MIGRANT LABOUR, — S.A. — C.F.S

1975 — 1992
Jobs for Blacks vital, says prof

Staff Reporter
BLOEMFONTEIN. — The short-term prospects for the development of QwaQwa to the point where it could offer a refuge to more and more South Sotho inhabitants of Bloemfontein were extremely small, Professor P. C. Fourie, of the University of the Orange Free State, said yesterday.

Prof Fourie, head of the department of State and Municipal administration, was delivering a paper at a Bloemfontein symposium on the provision of work for Africans in the Bloemfontein area. There were responsible people who believed the development of Thaba Nchu would go a long way to relieving the Black labour pressure expected in Bloemfontein, he said.

But sight should not be lost of the fact that work opportunities had to be created for the present inhabitants of the area.

It would be realistic to accept that Black labour pressure in Bloemfontein would increase for at least the next 10 years.

He said urgent measures should be taken to encourage, by Government aid, the establishment of African labour-intensive factories in Bloemfontein. And the Bantu Affairs Administration Board should embark on a comprehensive housing programme for South Sotho in Bloemfontein, and the Government should be asked to make money available for this housing and other essential amenities, he said.

He also recommended that employer organisations in Bloemfontein should make representations for reclassification where there were not enough Whites to do jobs.

An Industrial consultant, Dr Jan Lange, told the symposium that the accommodation of migratory labour Africans in Bloemfontein was essential in the interests of healthy race relations.

"The provision of hostel facilities in which legal migratory workers can be housed, must be seen as a lightning conductor or alternative for the present large-scale arrests which make no positive contribution to detente," said Dr Lange.

He appealed to the Bloemfontein City Council to formulate a sound industrial policy and to indicate how it was proposed to implement the policy.

He said the council would neglect its duty to South Africa if it did not ensure industries of a suitable type were attracted to the city.
The Minister of Co-operation and Development

| (1) | (a) | 6,372 |
|     | (b) | 1,131 |

| (2) | (a) | Gross Domestic Product: R12,347,000 |
|     |     | Gross National Product: R32,358,000 |
|     | (b) | Gross Domestic Income per capita: R129 |
|     |     | Gross National Income per capita: R337 |

The above-mentioned figures have been compiled by BENSO.
Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What is the estimated number of unemployed (a) male and (b) female Gwaqwa citizens between the ages of 16 and 60 (f) within and (a) outside the borders of this national state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The required particulars are not being kept in the form of a special register and particulars in respect of the number of workers within Gwaqwa are not readily available. The figures below reflect the number of registered workers outside Gwaqwa:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7508</td>
<td>3138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Man shot as police open fire**

By Joubert Malherbe

A RESIDENT of the Merriespruit hostel at Vryburg, in the Free State, is recovering in the town's hospital after a policeman opened fire on a crowd who were allegedly pelting police with stones.

According to a police spokesman, members of the Virginia force were investigating a complaint that hostel dwellers were drinking in public when the incident occurred.

The name of the victim, a man who was struck by three pellets from a shotgun, has not been released.

Five men were arrested on charges of drinking in public, the spokesman said.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Statement</th>
<th>January 2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income from life policy</td>
<td>24 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premiums received</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss expenses</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank balance</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

- Years 02 and 03 - same as 01
- Premiums treated as business expenses

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**ACCOUNTING A**
24-_HOUR SEX FARM GIRLS TALK TO CP

WELKOM — On the outskirts of this sleepy town is a "women's farm" where sex is on sale 24 hours a day and the kids call visitors "daddy".

You'll find it in the middle of a mango field on the main road to Theunissen. It is a motley cluster of houses and it is home to about 100 women and children.

Most of its residents are wives and girlfriends of migrant workers who stay on the mines. But some are local women who live there for strictly "business" reasons.

And business is brisk.

A long tom can of beer costs R1.40 and "something else" goes between R2 and R10.

Disappeared

We stopped for a drink there and had to contend with scores of kids clambering over us screaming "daddy, daddy!"

Our guide disappeared for about 20 minutes into one of the houses and came back with a wide grin on his face.

He was determined we too should go home satisfied, and behind him entered about 20 women. They winked and nudged and made all sorts of suggestions, calling us to join them outside.

We politely declined.

Poverty
where sex is on sale 24 hours a day and the kids call visitors "daddy". You’d find it in the middle of a meadow field on the main road to Theunissen. It is a motley cluster of houses and it is home to about 100 women and children. Most of its residents are wives and girlfriends of migrant workers who stay on the mines. But some are local women who live there for strictly "business" reasons.

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Poverty

Some of the women explained to us that poverty had forced them to sell sex. "Our men here earn very little and we have to help out so we can send money back home," said a woman who was wearing her nightie at midday. "Our customers are mainly migrant workers."

Hard luck

Before we had finished our drinks we heard a lot of hard-luck stories. But the moment we started taking pictures, the women took off in all directions. We left without saying goodbye to our guide, who had disappeared for a second time into one of the houses, looking for more "something else."

Sex-for-sale women run from Peter Setuka’s camera (above). But not all of them were so coy; the woman below is one of the farm women who sell their bodies, ‘because our men earn so little’!

203

Cty 27/3

27/3/83
Influx control identity documents

1983 Mr. P. S. SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents in the commissioners' courts falling under the jurisdiction of the Orange Vaal Administration Board in the 1982 calendar year.

(2) (a) What was the average daily number of cases heard in these courts in that year and (b) what amount accrued to the State in 1982 from fines imposed for these offences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vaal Triangle</td>
<td>7,383</td>
<td>6,974</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>R11,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kroonstad</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>R1,981</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unregistered workers are blitz target

By Melody McDougall, Vereeniging Bureau

The police and inspectors of the Oranjevaal Administration Board are to join forces in an effort to clamp down on Vaal Triangle residents who employ unregistered domestic servants and gardeners.

Action will also be taken against those who allow black employees to sleep on their premises in white residential areas without the necessary authorisation.

According to a spokesman for the Oranjevaal Administration Board it is planning a massive blitz on homes in the Vaal Triangle area in the near future.

"Our prime aim is to bring about a decrease in the number of serious crimes committed in the area," he said.

He also said that the police and senior prosecutors of the various towns had already discussed the large number of cases reported to the police of unregistered employees stealing from their employers.

"We have warned the public about the dangers of employing unregistered employees on several occasions, but in spite of this there has been no drop in this sort of offence. Police investigations into these cases are invariably hampered as there are very few clues and leads to work on."

Residents in the area were warned to have their employees registered as soon as possible, as spot checks on houses would be carried out shortly.
A LIFE OF MISERY ON FARM

BLACK farm labourers, laid off work by the thousands in the drought ravaged areas of the western Transvaal and north-western Free State, are fast becoming aliens in their own birthplace.

As they lose their jobs, they lose their right to be in white areas and are forced to return to the homelands.

The loss of a job counts more heavily than the loss of pay and rations, and many farmhands are prepared to work on without the wages farmers can’t afford to pay.

Other destitute families are flocking to the urban areas and a vast socio-economic problem is developing.

The exodus is considered so bad that Dr Pet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, has been asked to visit the areas.

Farm labourers in white rural areas came under the Development Trust and Land Act which states that when they are no longer employed, they have to return to the homelands if the local commissioner is unable to find work for them.

There is little chance of working in the towns because of the Urban Labour Preference Policy.

So, being unemployed, they do not qualify for rights to be in the town or seek work there, under the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash in Johannesburg said: “Black farm labourers have no option but to move as near as possible to the towns and cities.

They have often been on the farms for generations and feel no ties with the Bantustans and do not want to go there. In many cases they are far from where they have been working.”

Plight

Without Section 10 rights they will be unable to get work in the towns, but, says Mrs Duncan: “This lack of legal employment will not deter them as they have no alternative if they wish to survive.”

Mrs Duncan described the plight of the farm labourers as acute, particularly where farmers were selling up and leaving because of the drought.

“Obviously where the farmers are still on the land they are not going to sit and watch the blacks die, but workers on abandoned farms are in desperate straits.

“They have been there for generations and normally they would just move to a neighbouring farm if their boss packed up, but now with the rough conditions other farms will be just as badly off.”
The role of the church in the migrant's family life

This is the second of two reports by SUE GRANT on a multiracial church committee investigation into the breakdown of family life in South Africa.

The church frequently sidesteps the existence of an urban family of the migrant labourer.

This is the view of a multiracial national committee, representing three churches, that conducted a year-long investigation into the breakdown of family life in South Africa.

The churches are the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Church of the Province of Southern Africa and the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa.

The committee's task was to recommend to the church how it might respond to the breakdown of family life in this country.

The committee, noting that the system of migrant labour continued to "wreak havoc" with family life, pointed out that the church was in the "unique position of being able to link the migrant worker and his rural family."

COURAGE

It noted that the existence of an urban family was frequently sidestepped by the church, and asked, "will the church have the courage to minister to all sections of the migrant family?"

To enable the church to help the family in crisis, it was suggested there should be in-depth training of interested clergy and lay couples in running marriage enrichment courses, in marriage counselling, in parenting education (which would include child discipline and development and parental goals).

The committee emphasised the importance of training clergy and laity in youth ministry, and quoted a medical professor who told the committee, "the church is saying very little about sexuality."

The training of clergy and laity in grief counselling was highlighted so that families affected by death, unemployment, loss of health or divorce could be helped.

The committee commented on the fact that many families seemed unable to attend training and listed possible causes for lack of attendance:

- A perception of ordination as the "end" of training
- Overload and burnout at all levels of the ministry because there is so little honest feedback to clergy in an "aristocratic" style of ministry.
- The clergy consider that once they have the "gospel" they have the answer to every situation and see no need to extend this into caring or relationship skills.

Self-help programmes were suggested which included:

- Single parent groups
- The loneliness of the divorced, widowed, or unmarried would be counteracted by social meetings and seminars
- Young Mothers
- Since the decline of the extended family, they had become one of the most stressed sub-groups in society.
- Immigrant families
- For new immigrants there was an alarming sense of being uprooted and not knowing what local resources existed or where to find them.
- The poor.

Self-help projects needed the essential link of a market for their products and the church which exists in both the rural and urban areas had hardly begun to co-operate effectively in this field.

The under-utilisation of church buildings was criticised by the committee and it suggested they could serve as recreational centres for all age groups ranging from babies to old people.

The full potential of accepted rituals of the church was seldom recognised: "How many congregations use baptism to run parenting seminars?" asked the committee.

"How many use confirmation to prepare youth for life?"

The committee criticised:

- Black churches for not doing more to listen to the pain experienced by families where parents had invested much in their children's education yet found they rejected traditional rituals and their parents' values and ideas.
- The tendency within the church to split families up, for example in Sunday schools, and men's and women's fellowships. It suggested that education take place in family clusters, rather than in separated child and adult teaching and worshipping.

Some of the ideas presented to the committee of which it approved, included suggestions for the church to:

- Provide courses in financial education (covering budgeting and hire purchase).
- Invite industrial relations personnel and trade unionists to address church groups.
- Provide aid in training foster parents.
- Build up a congregational resource bank for mutual aid where a central co-ordinator keeps a record of people who would provide plumbing, babysitting, nursing, or shop for a non-mobile person in exchange for use of land for growing vegetables or some other service.
GRAND APARTHEID

Poverty and despair in SA’s tiniest homeland

SOL MAKGABUTLANE reports on the poverty and unemployment in Qwa Qwa, smallest and poorest of South Africa’s homelands

SCORCHED, billy ground, throns of sad unemployed men and R12 a week for the lucky few that do hold jobs — that is life in the crowded territory of Qwa Qwa, the tiniest of South Africa’s 10 tribal homelands, which is located on Lesotho’s Northern borders, in the foothills of the Drakensberg.

The homeland is bursting with thousands of tribesmen, both young and old, who are crying out for jobs. But, at the time when the private sector is working to improve the living standards of South Africa’s blacks, employers in this homeland are paying labourers as little as R12 a week, with neither trade unions or a minimum wage in sight.

Workers in Qwa Qwa’s sprawling capital of Phuthaditjhaba say they are trapped in an unrelenting grind, unable to make ends meet. They join the vast numbers of people being paid in the factories in the territory — which numbered 62 at the end of last year but grew by 40 percent in the first year of the new year.

A spokesman for Qwa Qwa’s Department of Labour said: “There is concern here. We know of workers who get as little as R10 a week. At the moment there is still preparation for the formation of a council which will stipulate a ruling about wages.”

The problem, though, is that officials do not want to push their luck too far, lest they scare off investors who, along with the homeland’s government, are the biggest employers in Qwa Qwa.

Workers caught in this human tragedy find little solace in official assurances that the situation is being remedied.

The Argus spoke to three factory workers in Phuthaditjhaba’s industrial area, where about 6,000 of Qwa Qwa’s female population of 102,752 are holding jobs.

“Gladness” (not her real name), is the supervisor in a clothing factory. Having joined the concern last month, sheascended rapidly to her present position, where she is in charge of about 20 workers.

“I started at R14 a week,” said the 21-year-old woman, “At present I get R20 a week.”

Some of her fellow workers are not as fortunate.

“Twenty-two-year-old Gertrude” (not her real name) works in the same factory. She joined the concern last year and received R12 a week. “Right now I get R14.”

Her weekly bus coupon costs R4.50.

“Stephen” (33) from Montsho, near Phuthaditjhaba, is a worker in a locker factory. He has been there for five weeks, but is already thinking about quitting as “I can’t go on working for R20 a week forever.”

The incentive package, according to the Qwa Qwa Development Corporation, for investing in the 62,000-ha, mountainous splendour homeland includes:

- No capital outlay for industrial land or factory premises
- A taxable cash refund of 50 percent of the average wages of all personnel involved in the manufacturing process up to a maximum of R1,100 per worker per month is paid each year for seven years.
- Up to 50 percent of capital requirements in addition to premises is provided by the QDC at an interest rate of 7.5 percent subsidised for the first 10 years.
- The entrepreneur is only required to put in a minimum of 25 percent of the capital.
- Housing loans, with 40 percent of the interest rate subsidised, are given to key personnel of the investing company.
- Up to R500,000 of the costs of a company moving to Qwa Qwa from overseas or from the PWV or Durban/Pine town areas will be paid by the QDC.

In spite of all these efforts to create jobs, thousands of Qwa Qwa citizens have registered in labour bureaux in the territory as workers.

About 9,000 have found employment in the nearby country towns of Harrismith and Bethlehem. Hundreds of others assemble daily at a labour office in Phuthaditjhaba, hoping to be recruited as migrant workers in distant cities.

“Registration of workers at this assembly centre is voluntary and therefore the figure of registered workers submitted by this centre cannot be regarded as the official unemployment figure in Qwa Qwa,” pointed out Mr. J.S. Corneelse, manager of the labour bureau run by the Orange Vaal Development Board in Phuthaditjhaba.

He said that since the bureau began operating in July, 1984, up to the end of last month, a total of 9,944 people, mostly males, registered as workers.

“Over the same period the centre managed to find employment for 4,540 workers,” he added.

Out of Qwa Qwa’s population of 181,594, less than half — 70,842 — are males.

Last Monday and Tuesday were particularly good days for Mr. Corneelse: he managed to find employment for 42 people.

“We can do better than this,” he said delightedly. “The average is 400 a month.”
New deal for migrants

PRETORIA — "Migrant" labourers from Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and the Ciskei, states will no longer have to travel "home" to renew their contracts, as of November 1. "This is one of the results of high-level talks between South Africa and a number of countries in the region," a government statement released in Pretoria yesterday said.

The agreement was reached in Pretoria yesterday by the Secretary General for Multilateral Cooperation in Southern Africa (Secosaf).

The most significant aspect of the talks was the agreement to streamline the administrative arrangements for the re-attestation of contracts of citizens of the Republic, provided that the employers are still working in the country of origin of the citizens employed.

"The existing labour agreements will be amended in due course," Secosaf said.

Migrant labourers must return to their home states to have their contracts stamped and renewed has been a controversial issue.

In terms of the multi-

Amended

Streamline
A view from the rockface: Images of another reality

ROM newspaper reports one might believe that life on the mines is an ongoing battle marked by labour conflict, racial tensions and violence.

Life in the hostels as a migrant labourer, far away from home and family, offers few comforts. It is filled with frustration, loneliness — and anger.

Providing accommodation for families on the mines would go some way to solving their problems.

But has anyone asked the migrants what they want? And perhaps they do not want to leave their homes in faraway places. Yet they cannot even live in impoverished homelands.

But behind these facts lies another reality — that of the stubborn vitality of men who are willing to South Africa's wealth at the rockface.

They use it to forge another, more pious, existence.

These images from the Free State goldfields were captured by Weekly Mail photographer JUSTIN SHOLK.

A pigeon trapped in machinery becomes a meal for a miner.
Nine killed in fights at OFS mine hostel
Staff Reporter

Nine workers were killed in fighting between hostel dwellers at Rand Mines' Harmony gold mine near Virginia at the weekend, a mine spokesman said today.

A special investigation committee would meet worker representatives today to determine the causes of the violence, which also left 37 in hospital — one critically injured.

The fighting had broken out late on Saturday night and continued sporadically into Sunday morning.

Racial tension raised its head at the mine earlier this year when a white employee, Steve Buitendag, was killed in fighting after a worker meeting.

Since then, workers have gone on strike over wages and the arrest of workers in connection with Buitendag's death.
Bloody mine battle leaves 22 dead

A BATTLE at Welkom's President Steyn gold mine left at least 22 dead this weekend.

The attack appeared to be in retaliation for an outbreak of violence last Sunday night which left 15 dead — mostly Xhosas — when a group of predominantly Xhosa-speaking miners supporting Cosatu's anti-WAT strike tried to stop Basotho miners from going to work.

By late yesterday the unofficial death toll for the week's clashes was 42.

At least 98 have been injured — 51 on Friday night — and more injured men were making their way to the hospital yesterday, said hospital superintendent Dr Brian Bronk.

Most injuries were caused by pangas and knives.

Yesterday hundreds of terrified Basotho miners fled the compound of shaft No 4, seeking refuge in other hostels or Welkom's Thabong township.

Police and mine security personnel who searched the 16 blocks comprising shaft No 4 compound yesterday morning removed four truckloads of weapons — mostly pangas and knives, but also some guns, sources said.

A number of bodies were found in the hostel block.

Distracted Xhosa-speaking miners hiding in another hostel said they had been attacked by Basothos shortly after 10pm on Friday.

Many of the Basotho miners had gone home for the weekend, but the few Sotho speakers left on the mine yesterday said Xhosas armed with sticks and pangas had stormed into their hostel.

NUM general secretary Marcel Golding, called to the scene by Freegold South regional manager Jan Rossouw, said no Inkatha supporters appeared to have been involved.

Only a few Zulu speakers are resident at No 4 shaft, sources said.

Anglo American Gold and Uranium Division spokesman James Duncan said the standing commission on public violence and intimidation, headed by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, had been asked to investigate last Sunday's violence.

It was possible that this weekend's violence would also fall within the ambit of the investigation, he said.

Late yesterday the mine had been sealed off.
Miners Followed a Bloody Trail

Patrick Lawrence examines violence at President Steyn mine through a historical lens.
Miners quit hostel after 8 die in clashes

Miners have been moved from a hostel at the No 4 Shaft of the President Steyn Gold Mine near Welkom following weekend violence which claimed eight lives, management has confirmed.

Anglo American spokesman James Duncan said the 400 hostel residents were moved to a hostel at another mine to ensure their safety.

Eight people died and 17 were admitted to hospital after the latest unrest, which involved a number of isolated attacks on individuals by small groups.

Some of the victims were still in a critical condition last night.

Mr Duncan said an intensive investigation into the causes of the renewed violence was being conducted and that injured and other witnesses to the attacks were being interviewed.

Discussions between management, National Union of Mineworkers representatives and other employee representatives were in progress yesterday in an effort to find a permanent solution to the problems at the hostel.

Returned

Earlier this month, clashes at the Free State gold mine claimed the lives of 76 workers and left at least 180 injured.

About 5,000 miners from the No 2 and No 4 shafts were sent home to Lesotho and Transkei to "cool off."

Mr Duncan said most of the inmates of the No 4 Shaft hostel had returned to the mine by yesterday.

Police said the earlier clashes were between Xhosas and Sotho factions.

Anglo refused to comment on the cause of the previous unrest, saying the matter was being investigated by the Standing Commission of Inquiry into the Prevention of Violence and Intimidation chaired by Mr Justice R J Goldstone.
Squatter town is recognised

Sunday 22/11/92

African women in Villiersdorp will no longer have to spend their nights sleeping in bushes evading police hostel raids. QUENTIN WILSON reports that they are now free to live with their husbands in the newly recognised squatter community of Gonwe Park.

In December, African residents of the Boland town of Villiersdorp seized the benefits of a lengthy, bitter struggle when they celebrated the opening of Gonwe Park, Africamagazine. Under the leadership of their civic association forced the Villiersdorp municipality to recognise them after months of marches, sit-ins, picket negotiations, boycotts, sit-ins and acts of defiance.

Previously, the municipality refused that employed African men lived in compounds while women, children and unemployed workers were forced to leave after regular police raids.

The compound system ensured residents were divided along racial lines.

In a day of festivities marred by recent returning exits. Mr. Ben Baxtman, the 150 squating families chose to honour their leader, Makgabo Nkosi, by adorning his name for their community.

For more than 400 residents of Gonwe Park, the celebrations were more than a commemoration to improve their difficult living conditions than to put themselves on the back.

Residents Mrs. Margaret Mdlaleni said, "It was great, but there are still many problems to be sorted out — only one of the four streets have toilets and the water runs very slowly from the taps.

Mr. Thomas Jansen, Villiersdorp Civic Association spokesman said, "We, the residents of Gonwe Park, feel very confident about the future.

More and more people are being organised — even in the surrounding former the ANC has formed about 200 members. From Villiersdorp itself, the ANC has a branch of 500 registered members.

It has been a tough struggle in a town controlled by the Conservative Party — and there is no sign that it will even the plant sailing as the white South Africans are still activist against the "evils" of the Villiersdorp civic and the ANC.

Representatives are still used, with growing AWB members harassing local residents who have also had to bear the brunt of heavy-handed police action on a number of occasions.

In November, the ANC marched through Villiersdorp demanding better social, sports facilities and a town hall. 49 were arrested. Jansen, who was among them, has since received threatening telephone calls.

On Monday, the ANC chairman of Villiersdorp, Mr. Thomas Jansen, was detained by local police. About 10 policemen surrounded Jansen's house and took him and his four children away. The children's ages range from three to thirteen.
Illega occupations

THE MANGAUNG City Council is to take legal action against families who have occupied the Phahameng Hostel in the Bloemfontein township.

Mangaung town clerk Mr Lindelo Mkaza said yesterday that action was being taken against the families because "they cannot take what is not theirs." He said money had been set aside for the upgrading and conversion of the hostel into family units. "We don't know what to do now because if we proceed with the conversion of the hostel to family units, without the participation of the community-based associations like Mangaung Civic Association, people will accuse the council of not consulting them prior to our decisions."
Municipality probed over sewage in river

Staff Reporter

THE Department of Water Affairs is to probe allegations that the Stellenbosch municipality has been responsible for contaminating the Eerste River with sewage effluent.

Samples of the water have been given to the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) for testing.

Farmers said the water near the town was pitch black and had a pungent odour. They feared an outbreak of disease as the river water presented a serious health hazard.

Farmer Mr. Kallie Kiraten lodged a complaint with the Department of Water Affairs and said the municipality was one of the main culprits responsible for the water contamination.

Senior water contamination officer Mrs. K. J. Carden said the municipality, subject to certain preconditions, is free to drain a certain quantity of effluent into the river throughout the year.