

COLESBERG SPORTS STAR

Gerhard ("Bossie") du Plessis, the first Colesberg pupil to be selected for the South African Schools team, spins his 1,75kg discus some 50 metres - "the faster you turn, the lighter it is," he says.

Like most athletes he is big and tall; in action he moves rapidly, with precision and with a sudden beauty. On distance he is currently the "fourth best under 19 ever in the country," says his coach Peet Booysen, local policeman and former javelin-thrower for South West Districts.

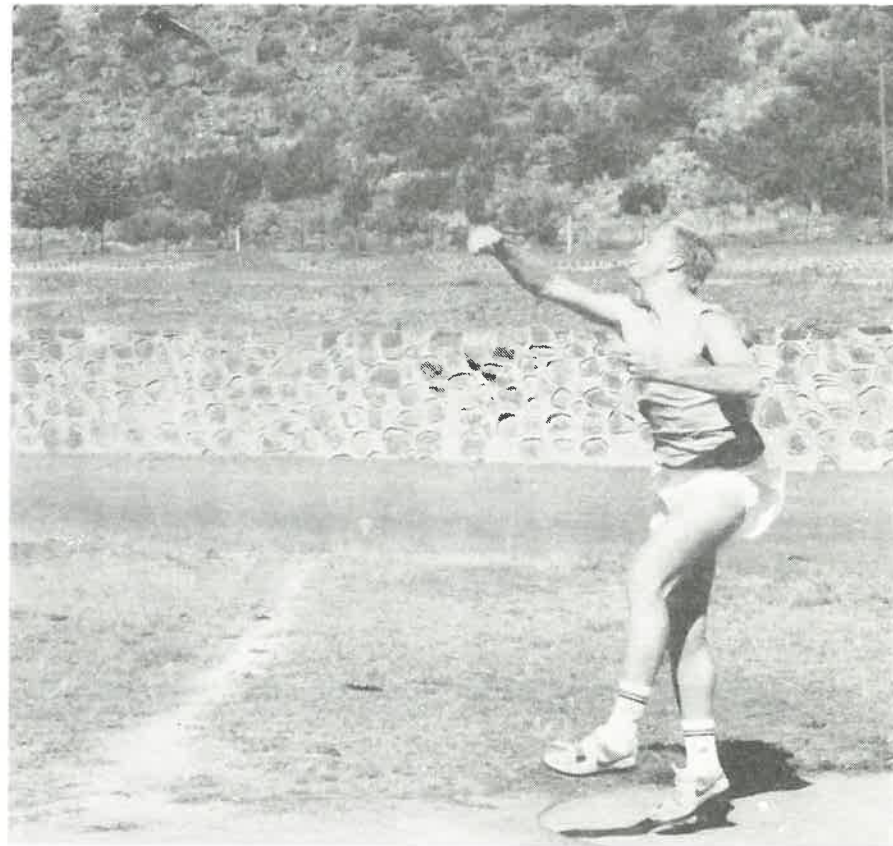
In Durban, on the SA Schools tour, Gerhard became the new Natal Schools discus record holder. At the RSA Juniors (including university competitors) he came fourth, at the SA Schools Bethlehem meeting he came second - with a spin of 54,08 metres (the EP record is 53 metres, the SA Schools record is 56 metres and the SA Junior record is 58 metres).

Gerhard, who this year also made the SA Projects Rugby Team as a lock at Craven Week, began with the discus in 1988. At present he hopes to better the Eastern Province record at a coming event in Cradock.

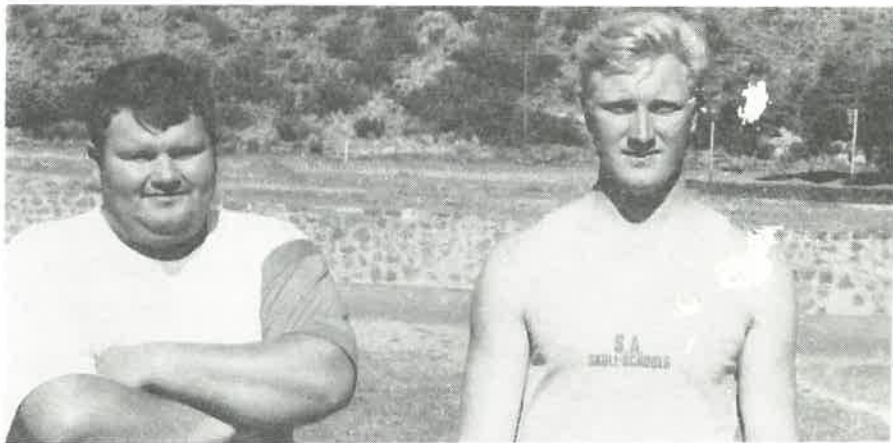
(The possible re-admission of South Africa to the Olympics in 1996 must be a tantalising prospect - but Gerhard makes no comment at this stage.)

(He tells us he is not the only achieving discus thrower at Colesberg High School at present - there is also Std 8 pupil Vorster Venter who is in the U16 division.)

* (verslag met die hulp van Konrad Botha, Std 7)



Above: "The faster you turn, the lighter it is ...," says local athlete Gerhard du Plessis.



Below: Coach Mr Peet Booysens, together with discus thrower, Gerhard du Plessis. Mr Booysen is a former javelin thrower for South West Districts.

Break-in!!

A charge has been laid with local police following a suspected break-in to the Law Clinic office in Colesberg.

The alleged break-in concerns damage to the clinic's computer - which is also rented by the *Toverberg Indaba*. Computer experts have testified that the computer

manipulation - erasure of selected sections of base programmes, disappearance of the disks required to replace those sections and the insertion of a nonsense directory, could only be the work of fairly sophisticated computer-literate. The police are investigating.

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TOVERBERG INDABA

November/December 1990

Edition 3

R0,40c

TV...TV...TV...

CONCERN

There seems to be little chance of immediate improved TV services here - in spite of widespread concern on fees and services.

This is apparent from enquiries made by the *Toverberg Indaba* locally, regionally and nationally.

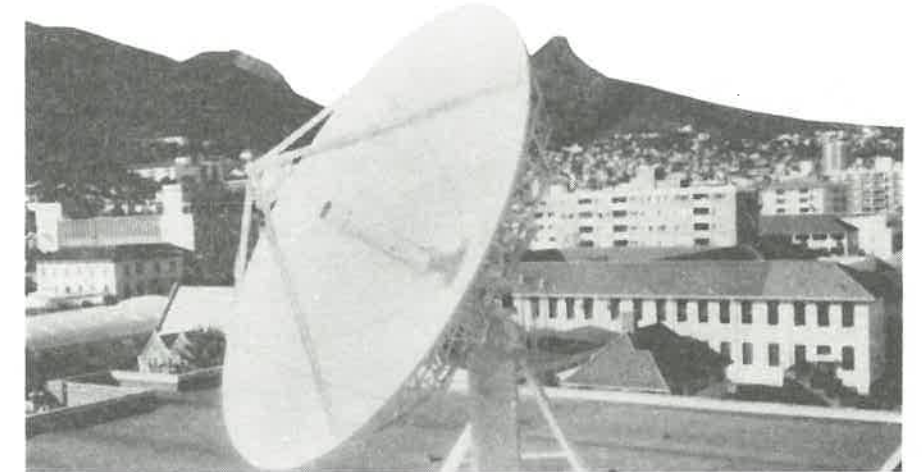
Locally there might be a chance of improving transmission if SABC aerials (powered by 20 to 25 watts compared to the local installation of 5 watts) could be used. Negotiations are taking place.

A second possible improvement could happen if spare SABC transmitters (e.g. De Aar and Carlton Heights) could be used for TV4 - as TV1 aerials are unlikely ever to be out of action more than a few hours.

Xhosa-speakers here can expect little immediate joy as nearby signals from Bloemfontein and Kimberley deal with TV3 (Sotho programmes). This is why special local efforts have been made to pick up TV2 (Xhosa) via Queenstown.

It appears that the RSC project for a R135,000 relay station at Phillipstown is unlikely to get the finance.

The satellite system, says the SABC, should start in the next 2-3 years - this would solve problems of limited services and quality here.



Improved local TV services? "It is hoped that a start to a satellite TV system will begin within two to three years" says the SABC, who sent us this picture

UNXUNGUPHALO

Kucace gca okomva webhokhwe ukuba akukhangeleki ngokungathi inkonzo zomabona kude apha zinokuphuculwa ngokukhawuleza nangona kukho ukunganeliseki jikelele malunga nentlawulo zelayisensi. Oku kuye kwaphuhla emva kophando oluye lwenziwa yi Toverberg Indaba, khona apha ekhaya, nakwingingqi ngokubanzi nangokunjalo jikelele. Ezi nkondo zingaphucuka apha ekhaya xa kunokuthi kongezwe amandla omabona kude ukwenzela ukufumana umbala ocacileyo. (Tyhila kwiphepha lesi 3)

KOMMER

Skynbaar is daar binnekort nie veel kans op verbeterde TV-gelde en dienste. Plaaslik is dit moontlik om uitsendings te verbeter as SAUK antennas gebruik kan word en onderhandelings hieroor vind plaas. n' Tweede moontlikheid is om spaar SAUK antennas bv. by De Aar en Carlton Heights te gebruik vir TV-4. Xhosa sprekendes kan egter nie binnekort 'n Xhosa-kanaal verwag nie, aangesien die seine van Bloemfontein en Kimberley TV-3 seine, d.w.s Sotho, is. Daarom word probeer om TV-2 (Xhosa) via Queenstown op te vang. (Vervolg op Bl.3)

TOVERBERG INDABA

Ukusebenzela abahlali base Colesberg ngokubanzi nendawo eziyingqongileyo

- To serve the entire community of Colesberg and surrounds.
- Independent; not party political.
- Not for private profits.
- Democratic and accountable to all.

- Lizimele - alimelanga qela lopolotiko.
- Alimelanga nzuzo zabucala.
- Lilawula ngokumelwa (Democratic) lixhomekeke kubo bonke abantu.

- Om die hele gemeenskap van Colesberg en omgewing te bedien.
- Onafhanklik; nie party politiek.
- Nie vir privaat wins.
- Demokraties en verantwoordig aan almal verskuldig.

VERDERE DRUK VIR NUWE PLAASLIKE REGERING STELSEL

Toverberg Indaba navrae onder mense wat betrokke is by plaaslike regering, beide plaaslik en provinsiaal, onderstreep duidelik die verandering van 'n "ou" sisteem na 'n toekomstige "nuwe" sisteem.

Die pas is vroeër dié jaar aangegee (sien die eerste uitgawe) deur die Staatspresident, mnr F W de Klerk. Hy het 'n nuwe sisteem waarin daar geen rassediskriminasie op plaaslike vlak is nie, gevra. So ook mnr Kobus Meiring, Administrateur van die Kaap.

Plaaslike dorpsraadafgevaardigdes het die oproepe gesteun. Sedertdien het die dorpsraad sy posisie behou in afwagting op die nuwe sisteem. Die voorsitter van die Bestuurskomitee van Lowryville, mnr Pennels, verwag 'n enkele raad vir die hele Colesberg binne die volgende drie jaar.

HOLDING THE FORT!



The Colesberg Town Council - a recent photo:- The Council like its predecessors, carries much of the load of local government.

HANGING IN!

"Die plaaslike regering stelsel gaan verander; een Raad vir ons dorp moet kom," sê mnr H C Pennels, Lowryville Bestuurskomitee se voorsitter.

Die Swart Stadsraad, 'n integrale deel van die "ou" sisteem, het nou bedank, en 'n spesiale provinsiale administrateur, mnr Potgieter, is aangestel.

Provinsiale amptenare wat in die omgewing werk sê daar is op die oomblik 'n menigte "stelsels" aan die werk onder die swart gemeenskappe in die omgewing. Een amptenaar het gesê: "Ons is in 'n oorgangstadium". 'n Ander het gesê: "Ons moet die beste van die saak maak".

"'n Aantal verskillende modelle vir plaaslike regering is op die tafel om bespreek te word. Voor in die pad brand 'n lig". Hy het verwag dat samesprekings tussen die regering en ander partye, soos die ANC, baie belangrik vir plaaslike regeringsveranderinge sal wees.

GEE DIE PAS AAN!



Mr F W de Klerk: "... 'n onontkombare behoefte vir 'n nuwe stelsel of stelsels in plaaslike regering in Suid Afrika bestaan"

PULLED OUT!



Mr S F Makhenyane, former chairman of the now-resigned black council in Kuyasa. Shortly before resignation his council appealed for one municipal system for all.

Black town councils are a particular target of much black opposition. They are seen as an imposed 'old' system. The Colesberg petition-march in April called for the council's resignation. This was a demand of the boycott committee. At present a Resident's Committee exists in Kuyasa, and is subject to public support at regular meetings.

No statement from the Residents' Committee could be obtained at the time of printing.

TORENBERG HOTEL STEAKHOUSE

Persoonlike diens kan woorde sonder betekenis wees

- * ■ T-Bone R17-95
- * ■ Rump R17-95
- * ■ Lamb Chops R14-95
- * ■ Smoked Pork Chops R14-95

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* (chips and salads included)

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Skakel: Anton of Monica : 315/788

LOCAL MAN MAKES VALUABLE FINDS ...



Mr Llewelyn Mulder

Strange things do happen on trips between Middelburg and Colesberg. Our launch edition found a Kuyasa soccer team travelling in kit to play a match, but ending up in a toyi-toyi dance instead. For this edition we came across Mr Llewelyn Mulder and his wife Ruth on the edge of the roadside picking up what seemed to be worthless pieces of old junk, crockery and bone pieces, alongside six boxes.

They had spotted the six boxes at a construction site 8km from Colesberg while they were returning from church at Middelburg. Llewelyn and Ruth know a lot about lost items - half their household possessions had been "lost" in storage at Bloemfontien during their move to his Colesberg work, and, their eight year-old son, Llewelyn (junior) had his special gem-stone collection "lost" at about the same time. Llewelyn (senior), a civil engineering senior technician, also knew that bulldozers and road-works equipment due at the site the next day, would probably not show much respect for boxes and broken crockery or bones.

They stopped to examine the roadside debris. Some of the boxes were open, and they found curious labels and references on some of the bone items. They found the address of someone in California, United States of America. So, they searched the

area for more of the broken crockery or the bones, put what they found back into the open boxes, loaded the boxes in their boot. Passing motorists sped by with puzzled looks while the Mulder's toiled on a Sunday.

The next day Llewelyn telephoned the only name he could find in the boxes - Margot Winer in California. This meant consulting various directories and the local exchange; eventually getting to Margot Winer at University of California, Berkley (who was out to lunch). When he traced her at her home later on she said the discovery of the boxes was the best news she had ever had. The boxes represented her entire PhD thesis, in three years of research in the Eastern Cape between 1988 and 1990.

On her request, Llewelyn repacked the boxes and sent them to Jane Close of the University of Cape Town Historical Archaeology department. She had helped arrange the transport of the valuable research work, and was as relieved as Margot Winer.

The bad news? There were nine boxes altogether. The interesting news? - sealed transport containers sometimes have strange habits. Has anyone perhaps come across three boxes of old bones and ancient crockery?

Contact California - we have the telephone numbers.



Peter van Rooyen.

In these days of expensive travel, how would you like to move from Vereeniging to Colesberg at no cost (apart from a few 'geelmielies'), at an average speed of 1114.303 metres a minute, in 7 hours 51 minutes 58 seconds. This what champion pigeon "NOK 4551" did recently for its owner, local matric pupil Peter van Rooyen. No wonder he keeps a tight hold on his assets.

UMSO HIGH SCHOOL

The Umso High School in Colesberg, estimated to cost between three and four million rand, is now very likely to be built after years of planning and delays.

Tenders for the project were due to close on October 24 this year. Currently the Umso high school pupils continue to share the crowded facilities of one of the junior schools in Kuyasa, Colesberg. This has placed extra pressures on the local schooling situation.

Inquiries on progress for the school by the Toverberg Indaba have been answered by the Department of Education and Training at Kimberley, the office of the Minister of Finance and the office of the State President. Money for the project is part of the three milliard rand that had been earmarked by President F.W.de Klerk for aiding disadvantaged communities. The money has apparently been obtained from privatisation.

TV...TV...TV...

(Isuka kwiphepha loku 1)

Ingxoxo zisaqhubeka kulo mba.

Elinye igalelo elinokuthi lenziwe liqumrhu losasazo lo Mzantsi Afrika, SABC kukusebenzisa ingcingo ezitsalwa e De Aar nase Carlton Heights. Abolwimi lwesi Xhosa abanakulindela lwaneliseko ngenxa yokuba ezona ntsimbi zosasazo zikufutshane zise (Bloemfontein nase Kimberly) zisasaza u TV3 (inkqubo zesi Suthu). Yiyolo nto sifumana ukuba kunyanzelekile ukuba u TV2 atsale e Komani. Kananjalo kubonakala ukuba ilinge le Regional Service Council lokufumana imali engange R135,000 ukwenzela ukwakha isikhululo zosasazo e Phillipstown alinakuphumelela.

Eyona ndlela ikumgangatho uphezulu enokuphelisa zonke ezi ngxaki zosasazo iya kuthatha iminyaka emibini ukuya kwemithathu ukuba mayifakwe yi SABC.

(Vervolg van Bl.1)

Dit skyn asof die SDR projek vir 'n R135 000 heruitsaastasië by Phillipstown nie die nodige finansering sal bekom nie.

Die satellietstelsel word egter binne die volgende 2 tot 3 jaar in aanvang te neem, wat probleme met betrekking tot die beperkte dienste en kwaliteit kan oplos.

(Vervolg van Bl.2)

Dit gaan nie help as die bestuurskomitee bedank op hierdie stadium nie".

Mnr Pennels sê die Colesberg stadsraad "is baie positief". Hy sê hy waardeer die burgermeester van Colesberg en die raad se werk met die Bestuurskomitee. " Positiewe dinge gaan gebeur - ek hoop dat SAYCO (S A Youth Congress) maar positief sal wees. Waarom baklei ons? Die eindpunt is dieselfde".

"Die bestuurskomitee is deel van apartheid - maar wat is nie?"

dagboek

NOVEMBER

- 6 Johan Stemmert; Sanger; Burger - sentrum; fondse Hoërskool
- 10 Elegante Meubels Golfdag
- 11 Hantam Komando; Herdenkings Diens en Kerkparade
- 12 Lions vergadering
- 15 Bloedoortapping; Burger - sentrum; 3nm - 5nm
- 16 Vroue Landbou Vereeniging; Afsluiting
- 18 Hantam Komando; Beveleskader
- 22 Colesberg Hoërskool; begin van eksamens
- 23 Colesberg Hoërskool; Personeel funksie; Skool Komitee
- 24 Sanlam Golfdag
- 28 Colesberg Laerskool; Examinations start

DECEMBER

- 1 Standardbank Golfdag
- 3 Tuinbou Klub; Afsluiting; Uitstalletjies
- 7 Colesberg Hoërskool; Sluiting

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Apho zonke izinto zisisisulu kwakunye namaxabiso azo



The first electric lights go on for Kuyasa: Mr B J Ngesi tests his Escorn installation



Toneel van uitstalletjies by die onlangse Colesberg vlooiemark

MUNISIPALE NUUS

HERROEPING VAN WET OP APARTE GERIEWE

Die wet op aparte geriewe is nou afgeskaf. Met die tyd van druk het ons die volgende verklaring van die Stadsraad gekry:-

SWEMBAD

Die tariewe word soos volg bepaal vanaf die datum waarop die swembad open gedurende 1990:

Seisoenkaartjies: R30,00 per persoon met R60,00 per gesin van tot vier persone en daarna teen R10,00 per gesinslid. Kaartjies word per lid uitgereik.

Gelisenieërde verblyfondernemings betaal R60,00 per seisoen en kan hul gaste daarop toegang verkry op voorwaarde dat genoemde onderneming bewys lewer van verblyf deur sodanige persone.

Dagtariewe verander na R10 per persoon. Voorskoolse kinders wie saam met hul ouers is se toegang is gratis terwyl toesighouers van kinders vol tariewe betaal.

Die tariewe tye en voorwaardes vir skole en swemklubs sal later op aanvraag bepaal word.

'n Maksimum van eenhonderd persone mag op 'n keer binne die swembadomheining toegelaat word. Alle persone wie die terrein betree en geriewe gebruik doen dit op eie risiko.

'n Telefoon moet by die swembad geïnstalleer word.

BIBLIOTEEK

Die volgende word bepaal met inwerktrading op 15 Oktober 1990.

Boeke

Vir die eerste twee boeke 'n bedrag van R30,00 waarvan R5,00 as administratiewe fooie aangewend sal word plus R5,00 deposito per boek van meer as twee boeke per lener.

Getalle vir toegang tot die biblioteek sal op 'n later stadium bepaal word volgens omstandighede en indien nodig.

WOONWAPARK

Dat met ingang 15 Oktober 1990 die toegangsgelde vir dagbesoekers soos volg bepaal word:

R15,00 per voertuig met 'n maksimum van 5 (vyf) persone plus R5,00 per persoon bo vyf persone.

Voetgangers betaal R5,00 per persoon.

SESDEKEER!

Mev Stephanie v.d.Berg is (vir die sesde keer) verkies as Colesberg se Burgermeester. Mnr George Heunis is (vir die derde keer) as onderburgermeester verkies.

SDR NUUS

By die raadsvergadering van die SDR gehou in De Aar is die volgende uitvoerende bestuur verkies:

S Immelman (Adjunk voorsitter, De Aar), Stephanie v.d.Berg (Colesberg), S Lombard (Prieska), H A Fourie (Noupoort), J L Pretorius (Britstown), A J Myburgh (Hoptown), P A Janse v.Vuuren (Petrusville).

78% registrasie is nou bereik. 'n Beroep word op alle ongeregisterdes gedoen om onmiddelik te registreer, veral boere, sê mev v.d.Berg.

Dit is besluit om die eerste toekenning van fondse aan elke gemeenskap in die gebied oor te dra.

HANS PARK

- Braai - Umbengo
- Sausages and Chops
- Coldrinks
- Hans Brothers Café

Khayelitsha Location

yesterday/gister



Colesberg Kerkstraat 1937 - 38

today/vandag



Colesberg's church street today 1990

MUSEUM MURMURINGS

by Belinda Gordon

The old photographs in the Colesberg Museum are evidence of the special charm of this place.

The buildings and the shady trees lining the streets harmonize with the surrounding kopjies, giving the town its unique look.

Many of these buildings are still there. Only a few have been faithfully restored. Some are hidden behind modern facades and others stand shabby and forlorn alongside their modern counterparts. In the old cemeteries the graves of local inhabitants and soldiers who played a part in the development of Colesberg are forgotten and neglected.

Towns such as Grahamstown, Kimberley and Graaff-Reinet are great tourist attractions because they have preserved that unique old look by restoring their old buildings and interesting architectural features. In some places the facades of buildings have been designed to fit in with the old architectural style.

Colesberg, on the NI at the junction to Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, is ideally situated to attract tourists and with a little effort conservation and development could be combined to produce a functional, pleasing result.

* The local museum has a fascinating collection of items of local interest, including many photographs. If you live in an old house and are interested in its history you may find it in one of the museum pictures and for a small donation, your address and lot number, the history of your

house will be researched for you. * Work will soon start on the old cemeteries - any information or photographs of the graves and people buried there will be much appreciated.

"If we want to ensure a privileged position for whites on the basis of skin colour, we can forget it ... in the new South Africa there can be no space for discrimination on the basis of colour"

Mr Roelf Meyer MP

AKSIEKOMITEE

Die AksieKomitee van Lowreyville, wat hoofsaaklik uit betrokke vroue in die gemeenskap bestaan, het 'n nuusbrieff na verskeie instansies uitgestuur. In hierdie brieff stel hulle hulself bekend en spreek hulle die voorneme uit om kwartaalliks so 'n brieff uit te gee.

In die eerste brieff word hulle Bejaardeprojek in detail behandel. Dit is 'n tipe "ouetehuis" in Lowreyville wat sonder 'n subsidie bedryf word. Die "ouetehuis" is in skakelhuisies wat deur doe Lowrevillers "treinhuisie" genoem word, gehuisves. Mense word genooi om deel te neem aan die projek, hetsy deur hulle tyd te gee, of skenkings te maak. Kontakpersone is mej. Lynette Erasmus (tel. 292) en mev. Lenie Jansen (tel 361).

PROBLEEMOPLOSSINGSESSIE
On the 8th October I went to Worcester as a member of the Northern Cape Problem Solving team. It was held at the Pioneer School for the Blind and was attended by high school pupils from the Cape Province.

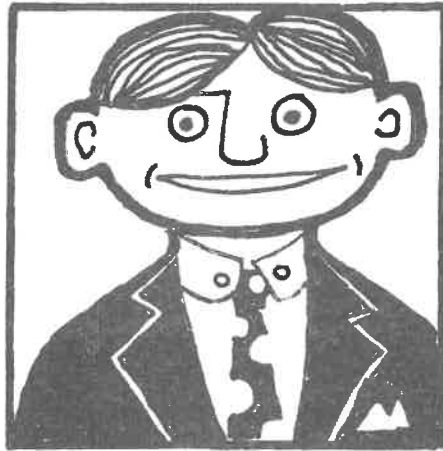
Approximately 18 speakers, as well as several heads of education departments, addressed us, of which Dr van der Ross (former rector of UWC) and Dr van der Poel (headmaster of the Pioneer School) were two of the distinguished speakers.

Die plan was om 'n oorkoepelende probleem uit die onderskeie sprekers se toesprake te kry en dié probleem dan op te los. Daar moes dus baie staatgemaak word op die eie insig en intuïsie ten einde te bepaal wat die probleme was en dan 'n oplossing daarvoor te vind.

Die klem het veral geval op die Nuwe Suid-Afrika en wat dit mag behels. Daar is ook aandag gegee aan die bevolkingsontploffing in ons land en die probleme wat dit in die toekoms mag meebring. Daar is konsensus bereik oor die oplossing van hierdie probleem, naamlik groter geletertheid en beter salarisse. Die lewenspeil van die gemiddelde Suid-Afrikaner moet dus verhoog word.

Ek is trots om te sê dat die Noord-Kaapspan gekies is om gedurende Junie 1991 'n vakansieskool te Kimberley hy te woon.

(Liesl Venter)
(Std 9, Hoërskool)



1 MAN
MAN
INDODA

LITERACY

GELETTERDHEID

IMFUNDO



2 WOMAN
VROU
UMFAZI



4 The woman sits
Die vrou sit
Umfazi uhleli



3 The man stands
Die man staan
Indoda umile.

P. Westoby

In each edition of *Toverberg Indaba* there will be a literacy unit teaching literacy skills and language skills in English, Afrikaans and Xhosa. This will help readers to recognise and read words and sentences in their own language: and it will also help readers to learn another two languages.

The literacy unit will consist of seven sections, graded from very simple to more difficult. At the end will be questions, which can be answered with the help of a friend, employer or employee etc.



5 The man sees the woman. The man likes the woman.
Die man sien die vrou. Die man hou van die vrou.
Indoda ibona umfazi. Indoda ithanda umfazi.



6 The man sees the woman and the woman sees the man. They smile. They are happy.

Die man sien die vrou en die vrou sien die man.
Hulle glimlag. Hulle is gelukkig.
Indoda ibona umfazi. Nomfazi ubona indoda.
Bayahleka. Bonwabile.



7

Who does the man see.
Who does the woman see?
Are they smiling? Are they happy?

Vir wie sien die man? Vir wie sien die vrou?
Glimlag hulle? Is hulle gelukkig?

Indoda ibona bani? Umfazi ubona bani?
Bayahleka? Bonwabile.

FASHION MODE IFASHONI

Photographs by Peter Westoby

Stylisation by Annetta Westoby



Miss Lee-Ann Steytler (14) wearing art-deco jewellery made by Annetta Westoby



Miss Lee-Ann Steytler



Miss Lee-Ann Steytler



Wearing traditional dress is Miss Grace Manzana (21).

**VERBIND TOT DIENS
AAN DIE
GEMEENSKAP.
VERBIND TOT
GEHALTE MEUBELS
VIR DIE
HELE GESIN.**



PYLREGUIT NA DIE HART VAN BESPARINGS

BATES WELLS 15361CT/A

DRAMA AT KUYASA CHURCH

COLESBERG: Members of the Old Apostolic Church in Colesberg this month are alleged to have stabbed the wife of a demoted Under Deacon and assaulted the youth who belong to the "Iliso lomzi" at the start of their usual church service.

The fight is said to have started when the leaders of the church accused a member of the church of instigating the youth to demand bur-saries, and for old age homes to be built for members. The members of "iliso lomzi" claim to have been attacked without being asked to present their argument. Allegations are that a woman started shouting at some members of "Iliso Lomzi" inside the church and the leaders fetched sticks from a vehicle outside the church and started assaulting all the youth, who were wearing khaki shirts and black berets. The owner

of the vehicle is said to have been called specially for that day. It is said that he was last seen in church in 1982 and is also claimed to be the one who assaulted many people

One leader is said to have chased an "Iliso Lomzi" member with a gun, but it is disputed by the other camp that there were police batons and guns. Many members of the "Iliso lomzi" claim to have been disallowed from laying charges at the police station, except a woman who claims to have been stabbed. "Iliso lomzi" members allege that most of the leaders are illiterate and referred to the constitution as "that paper" when they brought their demands forward quoting and supporting their argument. They also allege that the "leaders arguments are not based on facts because they dispute the constitution but do not bring their constitu-

tion to support their statements". One member of "Iliso Lomzi" said she wants to "sue the vigilantes" for lowering her dignity because she was assaulted outside church premises.

■ Meanwhile the black township has been without water for several days and people were fetching their water from town. The Residents' Association said "services are charged the usual amount - although the community had to stay without water for many days, that is not taken into account by the Administration".

■ In October 1990, for the first time since its unbanning, the Congress of South African Students held a regional meeting in Colesberg to organise students.

* FOR RETAILERS *

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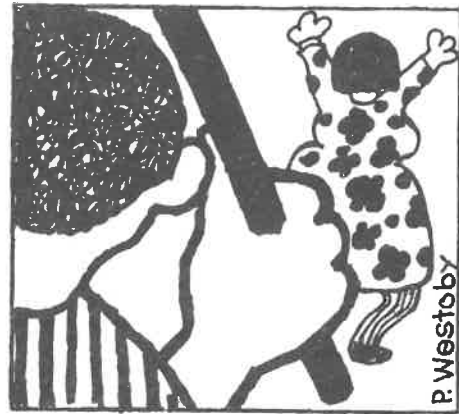
LEGAL FORUM... INKUNDLA YOMTHETHO...REGSFORUM

VRAAG: Mev G kla dat haar man oor die naweek drink en haar aanrand. Wat kan sy maak?

ANTWOORD: As haar man haar seermaak of dreig om haar seer te maak kan sy polisie toe gaan en 'n klagte van aanranding teen haar man lê. As hy skuldig bevind word sal hy 'n boete moet betaal of tronk toe gaan. In sekere gevalle sal hierdie vonnis die man se optrede stuit; maar daar is gevalle waar dit sake vererger omdat dit die man meer kwaad maak. Die vrou kan hom altyd weer by die polisie rapporteer. Sy het die reg om die huis te verlaat indien sake erg raak en indien die huwelik waarskynlik nie gered kan word nie kan sy 'n prokureur of regsadviseur nader om 'n egskeiding.

(A wife can always lay a charge of assault at the police station. If found guilty, the husband will have to pay a fine or go to jail. Sometimes this works but sometimes not. The wife can lay charges of assault each time she is assaulted; she is entitled to leave the house if things get too bad and to see a lawyer or law clinic about a divorce if she feels the marriage can't be saved.)

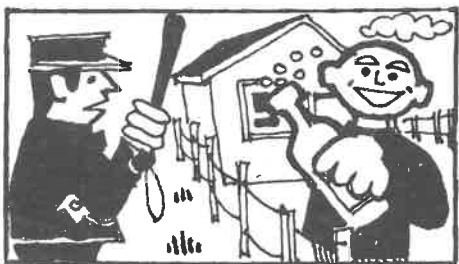
Umfazi unokuyimangalela indoda yakhe ngokubethwa kwaye isenokugwetywa imali okanye igwetyelwe ngaphakathi yakufunyaniswa inetyala. Ngamanye amaxesha oluhlobo luye lusebenze ngamanye lungasebenzi. Umfazi unokuyimangalela indoda ngawo onke amaxa ibethwa,-



unelungelo lokuyishiya indoda okokuba ngaba imeko zimbi aye kubonana negqwetha okanye iziko loncedo mayela noqhawulo mtshato okokuba ngaba imeko zinyanzela ukuba athabathe eso sigqibo.



kweminye imithetheo elawula abanye abasebenzi, kodwa kukho ithemba lokuba imithetheo iyakolulelwa nakwabo bangabandakanyekiyo kungekudala. Umsebenzi wase khitshini kufuneka ahlawulwe intsuku ezo aziphangaleleyo. Umqeshi akavumel-ekanga ukuba atsale imale ngenxa yokungachazelwa ngumqeshwa ukuba uyayeka ngosuku oluthile.



enjenge ndlela, indawo yabahamba ngenyawo neparika nezinye. Xa umntu ethe wabonwa ngamapolisa enxila esidlangalaleni aze abaleke angene kumasango akufutshane uye asukelwe ngamapolisa amangalelwe ukunxila esidlangalaleni phambi kokuba angene kulo masango. Kanti nokuba ngaba uselela kwindawo apho anokubonwa ngabantu uye amangalelwe. Khumbula ukuba xa ekhathaza abantu abadlula ngendlela uye amangalelwe ukungaziphathi.

QUESTION: Mrs Y says her domestic servant worked for half a month then disappeared. She appeared two months later asking for her money.

ANSWER: At present the law about domestic workers and farm labourers is slightly different to the law about other kinds of workers, but this is likely to change soon. At present the domestic worker must be paid for the days she has worked - no employer can deduct wages because the domestic did not give notice. If wages are usually paid at the end of the month, the worker is entitled to the wages at that time.

('n Huishoudelike werker moet betaal word vir die dae wat sy gewerk het. Indien sy gewoonlik teen die einde van 'n maand betaal word, is sy op daardie tyd die geld geregtig. (Die Wet is 'n bietjie anders by ander soort werkers op die huidige oomblik)).

Umbuzo: U Nkosikazi Y umsebenzi wakhe wasekhitshini wanyamalala phakathi enyangeni. Emva kwenyanga ezimbini emkile wafika sele efuna imali yakhe.

Impendulo: Okwangoku umthetho okhusela abasebenzi basemakhitshini nabasezifama wahluka kancinci

QUESTION: Mr P complained that the police arrested him for being drunk in his yard and charged him with being drunk in public.

ANSWER: The police can arrest someone for being under the influence of liquor in a public place. A public place is a place where all people are allowed to go, like a road, a pavement, a park etc. If the police see a person who is drunk in a public place and that person runs into his private yard the police can still chase him and arrest him there for being drunk in public before he ran into his yard. If you are just drinking in your yard and don't go out into a public place, you can't be arrested. But remember that if you are a nuisance to people who are walking past in a public road you

can be charged with being a nuisance.

(Die polisie kan jou arresteer as jy dronk is in 'n openbare plek, soos 'n pad of 'n park. As jy weghardloop na jou eie huis kan jy nog daar gearrester word. Jy kan in jou eie huis of werf dronk wees, maar as jy mense steur wat in 'n pad verbystap kan jy vir rusverstoring gearrester word.)

Umbuzo: Umnu P ukhalazela ukumangalelwa ngokunxila esidlangalaleni ngamapolisa nangona yena ebanjwe phakathi kwamasango akhe.

Impendulo: Amapolisa amangalela nabani ofunyaniswa ephantsi kwempembelelo zotywala esidlangalaleni. Isidlangalala yindawo apho kuvunyelwe wonke umntu khona,

EDITORIAL

It has become clear from the consumer boycott and the boycott discussions that we are in fact one community in Colesberg. And this is so whether we like it or not. The lives of all the people here are inextricably interwoven - we share our economic concerns, we share problems of crime, law, transport, literacy, television and radio services, schooling, - and now, with the repeal of the Separate Amenities Act, we share public facilities.

Looking at recent events from this perspective, certain questions arise. What is the appropriate form of local government for such a community? How should financial resources be allocated? How can this community act together to bring about changes for its benefit? What are the forces attempting to divide our society - who, for instance, tried to sabotage the printing facilities used by this newspaper and the law clinic? Will the white municipality's change to the rules of the swimming pool and library result in black and brown residents being excluded from these facilities?

REDAKSIE

Daar is een feit wat duidelik vir die verbruikersboikot en die besprekings voorspruit - dit is dat ons op Colesberg een gemeenskap vorm. Of ons daarvan hou of nie.

Die lewens van al ons mense is met mekaar gevleg. Ons deel ons ekonomiese probleme, ons deel probleme van misdaad, die gereg, vervoer, geletterdheid, televisie en radiodienste en opvoeding. En nou, met die herroeping van die Wet op Aparte Geriewe, deel ons openbare geriewe.

As ons vanuit hierdie perspektief na onlangse gebeurtenisse kyk, kom sekere vrae na vore.

Wat is die gepaste plaaslike owerheidstelsel vir so 'n gemeenskap? Hoe kan hierdie gemeenskap saamwerk vir die gemeenskaplike voordeel? Hoe moet finansiële bronne aangewend word? Wat is die magte wat ons gemeenskap probeer verdeel - wie, byvoorbeeld, het die druktoerusting wat deur hierdie nuusjoernaal en dié van die regsadviseur gebruik word, probeer saboteer? Sal die munisipaliteit se veranderinge aan die reëls van die swembad en biblio-

teek tot gevolg hê dat swart en bruin inwoners nie toegang tot sulke geriewe geniet nie?

IZIMVO ZOMHLELI

Kucace gca kukwayo lwabathengi nakwingxoxo ezithe zalandela ukuba simntu-mnye apha eColesberg. Oku kunjalo nokuba siyathanda na okanye asithandi. Ubomi babantu balapha bunxibelelene - siyobelana ngezozoqosho, sobelana ngengxaki yolwaphulo - mthetho, umthetho, ezothutho, imfundo, umabona-kude, inkonzo zonomathotholo nezikolo - kwaye kutsha nje ngokupheleswa komthetho wocalu-calulo nobelana ngenkonzo zikawonke-wonke.

Xa sijonge kwiziganeko zakutsha-nje ngelo liso, kuthi gatha imibuzo ethile enjengale: Loluphi olona hlobo lorhulumente olulungele intlabo enjengale? Uhlahlo-lwabiwo-mali lungenziwa njani? Singasebenzisana njani na ukwenzela iingugu? Ngawaphi la magela axhapha amagwebu ezama ukwenza intlabazahlukane entlalweni yethu, umzekelo, ngawaphi la maqela asebenzise iindlela zobunyanga ezama ukonakalisa omatshini bokushicilela abasebenziswe leli phepha kwakunye ne Karoo Law Clinic? Ingaba utshintsho kwimigaqo kamasi-pala malunga nokusetyenziswa kwedama lokuqubha nethala lezencwadi luphelele ekubeni abamnyama nababala baphele bengomkeleki kwezi nkonzo?

TOVERVIEW

by Ysterkop

This is the time of year when farmers anxiously scan the sky for signs of rain. And wait. And, of course, talk. Talk about people, talk about politics, talk about weather and boycotts and rugby, talk about talking and talks.

Colesberg has always been famous for its talking. Perhaps that is why the air here is so hot. In the middle of the last century the town had a great reputation as the rumour centre of the interior. Not only is there time here for a good gossip but this is an interesting place.

In those days the townsfolk spoke English, the leading personality of the day (Mr David Arnot) was a 'coloured' man, the local school had a holiday when the horses raced and there were English sermons in the NG Kerk. Today whites are the minority, the Jews have left, Afrikaner businessmen are talking with black residents, the ANC is a moderating influence in local politics and the Nationalist Party is full of Englishmen. Old patterns mix with the new, nicely summed up in the open door of the old racial partition at the Post Office. What a rich tapestry!

But behind it all the basic realities remain the same. People live, laugh, love, fight and die. The winds blow. The clouds gather. And still the rains do not come.

Die Lewe is 'n Lied
Deur Susannah

Moederskap is 'n abdikerings van al jou clichés as ongetroude stuurman-aan-wal.

Die toppunt van mantel-na-die-wind is babaskoue. "n Klug. Die goed is almal ewe lelik."

Kobie sê ek moet haar maar inskryf ter wille van die oumas. Snaaks genoeg, het ek bitter min oorreding nodig. Ek soek franties tussen al die presentklere na 'n mooi valletjiesrok.

My hart begin woes klop. Sy is die mooiste klein dogtertjie in Colesberg, dié weet ek verseker. Sy kraai so oulik van die lag. Die telefoon laat haar ogies blink. Sy het die fraaiste manier van bekkietrek as sy nie van haar kos hou nie. Almal sê sy is pragtig veral die oumas - ek kry eintlik die ander vrouens jammer met hulle lelike ou babatjies.

By die saal begin ek bekommerd raak. Een dogtertjie lyk soos 'n bruin Shirley Temple met swart krulle. 'n Ander se blonde hare laat haar lyk soos Goue Lökkies. Katrientjie slaan alles met groot oë gade en weier om vir die beoordelaars te glimlag. Daar is nie 'n telefoon handig om haar ogies te laat blink nie.

Ek kan skaars my trane bedwing toe sy nie 'n prys kry nie. "Ma se ou apie," troos ek op pad huis toe.

"Jy's die mooiste ou dogtertjie vir jou ma, en pure plesier!"



Education is ... learning how to work with pencils and rulers: a scene from the school for Karretjie-mense (gypsies) run by local priest Father Bowes near the station.



Opvoeding is ... ondersoek, navorsing, uitstalling: Ope dag by Colesberg Hoërskool



Education is ... applying oneself to write no matter what your age: a scene from the local literacy classes held by Escrom for employees.



Opvoeding is... gesondheid, konsintrasie en sport prestasie: Lowryville Skool tennis oefening.



Education is ... aiming for qualifications: a scene from the UMSO High School matric farewell.



THE LAW

Besides criminal cases, the court often listens to another kind of case, called a **CIVIL CASE**. The police don't usually have anything to do with a civil case.

A civil case begins where two people (or shops or businesses) quarrel over money. One person, called the **PLAINTIFF**, goes to a lawyer and asks the lawyer to claim the money from the other person (who is called the **DEFENDANT**). The lawyer will begin the case by sending to the Defendant a document asking him to pay the money: this document is called a **SUMMONS**. If the Defendant does not agree that he/she owes the money, then he/she will take the summons to his/her lawyer and ask the lawyer to defend the case.

After the lawyers have written to each other and can still not agree, the civil case goes to court. As in a criminal case, each person will have a chance to tell their story and call witnesses to help them. The magistrate will decide who is right: if he/she decides that the Plaintiff is right then the Defendant will have to pay the money to the Plaintiff.

Civil cases are often difficult and it is important to get the help of a lawyer - if you can't afford a lawyer then go to a law clinic, advice office or the legal aid office at the magistrate's court. It is also important to contact those offices immediately if you receive a summons - if you don't then the plaintiff's lawyer can ask the court to make you pay, even if you are not in court yourself.

DIE WET

Behalwe strafsake, word 'n ander soort saak dikwels deur 'n hof verhoor, naamlik 'n **SIVIELE SAAK**. Die polisie het gewoonlik niks met hierdie soort saak te doen nie.

'n Siviele saak begin waar twee partye (persone of winkels of besighede) 'n verskil het oor geld. Een party (die **EISER**) gaan na 'n prokureur en vra die prokureur om die geld van die ander persoon (genoem die **VERWEERDER**) te eis. Die prokureur begin die saak deur om 'n dokument aan die verweerder te stuur waarin die geld geëis word: hierdie dokument word 'n **DAGVAARDING** genoem. Indien die Verweerder nie saamstem dat hy/sy die geld skuld nie, sal hy/sy die dagvaarding na 'n ander prokureur neem en hom vra om die saak te verdedig.

Nadat die prokureurs vir mekaar geskryf het en die saak nog nie opgelos is nie, gaan die siviele saak hof toe. Soos in 'n strafsak, sal elke party die kans kry om hul storie te vertel en om getuies te roep om hulle te help. Die landdros sal besluit wie reg is: as hy/sy besluit dat die eiser reg is sal die verweerder die geld aan die eiser moet oorbetal.

Siviele sake is dikwels moeilik en dit is belangrik om die hulp van 'n prokureur te kry - indien u nie 'n prokureur kan bekostig nie kan u na 'n regslynk of advieskantoor gaan, of na die regshulpkantoor by die plaaslike landdroshof. Dit is ook belangrik om hierdie kantore onmiddellik te skakel sodra u 'n dagvaarding ontvang - om te voorkom dat die eiser se prokureur die hof vra om te dwing om te betaal, al is u self nie in die hof nie.

UMTHETHO

Ngaphandle kwamatyala obundlobongela inkundla ikhe imamele olunye uhlobo lwamatyala abizwa ngokuba ngamatyala amalungelo. Amapolisa akananto yakwenza ngamatyala anje ngala.

Olu hlobo lamatyala luqala phakathi kwabantu ababini, umzekelo osomashishini baxambulisana nge-mali. Omnye ngumgangali, uya egqwetheni ukuze limfunele le mali kulo utyalayo. Igqwetha lithumela ixwebhu elibizwa ngokuba yisamani apho ummangalelwa acelwa ligqwetha ukuba ahlawule lo mali. Ukuba lowo kuthiwa uayatyala akalivumi elo tyala, uye azifunele elakhe igqwetha naye limthethelele. Emveni kokuba ama-gqwetha ebabhalele bobabini kungabikho sisombululo, eli tyala liye lithunyelwe enkundleni yamatyala. U Mantiyi uye anike amacala omabini ithuba lokuzithethela kwaye kubekho namagqina njengakwityala lobundlobongela, aze anike ezakhe izimvo mayela netyala elo. Okokuba ngaba ummangalelwa ufunyaniswa enetyala uye uyalelwe ukuba ahlawule ummangali. Amatyala anje adla ngokuba nzima, kubalulekile okokuba umntu afune ingcebiso kumagqwetha. Okokuba ngaba akanamali yagqwetha uya kwiziko loncedo kwezomthetho okanye kwi ofisi zakwa mantiyi ezikufuphi. Kubuchule ukuba aqagamshelane nezo ofisi eqala nje ukuyifumana i samani, okokuba ngaba uyalibazisa igqwetha lomangali lingacela inkundla ukuba im-gwebe nangona engekho enkundleni.

OPINION - A LOOK AT THE BOYCOTT TALKS

The recent consumer boycott in Colesberg, lasting for almost two months, has been undoubtedly the major pervading news in the area. Every single inhabitant knew of the long event, and most inhabitants either took up definite standpoints about it or remained in at least a state of mild concern about it.

At the end of the day the consumer boycott lead to a series of meetings and negotiations - on a scale never happening before. Negotiation was the central event of the boycott - inevitably meaning agreements to meet half-way, some compromises on all sides, some common ground revealed. The talks too, have meant that there is now a basis for further continued talks and interactions.

Both sides - the white traders of the central town area and the black consumers - express a central satisfaction about the fact of the talks themselves, because there were some results.

The Colesberg Afrikaanse Sakekamer, representing the white traders, is particularly pleased that the talks have taken place, that there may be a platform for further con-

tact from time to time, and that the Sakekamer appears to have won a certain amount of trust as a negotiating forum.

Among the features of the talks have been the emergence of two different styles in general: the Sakekamer conducting its representations along fairly tight and closed lines through a small and specific group of delegates acting as nominees for the white traders as a whole, and almost, implicitly, for the white community as a whole. The black consumers, on the other hand, were represented by teams which were more fluid, including a movement in representatives and also shifts in organisations from a boycott committee to an interim committee to a residents association.

The holding of general public meetings was characteristic only on the black consumer side.

Undoubtedly the provincial administration as well as other power sectors based in the white community

were also involved on the Sakekamer side, but typically the process is tightly controlled and difficult to unravel.

For the ordinary onlooker, whether in Lowryville, Kuyasa or the old town, the boycott was a period dominated by many rumours. Most of the rumours, on investigation, are found to be untrue or half-truths: in spite of the very definite way in which they are presented or in which they originated.

Apart from the fact that talks and negotiations actually did take place, a further feature of the boycott was the inescapable interdependence of trade and commerce here, and indeed the clear reliance of most businesses on the black consumers.

A final central feature was, over and above talks and "rumours" of intimidation and coercion, the fact that some considerable organisation must have been present to mobilise virtual unanimous obedience from the more than 22,000 boycotters.

TEACHERS LEAVE AFTER CAR BURNINGS



The burnt-out remains of Mr Jack Pandle's car in Colesberg - allegedly the target of youthful frustrations. Mr Pandle, headmaster of Umso High School, has left town - as have the headmasters of the two Kuyasa primary schools, Mr S Williams and Mr S F Makhenyane (whose car was reportedly burnt-out at Cradock). At the time of going to print, education inspector Mr Jojo told the Toverberg Indaba that a vehicle he had used at Noupoot this week had also been burnt out.

Murder investigation

On 1990-10-12 the body of a man was found lying next to the railway line near Joubert siding. He was presumably thrown out of a passing train and had been dead for several days. After he had already been buried it was established that he was Mr Piet Pieterse from Noupoot who was on his way to the Transvaal. The body will be exhumed and reburied in Noupoot. A murder case is being investigated.

Plaaslike Aanranding

Gedurende die eerste 18 dae van Oktober 1990 is daar reeds 21 sake van aanranding by die plaaslike polisie aangemeld. Dit is duidelik dat daar 'n groot toename is in die aantal aanrandings in ons omgewing. Dit wil voorkom asof drankmisbruik die grootste enkele faktor is.

Daar is oor dieselfde tydperk sewe skape in die distrik gesteel en een persoon is in hegtenis geneem.



Education is ... starting to use hands, eyes and minds from the earliest possible age: a scene from the Hantam Trust Pre-School, Vlakfontein Farm.



Education is ... learning to read and write and think: a scene from Fransie Collier's farm school.



Opvoeding is ... toegewyde en gemotiveerde onderwys: die Lowryvilleskool Onderwyserskoor by die Konferensie oor Plattelandse Reg

TOVERBERG INDABA

EDUCATION SCHEME

■ EDUCATION MATERIAL	■ OPVOEDKUNDIGE ITEMS	■ MATRICULATION
■ HIGH SCHOOL	■ JUNIOR SCHOOL	■ PRE-SCHOOL
■ GENERAL LITERACY	■ CAREERS	■ HEALTH
	■ BUSINESS	

TOVERBERG INDABA, P. O. COLESBERG 5980



Negotiations in progress

LOCAL TALKS ON CONSUMER BOYCOTTS

The white traders-black consumers talks made progress because "nobody had ever really listened before", said the Chairman of the Sakekamer team, Mr Christian Immelman, in a post-boycott interview with the *Toverberg Indaba*.

He added that many of the problems engaged by the talks had shown up the great extent of "misunderstandings" and "miscommunications".

"From the boycott committee side the point was made early on to us that a major reason for the boycott was the fact that black people generally felt they were not, and had never been, part of the decision-making process."

At least four specific meetings had taken place between the boycott representatives and the Sakekamer representatives. During the course of these series of meetings, some of which lasted almost an entire day, some other parties were brought in on agreement - representatives of the area's Cape Provincial Administration, and the local commanding officer of the SAP, Lt Johan Venter.

Early on in the talks, the black Kuyasa town council resigned (one of the long-standing demands in the black areas), and the CPA stepped in through a specially appointed administrator, Mr Potgieter. There has thus been a definite shift in local government structure as a result of the meetings.

The meetings agreed to generally divide problems into short and long term, and this was mutually done in discussions. The meetings also tackled specific issues, including: rent (agreement to lower rents to 66 percent of their present level in Kuyasa and that provided all rents are paid for a full year then rent arrears would be written off); allegations concerning electricity in Kuyasa (under investigation by the CPA); Sports Grounds (if funds are made available additional soccer fields have been requested); a decision to opt for a sewerage system for Kuyasa as a priority over the need for tarring of roads there;

agreement to no further shack removals unless there is an alternative; discussions with Lt Venter about residents' queries and complaints on "police harassment". Other items under discussion have been (or are): residents' association control of the community hall; use of "the community's vehicles" to transport special needy cases eg infirm pensioners or blind pensioners to collect pensions; requests for the resignation of certain local Kuyasa administrators; attention to the severe lack of toilet facilities.

The situation is fluid - talks are expected to proceed from time to time.



Onderhandelinge gaan voort

KUYASA TRADER APPEALS



Mr T.S. Hans

Kuyasa businessman, and former councillor, Mr T S Hans, has appealed to white and black businessmen to act jointly in the wake of the Colesberg consumer boycott.

"The only solution - white and black businessmen must come together. We need to build the new South Africa," Mr Hans told the *Toverberg Indaba*.

He said that this could only be achieved through "one municipality, one town council."

Mr Hans said that the Kuyasa town council had not resigned because of pressure. "Ons was nie gedruk nie, en ons was nie bang nie," het hy gesê.

Every July a budget had been drawn up "but the budgets were simply cut. ... Ons het vir die geld gevra, maar die geld het nie gekom nie ... We resigned because the government had no truth ..."

Money was obtained to enclose the sportsground, Mr Hans said, "but it wasn't done, and that was a long time ago." Mr Hans said that the council had taken up the matters of reduced rents, sewerage, lights and their request for one municipality. They had also met Cape Provincial administrators about these items.

Mr Hans was also sharply critical of certain "difficulties" which he alleged the police and white traders in Colesberg had placed on the black traders - notably alleged interferences with transport of goods to shops in Kuyasa.



Onderhandelinge gaan voort

LOWRYVILLE REAKSIES

In Lowryville is daar verskillende reaksies ten opsigte van die verbruikersboikot wat onlangs in Colesberg gevoer is.

Ten spyte van mobilisasiepogings, het daar van 'n boikot in Lowryville nie veel tereg gekom nie. Die aktiviste in Lowryville is relatief jonk, meestal ongetroud en met 'n relatief hoë geletterdheidspeil.

Die gevestigde, ouer garde het klaarblyklik min erg aan 'n boikot. Of hulle ryk of arm, hoogs opgelei of ongeletterd is, is min van hulle aktivisties.

Die South African Youth Congress (SAYCO) is bedrywig in die gemeenskap, en het dit ook op hom geneem om die gemeenskap te probeer mobiliseer. Volgens mnr D Sors, 'n woordvoerder van die organisasie, was van Lowryville se griewe in die aanvanklike petisie (April 1990) opgeneem. Toe daar geen antwoord gekry is nie, is besluit om ook die boikot te ondersteun.

'n Vergadering is gehou, van die griewe is bespreek, en mense is gevra om die boikot te ondersteun. Griewe wat genoem is, is die volgende:

* Die emmerstelsel is nog in gebruik in Lowryville vir sanitasiedoeleindes. Dit word as onhigienies beskou.

* SAYCO voel dat werkskeppingsgeld vir rioolering gebruik moet word, en nie om strate op te graaier nie. Die gemeenskap se prioriteit is rioolering, nie randstene nie.

* Huishuur is sonder verduideliking met R4 per maand verhoog.

* Daar word gevra vir krane op elke erf. Op die oomblik is daar gemeenskaplike krane in die strate. Waar 'n inwoner dit kan bekostig, het hy water in sy eie erf.

* Daar is nie straatligte nie.

Mnr Pennels, voorsitter van die Lowryville Bestuurskomitee, en Mnr Barnard, stadsklerk van Colesberg, het ten volle geantwoord op die beskuldigings.

Ruimtetekorte voorkom druk van volledige antwoorde

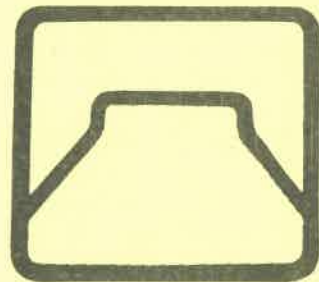




Scenes from the Colesberg Agricultural Show



Tonele van die Colesbergse Landbouskou



**MERVYN HOU
SY LYF DIGTER!**

Mervyn Arries, our first poet, is a Std 7 pupil at Lowryville School. He sent us this poem: -

WEG VAN DIE LEWE

As ek smôrens op die rotse staan betowerd deur die branders se woeste geslaan

moet ek met ontnugtering besef dat hulle weer hul weg die see in baan, dan dink ek hoe die lewe kom en gaan.

Ieder en elk wat verbrou; moet besef dat nou,

Die kans vir ewig verby, al droom jy om terug te kry...

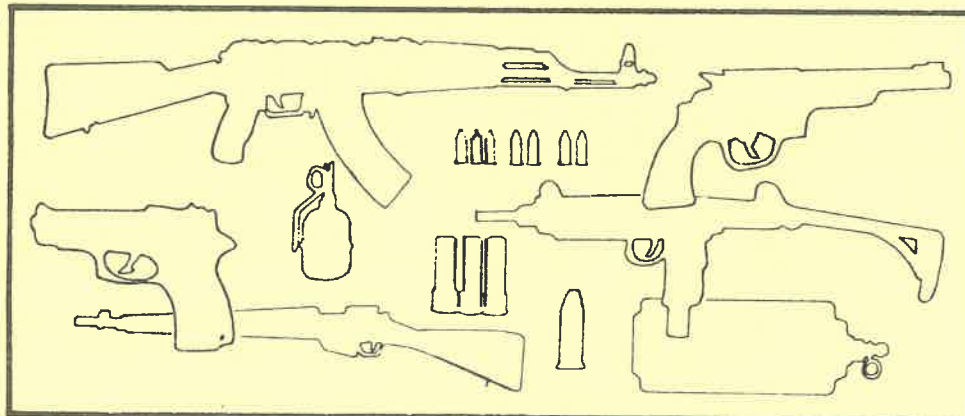
Die saligheid en geluk, jou drome is geruk.

en aan flarde, spat al die harde,

Probeerslae on met sukses sonder verpes,

Die lewe, iets werd te maak om na te streef

**REWARD
BELONING
ESIPHO**



- The South African Police is offering rewards to any person that can give information in connection with the tracing of illegal weapons, ammunition and explosives - information will be handled confidentially.
- Die Suid Afrikaanse Polisie bied belonings aan enige persoon wat inligting kan verskaf i.v.m. die opsporing van onwettige wapens, ammunisie en plofstowwe - inligting sal vertroulik gehanteer word.
- Isebe Lamapolisa Omzantsi Afrika anikelela bgesipho okanye intlawulo nakubanina onokuthi azenaphambili nengxelo ngokuphanda malunga nokuba nezixhobo ngokungenho mthethweni, imbumbulu, nezi qhushumbisi - ingxelo ley iyakuphathwa ngendlela efihlakeleyo.

Pistols and Revolvers	R300.00	Automatic Rifles	R1000.00
Pistole en Rewolwers		AutomatieseGewere/	
Inqofa okanye Ivovolovo		Masjiengeweeertipes	
		Umbaxa ozitshintshelayo	

Ordinary rifles	R600.00	Hand grenades	R300.00
Gewone gewere		Handgranate	
Umbaxa Oqhelekeleyo		Isiqhushumbisi	

Explosives/kg	R200.00	Ammunition/round	R1.00
Plofstof - per kilogram		Ammunisie - per rondte	
Esiquhushumbisi		Imbumbulu	
		(Maximum amounts)	
		(Maksimum bedrae	
		(Ixabiso)	

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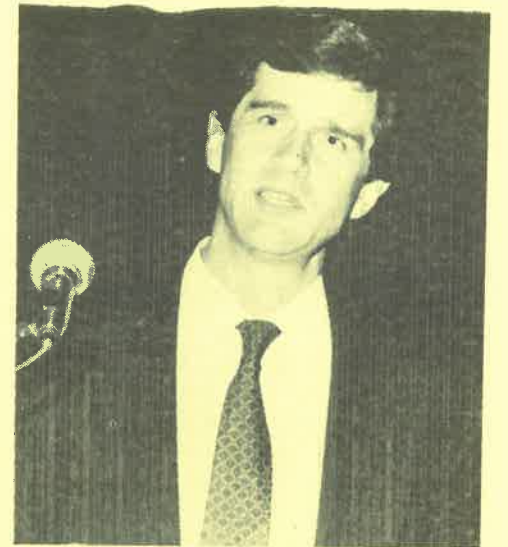


NP PUBLIC MEETING

**"NEGOTIATIONS -
NO ALTERNATIVE"**

- Deputy Minister

Confidence in the process of negotiations, optimism that the interests of all people will be served and safeguarded in the future and an appeal for wider participation in talks, were the themes of Deputy Minister Roelf Meyer's address at the recent National Party public meeting in Colesberg.



Mr Roelf Meyer.



Mnr Dykie Venter: local chairman. "... Ons was in 'n doodloopstraat gevang ...'" ... white security is part and parcel of security (veiligheid) of other population groups".



Mnr Ahrens Viljoen: hy het die mosie van vertroue in die regering voorgestel. " ... die NP van Colesberg wil deel van die oplossing wees".

The meeting also heard the minister make a pointed appeal to the Conservative Party to join the talks before it could become too late for its members.

He said the country was at "n draaipunt in ons totale geskiedenis". After 340 years of white rule the realities of the country, particularly its economic realities had meant the ending of the fact of white rule.

Acknowledging that there was uncertainty he said "Onsekerheid moet uit die pad gekry word - en vir vrees is daar nie 'n plek nie". Apartheid, he said, did not work - "it failed on account of mainly economic reasons ... it was not drafted on an account of realistic factors".

Mr Meyer said the future had to be one of "een onverdeelde staat met een burgerskap".

"There was no other alternative to negotiations. The talks had opened the public process in South Africa for all, and had started the process of democratisation".

Mr Meyer singled out three groups who at present were not negotiating - the PAC, AZAPO and the KP.

"Ek maak 'n beroep aan hulle, om deel te neem in die proses in SA ... daar is nie 'n ander pad nie".

He asked what other alternative was there for the KP. "As hulle nie deelneem nie, gaan hulle agterbly. Die geleentheid is daar. Ek maak 'n beroep - kom in belang van hulle land, in belang van SA. Ons soek die samewerking van almal in die soektog vir die beste antwoord vir SA".

Mr Meyer said it appeared the KP had no alternative plan of its own. "The KP knows that it hasn't got a case ... we would still like to see them at the negotiating table".

Mr Meyer felt that 'real negotiations' could start as early as the first quarter of next year.

While there was no final blueprint the NP framework included recogni-

tion that there has to be a democracy in which every person had the right to vote. He rejected 'simplistic' winner-take-all systems. He said the potential for conflict had to be recognised and solved. Among the mechanisms he mentioned for this were a federal system of government, distributing power and providing a balance of power. "We want to ensure power-sharing not the transfer of power, which would lead to chaos. We want the opportunity to share with all the political groups in the country".

(continued overleaf)

ANC REGIONAL LAUNCH

Local delegates represented one of 37 towns at the recent African National Congress regional launch in Port Elizabeth (the first since 1960). Main speaker and opener was Mr Reggie September, returned exile leader. Also present were Mr Raymond Mhlaba, Rivonia trialist, chairperson of the conference and Mr Govan Mbeki, an ANC and SACP member.

Colesberg delegates sent us this report.

The aim of the conference was to elect a regional structure to replace the interim structure. Mr September first started by telling those present that it was his first visit to PE since his return from exile and that he used to work and live there during the first years of D F Malan's rule as leader of the Nationalist Party.

He further outlined the system introduced into the country. This he said, included:

- *introduction of separate amenities, group areas, Bantustans and job reservation
- *forced removals of millions of people to completely barren areas where there was no water, electricity nor shelter
- *banning of organisations, forcing people into exile and imprisonment: thousands of people perishing from neglect

Many people were killed in Langa, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Sharpeville, Maseru, Maputo and Angola. The war caused the economies of Angola and Mozambique to suffer irreparable damage. He said that all that was done under the banner of Apartheid which had forced people to learn how to use AK47s and how to operate underground. In conclusion he said "It was only yesterday that SA troops were destroying Angola and killing our brothers; only yesterday that it ruled Namibia, only yesterday that our organisations were illegal, our leadership in jail or in exile. But the terrorists of yesterday are now good enough to talk to across the table".

The next day Thomazile Botha, PE



The locally elected committee of the African National Congress

Black Civic Organisation (PEBCO) and Motor Assembly Commercial Workers Union of South Africa (MACWUSA), who was also in exile, addressed a rally at Dan Qeqe stadium. He called for an equal tax system to all.

cont. from (Stop Press)

Mr Meyer said the new constitution, developed from talks, would be put to the vote.

"The product of the negotiation process has the best chance of being a successful model ... Ons het nie vrees nie ... the whites will accept our proposals ..."

He said the ANC and the government were making progress "because we are talking".

The ANC he said was being judged on the basis of the democratic process.

In question time Mr Meyer dealt with the proposed Bill of Rights and devolution of powers, citing the German constitutional model as "a very good one".

He said "if we want to ensure a privileged protection for whites on the basis of skin colour, we can forget it ... in the new SA there will be no space for discrimination on the basis of colour".

He said the present gap between per capita spending on a white child of R6,00 and a black child of R1,00 at school was unacceptable.



This group of 'concerned women of Colesberg' meets monthly to 'build bridges at grass-roots levels'. If interested, contact either Mrs Lavonia Jansens, or Mrs Gizette Meyer or Sister Gala.

SAUK ANTWOORD ONS

1. Waarom betaal plattelandse kykers dieselfde lisensiegeld as kykers in stedelike gebiede maar ontvang minder dienste?

In die eerste plek moet daarop gelet word dat ongeveer 80% van die SAUK se senders net ongeveer 20% van sy gehoor bedien. Daar is derhalwe 'n groot persentasie van die senders wat in die plattelandse gebiede 'n relatief klein aantal mense van programdienste voorsien. In metropolitaanse gebiede word senderkoste tussen 'n baie groot aantal mense versprei, maar in die ylbevolkte dele van die platteland, styg die koste per luisteraar/kyker dramaties. Senders vir kykers in plattelandse gebiede word deur inkomste uit stedelike gebiede gesubsidieer.

'n Voorbeeld van die koste op programme/nuus tot by die kykers se ontvangstelsel te kry is:

- *R3 per jaar per lisensiehouer in die PWV-gebied
- *R4 per jaar per lisensiehouer in Kaapstad
- *R287 per jaar per lisensiehouer in 'n tipiese plattelandse dorp.

L.W. Bogenoemde syfers is net t.o.v. verspreidingskoste wat maar ongeveer 10% van die totale koste is. Programkoste is nie eens ingereken nie. Daarvoor maak plattelanders dus geen bydrae nie. Hierdie koste het betrekking op al die dienste wat nou in Johannesburg en Kaapstad en ook in 'n tipiese plattelandse dorp beskikbaar is. Daar moet onthou word dat lisensiegeld volgens 'n Wet van die land betaal word. Die Wet bepaal dat indien 'n persoon in besit is van TV-ontvangstoerusting, lisensiegeld betaal moet word. Die SAUK wil graag sy radio- en televisiedienste na alle dele van die platteland uitbrei, maar word steeds deur finansiële beperkinge aan bande gelê.

2. Waarom was so 'n drastiese verhoging nodig?

Die enigste inkomstebronne van die SAUK is lisensiegeld en advertensies in 'n verhouding van ongeveer een tot drie. Die SAUK het oorafhanklik geword van advertensie-inkomste en advertensies is op sy beurt sensitief vir ekonomiese slapties. Advertensies word tot 'n

groot mate in the PWV en ander groot metropolitaanse gebiede generereer.

'n Hoër TV-lisensietarief was nodig sodat:

- *die gehalte van TV-programme verbeter kan word;
- *die hoë inflasie van 25 tot 30 persent in die uitsaaibedryf die hoof gebied kan word;
- *kostestygings ten opsigte van sportuitsaairegte gedek kan word;
- *'n hoër plaaslike TV-inhoud bereik kan word;
- *plaaslike produksies bekostig kan word;
- *noodsaaklike vervangings van televisie- en radio-toerusting gedoen kan word.

Let asseblief ook op die volgende feite:

-Die onlangse verhoging in lisensiegeld was maar die sesde in die afgelope 15 jaar.

-Die lisensiegeld is gedurende die afgelope 15 jaar met 'n skrale R-75,60 of 170% verhoog. Dit verteenwoordig 'n jaarlikse verhoging van net meer as vyf rand!

-As die werklike jaarlikse verbruikersprysindeks op lisensietariewe van 1976 af toegepas moet word, moes die lisensiegeld nou reeds R238 bedra het.

Die onlangse verhoging is dus eerder 'n poging om 'n groot agterstand uit te wis.

-In die maandelikse afbetaalstelsel gebruik moet word, kom die daaglikse lisensietarief te staan op nagenoeg 36 sent. Vir konsessiehouers kom dit op 13 sent per dag te staan!

3. Hoe beoog die SAUK die probleme die hoof te bied en wanneer kan uitbreidings ver wag word?

Omdat die SAUK algehele dekking van die RSA voorstaan en simpatie het met kykers wat nie al die dienste kan kry nie, word die hele aangeleentheid indringend deur die Korporasie ondersoek. Die SAUK het reeds 'n besluit geneem om so goue as wat dit prakties moontlik is van satellietegnologie gebruik te maak om meer dienste aan die hele land beskikbaar te stel. Met so 'n stelsel sal die SAUK sambreedekking verskaf waaronder daar individuele

of gemeenskaplike ontvangs kan plaasvind. Vir 'n kompakte gemeenskap sal gemeenskaplike ontvangs met herverspreiding deur 'n privaat-sender of kabelstelsel finansiële voordelig wees. Redelik ingewikkelde tegnologiese beplanning en onderhandelings is in die buiteland nodig, maar daar word gehoop om binne twee tot drie jaar met so 'n stelsel te kan begin.

4. Waarom kan plattelanders nie afslag kry op TV-lisensies nie?

Daar word dikwels gevra waarom daar nie gedifferensieerde lisensiegelde ingestel word nie. 'n Groot probleem hiermee is dat elektromagnetiese seine hul nie steur aan afbakenings of geografiese grense nie. Daar is baie gevalle waar kykers in dieselfde geografiese gebied nie almal dieselfde seine of dieselfde gehalte seine ontvang nie. Dit lei daartoe dat die administrasie en monitering van 'n gedifferensieerde stelsel sal ook 'n vermindering van inkomste vir die SAUK meebring en dit sal dan nog langer neem om al die dienste na alle dele van die land te neem. Die TV-lisensie lewer slegs 'n basiese bydrae en dit maak net ongeveer 25% van die Korporasie se inkomste uit. Daarbenewens is dienste in die platteland reeds gesubsidieer.

5. Waarom kan die SAUK nie voldoende senders vir die platteland oprig nie?

Dit is nie ekonomies gangbaar om meer senders in die platteland op te rig nie. Die punt van ekonomiese gangbaarheid is reeds 'n geruime tyd gelede verbygesteek met die feit dat dekking in die platteland reeds tot 'n groot mate gesubsidieer word (verwys syfers in 1). Selfs met die lisensieverhoging, wat natuurlik 'n verbetering teweegbring, is dit nog steeds nie ekonomies gangbaar nie.

Indien uitbreiding met die oprigting van normale sendstasies voortgesit word, word weinig bereik, behalwe vir 'n klein groep bevoorregte mense, omdat die groeikurwe nou baie plat is. Selfs in die stedelike gebiede met sy hoë bevolkingsdigtheid, is daar nog onbediende kolle met dieselfde getalle mense wat in relatief groot areas in die platteland voorkom.

Daar kan dus nie met die tegnologie voortgegaan word nie, en 'n nuwe benadering is nodig.