anybody to be harassed.

"Newcastle is a peaceful town and I am surprised to hear of such an incident taking place."

The Nkabindes have now moved to a house in adjoining Pioneer Park where they believe they will be left in peace.

OUSTED ... Jacqueline and Lungisa outside the home they had to leave

Pageview to be upgraded

CONDITIONS in Johannesburg's racially mixed areaof Pageview would be improved and Indian residents would be recognised as legal tenants, Welfare, Housing and Works Minister Sam de Beer said at the weekend.

In a deal between government and the Save Pageview Association, residents would be able to buy their land and houses.

(84) B/Day 26/8/91

Land on which the two Islamic Mosques in the area was built would be donated to the Muslim community. Parking would be made available, De Beer said. — Sapa.

Star 29/8/91

Races share Nelspruit revenue

By Jo-Anne Collinge

When it comes to financing townships during the transition from apartheid, Nelspruit suggests options worth exploring.

In Nelspruit all householders — irrespective of race and the areas they were confined to under the old Group Areas Act — benefit equally from the 55 percent property rate rebate off-set by the higher rates shouldered by the town's business sector, says town clerk Dirk van Rooyen.

In addition, the three racially distinct local authorities in the Nelspruit complex all get a share of the revenue generated by business and industry.

This share is directly proportional to the number of residential sites developed in the three authorities.

Nelspruit certainly represents a significant departure from the prevailing model, where the benefits of business rates revenue are firmly restricted to the white suburbs.

But it does not represent a fully nonracial model because Nelspruit is not a typical SA town — it has no black township.

The thousands of black people who work and spend their income in Nelspruit live across the kaNgwane border in kaNyamazane or in rural villages further afield.

So the cross-racial sharing of municipal revenue is confined to about 20 000 white residents of Nelspruit "proper", 1 000 coloured residents of Nelsville and 1 000 Indian residents of Valencia Park.

Would Nelspruit have stuck to its equitable policy if it had to contend with the vastly different population pattern created by the inclusion of Nelspruit's black workers and consumers?

While conceding that it is easy to speculate, Mr van Rooyen ventures that "even if kaNyamazane had been included I'm sure we could have worked out something".

He adds that the view in some quarters is that the kaNgwane border should not be a barrier to sharing Nelspruit's revenue more widely.

"In consultations with the ANC and the kaNgwane authorities we still have a situation where they feel that there should be some way of distributing Nelspruit's income to kaNyamazane because they also contribute to Nelspruit."

Homes for blacks in CP town

Star 30/8/91 (84)

Northern Transvaal Bureau

The Palabora Mining Company is going ahead with plans to house black employees in a "white" suburb of the town, despite threats from right-wing extremists.

General manager George Deysel told The Star yesterday that the company's first consideration was the welfare of its employees. It was simply implementing a scheme which did not allow for discrimination, he said.

"Applications from our employees for housing are treated on merit. Naturally, we expect certain minimum living standards from all who make use of company houses," he added.

He said he expected that only a few black families would be settled in the Phalaborwa suburb.

Security arrangements would be made if employees were threatened.

In a white "referendum" conducted by the CP-controlled Phalaborwa Town Council last week, 1 280 voted against the mines move and 45 in favour.

The percentage poll was 19 percent.

The local leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Fritz Meyer, said he was quite happy with the poll.

The National Party and the chamber of commerce in the town said the matter had being blown out of proportion and made a highly emotional issue. They reiterated their opposition to the town council's actions.

The ANC said it was disappointed with the referendum and would go ahead with a consumer boycott.

The town they are prepared to kill and die for

Star 31/8/91.

(84)

HAZEL FRIEDMAN

PHALABORWA — The AWB is prepared to go to any lengths to preserve Phalaborwa as a whites-only enclave. But the black communities who live in surrounding townships are equally determined to assert their right to live where they choose.

The latest controversy has erupted over the decision by three of the town's mining companies to allocate housing to black employees in formerly whites-only suburbs.

The CP-controlled Phalaborwa Town Council held a referendum to "assess" white opinion. It jubilantly concluded on the basis of the results that "an overwhelming majority" of whites did not want to share their town with blacks.

But of the town's white population of 6 800, only 19,5 percent responded to the referendum. Of that number, 1 328 voted "no" to integrated suburbs and only 45 voted "yes".

Bloodshed

In response, the general manager of Palabora Mining Company (PMC), J G Deyzel, has issued a statement condemning the referendum and reaffirming the company's decision to provide housing to its employees on a non-discriminatory basis.

The AWB has threatened bloodshed if the first black occupation — due next month — goes ahead.

AWB member Dries Kruger explains: "Blacks are 100 years behind us, they don't belong here, and if they do not leave our town, we will find ways to make them."

When asked to elaborate on these "ways" he says: "We cannot reveal our plans. But you will see in future."

Another AWB member and self-proclaimed ex-Recce, "Koosie", is more specific about the organisation's so-called defence tactics: "We've got camps, about 10 km from here Koevoet, ex-Scouts as well as guys from 32 Battalion..."

BLACKS DON'T BELONG HERE: AWB member Dries Kruger and his wife Lettie.

The threats from the AWB become more sinister when viewed in the context of the ongoing racial conflict in the northern Transvaal town.

Since 1986, for example, there have been reports of Ku Klux Klan-style lynches by armed rightwingers. There have also been grenade attacks, allegedly by Renamo and members of the SADF, on Namakgale township. Seven people were killed in one of these attacks, which sources say was organised from a secret training camp near the Mozambican border.

Yet on the surface Phalaborwa seems like any other dusty country town. It hasn't got much going for it in the way of excitement, apart from a highly concentrated industrial sector, a shopping mall and two "international" hotels. Paradoxically, both hotels are situated next to the CP information office run by the leader of the Phalaborwa AWB Wenkommando, Fritz Meyer.

But the sinister side of Phalaborwa can be seen in the streets, which are dominated by khaki-clad commandos and posters proclaiming in Afrikaans: "Keep our town white".

Some faces harden in anger at the mention of the imminent arrival of black mining employees. Others become frightened, but not at the thought of their prospective neighbours. They are terrified of being branded traitors to the cause of "eie volk, eie land".

Says a Phalaborwa resident who has lived in the town for the last 20 years: "The AWB are conducting a Mafia-style reign of terror and no one has the guts to stand up to them."

She prefers to remain anonymous, for fear of victimisation. Considering the outcome of the referendum, in which four-fifths of the town refused to take part, she is not alone.

Lack

Mrs de Witt, who abstained from voting in the referendum, explains: "Look, I just want to mind my own business. I'm all for human kindness but there are white families who need the houses more than the blacks. Let them (blacks) stay where they are, they are happy there."

She could not be more mistaken. Parts of Namakgale township lack even the most basic amenities. There is a chronic housing shortage and most of the newly built homes are without electricity. This is because Namakgale falls under the jurisdiction of the Lebowa government, which is experiencing a cash shortage.

The Phalaborwa branch of the ANC, together with church groups, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), the Construction and Allied Workers Union and black businessmen, have planned three forms of mass action in response to the referendum.

Firstly, a consumer boycott will commence early in September. Secondly, the NUM has organised a defiance campaign in which workers — regardless of seniority — will apply for all the vacant houses in Phalaborwa. Thirdly, the NUM has approached Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) in Pretoria to question the legality of the referendum. In a letter addressed to Phalaborwa mayor Jan Grobbelaar, the LHR states: "We are of the opinion that you are not empowered to exclude any race group from occupying premises in Phalaborwa." The mayor has yet to respond to the letter.

But the housing controversy is only the tip of the iceberg. For many years, the residents of Namakgale and surrounding townships have been dissatisfied with conditions at the mining companies. Foskor, one of the three mining companies embroiled in the housing controversy, refuses to officially recognise the NUM, despite the union's widespread support. Says ANC regional organiser Edward Mlondodobozi: "We suspect there are CP sympathisers in management ."

Other worker grievances, as explained by Abel Nkosi, branch chairman of NUM, and Acksol Malatji, regional organiser, include: PMC's grading system based on seniority for workers' housing allocations, as well as the ongoing backlog of houses for unskilled or semi-skilled employees.

While the Government adopts a laissez faire position towards the conflict, Phalaborwa festers in hatred and fear.

Cops to block squatter plan

S/Times 16/9/91

POLICE will be out in force this morning to prevent blacks occupying empty houses in an Indian township.

Atteridgeville residents are reportedly planning to march to nearby Lotus Gardens in Pretoria to take over unoccupied houses and vacant land.

This follows a decision at a public meeting last week convened by the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Residents' Organisation.

A strong police contingent will be at Lotus Gardens, but the residents' body is determined to go ahead with the squat.

Police presence deters takeover

THE planned takeover of 150 houses at Lotus Garden did not materialise yesterday as police were seen combing the outskirts of the township.

The Atteridgeville/Saulsville Residents Organisation had planned to let homeless people occupy houses built for the Indian community in Lotus Garden as well as have people set up shacks there.

Asro planned a march from the local Mbolekwa ground to the neighbouring township, where some people would occupy the empty houses while others would put up shacks.

People interviewed said the march could not take place because the police were out in force and it was too risky. Sowetan 2/9/91

Asro officials could not be contacted for comment. - *Sapa.*

Blacks apply for houses despite threats by AWB

Sowetan 3/9/91 (84)

TWO more black employees of Phalaborwa Mining Company have applied for houses in the town amid rising tension and threats by rightwingers to stop blacks from moving in.

This brings to three the number of employees who have applied for houses in the Conservative Party-controlled town over the past months.

PMC estate manager Mr Tonny Moore also disclosed yesterday that a coloured mechanic would this week move into a previously whites-only flat block.

The applications followed the desegregation of the company's housing policy.

Following the company's announcement of the new policy in July, the town council passed a resolution by five votes to three on July 30 calling on white residents to reject integration and defend "First World standards and good order".

An opinion poll by the council last month had a poll percentage under 20 percent. Of the 6 700 registered voters in the town, only 1 328 participated, 1 280 voting against blacks moving in.

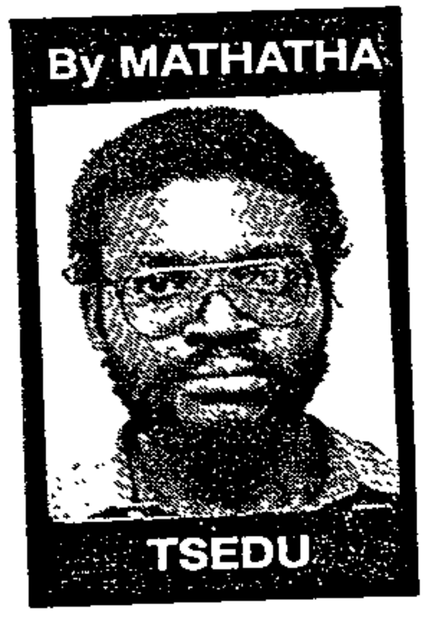
The AWB interpreted the result as a mandate to stop blacks from moving into PMC houses and has threatened that "blood will flow" if attempts were made to disregard the poll outcome.

Drama in a sleepy dorpie

Sowetan 4/9/91.

84

By MATHATHA



TSEDU

Lynch mobs may form to keep blacks out of town

AS ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela engages in unlikely statesmanship in trying to save the lives of rightwingers, an opposite drama is building in Phalaborwa.

There, in the northeastern, sleepy town of about 6 700 whites, an ANC member who plans moving into town faces lynching by rightwingers intent on keeping the town white.

The ANC member, mine supervisor Mr Mackson Ngobeni (46), apparently intends to run the full rightwing gauntlet.

Durability

And so the durability of the current *toenadering* between opposing groups, as seen by the meeting of Mandela and Orde Boerevolk leader Mr Nic Strydom in Pretoria on Monday, may be put to the test sooner rather than later in Phalaborwa.

While everyone we spoke to, including Conservative Party members, town mayor Mr JH Grobelaar and Phalaborwa Mine Company spokesman Mr Tony Moore, all expressed hope that no violence would erupt, the AWB has said it will shed blood to stop Ngobeni from moving in.

It is a threat that cannot be dismissed lightly, considering the AWB's indiscriminate attack on blacks in Welgevonden, Ventersdorp, Louis Trichardt and Krugersdorp.

And so, what was once a sleepy town that only made the news as the hottest part of the country, may explode onto the front pages of newspapers showing rampant lynch mobs reminiscent of the film *Mississippi Burning*.

Ngobeni, bondholder of a house in Zone C, Namakgale, was a content man doing his job as assistant shift foreman, a senior position at PMC.

His house had been valued at R9 700 and he had been paying rent of R6,09 a month, excluding water and electricity.

PMC, a subsidiary of the British company RTZ, had since 1983 become an '"equal opportunities'' company that did not discriminate except in its housing policy, which was governed by legislation.

The company has houses for its black employees in Namakgale Township, about 12km from the town and for its white employees in town itself.

When State President FW de Klerk scrapped the Group Areas Act in June, PMC wasted no time in amending its housing policy.

Being the biggest single estate owner in town, with 1 160 stands out of the total 3 100 in town, PMC wasted no time in advising its employees that those who qualified in terms of their grades for town houses could apply.

Uncertainties

A notice dated July 19 to all employees tried to allay fears of white workers.

'"Clearly South Africa is going through a process of change,'' the notice said.

'"To many of us this creates uncertainties and even fears. It must be known that Phalaborwa (PMC) supports these changes and asks all employees to exercise patience, tolerance and understanding as we move into the new era.''

As soon as this notice was out, the town council of Phalaborwa, made up of five CP and four independent councillors, resolved to opposed the PMC move. The vote was five votes to three.

The resolution passed on July 30, highly insulting to blacks, read:

'"That the standard of service and all other standards set by and adhered to by the council shall be kept up and not be lowered to Third World standard;

'"That the council will endeavour to do everything in its power to protect the community life and welfare of its residents, despite the political deception of the Government, which had assured the community that its own community life and residential quarters would not be affected; and

'"That the residents of Phalaborwa consulted by way of a survey to determine whether they support the council in its opinion that occupation of properties by families of other races is not acceptable because an own community life, value of properties, First World standards and good order will be affected and lowered.''

Ngobeni made his application, which was duly processed. He was allocated house No 5 on Knoppeldoring Street, Phalaborwa.

The council did a three-day opinion poll from August 22 to 24, in which residents were asked: '"Are you in favour of the occupation and inhabitation of properties in Phalaborwa by families of other races?''

Town clerk Mr Willy Fouche said the outcome was a less than 20 percent poll, with only 1 328 people out of the 6 700 registered voters taking part.

Of the respondents, an overwhelming majority of 1 280 voted against blacks moving in - they wanted their '"First World standards'' to be kept.

The outcome was controversial. The CP and AWB say the majority are against the move while other people say a 19 percent poll is no barometer.

Others also argue that if the '"silent majority'' had been against the move, they would have taken part in the poll.

But for Ngobeni and PMC, the whole exercise was academic. The Group Areas Act was out and there was no legal basis on which the council could stop Ngobeni moving in.

Violence

The mayor, when asked yesterday what would be done with the outcome, said it had been communicated to all employers in the hope that they would heed residents' feelings. But he said the council could do nothing to stop PMC as it would be illegal to interfere.

He also said he hoped there would not be violence as his party did not support violence.

PMC was this week renovating Ngobeni's new house, which has air condition in all rooms and which will cost him a mere R16,35 rent a month, excluding water and electricity.

But the threats of rightwing violence are not being taken lightly, Moore said, and security will be provided for the family.

Perhaps Ngobeni should also approach his president, Mandela, and ask him to speak to Strydom, father of mass murderer Barend Strydom, about a reciprocal gesture.

JOHANNESBURG

'Dead' Group Areas Act lives on

Sowetan 5/9/1 - 11/9/91.

By Mono Badela

(84)

RESIDENTIAL apartheid is "dead" in South Africa, but blacks here have so far shown very little interest in buying in "white" areas.

Estate agents canvassed here this week reported little change and some even say interest has tailed off.

Many black people who wanted to buy in white areas did so some years ago, as was the case with Soweto businessmen Mr Richard Maponya and Mr Simon Maghanga.

Mr Maghanga has been living in Kelvin for at least two years. His first home was a three-roomed bungalow in Soweto (one bedroom, one lounge, one kitchen, no electricity). But as his career progressed — he is now community affairs manager at a leading bank — Mr Maghanga and his wife, Zodwa, built their own-four-bedroomed home with two bathrooms and a dining-room.

As their family grew they sold their house in Soweto for R120 000 and moved to their present home, which cost about R250 000.

Another professional who has been living in Sandton for a year is Dr Nono Makhudu, a clinical psychologist.

After studying in the United States for eight years, she returned last year and moved into a Sandton townhouse.

"I find life fine and I like it here. I have been received very well by neighbours although there were one or two who were very unsociable. One moved out when we moved in.

"It's nice here. There's never a dull moment. We enjoy ourselves," she said.

Mrs Fedile Tshabalala, a secretary working in central Johannesburg, moved to the conservative town of Sasolburg on the borders of the Free State, a month ago.

"We moved here because my husband, a mineral engineer, wanted to be nearer his work," Mrs Tshabalala said.

"We had no worries about coming here even though we are the only black family on our road. I have never found white people a problem when I work with them and some of my neighbours have been very pleasant since we moved in."

Only limited interest has been shown by black people in such areas in the northern suburbs as Midrand, Bryanston, Sandton, Lombardy West, agents said. Other suburbs reporting little or no change in interest are Bezuidenhout Valley, Randburg, Kensington, Malvern, Cyrildene, Observatory, Edenvale and Orange Grove.

ONE MAN'S CASTLE: Mr Simon Maghanga at his home in Kelvin

PIC: DYNAMIC IMAGES

Agents said black people who have bought or are looking to buy in white areas were:

- Mostly professional people.
- Well informed on current property prices and seeking value for money.
- Mostly interested in well-maintained homes in tidy suburbs.
- Showed strongest demand for up-market areas, particularly Sandton.
- Often buying with company subsdies.

They said the main reasons for declining interest were:

- People who wanted to relocate had already done so.
- Affordability.
- Inability to sell township homes — particularly expensive houses in up-market areas like Diepkloof in Soweto and Spruitview in the East Rand, where homes are either sold for less than their value or rented out because people are unwilling to pay high prices for them.
- Lack of public transport.
- People preferring to remain within their own social structures and race groups.
- Difficulties in getting bonds from building societies, expecially for houses in black townships. Reasons given by the building societies are the violence and failure by township buyers to honour their responsibilities and that blacks change their jobs too often.

Sectional title properties in Hillbrow, Yeoville and Berea — popular while the Act was in place — have lost none of their appeal. Business has picked up in such areas since June 26, said Ms Brenda Klavansky of Property Market.

Phalaborwa blacks wary of moving in

By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal Bureau

Star 6/9/91

PHALABORWA — Black employees of the Palabora Mining Company who have been allocated housing in white areas in the town appear to be waiting for right-wing protests to blow over.

Yesterday, a house in Knoppiesdoorn Street, due to be occupied by the Ngobeni family, was still empty. Neighbours said they had no objections to the proposed move.

A senior mine official who lives in the suburb said he had met the new family and thought they would fit in.

"Mr Ngobeni is a senior official, and actually earns a higher salary than my husband," his wife said. Threats by rightwingers to evict the family were "trivial, a lot of hot air".

Speculation that a coloured family was to move into a "whites only" block of flats this week appeared to be premature. They were evidently "not ready yet" for the move, a sympathetic neighbour said.

In both suburbs, right-wing protesters are not directly affected as none of them lives near the accommodation allocated to the black families.

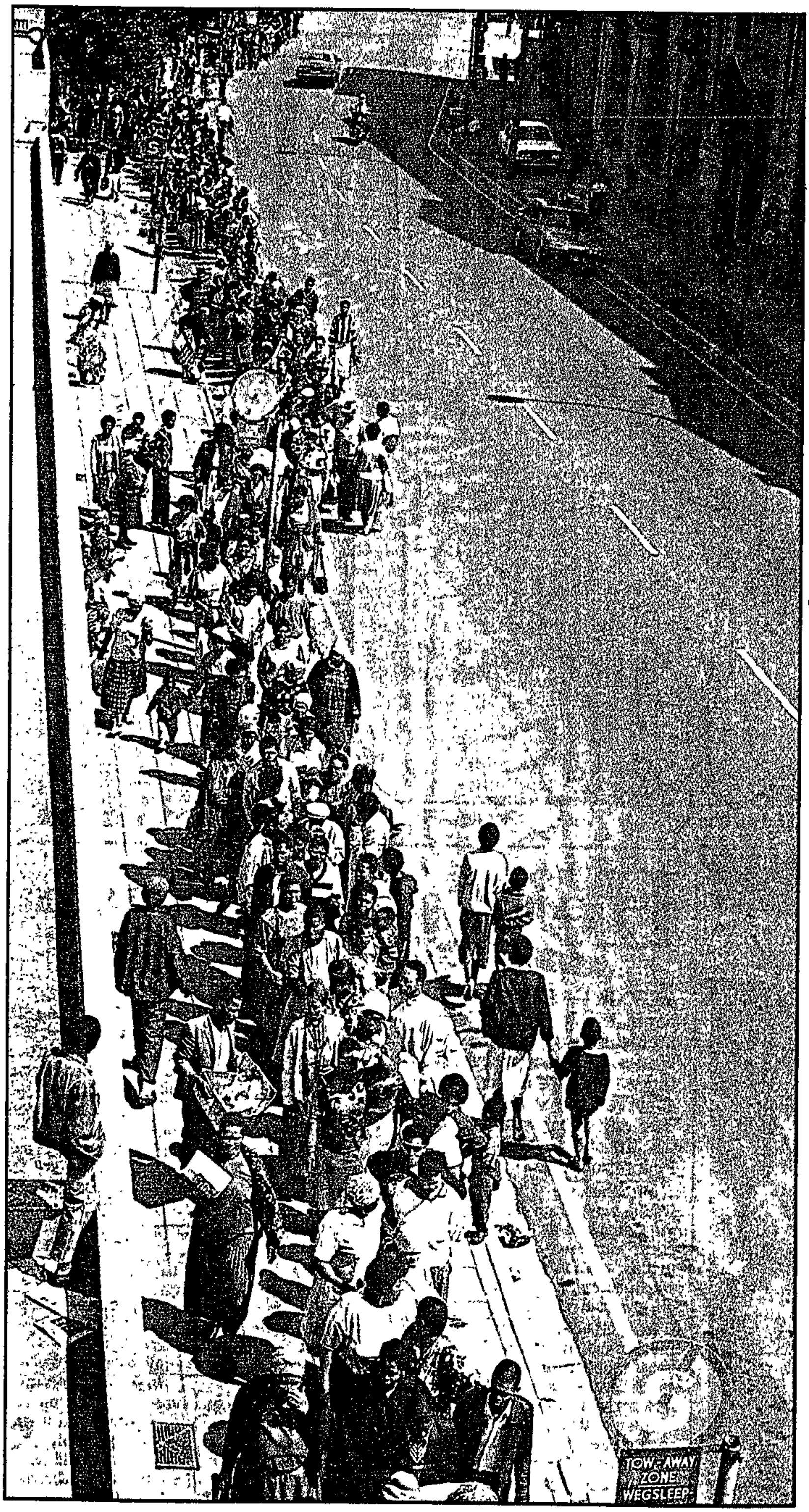
"The mine has done its homework well — it will not move people into a neighbourhood where they are likely to be beaten up," a shirtless miner said.

A colleague said: "We will not take any nonsense or noise around here from khaki-clad vigilantes who have no right to hang around. All of us work shifts, and therefore need to get our sleep."

The mining company has refused to supply details about the families at the centre of the housing storm, or say when they will move in.

In a press statement last week, the management deplored a referendum held on the issue by the CP-controlled town council, and pointed out that the company was the largest ratepayer and property owner in the town.

"The mine holds all the aces, and could bring down this shortsighted town council quite easily," said a Nationalist.



Hoping for a home . . . more than a thousand people wait to put their names on the list for council-owned houses in formerly white areas. The Johannesburg City Council is still waiting for permission to allocate the homes. Picture: Karen Fletcher

Blacks join line for city's 30 000 council houses

By Louise Burgers
Municipal Reporter

Star 10/9/91

Thousands of blacks are queueing up for council-owned housing in white areas in Johannesburg after steps by the city council to set up a single waiting list for its properties.

Johannesburg acting housing director Ken Cunningham-Scott said the council had recently written to the Government to find out whether it was allowed to accept applications from all population groups for council-assisted housing in all areas in the city.

"We are still awaiting a reply, but we are accepting applications from all and sundry so that when we do ultimately get the green light, we will be in a position to allocate housing," Mr Cunningham-Scott said.

"This is a pro-active step. We need to get our house in order and cannot be seen to be tardy."

Before the Group Areas Act and other land Acts had been scrapped, the council had three waiting lists for its approximately 30 000 houses in white, coloured and Indian areas.

Wildfire

Star 10/9/91

Two weeks ago officials decided to compile one list.

Mr Cunningham-Scott said the word had spread "like wildfire" that blacks were now eligible for council houses, and queues began forming outside the housing department offices. Extra staff had had to be brought in to cope.

"There is such a great shortage of housing. We have had more than 1 000 applications a day, predominantly from black people."

He said the unexpected numbesr that had descended on council offices would provide valuable information for the council's new urbanisation department, helping it assess the need for housing and facilitate the provision of land.

Now blacks are fighting roads that plough through residential areas, writes **Conrad Berge**

Rallying to block the high way of apartheid

Star 12/9/91 (84)

UNTIL now it was middle- to upper-middle class whites who mounted campaigns to stop new highways ploughing through their neighourhoods. It was assumed, indeed even used in argument, that the people who really needed these roads were the less privileged — "the poor beggars are crying out for access — they won't even notice the noise and fumes".

To such it will come as a shock that the ANC is championing a campaign to stop a major highway ploughing through a black area. The highway is the proposed six-lane "A3" and the area is Vrededorp/Pageview/Mayfair.

Two well-attended meetings have been held, pamphlets have been distributed and a campaign of resistance planned which includes a rates boycott, disrupting city council meetings, marches and sit-ins.

The highway is perceived as a product of apartheid and intended to serve the interests of fat cats in the northern suburbs.

Mayfair is racially mixed but predominantly Indian. Having been driven from Vrededorp to Lenasia and elsewhere, having returned first under the cover of nominee owners and now legally, these people will be damned if they will allow their rapidly redeveloping neighbourhood to be destroyed by a parting shot of a hideous era.

The proposed A3 highway threatens to flatten a wide band of precious inner city housing, it side-swipes two mosques and the local park and wrecks Mayfair Convent, one of the first nonracial schools, now running to capacity.

Above all, the proposed highway cleaves a compact community. It cuts off people from their work, shops and friends, children from their schools and congregations from their places of worship. It will be physically impossible to protect closely abutting houses from the incessant roar and stench of traffic.

Unlike white suburbanites who had to purpose-make organisations to take up the struggle, Mayfair/Vrededorp has only the ANC.

First to bear the brunt of its anger is the city council — "the DP has only the interests of the rich at heart". The chairman of Johannesburg's management committee failed to respond to 30 telephone messages and the council's officials tried to quieten the outcry by initiating an environmental study and moratorium while declaring to others that the road would go ahead.

As in Sandton, big business is seen as the hidden villain.

Property developers in Newtown and Crown Mines want the road to attract "decision makers" from the north to upmarket office blocks in the south.

And friends in government are backing them.

In merely declaring that the A3 is unacceptable, the ANC has made it too risky for government to commit capital to it.

A monument already exists to this last gasp of the old South Africa; anyone who cares may go to see it. It is a half-built bridge on the site of the old Panburger Roadhouse opposite Milpark Hospital on Barry Hertzog Avenue.

It is an eloquent and well-placed monument. It tells not only of the end of an era but also of the determination of communities to preserve their integrity, regardless of race, class or culture. □

Blacks unlikely to flock to white suburbs – Mavuso

(84)

Star 27/9/91

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

White urban areas are unlikely to get an influx of blacks as a result of land reform Acts — because blacks do not wish to live among whites, Transvaal MEC John Mavuso said yesterday.

Addressing a Pretoria seminar focused on the implications of the new land reform Acts, Mr Mavuso said that although some people would move to "so-called white areas", they would be few and far between.

"In my own case, I was invited to move to Pretoria when I became a member of the executive committee some five years ago. I respect fully declined the offer, because I prefer to live among my own people in Soweto. I am not the exception," he said.

"In the end, I think it is the realisation that democracy has finally made its appearance in our country that will be recorded in the history books, rather than the fact that *anders-kleuriges* (other races) have suddenly swarmed to areas which were previously reserved for their white compatriots."

While the current legislation abolished racially based measures, many related statutes, ordinances and regulations needed to be amended or repealed — and new uniform leglisation needed to be introduced.

One example was the numerous proclamations issued in terms of the Black Land Act, he said.

Government officials would have to ensure that the Government's policies were implemented without delay.

"They must not fall prey to the pitfalls of bureaucracy ..." he said.

"To obstruct, wilfully or otherwise, the realisation of the noble policy objectives which the land reform Acts embody will be tantamount to obstructing the restoration of human dignity in this country.

"The TPA has committed itself unconditionally to do whatever it can to ensure the expeditious implementation of these measures," he said.

The land reform Acts' key components are:

- The removal of restrictions on land acquisition and utilisation of rights of land based on race (Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act).
- The granting of full land ownership to all people (Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Act).
- The formalisation of all levels of physical planning (Physical Planning Act).
- Establishment of measures to expedite new township development (Less Formal Township Establishment Act).

Phalaborwa gets first black resident

DAVE LOURENS

PHALABORWA's first black resident has moved into his new home in the CP-controlled town despite furious opposition from right-wingers.

Mine supervisor Mackson Ngobeni was allocated a house in white Phalaborwa by his employers, Palabora Mining Company (PMC), in accordance with the non-discriminatory company housing policy adopted after the scrapping of the Group Areas Act.

But the CP-controlled town council opposed the move, calling a referendum on August 22 to gauge public sentiment.

Only 20% of the town's population bothered to vote, with 1 328 "no" votes against 45 "yes" votes.

Although the council interpreted the results as a mandate to try to block Ngobeni's arrival, mayor Jan Grobbelaar said the council could do nothing as long as Ngobeni was within the law.

PMC declared itself an "equal opportunities" employer in 1983.

The only area of company policy in which discrimination was practised was in housing allocations, which were regulated by the Group Areas Act.

PMC, which owns 1 160 out of the 3 100 stands in Phalaborwa, approved Ngobeni's application after the Group Areas Act was repealed and allocated him a house in Knoppeldoring Street. Two other black employees have since applied for houses in the town and a coloured mechanic is to move into a block of flats.

B/Day 4/10/91

84

breathed into the blood-alcohol machine that implicated him and it registered 0,23% — way above the legal limit of 0,08%. A ruling

Bold
Lon close
Lon PM

Black family moves in amid AWB threats

FEARLESS ... Mackson Ngobeni and his wife, Gelly, who say they will not be intimidated Picture: COBUS BODENSTEIN

By JOCELYN MAKER (84)

A BLACK family moved into a white suburb of a right-wing town this week after their lawyers warned the AWB to stop its death threats and racist talk.

The threats against Phalabora Mining Company father of five, Mr Mackson Ngobeni, 46, and his wife Gelly, 42, have sparked a massive ANC consumer boycott which will begin in the mining town on Tuesday. S/Times 6/10/91.

Legal Resources Centre lawyers informed Mr Fritz Meyer, leader of the AWB Wenkommando in Phalaborwa, that an urgent court interdict would be sought if he did not stop verbally harassing Mr Ngobeni.

Mr Meyer, who is also a spokesman for the CP, HNP, Phalaborwa Tuiswag and Boerevryheidsbeweging, confirmed he had been asked not to infringe on the rights of Mr Ngobeni, but added that "nothing much would come of this".

"Mr Ngobeni's lawyers said the interdict would forbid me from going within a one-kilometre range of his house. In that case they will have to get an interdict against almost every citizen of Phalaborwa, because we do not want this family to live among whites.

"No matter what happens, he and his family are not safe. Every black man who moves into our town will leave us no choice — they all will become targets.

"Open war has been declared now that he has moved in and I can do nothing to stop people from harming them," he said.

Mr Meyer said "blood would flow" in the streets of the CP-controlled town if black families moved into houses allocated to them by the PMC.

Mr Ngobeni has been an assistant shift foreman at PMC for the past 20 years. He said his new home was like a dream come true.

"I was so happy when I was told we could move here. We lived in the Namakgale township, which meant I had to travel 43km to work and back every day.

"The people who make these threats and those who do not want us to live in our house do not know what kind of man I am. I am a Christian man who lives a religious, good life with my family.

"But I believe that no one will harm us; I believe in the goodness of mankind.

"My neighbours have been very friendly and I am sure no one will interfere with us."

He said his children had also settled down in their new home.

Mr Paul Clothier, a PMC spokesman, said yesterday his company would continue implementing its non-racial housing policy.

The spokesman for the local ANC branch and the Consumer Boycott Committee, Mr Ludwig Raklabala, said: "The boycott will go ahead and it will continue indefinitely.

"We have handed our demands over to the council, but they refuse to speak to us. The local Chamber of Commerce has also been informed," he said.

Actstop sees red over evictions

(84) Star 11/10/91

Staff Reporters

About 50 Actstop supporters staged a protest against evictions and "exploitation by landlords" in Joubert Park, last night.

A small contingent of riot police monitored the peaceful protest which started at about 4 pm and continued until well after nightfall on the pavement outside Claridge Court in Leyds Street.

Actstop publicity secretary Tshediso Lebelo said 14 families had been evicted from the building this week, after the landlord obtained a court order against tenants who had been witholding rent since June.

The rent had been paid into a trust account, he said, after the new owner of the building, David Pahladira, allegedly refused to negotiate with tenants.

Earlier this week, Mr Lebelo said rentals had been increased without proper notice.

Mr Pahladira denied he had raised the rentals. He said the residents were hampering attempts to renovate the building and refused to pay rent because he was "a black man".

Eugenia Bevu, who was sitting on the pavement during last night's protest, her goods piled up behind her, said she had been evicted with her four-year-old twins and her 24-year-old son on Wednesday and spent the night on the pavement.

On Tuesday night, when 10 families had been evicted for refusing to pay rent, six residents were arrested after they had forcibly tried to reoccupy their flats.

Police said they were later released and would appear in court on trespassing charges on November 8.

Home of black supervisor in 'white area' attacked

Star 11/10/91.

Own Correspondent

The house of Palabora Mining Company supervisor Mackson Ngobeni, who became the town's first black resident last week amid threats by right-wingers, has been attacked.

His house is now under 24-hour guard by company security. Police patrols pass at regular intervals, Mr Ngobeni said.

Mr Ngobeni said the attack took place at 4.05 am on Sunday.

"I heard glass shattering. When I went to investigate I found a brick in the dining room where the window was shattered. There was no one nearby and I did not see who did it," he said.

Mr Ngobeni said he called the police and mining security, who responded speedily.

Company spokesman, S H Rix, said the company was satisfied with security arrangements and said the incident was unfortunate but would not deter the company from carrying out it's policy to deracialise housing for employees.

Mr Ngobeni (46), a father of four, said the family would not move out.

"This is our home and we are not going anywhere. Many whites have also phoned to welcome me and some sent my family cakes and cards," he said.

Mr Ngobeni's intended move to Phalaborwa's white area raised the ire of the local AWB, which threatened that his "blood will flow".

AWB leader Fritz Meyer was restricted by a Supreme Court order last week from harming Mr Ngobeni. While pledging to honour the court order, he said the attacks would continue until Mr Nogbeni moved out.

Family in white area attacked

Sowetan 11/10/91

By MATHATHA TSEDU

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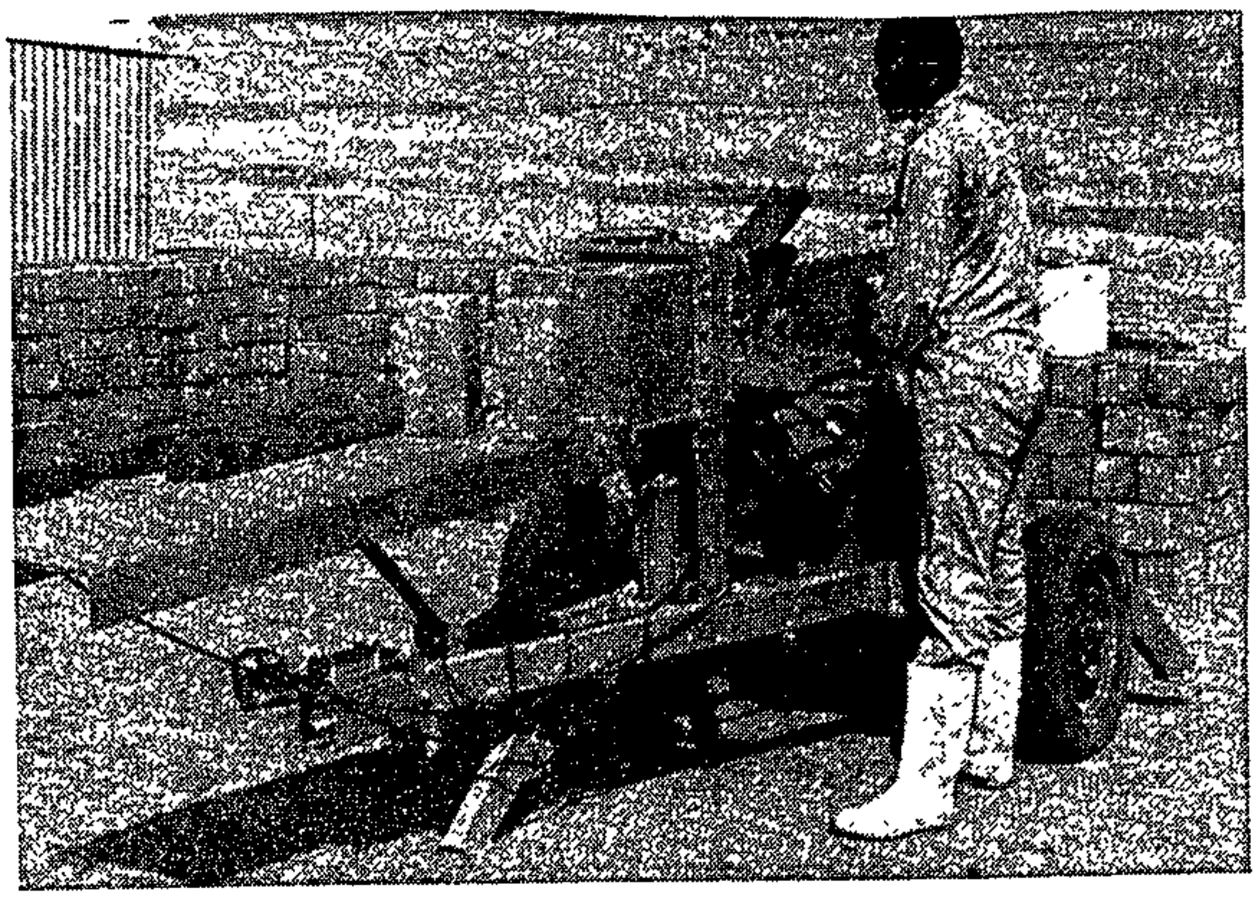


A worker operates a brick-making machine which can be used to manufacture bricks cheaply.

White Ironside opens up for black occupation

Sowetan 14/11/91 (84)

IRONSIDE, a formerly whites-only suburb outside Evaton township, has been opened for black occupation.

More than 90 percent of the residents in Ironside were government employees. About 100 upper-class houses have been built.

The situation in the town, however, has drastically changed since the Group Areas Act fell away and an open township was introduced early this year.

Presently the area is completely mixed and there are 100 black families and 20 white people staying harmoniously in the same township.

Developer Mr Mark Seymour said: "This town is made unique by the fact that it is quiet and because the stands are big enough.

"The average size of a plot is 900sm - a story unheard of in the neighbouring Evaton and Sebokeng black townships."

He added that the area was still managed by the Peri-Urban Areas Board and this ensured the town was managed in an orderly way.

It was estimated that development would have a boom in the area next year because stands were being sold to the public at a very reasonable price.

These black leaders forsake townships for life in the city

Star 16/11/91

(84)

ABBEY MAKOE

WHILE their followers stay in the townships, some leaders of the liberation movements have moved into some of Johannesburg's relatively affluent suburbs.

Activists, many of whom are former political prisoners, seem to be enjoying having swopped prison cells for luxury apartments.

Before February 1990, anti-apartheid leaders who lived in the "white" sections of Johannesburg were mostly those on the run from the police.

But now it has become fashionable for activists to meet in yuppie pubs and enjoy dinners in exclusive restaurants while their followers have to contend with crowded township shebeens.

Among prominent anti-apartheid leaders who have moved to the suburbs are:

- Dr Pallo Jordan, head of the ANC's information department, who is understood to live in Ponte City.
- Themba Khoza, Inkatha's Youth Brigade leader in the Transvaal, who lives in Hillbrow.
- Pandelani Nefolovhodwe, president of Azapo, who lives in a flat in central Johannesburg.

PALLO JORDAN: lives in Ponte City, Berea.

The ANC supports political leaders leaving the townships to start new lives in town. Said PWV spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa: "After all, we have long been deprived and this is what we have always fought for — to live where we please, without restrictions".

Dr Jordan said the whole question depended on affordability. "If I have money and there is no Group Areas Act, I will live where I choose to. There's no reason blacks cannot live in Sandton if they can afford it," he said.

He was not happy when asked where exactly he lived: "You journalists should be writing about the scandalous, criminal shortage of housing for black people and not inquiring about where the ANC leaders live."

GOMOLEMO MOKAE: lives in Mabopane.

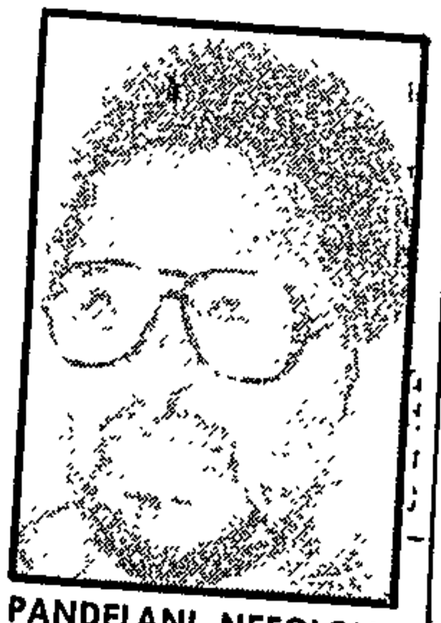
Inkatha's West Rand leader Humphrey Ndlovu said: "I find nothing wrong in my colleagueThemba (Khoza) living in town."

Another Inkatha official, Suzanne Vos, said she had nothing against anti-apartheid leaders living where they chose, including in the suburbs. "But whether that is *politically* sound is another thing," she said.

Mr Nefolovhodwe left the township after the four-roomed house he had rented was put on sale.

He too would not say where he lived in town. "I am hiring a flat. I cannot afford to buy a property," he said.

But not everybody is so accepting of political leaders living in greater comfort than their followers. Azapo education secretariat head Dr Gomolemo Mokae said he could not support activists "preoccupied with integration euphoria".



PANDELANI NEFOLOVHODWE: lives in the city.

THEMBA KHOZA: Lives in Hillbrow.

"Leadership by remote control from the rarefied atmosphere of Waterkloof, Lower Houghton or Durban North can only go against the grain of liberatory aspirations," he said.

Dr Mokae added that people in leadership "should serve as beacons of hope by being literally in the thick of things with the oppressed".

Dr Mokae lives in Mabopane, outside Pretoria.

PLOT THICKENS . . . The ground rules? What exactly are the ground rules? John Mxesibe, on the land he recently bought in so-called AWB country. ■ Pic: SIPHIWE MHLAMBI

Hard times in heavy territory

By MONWABISI NOMADOLO

84

WELL-KNOWN herbalist John Mxesibe, 54, says white racists are intimidating and harassing him.

The flamboyant Mxesibe says rightwingers are trying to force him out of his plot in the conservative area of De Deur in the Vaal.

Mxesibe, from Rockville in Soweto, told City Press he was told by police that the area "belonged" to the AWB.

The herbalist, who bought the plot for R70 000 from an estate agent five months ago, blamed a neighbour for orchestrating harassment.

"The man is a policeman and I don't understand his behaviour."

He says he was intercepted by the policeman – in full uniform – driving a car two months ago while on his way to his Soweto house.

The policeman complained about noise from his plot.

The neighbour also warned him to ensure that his employees did not steal his goats, he said.

Three days later armed policemen came to his plot and searched workers without explanation, he said.

Mxesibe, who runs a tuckshop and sorghum beer outlet, said the police demanded to see his licences. They took the sorghum licence, he said.

Two days later another group of policemen returned in three cars but did nothing, he said.

In a subsequent incident, police told him not to continue with the roofing of his house "because I would be in trouble".

Mxesibe also said he suspected the CP-controlled Vereeniging council was harassing him.

"I've been paying R150 for three months but since trouble started, I received an account of R800," he said.

Mxesibe's aide, Richard Kalongau, said on November 8 police arrived and found the workers drinking in a garage.

They ordered everybody to leave and later returned.

"Workers were beaten and others got injured while a number of them were arrested," he said.

Witwatersrand police liaison officer, Captain Henrietta Bester, could not confirm the alleged incident.

C/Press 24/11/91

ANC man slams threats

(84)

Express

By THEMBA KHUMALO

24/11/91

AN ANC official in Klerksdorp has been singled out as a rightwing target – not because he's with the ANC, but because he lives in the white town.

Hate pamphlets bearing the AWB logo and calling for "Mass White Protest to Keep Klerksdorp Clean" have been distributed in town.

Trained MK cadre Isaac Moroe said he was prepared to defend himself at all costs, and would also take the matter to the Commission on Violence.

The pamphlet described Moroe as a "black adder" and expressed indignation that whites should live near blacks.

Moroe said the clash started when a friend of his Afrikaner neighbour came over and asked to speak to the "baas".

"When I told him there was no such animal here he promised to fix me up."

On another occasion Moroe was visited by his ANC comrades and local rightwingers threatened to assault them.

AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche denied issuing the pamphlet.

"I fight with bombs and donner (beat up) any man with stinking communist ideas," he said.

Pioneers who shun rightwing madness

Sowetan 26/11/91

(84)

MARCH of this year was a particularly important month for businessman Mr Madala Mukhondo.

Mukhondo made history on the 23rd of that fateful month by becoming the first black person to open a shop in the Conservative Party-controlled town of Louis Trichardt.

Owner of a fleet of taxis which run between Johannesburg and Louis Trichardt and between that town and Messina, he has been undaunted by threats of a rightwing backlash.

Mukhondo, who made it the hard way in life, went on to also open a hair salon in the town last month.

Travelling daily to Tshikwarani in Ha Kutama after the day's work was done, the trip soon became a problem for Mukhondo and his wife Gladys.

House

It wasn't long before they were toying with the idea of buying a house in the town. If the right price came up, they would buy, they decided.

When they heard that 58 Kruger Street was for sale, they immediately concluded a deal. The house is an old building with a large yard. Trees are growing and look very lush.

For the Mukhondos, the move to No 58 was to alleviate the burden of daily travel to Ha Kutama. But it was not to be.

Since moving into the old-style house on October 8, rightwingers have been throwing stones on to the roof every night at about midnight.

Two weeks ago a brick was thrown through a window, but the very worst was still to come. White resistance to blacks moving into the town was still to show itself in even more serious ways.

FOCUS

By MATHATHA TSEDU

That came last Wednesday when, from a white Toyota Corolla cruising past the house at about 9pm, nine rifle shots were fired into the house, narrowly missing Mukhondo.

The bullets, from an R-1 rifle, pierced iron window frames and smashed through walls.

The Mukhondos have joined the trend of black people moving into hitherto white areas since the repeal of the Group Areas Act.

While the move to suburbia has gone off smoothly in major metropolitan areas such as Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town, the ride for plattelanders has been pretty rough.

Besides the Mukhondos, Phalaborwa Mining Company assistant shift supervisor Mr Mackson Ngobeni moved into the town amid calls for his blood by rightwingers.

His house was later stoned, leading to a 24-hour guard by company security.

Burnt

Another PMC employee, Mr Tennyson Pilusa, had his expensive German car burnt to a cinder in another rightwing attack three weeks ago.

In Pietersburg, a few black lecturers have moved into university-owned houses, but no incidents have been reported.

This was in direct contrast to the uproar that greeted the move into the town's suburbs several years ago by Venda consulate staff.

The Mukhondos are adamant they will not move out. "This is our house. We bought it and we are not going to move out.

"If they want, they can come in and kill us. That is the only way we will move out of here," Gladys Mukhondo told *Sowetan* this week.

Ngobeni was more philosophical: "These people are not used to having black neighbours as their equals. They only want us as their maids and servants.

"But that era is now over and we are moving in to stay."

On the danger of violent attacks by rightwingers, Ngobeni said he saw himself as an ambassador: "I am a pathfinder and an ambassador.

"Whites think we are just noisy people and I am out to prove them wrong."

Bullets

It is this do-or-die attitude that drives people like Mr David Mureri - an insurance consultant from Venda - to move into what others have described as the lion's den.

After buying a R100 000 house at 85 Kameel Street in Louis Trichardt, Mureri is set to move in next week.

I was with him when he inspected the bullet damage to the Mukhondos' house.

He said: "These people think they can scare us away with these things, but they are too late. They cannot change or turn the tide." He shook his head and muttered: "They really wanted to kill Mukhondo!".

Mureri (34), a father of one, and his nurse wife Mulatwa, say their immediate neighbours have accepted them and they expect no problems after moving in.

They have not, however, made arrangements for their son's schooling and expect him to travel daily to Makhado township in Venda, about 50km away.

But not all those who have bought houses in the town want to be heroes. Businessman Mr Joseph Baloyi also bought a house in Louis Trichardt but since paying for it in August, he has not moved.

He said: "These guys are cruel and I am scared of moving in. They can kill me, you know."

Resistance to blacks moving into these areas is not restricted to houses.

Recently, when former Venda Development Corporation chief executive Mr Wilson Muvhulawa bought a farm outside Louis Trichardt, he was threatened with the poisoning of his water supply.

Today, Muvhulawa carries his drinking water from his rural home at Murungwa, about 35km away.

Muvhulawa has turned his hilltop house into a fortress, with expensive security lighting and high fences.

Near Pietersburg, the Motimele brothers bought a farm near Boyne, but had the only access road to their farm blocked by their white neighbour.

Road

Previous white owners of the farm had used the road past the neighbouring farm without any problem. The matter is still pending in the Supreme Court, where the Motimeles have sought relief.

These self-styled ambassadors face a few social problems too. Who do they mix with?

Coming from the carefree life of townships and suddenly becoming an isolated minority in the self-centred cultural zones of whites, is going to take some adjusting.

conditions. The conditions were that he was provided with offices in Fordsburg, an

next year for argument after the defence closed its case without leading any evidence from Bhamjee himself.

MP wants blacks out of white Virginia

B/Day 6/12/91. 184

DAVE LOURENS

NEWLY elected CP MP for Virginia Kobus Beyers yesterday promised "drastic action" to remove black mine employees from white residential areas, but mine groups Genmin and Anglo refuse to budge on their integrated housing policies.

"The mines are asking for big trouble and they are going to get it," Beyers said. "They are going absolutely against the wishes of their white employees."

Genmin spokesman Laing Geldenhuys said Genmin would not accept discrimination against any of its employees.

"Our employees are our assets, and we have to look after them. If somebody qualifies for a company house, he gets it. While we try to avoid confrontation where possible, we refuse to accept discrimination."

Anglo spokesman James Duncan said integration had always been group policy.

Beyers said he had a mandate to speak on behalf of white mineworkers because they made up 80% of the constituency which elected him in a landslide victory last week.

The white workers were concerned because there had been a "dismal collapse" of standards in areas where black families had moved in.

"Our strategies will start early in January. Strike action could be part of it. If the mines don't listen, they will have to feel. The reality is if white mineworkers strike they will know all about it because they are much more dependent on white mineworkers than the others," he said.

Similar controversy resulted in a crippling consumer boycott in Phalaborwa last month. Black consumers boycotted white businesses in retaliation for right-wing action against a black mine employee who moved into a company house in a white area.

14 Vaal Townships next week

B/Day 6/12/91 (127)

...ions to ... accounts were likely

GONE FOR A SONG . . . Anna Mndebele and her children stand in front of their new house, which the family bought in a CP stronghold for next to nothing.

Saving t

C/Press 8/12/91 (84)

Pictures and report by
ELIAS MALULEKE

THE complexion of rightwing towns in the eastern Transvaal is quietly changing, and conservative whites in these areas do not seem to be putting up much resistance.

More and more blacks are moving into these economically depressed towns, which rely heavily on the buying power of blacks for survival.

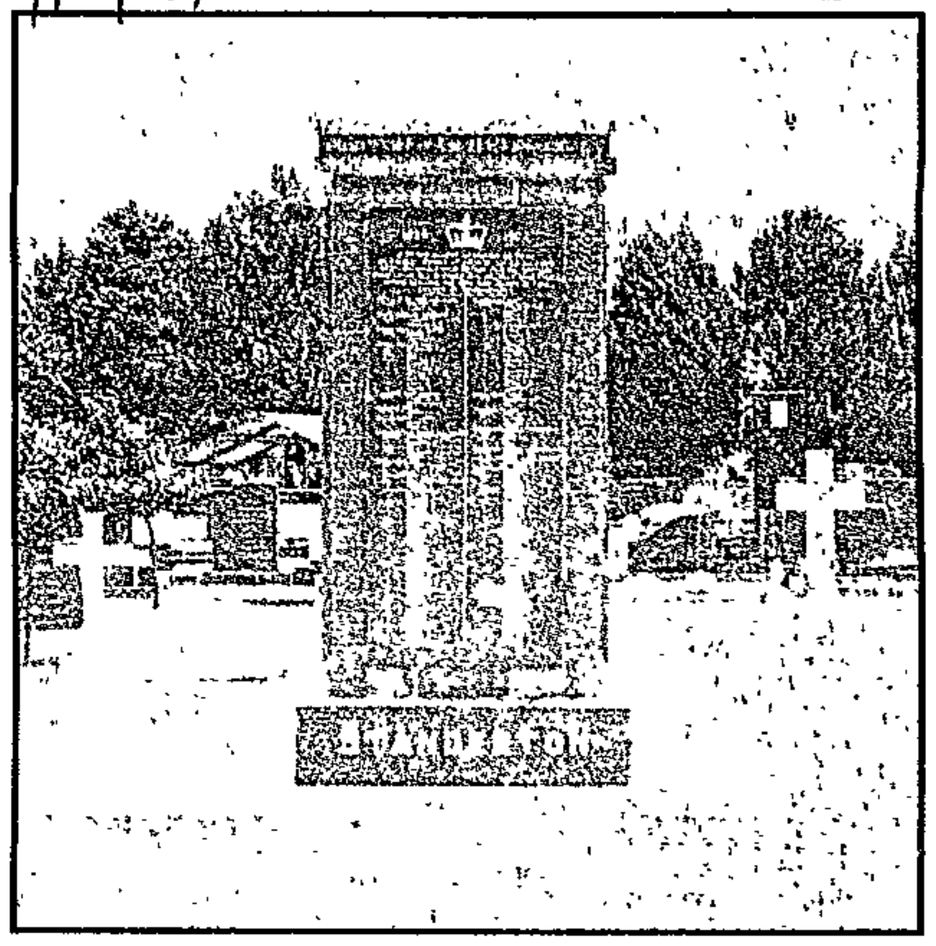
Whites in these hardcore rightwing areas do not appear to be opposing the move. In fact, they are making way for blacks to move in.

The once flourishing dorpies and towns are dying a slow death. Some have already been ruined and those that still show signs of life are being maintained by the buying power of blacks.

While these rightwingers chant racist slogans at political meetings, they turn a blind eye to their new black neighbours when they return to their homes.

This is happening in Akasia, Bethal, Breyten, Carolina, Ermelo and Standerton – towns which are as rightwing as Ventersdorp.

Blacks say they are attracted to these towns because they "walk freely"



GRAVE MATTER . . . Blacks can buy homes in CP areas, but cannot be buried there.

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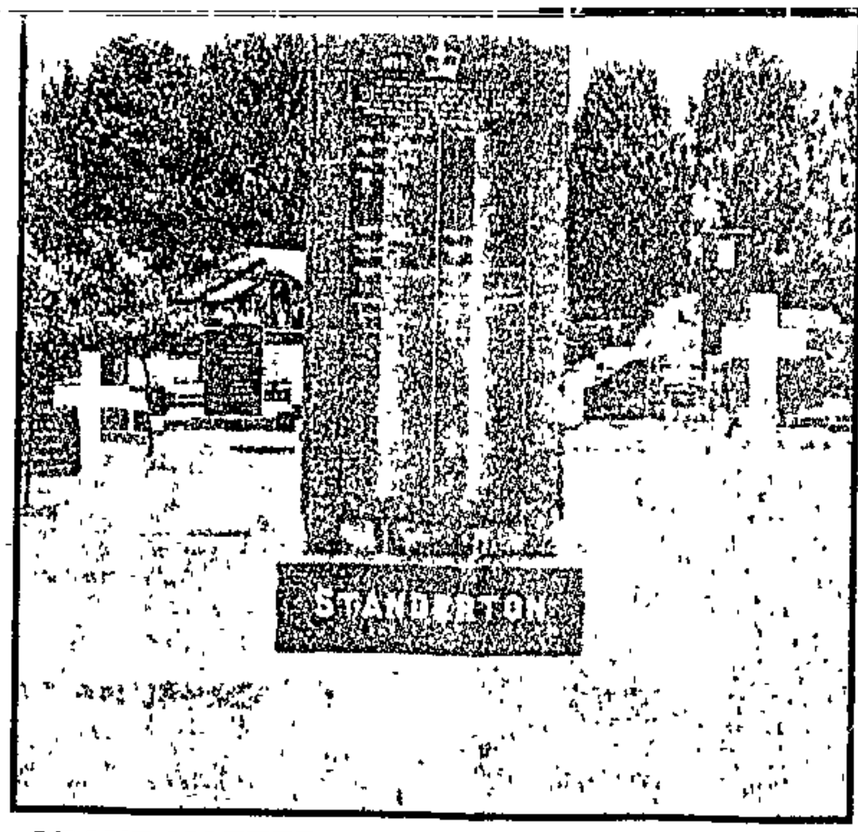


GRAVE MATTER ... Blacks can buy homes in CP areas, but cannot be buried there.

Blacks have found homes in these CP-controlled towns in the eastern Transvaal, particularly in Standerton, where hundreds of houses are standing empty.

A modern four-bedroomed house with a huge yard sells for between R40 000 to R65 000 in town, while a small house with little garden space sells for much more in the township.

The people moving in are not tycoons, and many are not even affluent. They are the Mr and Mrs Average who work in department stores, or as cops, miners, teachers and nurses.

Their only problem is that bigotry prevents them from using local amenities. Whites want to keep kindergartens, recreation facilities, schools, churches, hotels and restaurants reserved for themselves.

But the new residents are coping with little difficulty and feel the inconvenience is worth it.

The rightwingers and the CP say they are forced by the "sellout" government of President FW de Klerk to allow blacks to buy in their towns and to live "tussen ons".

The CP says as soon as it comes to power, all blacks will be kicked out of white areas.

Newly elected MP for Virginia, Kobus Beyers, said the overwhelming CP majority in Virginia showed a complete rejection of government policies, particularly the effect of "forced integration" through the scrapping of the Group Areas Act.

He said hundreds of blacks had moved into "white" towns and mine houses.

"As soon as the CP takes over the government all blacks will be kicked out," he said.

Estate agents disagree, and say blacks are in these areas to stay.

Just economics

Several estate agents canvassed by City Press said the pressure to sell houses to blacks was based on economics, not on "forced integration".

They pointed out that in most cases, blacks were moving into "redundant" mining towns because hundreds of houses previously occupied by whites were standing empty.

Whites were moving out because the towns were in economic decline.

This forced a drop in house prices because there was no demand.

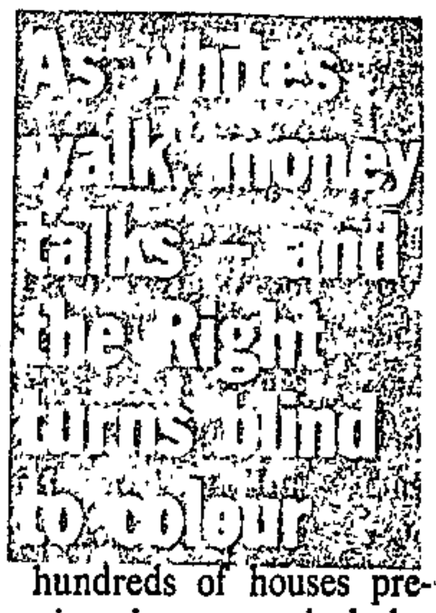
"Selling to blacks is revitalising the market and giving the towns the economic lift urgently needed," said Manuel de Sousa, of De Sousa Estate Agents in Standerton.

"They also realise that a town is made up of a collective community and not by an exclusive section of the population," De Sousa said.

Another estate agent said very few whites were actually complaining about blacks in their areas, as they realised their prejudices were unfounded and their new neighbours kept to themselves.

"People are giving Christian charity a chance. In essence, people are saying 'Do unto others as you would do unto youself'," he said.

GREAT MATES ... S[illegible] Hugo Naude and Sabelo



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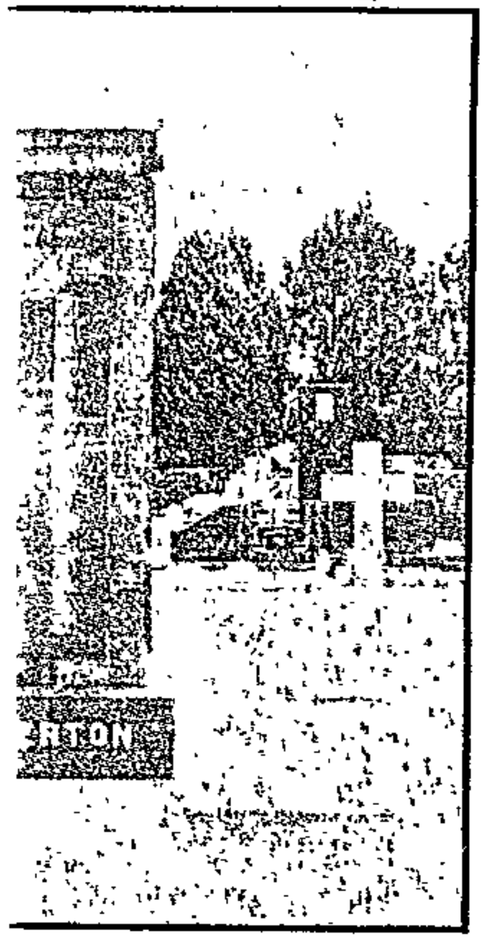

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Carolina, Ermelo and Standerton – towns which are as rightwing as Ventersdorp.

Blacks say they are attracted to these towns because they "walk freely" in the streets, there is no noise, drunkenness and most importantly, the houses are cheaper than those in the township.

Blacks have found homes in these CP-controlled towns in the eastern Transvaal, particularly in Standerton, where hundreds of houses are standing empty.

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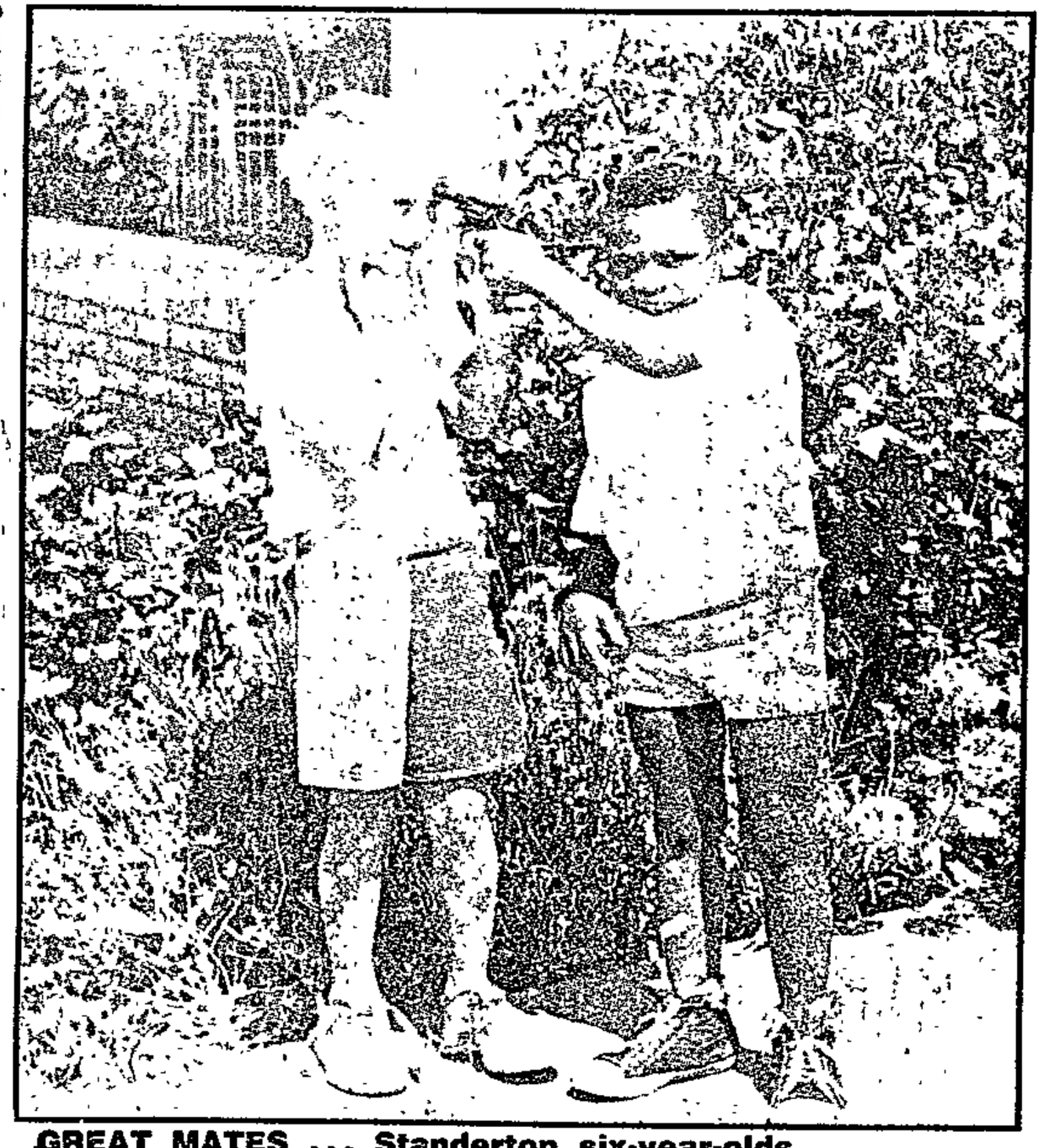
But the new residents are coping with little difficulty and feel the incon-



GREAT MATES ... Standerton six-year-olds Hugo Naude and Sabelo Ndlovu defy prejudice.

BAR-FACED CHEEK ... Thabo Tsotetsi outside the "all white" Standerton hotel that kicked him out for being black.

Rightwingers call off attack

Sowetan 9/12/91

84

By MATHATHA TSEDU

A BLACK family that moved into the conservative Northern Transvaal town of Louis Trichardt has had peaceful nights lately as stones that have been raining on their roof have stopped.

Mr Ducksy Mukhondo, who moved into a white Louis Trichardt suburb in October, said the attacks stopped last week after a report in the *Sowetan* highlighting his plight. His family had been a victim of rightwing attackers who:

- Threw stones on his roof every night without fail since October 4;
- Fired nine rounds of high-calibre rifle shots at the house, missing Mukhondo by inches; and
- Invaded his yard and when confronted, told him they owned the town and could walk anywhere they wanted.

The *Sowetan* reported that after the last incident Mukhondo was allegedly expelled from the police station where he reported the matter. Police allegedly told him that the white prowler had the right of movement in the town and if Mukhondo did not like that, he could go back to his village.

Mukhondo yesterday said he met the station commander to complain.

"The station commander appeared very upset by the matter and said it was still being investigated. He however told me that the white man's wife and children had made statements that the man had been outside my yard and not inside.

"I told Captain Pretorius, the station commander, that I knew my yard and its boundaries well enough. The man was inside my yard. He said he would see to it that I am safe here and since that day we have had peaceful sleep.

"We now wonder what it is that was done by the police that could not have been done when we were complaining about the stones since October," Mukhondo said.

Police comment could not be obtained at the weekend.

Jo'burg's switch into an African metropolis

Sowetan 4/12/91

SAPA-Reuter

BLACKS are claiming Johannesburg as their own, transforming the once-white city into a bustling black metropolis.

From afar, the gleaming office towers still resemble a prosperous Western city filled with middle-class white commuters. But up close, the sidewalks are lined with black hawkers selling everything from bananas to blue jeans.

Not a white face can be seen among hundreds of people shopping at midday in a pedestrian mall. At the cocktail hour, the wood-panelled bar of the most luxurious hotel is crowded with black businessmen.

"The change is tremendous," said Mr Tim Hart of the Urban Foundation, a private group that studies South African cities. "Johannesburg is hardly recognisable as the city I grew up in."

Africa's wealthiest and most modern metropolis, called the City of Gold for its mining riches, began its transformation in the early 1980s, when whites retreated to the suburbs and blacks moved in.

The social changes in Johannesburg and other cities presaged the formal demise of apartheid laws that became unenforceable as blacks defied the government by moving from segregated townships to white cities.

"Disrespect for the law has helped create the new South Africa," said Mr Lawrence Mavundla, who founded an organisation that made street-vending legal for blacks.

Repeal of segregation laws added momentum to the process of change and made black migration from the townships legal.

Much of Johannesburg now seems like a city in any other African country.

Young blacks and whites mix easily at the Market Theatre complex, with its jazz club, theatres, restaurants and huge Saturday flea market, without the self-conscious awkwardness found at many multiracial social gatherings.

Whites still own most of the businesses and control the wealth but store clerks, taxi drivers and policemen are likely to be black.

The changes also have brought Johannesburg serious problems that foreshadow what awaits the entire country as it tries to undo its racial history.

Many analysts predict the city will deteriorate under the weight of crime, unemployment, overcrowding and the desperation of so many new arrivals fleeing rural poverty.

"Shops have gone progressively down-market, the city centre has become very dirty, crime is out of control," said Mr John Kane-Berman, head of the Institute of Race Relations, an independent research group. "Johnnesburg will retain its vibrancy, but it will look a lot different."

Fewer than 750 000 of the nearly 5 million people in metropolitan Johannesburg are white. About 2 million of the blacks live in shacks in dusty townships that ring the city.

Mrs Sylvia Motebula (26) is typical of the new Johannesburg.

Last year, she moved with her husband and daughter from the remote black homeland of Venda and set up a sidewalk earring stand at a busy corner. The family rented an apartment in Hillbrow, a ragged, crime-ridden area of high-rise apartments that whites deserted.

"There was nothing in Venda," Mrs. Motebula said. "Hillbrow is very noisy and dangerous. But . . . I can make money."

Racist whites harass tenant

(84)

Sowetan 17/12/91.

By IKE MOTSAPI

AN East Rand showbiz personality has been threatened with death for refusing to heed a call by anonymous whites to move out of his new house in Dalpark near Brakpan.

Mr Enoch Ndlela, promotions officer of Teal/Trutone Music, a subsidiary of Gallo Music, received the threat barely two weeks after moving in.

Dalpark is a white suburb of the Conservative Party-controlled town of Brakpan.

"When I moved in I noticed that the house had been broken into. Several fittings, including a sliding door, had been removed.

"Then in the morning of December 7, a group of whites were spotted by neighbours waiting in a car next to my house.

"About 4.30am, my wife and I were awakened by the shattering of glass. When I went to investigate, I was greeted by a big stone dipped in blood with 'Get out kaffir, otherwise we will get you', written on it," Ndlela said.

He said he reported the matter to the police, who promised to investigate.

"I told them that this was not the first time that stones had been thrown into my house.

Colonel Dave Bruce, a spokesman for the Witwatersrand police, said the matter was being investigated.

GROUP AREAS — T.V.L.

1992

Group denies hand in squatter poster blitz

STAR 9/1/92 (84)

The Greenbelt Action Group (GAG) has denied that it released a derogatory poster urging violence against the Zevenfontein squatters in the Diepsloot area.

The posters, depicting a group labelled "Greenbelt" shooting at caricatures of President de Klerk, ANC president Nelson Mandela and the Zevenfontein squatters, were plastered throughout the area on Tuesday.

The poster campaign is the latest in the controversy surrounding the proposed relocation of the squatters.

"The poster, which has the name 'Greenbelt' prominently on it, is an incoherent, semi-literate attempt to raise emotions over the issues of squatting. We condemn it unreservedly," said GAG chairman Anthony Duigan.

GAG is conducting negotiations with the TPA over plans to relocate the squatters in the Greenbelt area north of Johannesburg and Sandton and outside Midrand. — Staff Reporter.

New bid to control greenbelt area

(84)

STAR 16/1/92

By Shirley Woodgate

Plans by the Transvaal Provincial Administration to establish an arc of "squatter" camps north of Johannesburg have triggered applications for the establishment of a new local authority for the area between Randburg, Midrand and Hartbeesfontein.

Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder, who is chairman of the newly formed Garden Triangle Action Group (the newest applicant), said the land was predominantly under the control of the former Peri-Urban Board for the Development of Rural Areas.

The application, by five "property owner societies", adds yet another claimant to the race for control of the vast agricultural holdings north of the city.

The Greenbelt Action Group (GAG) has also lodged an application, another is believed to have come from the Muldersdrif area, and it is speculated that Krugersdorp, Randburg and Sandton are planning to expand their northern boundaries.

Robert van Tonder . . . chairs new group.

Motivating the application to the Administrator, Mr van Tonder said the concept of creating squatter camps was unwelcome and outdated.

Accommodation for workers should be provided near the centre of cities, he added.

The destruction of nature in the interest of development, the random expansion of towns, and an outright refusal to become a squatter and sewage dumping-ground are among the reasons for the application for a new authority.

Mr van Tonder said the Garden Triangle Action Group planned to liaise with GAG.

GAG chairman Anthony Duigan said he believed the TPA was looking at the entire region with the aim of expediting the processing of applications for the greater greenbelt area.

"We will liaise with any interested party, including the ANC, the Zevenfontein squatters, the civic associations and Mr van Tonder's group," Mr Duigan added.

STAR 22/11/92

Family dies after limpet mine blast

A Tembisa family of four and their domestic worker were trapped and burnt to death when a limpet mine exploded at their home at Makulong Section today.

A police spokesman said a disagreement about the ownership of the property may have led to the explosion.

The dead are Douglas Ramvhubedzi (50), his wife Louisa (40), the children Chiphiwe (7) and George (2) and the domestic worker known only as Anna (22). — Staff Reporters.

e — Page 9

Chris Hani now a Boksburger

(84)

LOUISE BURGERS
Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Tensions are rising in Boksburg and town councillors fear violence after SA Communist Party general-secretary Mr Chris Hani moved into the Conservative Party-controlled town.

Mr Hani recently bought a three-bedroomed house in Dawn Park, a suburb of the town which gained notoriety worldwide for reintroducing petty apartheid.

Mr Hani told Weekend Argus sister newspaper, The Star, that his neighbours had made him very welcome.

CP chief whip in the town council, Mr Andries du Toit, said that as far as he was concerned, Mr Hani was the leader of a terrorist organisation.

Mr Du Toit, who is councillor for Dawn Park, said Mr Hani was not welcome in the suburb and he was worried that his move could lead to violence.

"We are asking him to get out. Tensions are rising here. Many people have telephoned me ... I don't want violence in my ward.

"The whole attitude of the right-wing will change this year from waiting for elections, to a much more aggressive attitude.

"There might be something drastically done to show him (Mr Hani) we don't want him here," warned Mr Du Toit.

The Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) acting chairman of the Boksburg Town Council management committee, Mrs Stephanie Greyling, said she was not against Mr Hani wanting a nice house, "but I think he should find one in his own community".

Mrs Greyling is afraid of violence in the suburb and of the communists taking over. "I hope the governent will come to its senses before something breaks down," she said.

Former controversial CP Mayor of Boksburg, Mr Beyers de Klerk, said Mr Hani obviously had realised a house in Boksburg was a safe investment as it was conservative and safe, not "in chaos" like Hillbrow and Johannesburg.

Councillor "Klein-Koos" van der Merwe said he was too busy preparing for the revolution to worry about Mr Hani's "childish" actions.

"We are preparing for a revolution to take back everything and we are only concerned about getting our own white homeland.

"(Mr) Hani is a puppet on a string of the ANC and the Communist Party. He's just another terrorist and if it makes him happy to stay there and he can pay the bills, let him. Dawn Park is almost black anyway - I just feel sorry for the whites living there."

Drip technician 'lackadaisical'

B/Day 22/1/92

ANDREW KRUMM

A TECHNICIAN could have contaminated drips which allegedly caused the deaths in 1990 of 13 babies, a Johannesburg inquest heard yesterday.

The court was told that during routine quality control tests conducted by drip manufacturer Sabax, technician Allan Davies regularly failed (40% of the time) to exercise the "skills and procedures" required in terms of international norms.

The skills and procedures required of Davies were integral to the company's quality control process, known as process validation, and necessary to maintain sterile conditions during drip production.

Microbiologist Prof Margaretha Isaacson of the SA Institute of Medical Research, who yesterday offered evidence of her investigation into Sabax facilities, labelled Davies "inexperienced" and "lackadaisical". Isaacson said Davies was a potential source of infection.

In her report, Isaacson said "although it was not shown there was a causal connection between Davies' skill and the contaminated products", he should be transferred to "less sensitive duties".

Reviewing quality control tests, attorney Peter Soller, representing 10 of the families which lost babies, said sterile conditions had been compromised on production equipment during testing.

He said bacteria tests done in the cabinet in which the drips were produced showed contamination.

During cross-examination by advocate Clive Cohen SC, representing Sabax, Isaacson said technicians' skills and procedures were "most important" in guaranteeing the sterility of the end product.

Isaacson criticised Sabax testing procedures, saying neither drip components certified sterile by suppliers nor the Sabax end product were tested for contamination. However, a body of opinion regarded these tests as unnecessary.

The inquest continues today.

Azayo vows to continue its campaigns

B/Day 22/1/92

GAVIN DU VENAGE

THE Azanian Youth Organisation (Azayo) would continue to provide visiting artists with a "hot reception", president Thami Mcerwa said yesterday after his release from detention on Monday.

Mcerwa was detained for more than a week in connection with the grenade attack on the offices of the Paul Simon tour management before Simon's first concert two weeks ago.

Mcerwa said his detention under the Internal Security Act was an attempt to intimidate Azayo.

"We will definitely continue to use any means possible to stop the tour," he said last night. "And any other artists can expect not to get kidgloves treatment from us if they come here to make money."

Mcerwa added, however, that Azayo would leave alone artists who contributed to black culture, such as American director Spike Lee, who arrives tomorrow to begin filming Malcolm X.

But US rap group Snap which is planning a visit in a few months, could expect "a hot reception", he said.

Whites patrol squatter camp

B/Day 22/1/92

A COMMITTEE formed by white residents of Chartwell on the North Rand has started 24-hour patrols of entrances to the Zevenfontein squatter camp to prevent more people moving into the area.

Chartwell Action Committee chairman Mike Findlay said the committee had been authorised by the owners of the land to exercise control over numbers. (84)

More than 100 truck and bakkie loads of building material had been prevented from entering the camp over the weekend, he said.

Findlay claimed the committee was in contact with squatter leaders and there had been no incidents between the two groups.

Last night a police spokesman could not confirm that a committee had been formed to patrol the entrance, but said police were patrolling the area and all was quiet. — Sapa.

Police fired first shots, says AWB

B/Day 22/1/92

Hani happy in right-wing town

By Esther Waugh (84)
Political Reporter

Welcome in Boksburg . . . Chris Hani.

CAPE TOWN — South African Communist Party chief Chris Hani has moved into the right-wing town of Boksburg — and is getting on famously with his neighbours.

Mr Hani confirmed he had bought a three-bedroomed house "with a small swimming pool" last month.

He said he had encountered no hostility and received a welcome card from a neighbour this week.

"My youngest daughter, Lindiwe, plays with other children in the street," he said. STAR 23/1/92

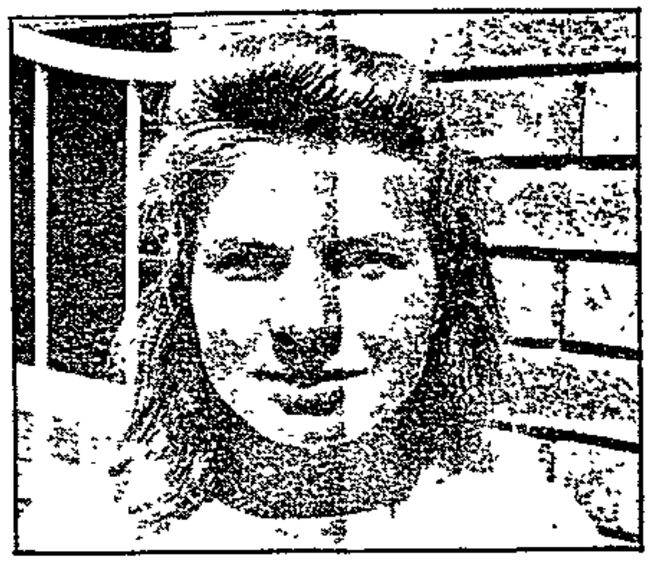
Lindiwe attends a private school in Johannesburg while Nomakheezi (13) is completing her schooling in Lesotho. His eldest daughter, Neo, is a student at the University of Cape Town.

Mr Hani said his purchase was a sign of hope for the future of the county.

"It is my contribution to reconciliation. I have never accepted that all Afrikaners are right wing," he said.

Laid back . . . pensioner Stella Badenhorst.

White superiority . . . Schalk van Dyk (left) and Tjaart Willemse.



Why the fuss? . . . model Yvette Smith (19).

Treading carefully . . . Ice-cream pedlar Abel Pienaar.

They're trickling back to Triomf

STAR 23/1/92. (84)

History is repeating itself, with a bit of a stutter, in Triomf, Johannesburg, as blacks move in . . . tentatively. PETER WELLMAN reports.

SLOWLY, and often reluctantly, the whites of Triomf are adding a little piece to South Africa's jigsaw history They are rejecting their inheritance: a racially exclusive suburb, courtesy of the guns of Hendrik Verwoerd in the mid-1950s.

He ejected blacks at gunpoint, moved whites in, and changed the name from Sophiatown to Triomf. Almost 40 years later, the suburb is moving the other way again.

If most whites do not see it as actually desirable, they will not object as long as the blacks trickling in are "respectable". In a Star survey of the suburb, that word came up often.

Without any feeling of triumph, a few black families are living there so quietly — and respectably — that people in the same street often do not know about it.

But across the road from Spoornet chemicals segment manager Jabulani Mbatha, who moved in on January 6, pensioner Stella Badenhorst is aware of him, and said philosophically: "He makes no trouble, and it is up to us to make a bit of room for them."

She was so relaxed that she did not complain when our car almost ran over her Maltese.

Down the road, cheerful housewife Dina Terblanche said: "He greets us in the street — the white owners before him never did that."

Middle-aged pattern maker Jannie Maritz and wife Annetjie, a receptionist, did not complain, as long as there was "no overcrowding". Neither did SABC technician Joggie Viljoen, newly arrived from Bloemfontein and living in a cluster complex.

Several people mentioned that there was no point in complaining because the Government had "opened everything up"

The younger generation took it even easier.

Jackie Pienaar, who works in a restaurant, was positively welcoming. And for model Yvette Smith (19) it was not an issue at all.

A male pensioner — who would not give his name — unshaven in mid-afternoon, made a fresh point "We have been living among blacks for generations, but they have always been in the domestic quarters behind the houses.

"If educated blacks now live in the main house, so what?"

And Ha Allen made a sour point. "I object because those people are different." Mrs Allen said many other whites felt the same but, pressed for names, would give none.

Mr Mbatha is only a few streets removed from leafy Westdene down the hill with its lefties, yuppies and designer shop-fronts. But he is already a Triomf man, where one suspects many males wear designer Y-fronts.

Time for change . . . new owner Felicity Adam (right) gets the keys from Genna Goncalves. Mrs Goncalves says she is happy about the sale, and will not leave the area. Picture: Etienne Rothbart

Mr Mbatha (31) has a BSc degree and a certificate in packaging technology from Wits Technikon. His wife, Langalethu, is a nursing sister at the Milpark Hospital.

He chose Triomf, not to make a point, but because it is conveniently close to the hospital, his Braamfontein office and the private school two daughters (aged 14 and 6) attend Their youngest, also a daughter, is three

When they moved in, Mr Mbatha introduced himself to the neighbours, something they said they appreciated. He said: "The people I have met have been open and spontaneous, but there are some of the other element around."

In the '50s the whites were fierce, but with changing attitudes, the area is changing, too

There is one automatic teller (office hours only), no coffee shop or hardware store. Yet the nearest hardware stors, in Newlands and Westdene, say Triomf's younger newcomers are doing the place up, and it shows.

In Mr Mbatha's street, smart patios and wooden window frames are in, precast concrete walls out, among its 106 houses with half a dozen double-storeys.

It is a quiet street — only one dog barked at us — and security is surprisingly casual at many homes.

An open gate near the Mbatha home led to an open sliding door where a topless housewife was taking a soft drink from a refrigerator. She wasn't worried about upmarket blacks in the same street.

And ice-cream pedlar Abel Pienaar, who has worked the suburb since New Year's Day, says only one white man has troubled him so far.

But he is concerned that the area has an "AWB reputation" among blacks.

Among about 30 whites approached at random, only two Triomf residents said they were AWB members, although the organisation canvasses regularly at the only shopping centre, and claimed 80 new members in a recent one-day recruiting session.

Some whites driving past hoot and give thumbs-up to the AWB, but queues waiting to sign up are not to be seen, according to residents

The two who announced their membership were abattoir worker Schalk van Dyk and security officer Tjaart Willemse

His AWB colleagues might not like it but, after sounding off against blacks generally, Mr Willemse said he would not object if a black man moved in next door and was . . . respectable.

But the few blacks and Indians who have moved into Triomf are wary of the white Right, and none would pose for photographs.

Eskom lawyer Mohamed Adam (29) has bought in Triomf from Genna Goncavles, but has not moved in yet.

His wife Felicity (31) collected the keys, and smiled: "Mohamed will get a shock, he's never done any gardening before . . . we've only ever had window-boxes."

Upmarket welcome . . . Jackie Pienaar (24) has no problems with the changes taking place in Triomf.

Mrs Goncalves (31) said she was happy about the sale, and would not leave the area.

Close by is Mr Adam's younger sister Ayesha (24), a computer analyst and part-time housewife. She, too, was reticent, but said neighbours greeted her in the street.

Estate agent Lex van Enter spoke of a black Anglo American employee who was too afraid to move in.

But another agent, Hans Brits, made the point that political changes and a mosque in Newlands, less than 2 km away, would probably mean more Muslims moving into Triomf.

The conservatives there need not worry too much it's never going to be a flood. □

In search of solutions to the squatter problem

B/Day 23/1/92

DARIUS SANAI

AS SELF-APPOINTED right-wing "patrols" use intimidation tactics on the several hundred homeless families squatting on the Zevenfontein farm north of Randburg, the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) says it will decide today what to do with the squatters, who were ordered off the farm by the courts last year.

The TPA ran into a storm of protest from groups across the political spectrum late last year when it came out with a plan to move the Zevenfontein squatters to Diepsloot, a rural belt northwest of Johannesburg, and to construct 12 other "squatter camps" in the area to house the thousands of homeless people pouring into the PWV area in a desperate quest for employment and survival.

The plan was attacked by the Greenbelt Action Group (GAG), a local residents' association, as ill-conceived, badly thought out and unilateral. The ANC PWV region and a representative group for the homeless, Operation Masakhane for the Homeless (Omhle), blasted the TPA plan for the same reasons: local residents, whether white landowners or black squatters, had not been consulted by the TPA, they alleged.

Meanwhile, residents near the Zevenfontein farm — which does not fall within GAG's self-proclaimed "Greenbelt" area — have threatened to come up with the most South African of solutions; taking the law into their own hands. White toughs are "patrolling" Zevenfontein, barricades have been set up to stop building material from coming in, and some residents have threatened to import AWB troopers to throw out the Zevenfontein squatters.

GAG, though officially non-aligned, has come under criticism for these reasons. It aims to preserve the area between the Randburg-Sandton boundary and the Hartebeespoort Dam as a recreational "greenbelt", and various elements of the CP and Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder have wholeheartedly supported GAG's principles.

But will the shifting of homeless blacks from one area to another solve the squatter problem in the PWV area?

GAG chairman Anthony Duigan is highly critical of the intimidatory tactics being used by residents near Zevenfontein. But he says there are two good reasons why the squatters should not be moved north to the greenbelt area.

Firstly, says Duigan, the areas proposed by the TPA as squatter camps have no facilities and are far from possible places of employment.

Here, the ANC is in agreement with GAG. ANC PWV region spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa says that the proposed settlements are "far away from roads, facilities and municipalities: to put squatters there will be tantamount to taking their lives away".

Duigan's second point is more controversial: that even if facilities and infrastructure existed, the area should be kept free of squatter settlements because it should be preserved as a "green lung" for the PWV.

He readily admits that part of the feeling behind GAG's action is the local residents' desire not to be overwhelmed by unemployed, homeless people — who will lead to a high crime rate. But why should the "greenbelt" be spared the influx of the homeless — and why should residents in other areas have to live with them?

Randburg and Santon, he says, are more suited to providing proper facilities and opportunities for employment than the rural greenbelt. He insists GAG is not opposed to limited urbanisation of the area per se: "Low-cost housing, for instance, is a perfectly acceptable option, as the people are no longer squatters. But it needs a national housing strategy to work such things out."

Duigan denies that his association — formed in the mid-1980s to mobilise opposition to government's plans to build "Norweto" in the area — is just another group of white landowners trying to keep poor blacks out of sight and out of mind.

Black people have been buying into the Greenbelt area, he says, and some of the Ndebele-speaking black communities have been there longer than the whites — and have every right to stay.

Only a coherent national policy, to be formulated by all sides, can solve the squatter problem, he says.

The ANC's Mamoepa said he agreed with many things that Duigan was saying. The TPA proposals were one-sided, and the squatters and civic associations had to be consulted on any future decision by the TPA.

The ANC had an exploratory meeting with GAG earlier this week, and Mamoepa said the two organisations hoped to work together to establish some kind of a consensus on what should be done.

More militant white residents, meanwhile, keep rumbling about military-style action that should be taken against the squatters. The TPA decides today what it will do with the Zevenfontein community. GAG, the ANC and squatter groups warn that unless it changes its methods of operation, the TPA will make many such decisions in the future without ever finding a solution.

Zevenfontein: conflict looms

By MARTIN NTSOELENGOE C/Press 26/1/92

A TIME-BOMB is ticking away at Zevenfontein between squatters and landowners.

A violent confrontation in that area grows more likely every day as stand owners from surrounding areas are threatening to physically remove the defiant squatters.

The Diepsloot Residents' Association (Dare) and the Chartwell Action Group (Cag) have more than 1 000 men ready to force the squatters out of the area. A leading member of the Conservative Party, MP Clive Derby-Lewis, confirmed he had sent an ultimatum to the TPA.

Writing on behalf of the "afflicted white residents of the area" through the Chartwell North Action Group, he says: "I wish to inform you that unless the Zevenfontein squatters are removed by January 30, 1992, to a recognised black residential area, action will be launched with the express purpose of ridding the area of illegal squatters, whose criminal activities appear to be condoned by the government."

AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche confirmed that his organisation had been asked for help.

The 700 squatter families at Zevenfontein camp have been at the centre of a row between the TPA, residents in the area and the Greenbelt Action Group (Gag).

The office of TPA Administrator Danie Hough issued a statement saying the squatters should be resettled by the end of the month in a suitable area and the city councils of Randburg and Sandton would be asked to provide a temporary site.

The TPA added that the families would be resettled in a transit area, where water, sewerage and refuse disposal would be provided.

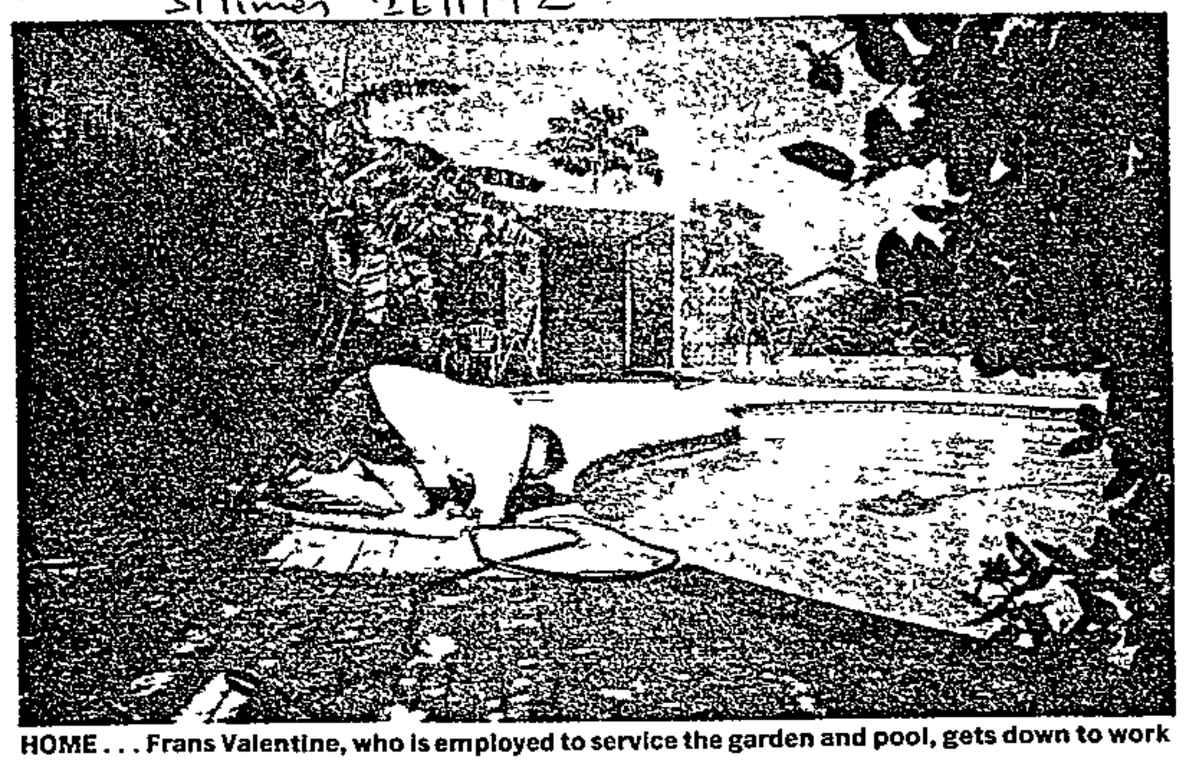
If negotiations are successful, the TPA would approve the purchase of parts of Diepsloot Farm in terms of the Illegal Squatting Act of 1951.

The TPA executive is to appoint a working group comprising representatives of all concerned parties to evaluate urbanisation.

The 'nice people' next door to the Petzers in Boksburg are the communist party boss and his wife

S/Times 26/1/92

Report: PETA KROST
Pictures: JUHAN KUUS



HOME . . . Frans Valentine, who is employed to service the garden and pool, gets down to work

HAPPY . . . Gerda Petzer, who says race is irrelevant

UPSET . . . Charlie and Betty Amos, daughter Arlene and grandsons Wesley, 4, and Shane, 7

THE most unlikely person to be asking his Boksburg neighbour for help in connecting up his children's TV video games is South African Communist Party leader Chris Hani.

But his Afrikaans neighbour, Mrs Gerda Petzer, 34, wasn't upset at this request for her husband's help.

In fact, she was impressed when she eventually found out she had a "celebrity" living next door.

Mrs Limpho Hani said this weekend they moved into their new Boksburg house — their first family home in South Africa — because the price was right and "we fell in love with it — especially the kitchen".

Mrs Hani, a former secretary to the Swedish ambassador in Lesotho, arrived in SA two days before Christmas last year to make a home for her family.

"We didn't move here because it was in Boksburg. We looked around and this was the house we chose."

The Hanis started negotiating for the stylish but unpretentious home with a swimming pool a year ago, according to Anchor Estates.

There was mixed reaction from neighbours in the suburb of Dawn Park when the chief of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, moved into Boksburg, a Conservative Party stronghold which fought to retain its apartheid ways.

But Mr Hani was not the first black or member of a liberation movement to tackle this bastion of white supremacy.

There are at least three other black families living in the same street. Tokyo Sexwale, the ANC's project director and a top-ranking Umkhonto we Sizwe official, live a few blocks away.

Former Boksburg mayor and staunch CP supporter Mr Beyers de Klerk, said: "He's welcome. We're tired of fighting against liberals — let them get what they voted for and see what happens to the suburbs.

"The only reason these 'boykies' are moving into Boksburg is because they know their investments are safe here because this is an orderly, flourishing town."

Mrs Petzer, who hails from an Afrikaans family in Pretoria, said of the Hanis: "They're nice people to have as neighbours. They don't interfere in our lives.

"It's irrelevant that they are black or that he is the leader of the communists because I'm not political and don't vote."

Mrs Petzer is one of four white residents in the street who claim they have no problems with blacks living in their neighbourhood. She said: "Their standard of living is generally higher than ours."

Another neighbour, a former Zimbabwean who asked not to be named for fear of right-wing harassment, sent a welcome card to the Hanis when they moved in.

She said: "I didn't know who they were and it really doesn't matter. I would have sent it to any new neighbour."

Mrs Petzer's daughter, Sanya, 9, and Lindikwe Hani are two of 10 neighbourhood children, black and white, who play happily together.

Mrs Noxolo Grootboom, 31, a young black mother who lives in the street, said: "I believe that while Boksburg is the worst apartheid place, it will be the best in the future."

But just up the road, the Amos family would do anything to rid "their" area of blacks.

Mr Charlie Amos, 72, who only found out his neighbour was Chris Hani when the Sunday Times told him, said: "That ******* Hani, I'd shoot him if I could."

The family, which has been in the house for nine years, was considering moving out of Dawn Park because, said Mr Amos, "we don't want to be the last whites here".

"At the moment it's quiet, but not for long," he insisted.

"I know blacks — they move in, then they move dozens of families into their houses and cause trouble.

"Hani is just trying to be white and live like us in a smart house in a new area."

However, the Amos grandson, Wesley, 4, doesn't see the difference when he plays with the neighbourhood children.

Violence feared over Hani's new home

STAR 27/1/92 (84)

Municipal Reporter

Boksburg town councillors say they fear violence after SA Communist Party general secretary Chris Hani moved into the Conservative Party-controlled town.

Mr Hani bought a three-bedroom house in Dawn Park, a suburb of the town which gained notoriety worldwide for reintroducing petty apartheid.

Mr Hani told The Star earlier that his neighbours had made him very welcome.

CP chief whip in the town council, Andries du Toit, said that, as far as he was concerned, Mr Hani was the leader of a terrorist organisation.

Mr du Toit, who is councillor for Dawn Park, said Mr Hani was not welcome in the suburb and Mr du Toit was worried that his move could lead to violence.

"We are asking him to get out. Tensions are rising here. Many people have telephoned me ... I don't want violence in my ward.

"There might be something drastically done to show him (Mr Hani) that we don't want him here."

The HNP acting chairman of Boksburg Town Council management committee, Stephanie Greyling, said she was not against Mr Hani wanting a nice house, "but I think he should find one in his own community".

Zevenfontein residents confused and angry

By Zingisa Mkhuma (84) STAR 27/1/92

There is still tension between squatters at Zevenfontein settlement near Lonehill, north of Johannesburg, and nearby land-owners, after officials of the Transvaal Provincial Administration last week began dismantling shacks in the area.

The TPA, together with the land-owners, began tearing down unoccupied shacks on Thursday and vowed the entire settlement would have to be relocated by January 31.

The squatters are to be moved temporarily to Diepsloot while the TPA negotiates with the Randburg and Sandton town councils for permanent sites.

On Friday, confusion and anger reigned among the shack dwellers, none of whom seemed to know where they would be moved to. Some frustrated residents said they knew they would be forcibly removed from the area and feared they could be relocated in unsuitable areas, far from their work places.

Others expressed a wish to be relocated at Diepsloot.

Tension between the squatters and representatives of the land-owners, the Chartwell North Action Group (CNAG) — who were manning a roadblock at the entrance to the settlement, together with police, was evident.

People entering the area were screened and journalists saw residents sneaking crates of soft drinks into the area.

The residents said CNAG members were preventing a TPA water truck from making deliveries, and stopping residents from bringing in food.

A mother of five, Nolasti Siko, complained bitterly about the heat and accused the CNAG and the TPA of trying to starve them to death. She said all the spaza shops in the area were without food and people had to use polluted water from the Jukskei River.

Mrs Siko added: "It's such a struggle to survive here. They even turned away a bakery van at the roadblock."

But CNAG spokesman Mike Finlay denied his organisation had prevented food and water supplies from reaching the settlement.

New row brews over Randburg squatter plan

B/Day 3/1/92

DARIUS SANAI

A NEW row was brewing last night over the Zevenfontein squatters as the Transvaal Provincial Administration said the 750 families would be moved to Randburg — and Randburg residents condemned the move as "ridiculous and dangerous".

Transvaal Administrator Danie Hough told a news conference yesterday that a "breakthrough" had been made because the Randburg Town Council had found an area where the squatters could be housed.

A council spokesman said the decision to house the squatters at Bloubosrand, near Fourways, had been taken at a meeting the previous evening, with the full approval of all residents' associations concerned.

But angry Bloubosrand residents — who said they were unaware of a residents' association in the area — said last night they had not been informed.

An unsigned circular delivered to them within an hour of the TPA announcement urged them to "stand together and ward off the threatening problems".

"We are generally a young, liberal group of people," said one resident, "but we know our house values will go down and crime will go up if the squatters are moved here."

Other residents claimed the TPA and Randburg council were "sneaking" the squatters into their area because right-wingers would not have them elsewhere.

Hough denied that the decision to move the squatters to Randburg and not Diepsloot, as originally planned, was because of pressure from the Greenbelt Action Group (GAG) and right-wing residents in the Diepsloot area, who include Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder.

The squatters would be moved within the next 14 days, after the land at Bloubosrand had been prepared, he said.

The Randburg council spokesman said full facilities, including water, electricity and sewage pipes, would be provided on the site, which would subsequently be developed as a low-cost housing area, with the former squatters becoming home-owners and ratepayers.

Squatters said yesterday they would be happy to move to Bloubosrand if this meant they would be allowed to stay there.

The elephant in the living room

W/Mail 14/2 - 20/2/92 (84)

The prospect of black neighbours has turned the white liberals of Bloubosrand into Rambos. But no one dares admit to this old-fashioned racism, argues

PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

From pillar to post ... Unaware of their uncertain fate, Zevenfontein's children continue their games
Photo: GUY ADAMS

THERE is a syndrome known as "the elephant in the living room": everyone knows it's there — how can you miss it? — but would rather not talk about it.

The syndrome became real for me last week in the rather plump form of a dark-haired woman working a 6am-to-6pm shift at the Bloubosrand roadblock.

It was the middle of the heatwave and quite gruelling out there for the local residents who had taken over a public road to ensure that no homeless people got into their suburb. It was hard work making braais, drinking beer and searching trucks to ensure that they were not sneaking in squatters.

The dark-haired woman was in radio contact with "headquarters": a show house nearby from where the Bloubosrand Action Committee was operating. "Our concern is not the people, it's the drop in property values," she said. "We are not opposed to the blacks, we've even got a few coloureds and Indians living among us. We don't oppose other races if they're on the same cultural level as us.

"But the biggest concern is our safety and our security. The land that has been set aside for them is just opposite us. There are no fences. What is going to keep them out?"

When asked why she considered the blacks to be a threat, the woman appeared surprised by the question: "You don't know them — that's all I can say. You don't know them. They don't work, all they do is steal. If you're not wide awake, they'd steal the bed from under you."

A few years ago, apartheid in the form of the Group Areas Act, influx control and discriminatory town-planning would have protected the residents of Bloubosrand by ensuring that no blacks could possibly be dumped on their doorstep. Now the competition for land between the spreading northern suburbs of Johannesburg and the homeless and poor pouring into the urban areas from all over is turning into an ugly scrap.

What is fascinating is how quickly the prospect of cheek-by-jowl living transformed a largely English-speaking community in liberal Randburg into a band of middle-class Rambos

The rather frank conversation I had with the dark-haired woman, I discovered, was not the official line — that I got from the PR department at the show house down the road.

A notice on the board contained the minutes of a meeting where white residents were informed of what the official line would be: "Our banners must change NOW. No more squatters. From now on it's low-cost housing. We have to be seen to be grasping the situation."

One can't avoid having some sympathy for these people. They are not the very rich, just middle-class people who have sunk a lot of money into their homes and happened to buy at a time of transition.

But I feel more sorry for the people out at Zevenfontein, who have been shifted from pillar to post, had their shacks demolished by white vigilantes armed with cricket and baseball bats, and then were treated like vermin who had to be barricaded by a roadblock.

They live in grinding poverty in corrugated iron shacks and tents on the Zevenfontein farm. Many have lived there for 10 years and longer. Mathilde Shabangu, holding a tattered umbrella to shield her from the dusty Transvaal heat, told me she had been on the farm for 40 years and pointed across the valley to where she grew up

For a while, food and water supplies were prevented from being taken in and Zevenfontein residents were forced to leave their vehicles at the roadblock and walk to the farm, about four kilometres away. "When my children were sick, I had to carry them in wheelbarrows to the roadblock," said one resident.

August Ndlovu, a local witchdoctor, talks with animation and anger: "Our problem is that much has been said, but little has been done. What we want is a place that we can call home. Let FW de Klerk and Nelson Mandela come here and tell us that this is what they have in mind for the 'new' South Africa."

The fundamental problem is, of course, a lack of planning. The government hasn't had a clear policy on urbanisation since the pass laws were scrapped in 1986 and the Transvaal Provincial Administration screwed things up by not consulting before they bulldozed ahead with the Bloubosrand plan. Hopefully, a lesson has been learnt.

But the problem of homelessness has been escalating for years — why does it take an incident where whites feel aggrieved to sting the authorities and everyone else into action?

Unfortunately, this is where the "elephant in the living room" scenario comes in. We are being told repeatedly that the issue has nothing to do with racism. The local press played down the racial overtones; there was even a sneaking admiration for the plucky middle-class folks defending what matters most to them — the value of their homes — and a bit of a "ra ra" for white mass action.

Instead, the local press has blamed the two old bogeymen of the National Party: outside agitators and the foreign press. *The Sunday Times* reduced the whole saga to the hoariest of scare stories, implying that it was orchestrated by mysterious elements.

Business Day heaped scorn on the overseas media. "Interpreting the squatter-resident conflict in racial terms is tempting, particularly for the foreign media, which has seized on the issue with fervour."

And the the Urban Foundation's Anne Bernstein said: "The problem between the Bloubosrand residents and the Zevenfontein squatters is not a racial one. It is a class problem that occurs throughout the world."

Fair enough. It's just that 95 percent of the poor people who are being victimised happen to be black, and the rich and the middle class happen to be white.

Spending time at the roadblock left me with no illusions as to what motivates the people on the ground. A white man drove past, asking "are you winning?" and a guard at the barricade nodded and grinned. A white jogger went by, flashing a thumbs-up sign. In contrast, the faces of blacks driving through the roadblock were studiedly expressionless.

The Bloubosrand Action Committee's careful euphemism for the roadblock — "controlled access" — was undermined by the dark-haired woman, who explained what they did when they found squatters, as they had the previous Friday: "We turn them around, put one car in front and one car behind, and make sure they go."

Of course, the real problem was that the authorities permitted a group of vigilantes to take over a public road and did nothing to stop them. That was the real breakdown of law and order.

Those arguing that it was nothing more than a planning dispute involving different socio-economic groups should try to explain why the Irene Vigilance Association opposes a development project designed to house 550 Chinese families from Hong Kong at Verwoerdburg, near Pretoria. The project will consist of large single stands and luxury townhouses, but again "town planning" arguments are being used to try to block it.

Lurking beneath the carefully couched explanations is a completely different truth. It is a rather ugly one, one that we need to confront frankly and stop egg-dancing around. The "new" South Africa cannot be built on convenient denials of racism.

Getting in on the act

W/M mail 20/3-26/3/92 (84)

By LINDA RULASHE

ACTSTOP, Johannesburg's inner-city civic organisation, might join the Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber (CWMC). This would enable it to give direct input into the negotiating forum where issues relevant to its constituency could be placed on the agenda.

The chamber was set up last April by the Transvaal Provincial Administration, seven town councils and several members of the Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal to investigate and formulate non-racial, democratic local government structures.

However, Actstop was unable to discuss the possibilities of joining the chamber because of organisational problems.

Actstop publicity secretary Cas Coovadia said the question of whether his organisation should join the CWMC was one of a number of issues raised during the annual general meeting a fortnight ago.

Other matters which Actstop would raise should it decide to participate in the CWMC are:

- Continuing exploitation by unscrupulous landlords and their ongoing maltreatment of tenants.
- The biased role of the police in landlord or tenant dynamics.
- The congestion caused outside some residential buildings as a result of inadequate facilities for mini-bus taxies.
- The lack of recreational facilities in the area.
- Inadequate educational and health facilities.
- The unrepresentative nature of the Johannesburg City Council.
- The question of security of tenure and tenant ownership of buildings.

"However, whether we (Acstop) decide to join the chamber or not, we will continue to engage the authorities to make some progress towards alleviating some of the problems faced by our constituency," Coovadia said.

The consitution and resolutions raised at the meeting will be finalised at an extension of the AGM this weekend.

Alexandra Civics Association — another one of the outstanding signatories to the CWMC agreement — has decided to participate in the forum but hopes to solve a few outstanding issues before the end of this month.

'No excuse to drop tradition'

Sowetan 23/3/92 (84)

THE dominant feeling among blacks who have moved to former whites-only surbubs is that living there should not be an excuse for abandoning traditional practices such as slaughtering for ancestors, hosting weddings or any other festivities which are a norm in the townships.

Although some feel it is neccessary to alter the practices to suit the surroundings, most will stick to traditions.

During funerals in townships, the usual proceedings involve a week of visitors pouring in to console the bereaved, slaughtering of a cow and a night vigil before the funeral.

After the deceased has been buried, mourners proceed to his/her home where meals are served.

Mr Dan Hlahatsi, who works for the Katlehong Town Council, lives in a Germiston suburb.

He says from his great-grandparents to his father, slaughtering for any festivity has been a norm.

"Why then change attitudes because of a different environment?

"If I have a funeral, buckets of water will be put at the gate for people to wash their hands, especially those who were involved in spade work at the cemetery.

"That will be accompanied by all the proceedings which are done in the township," he says.

Mr Zweni Nkosi, who also lives in a formerly white suburb, says his family have no rituals.

For the few funerals they have had, there was no slaughtering.

"For those who have family rituals, it is about time they uphold their values without being apologetic to the neighbours.

"It was never an inconvenience in the townships, why should it be in town? Whites should get used to our traditional practices," he added.

Mr Tso Modise says his area is predominantly Jewish.

"Jews have their own celebrations which include slaughtering. They therefore do the same as us. I have slaughtered twice for my ancestors since I got to my new home.

"My neighbours, of course, will be informed if there is a wedding or funeral, only as a matter of decency," explains Modise.

There are, however, people such as Mr Ike Makgothi who feel neighbours should not be inconvenienced unnecessarily.

"If I were to have a funeral I would leave out a night vigil because it is noisy. There are few people even in the townships who still hold vigils.

"The long queues for food outside the yard, as done in the townships, will be altered to a suitable arrangement," he says.

He would not go out of his way to upset the neighbours as he is still new in the area.

There are council by-laws which prohibit slaughtering in the suburbs.

The Sandton legal advisory department, however, says the by-laws do not prohibit slaughtering as such, but there are steps to follow for permission to be granted.

For instance the health department first has to assess things such as cleanliness of the premises and its size.

A number of blacks who live in suburbs have vowed that no law will deter them from practising their cultures.

On the other hand, their white neighbours would hear nothing of street weddings, funerals and vigils.

This is the general opinion found in Boksburg and Roodeport.

Although most of them refused to comment on the issue, Mrs Anna Potgieter of Roodeport said those were the reasons why they refused to stay with blacks.

"We differ a great deal with those people and we can't allow them to ruin our peaceful surroundings," she said.

Most whites from Johannesburg's northern suburbs, who have black neighbours, told *Sowetan* they would not object, but they should be told in time.

The battle for 39 Boom Street

S/Times 29/3/92 (84)

THE fight to redress land seizures during the apartheid era begins in earnest next month when 14 Indian businessmen lay claims before the government's newly established Advisory Commission on Land Allocation. DAWN BARKHUIZEN looks at the issue

SAKKA PADIACHY, 64, died in January, an heir without a legacy, a man with a frustrated dream.

The doctors said he had cancer. His family claim he was devasted by his failure to win back the small, white house at 39 Boom Street, Pretoria, in which he and his forefathers had lived for more than 100 years.

The Padiachys were evicted from the house 26 years ago when the Asiatic Bazaar was proclaimed a slum by the Community Development Board.

Ever since, Mr Padiachy had waged a tireless battle to reclaim the land.

Mr Padiachy's grandfather, a Mauritian, was one of several Indian families allocated 50 x 50 plots in 1885 by the old Transvaal Republic under Order No 3.

Unjust

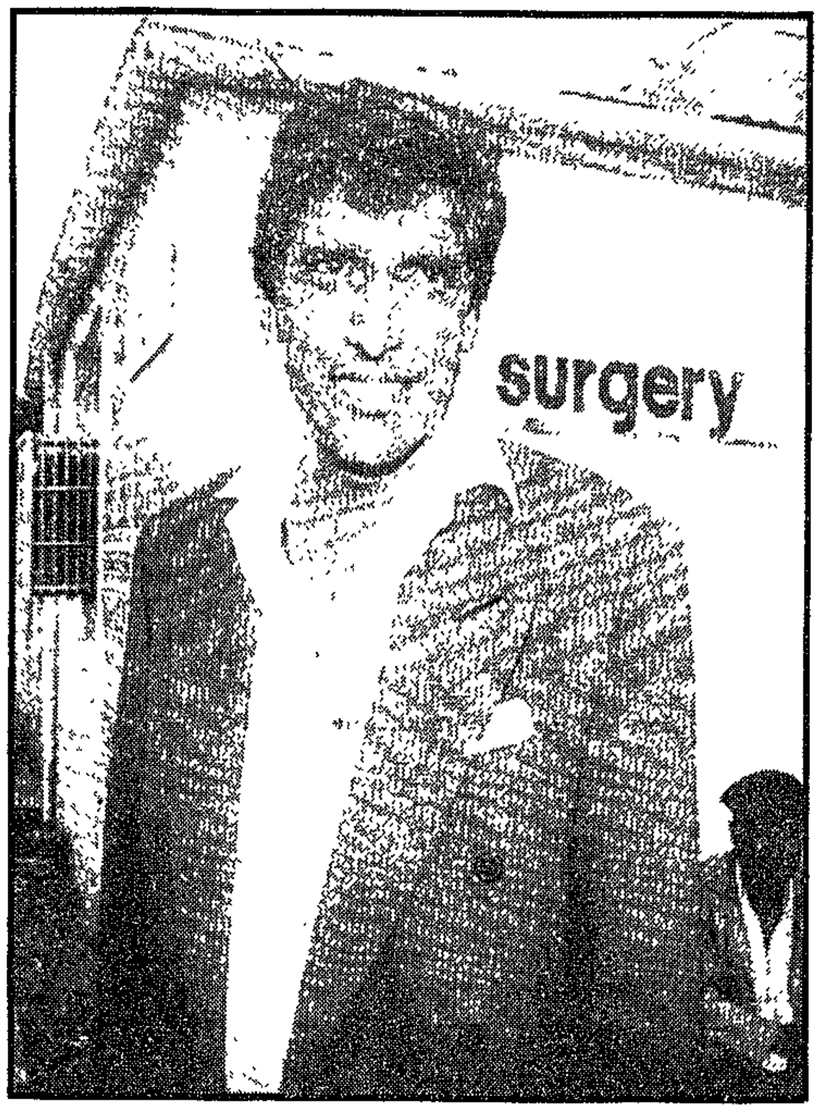
The law, South Africa's first piece of discriminatory legislation, set about containing "Coolies, Arabs and other Asiatics", ostensibly for "sanitary purposes".

In the years that followed, the Padiachy family lived in their house, largely unaffected by change in ownership from the old Transvaal Republic to the British government and then to the Pretoria municipality in 1907.

They weathered attempts by the state to declare them illegal occupants in 1951, and in 1953, the Bazaar was declared a "specified area" and their occupational rights legalised. They were still denied ownership rights.

They watched the Bazaar swell as Indian families were evicted from elsewhere in Pretoria and moved in, increasing the competition for space. But the death knell came in 1966 when the Community Development Board proclaimed the Bazaar a slum and expropriated most of the land.

So Mr Padiachy, a fourth-generation resident of 39 Boom Street, went into battle. It was a fight — waged mostly by letter — that went on until his death.



TAKING UP THE CUDGELS . . . Siva Padiachy, 39, plans to carry on his father's fight for their old home Picture: ROB HADLEY

In 1967, he fired off a missive to protest against the cancellation of leasehold rights held by thousands of Indian residents and the subsequent issue of eviction notices. He wrote again when he and his family were forced to leave their home and buy land in Laudium.

Like the other residents of the Bazaar, Mr Padiachy's family received no compensation for the land, only a "salvage value" of R6 000 for the house.

When the House of Delegates assumed de facto control of the Bazaar in 1984, Mr Padiachy wrote to its Department of Housing. When it assumed legal control three years later he wrote again.

Said his widow, Veeramah: "The House of Delegates said they would let us know, but we're still waiting."

Last year, with the establishment of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation — the government's first admission that the wholesale expropriation of land under apartheid laws had been unjust — Mr Padiachy glimpsed a faint ray of hope and fired his final salvo. He appointed an attorney to take the matter before the commission at its first hearing next month.

But a few months ago Mr Padiachy died, leaving his eldest son, Siva, 39, to take up the cudgels.

Said Siva: "I was born in my granny's house. I was 14 when they made us move to Laudium. My family was heartbroken.

"Today the House of Delegates lets the house to a doctor. I want it back, mainly in memory of my father."

Mr Padiachy Jnr is one of 14 Indian traders from the Bazaar who have announced their intention to bring claims before the ACLA.

Some will claim that Order No 3 raised the expection that members of the Indian community would one day own their land. Others will base their claims on residual rights, according to an attorney acting for them.

Some of the claims are, however, more complex than that of the Padiachy family.

Mr Shamsoodeen Mahomed, for example, is claiming land on which Mr Bhikha Kassen has built a R100 000 shop.

Sudden

Mr Mahomed is accusing the state of stealing 488 and 487 9th Street. He says the land was allocated to his father in 1910 and registered in his name and that of his two brothers in 1916.

The Pretoria city council gave his family a permit allowing their occupation and transfer of the property from heir to heir, he says.

Mr Mahomed says his family leased the premises to Mr Kassen, a second-hand bottle trader, in 1962 but continued to pay rates and taxes.

"About five or six years ago Mr Kassen suddenly stopped paying rent. I was informed that the land had been expropriated. I've been fighting it ever since."

Mr Kassen, who has built a large warehouse on the property, said: "I rented Mr Mahomed's property from 1962.

"In 1983, the Department of Community Development instructed me to stop paying rent to Mr Mahomed. An official said the land had been expropriated in 1966 and I could claim back all the rent I paid since then.

"On November 14 1985, the House of Delegates sent me a letter telling me to pay them rent and rates and taxes.

"Since then I have been applying for permission to buy the property, but they say everything is under review."

The fight for the Asiatic Bazaar is only the first skirmish in what will become a much bigger battle over land ownership. It is apartheid being unravelled.

'Whites' suburbs are still for whites'

STAR 17/4/92

By Montshiwa Moroke

Even though the Group Areas Act had been repealed some time ago, the nature of white suburbs had not changed, the secretary of the Civic Associations of Johannesburg, Cas Coovadia, said last night.

Mr Coovadia, who is also a leading member of Acstop, was speaking at the annual meeting of the Emmarentia Residents' Association, which was attended by about 50 people.

His subject was "The future of white suburbs in the new South Africa".

Mr Coovadia said with the kinds of changes taking place today the country was faced with massive challenges and its people were sitting with the legacy of apartheid.

As these changes were taking place, the country was faced with a crisis in education, housing, massive unemployment and an ailing economy.

Figures released in 1989 already showed there was a shortage of 1,26 million houses and 7 million people were living in informal settlements.

The Urban Foundation had indicated that 174 000 houses a year were needed between now and 1995 if the backlog were to be addressed.

"Zevenfontein and Bloubosrand should not have happened. All of us will have to make sacrifices. We are going to have to grapple with these kinds of situations across the colour line.

"The Group Areas Act was changed a while ago, but the nature of the white suburbs has not changed. Not that we should be proud of it, but because of the realities of this country there will continue to be a Soweto and a Lenasia," said Mr Coovadia.

He said transition would not be easy and it required a change from within people. There had been a tremendous amount of mistrust but that would have to change.

South Africans had been patient all along and now was the time that they should begin to learn to live together.

Green stance 'a facade for racism'

KATHRYN STRACHAN

THE Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) yesterday accused residents in areas north of Johannesburg, who have opposed plans to settle the controversial Zevenfontein squatters in their areas, of using environmental issues to hide their racism. B/Day 9/4/92.

TPA deputy director-general Len Dekker said environmentalism had become "a blatant facade for keeping blacks out. As the blacks come nearer, so they become greener."

He said the Greenbelt Action Group (GAG) had appealed to people's emotions and misled them, as the area south of the R28 to Krugersdorp was just "open veld".

He said there was a misconception among residents that if they made enough noise about the squatters being moved to their area, the move would not go ahead.

The TPA had taken environmental issues into account in identifying areas for future development, and it had found very little "green" area left south of the R28.

In the light of this it had been decided that this area would be earmarked for settlement. The natural areas north of the road would be preserved, however.

Although urbanisation would take place there, Dekker warned it would not be the only area to face changes. (84)

The TPA needed another 50 000ha to settle a further 3-million people in the next decade, and many other areas would have to "come to terms with the hard realities of the new SA".

He urged residents to stop being emotional about the problem of squatters. All local authorities would have to make provision for low cost housing, as it was "not possible to hide these people behind bushes," he said.

Centre out of bounds to cancer patient

89

Sowetan 14/4/92

By MATHATHA TSEDU

A CENTRE for cancer sufferers in Pietersburg has refused to admit destitute Seshego patient Mrs Johannah Mpya unless she pays R30 a day.

The centre, part of the National Cancer Association, is a private hospital for terminal cancer patients.

The director of the centre, Mrs Erna Maree, said Mpya would be welcome anytime if she could pay the R30, adding that daily fees were R187,48 and that the Cancer Association subsidised each patient for R157,48 a day.

But former domestic servant Mpya, who is presently at Knobel Hospital after being discharged from Pietersburg Hospital, has no money.

Her five children are being cared for by volunteers who ask for donations from people.

Prior to that the family of six, who share a one-room tin shack, survived by scrounging in dustbins and begging.

While Knobel Hospital staffers are caring for her, the Pietersburg centre is a specialised place where she would be able to get professional help and is nearer Seshego, where her children are.

Her bill at Knobel is to be borne by Ms Rhoweida Dada of Nirvana, who has been trying to get her admitted to the cancer centre.

Maree said the centre did not receive a State subsidy and functioned from its own resources and donations from the public. It has no race bias, she said.

Asked why she had at first wanted to check with her management committee whether Mpya could be admitted, Maree said this was done with all patients to screen them so that Aids sufferers were not taken in as her staff could not handle such people.

"We are waiting for her here if someone can pay for her. But we cannot admit anyone for free.

"The only services that are free are the day clinic and medicines," Maree said.

The hospital part of the centre has only six beds, some of which are presently unoccupied.

Meanwhile, *Sowetan* readers, touched by Mpya's plight, have responded with calls to the Interdenominational Women's Wednesday Prayer Group which is helping her family and pledging help and prayers for her and the family.

of the Service and the amount is therefore not supplied per Arm of the Service.

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
State Funds:	R 700 000	R1 526 000	R 889 500
Contributions by members:	R4 597 811	R3 972 309	R4 200 347

Note:

Contributions by members are used for affiliation and entry fees, equipment and clothing, financial assistance to members representing the SA Defence Force or national teams, hiring of facilities and new facilities.

Dora Nginza Hospital: staff complement

204. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of National Health:

What, in respect of the Dora Nginza Hospital, was the complement of (a) nursing staff, (b) medical practitioners, and (c) pharmacists, in each grade as at 31 December 1991?

B461E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(a)	Senior Nursing Service Manager	1
	Chief Professional Nurse	5
	Senior Professional Nurse	18
	Professional Nurse	112
	Senior Staff Nurse	1
	Staff Nurse	122
	Nursing Assistant	69
(b)	Medical Superintendent	1
	Principal Medical Officer	3
	Medical Officer	14
	Specialist	4
	Part-time Specialist	3
(c)	Principal Pharmacist	1
	Senior Pharmacist	3
	Pharmacist (Intern)	1.

Elizabeth Donkin Hospital: staff complement

206. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of National Health:

What, in respect of the Elizabeth Donkin Provincial Hospital, was the complement of (a) nursing staff, (b) medical practitioners, and (c) pharmacists, in each grade as at 31 December 1991?

B463E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(a)	Senior Nursing Service Manager	1
	Nursing Service Manager	3
	Chief Professional Nurse	5
	Senior Professional Nurse	28
	Professional Nurse	24
	Senior Staff Nurse	2
	Staff Nurse	8
	Senior Nursing Assistant	17
	Nursing Assistant	40
(b)	Chief Specialist	1
	Senior Specialist	1
	Specialist	2
	Medical Officer	2
	Part-time Medical Officer	1
(c)	Pharmacist	1.

Livingstone Hospital: staff complement

207. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of National Health:

What, in respect of the Livingstone Hospital, was the complement of (a) nursing staff, (b) medical practitioners, and (c) pharmacists, in each grade as at 31 December 1991?

B464E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(a)	Senior Nursing Service Manager	1
	Nursing Service Manager	3
	Chief Professional Nurse	14
	Senior Professional Nurse	45
	Professional Nurse	480
	Senior Staff Nurse	20
	Staff Nurse	380
	Nursing Assistant	120
(b)	Medical Superintendent	1
	Medical Officer	60
	Part-time Medical Officer	1
	Intern (Medical)	31
	Senior Specialist	6
	Part-time Senior Specialist	1
	Specialist	19
	Part-time Specialist	12
(c)	Principal Pharmacist	1
	Senior Pharmacist	4
	Pharmacist	12
	Pharmacist (Intern)	4

Legal abortions

213. Dr Z J DE BEER asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) Whether any applications for legal abortions were made to her Department in 1991; if so, how many (a) such applications were made and (b) legal abortions were performed as a result;

(2) how many of these legal abortions were authorized in respect of (a) statutory rape, (b) rape and (c) incest?

B492E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) No, applications are made to the medical practitioner in charge of a provincial hospital or a few private hospitals designated for this purpose.

(a) unknown and

(b) 981 legal abortions were reported for the year 1991 as at 31 January 1992;

(2) abortions may be procured by a medical practitioner in terms of sections 3(1)(a)–(e) of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, 1975 (Act 2 of 1975) and the statistical returns only specify the categories accordingly.

During 1991 a total of 46 abortions have been procured in terms of section 3(1)(d)—pregnancy in consequence of unlawful carnal intercourse.

Abortion/sterilization: legislation

214. Dr Z J DE BEER asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) Whether, with reference to her reply to Question No 13 on 9 April 1991, she intends to introduce any legislation in regard to abortion and sterilization during the present session of Parliament; if not, why not; if so, (a) what legislation and (b) when;

(2) whether she has received any representations in this regard during the past 12 months; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was (i) the nature of and (ii) her response to these representations?

B493E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) No, since public opinion is against any amendments to the Act;

(2) yes,

(a) 1 318 representations from individuals and organizations were received from which all but one were against any amendments and

(b) no amendments are envisaged.

Mercury in tooth fillings

215. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) Whether she has received any requests from individuals and/or organizations to ban the use of mercury in tooth fillings; if so, from whom;

(2) whether her Department is investigating the possibility of banning the use of mercury in tooth fillings; if so, why;

(3) whether she will make a statement on the matter?

B494E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) No;

(2) no;

(3) no.

Immunization programmes: amount allocated

216. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) (a) What sum of money was allocated to immunization programmes in the 1991-92 financial year and (b) what immunization programmes were undertaken;

(2) whether these programmes could be implemented fully out of the sum so allocated; if not,

(3) whether additional funds were allocated for this purpose; if so, from what source?

B495E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) (a) R4 766 000 and

(b) the expanded programme on immunisation consists of sustained vaccina-

cont →

tion against tuberculosis, diptheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio and measles. The "measles project" launched during 1990 (a special programme aimed at measles vaccination) was continued in 1991. The eradication of neonatal tetanus also received special attention.

Furthermore, rabies vaccine is administered to exposed persons and yellow fever vaccine to prospective travellers to at-risk areas as part of the Department's compliance with the regulations in regard to international travel requirements;

(2) no,

(3) no additional funds were allocated. An additional amount of R580 000 was added to the immunization programme through transfer of funds as a result of savings within the sub-programme.

Daily cost per bed: academic hospitals

217. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

What is the daily cost per bed for each recognized academic hospital in South Africa?

B496E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

Academic Hospital	*Daily cost per bed*
Baragwanath	R187,20
Ga-Rankuwa	R193,79
H F Verwoerd	R384,09
Johannesburg	R400,07
Kalafong	R187,28
Universitas	R589,41
Pelonomi	R137,47
Groote Schuur	R410,00
Red Cross	R350,00
Tygerberg	R354,00
King Edward VIII	R268,00
Wentworth	R765,00

Elizabeth Donkin Hospital: beds

218. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of National Health:

What, in respect of the Elizabeth Donkin Provincial Hospital, was the (a) total number of beds, and (b) number of beds not utilized, in 1991?

B497E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(a) 163 and

(b) 57.

Elizabeth Donkin Hospital: amount budgeted per category

222. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of National Health:

What, in respect of the Elizabeth Donkin Provincial Hospital, (a) was the amount budgeted for each category of expenditure, and (b)(i) was the revenue and (ii) were the sources thereof, as at 31 December 1991?

B502E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(a)

Personnel expenditure	R5 651 000
Administrative expenditure	113 000
Stores and live stock	888 000
Equipment	26 000
Professional and special services	30 000
	R6 708 000

and

(b) (i) and (ii)

Hospital fees	R322 581
Personnel revenue	4 765
Miscellaneous expenditure	279 761
	R607 107

Livingstone Hospital: amount budgeted per category

223. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of National Health:

What, in respect of the Livingstone Hospital, (a) was the amount budgeted for each category of expenditure, and (b)(i) was the revenue and (ii) were the sources thereof, as at 31 December 1991?

B503E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(a)

Personnel expenditure	R58 548 000
Administrative expenditure	664 000
Stores and live stock	19 094 000
Equipment	1 205 000
Professional and special services	7 584 000
Miscellaneous expenditure	968 000
	R88 063 000

and

(b) (i) and (ii)

Hospital fees	R3 566 811
Board and Lodging	334 579
Rentals	46 145
Meals	19 188
Commission on insurance	57 543
Other sales	637 100
	R4 661 366

Uitenhage Hospital: amount budgeted per category

224. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of National Health:

What, in respect of the Uitenhage Provincial Hospital, (a) was the amount budgeted for each category of expenditure, and (b)(i) was the revenue and (ii) were the sources thereof, as at 31 December 1991?

B504E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(a)

Personnel expenditure	R15 720 000
Administrative expenditure	152 000
Stores and live stock	4 988 000
Equipment	401 000
Professional and special services	552 000
Miscellaneous expenditure	242 000
	R22 055 000

and

(b) (i) and (ii)

Hospital fees	R6 414 750
Board and Lodging	25 278
Rentals	11 966
Meals	4 295
Crèches	29 426
Commission on insurance	11 742
Other sales	23 721
	R6 521 178

White Jo'burg gears up for 'grey civics'

W/Mail 8/5-14/5/92

Despite vast differences in tactics and goals, white ratepayers' associations and black civics are beginning to work together. Can we expect the emergence of grey civics?

By **BARBARA LUDMAN**

IN a couple of weeks, representatives of civic associations, ratepayers' groups and the Johannesburg City Council will start going over the municipal budget. They will begin with "general principles"; it will take some time before they get off theory and on to reality. But eventually, says councillor Sias Reyneke, "we want to involve them all in making the budget".

The framework for this togetherness is the Johannesburg Forum, which will be formally constituted on May 20. The Civic Association of Johannesburg (Caj) will represent six civics. White ratepayers and residents' associations (RAs) will be represented by umbrella groups — probably not a great idea as it's likely to leave out some of the most effective and interesting actors.

Although the forum takes the process one step further than any other municipality has gone, there are similar flurries throughout the country. And with RAs and civics beginning to work together, will they come to resemble one another? Is this the beginning of "grey civics"?

Three years ago, Yeoville residents tried a vaguely-grey RA. "There was a big discussion initially on whether to model ourselves on township civics, but we decided we would not," says Yeoville Residents' Organisation (YRO) chair Mike Sarakinsky. "Yeoville was a white suburb, the issues were quite different and the population was different. The civics had relied on the youth to organise for them, and the trade unions, and political alliances. We didn't think we could model ourselves on that." On the other hand, "we didn't want to be a residents' association because of the connotation that had — usually conservative, with concerns limited more or less to rates and taxes and standards."

The YRO's first project was to integrate the local swimming pool, and it ran an advice office for a while in an attempt to fight Group Areas Act harassments. But slowly, its concerns became less political, more local. When the YRO, working with Earthlife and flat block associations, stopped Sanlam from building an office complex on the Yeoville Ridge by convincing Checkers to pull out of the project, the transformation was complete.

It was the unbanning of political organisations that changed the YRO. "Many of the white members who joined the YRO when it was launched moved on to the Yeoville ANC," Sarakinsky says. Black Yeoville residents never really joined the YRO; they took their problems to trade unions or civics.

"People joined the YRO for the issues, not to be part of a residents' association," he says. "It's likely they'll come together again over an issue, but when that has been dealt with they'll move off again."

In at least two other Johannesburg areas, Mayfair and Bez Valley, non-racial RAs have elected black leaders, and their concerns and tactics are more classic RA than civic. But the two sorts of associations are not exactly worlds apart.

"Ratepayers' associations deal with the same issues civic associations are dealing with — that rates are affordable, that roads are maintained, that there is proper stormwater drainage and street lighting, that there are clean and accessible playing grounds for children," says Thozamile Botha, the African National Congress' local government department head.

"Of course people who live in Soweto will tend to emphasise issues that affect them in Soweto. There will be a difference of emphasis."

Here's one difference of emphasis: "The name of the game everywhere is security," says one long-time member of an RA. "Let me tell you about our blockwatch system," says another RA leader — who will talk about nothing else.

High on the civics' agenda of issues, says Caj general secretary Cas Coovadia, is the resolution of township violence.

Thus the RAs' obsession with security resembles the civics' concern over township violence — both are looking at lawlessness and violence but, in the civics' territory, it takes on an added political dimension.

Neither civics nor RAs can claim strong representation. Civics have never kept membership lists for the obvious reason that lists would lay members open to harassment. This is changing: the Soweto Civic Assocation began issuing membership cards last year, and others are following suit.

Meanwhile, RAs have traditionally consisted of a handful of energetic and/or clued-up members willing to do the research and fight the battles. The most effective RA in the city, the Parktown Residents Association (PRA), represents a suburb with 350 households, not all of them paid-up members. Lionel Keenen, who runs the RA of Lombardy East, avoids the issue by considering everyone in his area a member, automatically.

When it comes to tactics, civics and RAs appear to take very different lines. RAs, for example, don't engage in rates boycotts, stayaways or other mass action. "The boycott tactic is usually a strategy of last resort. It's not something anybody wants to encourage," Coovadia says. "People need to appreciate we haven't elected anybody on to any government structure. Until recently, if we had to go to the Johannesburg City Council and lay our problems at the door, they had no incentive to address them."

During the 1980s, civics were part of township resistance organisations. RAs, on the other hand, explains Centre for Policy Studies researcher Khehla Shubane, "have always been legal structures; they did not retain an antagonistic relationship with the authorities. They had space within which to operate".

Many civic activists believe RAs have an open line to their local councillors and operate by calling them up with politely-worded objections to, say, a highway being carved out of the suburb.

They are half-right. Old-established RAs do have a line to their local councillors: a councillor who ignores active community members may have difficulties in being re-elected.

But on major issues, there are no gentlemen's agreements, no tea parties and polite discussions. Successful RAs use the law.

The PRA has used obscure wording in title deeds to keep businesses out of Parktown — and it is using similar tactics to keep shops out of the Civic Spine, a walled structure like a mediaeval fort shutting Market Square off from the street.

It is lined with empty shops. Last March, the PRA and its umbrella body objected to the town clerk that — in its view — by allowing shops, the Civic Spine was in violation of its title deeds, the Town Planning Scheme, National Building Regulations and the Local Government Ordinance.

"Market Square is the historical heart of the city," says PRA honorary secretary Flo Bird. "The people have a right to be involved in alterations to it."

The council advertised amendments, allowing for limited retail use of the space. The PRA promptly lodged objections, but says it will accept the decision of the public on whether Market Square should be turned into a sort of shopping bazaar.

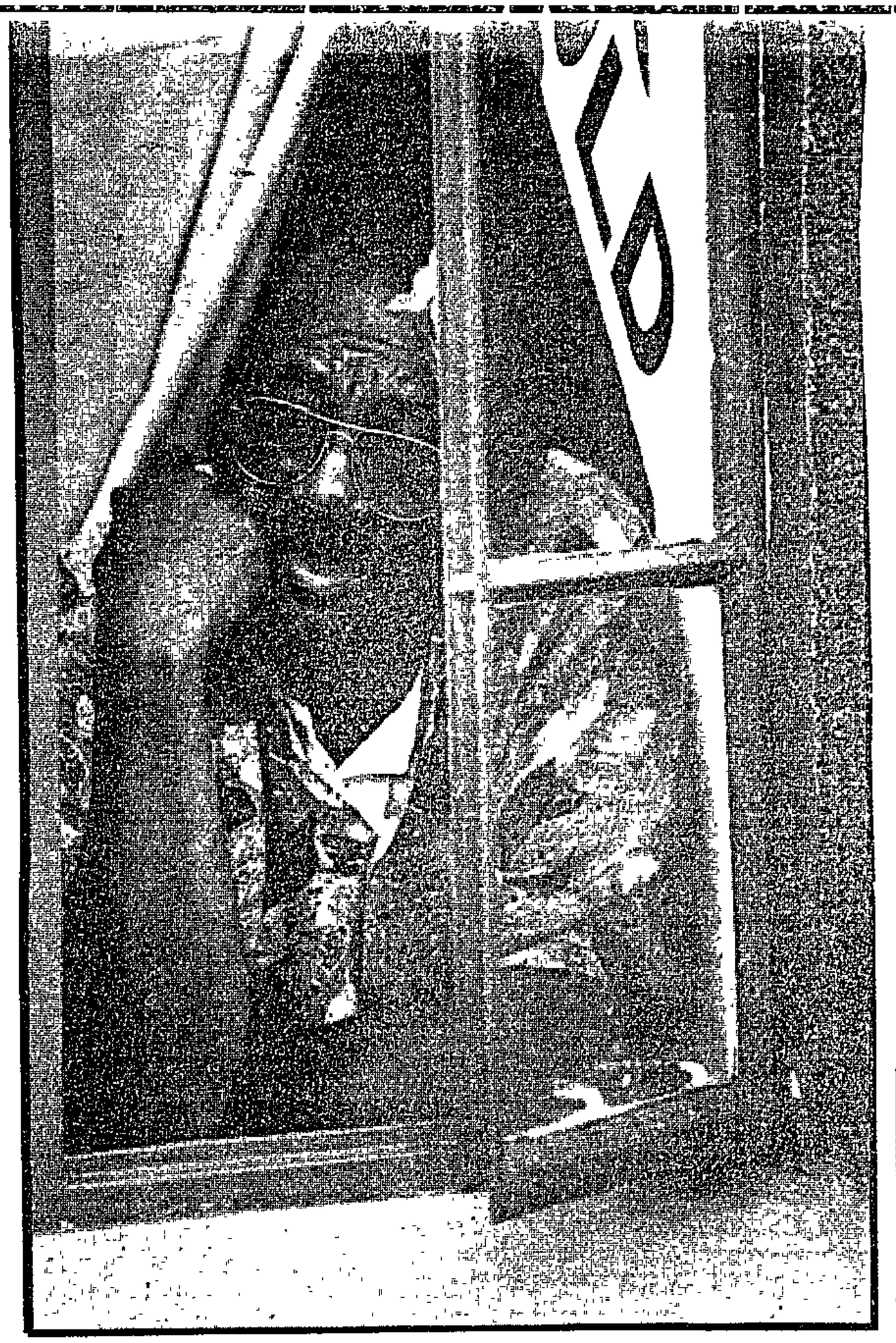
The PRA wins many of its fights, but "we want to work positively, not retroactively", says chairman Peter Rich. The suburb (as has Forest Town) has drawn up its own development plan, which the council has accepted. The association has architects and town planners among its members, who donate their services. The civics have few such members. But umbrella groups like Caj, and powerful civics like the Soweto Civic Association, can — and do — call on the expertise of consultants.

RAs envy the civics' structure. "They have a fundamental approach," says Bird. She admires their structure: street committee, area committee, executive. "Our units aren't as clearly defined and not as small. The only way we can go back to our membership is to call a meeting of the whole association. You must keep direct contact. That's the beauty of civics. The cell structure is something we could do with."

A superior structure — and a greater number of full-time officials — could mean the future will encompass grey civics rather than grey RAs. "With a nonracial city government for the whole of Johannesburg, we won't need two kinds of structures. They'll have to merge," says a consultant. "And the metropolitan area of Johannesburg is 55 percent black. If civics go into white areas, what implications are there for ratepayers' organisations? Only a few people show up at AGMs. It's very easy to take control of civil society."

That's in the long term. But in the short term: "I think the major difference (between RAs and civics) is going to remain for a fairly long time to come," says Shubane.

"Ratepayers are going to address themselves to (the concerns of) property owners, whereas civics are going to remain trapped in addressing issues related to poverty and a whole range of issues related to renting property rather than owning it."



Finally home ... After years of being relocated in the Cape Flats townships, Sedick Francke has returned to the district of his birth Photo: Eric Miller

BY ANGRY WHITES — BEATHUR BAKER reports

Upper Crust Bakery and a halaal Pizza Hut. The flip side of these developments are the large number of unemployed men, both white and black, milling around the shopping areas.

Some down-at-heel whites have turned to begging, waiting at strategic points outside shops and cafes, asking for "a few pound" and eagerly explaining their life's hardships to anyone who stops.

Two years ago, the race ratio in Mayfair was approximately 60 percent white and 40 percent black, says Ebrahim Sarang, acting chairman of the Mayfair Residents Association. "Today the situation reflects 90 percent blacks and 10 percent whites. I think people are less concerned with colour."

Daphne Shanahan's relatives moved but she's happy to stay

When Sarang moved to Mayfair from the "inner city", he was immediately harassed by the police. (84) (85) (86)

"At the time non-whites were still being harassed for moving into the area. One week after moving into my house I was called on by the security police. It was then that I decided to join Actstop."

Sarang recalls the days when the only option for people wanting protection of their property rights was to join Actstop. Since the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, however, he and a group of residents had split from Actstop to form their own association, with an emphasis on community work.

Tea parties, family days and braais, instead of protests, became the order of the day at residents' meetings, as the ad hoc body evolved over 18 months into an official, elected Mayfair Residents Association.

"We strive to encompass the needs of everybody in the area, irrespective of race," says Sarang. But he adds that, because people are no longer experiencing racial tensions, they have become "contented homeowners who have access to schools and other facilities, and take little interest in the community".

Times 815 — 14/5/92

LIFE'S BACK TO NORMAL IN MAYFAIR, WHERE BLACK FAMILIES WERE ONCE HARASSED

SURROUNDED by the portraits of three generations of her family, Hester Steffin tells how she came from Parys in the Free State 60 years ago to live in the then all-white Johannesburg suburb of Mayfair. Today, she lives in a rapidly changing social milieu, as the former Afrikaans working-class suburb turns into a cosmopolitan area dominated by Indians and coloureds.

"I was only a young girl of 16 when we arrived. On Friday I will be exactly 78 years old and never married," Hester says with a chuckle.

She has no children and lives alone in the house bought by her parents, but she "never worries".

"It's still safe here and I have burglar proofing," she says.

A coloured family moved in next door last year. A Portuguese family has just moved in across the road. Now she no longer knows the people living around her, she says.

"I can say there are only 20 whites left in this street today," she says.

"This used to be Mayfair but has now become Koeliefair," she says, smoothing over her icing-pink crimplene dress in anticipation of being photographed.

She says a close friend moved out as the area became increasingly non-white. "I said, 'you flee from the Indians and what good was that because now your son works for one'.

"If I could I wouldn't move. Wherever you go to live now, it's the same. So staying here is what you make of it."

Opposite her house, an old Dutch Reformed Church building stands unused, awaiting structural changes which will transform it into either a mosque or Hindu shrine. According to residents, it has been bought over by a group of Indian businessmen.

Although Hester was a member of the church when services were still held there, this is one subject she will not utter a word about.

The majority of the white families who opted to stay put and live among blacks did so because they could not afford to move, she says. Not because "swartes en Indians is alright".

For some, like Daphne Shanahan, staying has meant losing contact with close friends and relatives. Shanahan is a young housewife and her husband a telephone technician. Sitting with her 15-month daughter, Samantha, on her knee, she says they moved into the house a year ago from Brixton where they lived in rented back rooms.

Her mother and stepfather, who were living in the house before, decided to leave the area with the rest of the family.

"Because they did not want to live among the non-whites moving in around us," says Shanahan, "they rented the house to us. We don't mind living here. I said to my mother, 'what can we do about mixing with these people, it's our future'."

Since they moved in, three coloured and one Indian family have moved in next door.

"Ag no," she says, her broad smile revealing the glint of numerous gold-plated teeth, "we get on fine with them, and they are friendly."

Just off the upper end of High Street, a modern-looking mini-complex is undergoing final touches. The new shops reflect the area's growing prosperity and include the

Hesta Steffin's not scared of living in Mayfair, even though, she says, it's turned into 'Koeliefair' Photos: Steve Hilton-Barber

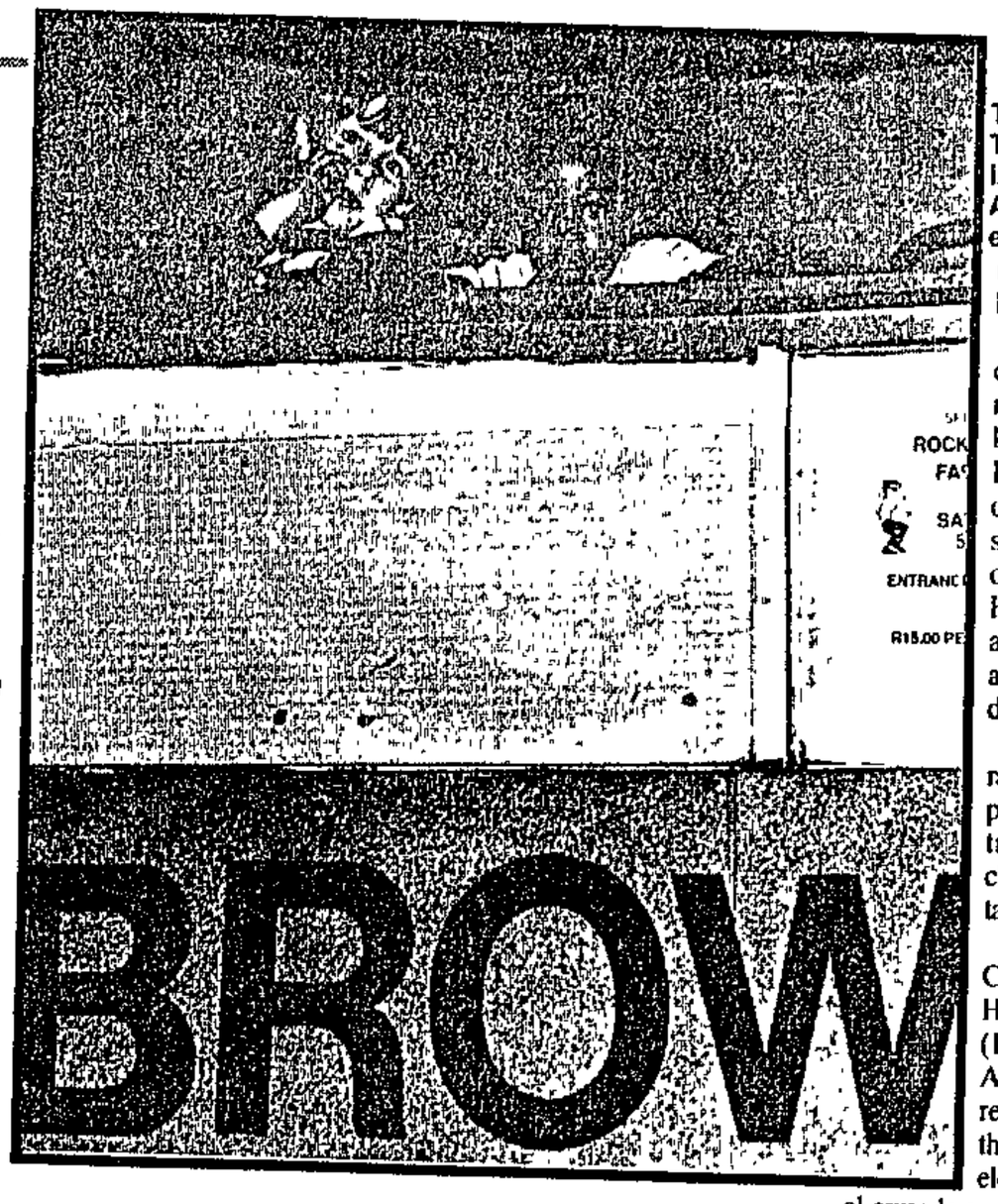
84

W/mail 8/5 - 14/5/92

The fog lifts off the grey areas

W/Mail 8/5 - 14/5/92.

Some good news from the new South Africa ... We focus on how the inner-city suburbs have learned to live with being mixed and have changed from skid-rows into thriving communities



Slowly and quietly, Hillbrow's changed. It could even be a model for other areas, argues JULIA BEFFON

HILLBROW — the heartland of Johannesburg, the suburb that went grey long before the Group Areas Act was scrapped — is often portrayed as a slum, a mugger's paradise and a catchment area for the lost, the lonely and the forgotten.

The city fathers frequently come up with plans to "improve" Hillbrow, to drag it into line like some delinquent child. But do the people of Hillbrow want what the council has in mind?

A recent *Agenda* focused on Johannesburg's inner-city suburbs and what the council has planned. Various officials and businessmen, with varying degrees of pomposity, suggested that those that didn't fit into the city's First World shape had better ship out. One white woman, living in the city centre, said the problems would only be solved if "they got rid of the blacks".

But Hillbrow is not Sandton, nor is it Soweto. It is one of the most densely populated flatlands in the world, facing the problems associated with any big city — with a couple of uniquely South African ones thrown in.

Its population, traditionally, was transient and diverse: young white couples saving for a home in the outer suburbs, gays grateful for the tolerant attitudes displayed towards them, pensioners who can't afford higher rents elsewhere, the immigrants who used Hillbrow as a staging post before moving to other areas or cities — a melting pot of class, creed and language. It offered residents anonymity, tolerance and convenience.

During the 1980s a new type of "immigrant" — blacks from the townships — started moving into central Johannesburg, Joubert Park and Hillbrow/Berea. Problems such as overcrowding, exploitation by unscrupulous landlords and police harassment followed.

Many shops — even bank branches — closed, to be replaced by pool halls, amusement arcades, pawn shops and other signs of skid row.

The result was an uneasy mix between those whites, many of them elderly, who were forced by economic circumstances to remain in Hillbrow and the ever-growing black population. The elderly, particularly, are a favourite target for muggers and robbers.

The poster calls for black and white harmony ... and that's what's happening

But since the removal of the Group Areas Act and the start of constitutional negotiations the fog is lifting and the population profile of Hillbrow is changing again.

The pool halls are closing, to be replaced by ordinary shops — butcheries, for example — which cater for the day-to-day needs of residents.

Paddi Clay, who wrote a book on Hillbrow in the early 1980s, says the major change over the past 10 years has been the demographics of the area. "People used to move out of Hillbrow when they started a family. Now blacks are moving in with families.

"Many are single parents hoping to send their children to schools in the city. There are more children living in Hillbrow now. Before it was teenagers coming in from outside."

Another change Clay perceives is the decrease in the number of white gangs operating in the area. "There used to be Lebanese and other gangs around — white teenagers letting rip. Now the gangs have moved out or have disintegrated."

With this more stable population various businesses have sprung up to serve the community's need. For example, a number of public telephone "shops" have opened, which provide reliable phone lines for the many people who do not have phones in their flats.

The new generation ... These two children play in one of South Africa's more integrated communities

Some traders were caught flat-footed by the rapid change in the market. Simon Chait, of I Kuper and Co which owns the Nedbank Plaza, says the spending power of the people living in Hillbrow has changed and certain retailers who adapted to the change are doing well

He says some restaurants, Mi Vami for example, which catered to the traditional trade have changed their menus to target the new clientele.

The pavement outside Checkers is a regular Hyde Park Corner (London version): the African National Congress often sets up a stall there; once there was an elderly man on a personal crusade against the council — his hand-stencilled posters complained that although most ratepayers in Johannesburg were English the council was dominated by Afrikan-ers.

Pretoria Street is a bustling street market from midmorning until almost 10pm. Hawkers flog anything from music cassettes to vicious-looking knives to kiddies toys. And, of course, there are the ubiquitous vegetable sellers They all go home late at night, leaving the yellow lines painted on the pavement to demarcate their turf.

Shopowners seem to have come to terms with the hawkers, and council workers clean the streets around midnight to prepare for each new morning.

After keeping a low profile for a while the Hare Krishnas are back, as are the Scientologists. The Hare Krishnas' colourful procession wends through the streets every Sunday: members in their saffron robes bopping to their drum; a ragtag bunch of street children and drunks toyi-toying along behind.

Highpoint, the scene of the New Year's Eve revels, is a favourite spot at nights for buskers — and for the Salvation Army's brass band on Sunday mornings. And it's still safe to walk to the café alone at 3am — if you avoid the dark alleys, which any city-smart person would do anyway.

Mixed reception for Taiwanese 'town'

STAR 10/6/92.

(84)

By McKeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

The establishment of a R250 million "town" for Taiwanese immigrants in the Transvaal town of Bronkhorstspruit has been met with mixed feelings by black and white residents.

The majority of the white community was not against the establishment of a village but expressed its bitterness at the planned erection of an R80 million Buddhist temple.

They said it was against their Christian belief because "Buddha is an idol".

Last month members of the Christian community demonstrated at the spot earmarked for the temple. On May 8 scores of residents bearing crosses sang at the site, protesting that Buddhism was "satanic".

The president of the civic association of Zithobeni, the township outside Bronkhorstspruit, Shakes Maisela, said he could not understand how the town council had resolved to give such a huge piece of land to outsiders, "when it threatened to evict our own people who squatted on a small piece of land in the township".

Regarding the creation of jobs Mr Maisela said: "History has taught us so-called foreign investors come here only to exploit our people — paying them meagre wages."

A representative of the local Indian community, busnessman Mahomed Rahem said the Taiwanese were definitely welcome but should not be given any privileges local residents were denied.

The Indian community had been in the area for more than 60 years but there was not a single Indian school, he said.

Expressing his personal view, Bronkhorstspruit CP member Hennie du Toit said he did not believe the Taiwanese would create enough jobs for both blacks and whites because in most cases they employed their own people.

"In the long term I can only foresee problems with such a big Chinese community among our small Afrikaner community," he warned.

Attempts to interview Bronkhorstspruit town clerk Dr H B Senekal, were unsuccessful.

Alexandra fears brushed aside

WILSON ZWANE

THE need to settle homeless people in Alexandra's Far East Bank area outweighed concerns of nearby residents about property depreciation, Alexandra Civic Organisation (ACO) official Richard Mdakane said yesterday. B/DAY 15/7/92

East Bank homeowners have reportedly said they would boycott their bond repayments if squatters were settled on their doorsteps.

Reacting to complains that East Bank residents were not consulted, Mdakane said they had until recently not regarded themselves as part of Alexandra. But that was changing, he said, and the East Bank Residents' Association had now applied to join the Joint Negotiating Forum.

Alexandra administrator Andre Jacobs said shacks would not be erected on the 7 000 sites, of which 1 700 had already been serviced.

Meanwhile, STEPHANE BOTHMA reports that an application by the Laezonia Landowners Association to prevent the TPA from resettling Zevenfontein squatters in their area was struck off the Pretoria Supreme Court roll yesterday.

Judge J M C Smit removed the matter with costs on the grounds the squatters were not joined as parties to the application.

In a similar action lawyers representing the Diepsloot Residents Association yesterday afternoon argued the legalities of having the squatters joined as parties to their application. A finding is expected today.

FW to get petition on hospital strike

B/DAY 15/7/92

CHARLIE PRETZLIK

LEADING medical academics from Wits University and Baragwanath Hospital said yesterday they would petition President F W de Klerk and Health Minister Rina Venter to intervene in the six-week-old strike.

They said 75 hospitals and 40 000 workers had been affected by the strike, a backlog of semi-urgent cases was building up and patients were being prematurely discharged.

The dean, deputy-dean and subdeans of the Wits medical faculty and the chairmen of the Medical Advisory Committees of the PWV area's main hospitals said the strike had become a "national crisis".

"The ability of the medical and allied staff to continue under these cicumstances is extremely doubtful," they said in a statement.

It called for a halt to dismissals until the crisis was resolved, even if this meant compulsory arbitration. The dismissal of workers would "almost certainly place hospitals, staff, students and patients at further risk".

The SAP warned yesterday that plans by the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu), which is leading the strike, to occupy hospitals and government buildings would be illegal and "would invariably lead to confrontation with the SAP". Nehawu secretary-general Phillip Dexter said that "if the police get involved then our membership will have to defend themselves".

Sapa reports that the Inkatha-aligned United Workers' Union of SA has expressed its support for the strike, as had postal workers at Soweto's Power Park Telecommunications Yard. They have decided to stop installing and maintaining telephones at Baragwanath Hospital.

Amid new rumours of assaults and intimidations by strikers, Baragwanath's chief superintendent Chris van den Heever said that a fourth victim of last week's petrol bomb attack had died. The 13-year-old boy was the son of one of the three who died last week.

Dexter said an agreement which was reached yesterday afternoon in Cape Town between the Commission for Admininstration and employees organisations to give general assistants permanent status was "not concrete enough".

The commission also agreed to consider claims that public servants in the education sector had received over R1m more than they ought to have done and that other public servants might be reimbursed accordingly. Dexter, however, said that such a sum was totally insufficient.

ANC army on peace committee agenda

B/DAY 15/7/92

WILSON ZWANE

THE continued existence of the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe is expected to be high on the agenda of today's national peace committee meeting.

A source close to Inkatha said yesterday Umkhonto's existence was a breach of the national peace accord, which outlawed private armies. The source said since talks between government and the ANC had broken down, the "unresolved MK issue" should be referred to arbitration in terms of the accord.

Inkatha had asked peace committee chairman John Hall to place the issue on the agenda for today's meeting of the committee executive.

It is understood Inkatha has also urged the committee to discuss statements by ANC Youth League officials, which it regards as violations of the accord.

League president Peter Mokaba was quoted by a newspaper as saying the intention of his organisation's mass action was to return townships to the era of "ungovernability", which characterised the mid-'80s.

Ploy to make burials a lever

B/DAY 15/7/92

(84) WILSON ZWANE

ANGER at continuing political violence has shifted into high gear, with township civic organisations threatening to bury victims in white areas.

The civics are also threatening to stage marches through white surburbs unless government ends the violence.

Civics Association of Southern Transvaal (Cast) general secretary Dan Mofokeng said yesterday civic organisations needed to carry "the struggle in all its forms" into the white suburbs because whites were apathetic about the violence.

"We are sick and tired of the ongoing violence ... and unless government acts and puts an end to it, we are going to bury victims in the white areas," Mofokeng said.

He said when the cemeteries were full, civics would have "to find space anywhere in the white areas".

"If they see us burying our people in their areas, the whites are bound to bring pressure to bear on people they have elected to power to do something about the carnage," Mofokeng said.

☐ A policeman died in an attack yesterday, bringing the total number who have died this year to 109.

Sapa reports acting regional police commissioner Maj-Gen Gert May said the attack occurred during an investigation of an assault in Mailulapark, Vosloorus.

Two men armed with AK-47 rifles burst into the house, shooting dead Const F R Rikhotso, 33. A second constable was seriously injured while a third escaped unhurt.

A shooting incident in Zone 11, Sebokeng, in the Vaal Triangle claimed the lives of two men on Monday night, a police unrest report said yesterday.

Two men were gunned down in Boipatong on Monday evening, said PAC national executive member Mark Shinners, but police were unable to confirm it.

Bold new vision for PWV sought

STAR 29/7/92. (84)

The Government has been advised by the Urban Foundation to scrap controversial draft proposals on the future development of the entire PWV economic powerhouse. The foundation argues that a radical new approach is needed in a post-apartheid era, reports MICHAEL CHESTER.

SWEEPING proposals to scrap old apartheid divisions in the location of black and white communities and consider the creation of a new, compact nonracial development zone within a 25 km radius of Johannesburg's city centre were unveiled by the Urban Foundation yesterday.

The foundation urged the total withdrawal of controversial draft plans, prepared by the Department of Regional and Land Affairs, published under the title "1992 Spatial Development Framework for the PWV".

Instead, a round-table nonracial indaba was proposed to pursue a radical new approach to black/white integration and rethinking about leaving black townships and so-called informal settlements — or squatter camps — remote from the economic mainstream.

"It is important to recognise that old apartheid ideas and practices live on," said the Urban Foundation. "In the PWV this legacy can be seen in segregation and fragmentation of the cities, economic growth issues, land for low-income housing and in the role of the central State.

"The time for greater honesty in the development arena is long overdue. We need new visions."

The PWV at the moment faced two crises the enormous challenge to find land and housing opportunities in reasonable locations for hundreds of thousands of citizens without adequate shelter; and solutions to economic growth and job creation in a declining regional economy.

Urban Foundation executive director of urbanisation Ann Bernstein said the Government document had failed by falling far short of a new post-apartheid vision of the future.

The crucial need now was for a set of practical guidelines on the residential and economic development of the entire region — mapped out not by bureaucrats alone but by round-table discussions by all the key stake-holders, from home-owners to investors.

Among the first priorities must be a radical re-examination of the outline of what has become known as the PWV — sprawling north from the Witwatersrand to Pretoria and south to the Vaal Triangle.

A decision was needed on whether the PWV should remain a single unit or whether the vast economic powerhouse should be split into three in a redrawing of the boundaries of development regions.

One option that deserved investigation was the creation of a compact zone within a 25 km radius of central Johannesburg, and its potential for low-cost housing, before more distant marginal settlements were considered.

"The political framework for the cities is now quite different, and that entails a reassessment of how we understand future metropolitan growth in a multi-nodal region like the PWV," argued Ms Bernstein.

"We need to look carefully at the different areas that make up this region and assess the advantages and disadvantages (economic, political, social and infrastructural) of the present definition of planning regions."

New visions were required — such as the full integration of Johannesburg and Soweto as a newly constituted single city of world status.

It was now widely agreed that apartheid policies created an extremely inefficient and inequitable urban structure, Ms Bernstein said.

The Urban Foundation suggested that a key practical guideline for the 1990s was that local authorities, regional authorities, private developers, community organisations and other urban players had to encourage the functional re-integration of cities still divided on racial lines.

The two key aims should be:

- To concentrate development wherever possible between former black townships and city cores, with guidelines for future public investment that could be followed by private investment.
- To examine inner-city areas and study how to increase densities so as to maximise the impact of infrastructure and investment, taking lessons about inner-city redevelopment from international as well as local experience.

Local authorities had to look at the costs and benefits of incentives for private and community investment, lobbying for national urban and housing policies to facilitate laying out new plans

"Moving towards a democratic society means that the interests and needs of all those citizens hitherto ignored in the city must now be accommodated," said Ms Bernstein.

"The authorities will need to identify and deal with the needs of all the different new players and reconcile these new needs with those of the more established urban actors."

The Urban Foundation put forward two practical suggestions:

- Exploring a number of planning innovations that could be used to manage the interface between high and low-income communities by the location of various facilities.
- Recognising the inevitability of conflict around land issues in the transition and weighing the possibility of the creation of a Land Court where conflicts could be resolved through judicial process and by reference to national policy principles — rather than through unilateral decisions by public authorities.

Physical planning should respond to economic realities

Planners should bear in mind that while jobs were still concentrated in industrial and commercial zones, jobs were also spread throughout the urban area — in suburban industrial parks, office complexes, private homes, shopping centres, parking lots, hotels and restaurants

"Provision for housing, transportation, infrastructure and social services needs to take this economic reality into account and balance the location of jobs and housing," Ms Bernstein argued.

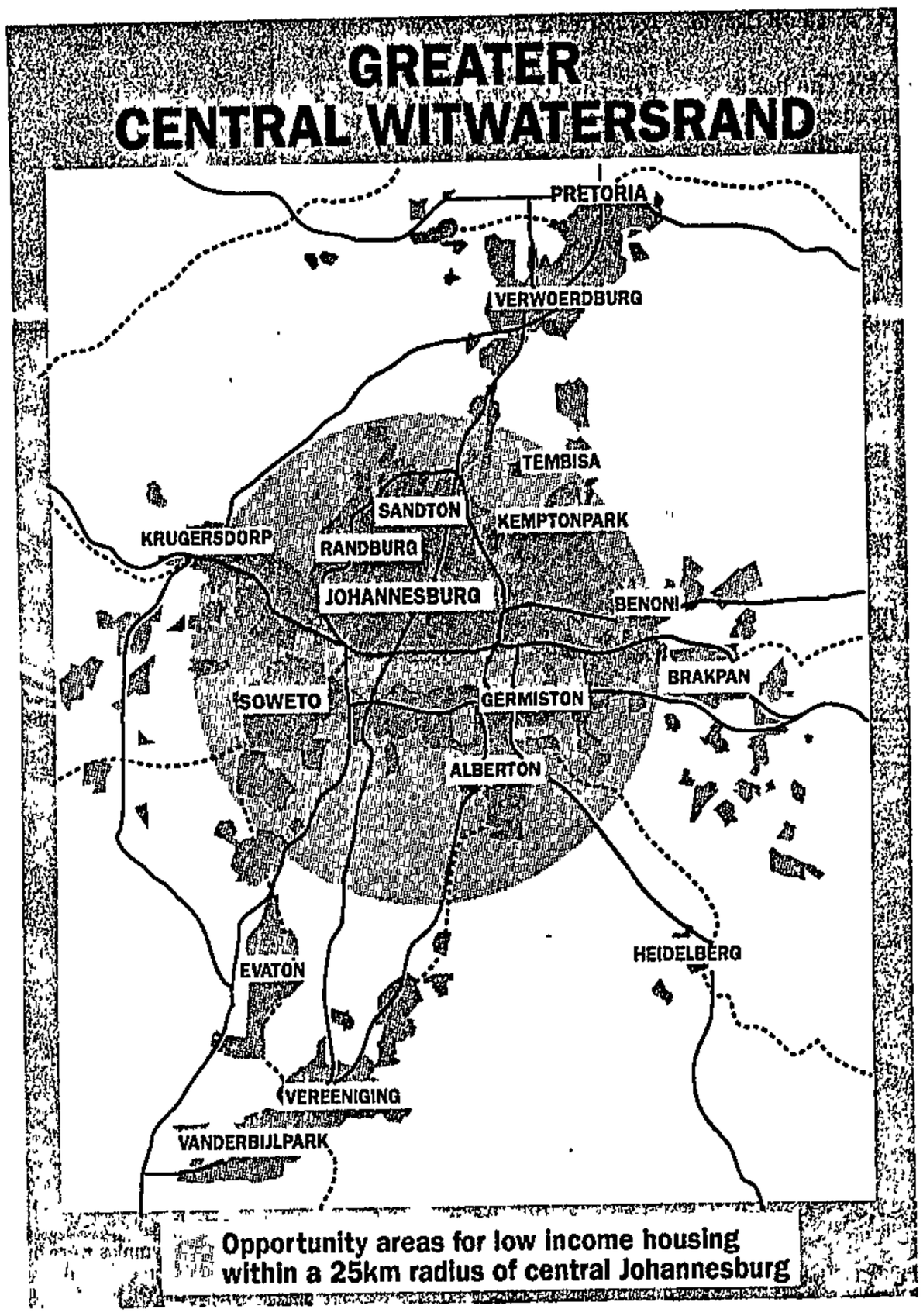
The draft 1992 Spatial Development Framework for the PWV had fallen short of meeting all the main criteria that should be followed. It should be withdrawn.

A totally new approach was needed in planning the future of the PWV complex.

All the key stake-holders in the region should be allowed to take part in laying new plans from the outset

Planning should begin with focus on two crucial issues:

- The definition of the PWV
- The formulation of practical guidelines which responded to the new realities of South African cities. □



Opportunity areas for low income housing within a 25km radius of central Johannesburg

STAR 31/7/92

Single list for council homes

STAR 31/7/92

A nonracial waiting list for council-owned housing in Johannesburg will be established as a matter of urgency to deal with the backlog of more than 53 000 applications.

At present, there is a separate list for white, coloured, Indian and black areas. (84)

Health and housing committee chairman Marietta Marx said people would be allocated points for every year they had been on a waiting list. — Municipal Reporter.

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Jo'burg council in favour of suburb for HK families

Picture: Alf Kumalo

Municipal Reporter

(84) STAR 21/8/92

A R400 million project to buy land to establish a Johannesburg suburb for about 1 000 wealthy Hong Kong families has received the backing of the city council.

Council director of commerce and industry Collin Wright said the council was enthusiastic about the potential investment.

A group of Hong Kong businessmen were looking at various Johannesburg areas. On completion, each house in the suburb would be sold for between R200 000 and R250 000, Mr Wright said.

"These people are known for their entrepreneurship. They are concerned at the crowded quality of life in Hong Kong and the takeover by communist China in 1997."

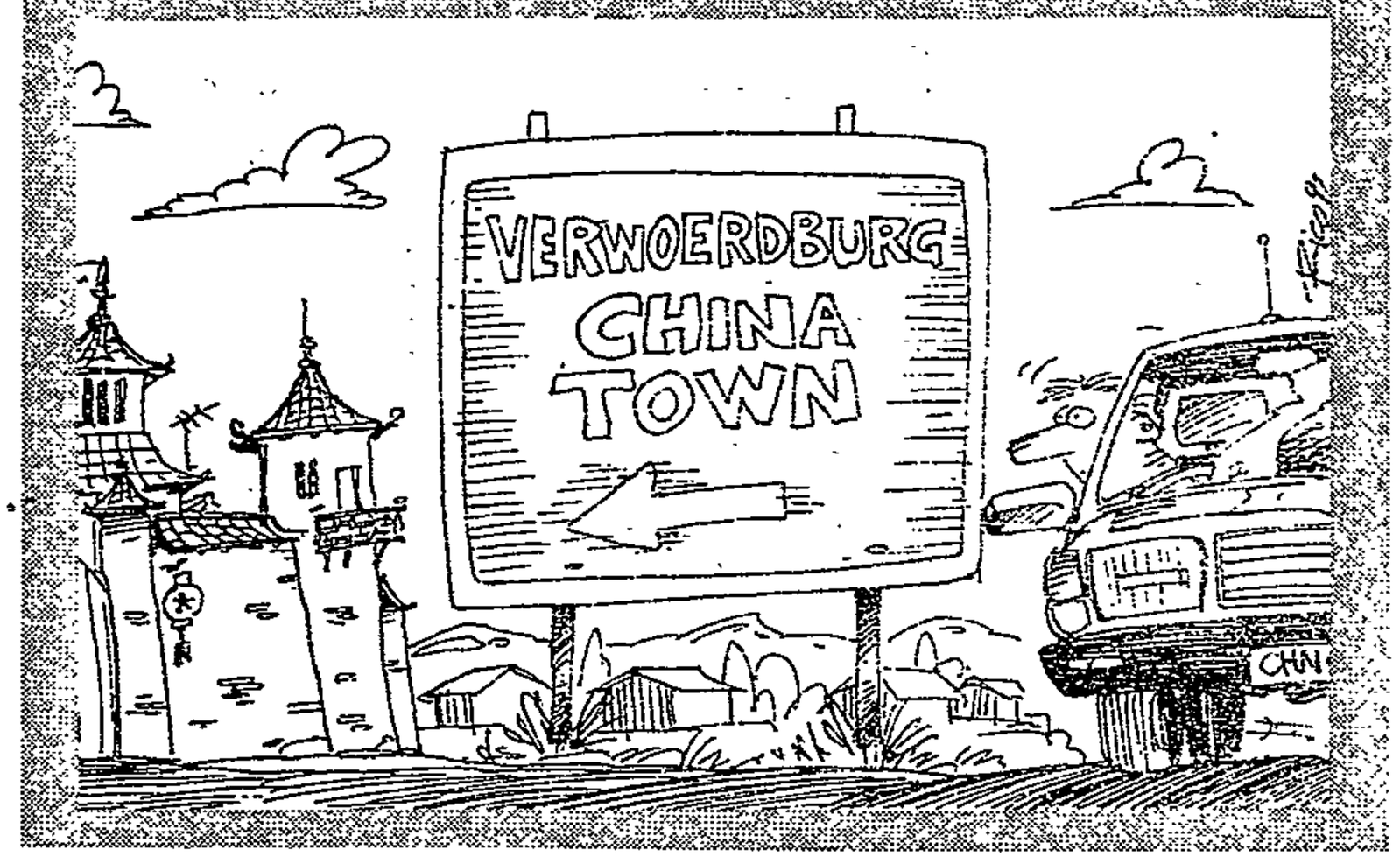
Apart from investments, these people would also provide jobs "and bring vibrancy to the local economy", he said.

● Red China's Council for the Promotion of International Trade will soon be opening offices in Johannesburg — after encouragement by the city council.

Influx from the East adds to land friction

W/Mail 18/9-24/9/92 (84)

Large numbers of wealthy, land-hungry immigrants have their sights set on prime South African property. But local activists are deeply suspicious of their plans. By **SALLY ROPER**



A NEW and potentially volatile ingredient could soon be added to South Africa's boiling stew of warring group interests and racial tensions, if plans for the settlement of large numbers of Taiwanese and Hong Kong Chinese immigrants in several prime PWV locations bear fruit.

Two of the most advanced projects involve the arrival of about 500 Hong Kong Chinese families in Verwoerdburg, with additional schemes for mainland Chinese industrial ventures via the Beijing government's foreign-investment arm, Citic, also mooted. An unconnected, but similar, project is planned for the tiny platteland village of Bronkhorstspruit, where town clerk Dr Hennie Senekal is busy promoting his plan to import 900 "high-class" families from Taiwan.

A third, highly secretive project is rumoured to involve the purchase of "an entire Johannesburg suburb" by an unnamed Hong Kong Chinese group. Talks between these Chinese and the Johannesburg City Council took place in early September, but negotiators on all sides remain tight-lipped.

Local activists are deeply suspicious of the schemes, regarding them as designed to reinforce effective white control of certain areas. The head of the African National Congress' local and regional government commission, advocate Mothole Motshekga, says the movement intends calling an urgent meeting with the developers to call a halt to the plans "until proper consultation has taken place".

In Verwoerdburg, a 30ha segment of land adjacent to the Irene Dairy has already been bought by a powerful Hong Kong syndicate called Legarleon Realties. Legarleon's man in Verwoerdburg, Philip Kotzenberg, says the organisation is so wealthy it can "do this out of its back pocket". The group appears to be active in property development and financing; it has other ventures in mainland China and the Philippines.

The development in this plush dormitory suburb of Pretoria goes by the evocative name of the Verwoerdburg Security Village, with all its echoes of white "laagerfication".

Why South Africa at this time, and why Verwoerdburg? South Africa has an indecent abundance of a commodity scarce in Asia and available at exorbitant premiums in Europe, the United States and Australia: cheap, feasible land and property.

Prospective investors tour the manicured Sandton suburbs and the vast and apparently empty plains surrounding Bronkhorstspruit. Such superficial research, encouraged by government officials anxious to shield them from the realities of the townships, tells them that money can be made here in property development and speculation, a major form of entrepreneurship throughout Asia.

In Canada and Australia, huge injections of Asian cash into the property market in the mid-1980s caused prices to soar — along with anti-Asian sentiment. The arrival in South Africa of large numbers of wealthy immigrants who will compete for — and probably secure — resources in the free-market environment could create escalating friction with the land and resource-hungry masses.

Verwoerdburg was settled upon by the Legarleon group not least because of its prime position between Pretoria and Johannesburg, and because of its access to roads, railways and airports. Kotzenberg adds that they especially liked his town "because there are no low-income populations nearby". The development will be fully secured, with controlled access and a wall around it, he says.

What jobs do the immigrants intend taking up? They are, says Kotzenberg, "the right sort of people to move to Verwoerdburg". They will bring wealth with them — each family must deposit a minimum of R300 000 in a South African bank account before preliminary vetting takes place — and will set up job-creating operations in such "clean" industries as jewellery-making, electronics and optics, in an industrial centre planned across the road from Security Village.

In the run-up, estimates Kotzenberg, perhaps 10 000 jobs will be created in peripheral spheres such as building and infrastructure installation. And in the long term? Perhaps 2 000 or 3 000 was the reluctant final figure. No upfront training schemes are being designed to draw locals into these "new" industries, and employment possibilities for blacks in Verwoerdburg already seem thin.

Kotzenberg's optimistic vision is eclipsed by that of Senekal, who initiated and runs the Bronkhorstspruit settlement project. The burly Senekal and his aides frequently travel to Asia to vet, in their homes and workplaces, prospective Taiwanese settlers.

"We want to know the family," he says. "We can't have a negative influence. For instance, we would not want some of the Hillbrow crowd here."

Besides its apparently limitless quantities of land, Bronkhorstspruit lies, says Senekal, near an area destined to become a major industrial centre. It is also near kwaNdebele, whose people, says Senekal, are "very hard working".

Business seems to be thriving: the Bronkhorstspruit Council runs four offices dotted around Taiwan, where staff "operate on commission". And the influx of 900 Taiwanese families could be just phase one as Senekal plans to explore the possibilities of South Korea and Japan.

Comments the ANC's Motshekga: "Our position is informed by the fact that only 13 percent of the land surface is occupied by the black majority, who form 85 percent of the population. The result is vast landlessness and homelessness.

"No local authority, provincial or national government has the right to unilaterally restructure and create settlements. Anyone who collaborates with these will be doing so at their own risk, and we will not recognise them."

Adds Dan Mofokeng, general secretary of the Civic Association of the Southern Transvaal: "If preferential treatment is given to Chinese people, it has political motives.

Such immigrants will undoubtedly be voting conservatively; these schemes could be seen as a way of insulating some areas from black settlement."

Family of five evicted from Newlands flat

Sowetan 25/9/92

■ Court messenger demanded R560 for removing their possessions:

(84)

By Nicolette Tladi

A NEWLANDS family was stranded after being evicted this week by the Johannesburg City Council from a flat they had occupied for 16 months.

Mr Moeghamed Sarlie, his wife Soraya and their two children, Moeghamed (6) and 16-month-old Zakirha, were told by the municipality that they were occupying the 389 Limpopo Manor council flat unlawfully.

On Tuesday, a messenger of the court removed the family's furniture from the flat.

The messenger also demanded R560 for the time he had spent at the premises, a charge of R150 an hour. He confiscated the family's fridge when they failed to pay the amount on the spot.

The Johannesburg City Council refused to wait until the couple found alternative accomodation.

A Mr Huntley of the Johannesburg City Council said the tenant had unlawfully taken occupation of the premises when the registered tenant, Mr R Ryan, absconded.

Huntley said the Sarlies were given notice, which they acknowledged, to vacate the premises before 30 April this year.

ANC chiefs row over camps torture report

S/Times 18/10/92. (84)

By CHARLENE SMITH

THE long-awaited ANC commission findings into allegations of torture in its camps will be released tomorrow after a furious eight-hour row in the ANC's National Working Committee.

It will be the first time the ANC has released the findings of a commission into misconduct by its security and military services.

Members of the key policy-making body would not comment on Friday's debate which occupied the entire day. It is believed some were vehemently opposed to the release of the report while others felt some sections needed further investigation.

There was also controversy about whether ANC president Nelson Mandela should release a list of names appended by the three-person commission of those involved in wrongdoing, including torture.

The ANC is keen to release the report now in the hope that it will prevent torture allegations being used against it by opponents in national elections.

The report is a 70-page dossier that finally lances the boil of long-standing controversies — including Mbokodo (the ANC security department) atrocities that began in 1981, the Mkatashinga mutiny of 1984, and the detention and probable assassination of MK commander Thami Zulu in 1989.

The commissioners who heard evidence for eight days in August from 25 witnesses were advocate Gilbert Marcus (a non-ANC member), ANC constitutional lawyer Bridgette Mabandla and Durban attorney Louis Skweyiya.

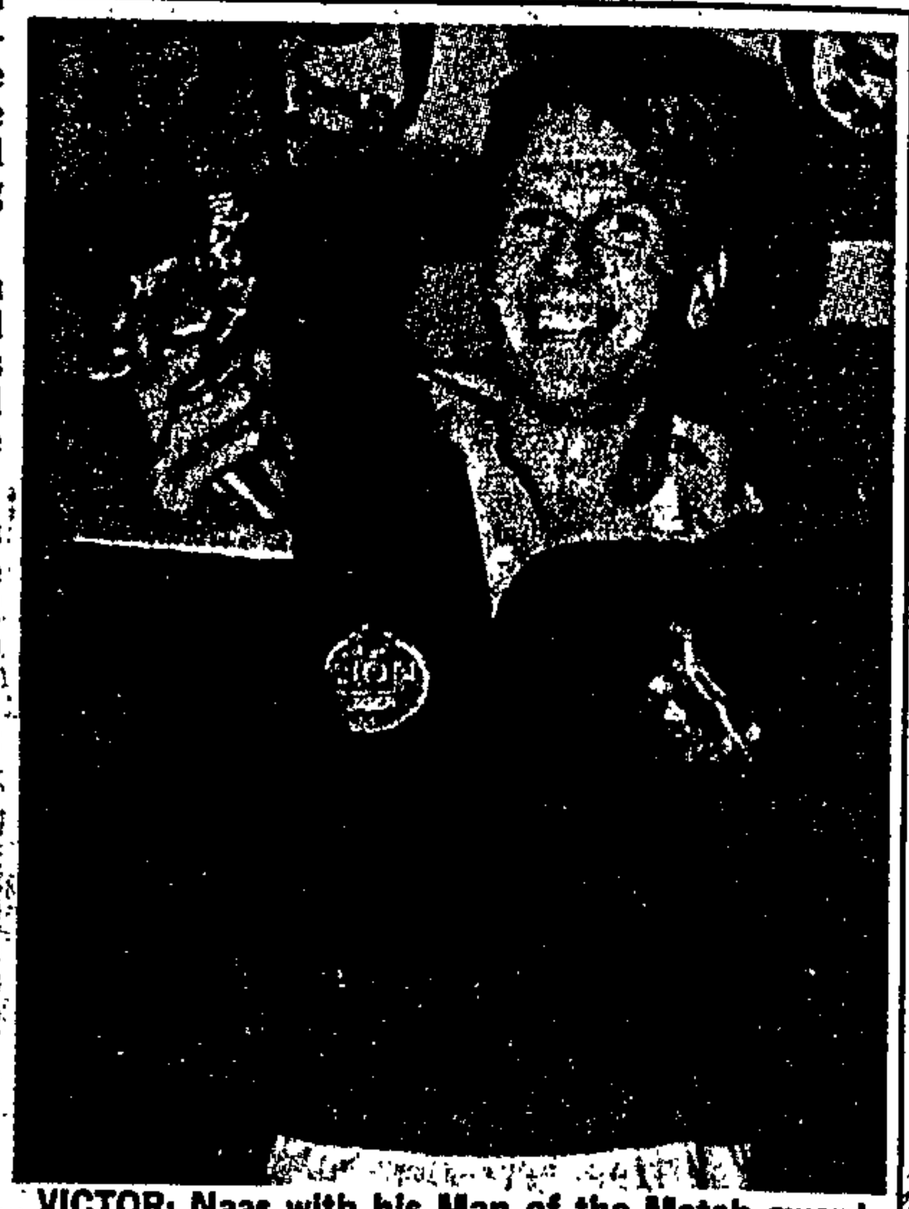
In terms of the commission's rulings, names can be deleted from the report "where this is considered appropriate by the commission for reasons of privacy, reputation, safety, confidentiality or the like".

Those named in the past as having been involved include Andrew Masondo, Umkhonto we Sizwe chief commander Joe Modise, and Mzwai Piliso.

In May 1984, SACP chief and former MK leader Chris Hani and Timothy Mokoena used a crack MK unit to crush a mutiny in Pango camp, killing a number of mutineers.

A later military tribunal, of which neither Hani nor Mokoena were part, beat mutineers who were kept naked. Eighteen were sentenced to death.

Some were executed before Mr Hani and Gertrude Shope ordered an end to the torture and executions.



VICTOR: Naas with his Man of the Match award

Coetzer no match for Big Bruno

BIG Frank Bruno ended Pierre Coetzer's world title hopes with an eighth round technical knock-out in London last night.

Coetzer hung on gamely but was outclassed, outboxed and, surprisingly, outmanoevred by the much heavier Englishman.

The punch that ended the fight was an overhand right that sent a dazed Coetzer stumbling into the ropes and then crashing out of the ring.

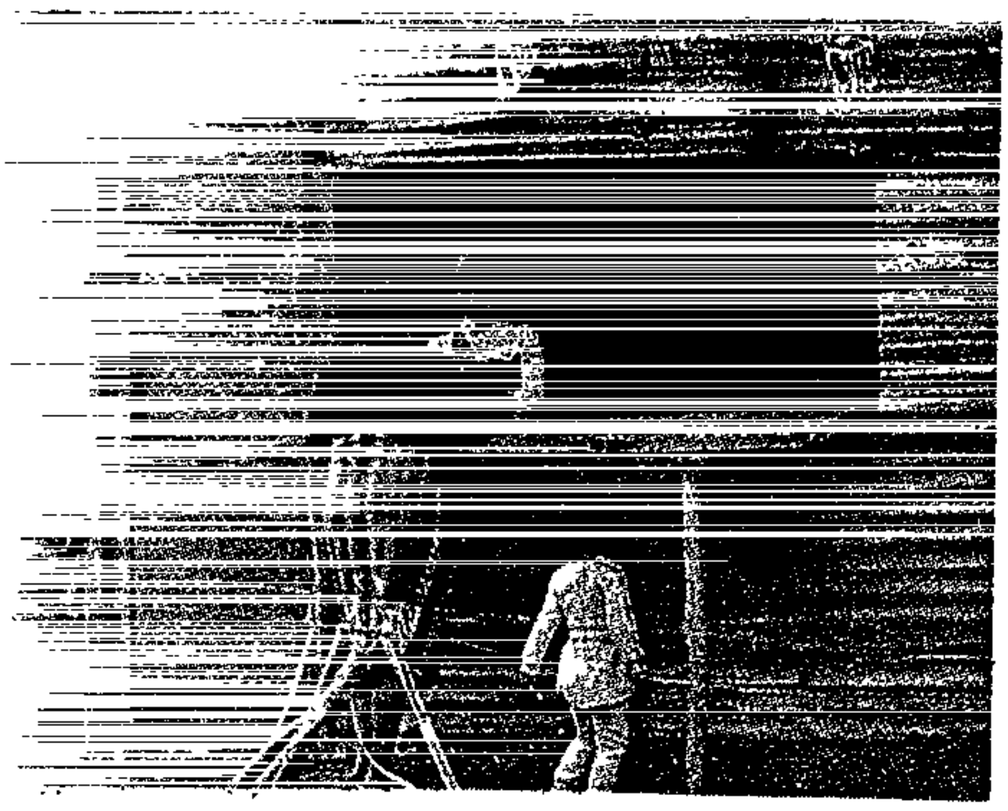
Coetzer's corner, who had battled to close cuts on his face from the second round, threw in the towel before their fighter had to endure any more punishment after 2 minutes 15 seconds of the eighth round.

PICK 6

GOSFORTH PARK
There were 93 winners with each collecting a consolation dividend of R3 530,50. Numbers: 9; 8; 4; 11; 3, 6; 1.

CLAIRWOOD
There were 109 winners with each receiving R2 987,10. Selections: 4; 8; 4; 4; 7; 13.

MILNERTON
9 punters received R19 523,70 each. Combinations: 9; 9; 4; 4, 15; 13; 6, 7.



... and residents

Photo: KEVIN CARTER

Caught between a shack and a sinkhole

W/Mail 30/10-5/11/92

By JACQUIE GOLDING

A "ZEVENFONTEIN SCENARIO" is emerging in Lenasia, with mounting anger among householders over at least 30 000 shack-dwellers who have settled in the Indian township.

Local residents have launched a rent boycott to force the Transvaal Provincial Administration to act on the settlement, proposing that shack-dwellers be relocated to a large vacant lot in Lenasia's Extension 13 owned by the House of Delegates.

But a TPA plan to develop the lot for low-cost housing has been blocked by the House of Delegates, which wants to use it for Indian housing. The TPA has written to President FW de Klerk asking him to meet the demand for resettlement or risk further land invasion.

However, squatters stressed they had nowhere else to go.

The tricameral chamber has paid in excess of R60 000 a month over the past three years to secure the vacant lot, according to National People's Party MP Desmond Padyachey

"The House of Delegates could have resolved the problem from the onset by accepting a low-cost housing proposal," he said.

"Instead they preserve this white elephant and waste the taxpayers' money."

The shack settlement poses a delicate problem for the local branch of the African National Congress, which denies there are tensions between residents and squatters.

The ANC is encouraging shack-dwellers to stay where they are. But according to the TPA, the shacks have been built in dangerous sinkhole areas.

Residents in Lenasia's Extensions 9, 10 and 11 are hostile to the shack-dwellers, who are blamed for rising crime and seen as a health hazard and threat to property values.

Yunus Bismillah said his car has been broken into twice and his house was burgled a month ago.

Tenants of a block of flats adjacent to the shack settlement have embarked on a rent boycott to urge the TPA to attend to the problem.

One tenant, Tony Paul, said his daughter and her friends had been attacked by shack-dwellers.

"They were threatened with knives and could have been killed," he said.

"The squatters should move, because they are hassling us and our children," said another tenant, Reuben Williams.

Shan Balton, ANC organiser in Lenasia, offered a different interpretation of residents' attitudes. "Residents would like the standard of living improved in these settlements," said Balton, "and the ANC has ensured that good relationships are maintained between the homeless people and the residents."

Sarah Skhosana, a resident in the camp adjacent to extension 9, said she had moved from Piet Retief with her four children but she "did not know where to go from here".

Frans Khonco, a fellow resident, moved into the area in 1988 with the first group of informal settlers. He is adamant that he will not move his family of nine unless he is given a house.

NEW NEIGHBOURS

Overcoming Group Areas

The greying of once-white suburbs, with the repeal of the Group Areas Act, has not been the disaster many would have us believe. Real Estate Surveys MD Erwin Rode, who has kept a close track on developments, brought this message to delegates at the *FM* Investment Conference.

Rode talks of invasion — which he says is a sociological term used in the US — rather than the less emotive term urbanisation favoured in SA. Whichever way you look at it, though, blacks tend to move to neighbouring suburbs, irrespective of ethnicity. As Rode points out: "People prefer to stay close to their social infrastructure — friends and religious centres."

What is noticeable is that blacks prefer to move into areas first occupied by coloureds and Indians where the perceived social distance is shorter, as in the case of Joubert Park, Hillbrow, in Johannesburg, and Lenasia, among others.

In the Cape Peninsula, Rode notes, a movement of coloureds is evident into Rondebosch East, Kenwyn, Ottery, Wetton, Landsdowne, Southfield and Plumstead.

On the Witwatersrand, upwardly-mobile blacks are moving into Lenasia (Indian), Ennerdale (a coloured area close to Soweto) or Kelvin (a white area close to the black township of Tembisa). Because there is talk of a mosque being built in Johannesburg at Observatory, he says, there is evidence that more Indians are buying in that suburb and in nearby Cyrildene. Parts of Benoni and Boksburg are also becoming popular among Indians because of the mosque in Actonville.

While these movements may initially result in a decline in property values, Rode points out that "some select areas might recover their initial capital loss, once the penetration is complete. Examples might be in Johannesburg's Fordsburg and Mayfair West, already about 85% Indian and where a *gentrification* process is taking place." These areas were originally Indian before government declared otherwise.

Regarding informal settlements and their effect on land and house prices, movements monitored by Rode in Randburg's Bloubosrand area — the centre of the Zevenfontien storm — have interesting pointers. At the end of January it was announced that the Zevenfontein community would be settled close to Bloubosrand, a white middle-class suburb. After much local reaction, it was decided in June that the community would be resettled north of the R28 at Diepsloot and Nietgedacht and that land in Bloubosrand would be earmarked for formal, low-cost housing.

Uncertainty over the fate of the squatters resulted in no sales of residential stands taking place in Bloubosrand in February but, amazingly, land prices kept on growing in March and April and peaked at R43 000. After the June announcement they dropped to R34 000, the level of the year before.

House prices, meanwhile, fell from a peak of R149 000 in January to R100 000 in February — the one and only sale — and by June had shown a decline of 11% to an average of R132 000. The big surprise was that by July, average house prices were back at R140 000. "It means the market either does not think low-cost housing will be allowed or that it is not fazed by this prospect. If not fazed, this would be good news for SA," Rode concludes.

No doubt property researchers like Rode will still be watching developments and property price movements in Bloubosrand. ■

Afrikaner homeland takes shape after talks with ANC

W/Mail 27/11 - 7/12/92 (84).

Surprise talks with the ANC have given impetus to the Afrikaner Volksunie's plans of regional self-determination.

By **JAN TALJAARD**

INSIDE their Pretoria offices, Afrikaner Volksunie (AVU) leaders are poring over maps with felt-tipped pens, drawn and demographic statistics at hand.

It appears that last week's surprise discussions between the AVU and the African National Congress have provided some sort of impetus to the AVU's plans of regional self-determination. "Fruitful" is how AVU leader Andries Beyers this week described the outcome of the bilateral talks.

Carefully cloaking his replies in the words of a man who does not want to disclose the full extent of his future strategies in a time of negotiation, Beyers nevertheless admits to feeling good about the attitude of the ANC towards regional self-determination.

No, this was not just a getting-to-know-you exercise, he says. The success of the meeting was largely based on the fact that the real issues were immediately addressed by both parties.

"After this meeting, I have faith that there is a definite willingness on the side of the ANC to accommodate reasonable aspirations," he says.

Does this include a fully autonomous Volkstaat? Not at this stage, Beyers admits. Although a Volkstaat may be the ideal, any direct claims for a Volkstaat would be premature. But the ANC indicated it was not averse to a regional dispensation with "reasonable powers of self-determination".

"We are moving in a direction where we want the maximum amount of self-determination in any future political dispensation. What we are asking at the moment is to be given a small area in the northern part of the country with Pretoria as a focal point, and that the borders be drawn in such a way that the Afrikaner people will at least be in the majority."

Members of other races will be accorded full citizenship but, in order to uphold Afrikaner values, the Afrikaner will have to be the majority in such a dispensation.

He is adamant that such a region is practically feasible. The demarcation of borders need not be more artificial than the ANC's own plans for a regional dispensation, Beyers says.

Does the ANC acknowledge Afrikaner ethnicity, even though it may to a large extent be based on race? "I think the ANC has come to recognise the reality of ethnicity existing next to multi-ethnicity," Beyers replies.

In talking to the ANC, Beyers admits that he had to overcome certain personal reservations: "You must remember that the ANC was banned until three years ago, and during that time was even shunned from inside the Democratic Party.

"But if I say that I won't talk to the ANC, I am also saying I won't talk to the leaders of the black people. It's not in the interests of my own people not to talk with the ANC."

On the feedback from fellow conservatives about the talks, he says his own constituency supports him all the way. Two vastly different reactions came from the ranks of the Conservative Party: some were negative, but there had been a very positive and inquiring reaction from most of the CP members he had talked to.

Beyers argues that the AVU has perhaps become the last remaining political vehicle able to do things for the Afrikaner and Afrikaner nationalism: "The National Party has embarked on a multi-ethnic and multi-nationalist road where it can no longer give voice to the exclusive interests of the Afrikaner.

"As for the CP, unrealistic expectations and old-fashioned politics are also in the process of sidelining them. It is into this vacuum that we have stepped."

'Rhodie factor horror

Cpreem 29/11/92.

By MOSES MAMAILA

WHITE racists are harrassing blacks in formerly whites-only areas.

Causing most of the trouble, say black residents, are black-hating whites – dubbed "the Rhodie (Rhodesia) factor" – who have vowed to drive blacks out.

In Yeoville – ironically an area renowned for tolerence and anti-racism among many whites – the rotten eggs have organised themselves into neo-Nazi groups.

White "skinheads" are running amok in Rockey Street, assaulting mainly blacks at night.

Last Friday, cops were called in to quell an explosive situation in Yeoville involving skinheads.

Police spokesman Maj Henrietta Bester said three youths were detained briefly and later released.

Many black Yeovillites said the attitudes of some whites were shocking.

They spoke of assaults – verbal and physical – by whites who whinged about the "decreasing value of their properties".

Flat-dweller Susan Mazibuko said a self-styled "Wit Wolf" was bullying her. He had even written graffiti deriding her and the kids.

NEWS FOCUS

Mixed reaction to 'Chinatowns'

B/DAY 10/12/92

(84)

KATHRYN STRACHAN

PLANS to develop a series of Chinese "villages" in the PWV region have encountered criticism and suspicion, but local authorities say the projects are aimed at initiating commercial ventures and attracting foreign capital.

The Johannesburg City Council last month granted permission for Hong Kong consortium Standard Authorised to buy the entire township of Liefde en Vrede, south of the city, for R30,8m. The development includes a multimillion-rand shopping and business centre as well as residential sites, and is expected to be completed within a year.

The council decision was taken amid heated debate over a clause — requested by the buyer — stipulating that "not less than 60% of the residential erven shall be sold by the purchaser to Chinese people who have immigrated to SA from Hong Kong in the last two years or would do so in future".

The clause amounted to an "exclusive ghetto" reminiscent of the days of the Group Areas Act, DP and CP councillors said.

The project is one of four this year aimed at attracting wealthy immigrants to the PWV as a means of stimulating the economy and providing refuge from communist governments.

Standard Authorised is also set to buy more than 100 ha of the Pretoria suburb, Moreleta Park. Building is expected to begin in July and the development should be completed within two years.

The consortium plans to take representatives from the Johannesburg and Pretoria city councils to Hong Kong in February to market the townships.

A marketing strategy, including television advertising and live television interviews with city council officials, is planned for Hong Kong.

Standard Authorised director Rico Li said that as the viability of SA became known among immigrants in the Far East, another five or 10 developments could follow.

Li said his company would sell stands in both Liefde en Vrede and Moreleta Park to immigrants fleeing the mainland China communist take-over of Hong Kong in 1997.

A similar project is planned for the platteland village of Bronkhorstspruit where the town council is planning to "import" 900 Taiwanese families.

In Verwoerdburg a 30ha section of land adjacent to the Irene Dairy has been bought by a Hong Kong syndicate called Legarleon Realties to settle about 500 families.

Although instability in SA has frightened off many foreign investors, Transvaal Chinese Association chairman Eric Yenson said one of the factors attracting the new immigrants was that it was easier to get into SA than it was to migrate to Canada, Australia or the US.

The immigrants were also lured by investment opportunities in SA, said Yenson.

"Maybe they think they can take a chance and see what happens."

Johannesburg Council director of commerce and industry Collin Wright said the aim was not to create an exclusive Chinese area at Liefde en Vrede, but to boost commercial and industrial ventures and to attract foreign capital to Johannesburg.

The Far East had a concentration of skills and expertise, which would serve as a job creator if it were drawn into Johanesburg, he said.

"They are not people who come looking for jobs in the civil service. They are basically entrepreneurs who will start up ventures and create work in this environment," said Wright.

With the current depressed property market, Wright said it would take about five years for the area to be absorbed if it were aimed at locals, so the city council agreed to market the land to foreigners.

But the projects have been viewed with suspicion in certain quarters, such as the Civics Association of the Southern Transvaal, which saw them as reinforcing effective white control of particular areas.

ANC spokesman on local and regional government affairs Mathole Motshekga said his organisation intended calling an urgent meeting with the developers to bring a halt to plans until proper consultation had taken place.

GROUP AREAS — TRANSVAAL

1993

MK guard at talks mooted

Star 1/7/93

Political Correspondent

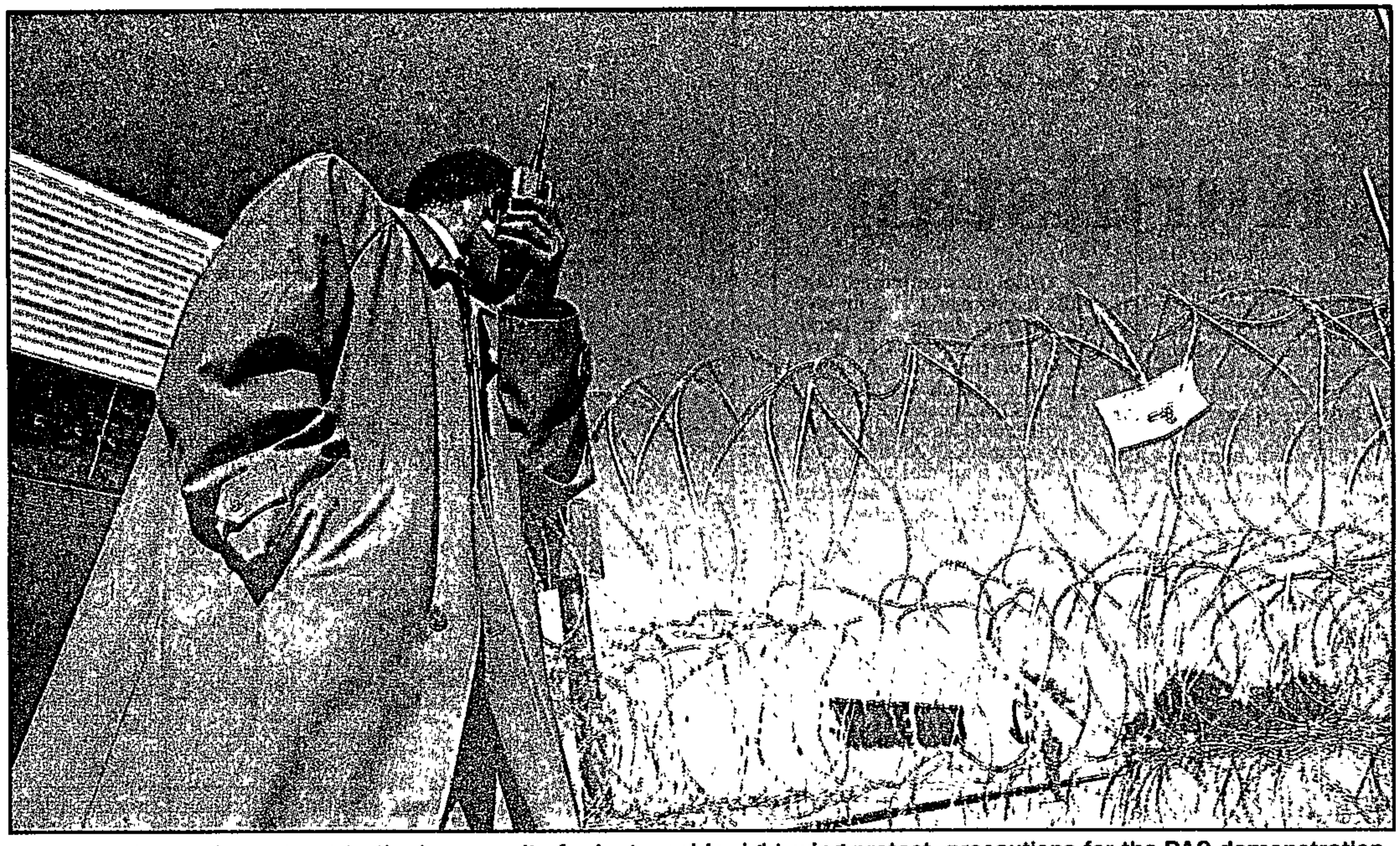
The ANC would consider arming and deploying Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) cadres to protect ANC leaders and delegates at the World Trade Centre, according to ANC national executive member Matthew Phosa.

Speaking at a national workshop presented by the National Peace Secretariat at the Police Board in Kempton Park yesterday, Phosa said the invasion of the centre by the right wing on Friday was "an act of high treason" which again showed that the SAP was not prepared to act against the Right.

If the rightwingers turned to war, "all peace-loving South Africans who love their people and country (should) descend on those hooligans as a united front for peace and freedom.

"MK will have to maintain law and order and stop the right wing and their fellow travellers in their tracks.

"There seems to be no other alternative," he said.



Top security . . . in contrast to the lax security for last week's right-wing protest, precautions for the PAC demonstration yesterday included razor wire, a helicopter, water cannons and armoured vehicles. Picture: Ken Oosterbroek

10 pc of blacks back Apla

Star 1/7/93

One-tenth of metropolitan blacks supported the killing of whites by Apla, according to an opinion survey released in Johannesburg yesterday.

Some 45 percent said they were against such action by Apla, but another 40 percent said they "personally do not agree with the killings but can understand the reasons why it happens".

These were among the findings of the Markinor research group when it interviewed a representative sample of 1 000 blacks 16 or older in April and May this year.

"The younger groups were more in support of the killings, while the over-50s came out most strongly against, with 59 percent of them condemning the killings," said a Markinor spokesman — Sapa.

Goniwe's secret work in ANC underground

Matthew Goniwe led an African National Congress underground cell which was gearing up for military operations, a close colleague tells **LOUISE FLANAGAN**

MATTHEW GONIWE headed the underground structures of the African National Congress in his region when he was murdered.

The revelation, made by ANC national executive committee member Arnold Stofile in an interview with *The Weekly Mail*, points at a clear motive for a security force hand in his assassination. At the inquest into the June 27 1985 murders of Cradock activists Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicelo Mhlauli, now in recess, police witnesses have consistently denied that they regarded Goniwe as an enemy and that they had any knowledge of his underground activities.

Stofile also disclosed that that Goniwe's death had coincided with the transformation of political underground structures into military formations. At least one other activist who disappeared at the same time as Goniwe was probably linked to the ANC underground.

Stofile said he had helped Goniwe set up an underground ANC area political committee (APC) for the Karoo region during 1980 and how that later changed to a military working committee. In 1980, Stofile was running the underground structures from Alice for the Border and Ciskei region. The ANC wanted to expand into the Cradock area.

"I was told to go and look up Matthew Goniwe in Cradock," Stofile said. Goniwe had recently been released from jail, where he had served a sentence for ANC-related activities.

The fledgling Cradock structures were linked through Stofile to the chief of the ANC's underground mission in Lesotho, Chris Hani.

"Initially he (Goniwe) had to report via me to Lesotho, but as soon as he had enough cells in his area — by 1982 — he was reporting directly to Lesotho," said Stofile. That year, on June 26, both men travelled to Lesotho to meet the ANC to discuss their work.

"From 1982 we met periodically. Usually he would come with Mbulelo (Goniwe, a relative), who was still a young fellow. I met him on the road, I met him in houses, I met him on rugby fields. We met everywhere.

"Most of the time we would go to Lesotho and get pamphlets. The APC's work was to distribute these as widely as possible and remind people about the ANC," said Stofile. "By 1983 Matthew was organising Graaff-Reinet, which we had given up as a PAC support base. He was making unbelievable headway."

By 1984 the police were beginning to harass Goniwe. "I think they were 'jealous' of his work because they don't like rural areas."

The structures slowly became more involved in military work.

"In 1981, the APCs were beginning to work in a supportive role for the trained people who came in. In 1985, the APCs changed to military working committees (MWCs), which were overtly military."

The cell structures changed as well. The old APCs used cells of three to five people, but the MWCs ran on a one-to-one basis, which limited the number of contacts each operative had.

"Matthew died at a time when the APCs were busy transforming themselves into MWCs," said Stofile.

He said that Mbulelo Goniwe, whose "permanent removal from society" is mentioned in the controversial military signal, along with that of Matthew Goniwe and Calata, was also involved in ANC underground structures. Calata comes from a family with long-standing ANC links — his father was the regional ANC general-secretary before the organisation was banned.

Stofile said that at least one of the missing Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation activists who disappeared weeks before Goniwe's murder, was probably also part of the ANC underground.

"(Sipho) Hashe for sure was part of the eastern Cape APC," said Stofile. He thought the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation's Qaqawuli Godolozi — "a very key person in the organisation of civics" who vanished with Hashe — had probably also been part of the APC.

Stofile is convinced the security police knew something about Goniwe's underground activities. Stofile himself was detained in 1986 and later jailed on arms and terrorism charges. Although he was held by Ciskei, Stofile was interrogated by South African security forces. He was questioned about Goniwe's activities, although Goniwe had been dead for a year.

"They had this notion we were planning this massive initiative in 1985 with Matthew. They said Chris (Hani) came inside and that we met him in Wilgespruit," he said. Stofile, who was at a church meeting in the eastern Cape on the day he was allegedly meeting Hani, said his interrogators's suspicions were nonsense.

Stofile said his security police interrogators had seen the eastern Cape underground as stronger than anywhere else in the country. "One told us the Border region has sent more people to join MK than any other place in the country. But they were convinced — and I think they were correct — that our underground was still solid.

"They knew that as long as Matthew was there that Karoo region would never go down." — Ecna

An old MK friend visits SA

By PAMELA DUBE 2/7 – 8/7/93

THE first man to sneak Umkhonto weSizwe into Cyprus for training in the 1960s paid a courtesy call to his old friends in South Africa last week.

Dr Vassos Lyssarides — president of the Socialist Party of Cyprus, secretary general of the International Committee for South Africa, vice-president of Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation and leader of the opposition in the Cyprus parliament — came to South Africa at the invitation of the ANC and the Cypriot community here.

As president of the Cyprus parliament, he invited the ANC military wing for political, not military, training in his country.

He brought a message of unity: "South Africans should learn from Angola and Mozambique. The lesson is war is not and will never bring peace and stability."

He also warned the ANC and other parties hoping to form a new government: "Deal with social and economic empowerment now. If you don't, the majority of unemployed and out-of-school youth will become a threat to the peaceful settlement in future."

ANC chief

Star 3/7/93

'Life of every South African is precious'

KAIZER NYATSUMBA
Political Correspondent

THE ANC this week took a shot at Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) commander Sabelo Phama, and reiterated its "long-standing call" that everything possible had to be done to bring about peace and justice in South Africa.

Commenting on a statement reportedly made by Phama in an interview with The Star Africa News Service in Tanzania last week, the ANC said the objective of the liberation struggle had always been to ensure the right to life and dignity of all South Africans.

It said Phama's statement — that it would be acceptable "to lose five million people in the liberation struggle" to save many more — created the impression that South Africans were expendable in the struggle for freedom and democracy.

"The ANC regards the life of every South African, black and white, as precious. Our country needs every person's contribution to create a free and prosperous society. (84A)

"The objective of the liberation struggle — from its inception or in the days when we engaged in an armed struggle, and now in negotiations — is to ensure the right to life and dignity for all the people of South Africa."

Call for tolerance

In another development, the ANC yesterday recommitted itself to peace and the creation of a climate for free political activity, and called on its members to be tolerant of those belonging to other organisations.

In its first official comment on the conviction of its member Michael Phama on 21 murder charges, the ANC said it stood for freedom, justice and democracy, and condemned all forms of violence irrespective of who was responsible. "There is no place in our ranks for killers," the organisation said.

The ANC said it had never condoned the murder of people simply because of their membership of a rival political group, and that Phama's actions were carried out without its knowledge.

However, the ANC said that while it accepted the verdict of the Rand Supreme Court, it also recommended that previous allegations made to the Goldstone Commission, that the commander of the unit responsible for the massacre in which Phama was involved in Tokoza had links with the security forces, had to be investigated.

It said those who had masterminded the strategy of low-intensity conflict continued to act with impunity.

Leshnes on APLA

Briefly

Star 31/7/93

Lubowski inquest date set

WINDHOEK — The judicial inquest into the assassination of SWAPO advocate Anton Lubowski will be open to the public and starts in Windhoek on October 4. Chief Magistrate Ben Myburgh would not say if applications would be made for the extradition of suspects from South Africa. — Sapa

Anti-IRA cordon in London

LONDON — Police threw a cordon around London's financial heartland from midnight to deter IRA guerillas after two devastating bombings. There were only eight guarded entry points into the City of London. — Sapa-Reuter

Muslim setback in Bosnia

BELGRADE — Muslim fighters in Bosnia suffered a major setback yesterday when Serb and Croat forces pressing for more territory encircled one town and overran another, cutting Bosnian army supply routes. UN officials in Vitez, central Bosnia, said Serbs and Croats had encircled the town of Maglaj by cutting a salient of territory surrounded by Serb-held areas dominating supply routes north of the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo.— Sapa-Reuter

Bomb: ANC blames Right

Star 31/7/93

EAST LONDON — The bomb which rocked the municipality building on Thursday was a large STM limpet mine of Russian origin, police said. ANC media officer Mcebisi Bata said the bomb was the work of right-wing elements. — Ecna (84A)

Gqozo earns more than FW

Star 31/7/93

EAST LONDON — Ciskei military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo receives a higher salary, before allowances, than State President F W de Klerk, according to sources in Bisho. While Gqozo is said to be paid R209 000 a year, De Klerk earns R202 734 with effect from July 1. — Ecna

Aids cases nearing 1 million

Star 31/7/93

GENEVA — Member states of the World Health Organisation have reported 718 894 Aids cases to date. WHO's Global Programme on Aids estimates the real cumulative total at more than 2,5 million because of under-reporting by developing countries. The US reported a cumulative total of 289 000. — Sapa-Reuter

Italian UN soldiers killed

MOGADISHU — Heavy fighting broke out yesterday between Somali gunmen and UN troops searching for weapons. At least four Italian sol diers were killed and 11 wounded. Four Somali policemen were wounded. At least one civilian was killed and several wounded.— Sapa-AP

US begins closing of bases

WASHINGTON — President Clinton yesterday approved a plan to close 130 US military bases, saying the post-Cold War shrinking of America's military demanded it. — Sapa-Reuter

Free condoms for Riviera

Stokvel killings prompt ANC call for MK protection

By MOSES MAMAILA

MERCENARY killers are striking at a pillar of African social life: Stokvels. C/Press

In recent months numerous unsuspecting people who were enjoying themselves at stokvel parties have been brutally slaughtered by the killers. 4/7/93

Their only motive would appear to be to cause maximum havoc and instability, giving rise to fears among the people that right-wing forces are orchestrating the campaign.

On Sunday night anonymous gunmen stormed into a shack in Evaton with guns blazing, killing six people.

The attackers launched another brutal attack at a soccer field nearby, mowing down three people.

Barely 24 hours before, 13 people were killed in Sebokeng when gunmen went on a shooting spree.

In other similar cases:

- Nineteen people were killed by gunmen in a grey Jetta in Sebokeng on April 29; and
- Eight people – five of them at a stokvel – were shot dead by gunmen in Evaton and Sebokeng on April 2 and 3.

(849)

The killings in the Vaal have promted the ANC to consider deploying MK soldiers to protect the people in the area. ANC PWV secretary general Paul Mashatile made the call to deploy MK this week following the latest massacre.

Pensioners demand their homes back

S/Times 4/7/93

By GEORGE MAHABEER

WHITE pensioners have joined more than 100 Indians in demanding the return of property expropriated under the Group Areas Act.

The claimants are former residents of the Durban suburb of Bellair and their applications will be decided by the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation.

Retired motor spares parts manager Allen Sydney Bodil, 70, is now renting his own home from the government.

He was paid R31 500 for his three-bedroom house, which had a garage and pool.

Mr Bodil said he would gladly return the money to the government.

"They took away my house in Ratcliffe Drive in 1981 and since then I have been living in it as a tenant at R150 a month.

"It's a reasonable rent but, by the same token, the amount they paid me for the house was small. I could have sold it at a higher price."

The commission, chaired by Mr Justice SW McCreath, will hear evidence at a public hearing at the Arena Park Regional Hall, Rose Height Road (Road 604), Unit 6, Chatsworth, at 9am from Tuesday to Thursday.

Most claimants will be represented by Durban attorney Mr Rowley Arenstein who has been instructed by the Victims of the Group Areas Act committee.

The commission has advertised details of 202 properties in the Bellair area calling on previous owners to claim them.

Committee chairman Mr Celvan Naiken said more than 100 claims — mostly from Indians — had been lodged.

"In their greed for land power, the former Community Development Board expropriated almost 30 properties from white owners in an area which had been declared white.

"Six homes expropriated in Ratcliffe Drive are still standing and are occupied by tenants," he said.

Mrs Florence Vechranges, 80, whose house was bulldozed, said: "The government paid me R27 500 for my house. I am now demanding compensation."

Cont — 0 22

MK feels trauma of war

W/Mail 9/7-15/7/93 (84A) (25)

By ALEX DODD

NEARLY three quarters of 180 recently returned Umkhonto weSizwe fighters surveyed by a Wits University professor show signs of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

The research, by Jacklyn Cock, came to light at a Military Research Group seminar this week. Cock argued there was a pressing need for the compensation of MK cadres, about 5 000 of whom have returned to South Africa.

Of the 180 ex-MK combatants interviewed by Cock, 72 percent reported suffering from emotional, physical or social problems. Depression and drinking were frequently cited.

PTSD, "the psychological complex of war trauma", had not been sufficiently recognised in South Africa, said Cock. There were no rehabilitation programmes designed to address the psychological problems of ex-soldiers, though many South Africans involved in conflict on all sides suffered from this debilitating mental illness.

Cock stressed that disease affected not only the sufferers, but also their families. Survival guilt and self-punishment, severe rage and violent impulses towards indiscriminate targets were all symptoms of the condition.

She said demilitarisation did not only involve defence budget cuts. Also necessary were effective social integration and the well-being of demobilised soldiers. MK returnees surveyed by Cock said they had received very little assistance — most had had to rely heavily on the support of their families for food, accommodation and cash.

An MK official commented: "Life in MK did little to equip men and women to face the responsibilities of family, managing money, work and a routine existence ... In exile everything was provided."

Were generals paid for guns or spying?

By PATRICK GOODENOUGH C/Press

WHAT did Ciskei get for almost R900 000 from rightwing consultancy company Multi-Media Services (MMS)? Was it guns or intelligence?

It was disclosed this week that Ciskei paid R883 683 to MMS – run by prominent rightwingers Gen Tienie Groenewald and Riaan van Rensberg.

According to invoices the money was for "intelligence gathering (RSA) and situation reports", and "travelling and accommodation for MMS directors, staff and operators".

But a highly placed Ciskei government source claims the money was for AK-47 assault rifles, sparking fears Ciskei and the white right may be preparing to destabilise a future SA government. (84A)

The source said on November 5 last year dozens of brand-new AK-47s lay stacked three-deep along one wall of Gqozo's 20-metre long Bisho office.

In the room were Gqozo, Groenewald, Van Rensberg, Gqozo's private assistant, Sam Dondashe, and plain-clothed bodyguards. 11/7/93

On the same day, MMS invoiced Ciskei's council of state for R243 365. Ciskei's seconded Finance Minister, Vice-Admiral Marthinus Bekker, and director-general for the council of state, Beattie Mraji, queried the invoices.

Mraji has since been discharged, while Ciskei is now insisting that Pretoria take back Bekker.

Van Rensberg this week denied the company dealt in weapons. "If I did intelligence gathering and evaluation and recommendations and actions, I wouldn't be worth my salt if I divulged what I was doing."

Groenwald 's Afrikaner Volksfront colleague, Gen Constand Viljoen, became a partner in MMS in May. MMS chairman Van Rensberg and his brother Koos are assistants to both generals. Riaan was at Viljoen's side during the siege of the World Trade Centre.

■ To Page 2

Money for guns?

C/Press

■ From Page 1

11/7/93

Earlier this year Groenewald said MMS provided a "public relations and image building" service to Gqozo. This hardly explains the "intelligence gathering (RSA)" (84A)

Government sources believe MMS was either taking the homeland for a massive ride – or providing Gqozo with something "unspecified".

The Ciskei government has dismissed the weapons claims as "sheer fantasy", and insists it only bought "computer and associated equipment" from MMS. MMS did sell Gqozo some computer equipment – a couple of 286 PCs, a printer; two modems and an optical scanner – last October.

An invoice for R162 000 (separate from the R883 683) raised eyebrows, and Mraji insisted MMS repay R132 000. Only R48 550 was recovered.

AK-47: Death's device

C/Press 1/7/93

By ELIAS MALULEKE and JUSTICE MOHALE

THE menacing AK-47 has struck again!

This weeks carnage in the East Rand townships of Katlehong and Thokoza – in which more than 100 people were killed, mostly with the deadly weapon – has prompted police to place advertisements appealing for all AK-47s to be handed over.

Possession of an AK-47 carries a prison sentence of five to 25 years in jail.

However, there are still hundreds of AK-47s doing the rounds in spite of police offering R6 000 rewards to people who give information leading to the recovery of an AK-47.

It was also revealed last month that there are 200 licenced AK-47s in the hands of whites.

Is the "AK", as the deadly rifle is called in the townships, here to stay?

The police say no.

They said they were "clamping down hard" on the illegal possession of the deadly weapons.

Police spokesman Col Johan Mostert said there has been a dramatic increase in the success shown by police in the confiscation of weapons.

He said the success was due to normal police action and tip-offs supplied by the public.

He said from the beginning of January to the end of May this year, information supplied by ordinary people led to the uncovering of 3 672 weapons.

In the same period, the police's own initiatives netted a further 2 770 illegal weapons, of which 1 161 were AK-47s.

Except for the AK-47s, police have also netted other more lethal arms which include Uzis and Sam-7 missiles.

In another bid to recover more illegal firearms, police have also offered immunity from prosecution to people who hand in their AK-47s.

Mostert said the arms amnesty ended at the end of the month and warned that anyone found in possesssion of an AK-47 or any other "weapon of war" after that time faced up to 25 years in jail if found guilty.

He called on people with illegal weapons to hand them over to the police without fear of prosecution.

Where apartheid reigns supreme

C/Press 11/7/93

By MONWABISI NOMADOLO (84)

HERE, the unexorcized ghost of Verwoerd has the freedom of the place ...

Here, there is no equality – blacks that side, whites on the other ...

Here, the right of admission is reserved. A "kaffir" cannot share a master's pub, table and drinks.

A new SA? Not here!

This is Boksburg North Hotel in Cason Road – a monument to apartheid.

Together with (brave) photographer Thulani Sithole and driver Enoch Shabalala we were humiliated and angered when we were evicted from the hotel pub by rightwingers on Tuesday.

The hotel manager told us the pub was reserved for whites only.

It was while we were on our way to Heidelberg that we pulled up to the hotel.

Seated in the corner of the pub was a heavily-bearded and untidy-looking white man.

Wagging his finger at us he said: "Not here, not here, that side!" – pointing in another direction.

Other white revellers chorused the same thing in different words, but the bottom line was: "This pub is not for blacks."

The black barman intervened in Setswana in case we didn't get the loud and clear message.

I tried to gain acceptance by lying to the hostile bunch.

"Baas ek kom van Ermelo, ek ry na Johannesburg toe, ek is net dors." (I come from Ermelo on my way to Johannesburg and I am just thirsty.)

"We don't care, gaan uit," a man with bad breath shouted at me.

"To hell with your smart talk," said another.

By that stage the untidy man who spoke to us first, was wielding a stick.

Shabalala and Sithole, adrenalin pumping fast, started walking backwards to the door.

I followed suit ...

The hotel receptionist explained that the AWB occupied that particular bar and that Boksburg North was their stronghold. She advised us to sit in another bar where we "belonged".

The bar we were shunted to could have been a monument to the old SA – no pool table and no heaters to warm the dark room on a cold mid-winter day.

'Take up arms' mourners told

Sowetan 12/7/93

By Abbey Makoe

PEOPLE who attended the funeral at the Sebokeng Stadium yesterday of 11 victims of attacks in the Vaal Triangle two weeks ago were called upon to "take up arms" to defend themselves.

The call was made by Pan Africanist Congress secretary-general Mr Benny Alexander and chairwoman of the South African National Civics Organisation Mrs Winnie Mandela.

"It is not wrong for us to arm and defend ourselves. Violence in the Vaal is part of the regime's low intensity war against the residents," Alexander said.

He added: "One of the most amazing things about this violence is the silence being shown by the Western countries. We have noted their hypocrisy."

He said attacks on residents in Vaal townships "once again highlights the need for joint control of the security forces".

Alexander said residents should avoid engaging in senseless violence by killing the innocent. (8417)

"You must first identify your enemies before confronting them," he said.

"Winnie is my comrade. We may differ on strategies but that does not give me any right to attack her." Alexander said.

Mandela took the stage and led the crowd in a war song, *Isibamo sa la bafana si nkhombuza eAngola* (These lads' machineguns remind me of Angola.

She warned that if the first democratic elections did not take place by April next year "that would be a very sorry day for South Africa". She said Sanco and the PAC shared a common factor when it came to the defence of the people. "Arm yourselves," she said to roar of approval.

focus on Defence

An international peace-keeping force should be brought to South Africa to police the SAP and all homeland police forces, Transkei Military Council chairman, **Major-General Bantu Holomisa**, told an MK Conference in Southern Natal:

Sowetan 15/7/93

IT WOULD appear that the Joint Control of the Security Forces is likely to depend to a very large extent on agreement concluded between the present RSA Government and the negotiating parties.

The actual integration of the armed forces can only take place after the first nonracial elections because this is the only time the process can be termed irreversible.

The joint control of the security forces can only become possible and effective when the Ministers of the SADF and SAP and homeland police and armies cede their powers in toto to the Transitional Executive Council.

Implementation

In this scenario the said Ministers will become agents for the implementation of the decisions of the TEC. Such an arrangement will certainly boost endeavours to level the playing field and minimise the chances of the abuse of the security forces by political parties in power.

This exercise will have to include a new code of conduct that will embrace the military wings of the liberation movements as well. To give effect to this the commanders of all armies and military wings will have to establish a forum and assist in charting the way forward.

For this exercise to be effective and to gain credibility, all forces must be on equal footing and be given equal treatment. There must be no single force enjoying superior status in comparison to others. The exercise of joint control of the security forces will also serve to test the sincerity of President de Klerk and place forces beyond the control of one political party.

Forerunner

It will also be a forerunner of the integration of the armed forces after the elections. The joint control of the armed forces will facilitate the return of members of the military wings still in exile to South Africa in advance of the elections. The joint control over armies will ensure the safety of all members of the armies.

The control, security and logistics of the returning forces from abroad will have to be guaranteed by the multiparty negotiating forum. The guarantee must be in the form of legislation enacted by parliament.

A contingent from the International Peace-Keeping Force should be made available to South Africa to police the activities of the SAP and all homeland police forces in all flashpoints of violence.

The forum of commanders of the various armies should ensure joint control over all military formations throughout the length and breadth of South Africa in all regions.

Once this takes place the military personnel of the SADF and military wings should be confined to barracks and concentrate on military training since the maintenance of law and order will be left to the police and the International Peace-Keeping Force.

Any exercise involving military personnel should be approved by the TEC on the recommendation of the Forum of Commanders. However, all forces must maintain their separate identity until the process of integration takes off the ground.

Council

The duties of the State Security Council or Cabinet Committee on Security shall be suspended and all security matters will be the sole preserve of the TEC sub-committee on security.

The implementation of these suggestions will contribute immensely to the improvement of the image of security forces as they will no longer be tools of a particular political party.

The task of the formation of the national peace-keeping force between now and elections must be handled with care. First of all, time is racing against us when logistics and training are taken into account.

This is also compounded by the lack of knowledge of the extent of powers to be enjoyed by the TEC. We have to guard against the TEC becoming a means of co-option into the system without real and meaningful powers to further social transformation. The formation of the national peace-keeping force before clarity on the irreversibility of political changes can embarrass us once there is a breakdown of negotiations.

We must avoid all actions that can be construed as buttressing the continuation of minority white rule.

Under the present arrangement that national peace-keeping force will end up controlled by the De Klerk government as is the case with the National Peace Accord and the Goldstone Commission.

We have witnessed smooth transition to democracy in Zimbabwe and Namibia where the International Peace-keeping Force was involved.

There is an urgent need for its involvement in South Africa in terms laid down by us. Its involvement is overdue now in the face of the violence rearing its ugly head again.

Our failure to press for this may result in the intensification of violence in the pre-election period spreading even to areas where it has not taken place. Commissions of inquiry have revealed the in-depth involvement of the security forces in the orchestration of violence.

It is up to MK to analyse the situation and recommend appropriately to the political leadership. The De Klerk regime has passed legislation to punish blacks for possessing AK-47s and other weapons. This is a desperate attempt at disarming the people.

The solution to the violence is the deployment of the International Peace-Keeping Force in South Africa while politicians grope for constitutional changes. Future generations will pass harsh verdict on present black leaders for their failure to involve the international community in solving the country's problems. It is a fact that there is absolute lack of confidence in the De Klerk government to end the violence.

We find it difficult to trust Mr De Klerk because blacks under his rule have become extremely vulnerable — they are dying like flies and the incapacity of his security forces to stem the orgy of violence is exasperating. The resort to violence by the state against blacks is politically inspired — it is to embarrass black leaders by undermining their image and reputation.

Seriously weakened

The aim is also to stretch their schedule so that their organisational capacity is seriously weakened.

We have observed how the Goldstone Commission is being used to criminalise and demonise the armed struggle. However, Mr De Klerk refuses to have the role of the SADF in furthering violence investigated.

His protestations of innocence will never dispel our deep-seated suspicions of him and his defence force. The investigation into the waging of the armed struggle by a judge has no precedent in history. This matter must be left entirely to politicians for resolution.

'Army needs multi-party control'

South 17/7 - 21/7/93

By Rehana Rossouw

POLITICAL control of the security forces during the transitional period would be meaningless without operational control, a multi-party discussion forum heard on Wednesday.

The forum, addressed by General Bob Rogers of the Democratic Party, Mr Patrick McKenzie of the National Party, Mr Moreti Matau of the ANC and Mr Benny Alexander of the PAC, was organised by the Institute for Multi-party Democracy.

The politically partisan SADF had to be replaced by an army which would serve and defend all the people of South Africa, Alexander said. (84A)

"Conflict will only come to an end through a mutual cessation of hostilities," he said.

"The SADF must be confined to barracks. This is possible, as there is no foreign threat to South Africa at the moment.

"Then a single, national army of a new type must replace the SADF."

Alexander said the PAC believed that during the transitional period a multi-party transitional authority should exercise full political and operational control over the security forces.

Mr Moreti Matau of the ANC's uMkhonto weSizwe agreed with Alexander that both political and operational control was possible.

"There must be management of the crisis in this country. If all the political players do not take joint responsibility, there will be no peace," Matau said.

The ANC favours the formation of a National Peacekeeping Force to manage security in the transitional period.

"This is a difficult, expensive task, we are told. But the cabinet decided recently to spend R200 million to police the white farms.

"Why should investing in the future of all the people of the country be a problem?" Matau concluded.

Apla slammed

S/Times

POLICE have condemned the recent "cowardly and barbaric" attacks on policemen, for which Apla has claimed responsibility. 18/7/93

A statement said the SAP would not be intimidated by the incidents.

It added that most policemen joined the force to protect the public because they felt the calling to do so.

A man calling himself Carl Zimbiri, the leader of Apla, claimed responsibility for various attacks on police.

Black buyer interest in upmarket white homes

B/Day 21/7/93

ANDREW KRUMM

THE number of black home buyers entering traditionally white upmarket areas in the PWV is rising steadily, say estate agents.

Seeff Residential Properties MD Bearnard O'Riainsaid about 5% of the company's sales in higher income areas in the past year had been to black buyers.

Pam Golding Properties director Ronald Ennik said interest from black professionals and entrepreneurs, many of whom were looking for a stable environment, had increased steadily over the past eight months.

"In no sense was there a flood of inquiries, but interest has increased steadily to as much as 5% of sales. I am surprised, though, that interest from black professionals has not been stronger, considering the growing number of professionals living in areas like Soweto."

Ennik said the northern suburbs around Sandton, especially Douglasdale, Fourways, Northwold and Sundowner, were most popular, and he forecast this interest would jump as the economy improved.

O'Riain said that some of the older Johannesburg areas, such as Parkwood and Parkview, were attracting interest. The northern, wealthier areas of Pretoria were also popular.

Negative

"Black buyers often choose Pretoria North over Sandton, as house prices are far cheaper there."

The acceptance of black families in traditionally white areas in Johannesburg was not the controversial subject it was less than three years ago, Ennik said. In fact, Pam Golding Properties said it had not recorded any negative responses from white neighbours.

However, O'Riain said new black residents in Pretoria's northern suburbs experienced "the odd problem" with white neighbours, but they were mostly accepted after a period of residence. (84)

Both Ennik and O'Riain said the inexperience of black homebuyers was often a stumbling block to sales, and that education on the process was necessary.

SA Institute of Estate Agents president Colin Sidelsky said the institute would shortly launch a course to assist black homeowners and agents to protect themselves against pitfalls in buying and selling property.

The course was designed after discussions with community organisations, and had the backing of First National Bank, which had donated R15 000 towards it. Lectures would be at the institute's Johannesburg offices.

Commercial property investment 'best'

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — The main investment vehicle in the property market in the next two years would be commercial and industrial properties, Seeff Trust MD Michael Flax predicted at a Seeff investment presentation this week. B/Day

He said residential investment property, like blocks of flats for rental purposes, would continue to be less acceptable in the light of a future government's probable redistribution strategy. This was expected to involve the introduction of rent controls, protected tenants, increased local taxes like rates, and increased central government taxes.

Flax said returns on commercial property were comparable historically with those of the JSE. 21/7/93

"There will be lots of future growth in commercial properties as new small businesses are set up with international aid as foreign firms return to SA. We will see inflation boosting rentals and spiralling building costs ensuring that rentals also increase."

For other investment products, Flax predicted a move towards guaranteed equity funds combining the solidity of gilts with the risk and return volatility of equities.

Futures and options would also be a growth market in a situation of high volatility.

Flax said it would be imperative for investors to own rand-hedge investments and, if possible, offshore investments, to protect them against the depreciation of the rand. He said the rand could fall to R4 to the dollar within two years.

Jacklyn Cock argues that returned MK members should be helped by the State to integrate into societ

Star 22/7/93

The case for a 'Soldiers' Charter' in South Africa

(844)

THERE is a growing debate in South Africa about a national service programme for our youth. It has been suggested that this should take the form of a "civilian GI Bill", as President Clinton has described the new American programme. This would offer young South Africans scholarships in return for community service.

Linking government benefits to service would awaken a new understanding of the responsibilities of citizenship and instil the values of discipline, responsibility and civic obligation.

But there is also the need for a military GI Bill to assist with the social integration of a particular section of our youth — demobilised soldiers.

At present two different categories of ex-soldiers are facing the problem of integrating into civilian life — the several thousand people from MK camps who have returned to South Africa since the suspension of armed struggle and the unbanning of the ANC; and the 6 000 people who have been retrenched from the Permanent Force of the SADF.

However, the conditions under which these two categories of soldiers are returning to civilian life are dramatically different. Those retrenched from the Permanent Force have been given generous benefits involving pensions and gratuities. MK returnees have received nothing like this scale of assistance. Most have obtained only limited help from the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR) scheme, as part of the 17 000 returning exiles it has assisted to date.

In the interests of both morality and political stability, these differences must be redressed.

A just-completed survey of 180 MK returnees revealed an urgent need for assistance, as well as a high potential in terms of educational levels and commitment to contribute towards national reconstruction.

- The majority, 166 (92 percent), were men.
- Most were young; 134 (74 percent) were aged 35 or under.
- All had suffered some disruption to their education but their level of educational attainment was high. More than half the sample (51 percent) had completed at least Standard 9, and 50 (28 percent) had matriculated.
- The vast majority were unemployed. Only 35 (19 percent) were in full-time employment and many were living in poverty.
- The majority, 130 (72 percent), reported that they suffered from personal problems of an emotional or physical kind.

Facing the future . . . soldiers from the SADF's Permanent Force and from Umkhonto we Sizwe camps.

MK returnees should be identified as a priority group on the grounds of their disrupted education. Unlike many other exiles, they did not acquire any skills or work experience marketable in civilian life, and their skills in the instruments of violence make them a potentially disruptive social category. Discontented demobilised soldiers may come to represent a considerable security threat, as evidenced by the experience of Uganda, Burundi and Nigeria and by the current situation in Mozambique. It follows that the needs of MK returnees should be addressed as part of a demobilisation policy.

At the time of integration of all our armed formations, a formal demobilisation will be applied to those soldiers not selected or not wanting to serve in a new defence force.

This policy will obviously be a matter for negotiation but could apply to soldiers from all our armies and involve the present SADF retrenchment package plus two additions: access to skills training and to psychological counselling. What is proposed is:

1. A set of veterans' educational benefits, a "GI Bill of Rights" type arrangement which gives ex-combatants access to education and training through strictly administered bursaries. Technical and academic institutions should be encouraged to consider demobilised soldiers a priority category and, along with categories such as mature-age exemption students, be given special dispensation for admission.

2. Access to psychological counselling for all those suffering from "war trauma" or Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

Psychologists believe that the violent conflict in South Africa has created a high incidence of ex-soldiers from all sides who are suffering from this disorder. The phenomenon is well known among the thousands of veterans from the Vietnam War who had great difficulty in re-adapting themselves to civilian life and became a considerable social problem in US society.

Evidence from the former Soviet Union about those who took part in the war in Afghanistan suggests there is a connection between war trauma and rising patterns of criminal behaviour. There are no psychological services in South Africa which specifically address the needs of ex-combatants.

After World War 2 a "Soldiers' Charter" in the form of a demobilisation policy was instituted. It was claimed in 1949 that "the promise has been carried out: there have been no forgotten men".

This policy provides a powerful model from our own history of the State's assumption of responsibility for its ex-soldiers. Although flawed by severe discrimination against black and women soldiers, many of the principles and benefits allocated to demobilised volunteers from the Union Defence Force after World War 2 are relevant to us today; we need a "Soldiers' Charter". □

● *Dr Cock is a senior lecturer in sociology at Wits University.*

Peace-keeping force should resolve party differences

South 24/7 - 28/7/93

JOINT CONTROL over the armed and security forces was first put forward by the ANC in a position paper on negotiations entitled "The Harare Declaration."

As originally envisaged by the ANC, joint control would have meant precisely that. Now, however, joint control is something of a misnomer.

In the Harare Declaration, joint control depended on the creation of an interim government. The interim government was then to appoint a single command structure which would control the merged armed formations of the various political parties and organisations.

The present joint control scenario is based on the following changed facts:

There will be no dissolution of the present government and parliament before the elections in April 1994. The Transitional Executive Council (TEC) and its sub-councils will exist alongside it, rather than replace the present government. Their function will be to limit the arbitrary exercise of government power in any sphere which might negatively impact on the transitional process and the forthcoming elections. (254)

The power of the TEC and its sub-councils will therefore only come into effect if and when the government or any armed forces, whether SADF, MK or Apla, act in a way which blocks progress towards transition and elections.

In order to do this, the TEC will need to have some type of executive power. However, whatever type of power it has will not replace existing government power.

The TEC's role will be to attend to the levelling of the political playing fields. It must prevent the government, by virtue of its power and resources, from having an unfair advantage over any other party involved in the transitional process.

The present armed formations will still be commanded by their own officers. However, at the political level, the same controls will apply to all the different armed forces. This process will apply to the police as well.

Creating a national peace-keeping force may go some way towards solving the present problem of violence. This idea is under discussion at the joint control negotiations.

The national peace-keeping force is envisaged as being a paramilitary formation, consisting of people drawn from all the existing armies and police forces.

Its role would be to intervene in situations of violence and to protect the peace. (84A)

Should such a force get off the ground, it would mean, among other things, that the present SADF would no longer be used to control violence in the townships or anywhere else in civil society.

The SADF's duties would revert to conventional ones, like guarding the borders of the country. It would cease to be used as a politically partisan force against the opponents of government.

The police force would also play a less prominent role. For example, if members of the national peace keeping force handed over a suspect to the police, it would remain their task to arrest them, open a docket and testify in court.

However, some kind of monitoring would be necessary to ensure that they follow proper procedures would possibly be implemented.

The national peace keeping force would undergo training. It is hoped that this force would, through its training, develop its own ethos and identity. Commanding officers at all levels would be chosen on merit, irrespective of which army or police force they originally came from.

Through this training process and the fact that they would be risking their lives together in unrest situations, it is hoped that new bonds, transcending old rivalries, would be created among its members.

By virtue of all parties having members from their own armed or police forces within this national peace keeping force, it would be difficult for any one to cry foul on the basis of any intervention made by this force.

Naturally, given the history of this country and the fact that members of the national peace keeping force would constitute former enemies, many people wonder if the concept can succeed.

The fact is that at all levels of the negotiations process, former enemies are supposed to be making the transition from dismissing or annihilating each other to finding ways to co-exist and co-operate in the same country.

Part of the way forward includes the attempt to jointly find workable solutions.

Apla to snipe at TEC?

By MOSES MAMAILA

THE Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) will continue with its armed activities even after the installation of the much-talked-about Transitional Executive Council.

In fact, Apla would attack the TEC.

This was told to City Press this week by Apla commander Sabelo Phama.

Speaking from Dar-es-Salam, Phama said Apla would engage the TEC in combat, saying the TEC would merely serve as an advisory council to an "illegitimate regime".

"The TEC is to be an advisory body which will take us nowhere," he said, adding that the armed struggle would continue even after the "reactionary" body had been established.

(84A)

Would this mean Apla would defy the PAC which is participating in multiparty negotiations aimed at creating the TEC?

Phama said: "As far as I know the PAC is opposed to the concept of the TEC."

He added Apla wanted the establishment of a transitional authority that would control all armed formations in SA.

He said his army would "abandon the bullet after securing the ballot".

Phama said his cadres on the ground were equipped with RPG's (Rocket Propelled Grenades), among other weapons.

CIPress 25/7/93

However, he would neither confirm nor deny the claims made by an anonymous caller to a Johannesburg newspaper.

The caller claimed Apla operatives had attacked a police vehicle in the East Rand last week.

A policeman was killed and a journalist wounded in the attack.

The caller also claimed that a missile which hit Thokoza Hostel was aimed at the police.

Phama said: "What I can tell you is that we have intructed our soldiers not to make claims of responsibility to the police stations and the media.

"Rightwing elements and common criminals exploited the situation to give wrong information."

Phama said the agreement between the progressive police union, Popcru, and Apla "still stands".

He said that according to the agreement only Popcru members would not be targeted by Apla. The deal did not cover all black policemen.

"Those black cops who are not members of Popcru are not covered in terms of the agreement," he said.

However, he insisted that Apla did not distinguish its targets along racial lines.

He was unable to explain how Apla gunmen would be able to tell Popcru members apart from the rest.

He lashed out at some "elements" in the media who wanted to reduce the "legitimate" struggle by Apla to a racist confrontation between black and white.

MK men in protest

A GROUP of apparently disgruntled Umkhonto we Sizwe members continued their week-long occupation of the African National Congress' southern Natal headquarters in Durban yesterday Sowetan 1/8/93

ANC officials have been tight-lipped on the occupation, which has virtually closed down the offices. Telephone lines are out of order and a notice outside the usually bustling office says it will be closed until Monday. As many as 50 members of the ANC's armed wing began their occupation last Wednesday as a protest against a lack of funds and resources. (84A)

EVIDENCE . . . Members of Brig Oupa Gqozo's secret militia are trained at the secluded Wesley military base after calls by Cosag to establish their own private army.

Gqozo loyalists trained as militia

C/Press 1/8/93

CISKEI has trained and armed at least 100 young men to form the nucleus of a secret militia to support the government of embattled ruler Brig Oupa Gqozo.

The move coincides with calls from his allies in the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) for the establishment of their own private armies.

Peace monitors and other observers have expressed fears the move may lead to an upsurge of violence in the area

The militiamen were recruited by rural chiefs and headmen who comprise the unpopular local government arm of the Ciskei government, and who are closely associated with Gqozo's African Democratic Movement (ADM)

Violence

This month at least three batches of recruits have reported to an office in Bisho manned by ADM officials. They were taken in government vehicles to the secluded Wesley military base on the Peddie coast.

Gqozo owns a coastal farm and cottage adjoining the base.

Training was conducted by Ciskei Defence Force (CDF) officers, for periods ranging from one to three weeks The emphasis was on firearm use, although a brief physical training component was included.

The trainers are believed to be CDF members Maj Mkumandla, Lt Mtethi, Sgt Dyosi, Sgt Bonile and Sgt Mankeyi. It is understood the scheme was devised by Ciskei's military intelligence chief, Chris Nel.

After the course, some recruits were issued with Portuguese-made G3 automatic rifles and ammunition. They returned to their various areas.

It is not clear for what purpose the militia has been trained, but the ANC and others have expressed fears that they could cause violence.

The militia is unlikely to form an official part of the CDF, as the SA government is known to have refused to bankroll further TBVC army intakes

In a recent letter to Gqozo from prominent ADM figure and government official Namba Sebe, reference is made to a private militia solely answerable to Gqozo.

Headmen are prime targets of opponents of the homeland administration. Of 198 appointed last year, six were killed, 36 lost homes in arson attacks, and 39 resigned fearing for their safety, according to government figures

Previously, headmen were guarded by CDF troops and by members of the controversial security company Peace Force, which is also based at Wesley. (844)

But Peace Force manager Trevor Taylor said he knew nothing about a militia being trained there.

He confirmed that the CDF used the shooting range, and said night shooting exercises had also been held over recent weeks

ANC Border media official Mcebisi Bata confirmed having received reports that "a number of unemployed youths and criminals are being recruited and trained by the Bisho administration to carry out attacks against ANC activists throughout the region".

Thamsanqa Linda, a former ally of Gqozo's, now bitterly opposed to him, warned in a radio interview this week that "secret training" was taking place, and that attacks could be expected soon.

Border-Ciskei Dispute Resolution Committee director, the Rev Eddie Leeuw, confirmed he too had received reports about the training, and expressed deep concern.

Sue

Inkatha leaders recently threatened to form a private army on the grounds that Umkhonto weSizwe still exists. Afrikaner Volksfront head Gen Constand Viljoen also called for his supporters to arm themselves.

The Border ANC has called for the Goldstone Commission to investigate the alleged involvement of the Ciskei government in violence.

Inquiries to the CDF were referred to the council of state.

In response to faxed queries, Ciskei council of state spokesman Cedric Harrop would only say: "If anything is written that is not 100 percent in accordance with the truth, we will sue." – Ecna

Inkatha man given AK to 'plough' with

C Press 7/8/93

By SIPHO KHUMALO

CONTROVERSY over 200 Inkatha members who were secretly trained by the SADF in the Caprivi strip continues to haunt KwaZulu with revelations this week that the men were trained to kill Inkatha's opponents.

This was said in testimony to the Goldstone Commission by a former trainee, who joined the KwaZulu Police after his training.

The commission is probing allegations KwaZulu cops have been involved in violence.

The man's identity is covered by a witness protection programme. He was referred to as "the constable".

Testifing before Commission chairman advocate Malcolm Willis, the constable said that while based in Esikhawini near Empangeni he was given an AK-47 rifle by three Inkatha members.

He was told that it was to be used to "plough" through the township's sections H1 and H2.

Esikhawini is a hotbed of warfare between Inkatha and ANC supporters.

The constable said that in 1986 the "advisor" attached to his Inkatha branch recruited him to join the 200 Inkatha men training in the Caprivi.

"I was told that I was being trained to protect the government of South Africa and KwaZulu ... and to attack people who did not belong to Inkatha and people who did not like KwaZulu."

The constable said that at the camp in the Caprivi there were discussions about what would happen if they were caught with a gun or for shooting some one.

"I was told that if I carried out my instructions I was not going to be arrested."

After finishing his training he worked as part of Inkatha's recruitment team in the office of the national organiser in Ulundi.

Pressed by Wallis on whether it was part of his job to attack people who did not belong to Inkatha, the constable confirmed this. However, he added that he had not had an opportunity to do so.

The constable told how 160 of the Caprivi trainees were absorbed into the KZP and the constable had joined in 1987.

While stationed in Esikhawini three Inkatha members – Joyful Nyambose, Peter Msane and Daluxolo Luthuli – handed him an AK-47.

The three trained with the constable in Caprivi. Luthuli was an MK cadre who fought in the Wankie Operation but later joined Inkatha and is based in Ulundi.

Luthuli was a political commissar during the training in Caprivi.

"They said that the firearm was going to be ploughing between H1 and H2 sections. I was complying with instructions ... they could have told me anything and I could have done it," he said.

Police arrest 22 PAC members

B/Day 4/8/93

POLICE raided the homes of PAC members in Soweto on Monday and arrested 22 in connection with the activities of the organisation's military wing.

Sapa reports that police spokesman W/O Andy Pieke, confirming the pre-dawn arrests, said the 22 people were detained and released after questioning in continuing investigations into the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla). (84A)

Two of those released were rearrested yesterday in connection with alleged criminal activities.

The PAC West Rand region said the arrest of a branch executive member and ordinary members was a sign of an intensifying campaign against it by the "illegitimate regime".

Regional leader Ntsundeni Madzunya said the region would instruct its negotiators at the constitutional talks in Kempton Park to raise the issue.

"Many of those taken in for alleged questioning were assaulted, the majority of whom are still in custody," he claimed.

Pieke said charges should be laid if any of the PAC members were assaulted.

THUNDI BOOI reports that the PAC PWV executive also said yesterday that it was concerned about the growing intimidation and harassment of its members by ANC supporters.

This follows an incident in which two PAC members were allegedly assaulted and robbed by ANC Youth League members armed with AK-47s at a Lenasia squatter camp yesterday morning.

PAC regional organiser Kgasi Mangope condemned attacks on members. He said ANC and PAC members in the area were due to meet last night to discuss the situation.

Parties at odds over joint force

Star 4/8/93

By Helen Grange

The Negotiating Council is dragging its feet over the question of a joint peacekeeping force, the Democratic Party has charged.

DP MP Robin Carlisle pointed out that the multiparty negotiating process's technical committee on violence had recommended the formation of a joint peacekeeping force well over a month ago — "and during that time, there has been a tragic loss of life". (84A)

Debate over the concept of a joint peacekeeping force, consisting of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the SADF, the SAP, Apla and the homeland armies, has been simmering since late last year, when Bishop Stanley Mogoba of the Methodist Church first proposed it.

Urgency

On Monday, ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa told the Negotiating Council at the World Trade Centre that a joint peacekeeping force should be established urgently.

Carlisle said he was "astonished" that the June proposal by the technical committee on violence had not been taken much further. "One wonders if there is any sense of urgency in the Negotiating Council."

The DP envisaged that the peacekeeping force would evolve from a small, carefully selected unit to a much larger force, linked closely to Peace Accord structures.

The force should be minimally armed but well equipped for personal protection.

IFP central committee member and KwaZulu Minister Without Portfolio, Chief N J Ngubane, said he was surprised at Ramaphosa's statements. When IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi had suggested that violence should be first on the negotiations agenda, he had been ignored.

"Now that the idea has come from the ANC and its partners, everybody, including the Government, is in favour of it," Ngubane said.

The CP condemned the idea, saying it would lend legal status to the ANC and PAC's armed wings, "still committing acts of terrorism".

The Azanian People's Organisation, supporting a call to have an international peace force called in, said of the concept: "South Africans are incapable of restoring law and order themselves."

● Lawyers for Human Rights has welcomed calls for a joint peacekeeping force.

● Sapa reports that the Transvaal and Free State agricultural unions yesterday rejected the proposal.

In a statement the Transvaal Agricultural Union said: "It is precisely the leader figures of the ANC/SACP and PAC who repeatedly, with slogans, call on their supporters to kill farmers and force them from their farms.

"No right-thinking farmer can accept that these organisations get joint control over the security forces."

Arms suspects held at border crossing

Star 5/8/93

EAST LONDON — Two suspected arms couriers who were arrested at the Kei River Bridge on the Transkei border last week are being questioned in connection with the St James Church massacre in Cape Town on July 25. (844)

The men, who have been detained under security legislation, are accused of attempting to ferry weapons, including two R-4 rifles and three hand grenades, into South Africa.

The chief investigating officer into the massacre, Major Des Segal, flew into East London on Monday to investigate a possible link between the St James killings and similar attacks in King William's Town and East London. He is reported to have questioned the two men on the suppliers and intended recipients of the weapons.

The men were arrested at the border while travelling on a coach to Port Elizabeth. A sniffer dog found a suitcase with the weapons. — Sapa.

'Black' shops hit by bombs

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Bombs exploded in the doorways of two shops owned by black businessmen in the Eastern Cape at the weekend.

A commercial explosive shattered the front door and adjoining windows of the shop Luxolweni belonging to Mr Johnson Seteni in Hofmeyr at 12.55am yesterday, police said. (84A)

Damage is estimated at R100 000. CT 16/8/93

At 1.24am on Saturday the Queenstown shop Viva Stationery, belonging to Mr W Sena, was also hit. Damage is estimated at R15 000.

Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging leader Mr Barend Mostert of Uitenhage said he did not know if the AWB was responsible.

Court cleared for sensitive testimony

Star 12/8/93

Journalists were barred from hearing politically sensitive evidence given in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday by Joseph Koetle on his activities in Umkonto weSizwe.

Koetle, charged with killing a policeman in October 1987, was refused a two-month postponement pending an application for political indemnity.

He then made a second postponement application.

Giving judgment on the first application, Mr Justice J Els aid there was no evidence the alleged crimes were a result of Koetle's position in the ANC's military wing.

Koetle is also charged with car theft and robbery, escape and unlawful possession of arms and ammunition. The hearing continues. — Court Reporter.

Torture report — ANC warned

Sowetan 18/8/93

RETURNED Exiles Committee president Mr Pat Hlongwane has threatened "physical action" against the African National Congress should it not release the Motsuenyane Commission report on alleged human rights abuses in ANC detention camps. (84A)

The commission, which sat under prominent South African businessman Mr Sam Motsuenyane earlier this year, inquired into allegations of torture and murder in ANC detention camps outside South Africa. Its report was expected to be released earlier this month.

Speaking in Durban yesterday, Hlongwane said: "We will take physical action if the report is not released, because the ANC only understands that language."

He would not elaborate, except to say the action would follow pickets and other demonstrations.

He said family and friends of the alleged victims of the camps were expecting compensation to arise from the report's recommendations.

Hlongwane accused the ANC of delaying tactics and said he would demand a meeting with ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela should the report not be released soon.

His statements came as the Returned Exiles Committee, which claims to include 1 000 former ANC detainees, prepared to celebrate "victory day" to commemorate the release of ANC exiles two years ago from the Quatro camp in Uganda and to remember those allegedly killed in detention.

Hlongwane made headlines last year when he reportedly threatened senior ANC leaders with death for their alleged involvement in torture. He withdrew the threat later.

He caused a stir again last month when he told reporters in Durban he was a member of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, "militarily". — *Sapa.*

Star 19/8/93

Weapons found

Five men were arrested after police found an arms cache in Duduza near Springs yesterday.

Police said the cache included a sub-machinegun, a Tokarev pistol and ammunition. Four men were arrested at the scene and a fifth was picked up later.

Police also found an AK-47 rifle, a pistol and ammunition in Ndebele Street in Tokoza.

Two houses were gutted in Mngadi and Radebe sections in Katlehong yesterday. (84A)

Police also said a patrol was stoned in Daveyton yesterday. — East Rand Bureau.

▶ **Anger as community leader held — Page 8**

Rocket fired at oil depot

Star 20/8/93

■ OWN CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — Four men, allegedly Cambodian-trained Azanian People's Liberation Army members (Apla), fired an RPG-7 rocket at the Engen oil depot in East London's West Bank last night.

The men, also armed with automatic firearms, wounded a policeman during a shoot-out in the city centre during their getaway.

The attack occurred about 10 pm when a double explosion rocked the suburbs of Sunnyridge and Greenfields.

Police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Christo Louw confirmed an RPG-7 rocket had been used in the attack which punched holes near the top of the tank — which was empty.

Within minutes the area was cordoned off.

Members of the East London Dog Unit were racing to the scene when a car with Port Elizabeth registration plates passed them at high speed in the opposite direction.

Rolled

84A

They gave chase, forcing the car off the road opposite the City Hall in Oxford Street.

Louw said two men rolled out of the car and fired at the police. One policemen was shot in the right arm.

In a telephone call to Sapa early today, a man claiming to be a commander of Apla, said the attack had been carried out to warn other countries not to become involved in South Africa.

He identified himself as Knox Dangile and claimed to be second-in-command to Apla commander Rafael Rahunda".

Dangile claimed the attack had been carried out by four men "who received their training in Cambodia".

Rocket attack

ring from
mbulance
: BENNY GOOL

Gunmen get away

CT 20/8/93

EAST LONDON. — Four gunmen believed to have been responsible for a missile attack on the Engen oil depot here last night wounded a policemen in a shootout in Oxford Street during their getaway.

A double explosion rocked the nearby suburbs of Sunnyridge and Greenfields about 10pm.

Witnesses told police they saw two red flames streaking towards a four-storey-high oil tank.

A police spokesman, Lieutenant-Colonel Christo Louw, said two missiles — believed to be either RPG-7 rockets or rifle grenades — blasted holes near the top of the tank, which failed to explode.

Police said the missiles had punctured the tanks above the fuel level.

Within minutes the area was cordoned off under the Hazardous Chemicals Act and bomb disposal units searched the area.

Dog unit members were racing to the scene when a vehicle passed them at high speed in the opposite direction.

They gave chase, forcing the car off the road opposite the city hall in Oxford Street.

Col Louw said two men rolled out of the vehicle and opened fire on the police car with automatic rifles. One policeman was shot three times in the right arm. A stray bullet hit the magazine of his R4, which exploded in his hands.

The policeman was taken to Frere Hospital and later transferred to St Dominics Hospital where he was in a satisfactory condition late last night.

The gunmen escaped.

Rocket attack: Car found

(84A)

XIT 21/8/93

EAST LONDON. — A car police believe was used in Thursday night's rocket attack on an oil depot here has been found.

A police spokesman said the white Toyota with Port Elizabeth registration plates was found abandoned in Mdantsane.

Although the car showed signs of having been involved in crossfire, there were no signs that any of the occupants were wounded, he said.

A reward of R20 000 has been offered by police for information leading to the arrest of those responsible, it was reported.

The Engen oil depot in East London was declared safe and operating as normal yesterday after the rocket attack.

The spokesman confirmed an RPG-7 rocket was used, but said the 3,3-million litre tank had been empty.

A man claiming to be an Apla commander claimed responsibility, in a telephone call to Sapa yesterday, but its authenticity could not be verified.

The attackers wounded a policeman in a gun battle while making their getaway. — Sapa

Sit-in at ANC offices

C/Press 22/8/93

By FRED KHUMALO

THE 10-day sit-in at the ANC Durban offices by 27 MK members has brought to light deep-seated problems the ANC is likely to face as its fighters, who expected to come home to happiness, now find themselves jobless and penniless.

The soldiers have threatened a bloodbath should their demands not be met.

They ransacked the offices, breaking furniture and cutting off telephone lines. They also held staff members hostage until top-ranking officials scurried to the scene to give the soldiers a hearing.

ANC national chairman Walter Sisulu is understood to have gone to Natal to meet the soldiers who are demanding money from the organisation.

Although the ANC would not officially confirm it, City Press has learnt that ANC Midlands chairman Harry Gwala and ANC official Tokyo Sexwale also met the disgruntled soldiers – but failed to placate them.

It appears that only ANC national executive member Jacob Zuma was successful in persuading the soldiers to leave the offices.

The ANC, which has been trying to hush the siege which started last Wednesday, finally had to break the silence and confirm that 27 unhappy MK members had been occupying the organisation's office in St George's Street in Durban.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the sit-in had arisen from "difficulties the soldiers have experienced since their return from exile, since returnees came back to a country where apartheid is still in place, and where unemployment was rife".

The soldiers demands included an allowance of R2 500 a month and that their families be supplied with clothing and food.

Up to now the Durban ANC offices are still cut off from the rest of the world, and the public have been denied access to the usually bustling offices.

Mandela meeting ends MK siege in Durban

By MARLAN PADAYACHEE

A 10-day siege of the ANC's Durban offices ended this week after five disgruntled Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres were flown to Johannesburg for a meeting with ANC president Nelson Mandela. ST Times

A group of 27 cadres had occupied the offices to protest against a lack of financial help from the ANC, and to press demands for inclusion in a new army.

The meeting at Mr Mandela's offices in Braamfontein on Wednesday night ended with him giving the MK members the assurance that he would "spare no effort" in trying to alleviate their financial plight.

The meeting followed secret visits to the besieged offices by top ANC officials, who tried to persuade the protesters to end their siege, but the former combatants refused to leave without relaying their demands for funds and resources directly to Mr Mandela.

(84A)

Angry

Not even MK chief of staff Siphiwe Nyanda and chief of personnel Tim Ngwenya could persuade the dissidents to leave the ANC's plush new offices in St George's Street.

They moved into the double-storey Chief Albert Luthuli building in Albert Park at lunch-time last Wednesday. 22/8/93

The siege began when the angry cadres — from MK's Chesterville cell — filed past security men in civilian clothes, walked up the Josiah Gumede stairway and demanded to see the ANC leadership.

As the sit-in dragged on, ANC staffers were forced to vacate their desks and stay at home for more than a week.

Inkatha 'gunrunners'

By MOSES MAMAILA C/Press

TWO men have allegedly confessed to the police that they were hired by a Buyafuthi Hostel gunrunner with connections in Mozambique to sell arms at Inkatha strongholds in the East Rand. 29/8/93

According to a police source, Fannie Nkosi, 25, and John Mahlobo, 32 - arrested this week for possessing unlicensed firearms and ammunition after the recovery of a large quantity of arms including AK-47s and G3 rifles - said they were Inkatha members. (84A)

It is believed that the gunrunner has a contract with Mozambicans to distribute arms to East Rand hostel dwellers.

The AK-47s and the G3 rifles are sold for R1 200 each and bullets cost R1,50 each. The Mozambicans deliver the weapons to trusted lieutenants at hostels.

East Rand Inkatha spokesman Thabang Dlamini has vehemently denied that the arrested men are members of his organisation.

Clashes expected at talks

Star 2/9/93

BY ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Deep dissatisfaction among Umkhonto we Sizwe members is likely to lead to clashes between the rank and file and the MK leadership at a special two-day conference to be held at a secret venue this weekend.

The conference has been specially convened to address cadres' welfare problems. (84A)

Proposals for a future defence force and a national peacekeeping force will also be discussed.

Asked about the conference, MK commander Joe Modise conceded that cadres faced serious problems, including unemployment and housing, but did not expect major confrontations.

Other MK sources disputed this, citing the recent Durban "sit-in" protest by disgruntled ANC soldiers as an indication of how high feelings were running.

Modise said: "As the commander I am intimately aware of the problems. The situation recalls the days when Oliver Tambo had to walk to work and sleep on the floor with the cadres. MK knew what sacrifices we had to make."

He added that cadres who fought for democratic change were "not being looked after — and yet those who upheld and defended apartheid are being looked after with taxpayers' money".

ANC will restructure MK, pledges Ramaphosa

S/Times 5/9/93

By BRIAN SOKUTU

IN a bid to boost the morale of disgruntled Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres, the ANC's National Working Committee will soon undertake a "total restructuring" of the armed wing's military headquarters.

In a speech ending the two-day MK national conference at Kangwane yesterday, ANC secretary-general, Cyril Ramaphosa, also endorsed the R10-million MK social welfare fund — initiated by ANC president, Nelson Mandela — and called on ANC members to support the fund with contributions from R2 upwards.

Dissatisfaction within MK's ranks recently led to the siege of ANC offices by former MK soldiers in Durban, but MK cadres closed ranks at the conference.

Referring to his tour of MK camps abroad last year, Mr Ramaphosa said: "I saw the harsh conditions under which they lived."

(84A)

At a press conference later, MK chief of staff, Mr Siphiwe Nyanda, said: "This conference is of particular importance in that it may be the last opportunity MK will have to discuss these issues at a national level."

ANC apologises to MK

By ZANELE VUTELA C/Press 5/9/93

ANC president Nelson Mandela has apologised, on behalf of the ANC leadership, to Umkhonto weSizwe cadres for having failed to look into their problems.

Mandela told what could be the last MK national conference: "I am not afraid to stand here in front of you and tell you that we have failed to address your problems."

He promised that MK would be strengthened because "the task of MK is not complete. We still need to defend the organisation" (84A) (189)

Mandela said the ANC had raised R10-million to alleviate the plight of MK cadres.

Denial on MK, Apla conspiracy

Sowetan 6/9/93

THE Goldstone Commission yesterday denied it was suppressing information concerning an agreement between Umkhonto we Sizwe and the Azanian People's Liberation Army about terror attacks in the country. (84A)

Conservative Party Law and Order spokesman Mr Schalk Pienaar on Saturday charged that the Commission knew about an agreement between the African National Congress' military wing and its Pan Africanist Congress counterpart that MK cadres would carry out terror attacks while Apla would claim credit.

"Why does he not reveal the real character of the violence - that there has been an agreement between MK and Apla that MK will undertake attacks while Apla will claim credit? (Mr Justice) Goldstone knows this but does not make it public," Pienaar said at the CP Transvaal congress.

Expressing surprise Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said in a statement: "The commission has never received any direct or indirect evidence or information concerning such an agreement. — *Sapa*

focus on Azanla

Sowetan 9/9/93

THE attack last weekend on a Ladybrand hotel, and the claims and counter-claims that followed from liberation armies, has focused attention on the identity of these armies. **Mathatha Tsedu**, *Sowetan* Investigations Editor reports:

84A

"We challenge anyone who claims they conducted the operation to see whether their bullets are the same as used in the Ladybrand attack"

FOLLOWING THE attack on the Riverside Lodge in which damage estimated at R1 million was caused, a man who identified himself as a platoon commander of the Azanian National Liberation Army (Azanla), phoned *Sapa* and claimed responsibility.

"The attack was carried out because we know the Kempton Park talks are not going to deliver anything good for our people — the black people of Azania.

"Such attacks are going to continue until our people get the total liberation they deserve," the man, who identified himself as Tongora, said.

However, when Monday came, Mr Ropa Hondo, who said he was from the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla), denounced Tongora's claim and claimed that his unit had carried out the attack.

"We conducted the Ladybrand operation and we want to clear the confusion. Five people conducted the attack and I led it. We are now in hiding in Ladybrand and not in Lesotho as the police claim.

"We challenge anyone who claims they conducted the operation to see whether their bullets are the same as used in the Ladybrand attack. The police have conducted ballistic tests on cartridges during some of our attacks in the Free State and the police know our bullets," he said.

Police spokesman Lieutenant J Barnard said yesterday the methods and weapons used were similar to those used by Apla in Eastern Cape attacks. Ballistic tests results have not yet been received.

Standing arrangement

Hondo told *Sapa* he had been sent by Apla commander Mr Karl Zimbiri, who has a standing arrangement with Sapa to use a specific code when phoning claims. Hondo did not use the code nor did he know it, according to *Sapa* news editor Mr Neil Oelofse.

Oelofse said the code had been arranged with Zimbiri to sift out crank calls by people who claim responsibility for any action. Zimbiri had proved a reliable caller and had, in two situations, called *Sapa* even before the police issued a statement on the matter, Oelofse said.

But what are these armies?

Apla is the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). It was formed as a peasant army in 1961 to wage war in the rural areas as the regime became increasingly intransigent. Apla started off as Poqo.

It formally became Apla in 1968 while operating from outside the country after the banning of liberation movements in 1961.

Recruitment has been going on ever since and earlier this year commanders said they were training 10 000 cadres for the Year of the Great Storm operation.

For long overshadowed by the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe, Apla came to the forefront of the war two years ago when they were involved in attacks on policemen.

They have since claimed responsibility for a number of attacks, on white homesteads, hotels, cafes and explosions in several parts of the country.

They have also been blamed by the media for other high profile attacks on whites, such as the Eikenhof shooting earlier this year and the attack on the St James church in Cape Town.

Apla's operations have also been recorded in the Eastern Cape, leading to accusations that they were operating from Transkei, an accusation denied by both Apla and Transkei, but which led to the almost total closure of the border.

Conference

Senior Apla official Mr Willie Brown told a security conference in Windhoek this year that Apla had killed 90 members of the security forces since January this year.

The attacks on police have made no distinction on the grounds of colour as Apla argues that black policemen were propping up the regime.

Apla's chief political commissar, Mr Romero Daniels, has disclosed that 120 missions were carried out between January and June, with 80 of them in the rural areas.

Daniels has said Apla would wage the armed struggle until there was a mutually agreed cessation of hostilities between itself and the regime.

Apla receives support from many quarters, including China and African states.

Azanla is the military wing of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA), a sister organisation to the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo).

Formed at the founding congress of the BCMA in London in April 1980, Azanla is the youngest of the military formations fighting for the liberation of black people.

Training cadres

Enjoying no formal recognition from African states, Azanla started training cadres in 1984 in Eritrea and Libya, according to media spokesman Mr Gilbert Mokoena.

The first group to be trained was sent back into the country to train others locally as the major source of their weapons was the regime, Mokoena said.

Mokoena refused to disclose the number of guerillas in the force but said the first infiltration was done in 1985 for political education purposes.

Azanla has been involved in a number of skirmishes, including attacks in Bophuthatswana, Qwa Qwa, Northern Transvaal, Eastern Cape and Natal.

In one attack outside Mahwelereng township near Potgietersrus, black workers guarding Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) property were tied while the machinery were guarding was set on fire.

The workers said later that they were told they would not be harmed. It is an approach that seems to tie in with the Riverside attack, where black workers were told to stay away as "Boers" were the targets.

In line with the BCMA's political stand, Azanla is committed to waging the armed struggle until "the regime agrees to step down and be replaced by a transitional authority run by the international community".

The third army is Umkhonto which has suspended its operations following the unbanning of the ANC. The largest of the liberation armies, many of its operatives are back in the country and its second congress was held at a venue near Nelspruit last weekend.

Blow to Azanla as chief held

C/Press 12/9/93

By MOSES MAMAILA

BLACK Consciousness Movement of Azania's armed wing, the Azanian National Liberation Army (Azanla), has been dealt a serious blow by the arrest of its chief, Nkutsoeu Skaap Motsau, who might be charged with all the military operations carried out by his cadres in the country.

Motsau, BCMA's secretary for defence, and another Azanla commander, Patrick Hlahla, 29, were arrested by the Bophuthatswana police on September 5 in Motswedi after being found in possession of arms and explosives.

According to lawyer Cyril Morolo, representing the two Azanla soldiers, the police wanted to pin down Motsau as the mastermind of all the military operations carried out by Azanla since 1990. These attacks claimed a number of Bop security men.

The lawyer said the two men appeared in the Lehutse Magistrate's Court on Thursday and they were not asked to plead to the charges of possession of unlicensed firearms and entering the country illegally.

He said the case was postponed to September 23 for further investigations as police said they were still probing the military offensive launched bv Azanla.

Morolo said his clients reported they were assaulted by a police officer, a Lt Sedumedi, while they were held in Mafikeng.

He said Hlahla repeatedly complained about a hurting eardrum. He added that the two suspects sustained mainly internal injuries after being kicked by members of the security forces wearing boots.

(84A)

Motsau and Hlahla were arrested in Motswedi and held at the local police station. They were transferred to Mafikeng the following day.

Azanla – which earlier this week claimed responsibility for the Lady Brand attack in which a lodge was raided by gunmen who said they wanted whites – has been active in Bophuthatswana and the Northern Transvaal.

Commenting on the treatment by the Bop police, Morolo said police did not allow him to consult privately with his clients.

A Bop police spokesman could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Mandela pacifies AWB 'Colonel'

C/Press 12/9/93

AN aggressive AWB "colonel" in the Karoo yesterday met ANC president Nelson Mandela and warned him the AWB would "hit back hard" if a single hair of a white conservative head was harmed.

Afterwards, "Colonel" Ferrus Munro, AWB deputy commander in the Cape, said begrudgingly: "He (Mandela) does his thing well."

The encounter, in a Beaufort West hotel room, was brokered by police after a tense standoff between 36 heavily armed AWB members and ANC supporters outside the hotel.

Mandela flew to the town on Saturday morning to attend a breakfast held by local "opinion-makers" as part of the ANC's western Cape election drive.

The AWB members began gathering near the hotel at 9am dressed in uniform and armed with pistols, truncheons, knives and rifles.

Six of the AWB men were told by police to remove their balaclavas.

When Mandela arrived they marched up to the hotel and stood outside.

ANC supporters, who grew to number 100, watched in silence and some of them unfurled an ANC flag and stood directly opposite the AWB men as police kept watch.

The meeting took place after negotiations conducted by community relations cop Captain Johan van der Hoven. – Sapa

...ed at striker's jailing

"Who's ...ne owes ...nation – ...hom? ...striker ...iled for ...onvicted ...ng to his ...ally can- ...We were ...m," said ...cked to ...most re- ...he coun- ...in the ...verheard ...t the im-

prisonment of Hlongwane.

"I was shocked because I never thought that a colleague who was that friendly could do something of the sort to his friend," he said, adding he was disappointed by the trial's outcome.

Baktawer recounted how one day after training in June last year he discovered his Nissan Langley had been stolen.

Although he could not remember Hlongwane's specific whereabouts that day, he believed the striker had also attended training at a Pretoria soccer ground.

Baktawer said he reported the matter to the police and after about four weeks the insurance paid him out. A few weeks later, police told him the stolen car had been found in Themba, near Hammanskraal.

Although Hlongwane was arrested for the theft, he denied committing the offence and told Baktawer it was probably a matter of mistaken identity.

Baktawer said even if Hlongwane had stolen the car he would not have pressed charges against him, saying the insurance had been responsible for the striker's fate.

"Had he been open about the matter we would have talked it over and reached an agreement. I miss him in the team," he said, adding there were some fans who thought he was responsible for Hlongwane's jailing.

NEWS Demanding the right to be heard ● Soldiers have one week to register

Call goes out for all MK members

Sowetan 15/9/93

THE African National Congress has given Umkhonto we Sizwe members a week to come in from the cold and register as part of its new-look armed wing, due to be integrated shortly with the enemy it fought in a low intensity guerilla war for almost two decades.

MK chief of staff Mr Siphiwe Nyanda said in Johannesburg yesterday the move was an effort to consolidate and finalise its list of MK members and was in line with the ANC's view that all armed formations should be confined at "reception points" during the April 1994 elections. (84 VA)

It was also in line with the understanding reached in multiparty negotiations that all armed forces, including MK and the South African Defence Force, would be integrated after elections.

"Registration should affect every cadre of Umkhonto we Sizwe, comrades who trained outside and those who were internally based.

"Those who fail to register by the set deadline may not claim membership at a later date," said Nyanda.

But it falls just before the parliamentary debate, scheduled for next week on the Transitional Executive Council, a sub-council of which will consider the question of the various armed forces during this period and the formation of a government-salaried, national peace force.

Nyanda said MK also wanted to consolidate its list of cadres who were destitute and eligible for part of the R10 million relief fund announced by ANC president and MK commander-in-chief Mr Nelson Mandela at the September 3 MK conference in Nelspruit.

Nyanda said 16 000 cadres had been trained over the years 6000 members being trained in Uganda, Tanzania and India. — *Sapa.*

MK registration deadline

Star 15/9/93

BY KAIZER NYATSUMBA
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

The leadership of the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) yesterday gave the guerilla army's cadres until next Wednesday to register with their regional command offices. (84A)

The seven-day deadline, announced at a press conference in Johannesburg, affects all MK members — employed and unemployed — who have trained inside and outside the country since the formation of MK more than three decades ago.

Chief of staff Siphiwe Nyanda said the consolidation of a list of MK cadres had been necessitated by multiparty talks "agreements which have far-reaching implications".

These were in line with the ANC's view that all armed formations had to be confined at "reception points" during the April 27 election, and with an understanding by negotiators that all armed forces would be integrated after the election.

"Those who fail to register by the set deadline may not claim membership at a later date. It is therefore imperative that you register now."

Nyanda said MK also wanted to finalise its list of cadres who were destitute so that it could begin distributing the R10 million raised by ANC president Nelson Mandela for MK.

Nyanda estimated that 16 000 MK cadres had been trained over the years, and said at least 6 000 members were at present being trained in Uganda, Tanzania and India.

Umkhonto on the move

Sowetan 23/9/93

HARARE — The ANC is preparing to move personnel of its armed wing Umkhonto we Sizweinto to assembly points, according to a report in Harare following the meeting between leaders of MK and the PAC's Apla.

The Herald, quoting MK Chief of Staff Mr Siphiwe Nyanda, said the party was preparing to send its cadres into assembly points within three weeks of the passing of legislation to establish the Transitional Executive Council.

Nyanda said: "There is no question of us joining with the SADF. The Transitional Executive Council will have a sub-council of defence which will act to control the different armed formations which will continue to exist separately. (84A)

"Only after elections will there be a measure of these armed forces being integrated." — *Sowetan Africa News Service*

MK, Apla determined to iron out differences

C/Press 26/9/93

By THEMBA KHUMALO, Political Reporter

TALKS between the two guerrilla armies, Umkhonto weSizwe and the Azanian People's Liberation Army, have not broken down completely and senior officers from both sides have agreed to meet again to iron out differences, MK chief of staff Siphiwe Nyanda, said this week.

This follows their botched meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, on Monday – scheduled to take place over three days – which was reduced to a six-hour showdown after differences on the TEC Bill and its implications for the guerrilla forces emerged.

Although Nyanda denied that the meeting was scheduled for three days, he conceded that sharp differences on the Bill caused the breakdown of the talks.

"I'm surprised that Apla has made a sudden U-turn on the question of joint-participation in the proposed National Peacekeeping Force.

"At our first meeting we were all agreed on the need to participate in a joint-controlled interim army during the transitional period," Nyanda said. (84A)

The Apla delegation, led by chief of staff Barney Mzolo and political commissar Romero Daniels, felt strongly about the TEC's lack of executive powers and its clauses on the sub-council on defence.

SURPRISED ... MK's Siphiwe Nyanda

Apla did not see its way clear to submitting itself to the SADF during the transition, Siphiwe said.

Efforts to get Apla's comment in Dar-es Salaam, Tanzania, drew a blank.

But, speaking in Johannesburg, the PAC's director of publicity, Waters Toboti, said Apla would not work side-by-side with the SADF because its hands was "full of blood of our people.

"Our people have been fighting them (the SADF) for the past 33 years and now they want us to do the dirty work by arresting so-called instigators and intimidators in the run-up to the April elections. They are not wanted in Phola (Park) and every black township," said Toboti.

He added Pretoria knew that Apla would only agree to lay down its arms once both sides had signed a pact on the cessation of hostilities.

Further, as long as government retained Koevoet, the 31st and 32nd Battalions, members of the Selous Scouts and Askaris (turned ANC and PAC guerrillas), Apla would not participate in any joint-controlled peacekeeping force during the transition.

He lashed out at "precooked" decisions taken between the ANC and government on the future of the country and imposed on other parties during negotiations.

Said Toboti: "It's no secret that the April 27 date for general elections was decided between Mandela and De Klerk at Tuynhuis long before it was agreed on by the negotiating multi-parties."

A document claiming to contain confidential discussions between MK and the SADF at a secret meeting was shown to City Press.

The document was dated June 10 this year, but did not say where the meeting was held.

Why, Toboti asked, should Apla be expected to entangle itself into such a trap when there are so many secret deals by government.

Such manouvres undermined the earnest efforts of other parties at the World Trade Centre and the masses they represented, he said.

Apla to be asked to join peace force

S/Times 26/9/93

By RAY HARTLEY and NORMAN WEST

THE PAC's military wing, Apla, will be asked to join a national peacekeeping force at a meeting with Umkhonto we Sizwe and the defence forces of Transkei and Venda within the next two weeks.

MK chief of staff Siphiwe Nyanda said talks between MK and Apla in Harare last weekend broke down after the PAC announced on the same day it would not participate in the transitional executive council.

This led to Apla rejecting participation in the peacekeeping force, said Mr Nyanda.

(84A)

He added that Apla had agreed to join a new defence force under a democratically elected government.

PAC president Clarence Makwetu is believed to have met with Apla shortly before the meeting with MK to discuss participation in the TEC. Apla is said to have persuaded him to boycott the multi-party structure.

Disclosure of details

THOUSANDS of African National Congress guerillas are to be ordered to assembly points throughout South Africa as the country marches towards black rule. Sowetan

Both the ANC and the Government will have to fully disclose details of their forces and weapons under the terms of the Transitional Executive Council bill passed by Parliament on Thursday. 27/9/93

"All armed forces will have to submit personnel and arms registers within 21 days of the formation of the TEC," defence analyst Mr Jakkie Cilliers said. — *Sapa-Reuter, AFP.*

(84A)

With thousands of Umkhonto we Sizwe soldiers given until Wednesday to register their membership of the ANC's army, PETER De IONNO looks at research detailing how their fight for freedom has become a battle for personal survival.

MK comes home to heartbreak

S/Times 3/10/93

(84A)

AFTER the war, the soldiers come home and find that the dreams and ideals they suffered for cannot be fulfilled. Instead of being given the peace to pick up the pieces of the lives they left behind, they are forced to go on fighting to survive. It happens every time.

It is happening now to the 5 000 Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) cadres who have returned to South Africa as "unarmed citizens" as part of the United Nations repatriation-of-exiles programme since the suspension of the armed struggle.

There are still a further 6 000 MK members undergoing military training outside South Africa, the bulk of them in Uganda, Tanzania and Angola. More than 120 are in officer-training colleges in India.

The circumstances and attitudes of returnees have been documented in a paper — "The social integration of demobilised soldiers in contemporary South Africa", by Jacklyn Cock, associate professor of sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand — published by the Institute for Defence Policy in the latest issue of the South African Defence Review.

In advocating a demobilisation package for MK, based on the generous SADF policy for its thousands of retrenched members, Professor Cock has presented the most detailed picture of the lives of cadres, and their problems, to date.

It is a disturbing assessment that goes a long way to explaining why the ANC agreed last month to establish a R10-million fund to deal with welfare problems in MK and to restructure the leadership of its armed wing.

The paper is based on a needs survey of recently re-

QUOTE:

There was a lot of romance in MK. MK people went out with dreams. They thought they would come back in camouflage uniforms, marching through the streets of Pretoria.

QUOTE:

I just feel like shooting everybody. I am not even allowed to do gardening at home. It could help with my frustration. That is why I drink too much. One day they will wake up and find me dead.

"There were three distinct groups of young people who went for military training — the 1976 generation, the 1981/82 generation and the post-1984 category. The formal education of the first was much higher than those of subsequent groups. They are especially in need of access to education."

Said one of the last group interviewed: "I am not educated like other comrades. It is frustrating, especially for those of us who have been loyal members of MK. Others chose to go to school. We chose to fight. We suffered and are still suffering."

The vast majority of MK returnees are unemployed. Only 35 of the 180 are in full-time employment, mostly in MK, the ANC and the SACP. Only nine are employed in mainstream occupations, including an insurance salesman earning R450 a week and a security guard earning R900 a month.

"I have tried to find a job, but I have failed because I have low education, no skills and no experience of any job in civilian life," was one typical response.

With 18-million South Africans living below the poverty datum line, it is not surprising that many MK returnees are living in poverty. Money was a problem in the lives of 175 of those surveyed.

'I am very bitter ... what makes it worse is to see people who have never gone into exile, some of whom never even cared about the ANC or the revolution, today holding jobs in the organisation and driving smart cars. At the same time, those of us who have fought for liberation have to start from scratch," said an interviewee.

Another respondent strikes an ominous note, underlining the fears that trained soldiers dumped in an impoverished society could resort to crime: "Something must be done before we have to find our own way of surviving, which will be embarrassing to the ANC.

"Money is a big problem. I need money to be a responsible brother and uncle and father. People think that when you are from exile, you have lots of money."

The majority, 104, were single, but three-quarters had dependants and only 20 were staying in their own homes, and overcrowding generated family tensions.

One 26-year-old was staying with his mother and seven other people in a two-roomed house in Orlando East.

Another said: "My sister-in-law makes it clear that I am a burden on them."

More than 72 percent reported that they suffered from physical, emotional and social problems, including the debilitating post-traumatic stress disorder, which affects combatants from all sides. Only 20 respondents (11,1 percent) reported receiving any help.

"I am an emotional wreck. I have twice come close to committing suicide. I stopped because of my children, but I am useless to them — and myself," said a respondent.

A COMMON feeling among returnees is that the hardships in exile are neither understood nor appreciated, and many have found that their return was expected to bring an improvement in family fortunes.

The disillusionment that has fuelled reports of an imminent explosion among stressed and disgruntled MK members was expressed by one respondent, who said: "There was a lot of romance in MK. MK people went out with dreams. They thought they would come back in camouflage uniforms, marching through the streets of Pretoria with their heads held high. But there was no romance in exile — just demoralisation. In MK, there is now a very dangerous mix of disillusion and demoralisation."

Another respondent said: "Stealing is my hobby. What can I do? At least it provides me with some money, though it is very dangerous and risky."

Another explained: "All my time is free. I think and think and think. I just feel like shooting everybody. I am not even allowed to do gardening at home. It could help with my frustration. That is why I drink too much. One day they will wake up and find me dead."

Those surveyed were unanimous that there should be provision by the government for soldiers at the end of a war, and many believe provision should be made for ex-SADF members as well.

"Yes, the SADF should be treated as human beings. And, anyway, if they had known the truth about the policy they fought so hard to defend, I do not believe they would have done it," said an MK member.

Another argued that "soldiers should be mobilised for the reconstruction of the country".

A third said: "They must be looked after. Remember,

cont. next page.

3/10/93

are people who have trained to kill. If they frustrated, they are going take SA down with them."

Almost 73 percent, including three-quarters of the women interviewed, wanted to be part of a new defence force. Their reasons from powerful ideological commitment to defending the ideals their comrades had died for, to pride in profession of soldiering, pragmatic reasons based job security.

Professor Cock says the respondents spoke with pride.

"The best and most committed and dedicated of our people went into MK. It takes a particular kind of consciousness to say 'I'm prepared to die'," was one response.

"Yes, I am a soldier. I want to be a professional soldier proudly defending my country. I have spent many lonely years moving from country to country, crossing rivers and eating anything from grass to snakes, trying to liberate South Africa. Nobody has sat down to listen to my pain and suffering in exile. I have done all this to liberate my country. I am a soldier," said another.

Professor Cock argues that a demobilisation policy based on that of the SADF, with additional educational benefits and access to psychological counselling, should be extended to soldiers from all the military formations in South Africa.

"A demobilisation policy cannot compensate for the inequalities created by 300 years of apartheid," writes Professor Cock. "However, it is an important step in the process of reconciliation and reconstruction."

QUOTE:

I am an emotional wreck. I have twice come close to committing suicide. I stopped because of my children, but I am useless to them — and myself.

NEWS No fixed deadline but cadr

MK cadres can still register

Sowetan 7/10/93

By Themba Molefe
Political Correspondent

THOUSANDS of African National Congress guerillas can still report to their regional command offices for registration.

Contrary to reports that Umkhonto we Sizwe soldiers had up to yesterday to register or forfeit their membership, the MK leadership says there is no particular deadline but cadres should hasten to submit their names.

Chief of ordnance of MK Mr Rashid Patel told *Sowetan* yesterday that members should go to regional command offices as soon as possible.

"This will help us to update our lists in preparation for the integration of armed forces and determine demobilisation packages for destitute and disabled cadres. (84A)

"Primarily, the lists will also help in determining the distribution of a R10 million relief fund raised by (ANC) president Nelson Mandela," said Patel.

All armed formations, including MK and the South African Defence Force, are due to be integrated after the elections in April.

Patel said about 20 000 cadres had been trained by MK.

About 6 000 were being trained in Uganda and Tanzania.

All armed forces will have to disclose details of their forces and weapons.

focus on Apla

Sowetan 7/10/93

Apla commander Sabelo Phama was recently quoted as saying his cadres "would kill MK". He clarifies the issue in this interview with *Sowetan* Political Correspondent **Themba Molefe**

84A

Apla commander Sabelo Phama.

SABELO Phama, PAC defence secretary and chief commander of its armed wing the Azanian People's Liberation Army, says the attainment of peace is the objective of any liberation movement.

This was also the objective of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the army of the African National Congress, which has suspended its armed struggle.

Apla was again embroiled in a controversy recently with Phama being quoted in the Press as saying "Apla would kill MK".

He says this was his response to a question whether Apla units would accept being raided and disarmed by a joint MK-SAP force.

Speaking to *Sowetan* from Dar es Salaam yesterday, Phama said: "Apla is committed to protecting the oppressed and disenfranchised people in Azania. Hence it has never engaged in military conflict with any force fighting the system.

"Apla's task is not to kill any force of the oppressed, even homeland armies. We have a clear record of defending the dispossessed. Any individual who decides to be used like the *askaris* — trained guerillas turned police agents — or mercenaries, will have to face the wrath of the oppressed people," says Phama.

No conflict

And about Apla's attitude to MK, he says: "The declared policy of MK is also to protect the people. If MK is engaged in activities, either inside or outside the proposed national peacekeeping force, aimed at protecting the oppressed and disenfranchised, there can be no conflict between MK and Apla. There can be no ground for conflict and, therefore, there is no basis for sensationalising Apla's response to straightforward issues."

Referring to PAC policy, Phama said when the organisation came out against participation in the Transitional Executive Council last month, it was criticised for reneging on its own convictions. It was accused of being dishonest; of supporting agreements at the World Trade Centre and publicly opposing them.

In fact, the PAC had not endorsed a single decision at the negotiating table, saying no one had a mandate to decide on a constitution except a democratically elected constituent assembly, Phama said.

The PAC maintains it is in the multiparty negotiations for the sole purpose of explaining its position as a liberation movement and why it is not, as it says, abandoning the bullet before the ballot, yet, Phama continued.

"According to the Transitional Executive Council Bill discussed at the World Trade Centre," Phama said, "the South African Defence Force and the South African Police will not be subject to TEC control while armed formations of all other participants will be controlled by the TEC.

> *'Apla's task is not to kill any force of the oppressed'*

"This position has been rejected by the PAC, Transkei and Venda defence forces.

"The question of participation or non-participation in the national peacekeeping force (proposed in the TEC Bill) is currently being discussed by these military formations. It is true that differences have surfaced but at the recent meeting in Harare it was agreed that talks would continue to find a solution to this problem"

MK, Apla, Venda and Transkei defence forces meet again next week in a bid to find common ground.

In spite of news reports to the contrary, MK chief of staff Siphiwe Nyanda reportedly said meetings would be held to pursue points of agreement with Apla and also seek ways of reaching a solution to the national peacekeeping force discord.

Sowetan was also reliably informed that the armies of Ciskei and Bophuthatswana could be drawn into these negotiations as they also shared the fears raised by Venda and Transkei.

● Preparations are afoot for a high-powered meeting between the South African Government and Apla command on October 28. Uganda is the venue favoured by the PAC but is more likely to be Zimbabwe.

The parties are to discuss a mutual cessation of hostilities according to the PAC, or as Pretoria prefers, ending of the violence.

Armed wing set to strike back

Star 9/10/93

KEN VERNON
Deputy Editor

UMTATA — The armed wing of the Pan Africanist Congress — APLA — has hinted strongly that it will take retaliatory action after the killing of five black youths by SADF commandos in Umtata yesterday. (84A)

"We won't take this lying down. We'll respond in a manner which will be felt by the enemy," APLA spokesman Dr Peter Mayende said yesterday.

Outside the home in which the youths were killed, Mayende said the SADF attack meant that proposed talks between APLA and the South African Government were cancelled.

"War is under way in South Africa," he said.

Talks

As he spoke, Transkei Defence Force units and police were being mobilised to patrol Transkei's major roads, resorts and homes in Umtata in expectation of retaliatory attacks against whites, according to TDF military operations acting director Colonel Luvuyo Nobanda.

In reply to a question on whether the attack would force the PAC out of the World Trade Centre talks at Kempton Park, PAC Transkei region chairman Mahlubi Mbandazayo said his organisation "would not be derailed from its programme; we will not

● TO PAGE 2.

Set to hit back

Star 9/10/93

● FROM PAGE 1.

play into our enemies' plans.

"But there can be no peace agreement without a cessation of hostilities. How can anyone stop fighting when someone is shooting at him?"

Mayende alleged that APLA had "conclusive evidence" that the attack had been co-ordinated by the South African Embassy in Umtata. The attackers had used vehicles from the embassy and were picked up by a helicopter, he said.

Transkei military intelligence sources said they felt the embassy had been used in the lead-up to the raid.

Late yesterday, a spokesman for South African Ambassador Horace van Rensburg said he was not available to speak to reporters about the claims.

The PAC said the five youths had been shot where they slept in the suburban Umtata bungalow between midnight and 3 am.

However, military intelligence sources said it appeared the youths had been taken to the lounge before being killed. Two of the youths had been shot in the chest before all five were shot execution-style in the back of the head.

Mayende denied that the dead youths — whom he named as Samora Mpendulo (16) and his twin brother Sadat; Tando Mthembu (17); Sandiso Yose (12); and Mzandile Mfeya (12) — were connected with APLA. (84A)

Mayende acknowledged that they were members of the PAC youth organisation PASO, but denied that any weapons or PAC documents had been taken from the house.

"The boys were studying for exams. All that the killers took away with them was school books," he said.

The failure of the attack to hit any APLA members, instead killing innocent children, showed that the South African Government did not have any real knowledge of APLA activities, operations or bases.

"We hear that Mr de Klerk has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize — how can he accept that with the blood of these children on his hands?"

MK 'trains for peace'

C/Press 10/10/93

By SIPHO KHUMALO

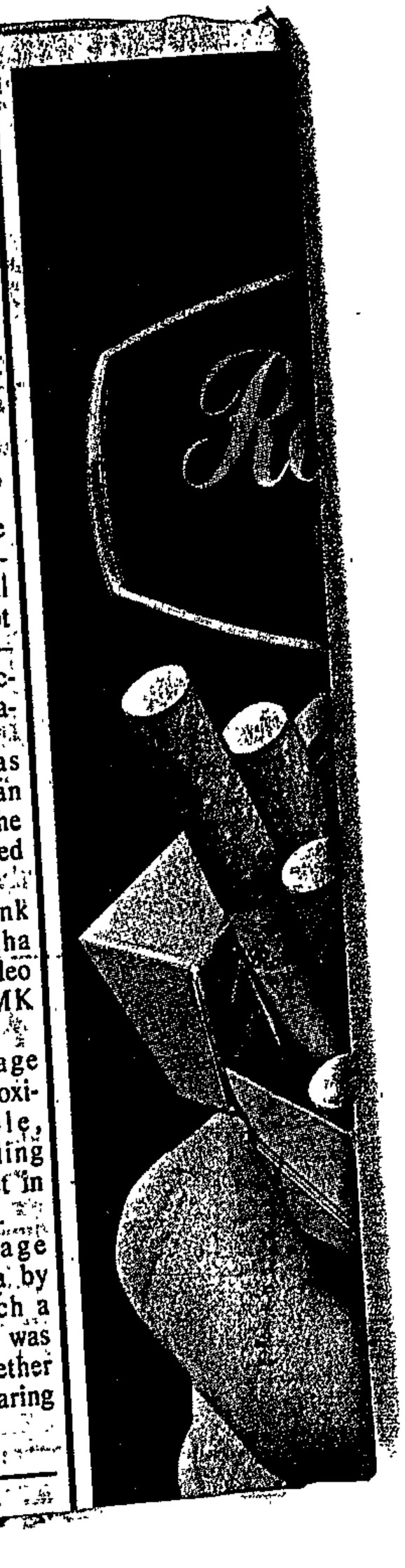
UMKHONTO WeSizwe cadres are training to become part of the national peacekeeping force – not only in southern Natal – but throughout SA, according to the MK in Natal. (84A)

This statement was made in response to an Inkatha charge that the ANC was training armed soldiers in the region.

Inkatha's Dr Frank Mdlalose said Inkatha had "captured on video part of a massive MK training operation".

"The video footage shows a group of approximately 300 people, marching and drilling along the main street in KwaMashu," he said.

The video footage shown to the media by Inkatha was of such a poor quality that it was impossible to see whether the trainees were bearing real weapons.



BRIEFING

Edited by Mike Siluma

The continuing meetings between Umkhonto weSizwe and South African Defence Force generals give reason to believe that civil war will be averted after the April 27 election, writes ***John Carlin***

Star 13/10/93

SADF, MK understand each other

Total onslaught was the name the South African Defence Force gave in the '80s to what they saw as a combined ANC-Soviet-Cuban drive to impose communism on their land. Total Strategy was their response. Proxy wars in Angola and Mozambique that left hundreds of thousands dead. As an added precaution they built six nuclear bombs.

Today, Total Onslaught is the name of a Johannesburg rock band. The SADF's secret weapon to neutralise the ANC is brandy and coke, South Africa's national drink.

Jovial toasts have been exchanged at the end of the half dozen meetings the SADF high command has held this year with the top echelons of Umkhonto weSizwe.

In contrast to the on-off talks between the ANC and the Afrikaner far Right (currently off), which have dominated media attention, the encounters between Umkhonto and the generals are progressing smoothly. They provide the most substantial single reason to believe that civil war will be averted after next year's election.

The key to a stable transition to democracy lies not in the response of the white and black Right wing — the Afrikaner Volksfront and Inkatha — but in the response of the security forces. The police, far less disciplined than the army, are struggling to shed their apartheid mind-set.

Question marks still hang over the commitment of certain elements in the SADF to the notion of an ANC-dominated government. But the talks between the generals and the MK commanders have shown, according to insiders, that the top hierarchy of the SADF is at peace with the idea of an ANC-dominated government.

Pragmatism has got the better of ideology. They are now ready

Joe Modise . . . officers were taught to view the top MK commander as a bloodthirsty revolutionary.

Kat Liebenberg . . . until a year ago the SADF chief refused to talk to MK.

Ronnie Kasrils . . . MK's intelligence chief was regarded as the devil incarnate.

cratic future and, more importantly, squash a right-wing uprising if it comes.

Until a year ago, the chief of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg, refused to countenance any idea of talking to MK. He and the hawkish Chief of the Army, General Georg Meiring, would routinely denounce the ANC as terrorists.

At odds with the stated policy of President de Klerk, Meiring was giving his blessing to sinis-

progress towards a new democratic order. But public exposure, coupled with De Klerk's decision in December last year to purge six generals, had a sobering effect on the SADF.

So it was that in a speech in April the Chief of Staff of the SADF, General Pierre Steyn, pronouced that the impending transitional government "must succeed"; that the once contentious notion of absorbing MK into the SADF was now, for all practical purposes, a *fait accompli*; that the main problem now was how to "legitimise the defence force in the eyes of the majority and control other paramilitary forces in the country".

Mutual confidence-building, he declared, was of primary importance.

That has been the task of the SADF and MK delegations since they began their bilateral contacts early this year — "demystification", as one ANC source described it. Each side had to convince the other that "they did

ot have horns on their heads".

The venue for the meetings as been, of all places, the Military Intelligence College in Pretoria. It was here that young officers were taught to view Joe Modise, MK's top commander, as a bloodthirsty revolutionary, MK intelligence chief Ronnie Kasrils – white, communist and Jewish – as the devil incarnate. Modise nd Kasrils have attended all ne meetings so far.

A remarkable camaraderie has come to characterise the ex-

changes. Modise, in particular, has developed a jovial personal rapport with the moustachioed, imposingly Prussian Liebenberg. The ANC delegations have been hugely impressed by the SADF's professionalism. Already four senior SADF officers and four MK chiefs have been on a joint trip to the United States to learn about affirmative action to favour black advancement.

At the last bilateral meeting, 23 generals and Vice-Admiral Robert Simpson-Anderson of the SA Navy faced four MK delegates across a long table. Each SADF officer read a dossier, itemising the number of soldiers under his command, the number of tanks, armoured vehicles, anti-aircraft guns, jet fighters and destroyers. What the high command sought to dramatise was the absurdity of MK with a total force of 12 000 against the SADF's half a million; imagining they might be in a position, after an ANC election victory in April, to assume control of the SADF.

The open-mouthed MK team absorbed the message loud and clear.

A deal has now been struck, the essence of which is that the SADF will loyally serve the new government on condition that the government does not seek to tamper with the SADF institutional integrity, which means there must be no purges, no crippling cuts in the defence budget, no actions taken to undermine the armed forces' professionalism.

From the ANC camp the word is that while they will insist with the SADF's blessing on having a handful of black faces in the new general staff, they are prepared to accept the hawkish Meiring, who takes over Liebenberg's post this month, as overall SADF chief for the next two or three years.

Where the ANC will place its emphasis will be the Ministry of Defence, under whose political control the generals have indicated they are prepared to operate.

"The challenges and inevitable spats", as predicted by a diplomat in Pretoria, will lie in the detail. How, for example, to organise the Multi-Party Peacekeeping Force which, politicians have agreed, will watch over the April election and will provide a pilot for the integration of MK into the SADF.

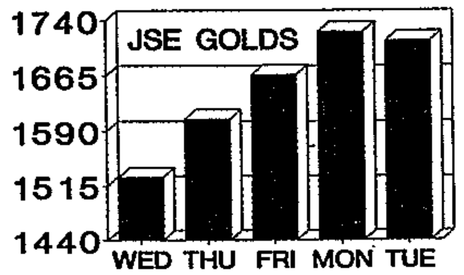
But the big picture, according to military experts who have been watching the unfolding bilateral drama, looks extraordinarily encouraging.

Privately, ANC officials are stating with confidence that the SADF now offers a cast-iron guarantee there will be no civil war. Publicly, Meiring told his troops earlier this year: "There is no reason to be scared. We must accept the realities of the changes taking place in the country with responsibility. We cannot remain stagnated in the past." — The Independent News Service.

BUSINESS The Star

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 13 1993

Edited by John Spira



Gold price rallies

JSE gold shares fell back yesterday as bullion prices wavered indecisively around $360 and the index lost 29 points to 1695. However, gold rallied in New York last night and opened $4,65 up at $364,95 in Hong Kong today.

BRIEFLY

Sacob conference

Sacob is hosting a one-day conference tomorrow on ethics and corruption in the private sector to address the many problems resulting from soaring economic crime, which at present totals 23 000 cases involving a potential R5 billion. For further information telephone (011) 482-2524.

Steel workers idled

Workers at Nippon Steel, Japan's largest steel maker, will be given two extra days off each month, with pay, because of a slump in demand.

Nippon Steel, whose production accounts for about 25 percent of Japan's overall production, last temporarily idled workers from December 1986 to July 1989 because of the recession stemming from the yen's sharp rise against the dollar.

Tie-up proposed

Bahraini Commerce and Agriculture Minister Habib Ahmed Kassem has proposed that his country should be a marketing centre for South African products in the lucrative Gulf market.

He told a top-level SA trade delegation this week that Bahrain was "ready to organise South African trade fairs, to grant marketing facilities for their products and to support South African firms setting up here".

Poor outlook

Zimbabweans will regain their peak living standards, last enjoyed two years ago, only near the turn of the century, says Standard Chartered Bank.

Immediate growth prospects for the economy are poor, mainly because of depressed output levels in manufacturing and mining, while income levels have hardly improved since 1992 when the country suffered a devastating drought.

First for SA

For the first time in its 79-year history, the International Union of Housing Finance Institutions (IUHFI) will hold its world congress in South Africa. The aim of the congress in Cape Town next week is for the world's bankers and building society executives to exchange views on developments in housing finance.

R13-m contract

Furnace manufacturer Dunn's Engineering Industries of Witbank has secured a further R13,2 million contract for the

Foreign investments safe from expropriation

Mandela allays fears

■ BY CLAIRE GEBHARDT

ANC President Nelson Mandela moved swiftly yesterday to reassure foreign investors that their investments would be safe from expropriation by a future government.

This followed his speech to business leaders in Birmingham on Monday when he reaffirmed the ANC's commitment to nationalisation.

But Mandela's address in London yesterday to a conference organised by the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) seemed to make a distinction between new investment and current structures.

According to London brokers and fund managers who attended the conference, Mandela assured delegates there was no danger of government expropriation.

THE repatriation of profits and dividends and tax breaks for foreign companies will be guaranteed

He also guaranteed equal rights to local and foreign investors, the repatriation of profits and dividends and tax breaks for foreign companies.

"It was simply an appeal to British businessmen to assist in the rebuilding of the South African economy," said one, in a telephone interview.

"He also spoke of the need for private enterprise to come to the aid of SA and stressed the cultural and historical links between the countries.

"He specifically mentioned tax incentives to enable investors to set up plants and joint-venture companies in deprived areas."

But the rapid convergence of the ANC and the Government on economic policy appears, by all accounts, to have taken Minister of Finance Derek Keys by surprise.

In what was described as an emotional address, Keys acclaimed Mandela's speech as everything he had ever hoped to achieve as Minister of Finance.

Keys told the audience that when he started his job he had set himself certain goals.

"Having listened to Mr Mandela's speech, I realise that I am fast approaching the fulfilment of my goals."

Keys said it was apparent that the incoming administration had taken on board all the logic and thinking of the free market and capitalism.

And in financial markets, South Africa continued to find favour, he said.

Jon Bergtheil of London broker James Capel said South Africa had the potential to become one of the world's success stories.

"Now that South Africa has been classified as an emerging market, no fund manager is going to risk not making an investment and losing out to competitors, given the weight of funds.

Big money

"A lot of fund managers are compromising on the risk and putting about one percent of their asset portfolio into South Africa when it should be about four percent — but that's still big money waiting to come into the country.

"Fund managers are also looking at the fact that the country has several great advantages over other emerging markets, such as a sophisticated infrastructure and a mature equity market.

"For the foreign investor, it's like a return to the fold.

"If you look at the foreign yield on bonds of about 14,9 percent and inflation at about 9,3 percent, investors are getting a real yield of 5,5 percent.

"Many optimists are looking for a 7 percent inflation rate, which promises a real yield of close to 8 percent.

"Even if the ANC goes ahead with its plans to spend more money on housing and education, investors feel they can't do much worse than the present government," he said.

Western Areas chief holds out rich promise

Star 13/10/93 (214)

■ BY DEREK TOMMEY

Gold mining analysts have been trying to figure out in the past few days how much of an increase in profit is a "dramatic" increase, because a lot of money could be riding on their answer.

Triggering the question is a bullish forecast for Western Areas' September quarter profits by chairman Ken Maxwell.

He says in his annual statement to shareholders that the mine expects to improve on its production of gold in the 12 months to next June.

"Indeed, for the first quarter, gold output has increased very substantially," he says.

He continues: "If the gold price holds firm, taxed profits should show a dramatic improvement."

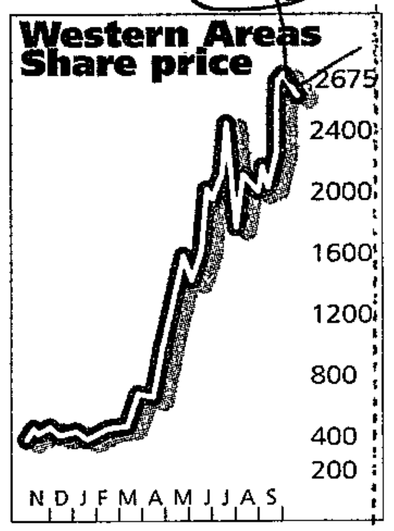
Western Areas shares have been a major performer on the JSE this year.

Starting in January at around 200c, they rose to 2500c in July after an excellent June quarter report.

For a while they fell back on profit-taking.

But the publication of Western Areas annual report a few days ago sent them racing upwards to peak at 2675c on Monday before either profit-taking or second thoughts saw them easing to 2550c yesterday.

Western Areas has undoubtedly been doing well this year and should have done even better in the September quarter for which figures are still being awaited.



It reported operating profit of only R8,5 million for the December 1992 quarter.

But it pushed this up to R29,4 million in the June quarter. This is the figure which is to be dramatically improved.

Since June, the mine has benefited from a higher gold price. It received R33 734 a kilogram in that quarter.

But this quarter it should receive several thousands of rands a kilogram more.

The September quarter also saw an increase in gold production, says Maxwell. If this came from an increase in tonnage milled, the added revenue would not be all profit as working costs also would have risen. But if it came from an improvement in the gold content of the ore mined, it would be pure profit.

Foodcorp meets forecast

Star 13/10/93 (186)

■ BY STEPHEN CRANSTON

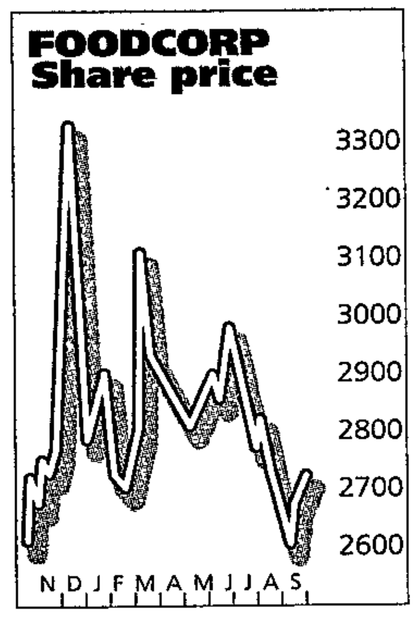
Malbak subsidiary Foodcorp has met its forecast with earnings 210,7c a share in the year to August — 14,3 percent up on the previous year.

A final dividend of 37c raises the year's total to 60c.

Foodcorp made headlines during the year by combining Enterprise with ICS's Renown to form a joint venture and by buying half of ICS's distribution business, the Cold Chain — strategic for the joint venture with US frozen food company, Pillsbury.

Some of Pillsbury's added-value frozen vegetable products, canned vegetables and Dough Boy pastries will be launched in the next year.

Volumes were maintained, with turnover increasing by 9,3 percent to R2,657 billion. Operating margin held up at 6,8 percent.



[illegible] from half to R141 million and reduced finance costs by 15,6 percent to R27 million.

Chief executive Dirk Jacobs says the Enterprise deal brought a further R95 million [illegible] to the bottom line.

Jacobs expects Foodcorp to finance the fishing venture in Chile. The fruits of these investments will only be reaped late in the current financial year.

Staple foods benefited from a consumer tendency to buy down; R30 million was spent on extra capacity at Ruto Mills.

Snack maker Simba, frozen vegetable producers Table Top and Harvestime, Marine Products, Ruto and Sunbake all exceeded the previous year's contribution.

The agri-business share of attributable earnings was down by R14 million, but meat prices will be rising because poultry prices have gone up and red meat supply has fallen.

The main priority is to build up exports, which, it is hoped, will soon account for 10 percent of turnover.

Given normal conditons, Jacobs expects Foodcorp to [illegible]

Standard Engineering lifts earnings, dividend

Star 13/10/93 (189c)

■ BY STEPHEN CRANSTON

Despite a sharp fall in rolling stock exports from its Union Carriage subsidiary, Standard Engineering raised attributable earnings 12,3 percent to 136,4c a share in the year to August.

The dividend has been lifted 11,9 percent to 47c.

CE Terry Davidson says the highlight of the year was the greatly improved performance of the automotive division, in which AS Transmissions and Steerings (Astas) is the most significant asset.

It lifted its share of attributable earnings from 12 percent to 25 percent.

Astas had been burdened by an inventory overhang in its market in the two previous years.

This has been eliminated, while productivity improve[illegible]

It was a mixed year for the Hall Longmore pipe operation. It won the 120 km Columbus gas pipeline contract, but came out empty-handed from the tenders for large-diameter pipe for the Rand Water Board.

Union Carriage's most notable order was one to produce coaches in knockdown form for the Channel Tunnel.

Union Carriage will be a sub-contractor, subject to certain conditions in a R1,3 billion Taiwanese contract awarded to Siemens in Germany.

Group turnover rose 15,5 percent to R794,4 million. Standard Engineering used up the last of its tax losses and expects its tax rate to increase from 15,8 percent to about 30 percent next year.

Davidson says that while there should be a further real [illegible]

Sweeping innovations at DEC

■ BUSINESS STAFF

Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) has announced new computer products and services it says will change the way companies do business.

[illegible] announced yesterday by CE Robert Palmer in the US. The event was broadcast to SA via satellite.

The products, he said, would allow companies to combine technologies enabling them to u[illegible]

Star 13/10/93

Apla-Govt talks still on

■ BY ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

The scheduled meeting between Apla and the Government is still on track despite the SADF raid in Umtata.

Apla chief information officer Johannes Majozi told The Star from Dar es Salaam yesterday that "the meeting still stands" for Monday.

According to sources the meeting, said to have been brokered by the Venda Defence Force, was likely to take place in Harare. (84A)

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze confirmed that the meeting was still on track, but said the final details were yet to be confirmed.

PAC negotiator Patricia de Lille yesterday announced that her organisation has started a fund for the victims of Friday's raid.

The PAC would raise the SADF attack at today's Negotiating Council meeting and would insist on Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee being present.

"They (the Government) must account for the killings," she said.

■ Donations to the Northcrest victims fund can be sent to the Umtata branch of First National Bank, current account number 1 000 092 657.

'Apla' grabs, kills 2 cops

Sowetan 18/10/93 (84A)

By Abbey Makoe

TWO POLICEMEN ON night duty were abducted from a charge office in Kokstad, on the border between Natal and Transkei, and dragged 17km into Transkei, where they were shot dead early yesterday.

When a group of policemen arrived at the charge office to investigate, they found the word "Apla" scribbled on the wall.

Natal police spokesman Major Hamilton Ngidi said the incident took place between 1am and 5am yesterday.

The attack came barely 24 hours after Transkei ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa's attack on the South African Government, saying it had allowed the Inkatha Freedom Party to collect R5 from people to train military units.

Holomisa, speaking at the funeral of five youths killed during a raid by the South African Defence Force on a house in Umtata, Transkei, on October 8, announced at the funeral the expulsion of South African ambassador to the homeland, Mr Horace van Rensburg, with effect from today.

Bantu Holomisa

Holomisa also invited the Azanian People's Liberation Army and the African National Congress' military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, to train anywhere in Transkei. "The AWB is training openly in South Africa and so is Inkatha's R5 brigade," Holomisa said.

Speaking to *Sowetan* yesterday, Ngidi identified the two slain policemen as Constable BN Ngubo and Constable EM Mbele, both of Pongweni township in Kokstad.

He said police did not immediately have any suspects in mind, although they believed Apla cadres were among those they suspected for the attack.

"When we arrived at the police station we found the words 'Apla' inscribed on the charge office wall," Ngidi said.

He said when the police opened the "occurrence book" they also discovered the word "Apla" entered in the book.

Ngidi said police in the area had launched a large-scale investigation into the incident and particularly into how the two policemen were abducted from the charge office.

Transvaal youth leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party Mr Themba Khoza (left) cheers enthusiastically with Mr Tokyo Sexwale, leader of the African National Congress in the PWV region, during the Soweto Peace Soccer Spectacular at Orlando Stadium yesterday. PIC: ROBERT MAGWAZA

Apla 'did not kill cops'

Sowetan 22/10/93

THE Pan Africanist Congress yesterday denied its armed wing, Apla, was responsible for the murder of two policemen at the Kokstad police station near the Transkei border last Sunday. (84A)

PAC deputy president Mr Johnson Mlambo said "the manner in which the sordid affair was carried out and the circumstances surrounding the incident have all the hallmarks of Apla's non-involvement and the complicity of the regime's security agencies".

The policemen's bodies were found 17km from the Bhongweni police station inside the Transkei. --*Sapa*.

MAD RUSH TO HIDE ARMS

C/Press 24/10/93

This isn't MY baby!

By PEARL RANTSEKENG

A TWO-MONTH-OLD girl is at the centre of a raging controversy between a Durban Westville domestic and King Edward VIII Hospital authorities.

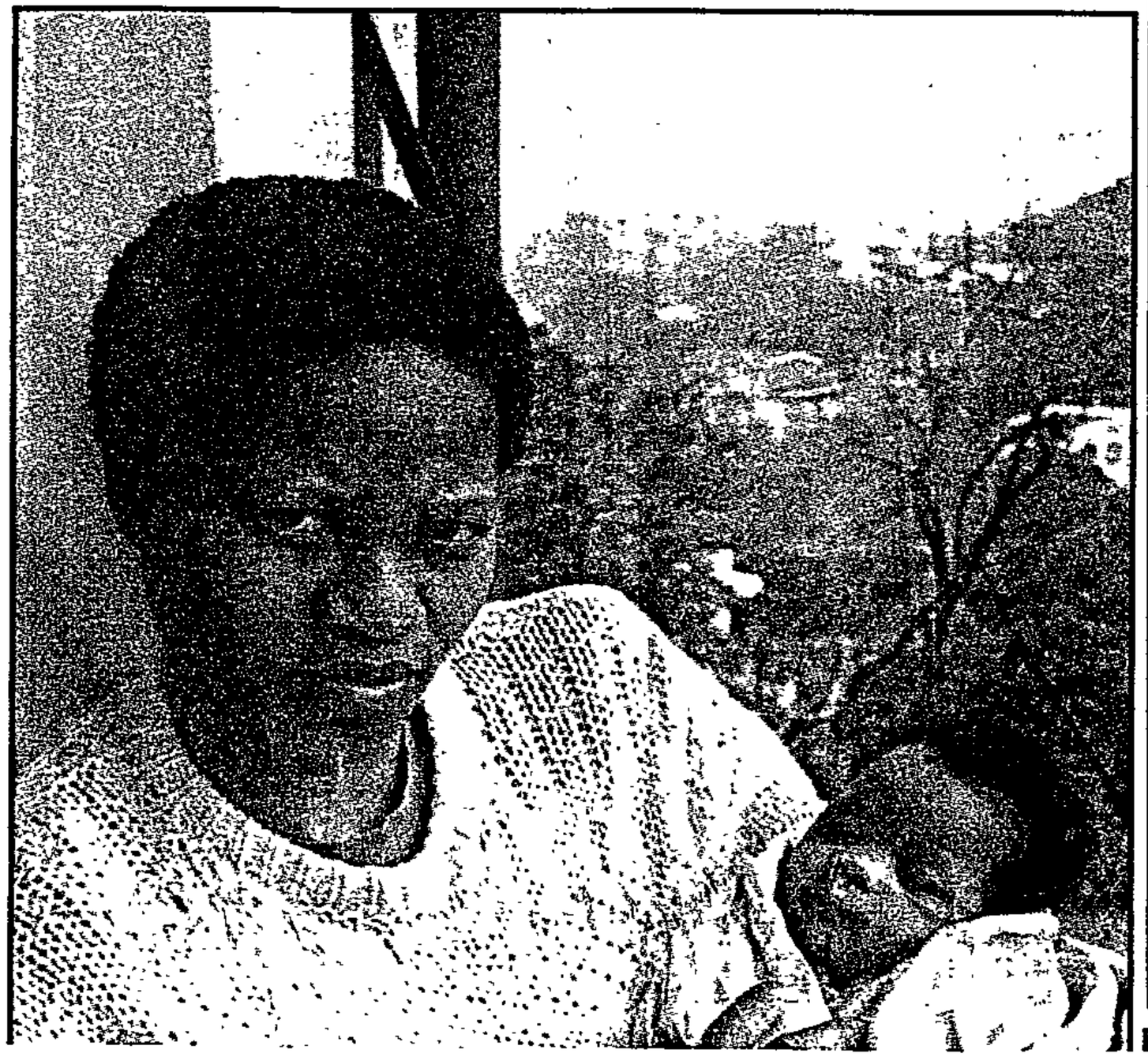
Kalazani Nodwengu reluctantly breast-feeds a baby she, her employer and paramedics insist is definitely not hers.

They say as one she gave birth to a boy!

Now the woman wants the hospital to trace her real child.

However, a hospital spokesman is adamant that Nodwengu was given her child – there was no switching of the babies.

He said: "If the mother is neglecting her child then the employer must phone child welfare. They must remove it from her because she is abusing the child."



AK gunman causes chaos as cops swoop

(84A)

By MOSES MAMAILA

THERE is an alarming build-up of illegal arms caches by various political groups and criminals in South Africa despite massive police operations to stop the flow of guns and ammunition from Mozambique.

To thwart the police, arms caches are now being stored in "unlikely places" like hospitals and hearses.

On the Witwatersrand alone the police have four specialised units who work around-the-clock to stop the smuggling. They have proved very successful, but the smuggling continues.

It is feared that more and more arms caches will be secreted in the run-up to the general elections in April.

This week a committee of the Goldstone Commission warned that violence could reach critical proportions if AK-47s continued to pour into SA.

The committee, chaired by NMS Sithole, stressed there was no need for new legislation to control gun-running, but that sections of existing laws which had not yet been brought into operation should come into force "with a minimum of delay".

The committee was set up in January to hear evidence on ways of curbing illegal imports of automatic weapons and their use in political violence.

In its report this week the committee criticised the ANC, saying that although it "publicly acknowledged it was in illegal possession of weaponry of all kinds in hidden caches, had demanded that the security forces and others in lawful possession of weaponry should give an account of themselves while it declined to do so".

It added that "while the SAP and the Army offered an explanation of what steps were being taken to obviate any leakage of weaponry, the ANC did not offer any information whatever that might assist the committee with respect to (its) principal terms of reference".

In a submission to the committee the ANC had expressly disclaimed any intention of addressing what it termed the "specific issues arising out of the possession of arms and ammunition by members of Umkhonto weSizwe".

The committee said urgent attention should be given to ensuring the police and defence force had allocated funds for the equipment they needed to stem arms smuggling.

■ To Page 2

P.T.O.

Apla agrees to see Kriel on set date!

C/Press 31/10/93 (84A)

THE meeting between Apla and an SA government delegation headed by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel will take place in Harare tomorrow, according to a faxed statement on Saturday from Apla's Dar es Salaam headquarters.

The news comes in the wake of an ultimatum on Friday from Kriel that the SA goverment would not be meeting Apla in Harare tomorrow as scheduled unless the organisation abided by the "original conditions" for the talks.

Confirmation that the meeting was on could not be got from the government despite repeated calls yesterday.

But the statement from Apla, signed by PAC information officer Jonny Majozi, said that "as we have communicated with Kriel today, Apla will take part in the November 1 meeting in the hope that it will genuinely resolve the differences between itself and Kriel over how the conflict in our country should be resolved".

Apla denied it was bound to any conditions for tomorrow's scheduled meeting betweeen itself and the SA delegation.

According to Kriel, Apla commander Sabelo Phama had said the organisation would not attend the meeting unless the SADF was present.

Apla also apparently demanded that Deputy Constitutional Affairs Minister Fanus Schoeman should not form part of the three-man delegation to Harare. Apla denies this, saying they don't see the relevance of him attending.

In his statement, Kriel said both sides had originally agreed that both delegations would consist of three participants and claimed Apla was apparently bent on strengthening its team with two PAC members.

Yesterday's statement from Apla said the size of the Apla delegation was never an issue, "nonetheless the Apla delegation consisted of three members as indicated to Kriel in our first communication with him on 28 October".

The organisation said however, that its technical back-up team did consist of five members – two of whom were PAC members – but added that "their inclusion cannot be a bone of contention because Apla is a wing of the PAC".

Kriel said in his statement Friday that the demand for the inclusion of the SADF in the talks was "political posturing because the organisation is fully aware that its terror attacks are not a military, but a police problem".

To this Apla replied: "It is foolhardy, if not mischievous of Kriel to think that Apla's military attacks are 'not a military but a police problem' ... Apla is at war with the State, whose main defence pillar is military force." – Sapa

Political stitch in time for clothing industry

(84) CT 25/11/93

By AUDREY D'ANGELO
Business Editor

SA HAS made substantial progress towards the first condition for economic growth — political certainty — through the signing of the interim constitution, Trevor Manuel, head of the ANC Economics Department, said in Cape Town yesterday.

In an upbeat speech at the National Clothing Federation (NCF) annual seminar, Manuel said a change in government spending patterns would mean that less than the R90bn estimated by the Development Bank of Southern Africa would be needed to improve living conditions and provide better education and health care.

"The ANC is of the view that substantial savings can be made by redefining the budget priorities and putting in place audit trails and performance audits."

Stressing that SA manufacturers must become globally competitive and market their products more effectively overseas, Manuel said production methods would have to be brought up to date.

"Inter-firm co-operation is another global trend and we are examining the establishment of industrial districts to effect this."

Discussing current difficulties with GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) negotiations, Manuel said that although there had been too much protection for local industries a too rapid liberalisation would endanger jobs.

The US representatives were objecting most strongly to the SA request for 60% protective duties on clothing imports — yet the US did a great deal to protect its own textile sector.

"Developing countries are not yet strongly enough organised to make the kind of demands that would benefit them."

Sadek Vahed, chairman of Durban clothing manufacturers A M Moolla, said he had just returned from seven weeks overseas and an enormous market was opening up in the US.

"You can't imagine the volumes (of export orders) we can get.

But SA manufacturers needed export aid and access to low duty fabrics to be competitive.

● Nic Swart, chairman of the Board of Trade and Industry Task Group looking into the clothing and textile industries, said it was now in the final phase of its project. It hoped to finalise most of its recommendations at a two-day session on December 1 and 2.

But, Swart emphasised, although many factors contributed to international competitiveness, management and labour skills were "the only source of sustainable competitive advantage."

● Nearly R3bn would have to be invested in the clothing and textile industries to make them internationally competitive, National Productivity Institute consulting chief Jan Boer said.

He told a NCF seminar yesterday that of the R3bn, only R72m would go towards upgrading the clothing industry.

'Inputs at world related prices crucial'

THE SA clothing industry needs a firm programme of export incentives for the next 10 years to remove the anti-export bias in its cost structures, Bernard Richards, MD of Seardel, said at the NCF seminar yesterday.

He told fellow clothing manufacturers that the industry must fight to keep the proposed 60% tariff protection against clothing imports.

Below this level "our industry would be even more seriously threatened, resulting in further mass unemployment.

"Given that raw materials form 50% of our ex-factory prices, the ratio between tariff rates for clothing and textiles must become entrenched at 2 to 1."

Once the final GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) structure was known everyone would "have to define what we can and cannot make profitably in the long-term.

"Some segments of our industry may fall by the wayside whereas others may have greater niche opportunities."

But, Richards said, "we cannot survive in the future global economy unless we are able to acquire our inputs at world related prices."

● Meanwhile, NCF economist Arnold Werbeloff, writing in the latest issue of Clothing Industry news, predicts clothing exports could top R700m this year compared to R460m last year, but this was still a fraction of what could be achieved.

Werbeloff said clothing exports "continue to show unprecedented growth, with approximately R400m being achieved in the first six months of 1993".

GROUP AREAS

- TRANSVAAL -

1993 - 1996

Boundary applications not racist – councils

(84) Star 14/1/93

By Louise Marsland
Local Government Reporter

Allegations that the 'big six' local authorities north of Johannesburg had racist motives in applying to extend their boundaries to accommodate low-cost informal housing settlements in the greenbelt were strongly denied by council spokesmen at the Demarcation Board yesterday.

At the second day of the hearing in Krugersdorp, greenbelt residents squared up against the six local authorities of Krugersdorp, Roodepoort, Sandton, Randburg, Midrand and Verwoerdburg, which have applied to extend municipal boundaries northwest of the R28 highway.

The majority of residents' action groups and the local area committees of Muldersdrift, Chartwell and Rantesig were supported by the Local Government Affairs Council — which administers rural areas — in an application to establish a single administration under the council for the entire greenbelt area in question.

There would still be provision for the local area committees.

Diepsloot Residents' and Landowners' Association representative Stuart Aitchison accused the six municipalities of "apartheid-style planning" in trying to expand their borders to house informal settlements on the outskirts of their towns.

Local Government Affairs Council representative Werner Zybrands said the application by the six local authorities was triggered by the need for low-cost housing because local authorities were loath to establish informal housing settlements on their doorsteps, when they had the capacity to provide for low-income housing development within existing municipal borders.

Council accused of R4m spree

S/Times 17/1/93 (84)

By KURT SWART

RATEPAYERS in the Eastern Transvaal town of Ermelo have accused the CP-controlled town council of going on a spending spree to ensure that the black township of Wesselton won't get any "white" money when the two combine.

The charge has been levelled by angry businessmen and residents, most of whom declined to be named for fear of right-wing reprisals.

In the 1991/92 financial year, Ermelo, which had a reputation for sound financial management, had an accumulated reserve fund of R7 503 960. Now only R3 200 000 is left.

In the past year the council has financed the erection of a R600 000 recreation centre for the aged and has granted a R60 000 interest-free loan for the building of a luxurious anglers' clubhouse.

Roads

It is also negotiating to buy property worth R800 000 to develop a parking site for black taxis.

The council donated R1,5-million to an education fund "because many parents have difficulty paying for schooling under Model C", deputy management committee chairman Hein Mentz said.

An attempt to spend R3-million on resurfacing the town's two main roads has also been criticised, with a council source saying: "It was totally unnecessary."

The council also had to fork out over R2-million

☐ To Page 2

Council accused of R4m spending spree

S/Times 17/1/93 (84)

☐ From Page 1

because it had overcharged Wesselton township for services.

This week, the management committee denied that its goal was to deplete the reserve fund and declared it had served Ermelo well with sound financial management.

"The actions of the council are aimed at using the funds in Ermelo where necessary because the funds were obtained from the ratepayers of the town as it is presently constituted," said Mr Mentz.

But businessmen are not convinced.

"The message is clear: spend all the available money in Ermelo so that nothing is available for the blacks," said one.

The local newspaper, Die Hoëvelder, had the word "landverraiers" (traitors) daubed on its walls after it published an article attacking the town council.

"The council has threatened to withdraw all municipal advertising from us and take its business to Die Patriot," said managing editor Dawie Hepburn. "But we are not deterred."

Mr Mentz said the R2,3-million deficit with which the council closed its 1991/92 financial year had been caused by the financing of additions to the town's sewage system and the erection of an abattoir.

The council had to decide to write off the amount at the end of the 1991/92 financial year rather than reduce it on an annual basis, he said.

"The fact that all apartheid laws have been repealed means that all population groups now live and conduct business as part of Ermelo and improvements will benefit everyone."

The Ermelo town council was also embroiled in a controversy late in November 1991 when it opposed a multiracial mining function at the town hall.

The Supreme Court eventually forced the council to allow the function to go ahead, but it ended in chaos when teargas was thrown into the hall.

Star 10/2/93

Raided again

The Soweto home of Civic Association of Southern Transvaal (CAST) president Kgabs Mosunkuthu was raided yesterday for the second time this week.

While CAST leaders threatened to bring an urgent interdict against the SAP, claiming police raided Mosunkuthu's Pimville home "for weapons", Soweto police spokesman Captain Joseph Ngobeni denied any knowledge of the raid, saying no policeman was authorised to raid the house. — Staff Reporter.

Flat-hunter runs into racism

STAR 22/2/93

(84)

By Charmeela Bhagowat

A Johannesburg woman received a nasty shock last week when she went flat-hunting in one of the city's northern suburbs and learnt that racism is still practised long after discriminatory laws were scrapped.

Star employee Sheila Ramkumar said she saw an advertisement on Thursday for a two-bedroomed flat in Linden and telephoned the letting agency, ICS Estates, for an appointment. She saw the flat, and on Friday went to the agency to pay the deposit.

But a Mr Skitter, who was seeing her for the first time, said the flat had already been taken.

"I was embarrassed. I knew the flat was not let and I knew he told me that just because of the colour of my skin."

Ramkumar asked two white colleagues to inquire about the flat.

Skitter told both that the flat was vacant and they could make an appointment to view it.

When a Star reporter called the agency later in the day, she was told the same thing.

Skitter refused to speak to The Star, saying it was clear the newspaper wanted to "make an issue" of the story and "would not get anything from me".

Democratic Party councillor for the Linden ward, Dr Brahm Spies, said informal discrimination was unacceptable and the sort of thing the country could do without.

Curb unscrupulous landlords say callers

Sowetan 3/3/93.

Sowetan & Radio Metro

*Talk***back**

with Tim Modise

By Sipho Mthembu

STRICTER legislation to curb unscrupulous landlords in Johannesburg, should be introduced.

This is the view expressed by Mr Cas Coovadia of Actstop and Mr Cedric de Beer, acting director of urbanisation of the Johannesburg City Council, on the *Sowetan*/Radio metro Talkback Show last night.

Giving an overview of the situation, Mr Kenosi Modisane of *Sowetan* said central Johannesburg was decaying and people interviewed pointed fingers at the City Council.

"Since the demise of the Group Areas Act, blacks have been flocking to what used to glamorous apartments. However, the high rents resulted in tenants sub-letting to their friends which led overcrowding."

Coovadia said the situation had arisen from "awful apartheid laws".

"It is the chickens of apartheid coming home to roost. Blacks have succeeded in forcing their way into the towns because of the housing backlog."

De Beer said his council had realised "this national problem" hence its formation of an urbanisation committee.

He emphasised, however, that it was not the council's sole responsibility to solve the problem.

"The State should start with a process of decentralisation. This means creating more job opportunities and building more houses outside the CBD area.

According to statistics, South Africa had a housing backlog of 1,2 million and spent about two percent of the Gross National Product on housing instead of the standard five to six percent which is the international norm.

Last year only 20 000 houses were built instead of the 200 000 suggested by housing experts.

De Beer said the council was negotiating with private finance houses and tenant organisations to try and resolve the problem.

"It's bad planning more than anything else which have caused the problem. They should stop placing blacks in only high pollution areas."
Clara, Eldorado Park

"These landlords don't even inform us in advance on rent increases, we only find the notices on the boards."
Sam, Octavia Hill Flats, Fordsburg

"I think our people are also dehumanised. They no longer care of cleanliness, but I think the council is receiving something from the landlords to turn a blind eye."
Princess, Ponte Flats, Hillbrow

*Talk***back topic** Tel: (011) 714 - 8063

THE NSL came under a barrage of criticism this week over the near-disaster during the aborted Top 8 semi-final fixture at the Rand Stadium last Saturday. Is the NSL's administration of venues, fixtures and clubs up to scratch? Share your view by phoning *Sowetan*/Radio metro Talkshow host Tim Modise between 7pm and 8pm tonight.

Urgent need to save inner city

Sowetan 9/3/93 (84)

By Kenosi Modisane

GLITTERING METROPOLIS

Overcrowding threatens Golden City:

THERE IS AN URGENT NEED to save central Johannesburg from the overcrowding which is threatening to ruin the once glittering Golden City.

The Johannesburg City Council has admitted that it was negligent in its treatment of the housing issue which has today left about 200 000 families in need of homes.

Acstop spokesman Mr Cas Coovadia said:

"There has been no addition to the housing component in the inner city area for at least 20 years and this has led to overcrowding, with the resultant socio-economic problems."

Coovadia said the ever increasing demand for accommodation on the one hand, with a static supply on the other, has created conditions for unscrupulous landlords to exploit people.

"These landlords charge exploitative rentals while putting nothing back into the maintenance of the buildings.

"This has resulted in the running down of the buildings and has exacerbated the overcrowding problem because families club together in order to afford the high rentals," Coovadia said.

He charged the council to play a more "pro-active role in the upgrading and the facilitation of low-income housing provision".

Acstop, together with the city council and the private sector, formed the Central Johannesburg Partnership to help tenants buy the flats they are renting.

Official estimates from the council are that about 200 000 families within the Central Witwatersrand area are in need of homes.

A statement released by the council said a minimum of 25 000 houses needed to be built each year — 10 000 to absorb the backlog over the next 20 years and 15 000 to cater for new households.

"Unless there is an immediate response to the housing shortage, continued population growth will lead to uncontrolled squatting and environmental degradation," the statement said.

In an effort to meet the critical housing need in and around the city, the council last month approved new guidelines for involvement in the provision of housing.

Mrs Marietta Marx, chairman of the Health, Housing and Urbanisation Committee, said the policy guidelines were based on an analysis of the roles played by the State, the council, the private sector and communities in the provision of housing.

"What we now need is to adopt a more focused approach as far as informal housing is concerned. And with regard to the formal low-cost housing, the major problem is the lack of finance for this type of development," Marx said.

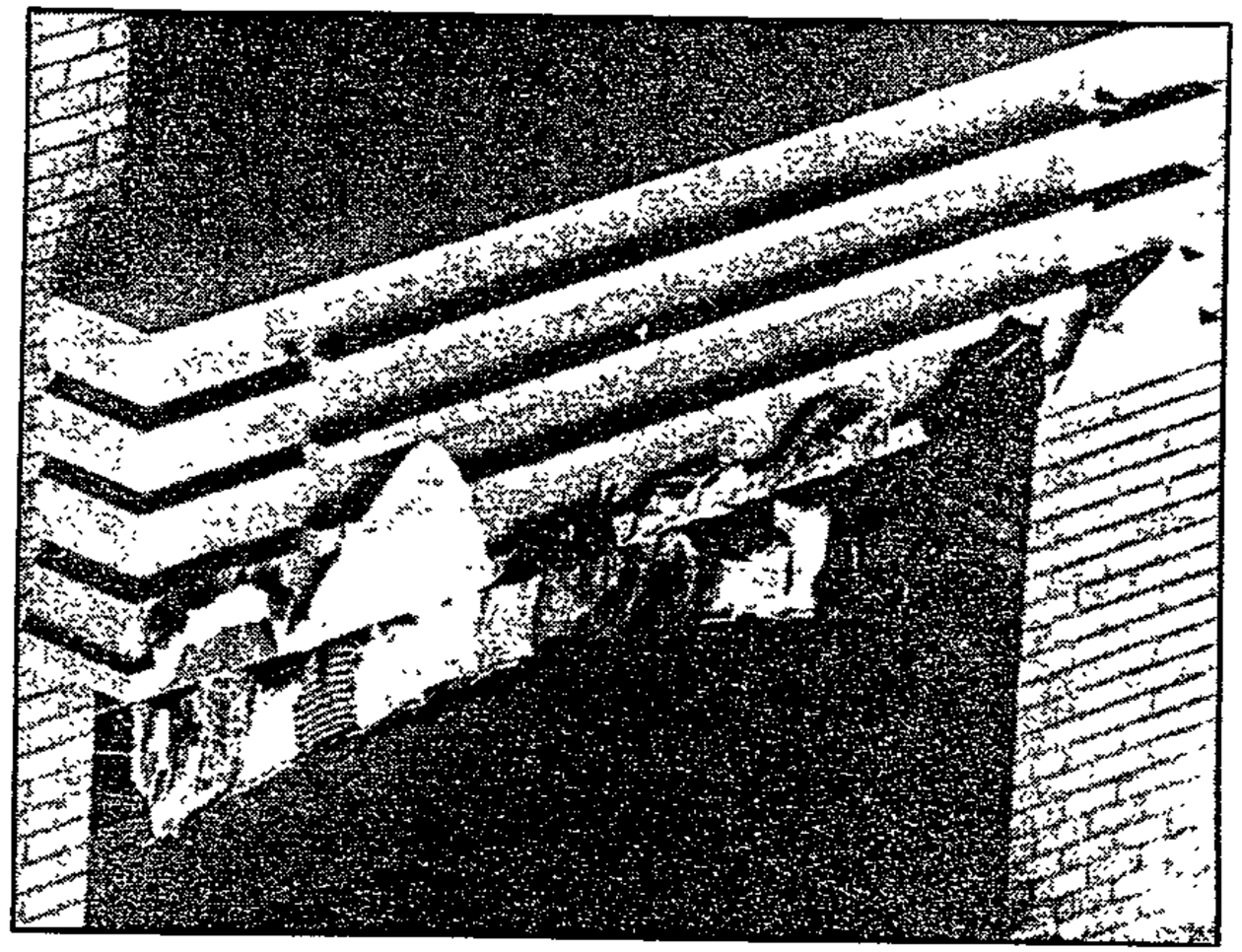
The council was looking at providing informal and formal low-cost housing, she said.

The former included shacks and scattered informal settlements and site and service schemes.

The latter was formally built but very basic housing designed to be affordable for low-income families.

In its policy, the council has drawn up a detailed framework for future initiatives in the following areas:

- Identification and release of land for low-income housing;
- The level of service standards that should apply;
- Overall co-ordination of the process;
- Mechanisms to arbitrate if the use of land should become an issue of conflict;.
- The upgrading of informal settlements over a period of time; and
- Finance.



A block of flats in Catherine Street, Hillbrow.

S'Mangele Khuzwayo in the flat her parents are renting in Millers Mansion.

BACK I WANT MY LAND

MEMORIES: Claudene Fourie, who paid an emotional visit to her grandmother's family home

Picture: CHRISTINE NESBITT

Woman in bid to bury 'legacy of apartheid'

(84) S/Times 14/3/93

A JOHANNESBURG woman will challenge the government tomorrow to bury the legacy of apartheid when she demands compensation for more than 100 properties expropriated from her grandmother under the Group Areas Act.

The properties are all in the Johannesburg suburb of Albertsville. Mother-of-two Claudene Fourie wants the government to live up to its word that the advisory commission on land allocation it set up to investigate land claims is not a toothless bulldog.

By WISEMAN KHUZWAYO

During the past two weeks Miss Fourie has been engaged in the painstaking work of going through the register of deeds for the suburb.

She was amazed to find deeds to 125 properties that had once belonged to her coloured grandmother, Johanna Martina Marra.

Tomorrow, she will deliver photocopies of the deeds to the Ministry of Land Affairs in Pretoria to press her claim to rightful ownership or compensation.

Miss Fourie, a self-employed draughtsman, believes the deeds she has already tracked down may be just the beginning

Miss Fourie has power-of-attorney from her father, who is the heir to his mother's estate.

Mrs Marra was married to a white man, JJ Fourie, before the advent of the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and the Group Areas Act. It was her second marriage and she kept her previous surname.

Fortune

Mr Fourie, a civil engineer, inherited a fortune from his parents, said Miss Fourie

"When he died, he left everything to my grandmother," she said.

Mrs Marra used most of the money to buy property in Albertsville. Scrutiny of the title deeds shows that she paid cash and was represented by lawyers in all the deals.

Miss Fourie said her grandmother mainly bought houses from people who could not keep up their bond repayments.

But some of the purchase prices in the title deeds indicate that she also bought a number of vacant lots in Albertsville, where most of the residents at the time were white and coloured.

When the Group Areas Act was introduced, the coloureds were moved. Mrs Marra was "dispossessed and disentitled" by the Group Areas Board at a price determined by the board itself.

Two plots she had bought in 1947 for 200 pounds went for 400 pounds in 1960.

In the same year, 28 of her properties went jointly for 15 790 pounds, eight for 444 pounds and another group of four were sold for 2 000 pounds.

Then came the family house, an imposing double-storey built during the last war which now looks neglected.

Miss Fourie said Mrs Marra was heartbroken and decided to emigrate to Swaziland where she became a close friend of King Sobhuza. She died in 1980.

On Miss Fourie's 36th birthday on Friday, she paid an emotional visit to the house in which she was born.

Her battle was launched in 1991 after the scrapping of the Group Areas Act.

Referred

She wrote to President de Klerk telling him she had seen some vacant plots in Albertsville and wanted to know if any of them belonged to her grandmother. If so, she wanted compensation.

Mr de Klerk wrote back to say he had referred the matter to the Ministry of Planning and Provincial Affairs.

A subsequent letter from the ministry told Miss Fourie "a fair and just compensation based on market-related values was paid to property owners" at expropriation.

After another letter to Mr de Klerk, she received a letter from the Ministry of Land Affairs last month, advising her to submit details of the properties and their title deeds to the land commission.

Said Miss Fourie: "My conscience cannot rest until I have got this sorted out. I am not going to give up I am a fighter."

Exodus by black elite to exclusive suburbs

Sowetan 13/4/93

By Joshua Raboroko

■ Black South African elites move into formerly white neighbourhoods:

(84)

MORE "black executives", the elite and political leaders, are buying homes in white areas at an increasing rate.

This is taking place while home-buying among whites is slackening and picking up among blacks, according to experts in the property market.

The experts say this is a fair reflection of what is happening politically and economically in South Africa in that the average white consumer is hard hit by inflation, high taxation and poor job prospects.

Many whites vacating their properties out of desperation have settled in smaller dwellings and townhouses, while others have built big homes elsewhere.

Jobless and poor whites, hard hit by recession and inflation, often end up homeless and trudge city streets in search of food and money.

Taken over

Some of the previously white Conservative Party-controlled suburbs like Dawn Park in Boksburg, Leondale, Rondebult and Freewaypark (Germiston) and Bedworthpark (Vereeniging), have virtually been taken over by blacks.

It is almost a way of life for blacks to settle in the posh suburbs of Sandton, Bryanston, Randburg, Houghton, Mountainview, Hyde Park and Kelvin, just to mention a few.

Among top brass known to be living in the suburbs are National Sorghum Breweries executive Mr Mohale Mahanycle, Anglo American's Mr Don Ncube, businessman Mr Richard Maponya, soccer maestro Kaiser Motaung, businessman Mr Gaby Magomola, SA Black Taxis Association executive and Futurebank chairman Mr Jabu Mabuza.

Politicians living in top suburbs include the ANC's Mr Nelson Mandela, Mr Thabo Mbeki, Mr Tokyo Sexwale, Mr Pallo Jordan, Mr Penwell Maduna, Mr Joe Modise, Mr Oliver Tambo and the PAC's Mr Willie Seriti.

There are numerous reasons for settling in these areas, but the bottom line is that "if you can afford to stay there why don't you do so".

Chairman of Johannesburg's Black Management Forum branch Mr Zamani Jali says many members of the organisation live in the suburbs.

"We do not have a policy regarding where people should live," he said, adding: "It is their democratic right to live where they want."

A black executive and politician argues: "South Africa belongs to all who live in it. We are at liberty even to take our children to schools of our choice."

Many are "rushing for cover" before the possible advent of a new black-dominated government by buying homes in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging suburbs.

Camdon's managing director Mr Scott McRae says the new market was emerging among middle-class blacks who want better housing.

Their security problems and desire for a more pleasant environment were identical to those of their white counterparts.

"I believe that when the country settles down politically and unrest abates, the black market is going to boom to an unprecedented degree," McRae says.

Mr Pitso Mabena, of Afri Home, says scores of black executives have made inquiries about the prospects of buying property in previously all-white areas.

"With our linkage with property brokers, we believe we are able to provide vital advice and service to your executives investing in these areas."

With the help of Comprehensive Property Services, which services the entire property industry, he has placed many black executives in previously white suburbs, although he does not have exact figures.

However, he adds: "Our services are not directed to executives only, but everybody investing in those areas."

Changed market

The spectrum of the South African property market changed drastically after President FW de Klerk scrapped racial restrictions in the title deeds of immovable property.

According to the Title Deeds Office in Pretoria there has been an increase of 4,3 percent during 1992 compared with the previous year.

Chairman of the Estate Agents Board Mr Eskel Jawitz says it is no longer an exception for blacks to settle in so-called white areas, but it is a norm, although no statistics are available.

He says whites previously living in these suburbs are known to be moving into townhouses, smaller houses or much bigger dwellings elsewhere.

The board was prepared to train black estate agents so they can "educate their own people" as well as to create jobs for them during the transitional period.

Exodus by black elite to exclusive suburbs

Sowetan 13/4/93

By Joshua Raboroko

■ **Black South African elites move into formerly white neighbourhoods:**

(84)

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Some of the previously white Conservative Party-controlled suburbs like Dawn Park in Boksburg, Leondale, Rondebult and Freewaypark (Germiston) and Bedworthpark (Vereeniging), have virtually been taken over by blacks.

It is almost a way of life for blacks to settle in the posh suburbs of Sandton, Bryanston, Randburg, Houghton, Mountainview, Hyde Park and Kelvin, just to mention a few.

Among top brass known to be living in the suburbs are National Sorghum Breweries executive Mr Mohale Mahanyele, Anglo American's Mr Don Ncube, businessman Mr Richard Maponya, soccer maestro Kaiser Motaung, businessman Mr Gaby Magomola, SA Black Taxis Association executive and Futurebank chairman Mr Jabu Mabuza.

Politicians living in top suburbs include the ANC's Mr Nelson Mandela, Mr Thabo Mbeki, Mr Tokyo Sexwale, Mr Pallo Jordan, Mr Penwell Maduna, Mr Joe Modise, Mr Oliver Tambo and the PAC's Mr Willie Seriti.

There are numerous reasons for settling in these areas, but the bottom line is that "if you can afford to stay there why don't you do so".

Chairman of Johannesburg's Black Management Forum branch Mr Zamani Jali says many members of the organisation live in the suburbs.

"We do not have a policy regarding where people should live," he said, adding: "It is their democratic right to live where they want."

A black executive and politician argues: "South Africa belongs to all who live in it. We are at liberty even to take our children to schools of our choice."

Many are "rushing for cover" before the possible advent of a new black-dominated government by buying homes in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging suburbs.

Camdon's managing director Mr Scott McRae says the new market was emerging among middle-class blacks who want better housing.

Their security problems and desire for a more pleasant environment were identical to those of their white counterparts.

"I believe that when the country settles down politically and unrest abates, the black market is going to boom to an unprecedented degree," McRae says.

Mr Pitso Mabena, of Afri Home, says scores of black executives have made inquiries about the prospects of buying property in previously all-white areas.

"With our linkage with property brokers, we believe we are able to provide vital advice and service to your executives investing in these areas."

With the help of Comprehensive Property Services, which services the entire property industry, he has placed many black executives in previously white suburbs, although he does not have exact figures.

However, he adds: "Our services are not directed to executives only, but everybody investing in those areas."

Changed market

The spectrum of the South African property market changed drastically after President FW de Klerk scrapped racial restrictions in the title deeds of immovable property.

According to the Title Deeds Office in Pretoria there has been an increase of 4,3 percent during 1992 compared with the previous year.

Chairman of the Estate Agents Board Mr Eskel Jawitz says it is no longer an exception for blacks to settle in so-called white areas, but it is a norm, although no statistics are available.

He says whites previously living in these suburbs are known to be moving into townhouses, smaller houses or much bigger dwellings elsewhere.

The board was prepared to train black estate agents so they can "educate their own people" as well as to create jobs for them during the transitional period.

Richard Maponya ... has left Soweto.

Don Ncube ... living in the northern suburbs.

Star 16/4/93

Love thy neighbour?

JO-ANNE COLLINGE examines how the gradual erosion of racial segregation has brought new stresses and challenges to suburban politics.

THE BREEZE of change wafting through Johannesburg's eastern suburbs stirred a little dust recently at the annual meeting of the 91-year-old Bez Valley Ratepayers' and Residents' Association (BVRRA).

"We don't encourage participation in meetings or you get nothing done," said the guest speaker, Barry Dunne, chairman of the neighbouring Malvern and Kensington Ratepayers Association, as he congratulated Bez Valley chairman Sivan Naidoo on the turnout of just 25 residents.

"If we had 300 people here today, we would get 300 questions. Seeing a small crowd at a ratepayers' meeting is indeed a good sign."

This was anathema to two newcomers to the BVRRA.

"We are going through historic times. Critical changes are going to take place, at local level too," said Cassim Saloojee from the back row. "Serious consideration should be given by this association to getting a real mandate from the people in the area."

Just along from Saloojee, Lynn Motijoane raised her hand. Was membership of the association open to any Bez Valley resident, including those living in backyards, she asked. And, after an affirmative answer: "Does the constitution allow members to call a special general meeting?"

The proponents of popular politics chipped away at the conventions of suburban community work. The initial response was conciliatory enough. Motijoane was nominated to the new committee, along with several of the outgoing committee. Saloojee declined nomination because of commitments to the ANC's regional committee.

The demise of the Group Areas Act — one of the so-called pillars of apartheid — has not brought the roof down on racial segregation, but it has wrought certain social changes in suburban Johannesburg. And not all encounters between established residents and newcomers have been as civil as at the Bez Valley AGM.

Johannesburg city councillor Koos Roets has been caught in an altogether more heated clash centring on the question of "declining standards" in Malvern and Kensington.

Local ratepayers' chief Dunne has been relentless in pursuing Roets — not only about untended pavements but also about "overcrowded" properties. Threats of street blockades and rates boycotts were made by the ratepayers in event of the council failing to satisfy them.

After inspecting the area with Dunne, Roets undertook corrective actions, relating to matters as varied as the chicken hawker in Bodmin Road and blocked stormwater drains in Lamoen Street.

The result was a truce between Roets and his white constituency. But what of the people who constitute the "nuisance" — who are without exception black; who now live under threat of eviction; and who have no elected representative to plead their case.

Kensington and Malvern's black newcomers spoke freely about their precarious position, on condition of anonymity.

In the backyards, behind the makeshift partitions, there is a real human mix — people who guard expensive properties and clean comfortable homes; who Work in factories and who search hopelessly for jobs. Most have come from afar. Some still have dreams, like the exhibited artist from the North, who earns his bread in a dreary job.

A former domestic worker, who had lost her lodgings with her job, said she had nowhere to go if she and her husband were evicted from their room in a partitioned house. "If they kick us out? I'll just be on the pavement and I'll stay here until the Government finally sees us."

She is no more attracted to Soweto than any other resident of Malvern. "It's not easy to stay in the location. There's too much trouble there."

Generally, those interviewed were unaware that neighbouring homeowners disliked their presence in the suburb. But one said: "I think the whites, they hate us here. There are only a few that greet. The rest are the enemies."

These boarders/sub-tenants made it clear that if there was affordable housing to rent they would grab it. Many are rural migrants who long to have their children with them — under decent conditions. They differed in their attitudes to the rents they currently pay; some thought they were being exploited. But finally, the authorities were to blame — "the Government is just lazy to solve our problem".

The arrival of black homeowners in suburbia has caused hardly a ripple. But the abolition of race laws has made homelessness a highly portable problem — and, therefore, *everybody's* problem, as property owners are learning.

The Malvern ratepayers are, largely, justified in their concern about pockets of slumland being created. Many of the subdivided properties are grim, unwelcoming warrens. But subtenants have a large slice of truth on their side in claiming that their only alternative is the pavement.

There is no guarantee that a nonracial, democratic local government will wade effectively into the housing crisis and bring widespread relief, or that representative residents' associations will be able to demand action which is fair to both the haves and the have-nots.

But, as the Bez Valley residents and ratepayers were reminded, there is a new duty on those who speak for the public to consider carefully what it means to do so. □

Still 'no' to blacks as tenants

Star 7/5/93

(84)

By Jacqueline Myburgh

Johannesburg landlords and their tenants are still discriminating against blacks seeking accommodation in previously white areas — almost two years after the abolition of the Group Areas Act.

This is according to rental companies who act on behalf of property owners and those looking for accommodation.

In most cases, tenants put pressure on their landlords not to allow any blacks in the building, Manny Berimbau of Multihomes said.

"The landlords don't mind as long as they have credit references.

"It makes my life very difficult because most of my clients looking for flats are black," he said.

Berimbau said Bellevue was 90 percent "whites only", Yeoville was "50-50", and 10 percent of landlords in Berea still demanded white tenants.

As a result of the discrimination, there were many empty flats in the city, particularly in the southern suburbs, the agents said.

Elise Saffy — who did not want her company identified — said: "It's very frustrating. Whites don't want to go to Joubert Park and Hillbrow but those people only want to let to whites, so the flats stay empty."

She told The Star that 70 percent of the accommodation on her books was "strictly for whites only", on instruction from the owners.

Blacks often paid high prices for "grotty" accommodation because they were desperate.

Saffy said that owners did not want black tenants because they believed that neighbours would complain, and they were afraid of harassment if the tenant was evicted.

Lee Gravet of Compuhomes said most of these companies kept lists of "multiracial" and "non-multiracial" accommodation, in order to spare their clients the embarrassment of being turned away.

S/Times 16/5/93

RACISM ROW AS BLACK MAN'S HOME-BUYING BID IS HALTED

By JOHANNES NGCOBO

AN acting magistrate was prevented from buying a house in Witbank this week — because he is black.

Mr Moses Mphaga said the predominantly right-wing mining town of Witbank appeared to have re-introduced the Group Areas Act.

"The reason I wanted to move from the township was simply that Witbank is closer to work," he said.

Aida Estates, which is handling the sale of the Central Gardens townhouse that Mr Mphaga wants to buy, said it had been instructed not to sell the properties to black people.

Mr Mphaga said Witbank Aida manager Niel Cronje told him the developers had made it clear that the townhouses were for white occupation only.

Mr Cronje said he was unable to reveal the identity of the developers, but told Mr Mphaga they had been threatened with the loss of white business in the area.

Mr Mphaga alleged that Mr Cronje also told him that property in the area would lose its value if it was sold to blacks.

"It is just downright racism," said Mr Mphaga, who has been given a loan to buy a house of his choice by the Department of Justice.

He accused Aida of sharing the racial attitudes of the developers.

Mr Cronje told the Sunday Times that his estate agency sold houses to everyone, irrespective of colour, but Mr Mphaga's problem was "out of our hands".

(84)

"These developers have employed us to sell their houses and not to argue with them," Mr Cronje said. "We are simply carrying out their orders.

"Why can't Mr Mphaga buy a house in a black township and stay with his people there?"

Mr Cronje confirmed that he feared losing business from whites, who have already bought 51 of the townhouses.

"About R5-million has already been invested in Central Gardens. If white residents threaten to move out, who will reimburse our money?"

The Southern Transvaal region of South African National Civic Organisation (Sanco) has called on the government to investigate AIDA Estates.

"This organisation is denying the right of people to stay wherever they choose," said Sanco's Mr Ali Maziya.

C/Press 16/5/93

DAWN PARK CHICKEN RUN

(84)

By MOSES MAMAILA

WHITES are fleeing Dawn Park in great numbers because the previously whites-only surburb is fast becoming a "grey" area.

When City Press visited the East Rand surburb this week, virtually one in every three houses had a "for sale" sign outside and most of those intending to leave the area complained of the influx of blacks into the former CP stronghold.

Whites put up 'for sale' signs as blacks move in

"I want to move from this area because it is now grey," said Janet Carter, adding that in her vicinity there were only two white families left.

"The worst thing is to have thousands of people marching next to your house You never know what they will do to your property. It is not safe any more to stay here," Carter said.

She and her husband moved into the area five years ago. They bought their house for R75 000 and are selling it for R89 000.

"It is difficult to sell a house here. We put our house on the market four months ago but nobody wants to stay in this place," Carter added.

Although she admitted that there was no place where whites could stay on their own, she said in Dawn Park her family was surrounded by blacks and she felt it was unsafe.

Rita Swanepoel, who moved into the area three years ago, said she and her family intended to leave for a safer place. "We are staying near the veld and there are a lot of thieves from the nearby township," said Swanepoel.

But she said she had had only one attempted burglary since she moved into the area.

Swanepoel said during the funeral of slain SACP chief Chris Hani she and her family had moved out for more than a week to safer nearby suburb Leondale, because they were too scared of the mob.

"We have been trying to sell our house for R75 0000 since November last year, but nobody seems to be interested. We might be forced to sell it at a lower price because we have to leave this area," she said.

Although her husband Danie works in nearby Alrode, she said they wanted to move to Brakpan because she considered it safer.

However, she maintained that she would not leave the country, despite political developments which were "not so positive" for the Afrikaner people.

She said blacks should not blame Afrikaners for the assassination of Hani, as he was allegedly killed by a Polish immigrant

Garnet Amos, who moved into the area in 1981, said he placed his house on sale in November last year, but to date there was no indication that it would be bought

"I have lost hope and I think I will stay here because there is nothing I can do," said the former CP member, who was among the first people to move into Dawn Park.

However, Shane Dolman said he found nothing wrong in staying with blacks, but wanted to move out because the house was "too small".

"Blacks do not really matter to me. The reality is: Where can you go where they will not follow you? They can follow everywhere because they have the money and can afford it," Dolman explained.

He said their house was being sold at R130 000 and had been placed on the market four months ago.

Mark Smith and his wife, Elanel, said they were moving out of the area because "it was time to move".

"This notion that whites and blacks cannot stay together is simply not true. I can tell you that these blacks living here are educated and some of them behave better than a lot of whites living in this place," Smith said.

Some whites interviewed said they feared that the area might be turned into another township if blacks moved in the way they did and this could lead to their properties depreciating in value.

SELLING UP ... Rita Swanepoel, above, reckons Dawn Park is now unsafe. From left, Mark and Elanel Smith reckon its time to move; Garnet Amos reports that he's struggling to sell his house; and Shane Dolman reckons that his house is "too small", and in any case there is no place whites can move to where blacks cannot follow. ■ Pics: ANDRIES MCINEKA

Community likens Govt to a thief

Star 28/5/93

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Members of the Mogopa community yesterday compared the Government to a thief who had returned only half of the loot, as they lodged their claim for restoration of the second of two western Transvaal farms from which they were forcibly removed in 1984.

"It is amazing that when the land was taken away from us we were never consulted, there were no negotiations," community leader Lucas Kgatitsoe said in his presentation to the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation hearing in Pretoria.

"Now that the land is supposed to be given back to us, there are a lot of talks and commissions. The Government is having the power to steal people's property and thereafter set up commissions. Is that how a government should be?"

The farm Swartrand was restored to the people of Mogopa about a year ago, years after they reoccupied the land.

The Appeal Court, which had earlier declared the removal unlawful, avoided hearing a trespass case by advising the Government to negotiate.

But the community of some 300 families still desires the farm Hartebeeslaagte, comprising 4 000 ha of arable land. The 3 800 ha at Swartrand, they say, is suitable only for settlement and grazing.

Aninka Claassens of the Wits Centre for Applied Legal Studies said that unless Hartebeeslaagte was returned there was no hope of restoring Mogopa as a self-sufficient community.

While about one-third of white farmers in the Ventersdorp area were so indebted that they would lose their land if their debts were called in, before their removal "Mogopa never received any Government subsidy and did not generate any debt", she said.

It was precisely the viability of Mogopa which had caused its owners to limit the population to maintain its self-sufficiency. If they did not secure the return of Hartebeeslaagte, she predicted, terrible overcrowding would develop on Swartrand as people would take in tenants and sell their land rights to survive.

Although the surrounding community was very conservative, there had never been any right-wing attacks, Claassens said, because Mogopa was self-sufficient.

She urged the commission to take seriously Kgatitsoe's words: "We are still going to struggle to get our land back — up to the end of time."

Abram Mabidikama, a Mogopa farmer ruined by removal, said that watching white farmers graze their cattle on Hartebeeslaagte was as painful as watching an abducted child labour for someone else's profit "while I have nothing".

Tenant Mr Ngwanandi Gqobalikhuni inspects his landlord's house in Wright Park, Springs, after it was fire-bombed. The house was completely destroyed by fire in the attack on Friday. Rightwing elements are believed to be responsible. No one was injured.

PIC: MBUZENI ZULU

Whites suspected in arson attack

Sowetan 7/6/93

By Lulama Luti

■ Black families in East Rand town are living in fear after home is gutted in Wright Park:

(84)

BLACK residents of the formerly white suburb of Wright Park in Springs are living in fear following the burning down of a house belonging to a black family on Friday night.

Damage estimated at more than R80 000 was caused when the house of Mr Selby Nxumalo was burnt in what the family believes could be the work of rightwing arsonists.

Nxumalo's eldest son Gift said yesterday it was fortunate no one was in the house at the time of the attack.

East Rand police spokesman Lieutenant Janine Smith said no arrests have been made and police were investigating.

Nxumalo said a white man phoned their house last Thursday asking for a donation of between R40 and R50. His sister Nobantu answered the call.

"She asked him what the money was for and the man said she should not ask questions. In the ensuing argument he threatened he would come to the house between 6pm and 7pm the following day," said Nxumalo.

It was around that time the next day when their house was attacked.

The Nxumalo family was among the first people to move into the previously CP-controlled suburb.

High noon in the west

Star 9/6/93

(84)

AMY WALDMAN reports on a devastated community in what was once a diamond-digging area.

NO ONE in Welverdiend ever thought that deproclaiming the area as a diamond-digging spot meant deproclaiming it as a home. But that is what happened to this community, which put down roots near Lichtenburg, in the western Transvaal, during the 1926 diamond rush.

Ten residents now face a precedent-setting trial under the Trespass Act. And the struggle by the community to secure rights of tenure, and by the farmer who now owns the land to evict them, is at an impasse.

The Welverdiend question is a national one: Do people without title deeds but with historical ties to land have the right to remain, or does the State or a landowner have the right to forcibly remove them?

The lure of diamonds originally brought white diggers, and black labour, to Welverdiend. The labourers earned a pittance, but built homes.

But the people outlasted the diamonds. In 1989, at the insistence of the Transvaal Provincial Administration, the land was deproclaimed as a digging area and sold to a farmer.

Willem Mouton says he bought the land with a promise from the TPA that the 119 families would be removed.

Who came first?

When the TPA failed to fulfil its promise, a regional squatting committee, comprising farmers and TPA representatives, decreed the Welverdiend residents to be squatters under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act. The TPA prescribed that they be moved to Boikhutso, Lichtenburg's township.

Welverdiend's residents concede that the land now officially belongs to Mouton, but Lizzy Mashaba, an outspoken community leader, asks: "Who is the squatter — us or Mouton? Who came first? Whose parents are buried here?"

So they ignored the notices telling them to move. The next time they saw Mouton, he had the police with him.

A total of 33 community

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So they ignored the notices telling them to move. The next time they saw Mouton, he had the police with him.

A total of 33 community members were charged under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act — a case which still has no final dispensation. Later, others were criminally charged with trespassing.

The latter case went to trial last week. After irregularities emerged in the police gathering of evidence, it was postponed until June 22.

The case has ramifications throughout the western Transvaal, which has at least seven villages based around diamond diggings. Those communities also have only historical connections to the land. If Welverdiend is deemed a trespass, they could face the same fate.

For the farmer, the heart of the struggle lies in the law, but for the people, it is in the land.

There is a spirit of community, as well as tranquillity and history, in the little settlement. "This is our title deed," Mashaba says, pointing at the graves of parents and grandparents at the edge of the community.

Looseboy Mokgoero, the community's oldest resident, will most likely be buried here too. Born in 1901, he arrived during the diamond rush of 1926. "The only one who will move us is the one who will move us to heaven," he warns, between songs from a prayer book.

Lizzy Mashaba says: "The only place better than here is heaven ... we will only be moved as corpses."

Some negotiators say Mouton seems reasonable, until he comes under pressure from other farmers.

Mouton says that by law, staying somewhere — "even for 300 years" — doesn't give ownership; a piece of paper does. But Iqbal Motala of Lawyers for Human Rights says the law may not be the answer. □

Members of the Western Cape Hostel Dwellers Association, where the Hostels to Homes initiative started

From illegal tenants to lawful owners

LRC Review in W/mail 18/6 – 24/6/93.

(84)

THE "Seven Buildings" project began with confrontation. rent boycotts and evictions. Eighteen months later, these central Johannesburg buildings are set to be bought and upgraded by their tenants. If successful, this will deliver affordable housing to many who came there originally as Group Areas Act illegals.

The real value of this emerging pilot scheme is that it is replicable. This bodes well for the inner city, where a considerable quantity of potentially usable accommodation exists.

The LRC was involved as co-ordinator of protracted negotiations between tenants, owners, the city council, the private sector and development agencies. Evaluating the difficulties and setbacks, attorneys said the experience had been a learning one, in which they had possibly over-extended their roles.

Several precedents are being set. One is the concept of group ownership through share-block units for low-income projects. If sold, units revert to the co-operative non-profit company controlled by the owners, keeping them affordable.

Another is a method of unlocking finance, frozen by lenders due to the perception of high risk. A new agent in the development field, the Inner City Housing Upgrading Trust, whose first project is the Seven Buildings, is to raise money as collateral security.

Further, precedent-setting ways are being sought to broaden existing state housing-subsidy policies. These are presently geared to individuals in single houses, rather than to co-operative multi-dwelling ownership.

Another precedent is the input into training. Technical service organisations are developing personnel and organisational capacity in the resident community. They are teaching future buyers, who will be involved in delivery and maintenance, the technicalities of running schemes and managing buildings. Upgrading will also use maximum resident input.

The "Hostels to Homes" scheme involves the housing of families in hostels built for single migrants. Families living there now account for about 100 000 people — more than twice the number for which the hostels were originally designed.

This pilot project aims to redress the manifestation of apartheid migrant labour policy — endless rows of single-storey buildings — to acknowledge family life and to give it outward form as double-storey units in an environment planned for community quality. If successfully completed, the scheme may be replicated in other places.

The scheme started in 1986 with a "bottom-up" initiative, via the Western Cape Hostel Dwellers Association. The LRC was involved from the outset.

The Umzamo Development Project, a Section 21 company set up by the LRC and chaired by Wallace Mgoqi, of the LRC's Cape Town office, took over last year from a previous trust and now drives the project. A grassroots-based company, it draws on project-upgrade committees to allow future occupants a say. Umzamo is also contributing to broader hostel housing policy through participation in the National Housing Form and Sanco.

> The LRC aims to take up 'test case' developments with a view to innovative solutions. Hopefully, the demonstration scenarios which result can serve as prototypes for other communities. Two current examples — the 'Seven Buildings' project in Johannesburg and the Cape's 'Hostels to Homes' scheme — go against the grain of apartheid geography, which has pushed the poor to the urban periphery. The process of negotiation can be painfully slow and problematic. But, as lawyers charter new ground in development projects, it is encouraging to note that not least among the achievements are the cross-fertilisation of disciplines and the fact that antagonistic groups are working together for the first time

Considerable negotiation among former political antagonists has yielded a Hostels to Homes co-ordination committee to receive state funds and oversee implementation.

The committee comprises Umzamo, the Ikapa Town Council and the Cape Provincial Administration. The LRC negotiated the development agreement in this tripartite arrangement.

A further new aspect is the planning approach — upgrading, and filling in at high density on land between the hostels and on buffer strips. This leaves low-income people in relatively well-located land which would otherwise have been used for middle-income schemes.

Planning also aims to create job opportunities (for example, the ground floors of houses may be used commercially) and a commitment to labour-intensive construction.

Star 18/6/93

Threat to occupy buffer zone

By Cyril Madlala

Desperate Newclare residents, who face a housing crisis, have targeted a vacant buffer zone, once meant to enforce the abolished Group Areas Act, for occupation.

Members of the tenants' committee met the South Western Management Committee yesterday to discuss the property between "white" Claremont and "coloured" Newclare. (84)

It was decided at the meeting that the tenants should address their grievances to Marietta Marx, chairman of the Johannesburg City Council's health, housing and urbanisation committee. A meeting has been set down for Monday.

"We want to go through all the channels. If nobody listens to our pleas we will have no option but to take the necessary steps to occupy the land by any means, including squatting," said Emenual Sandows, vice-chairman of the committee.

"We don't want any conflict, but we have an explosive situation on our hands," he said, referring to the overcrowded conditions in flats.

Tenants also want full participation in any development and discussions involving their area, he said.

Tenants were told yesterday that part of the vacant land belongs to Transnet.

(84) 20/6/93

Land battle has nation holding breath

C/Press 20/6/93

By AMY WALDMAN

The tiny western Transvaal district of Welverdiend is the site of a raging dispute over land rights. Residents point to the gravesites of their parents and ancestors, and say that Willem Mouton, who bought the land in 1989, is the squatter. But the courts in this CP-controlled area may see it differently. AMY WALDMAN reports that similar communities in the western Transvaal, and throughout the nation, await an answer to the question of whether historical ties to land can constitute a title deed.

IN the 1920s, the western Transvaal was a very popular place. Diamonds had just been discovered and diggers came flooding in.

That was the beginning of the history of Welverdiend, which means "well-deserved". This community of 119 families, just outside Lichtenburg, was established in 1926 as a labour supply for white diamond-diggers.

There is no more digging these days, just people living. But they may not be living there for long. Welverdiend is the site of a landmark dispute between the community and the farm owner who has the right to the land.

As the national debate over land reform heats up, cases such as Welverdiend may get left in the cold. Because the land is privately, and not state owned, the matter cannot be heard by the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation (ACLA).

Although ACLA has received widespread criticism from land reform groups, it is the only existing body dealing with land claims.

Instead, Welverdiend's plight is being heard in the courts as a criminal case, with eight community members charged with trespassing and others charged with squatting under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

Welverdiend residents point to the gravesites of their parents and ancestors, and say that Willem Mouton, who bought the land in 1989, is the squatter. But the courts may see it differently.

And because the community has said it will resist removal, the outcome could be explosive.

"If there is a conviction (under the Trespassing Act), the magistrate is obliged to order eviction. If that succeeds, they will charge other residents in batches", says Igbal Motala of Lawyers for Human Rights, who is representing the community.

Other similar communities in the western Transvaal, and throughout the nation, await an answer to the question of whether historical ties to land can constitute a title deed.

Mouton says: "I bought the land, it is registered in my name. As the State President said on television, 'A deed of sale is a deed of sale'. That land is mine."

But Andries Buffel of the Transvaal Rural Action Committee observes that many Africans don't believe that the land can be "owned" except by God. And after living in one place for decades, and sometimes centuries, they are baffled that a white claim to legal ownership could result in their removal.

Mouton says that the TPA promised to remove the community when he bought the land. Now the TPA wants to move the residents of Welverdiend to Boikhutso, the Lichtenburg township. They are prepared to pay for removal, and give each family a stand and R8 500 towards a house.

TRAC, which is helping the community oppose the move, estimates the cost of moving the community at R941 000. There is concern in Welverdiend about sowing jealousy in the township, and about jobs. Those who work, do so on farms or still-operative diamond diggings near Welverdiend.

(84)

But most of all, the community simply does not want to move. "This is our home", Lizzy Mashaba says, pointing at the earth beneath her feet.

Welverdiend is barren and dusty, poor in facilities, and far from water and resources.

"They're fighting for this?" one visitor asked. There is no electricity or telephones, just mud houses with zinc roofs, a few cars, almost no noise.

But this is not just a settlement, it is a community, and a rural one. Being moved to the township would constitute forced urbanisation.

"The residents are coherent, peaceful and stable," says Buffel.

"They are not 'plakkers'. Together, the community built a school. No one goes to sleep without a meal", says Buffel. "There is still ubuntu here."

The Lichtenburg area is CP leader Ferdi Hartzenberg's constituency, but the 700 residents of Welverdiend are not his constituents. Harzenberg once proposed that a census be taken to determine the Welverdiend residents' ethnicity in order to relegate them to the "correct" homeland.

Mouton denies charges that he is under pressure from the rightwing to evict the community. "I'm over 21 – I decide for myself," he says. He accuses residents of littering, taking fences down and chopping down trees.

Several years ago, when the TPA didn't act against the community, Mouton did. In the presence of the police, he demolished 25 houses, which he claims were new or incomplete shacks.

"The TPA doesn't believe in forced removals," says spokesman Pete Wilken. But the Lichtenburg magistrate may, which is why Motala says: "I'm not sure this is something that can be solved in the courts."

Both LHR and TRAC believe that the TPA should purchase or expropriate the land and grant tenure to the residents. Anxious to be rid of the problem, Mouton has agreed to sell the farm – at an estimated cost of R275 000, which would be considerably less than transferring the entire community.

Buying the land would set a precedent. If the TPA "gives in" to the people of Welverdiend, they may have to acknowledge the land claims of the western Transvaal's other communities. And a capitulation under a NP government will not play well in a CP base.

"The TPA does not have money to buy farmland," says Wilken. "And there is an established township where we are prepared to move them."

Meanwhile, the community can't meet with Mouton because he is a state witness, and the A-G has instructed that prosecutions continue under the Trespass Act.

The first trespassing cases went to trial last week. After the police were accused of not informing witnesses of their rights, and of trying to gather evidence during the trial, the case has been postponed to Tuesday.

That may be the date that decides Welverdiend's fate.

There's still hope for Hillbrow

W/Mail 25/6-1/7/93

By PAUL STOBER

NOT all the news from Hillbrow is bad.

The Johannesburg suburb, once a vibrant refuge for the young and trendy, has been in the news for its spiralling crime rate and the closing of its cosmopolitan shops.

But a survey by Alan Morris of the University of the Witwatersrand's sociology department reveals the suburb has not slid past the point of no return.

"The process of decline is still quite limited. What is required is a sizeable intervention ... to halt the slide into a ghetto and maintain the racial diversity of the area," said Morris.

Morris' survey of 378 households in about 170 blocks of flats shows the area is not as overcrowded as popular opinion has it. Although Hillbrow is still South Africa's most densely populated area, there are on average 2,6 people living in a flat.

Roughly 55 percent of the people living in Hillbrow are African, 20 percent white, 6,2 percent Indian and 16,4 percent coloured. Although the racial composition of the area had shifted dramatically during the past two years, 84 percent of respondents said the change had broken down racism, against 2,5 percent who said it had worsened racist attitudes.

Residents' perceptions of their quality of life in the area differed but most Africans indicated moving to Hillbrow had improved their lives.

Morris sees several obstacles to reversing Hillbrow's decline.

A large number of the people living in the area had moved in within the past five years and only 30 percent intended to stay. Most respondents wanted to leave the area and only stayed because they had nowhere else to go. The constant flux of people made it difficult for residents to build the support networks around which a community takes shape.

Red-lining by the banks also prevented people from buying homes and settling down in Hillbrow.

No disruptions at DP meeting

(84) CT 3/9/93

Staff Reporter

A POTENTIALLY explosive meeting of the Democratic Party Youth's "Operation Hitback" at the University of the Western Cape went off peacefully yesterday after alleged ANC supporters disrupted a recruitment drive on the campus three weeks ago.

The DP public meeting during lunch was held at the same time as a UWC student peace meeting.

Past will haunt Triomf

(84) Sowetan 18/5/95

By Mzimasi Ngudle

TRIOMF residents will soon be haunted by their Sophiatown past.

Triomf was the name given to Sophiatown after darker hued residents had been forced off their properties and out of the suburb by Group Areas legislation.

With the enactment of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, displaced people may now reclaim their right of ownership of properties from which they were evicted or for compensation in cases where this is not possible. Of the 3 740 claims lodged with the National Land Claims Commissioner, 11 are in respect of land in the old Sophiatown.

One such claim in the register of the National Land Claims Commissioner was made by Ebrahim Daya, son of the late Mr Hassam Daya, one of many Sophiatown residents who were forcibly removed about 40 years ago.

As sole heir to the estate, Daya wants his father's land back. His claim is one of some 4 000 received by the commission so far. Unlike many others, Daya has a strong case, having documents to support his claim. Daya contends that his father, a wealthy businessman who frequently bailed out the South African Indian Congress when it was in financial straits, was a victim of racism.

His father owned four Sophiatown properties registered by a company.

Daya says the Government paid his father "an unjust and unfair amount" and did not provide alternative accommodation for the family.

While the Group Areas Act took away the right of Indians to lawfully own property in the area, there was no legislation outlawing corporate ownership of property in Sophiatown.

Thanks to his late mother who kept the documents in safe custody, Daya has certified copies of title deeds which give a precise description, the location and value of the properties his family lost.

THYS DULLAART

Times they are a-changin' ... an elderly man shares a joke with fellow commuters at a Triomf bus shelter, but whether Triomf will be able to change its suburban tune altogether if it goes back to being called Sophiatown is the question which is foremost on residents' minds as a local NP councillor prepares a referendum.

Sophiatown debate rages

(84) Star 31/1/96

Hot and cool heads clash over the changing of Triomf's name

Remembering Kofifi in grief and bitterness

Star 31/1/96 (84)

By Nikki Whitfield

In the lounge of Patricia Mokoena-Harvey's modest Orlando East home are two features that seem somehow out of place One is the steel-pressed ceiling, the other the facade of a solid wood fireplace.

For more than 20 years, they belonged in the large three-bedroom Sophiatown house she shared with her parents and four sisters Before they were forced out of their home, the family carefully removed the beloved fittings and installed them in their cramped new Soweto quarters.

They are pointed out as lovingly as the brass bowl on the coffee table which used to be her grandmother's – concrete reminders of a time that existed before it was wiped out by a sweep of apartheid's hand.

The family, installed in their Orlando East home, battled to adjust to their new way of life

"Everything was very different," Mokoena-Harvey recalled "We had to get used to all being cramped together in a tiny four-roomed house, far from the centre of town where before we could get to the city by catching one tram.

"And in Sophiatown, we were all mixed up together – Sothos, Zulus and Shangaans – in one big cauldron. But here, in Soweto, we had to get to know different customs and strategies."

Mokoena-Harvey, a schoolteacher and former journalist with The World, is thankful she was away at college the day her family were made to leave their home "I'm glad I wasn't there to experience the true horror of it. But afterwards, I lived so much of it through my father."

She is still, she said, umbilically attached to Sophiatown and the people who used to live there

"Sophiatown was truly ahead of its time, a real rainbow colony with its mish-mash of Indians, coloureds, whites, blacks and Chinese people I can't drive through the area without feeling part of it still."

She added bitterly "Breaking up Sophiatown was equal to spiritual genocide "

THYS DULLAART

A time for remembering ... Patricia Mokoena-Harvey weeps as she recalls her days in Sophiatown.

She spoke emotionally of her memories of the area dubbed Kofifi by the residents, of the *kwela* music which used to resound through the streets and the gangs which ruled the pavements.

"The two main gangs were the Americans and the Berliners. These were two big groups of streetwise guys who were real natty dressers and modelled much of their behaviour on what they saw in the bioscope.

"But, although boys will be boys, they didn't cause wanton loss of life, like so many people seem to think.

"Mostly, their fights would be about 'cherries' (girls), the ones my mother referred to as showgirls. We, meanwhile, were more naive, still stealing a kiss here and there when no aunties were looking

"We were five girls living in my house, sometimes surrounded by a sea of boys We used to live at 10 Gibson Street, but the boys used to call it 10 Downing Street

"My father would sit on the big old stoep and go over all the boys who came calling for his daughters.

"My mother used to work in Houghton and picked up some of the Houghton airs."

One of Mokoena-Harvey's oldest friends is Father (now Archbishop) Trevor Huddlestone, who was much more than a priest

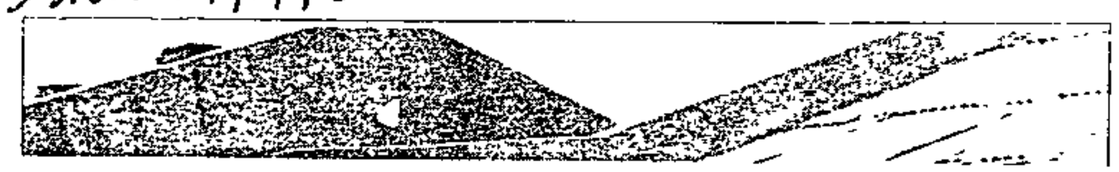
"He's my home-boy, a truly good man. When Huddlestone was in charge of the mission in Sophiatown, it changed overnight

"He got rid of any cattiness that might have been there before.

"He took over Sophiatown. He embraced everybody, whether they were Anglican or not. When the biggest *tsotsi* boy was giving too much trouble, he would put him straight. He got involved all the way. He was a real father."

Would she want to go back if it became Sophiatown again?

"If I could return with a key number of people, if the present residents would let us recreate Kofifi, that atmosphere, the *ubuntu* spirit, then I would go back."



House *by Don Mattera*
Sophiatown, 1962

The sun stood still
in the sullen wintry sky

By Nikki Whitfield

Hester has been living in the same house in Triomf since 1962. She is happy there. Over the decades she has improved and expanded her home from the basic four-walled construction it was when she moved in. A garage here. An extra bedroom there. A neat garden with bright flowers out front. Yet she has vowed to burn it all to the ground if the area reverts to being called Sophiatown.

Hester and her now-deceased first husband moved to Triomf when the second phase of building was completed in the newly named suburb. Since then it has grown into what it is today – an essentially white, middle-class, predominantly Afrikaans borough nestling between Westdene and Newlands to the west of Johannesburg.

It is a far cry from the Sophiatown which was demolished in the early 1950s, wiping out a vibrant area inhabited by colourful characters, dotted with noisy shebeens, its streets alive with *kwela* music.

This cosmopolitan community, teeming with talented writers and artists, was forcibly removed to Soweto.

Hester, however, doesn't have many fond memories of it.

"It was a rough place," she says. "It looked like the squatter camps you see these days. And the crime was very bad. There were lots of murders. People used to say you could get your throat cut for sixpence."

> **"If it becomes Sophiatown I will burn my house to the ground"**

"I don't mind them changing the name. I've got nothing against the other names that have been put forward, like Waterval Ridge or Westoven. But not Sophiatown. Like I say, if it becomes Sophiatown, I will burn my house down to the ground."

But Triomf is not exclusively white. Next door to Hester is an Indian dentist; a couple of streets away lives a coloured family.

"Look, I haven't got a problem with that. As long as they don't worry me, I don't mind who my neighbours are. Just as long as they don't mess and they treat me with respect. Some people say property prices will go up if it becomes Sophiatown again. But I don't think so – it will be the other way around."

Once the debris of the flattened Sophiatown was cleared, the houses built were earmarked for whites in a certain income bracket. You had to earn between R100 and R200 a month, Hester recalls. When her first husband died, the house became hers.

Opinions are divided about the name change. Some residents are in favour of a move away from Triomf – a name signifying the "triumph" of white supremacy over the unique slum, where mostly blacks, but also a sprinkling of whites, coloureds and Indians, generally worked, lived and played together in harmony.

As far as emotion and controversy go, Triomf is on a par with Cape Town's District Six, the suburb for coloureds on the slopes of Table Mountain which was also levelled by apartheid's architects.

Two of the names put forward for Triomf are Bishop Huddleston and Huddleston Park, in honour of the veteran anti-apartheid campaigner who used to live at 74 Meyer Street, Sophiatown. Huddleston, who has often spoken about his love for Sophiatown, was a prominent resident in the area and a priest at a local church where his sermons would be translated into seven languages.

It seems the biggest fear a band of latter-day residents is harbouring is that their homes will be repossessed if Triomf becomes Sophiatown again – despite assurances from the ANC that the name change would be mainly symbolic.

"People are still not convinced they won't be made to move out of their homes," says Triomf estate agent Trevor Lang.

And yet a name change, says Lang, will be good for property prices. But the right name.

"Why not call it Waterval Ridge, which was the original farm name for this area? Let's scrap Sophiatown and Triomf and get away from politics altogether."

His sentiments are echoed by NP councillor for the area, Eddie Venter. "A number of people are in favour of moving away from the apartheid era and don't have a problem with scrapping the name Triomf. There is a petition going around at the moment which will go to the Gauteng premier's office. We are going to ask for a referendum on the name change. I hope he will respect the wishes of the residents."

Venter, who grew up in Westdene, compares Sophiatown with Durban beaches. "Havoc," he says. "There was a lot of crime. People are very worried about property prices, which have already declined since the rumours about the name change started."

Triomf, in the opinion of 83-year-old resident Tess Potter, is a stupid name. She has lived in her neat, double-storey house for 32 years. To schoolchildren, neighbours and domestic workers in the area, she is known as granny, *gogo* and *ouma*. "But Sophiatown is in the past. I think it should be kept that way. People who live here are afraid of Triomf becoming Sophiatown again. They are afraid it will go back to what it was."

Some people, however, are all for the change back to Sophiatown. One of them is Joanna Wheats, a mother of four who lives at the back of her hairdressing salon across the road from the local shopping centre.

"I don't think it'll make much difference to my life," she says. "But it is becoming an issue to some people. They are afraid blacks will come and take over their houses. But to me, Sophiatown is just a name."

Eppie Dreyer lives in the municipal block of flats in Triomf. She likes the idea of a change back to Sophiatown. "Is there really that much in a name? And if it's going to improve the area at all, then I'm all for it. I don't mind who I live next door to. Basically, we're all people of God, and Sophiatown is not exactly an ugly name."

Official information on the issue is not easy to find at the Johannesburg Transitional Metropolitan Council. The Star was referred from department to department, but spokesmen couldn't shed much light on the possible name change.

"Beyond the fact that it is a possibility, I don't know much more, and I live in the area," says Thys Pretorius of the planning department.

And are there people who will have legitimate claims to land in the suburb should Hester's worst nightmare come true?

Regional land claims commissioner Emma Mashumi says a few people have come forward with claims to former Sophiatown land, but "we are not focusing on that area yet.

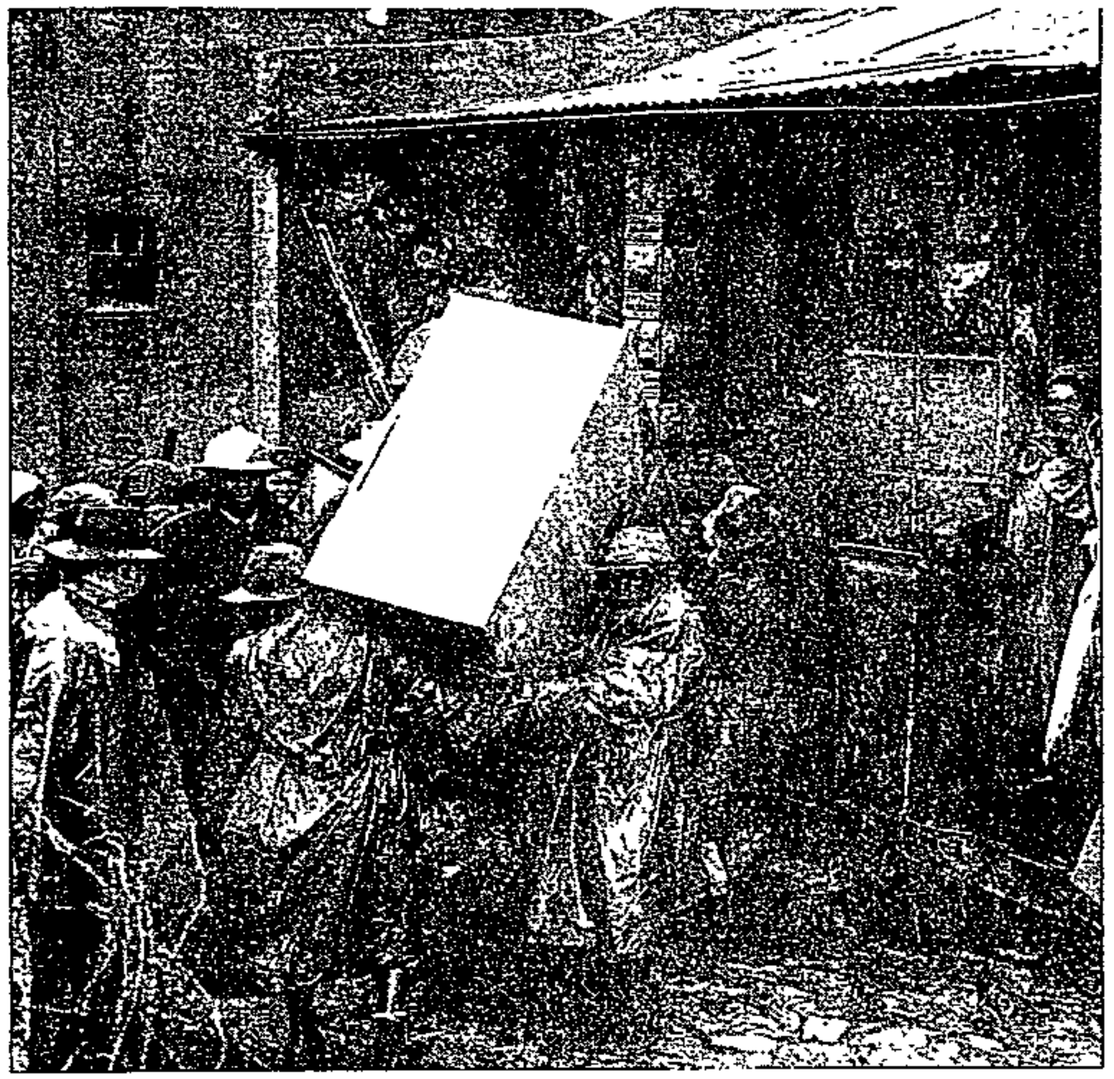
"Right now, we are working on land claims in Pageview, Alexandra and Albertsville. Usually, what happens is, we publish the section of the Restitution of Land Rights Act which announces that people who feel they have claims to land can come forward and apply. This is published in the Government Gazette for 90 days, as well as in the press."

And what happens to existing houses and homeowners on land which other people are deemed by the land commission to own?

"In terms of the Act, claimants are either entitled to alternative land or compensation."

Interestingly, the street names were not changed when Sophiatown ceased to exist. Gold, Good, Meyer, Edwards and Victoria, they're all still there.

But they're about the only things that haven't changed.



The bad old days ... this file picture shows the 2 000th family moving out of the one-roomed Sophiatown home they had lived in for 30 years. In driving rain, the Mahlangus' possessions were packed on to a government truck and off-loaded at Meadowlands in Soweto.

The sun stood still
in the sullen wintry sky
a witness
to the impending destruction

Armed with bulldozers
they came
to do a job
nothing more
just hired killers.

We gave way
there was nothing we could do
although the bitterness stung in us,
in the place we knew to be part of us
and in the earth around,

We stood.
Slow painfully slow
clumsy crushes crawled
over the firm pillars
into the rooms that held us
and the roof that covered our heads,

We stood.
Dust clouded our vision
We held back our tears
It was over in minutes

Done.

Bulldozers have power.
They can take apart in a few minutes
all that had been built up over the years
and raised over generations
and generations of children.

The power of destroying
the pain of being destroyed,

Dust...

BOOST TO THE CBD

The relocation of the Gauteng Provincial Government in the Johannesburg CBD is expected to give the area a much-needed boost It will take up some 110 000 sq m in 11 buildingss, most of which are being refurbished.

EDITORIAL: VAL PIENAAR
ADVERTISING: PATSY ROBINSON

Govt relocation to Jo'burg is a step in the right direction

Consultants cautiously optimistic but say conditions must improve substantially

The new Government precinct has added muscle to the Civic Spine, and is expected to spearhead the upgrading of the entire CBD

"Bringing the provincial Government to Johannesburg will force it to confront the problems facing the city," says Marius de Jager, chief executive of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry. "I can't believe Premier Tokyo Sexwale will accept Johannesburg as he finds it."

And while the prevailing mood among Johannesburg business people and consultants is one of cautious optimism, they stress that the city will never regain its old status as prime business address for the region.

"We are not likely to see any reverse of the flow away from the city for years," warns De Jager "Conditions in the CBD must improve substantially and in a way that seems sustainable before business confidence in the area will be revived. We need to see clear, positive action being taken to improve the city."

For Sexwale, the potential of the city demands strong commitment to its future "Johannesburg has the potential to become the economic pivot on which the economy of the sub-continent turns as it emerges from decades of stagnation and decline," he says "However, to play this role it is essential that the CBD undergoes a massive regeneration."

He believes six inter-related factors are required for regeneration of the city: a reduction in crime, significant new investment in the area, the linking of various potential growth nodes into a consolidated economic entity, the organisation and empowerment of the informal sector, an aggressive clean-up campaign and the provision of housing

Mere rhetoric is not enough to restore a city Retail consultant Sheny Medani, of Market Decisions, says. " At present there is no comprehensive strategy for the city, and stakeholders are working at cross purposes They have a few years in which either to make it work or let it fizzle out."

A step in the right direction has been the establishment of a policy-making partnership between public sector authorities, such as the Gauteng Government and the Greater Johannesburg Transitional Council, and the private sector Johannesburg Inner City Business Coalition. One of the main goals of this partnership is to establish a vision for Johannesburg.

Meanwhile Sexwale describes the Gauteng Government's decision to relocate in Johannesburg as "throwing down the gauntlet" to investors and business people - and De Jager sees it as a major psychological boost to the city

"The mere fact that provincial Government has located itself her has a positive psychological impact," he comments.

"Statistics show that business is still moving out of central Johannesburg, but we must not overlook the importance of the massive existing investment in property in the CBD The owners can't lightly walk away from it – and Government has sent them a signal that it wants to maximise its potential."

Medani sounds a note of caution. "It is much harder to repair a city than to maintain it. Pretoria recognised the threat of urban decay years ago and took measures against it Johannesburg refused to acknowledge the problem until it was too late.

"Today, 45% of people working and living in the CBD want to leave And aspirational shoppers living in Soweto, who have traditionally shopped in the CBD, are now also taking their money to decentralised centres "

The presence of Government is likely to stimulate business in the city in a way that "looks beyond the traditional", De Jager believes "Government will use the tender system to encourage black economic empowerment.This is a good thing for the city, and it is good for the process as a whole, since there is more scope for black economic empowerment in Johannesburg, where the level of business sophistication is higher than in Pretoria."

Government will also offer employment opportunities and the capacity for job creation, both directly and indirectly through the spending power of its staff.

Estimates vary concerning the number of new shoppers Government's relocation is likely to bring to the CBD. Some estimates run as high as 30 000 or even 100 000; while independent consultants involved in the planning process say the various departments will employ only 6-8 000 people

About 60% of these are likely to commute from Pretoria, at least for the first year after the relocation, but observers say resignations are flooding into Government's Pretoria office, and many staff members are likely to be replaced by locals after the move.

Clearly, the impact on consumer spending is unlikely to be dramatic, but it will become more significant as employees relocate with their families to Johannesburg.

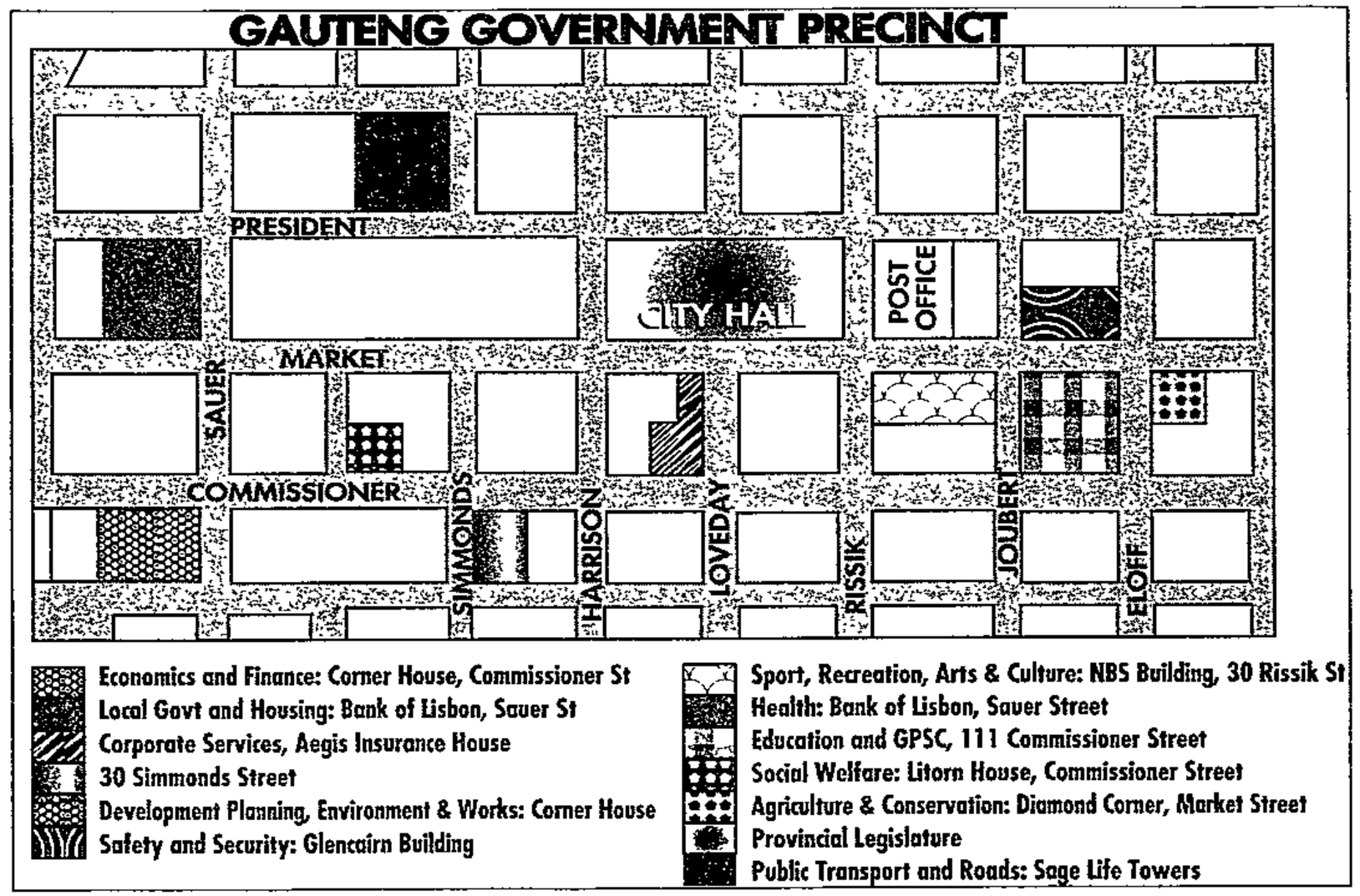
In the same way any shift, within Government, from Pretoria to Johannesburg suppliers, consultants, contractors and services is likely to be fairly gradual and will probably be governed by the tender process – but over time convenience is likely to drive the trend

Most of Government's influence on the city's economy is likely to be felt indirectly For instance, the location of the new provincial Government precinct around the old Johannesburg City Hall will probably have a significant effect on future development both within the CBD and beyond its limits

"Development and upgrading within this precinct will strengthen Johannesburg along its neglected southern axis," says Monty Sack, design and architecture consultant for the Central Johannesburg Partnership.

Under the political climate of the past, Soweto – the dominant residential area south of Johannesburg – was viewed purely as a dormitory town. Developers saw little point in moving in that direction, and almost all quality commercial and industrial development took place towards the north, throwing the city out of balance.

With Government's move to Johannesburg, a strong magnet to northwards development is shifted. Development to the south will depend on market demand, but new socio-political imperatives make it more likely.



Impact on office vacancy statistics is impressive

The new Government precinct at the head of the Civic Spine is taking shape, and by the middle of this year all the Gauteng Provincial Government departments are expected to have settled into their new premises. The impact on the city's office vacancy statistics is impressive, and will be greater than originally expected

"During the early stages of planning for the move, there was a general expectation that at least part of various departments would remain in Pretoria," says design consultant Angus Greig of Design Architecture

"But Premier Tokyo Sexwale made it clear he was serious about the move, and by the middle of the year little will be left of provincial Government in Pretoria."

The initial tenders – based on figures announced at the Government Precinct launch in August last year – were for about 90 000 sq m of space in total, to house 12 departments employing some 5 000 people

"Each department is essentially a new entity, and at that stage the structures had not all been finalised. Some departments later realised they would need additional space," says Hartmut Hoffmann, chief director of Public Transport and Roads, who is responsible for managing the move.

Subsequently the Department of Safety and Security decided to move into the precinct from Braamfontein, and other departments increased their space requirements. Government will now take up some 110 000 sq m in 11 buildings close to the old City Hall – now home to the Gauteng Legislature.

They will provide employment to an estimated 6-8 000 people, many of whom will commute from Pretoria on special buses and trains until they have had time to relocate to Johannesburg

The quality of the space varies from A-grade to below C-grade and all but one of the buildings has needed substantial refurbishing before the new tenants could move in.

"We set standard specifications, relating to acoustic ceilings, air conditioning, lighting and cabling to accommodate sophisticated technology," says Greig "They are moving into potentially more flexible and efficient premises than the Transvaal Provincial Administration offices in Pretoria "

Moving plans for most departments have yet to be finalised. "The whole process is taking longer than expected – it's an enormous task – but most departments will have moved by the end of April," says Hoffman

The historic Rissik Street Post Office opposite the City Hall has received a facelift, and will house the premier's office

Rentals vary, but average around a favourable R25/sqm gross, and most leases are for 10 years at low escalation rates.

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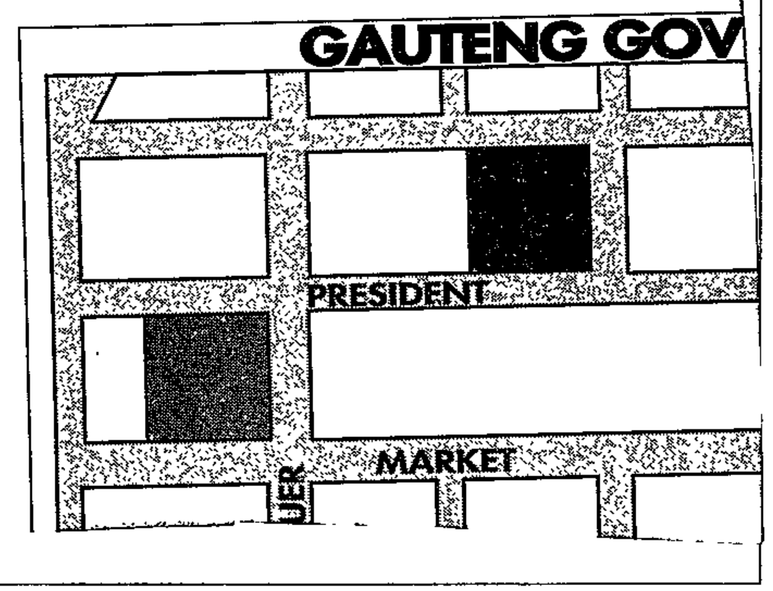
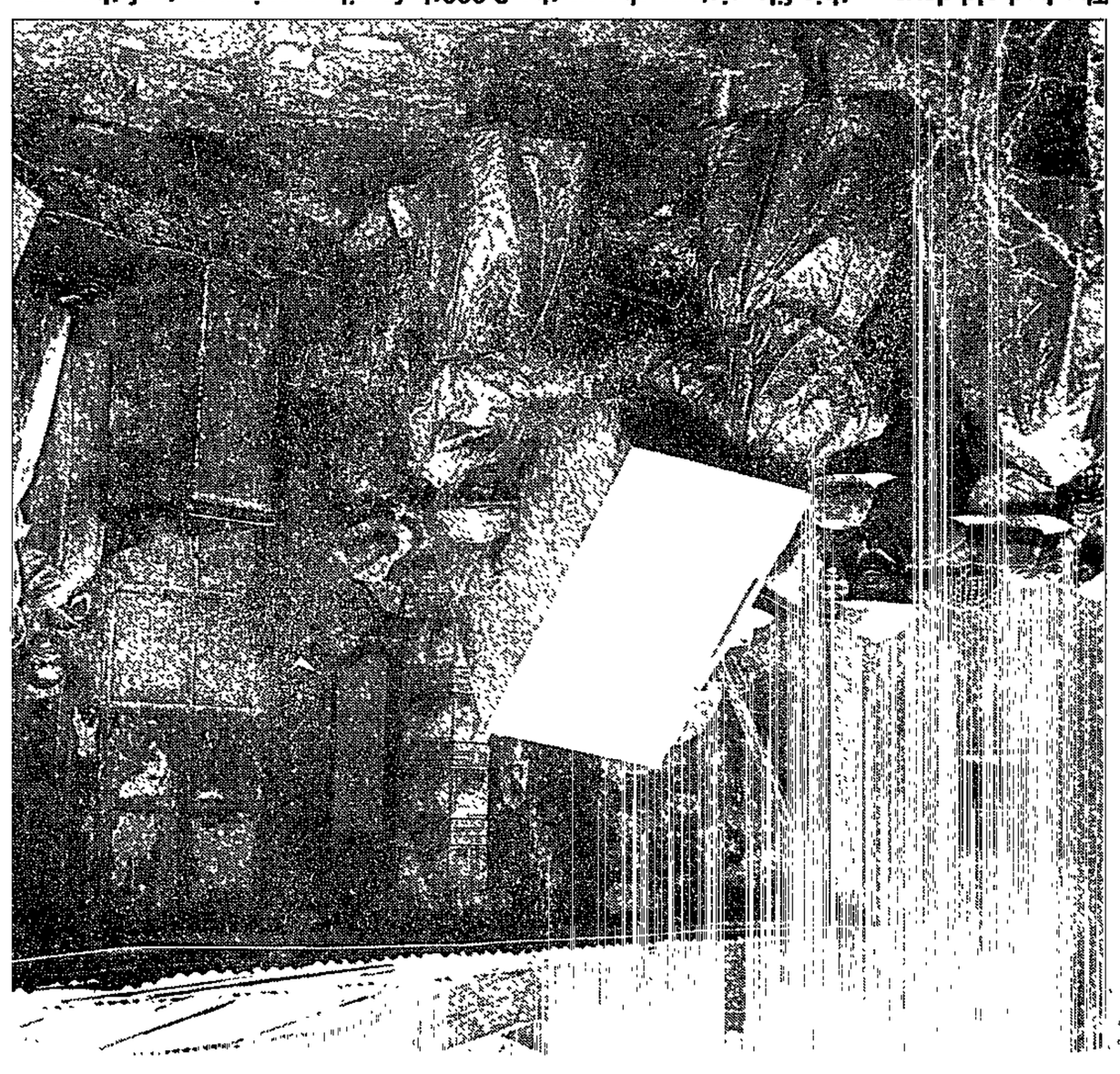
sumer spending is unlikely to be dramatic, but it will become more significant as employees relocate with their f





The bad old days ... this file picture shows the 2 000th family moving out of the one-roomed Sophiatown home they had lived in for 30 years. In driving rain, the Mahlangus' possessions were packed on to a government truck and off-loaded at Meadowlands in Soweto.

The sun stood still
in the sullen wintry sky
a witness
to the impending destruction

Armed with bulldozers
they came
to do a job
nothing more
just hired killers.

We gave way
there was nothing we could do
although the bitterness stung in us,
in the place we knew to be part of us
and in the earth around,

We stood.
Slow painfully slow
clumsy crushes crawled
over the firm pillars
into the rooms that held us
and the roof that covered our heads,

We stood.
Dust clouded our vision
We held back our tears
it was over in minutes

Done.

Bulldozers have power.
They can take apart in a few minutes
all that had been built up over the years
and raised over generations
and generations of children.

The power of destroying
the pain of being destroyed,

Dust...

By Nicki Whitfield

Hester has been living in the same house in Triomf since 1962. She is happy there. Over the decades she has improved and expanded her home from the basic four-walled construction it was when she moved in. A garage here. An extra bedroom there. A neat garden with bright flowers out front. Yet she has vowed to burn it all to the ground if the area reverts to being called Sophiatown.

Hester and her now-deceased first husband moved to Triomf when the second phase of building was completed in the newly named suburb. Since then it has grown into what it is today – an essentially white, middle-class, predominantly Afrikaans borough nestling between Westdene and Newlands to the west of Johannesburg.

It is a far cry from the Sophiatown which was demolished in the early 1950s, wiping out a vibrant area inhabited by colourful characters, dotted with noisy shebeens, its streets alive with *kwela* music.

This cosmopolitan community, teeming with talented writers and artists, was forcibly removed to Soweto.

Hester, however, doesn't have many fond memories of it.

"It was a rough place," she says. "It looked like the squatter camps you see these days. And the crime was very bad. There were lots of murders. People used to say you could get your throat cut for sixpence.

> **"If it becomes Sophiatown I will burn my house to the ground"**

"I don't mind them changing the name. I've got nothing against the other names that have been put forward, like Waterval Ridge or Westover. But not Sophiatown. Like I say, if it becomes Sophiatown, I will burn my house down to the ground."

But Triomf is not exclusively white. Next door to Hester is an Indian dentist; a couple of streets away lives a coloured family.

"Look, I haven't got a problem with that. As long as they don't worry me, I don't mind who my neighbours are. Just as long as they don't mess and they treat me with respect. Some people say property prices will go up if it becomes Sophiatown again. But I don't think so – it will be the other way around."

Once the debris of the flattened Sophiatown was cleared, the houses built were earmarked for whites in a certain income bracket. You had to earn between R100 and R200 a month, Hester recalls. When her first husband died, the house became hers.

Opinions are divided about the name change. Some residents are in favour of a move away from Triomf – a name signifying the "triumph" of white supremacy over the unique slum, where mostly blacks, but also a sprinkling of whites, coloureds and Indians, generally worked, lived and played together in harmony.

As far as emotion and controversy go, Triomf is on a par with Cape Town's District Six, the suburb for coloureds on the slopes of Table Mountain which was also levelled by apartheid's architects.

Two of the names put forward for Triomf are Bishop Huddleston and Huddleston Park, in honour of the veteran anti-apartheid campaigner who used to live at 74 Meyer Street, Sophiatown. Huddleston, who has often spoken about his love for Sophiatown, was a prominent resident in the area and a priest at a local church where his sermons would be translated into seven languages.

It seems the biggest fear a band of latter-day residents is harbouring is that their homes will be repossessed if Triomf becomes Sophiatown again – despite assurances from the ANC that the name change would be mainly symbolic.

"People are still not convinced they won't be made to move out of their homes," says Trifomf estate agent Trevor Lang.

And yet a name change, says Lang, will be good for property prices. But the right name.

"Why not call it Waterval Ridge, which was the original farm name for this area? Let's scrap Sophiatown and Triomf and get away from politics altogether."

His sentiments are echoed by NP councillor for the area, Eddie Venter. "A number of people are in favour of moving away from the apartheid era and don't have a problem with scrapping the name Triomf. There is a petition going around at the moment which will go to the Gauteng premier's office. We are going to ask for a referendum on the name change. I hope he will respect the wishes of the residents."

Venter, who grew up in Westdene, compares Sophiatown with Durban beaches. "Havoc," he says. "There was a lot of crime. People are very worried about property prices, which have already declined since the rumours about the name change started."

Triomf, in the opinion of 83-year-old resident Tess Potter, is a stupid name. She has lived in her neat, double-storey house for 32 years. To schoolchildren, neighbours and domestic workers in the area, she is known as granny, *gogo* and *ouma*.

"But Sophiatown is in the past. I think it should be kept that way. People who live here are afraid of Triomf becoming Sophiatown again. They are afraid it will go back to what it was."

Some people, however, are all for the change back to Sophiatown. One of them is Joanna Wheats, a mother of four who lives at the back of her hairdressing salon across the road from the local shopping centre.

"I don't think it'll make much difference to my life," she says. "But it is becoming an issue to some people. They are afraid blacks will come and take over their houses. But to me, Sophiatown is just a name."

Eppie Dreyer lives in the municipal block of flats in Triomf. She likes the idea of a change back to Sophiatown. But they're all still there.

But they're about the only things that haven't changed.

town. "Is there really that much in a name? And if it's going to improve the area at all, then I'm all for it. I don't mind who I live next door to. Basically, we're all people of God, and Sophiatown is not exactly an ugly name."

Official information on the issue is not easy to find at the Johannesburg Transitional Metropolitan Council. The Star was referred from department to department, but spokesmen couldn't shed much light on the possible name change.

"Beyond the fact that it is a possibility, I don't know much more, and I live in the area," says Thys Pretorius of the planning department.

And are there people who will have legitimate claims to land in the suburb should Hester's worst nightmare come true?

Regional land claims commissioner Emma Mashininí says a few people have come forward with claims to former Sophiatown land, but "we are not focusing on that area yet.

"Right now, we are working on land claims in Pageview, Alexandra and Albertsville. Usually, what happens is, we publish the section of the Restitution of Land Rights Act which announces that people who feel they have claims to land can come forward and apply. This is published in the Government Gazette for 90 days, as well as in the press."

And what happens to existing houses and homeowners on land which other people are deemed by the land commission to own?

"In terms of the Act, claimants are either entitled to alternative land or compensation."

Interestingly, the street names were not changed when Sophiatown ceased to exist. Gold, Good, Meyer, Edwards and Victoria,

SA, Zimbabwe deal bolsters African trade talks

(84)

BDS 18/8/96

David McKay

THE export tariff agreement on textiles and clothing forged between SA and Zimbabwe last week would bolster SA's chances of concluding a single trade protocol with its other southern African trading partners.

A trade and industry department spokesman said yesterday that the agreement was "not out of step" with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) protocol which was being negotiated with member countries, including Zambia and Namibia.

In terms of the agreement with Zimbabwe, it was decided in principal that tariff and quota levels on textile imports to SA could be lowered.

A meeting between business, labour and government from the two countries later this month would take the matter further, he said.

It was possible that the agreement could be extended from textiles and clothing to the agricultural sector and to sanitary equipment.

He said the agreement would throw a lifeline to textile and clothing producers in Bulawayo, which were on the brink of closing down.

Trade and Industry Minister Alec Erwin also undertook to respond to Zimbabwe's request for market access for its farm products.

He was "happy" with the provisional agreement because Zimbabwe was considered one of SA's key trading partners in Africa, the spokesman said.

At a previous meeting SA had offered a 50% reduction on duties, but also insisted on at least 25% local content.

Triomf's demise a triumph for Sophiatown's history

(84)

Views are split on renaming of former 'black spot', but one resident is happy he can still remember where he lives

ATW 27/9/96

By Karin Schimke
City Editor

In Triomf, a sense of order pervades the clean streets. Hedges are neat, sweet peas look strong and lawns are trimmed.

Yard walls are only waist high, gates swing open as if there has never been reason for them to be locked, and children play unsupervised on large stretches of green between council flats.

It does not feel like other suburbs, yet it epitomises recent South African history.

The name Triomf is Afrikaans for triumph, and the suburb was built on the ruins of Sophiatown, a "black spot" which was bulldozed to make room for a white suburb.

Sophiatown's residents were evicted 40 years ago, mostly to Soweto.

Yesterday, the suburb's name reverted to Sophiatown, but not without complaint from its mostly white, middle-class residents.

Delene Roodt said: "I wasn't mad about the name Triomf. It sounded like a victory cry. But if the name had to be changed, why not something neutral?"

In the debate leading up to the name change, Waterval Ridge was suggested as an option: the name of a farm on which Sophiatown was built.

"Triomf is Triomf. This name change thing is just nonsense," was Lizelle Jacobs' contribution to the debate.

Gordon Cage was frank about his feelings: "As soon as the name is changed to Sophiatown, all the blacks will want to come back here. I don't want to go to Soweto and cause problems, so why do they want to come here?"

For Eric Mkhize and Angelina Motebe, Sophiatown is the correct name: "Our forefathers who lived here will rejoice in their graves," said Mkhize.

For Peter Clayton, who has lived in Triomf for 22 years, "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet", but he did welcome the demise of "Triomf".

"Triumph over what, one must ask? It's rather a confrontational name. But I doubt the name change will have much of an effect on our lives," he said.

Mark Newboult said: "I don't mind the name Sophiatown. It's actually a nice name, you know. But I would mind if they changed the suburb's name to something completely unheard of and I couldn't remember where I lived."